

Lower Eastern Shore Threatened Sites Survey

FINAL REPORT 2018-19



Figure 1, Herman Moll, *Virginia and Maryland*, 1708, MSA SC 1213-1-182, Mrs. John W. McCaughley Collection

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LOWER EASTERN SHORE FIELD OFFICE

Threatened Sites Survey – Final Report – FY 2018-19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, the Maryland General Assembly re-funded the Maryland Historical Trust's non-capital grant fund, which resulted in the creation of the Lower Eastern Shore Field Office in a first year of financial support for a Threatened Sites Survey project in fiscal year 2018-19. Designed in a multi-phase format, the Threatened Sites Survey focuses on the documentation of endangered sites in a four-county region including Somerset, Dorchester, Worcester and Wicomico counties on the Eastern Shore. Various external and internal threats have been identified that endanger historic properties and the valuable cultural information that they represent. Threats to rural sites in agricultural, urban, town and village settings include but are not limited to demolition by neglect, sterilization of historic interiors and exteriors for various reasons, consolidation of agricultural farm acreages and abandonment of small farmsteads as well as gradual shoreline erosion and potential sea-level rise in vulnerable areas, particularly in Somerset and Dorchester counties.

Sponsored locally by the Somerset County Historical Trust, Inc., the Threatened Sites Survey identified potential properties in Somerset and Dorchester counties where many of these threats are clearly apparent. Targeted areas in each county included the Mount Vernon peninsula and Smith Island in Somerset and Elliott's Island the Neck District in Dorchester. The project design also included singular sites that were identified by Maryland Historical Trust staff or the principal investigator, Paul Baker Touart, as worthy of documentation. The resulting documentation will be held in hard-copy and electronic formats at the Maryland Historical Trust library in Crownsville, Maryland.

INTRODUCTION

The revived Maryland Historical Trust non-capital grant program has fostered a new wave of documentation of historic resources on the lower Eastern Shore. The sites included in this phase of work include sites that have never been documented as well as others that have not had significant evaluation and research since the 1970s. The one-year term contract was extended in the fall of 2019 with a completion of all project work set for February 2020. Over the term of the project field survey that began in late 2018 and continued through half of 2019, fifty (50) sites were documented; twenty-six (26) in Dorchester County and twenty-four (24) in Somerset. The survey information is being gathered principally for documentary reasons as well as for the enhancement of interpretations and awareness of the significance of the historic buildings that define the cultural landscapes of Somerset and Dorchester counties. Two sites, the Bayly house and Appleby in Cambridge, were awarded extra time in detailing their architectural and historical backgrounds due to the tremendous significance of each site.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The principal goals of the Threatened Sites Survey in Somerset and Dorchester counties involved the historic site documentation and research on fifty (50) sites in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. As well the *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (2000) was implemented in the field research and documentation of the historic resources within various cultural landscapes. The survey data is being gathered purposely to enhance the knowledge, awareness and preservation of historic structures in the targeted areas. Through the efforts of comprehensive survey of a region's rural districts, towns and villages, more specific and up-to-date information will be made available to the owners of these sites as well as the general public, local, state and federal officials who make use of this information for various purposes. While the purpose of the project is largely documentary, preservation-related activities, such as future National Register nominations or the creation of historic district zoning ordinances, are potential by-products of these surveys.



Figure 2, Cultural and agrarian landscape of Back Creek in Somerset County, Maryland. Aerial photograph by High Camera, 2013.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed for the field survey in Dorchester and Somerset counties follows along the standards acceptable to the Maryland Historical Trust and the Department of Interior. Starting with existing site forms and information gathered over the past forty years of fieldwork, chosen sites

were investigated and explored through architectural and historical analysis resulting in up-to-date information on former and new sites included in the 50-site form quota established in a modification to the contract in the spring of 2019. Many sites previously located by past surveyors are no longer standing, and a sizable number have been radically altered with modern additions and replacement synthetic materials that have rendered them no longer worthy of the time and effort to document them. Out of the 50-site form quota, there were twenty-six (26) sites documented in Dorchester County; eleven (11) existing sites and fifteen (15) new sites. In Somerset, twenty-four (24) new sites were added to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.

According to the contract specifications, site forms were completed on all fifty (50) sites with forms varying in length and complexity from 8-10 pages to over 40 pages of architectural descriptions, historical significance and context statements as well as property research. Interviews with owners and interested local residents were conducted throughout the course of the project. An important relationship with the Dorchester County Historical Society was re-established in this first year of funding and contacts were re-established at the Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History & Culture as well as other research facilities. Primary research was accomplished in the Dorchester and Somerset County courthouses as well as local libraries as well as Internet-based sources such as Ancestry.com and Find-A-Grave.com. Available secondary sources were consulted where appropriate. Transcription research files begun during the early 2000s have been expanded as information is gathered throughout the term of the project with a final goal to publish an architectural/historical narrative for Dorchester and Somerset counties that would augment previous publications.

Field research concentrated on several specific areas in Somerset and Dorchester counties previously unrecorded or only canvassed in a cursory manner during the 1970s. In Somerset County, the western end of the Mt. Vernon peninsula and the villages of Ewell, Rhodes Point and Tylerton were canvassed for sites worthy of inclusion on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. The Dorchester County Neck District west of Cambridge was the principal focus at the outset of the project as well as two specific sites in the City of Cambridge, the Bayly House (D-10) and Appleby (D-130). During the course of the survey a few extra sites in the City of Cambridge as well as in the Linkwood Election District were added to group of targeted sites for documentation and research. Existing sites on the Maryland Inventory were expanded in terms of architectural description, historic context and historic significance, and in many cases involving re-interpretations of standing architectural histories.



Figure 3, John Ogilby, *Noua Terræ-Mariæ tabula*, 1671, William T. Snyder Collection, MdHR G 1213-367.

Historic and Architectural Contexts

Exploration and Settlement of the Lower Eastern Shore 1524-1750

During the early to mid-17th century, Anglo-American explorers and settlers arrived in the Chesapeake region, establishing trading posts and plantations, first in the Virginia colony at Jamestown and across the bay at the foot of what later became known as the Delmarva peninsula. Within a few decades trading posts and plantations were established north of the Virginia colony in what was declared the Maryland colony in 1632. On the Eastern Shore, at a place known as Kent Island, a trading post was established in 1631. Traders and trappers traversed the entire region, making periodic visits in many of the bays protected tributaries; trading with the native residents. In a testimony by Virginian John Westlock in 1670, he declared his experience and contact with native Americans on a “pointe of a forke where I traded...fifty years ago,” a place in later-day Somerset County on a point of land bounded by the Manokin River and King’s Creek. Over the course of the

mid-17th century, counties were established in the Maryland colony; Kent County by 1642, and several Western Shore counties during the 1650s.

Prior to 1660, no counties had been established on the lower Eastern Shore, however events soon followed that led to the creation of Somerset County in 1666 and Dorchester County by 1669. When initially created, Somerset County encompassed a vast territory that stretched from the Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic Ocean, from the Virginia/Maryland border—a location under dispute—on the south to the Nanticoke River on the northwest and to contested territory on the northeast where the Dutch had claimed ownership of plantations dating back to the 1630s. In Dorchester County, established by 1669, its jurisdictions were thought to stretch from the bay to the ocean as depicted on some maps of the period. The new Maryland counties on the lower Shore overlapped huge swaths of territory claimed by native Americans, who, over the course of the 17th and early-to-mid 18th centuries were relegated to circumscribed reservations. The native American presence ultimately lasted longest in Dorchester County along the Choptank and Nanticoke river drainages.



Figure 4, Augustine Herrman, detail, Virginia and Maryland, 1670, Library of Congress.

During the mid-to-late 17th century, there was virtual land rush to patent land in the newly created counties on the lower Eastern Shore, and actions were taken by the Maryland proprietors to subjugate any settlers who did not claim allegiance to the Calvert family. The Eastern Shore's plentiful rivers and creeks emptying into the Chesapeake provided easy access to the best drained and most fertile tracts along the Manokin, Wicomico, Annemessex, Monie, and Pocomoke river and creek drainages in Somerset as well as the Choptank, Little Choptank and Nanticoke river drainages in Dorchester. By the time Augustine Herrman assembled his comprehensive map, *Maryland and Virginia*, in 1670, he designated the location of scores of settlers' plantations along the tributaries of the Chesapeake. He also designated the presence of native American villages (See Figure 4). Place names such as Manokin, Somerset Town, Watkins Point, Stevens' "Rehobeth," Damned Quarter and Dividing Creek define specific places in Somerset County. In Dorchester familiar place names include the Choptanck and Transquakin rivers, Cooks Point, "Tobacco Stoks," and Trips Bay. Clearly designated on the north side of the Nanticoke River is the Indian village of "Chicocoan" and on the south side of the Choptank River several emblems of native American lodges accompany the phrase "Indian Towns."

The region's numerous navigable rivers and creeks sponsored investments in private plantations throughout the region from which trade was executed in and out of the Chesapeake and beyond. In an effort to control trade and benefit from it, the provincial government of Maryland ordered the establishment of towns and ports of entry in various places throughout the province in an effort to monitor the import and export of goods and merchandise. Several provincial acts during the 17th and early 18th centuries established ports on the lower Eastern Shore. In Somerset County, the port locations on the Pocomoke river—Snow Hill and Rehoboth—were created by provincial legislative authority in 1683, and have lasted as places to modern times. In Dorchester County, the earliest effort to establish a port on the southern shore of the Choptank dates to 1684 on the land of Daniel Jones, property then simultaneously claimed by the Choptank Indians.¹ Despite the conflict of an Anglo-American patents and native American occupation, the town of Cambridge was established in 1684 with events in motion to relocate the county seat of Dorchester to this newly created port. Within the following two years, a motion by the Dorchester County commissioners authorized Captain Anthony Dawson to procure the materials and craftsmen necessary to erect a courthouse in the new town.² Entered into a land record was the size and configuration of the contracted public building:

"the said Anthony Dawson...shall and will...Build Erect and Accomplish a Court house for ye use of said County of Dorchester att the town of Cambridge according to ye Dementions hereinafter and herein...that is to say the Court house to be built and erected forty feet in length and twenty four in Breadth the two floors above and below to be laid with Plank and four large Windows below and one small Closett Window, with two large Casements to each window and two large transom Windows above an one at each and the Chambers to be sealed with rived Boards one large pair of Stairs with rails and Banisters, Inclosure for ye Staires and Closett, One large table enclosed with rails and bannisters and seats..., likewise Seats for the Justices and with a Judges Chair going up two or three ft...ye sides of the house up to the plate to be lathed

¹ Joseph Brown Thomas, Jr. *Settlement, Community, and Economy: The Development of Town's on Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore, 1660-1775*, Ph.d. Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1994, pp. 142-168.

² Dorchester County Land Record, Old 1/148-49, 12.16.1686/7, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland. This first courthouse was located near the present-day intersection of High and Race streets on the north side of High. A second and third courthouse were erected on the south side of High; the first during the early 18th century and a second brick courthouse in 1771-73 in the general proximity of the current courthouse erected in 1853.

and Plaistered with a large Porch att ye end of the house with rails and Bannisters about it likewise all Glaziers Work, Carpenters Works, Smiths Work and Painters Work whatsoever as shall be ye Judgement of Workmen adjudged necessary or convenient for said Building and the said Captain Anthony Dawson find himself Provision Timber and Nailes and all materials for ye said Building...

While Captain Dawson did not live up to the terms of the contract and left the region, the frame courthouse was erected by an unknown contractor, most likely in the same form and finish as that prescribed in 1686.³ Next to the 17th-century courthouse was the market square and next to it towards the river was the land set aside for the Great Choptank Parish church.

A second town in Dorchester created by Maryland provincial authority—named Vienna—was established on an elevated plain on the north side of the Nanticoke in 1706. Other speculative towns were created in Dorchester during the period but did not materialize into active places for long-term trade occupation.

During the second quarter of the 18th century in Somerset County, Salisbury Town and Princess Anne Town were laid out at the heads of the Wicomico and Manokin rivers, respectively. In 1742, Somerset County was divided in half with Worcester County stretching along the seaboard coast. Princess Anne Town was named the county seat for Somerset and Snow Hill the location for the Worcester County court.

Settlement and development of the lower Eastern Shore spread thinly over Somerset and Dorchester counties during the early to mid-18th century with a concentration on plantation agriculture. There was a principal focus on tobacco as a cash crop, but planters grew substantial amounts of Indian corn and wheat for subsistence and profit. Tremendous native forests were slowly cleared to open up arable fields, and wood species such as yellow pine, cypress, yellow poplar and oak were used on the construction of early plantation dwellings, farm buildings, outbuildings, churches, stores and a wide variety of bay- or ocean-bound vessels.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE REVOLUTION 1750-1825

Aside from a handful of county seats and small villages spotted across the lower Eastern Shore by the mid-18th century, the population—free, indentured or slave—was spread over a largely forested landscape with intermittent clearings of arable land for field crops. In 1755 the population was mixed with a majority of white heads of Dorchester households and their families numbering 8,138. At the time there were 77 free blacks and 2,635 slaves. During the second quarter of the 18th century, the Somerset population had grown to 12,100 inhabitants, free white and black as well as indentured and slave—white, black, or mulatto. By 1755, after the formation of Worcester County in 1742, the population of the two counties had swelled to nearly 19,000 residents, 13,000 of whom were white, 243 were free black or mulattos, and nearly 5,000 were black or mulatto slaves. By the mid-18th century the indentured servant population had dwindled to a relative few.

By the mid-18th century, plantation agriculture in the Eastern Shore counties was shifting at different rates from a central focus on tobacco as a cash crop to one based on cereal grains of corn

³ Thomas, p. 143.

and wheat and other grasses. While the mid-Shore turned to corn and wheat by mid-century, planters in Somerset County were still harvesting substantial amounts of tobacco during the third and fourth quarters of the 18th century. Virgin stands of native woods, yellow pine, oak, yellow poplar, etc. were harvested and marketed for the general population as well as for export within the Chesapeake region and beyond. Over the course of the mid-to-late 18th century, the population on the lower Shore increased gradually. With the population growth and a stable market economy in tobacco, corn, wheat and timber products, a host of small crossroads villages and communities developed across the lower Eastern Shore to serve the dispersed rural populace.

As reflected in the most detailed and accurate delineation of Maryland places and roads until that time, mapmaker Dennis Griffith documented in amazing detail the nature of the state in the last decade of the 18th century. A system of roads was clearly in place that connected county seats with rural villages and crossroads communities that were defined by churches, meeting houses, taverns, mill seats or stores (See Figure 5).

The Dorchester County seat of Cambridge grew slowly after its formation with the development of the river and creek frontages and lots bordering the main street (High Street) where the courthouse, Anglican Church, and market square were located. Private dwellings, of frame and brick construction, were combined with merchant stores and other shops as well as a town tavern or two. A second principal avenue known as Wood Street (later Race Street) extended in a southerly direction along the high land with the creek on its eastern flank. The fertile lands surrounding the county seat, in part owned by the local Choptank Indians, was settled and improved by a generation of Anglo-American planters and their descendants.



Figure 5, Dennis Griffith, *Map of Maryland*, 1794 [1795], Maryland State Law Library, MdHR 1213-356.

The decades bracketing the American Revolution were particularly active in and around Cambridge. On the south side of the county seat, a recent emigrant from Westmoreland County, England assembled a large plantation of contiguous tracts during the 1760s and 1770s. Merchant/planter Robert Harrison (1740-1802) financed construction of a substantial Georgian brick and frame house on land known as “Howell’s Regulation,” a plantation he named Appleby to honor the town of his birth in England. The two-story, four-room plan frame house was built around 1765-70 with brick end walls and framed front and rear walls and was covered with a hybrid form jerkinhead roof (See D-130). The third quarter of the 18th-century house was finished with Georgian style raised-panel woodwork, some of which survives in the second floor chambers.



Figure 6, Appleby, southwest chamber end wall paneling, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 12.13.18.

During the same time, Colonel Robert Harrison served as one of the commissioners charged with supervising the construction of the third courthouse, a brick structure, in Cambridge in 1770-73. Governor Robert Eden directed that 200,000 pounds of tobacco to be levied in three annual assessments for the purpose. Charles Dickenson, William Ennalls, Robert Harrison, and John Goldsborough, Jr. were entrusted with the responsibility “to contract undertakers, or with workmen, for the building of a new court-house.”⁴ The legislative act also stated that:

So soon as this court-house shall be completed, the clerk is to remove, to a convenient apartment therein to be provided for the purpose, all the books, rolls, papers and records, a list of which, at the direction of the justices, he is to make out, sign and enter upon record amongst the proceedings of the court. The justices are then to sell, at public vendue, for ready money, all the materials of the old court-house; and the money arising from the sale, with the surplus of the aforesaid levy, to be applied to the use of the county.

In a subsequent act, the Dorchester justices were authorized to,

Remove the books, papers and records of the court, from the old house to some house in Cambridge, to be provided by the justices, who are authorised to pull down the old court-house, to sell its materials, and to agree for a convenient place to hold their courts, until the new house shall be completed. As the public ground, on which the old court house stands, is too small, they are to assess the quantity of 18,000 lb. of tobacco, to be

⁴ Archives of Maryland Online, *Hanson’s Laws of Maryland*, 1763-1784, Volume 203, Page 47, Maryland State Archives.

*paid to the order of the commissioners under the act of September 1770, ch. 13. These commissioners are empowered to cause the surveyor to lay off, by boundaries, 30 feet in front and 45 feet in depth of a lot adjoining the public ground, belonging to Henry Ennalls, an infant.*⁵

Robert Harrison arrived in Dorchester County during the early to mid-1760s following another influential Cambridge merchant and attorney named John Caile. John Caile (1720-1767) surfaces in the Choptank River region as an agent for the Liverpool firm of Foster, Cunliffe & Co. He appears first in the Dorchester County land records as a young merchant of Oxford, in Talbot County, and as a legal representative for James Gildart, another merchant from Liverpool.⁶ In 1744, he acquired part of “Ennall’s Purchase,” property located on the Choptank River. Two years later, he is appointed clerk of the Dorchester County Court, a position he would hold until 1767.⁷ In July 1750, he negotiated a lease with the rector and vestryman of Great Choptank Parish for a 1 ½-acre parcel located between the vestry-owned land “impaled for a Church Yard” on the southwest and the improved property owned by Dr. William Murray, “near the place where his Store now stands.”⁸ A condition of the lease stated:

...that in all Houses Edifices and building hereafter to be built by the said John Caile...shall be built brick or stone Chimneys and that no fire shall be kept or made in any wooden Chimney on any part of the premises...

While long-standing oral tradition holds that John Caile improved the property shortly after his 1750 purchase, the historic record does not say what he did with the lot after his purchase or where he lived at the time. The historic record does imply that the church-owned land remained unimproved until the 1760s. In 1758, John Caile conveyed the lease for the church property to his brother, Hall Caile, with the same caveat that any building erected on the acre-and-a-half lot had to have a brick or stone chimney.⁹ In 1761, Hall Caile died, and he was buried in the adjacent Anglican church cemetery.

Following Hall Caile’s death, the property reverted back to merchant and attorney John Caile, who by the early 1760s was trading as John Caile & Co. In March 1763, John Caile acquired a lease to the property of Dr. William Murray immediately adjacent on its northeast side to the church land he was leasing from Great Choptank Parish.¹⁰ A stipulation in the Murray/Caile lease obligated John Caile to the following:

...promise and agree to erect and build in an upon the same parcel of Land one Dwelling house—twenty Eight feet square or to contain as great or greater number of square feet the Walls thereof to be of Brick one

⁵ Archives of Maryland Online, *Hanson’s Laws of Maryland*, 1763-1784, Volume 203, page 57, Maryland State Archives.

⁶ Dorchester County Land Record, Old 10/227-28, June 24, 1742, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

⁷ Maryland State Archives Online, msa.maryland.gov.

⁸ Dorchester County Land Record, Lease, Old 14/426, July 3, 1750, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

⁹ Dorchester County Land Record, Old 16/74, August 12, 1758, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

¹⁰ Dorchester County Land Record, Old 18/360, March 15, 1763, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

Story high with a Cellar under the same the walls thereof to be of Brick or Stone to be finished and completed in a Substantial manner and also one Kitchen the walls to be of brick and to be finished as aforesaid...

Within the year, merchant John Caile financed construction of a 1 ½-story, four-room plan brick house on a raised foundation of Flemish bond walls (See D-136). It is apparent that during the same few years he also improved the lot next door with commercial buildings including a frame storehouse, warehouse and stable, which may have included the Murray store building referenced in the 1750 Caile lease from the Great Choptank Parish.



Figure 7, Caile House, 205 High Street, Cambridge, photographer, Paul B. Touart, 4.15.2019.

All of John Caile's Cambridge property was described and valued in 1771,¹¹ four years following his death in 1767. The resulting court-ordered description of the property was created for the benefit of John Caile's heir, a nephew, John Hall Caile, a minor at the time of his uncle's death. Under the care of his mother, Elizabeth, John Hall Caile was to receive any income from the property for his education. The property description documented the improvements on both Caile-owned and leased lots.

On the Murray-leased lot the buildings were described as,

...one Bricked Dwelling House thirty seven feet four inches Front and thirty feet with four Rooms on the first Floor and four Above with Good Cellars underneath covered with Cypress Shingles one Framed Kitchen twenty feet long and sixteen feet wide with a Bricked Chimney covered with Shingles and Weatherboarded with Pine Plank, One Sawed Logged Smoak House Fifteen feet square covered with Shingles, One office House, all in good repair...

On the adjacent church-owned leased lot, the officers of the Dorchester Court found:

...one Store House Twenty six feet square covered with Shingles and weatherboarded with pine Pine

¹¹ Dorchester County Land Record, Old 25/132-35, October 12, 1771, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

Plank with three apartments in it and one small Bricked Chimney one Room above with Plank Floor One Granary Twenty six feet square covered with Shingles and Weatherboard'd with Pine Plank with two apartments a Planked Loft and two Sheds to said Granary each about ten feet in Width and covered with Shingles, one Logged Stable sixteen feet square covered with Clapboards all in good repair...

The church-owned leased land, improved by a mixture of commercial and agricultural buildings, also included a pailed garden measuring 175' by 51' and it was enclosed by sawn pine pailing, supported by posts and rails and accessed by four gates. As indicated by the 1771 Orphan's Court description, there was no dwelling on the property at the time.¹²

John Hall Caile, living under the care of his mother, achieved his majority and held title to the Cambridge lots and buildings. However, John Hall Caile died prematurely at age 22 in February 1783. In the same year, Elizabeth Caile was recorded as the owner of the two leased lots when the 1783 Federal tax was levied. In addition she owned a 132 ½-acre plantation "Hambrooks" located on the periphery of Cambridge on the Choptank River.¹³ The assessment documented the former Murray-owned lot with "1 Brick Dwelling, 1 Fram'd Kitchen, and 1 Small house" whereas the vestry-leased lot was improved with "1 Framed Storehouse, 1 Warehouse, and 1 Stable."

Evidently Elizabeth Caile financed construction of the 2 ½-story, four-bay frame structure on the vestry-owned lot within the next few years.¹⁴ She retained title to the Caile family properties in Cambridge until the mid-1790s; she executed a release by means of a quitclaim deed on the vestry-leased land for L50 in October 1794.¹⁵ In the following year she sold the 2 ½-story frame house and attendant outbuildings to Charles K. Bryan for L110 in October 1795.¹⁶ In the same year Elizabeth Caile sold the 1 ½-story house to Daniel Sullivane, Jr. for \$1,000, a sum that well reflects its highly improved character at the time¹⁷ (See Figure 8).

By the third quarter of the 18th century, the county seat of Cambridge had developed into a sizable town with several hundred residents, white, free black or enslaved. A new courthouse, built in 1771-73, stood in the center of the town with the Anglican church of Great Choptank Parish across the street along with a market square. The 1783 Federal tax assessment documented a landscape of brick, frame and log dwellings and a wide range of attendant outbuildings of brick, frame or log wall construction as well as enclosed gardens, most likely associated with every residence.¹⁸ A detailed description of one Cambridge property was written and recorded as part of

¹² Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, "The Tree-Ring Dating of the Bayly House and Outbuildings, Cambridge, Maryland," Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹³ Federal Tax Assessment of 1783, Dorchester County, Listing for Elizabeth Cail.

¹⁴ Worthington and Seiter.

¹⁵ Dorchester County Land Record, HD 6/609, October 14, 1794, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

¹⁶ Dorchester County Land Record, HD 9/13, October 12, 1795, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

¹⁷ Dorchester County Land Record, HD 8/503, HD 8/503, May 18, 1795, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

¹⁸ The Federal Tax Assessment of 1783 recorded six (6) brick houses, seventeen (17) frame houses, five (5) log houses, and two (2) houses of undetermined construction. The brick dwellings were listed under the assessments for Robert Ewing, Robert Harrison, Dr. Henry Murray, Adam Muir and Archibald Pattison.



Figure 8, Caile and Bayly houses, High Street, Cambridge, Maryland, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 4.15.2019, The portion of the Bayly house built by Elizabeth Caile around 1785 is fronted by the two-story porch and located between the two brick chimneys.

the court ordered evaluation of the property belonging to orphan Mary Nevett, daughter of John Rider Nevitt (1747-1772) and grand-daughter of Major Thomas Nevitt (1685-1749), who had a principal role in Cambridge's early development.¹⁹ The officers of the Dorchester court stated,

...we do estimate the Lots of land in the Town afsd...at the annual gross value of Twelve Pounds current Money of Maryland—And we do further certify that there on the said Lots one framed Dwelling House thirty feet square, Weather Boarded with Planks, covered with short round Shingles, Plank floors above & below, three rooms & a stair case below, three rooms & a passage above, the whole of the inside of the House Plaistered, three Brick chimneys & a cellar under the House which is not half finished, the roof very indifferent & leaky & must be covered again, the rest of the House in tolerable good repair, one old framed & clapboard kitchen with a bad brick chimney the whole scarcely worth noticing, one old House about Thirty by sixteen feet, framed work Boarded with Featheredge Plank & covered with short round shingles & one Brick end & chimney, the wooden work in very bad order & not worth Repairing—A garden about one hundred & twenty feet square paled with rove pine pales, in but different repair...

Mary Nevitt's inherited lots in Cambridge were probably located on "Nevitt's Double Purchase," land that was considered part of the town located to the southwest along High Street. The description implies that the Nevitt house was a four-room plan structure supported on a raised brick foundation, not unlike the original floor plan of the Harrison house at Appleby. The mention of the "clapboard" covered kitchen refers to the 3'-4' long riven boards used pervasively during the 17th and early to mid-18th centuries for siding, roof sheathing, and interior ceilings and partitions (See Figure 9).

¹⁹ Dorchester County Land Record, Old 27/426, March 6, 1775, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.



Figure 9, Appleby, underside of clapboarded enclosure, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 12.13.2018.

By record of the Dorchester Orphan's Court and the Federal tax assessment, by the time of the American Revolution, Cambridge had town into a significant commercial and population center, eventually eclipsing Oxford in Talbot County as the principal port within the Choptank river drainage.

During the same period, the Somerset County population had topped 12,000 inhabitants, free white and black, as well as indentured and slave—white, black or mulatto. The population was spread over a largely forested landscape with clearings of arable land for fields of tobacco, corn, wheat and other crops. The landscape was also comprised of significant stands of virgin timber and stretches of tidal marsh bordering many tributaries of the Chesapeake. Bounded by the two Chesapeake tributaries, the Mt. Vernon peninsula, known during the 18th and 19th centuries as Hungary Neck, was patented and settled during the mid-to-late 17th century; a tract at the end of the peninsula known as “Hazard” dated to 1664.²⁰ Another patent, “Covington's Meadow,” dates to 1699, and it is more centrally located several miles inland on the north side of Big Monie Creek. A road traversing the high ground through the center of the peninsula provided access to deep water anchorage and a shipping point on the Wicomico River. In addition to plantations and farms and a

²⁰ Ruth T. Dryden, *Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland*, privately printed.

few mill seats were established set up on feeder streams of the Wicomico, the peninsula was defined by smaller farms and developed house sites only accessible by water until the mid-to-late 19th century.



Figure 10, *Martenet's Map of Somerset County*, 1866, (courtesy of the Maryland State Archives) Special Collections (Maps) 286, MdHR 1427, 005/1/2.

GROWTH AND CHANGE IN SOCIETY, AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRY 1825-1900

During the second and third quarters of the 19th century, agricultural pursuits in Dorchester and Somerset counties shifted from a plantation agriculture centered largely on a cash crop of tobacco to one concentrated on corn and wheat and other grains. Farming on the lower Eastern Shore embraced a range of small vegetables, such as peas and beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, as well as a range of fruits for local consumption and export. Concurrent with the changing nature of field

crops and the growth of fruit trees across the lower Shore, there were pivotal inventions in the canning of local shellfish, principally oysters that were harvested from the Chesapeake Bay waters.

By the early to mid -19th century, vast technological changes were underway that would alter life on the lower Eastern Shore in distinct ways architecturally and historically. Principal among them was the introduction of steam generated power; applied relatively early in Somerset County with the construction of a steam mill on the Manokin River by Littleton Dennis Teackle in 1815. Another early application of steam power was the construction of the steamboat *Chesapeake* by Captain Edward Trippe (1771-1846) of Trippe's Regulation farm in Dorchester County.²¹ Trippe convinced two friends, William McDonald and Andrew Henderson, to advance capital for the construction of the steam vessel, which made a maiden voyage from Baltimore to Annapolis in 1813. Within a half-dozen years the steamer *Maryland* was making its way between Baltimore, Annapolis, and Cambridge.²²

The second quarter of the 19th century was a period of expanding steamboat companies and routes, servicing a greater number of communities within the Chesapeake on a more frequent basis. By the 1820s, regular seasonal service was reaching the Choptank River with the steamboat *Maryland* shuttling between Baltimore, Annapolis, and Easton by way of Castle Haven in the Neck District of Dorchester County.²³ In an 1849 issue of the *Cambridge Democrat & Dorchester Advertiser*, the steamer *Maryland* left Baltimore every Monday and Thursday morning for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, and returned the following Tuesday or Friday, leaving Easton at 6 a.m.²⁴

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steamer Maryland.

CAPT. TAYLOR leaves Baltimore for the following places, viz:

Leaving Baltimore on every Monday and Thursday mornings for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, at 7 o'clock, and returns from Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving Easton at 6 o'clock.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CENTREVILLE.

Leaves on every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, for Chester and Centreville, returning same day. **Passage \$1.**

FOR ANNAPOLIS & WEST RIVER.

On every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, she will leave for Annapolis and West River, and return the same day.

The above route will be run throughout the season, starting from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.

All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

April 25, 1849.

Figure 11, *Cambridge Democrat & Dorchester Advertiser*, April 25, 1849, Microfilm from the Dorchester County Historical Society.

²¹ Robert H. Burgess and H. Graham Wood, *Steamboats Out of Baltimore*, Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1968.

²² *Ibid.* p. 9.

²³ *Cambridge Chronicle*, September 3, 1825, Maryland State Archives.

²⁴ *Cambridge Democrat & Dorchester Advertiser*, April 25, 1849.

In a similar advertisement the following September, in 1850, the steamer *Gazelle*, was making regular trips from Baltimore every Tuesday to serve the communities on the Little Choptank; Taylor's Island, Tobaccostick, and Church Creek. Another steamer, the *Hugh Jenkins*, was conducting regular visits to White Haven and Shad Point on the Wicomico in Somerset County. Shortly after that, Captain John H. Kirwan published a notice that his steamer, the *Wilson Small*, would traverse the length of the Wicomico River, placing the following ad in the *Baltimore Sun*.²⁵



Figure 12, *The Baltimore Sun*, October 13, 1856.

The *Wilson Small* was one of many steamboats that plied the Wicomico River between Whitehaven and Salisbury, and which served other landings along the river's shoreline. Captain Kirwan surely stopped at the landing on the south side of the Wicomico downriver from Whitehaven where the Hungary Neck peninsula road met the water's edge at its western terminus. At this location, merchant George H. Riall operated a water-front store that also served briefly as a post office during the early 1850s.²⁶ As depicted by superintendent engineer A. D. Bache in the



Figure 13, A. D. Bache, *Head of Tangier Sound including the Wicomico River Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake*, detail, 1854, National Archives.

²⁵ Robert H. Burgess, *This Was Chesapeake Bay*, Cambridge, Maryland: Cornell Maritime Press, 1963, p. 85.

²⁶ Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971, National Archives via Ancestry.com.

coastal survey of the Wicomico River and Monie Bay, the county road snaked down the length of the Hungary Neck peninsula ending at a landing on the Wicomico River where Riall's Store was located (See Figure 13). The store location, known as "California" under Riall's proprietorship, continued as such under a subsequent owner, Joseph S. Webster, during the 1870s. When the Lake, Griffing and Stevenson atlas published their selection of Somerset County election districts, the Hungary Neck District was much more populated than in 1854 with residences, churches and other buildings defining what had been recently labeled the Mt. Vernon post office.

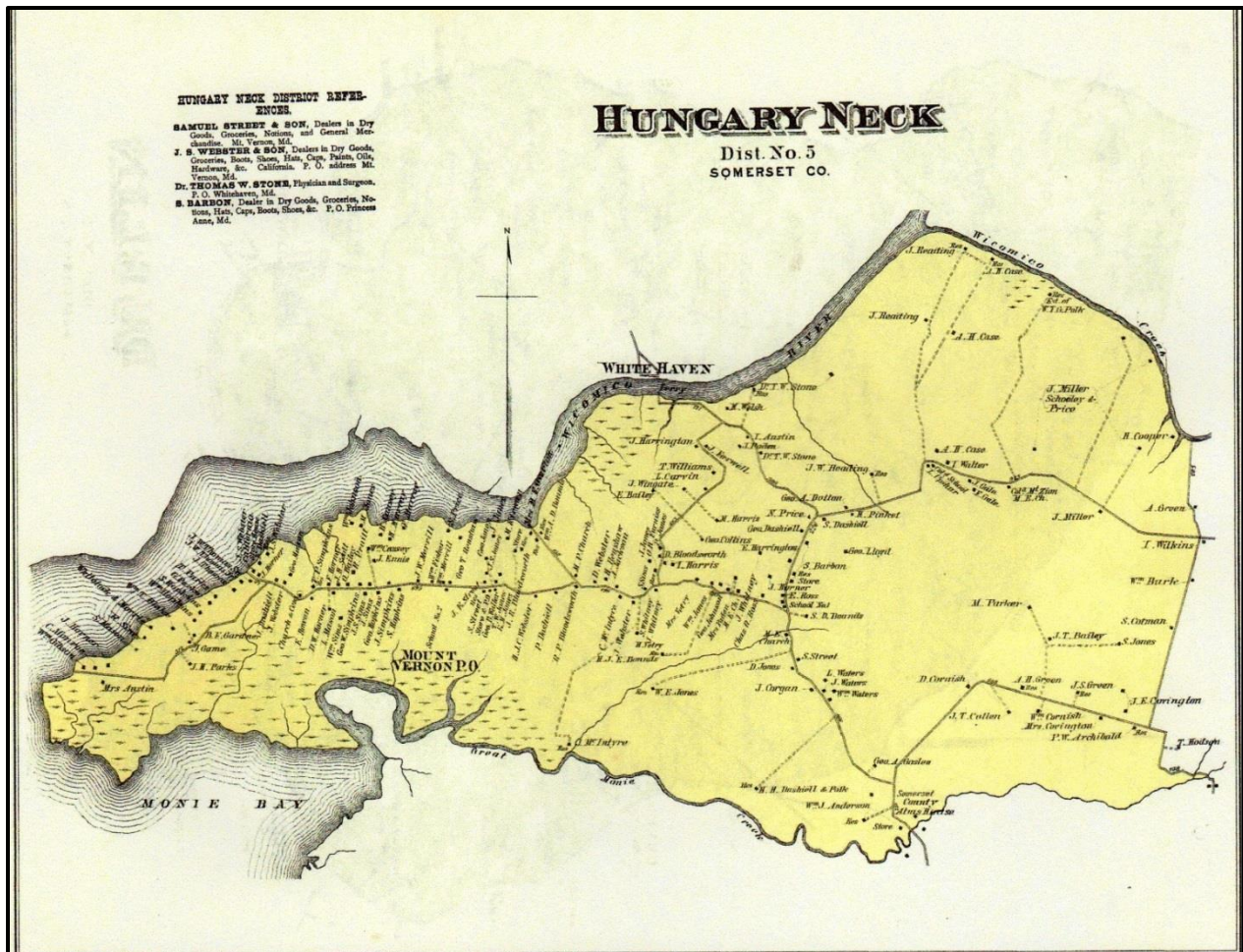


Figure 14, Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Hungary Neck District No. 5, 1877, reprinted 1976. J. S. Webster's residence and "California" store are located at the water's edge on the northeast side of the county road where it meets the river.

By the time Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas published their district map of Hungary Neck in 1877 many improvements and additional developments had taken place during the twenty-three years spanning the publication of the coastal survey (1854) and the atlas. By the 1870s a road had been extended down to the tip of the peninsula and many additional properties had been improved with a new generation of houses, especially on small sized acreages bordering the county road. An increased population on Hungary Neck was surely due to improved transportation on land as well as water (See Figure 14).

The western end of the Hungary Neck peninsula was home to a large number of watermen and farmers who organized a Methodist Episcopal congregation around 1870 when a group of trustees planned on building a church on top of an elevated sandy knoll on the north side of the county road. In 1870-72, a single story 40' by 30' frame church with three nine-over-nine sash windows on each side provided a house of worship that lasted until a new church was erected in 1896-97 (See Figure 15).

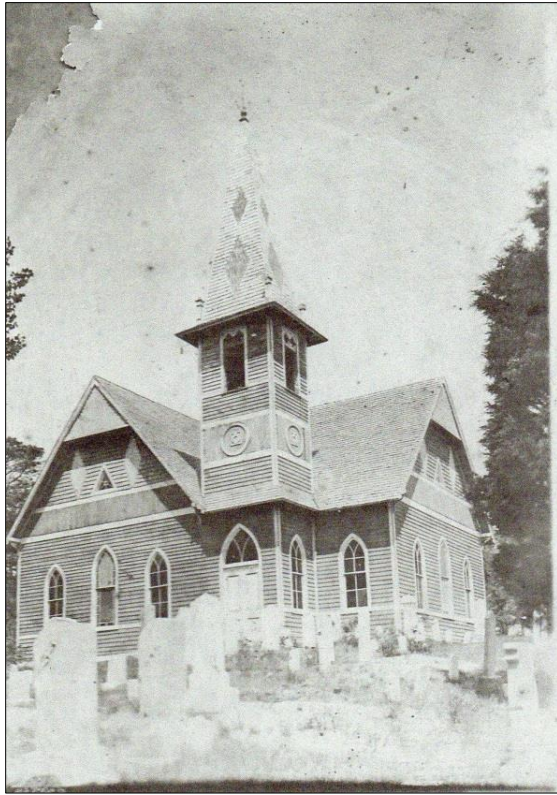


Figure 15, Asbury M. E. Church, documentary photograph c. 1900-20.



Figure 16, John B. Horner house, Mt. Vernon, southwest elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2018.

The oldest housing stock to survive on the Hungary Neck peninsula dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. Two of the best-preserved dwellings include the John B. Horner house (See Figure 16) and the John H. Parks house (See Figures 17 & 18). The two-story, three-part frame Horner house was erected around 1850-60. Paneled corner pilasters trim a two-story, weatherboarded one-room plan main block, which is extended on its north gable end with a story-and-a-half wing. A semi-detached one-room plan kitchen is located to the east of the story-and-a-half wing and is joined by a framed curtain wall on its north side and an open porch on its south side. The Horner house marks a transition in domestic housing at mid-century when dwellings with a detached kitchens were abandoned completely for those built with attached service wings; an architectural development that had been in process in more expensive gentry dwellings since the late 18th century.



Figure 17, John H. Parks House, Mt. Vernon vicinity, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2.27.2018.



Figure 18, John H. Parks House, Mt. Vernon vicinity, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2.27.2018.

Also located on the Mt. Vernon peninsula is a contemporaneous house to the John B. Horner house. The John H. Parks house is a two-story, four-part, ell-shaped frame dwelling built on an elevated sandy knoll on the south shore of the Wicomico River. The series of one-room plan sections was built in an ell shape with a stepped profile including a colonnade that joins the kitchen

to the main block. Paneled corner pilasters trim the corners of the main block, which is served by exterior corbelled base chimney stacks. The west end stack is inscribed with a date of Dec[ember] 1861. These mid-19th century houses followed traditional vernacular plans in a connected arrangement that improved the domestic function of the household.

A concurrent rebuilding of the landscape was taking place across the Eastern Shore, including a more remote and isolated location such as Somerset County's Smith's Island. Federal engineers mapped Smith's Island (1848) as part of their state survey of the bay's water depths and

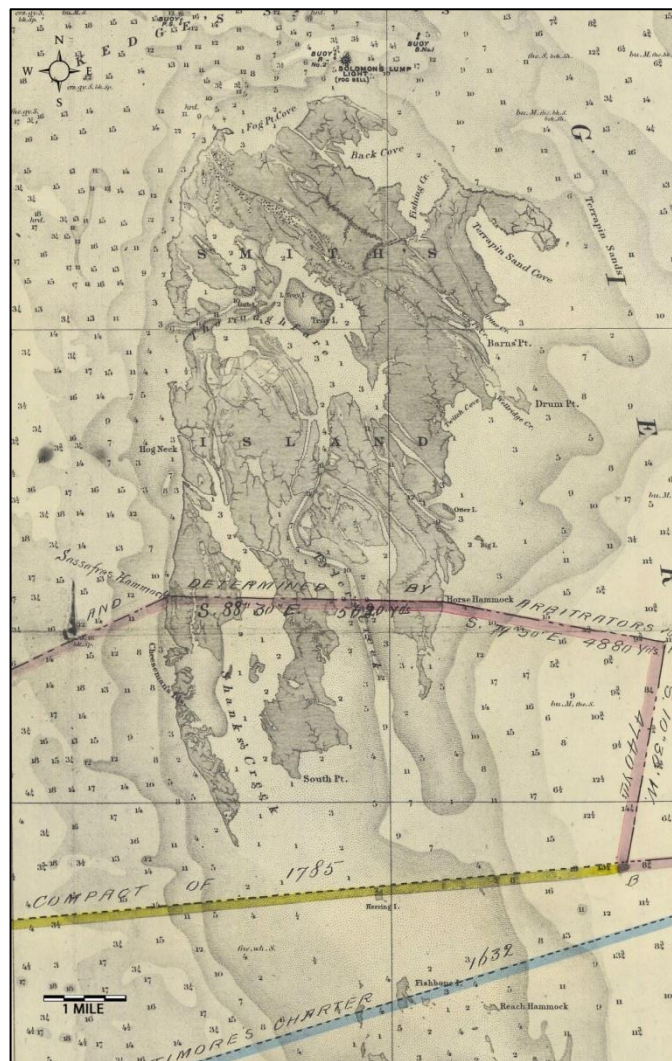


Figure 19, Smith's Island, 1848, Coastal Survey, National Archives.

coastal shorelines. In the process the engineers were very diligent in their documentation of the occupied hummocks and uplands compared to surrounding marsh across the island archipelago dissected by tidal streams and guts. While they did not record the types of standing buildings at the time, the island residents occupied single or story-and-a-half frame or sawn log dwellings that were recorded at the end of the 18th century in the 1798 Federal tax assessment. On the land of Richard Evans known as parts of Pitchcroft and Seven Brothers was a 1 1/2-story frame dwelling that

measured 24' by 18' and defined by six windows. The house was accompanied by a separate frame kitchen, 18' by 16', an 8' by 8' milkhouse, a 14' by 12' smokehouse, as well as another house of sawed log construction measuring 14' by 12'.²⁷ On another part of the Pitchcroft tract was a similar complex occupied by Butler Tyler, a grouping of building located on what later became known as Tylerton. The Tyler house was described as a dwelling house, 24' by 18', a kitchen 14' by 12' a milk house 6' by 6', all considered "old". Of the 287 acres Butler Tyler owned, the greater part was considered marsh.²⁸ During the early 19th century, Tyler family owned part of the Pitchcroft tract, which the family renamed Black Walnut Point to differentiate it from other properties associated with the same patent. Planter Thomas Tyler improved the upland section of the property near Tyler Creek around 1825-30 with a two-story, side hall/parlor plan frame house finished on the exterior with beaded weatherboards and well-crafted cornices, cornices and bargeboards. On the interior the parlor was finished with raised-panel wainscoting and a Federal style mantel framing the firebox (See Figures 20 and 21).



Figure 20, Black Walnut Point, c. 1825-30, Tylerton, Smith Island, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 10.10.2018.

²⁷ Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Somerset County, 1798, Microfilm at the Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delmarva History and Culture.

²⁸ *Ibid.*



Figure 21, Black Walnut Point, Paul Touart, photographer, 10.10.2018.

In the Smith Island community of Rogue's Point, waterman Johnson Evans (1815-1897) financed construction of a story-and-a-half hall plan dwelling around 1840-50 and finished it inside with horizontal board walls and a ceiling with exposed floor joists. During the decades that followed, Johnson Evans built a one-room plan kitchen on its east end, and his daughter, Priscilla S. Bradshaw and her husband likely financed a two-story one-room plan addition to the west gable end, which yielded a three-part stepped profile frame structure.



Figure 22, Priscilla S. Bradshaw House, Rhodes Point, southwest elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 9.25.2018.

Another house on Smith Island, the Peter J. Marshall house, was built in a connected plan reusing a second quarter of the 19th century two-story, one-room plan frame house and adding to each end around 1870-80. The two-and-a-half story north end main block follows a popular cross-gabled, center hall/single-pile plan that was built across the Eastern Shore during the third quarter of the 19th century. In contrast to the hand-crafted character of the center section, the main block is reflective of the transition between age old hand-built construction practices and those of the machine age that accompanied the Industrial Revolution of the third quarter of the 19th century. The machine age features are especially evident in the identical paired brackets that trim the perimeter of the cross-gable roof and the factory made front and rear doors and two-over-two sash windows. Attached to the south end of the center section is a two-story, one-room plan attached kitchen wing.



Figure 23, Peter J. Marshall House, Tylerton, southwest elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 9.5.2018.

The second and third quarters of the 19th century was a period of rebuilding and new construction across Dorchester County as the population increased only marginally from 17,759 residents—free and enslaved—in 1820 to a total of 18,877 in 1850, with 10,747 white residents, 3,848 free blacks, and 4,282 enslaved.²⁹ The clear difference between the two censuses was the prodigious growth of the free black community in thirty years, many of whom congregated in segregated communities on the edges of Cambridge and other towns or in separate places across Dorchester County. In Cambridge, free blacks and white residents occupied lots of varying size located in and around the triangle formed by High, Washington and Pine streets in what was then considered the periphery of the county seat. On Pine Street, a small half-acre lot was transferred between Baltimore countians Daniel Johnson and John Driver, both identified as free colored men in the 1826 transfer.³⁰ On nearby High Street, Hester Ann Jenifer (formerly Hester Ann Devine)

²⁹ R. S. Fisher, M.D., *Gazetteer of the State of Maryland, Returns of the Seventh Census of the United States and Other Official Documents*. New York and Baltimore: J. H. Colton and James S. Waters, 1852, pp. 68-69.

³⁰ Dorchester County Land Record, ER 10/432, October 7, 1826, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

acquired a half-acre lot from John Bradshaw for \$50, and the deed named her and her children—Harriet, Elizabeth and Jacob Jenifer—as legal owners of the property. Her husband, Benjamin Jenifer, was still a slave at the time, and so he was prevented from owning property.³¹ This lot was next to Waugh Chapel, an African-American Methodist congregation established in 1825-26 under the auspices of the Zion M. E. congregation, established in Cambridge in 1800. The land between High and Pine streets was a mixed neighborhood of white and free black landowners.

During the second quarter of the 19th century, one of the defining structures on Pine Street, at its intersection with Cedar Street, was a post-supported windmill located on a 100' by 95' foot lot.³² At the southeast end of Cedar Street another windmill was situated on the high ground above Cambridge Creek, land that was sold by Josiah Bayly to Captain Lewis Ross in October 1854.³³ The windmill is indicated on the High ground above the creek on the 1848 coastal survey of the Choptank River from Hambrook's Point to Cabin Creek. During the same period a third post-supported windmill stood on the edge of the Choptank River at the northeast end of Mill Street on

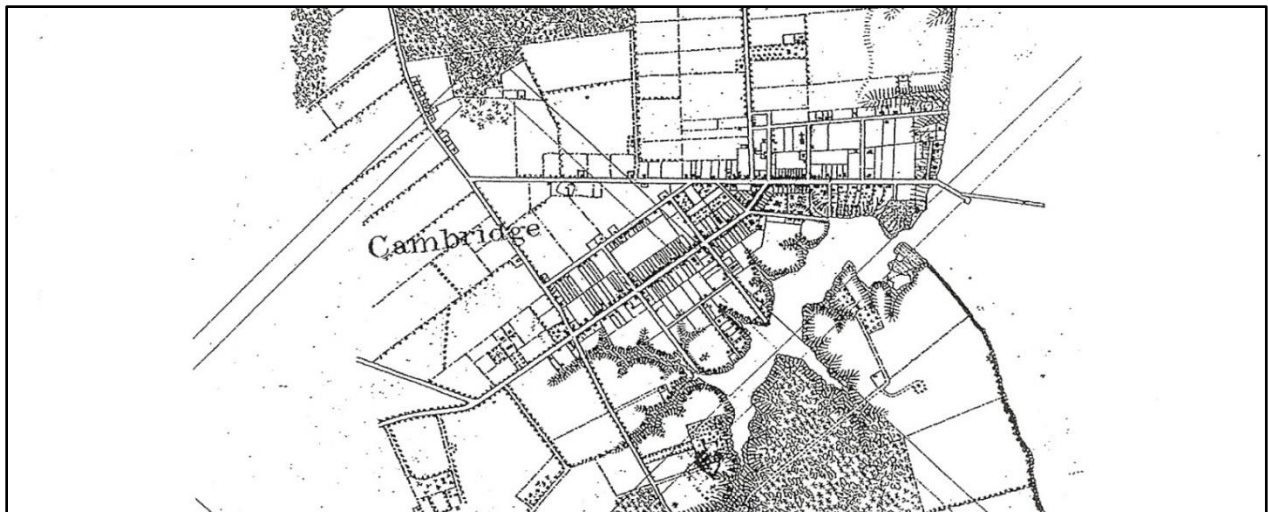


Figure 24, U. S. Coastal Survey, *Choptank River, Maryland to Hambrook's Point to Cabin Creek* (1848) A. D. Bache, superintendent, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

a small three-acre parcel of “Lockerman’s Regulation” that was conveyed from Sarah Alexander to Loftus Kirby for \$205 in 1827.³⁴ Five years later, Loftus Kirby advertised in the *Cambridge Chronicle* for sale or rent,

³¹ Dorchester County Land Record, ER 16/1837, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

³² Dorchester County Land Record, WJ 3/593, March 25, 1845, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

³³ Dorchester County Land Record, FJH 3/9, October 17, 1854, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

³⁴ Dorchester County Land Record, ER 10/480, April 20, 1827, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

“A Valuable Wind Mill, in Cambridge, together with the three-acre Lot and Dwelling & c. connected therewith. There are few establishments of this kind so desirable as this, it occupies a good stand for business, is convenient to market, and directly on the river, where fish, oysters and wild fowl abound in their season.”³⁵

At mid-century, pre-industrial Cambridge, with a population around 300 white residents, was flanked on three sides by post-supported wind mills similar to others scattered throughout Dorchester County and the lower Eastern Shore, such as the one that formerly stood in the community of Woolford in central Dorchester or the Spocott plantation windmill that once stood near the Lloyd’s village crossroads.³⁶



Figure 25, Woolford village windmill, built during the second quarter of the 19th century, Photograph early 20th century, Collection of the Claude Brooks family.

Although the city of Cambridge was not expanded beyond its 18th century boundaries during the early to mid-19th century, a new generation of dwellings, outbuildings, stores, taverns, churches, schools and shops were erected along the principal avenues of High and Race streets as well as

³⁵ *Cambridge Chronicle*, June 20, 1832, Microfilm from the Maryland State Archives.

³⁶ The recreation of the Spocott plantation (D-58) windmill was built by Senator George L. Radcliffe, Sr. and now stands in a grouping of historic buildings on the south side of Hudson Road in the village community known as Lloyds.

adjacent or intersecting roads including Pine, Locust, Cedar, Poplar, Academy, Gay, Muir and Mill streets. The principal location of the town's market and business center had shifted from its 18th-century location around the courthouse to lots to the south and southwest on High and Race streets as well as lots along Poplar, Gay, Academy, Muir and Muse streets down to the creek shoreline. During the period the name of Market Street, on the north side of the public square, was changed to Court Lane, where a new generation of single-story professional doctors' and law offices was located.

Across from the Dorchester County Courthouse, on the north side of High Street, the former frame house built by Elizabeth Caile around 1785 was the focus of a significant rebuilding program under the ownership of Josiah Bayly and his son Alexander Hamilton Bayly, during the second and third quarters of the 19th century.



Figure 26, Bayly House, southeast elevation, Cambridge, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 12.7.2018.



Figure 27, Bayly House, northwest elevation, Cambridge, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 8.2018.

The Caile house and property received a substantial reinvestment following the acquisition of the property by Maryland Attorney General Josiah Bayly, who lived next door. Josiah Bayly purchased the real estate of Charles K. Bryan, who owned the Caile house as well as the two-story brick dwelling he built across the street around 1811. Within a handful of years following his purchase of the Caile house, Bayly financed the construction of a two-story, part brick, part frame kitchen to the rear and joined it to an existing horizontal log smokehouse.³⁷ The house was upgraded with a two-story porch across its front and new beaded weatherboards on its southwest and northwest elevations during the second quarter of the 19th century. Inside, the first and second floor interiors were refitted with Greek-inspired woodwork while maintaining the decorated 18th-century Federal staircase. The improvements to the house and outbuildings were made during the period when Josiah Bayly's son, Alexander Hamilton Bayly, graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in March 1835 and married Delia Byus Eccleston. Alexander H. Bayly inherited the house and large property between High and Mill streets after Josiah Bayly's death in 1846. Within the following decade, Alexander Hamilton Bayly enlarged the house with a two-story brick addition to the northeast that served to connect the formerly detached kitchen, thereby improving significantly the domestic function of the house.

At mid-century, Cambridge was a developing, slowly growing county seat of approximately 300 white residents and several hundred free and enslaved blacks on the south side of the Choptank and west bank of Cambridge Creek. A short description of the town stated

Cambridge, co[unty] and p. o., Dorchester co., Situate on the s. side of Choptank r., which is two miles wide, 12 m. from Chesapeake Bay...It contains a court-house,

³⁷ Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, "The Tree-Ring Dating of the Bayly House and Outbuildings, Cambridge, Maryland," Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, Baltimore, 11.2018.

*county jail, an academy, three churches, and some fine houses. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Distant 61 m. s. of Annapolis, and 101 s.e. of Washington. Pop. 300.*³⁸

The county seat had grown to the south and west since the late 18th century and a plat of the town drawn in 1853 depicts the gridwork streets and lanes aligned along in parallel to the principal avenues of High and Race streets, both of which intersected Washington Street at the south end of the county seat that crossed a narrow tributary of Cambridge Creek. Identified on the plat are several surrounding plantations; Oakley on the northwest, Peach Blossom and Springfield on small peninsulas framed by tributaries of Cambridge Creek and the Appleby on very southern perimeter with a named “Appleby Street” leading to the plantation complex³⁹ (See Figure 28).

The plat also shows the northwest elevation of the recently built Dorchester County Courthouse, which replaced the 1770s courthouse destroyed by fire in May 1852.⁴⁰ The *Easton Gazette* announced on May 15, 1852, reprinting an article that had appeared in the *Cambridge Democrat*:

Two Fires in Cambridge—Great Loss of Property—Our citizens were thrown into Confusion on Friday night last about 9 o'clock, at the alarm of fire, which proved to be the carpenter's shop of Wm H. Allen and the Grocery Store of Lewis Ross & Sons., which joined each other—The shop was first fired and it communicated the flames to the Store house, which burned them both entirely to the ground. There were about \$300 worth of tools in the shop and a quantity of groceries and corn in the store (that they could not get out), were destroyed. Whole loss supposed to be about \$2,500.

Again on Sunday morning last, the alarm of fire was given which proved to be the Court House; it was discovered about 8 o'clock A.M., and the Register's office was nearly burned out when first seen, and in a short while the whole building was wrapped in flames, in spite of efforts of the firemen and citizens generally. Nothing was saved we believe, but the contents of the Clerk's office, which was the last room that caught.

Thus the citizens of Dorchester county have been deprived of their court house, all their records & c. in the Register's office, the commissioner's office, & c., by some black-hearted villain or villains, who deserve every punishment the law provides for in such cases, should be found out.

³⁸ R. S. Fisher, M.D., *Gazetteer of the State of Maryland, compiled from the Returns of the Seventh Census of the United States, and Other Official Documents.*, Baltimore: James S. Waters, 1852., p. 59.

³⁹ Plat of the City of Cambridge, 1853, Maryland State Archives.

⁴⁰ *Easton Gazette*, May 15, 1852.

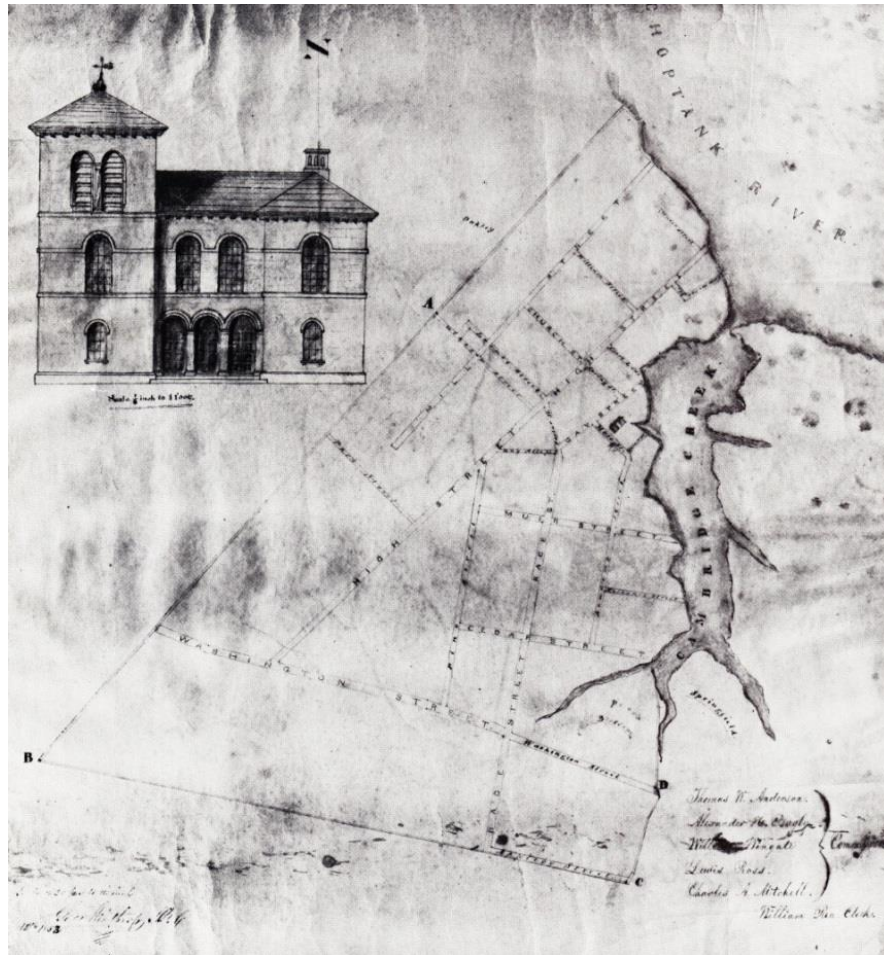


Figure 28, Plat of the City of Cambridge with principal elevation drawing of the 1852-54 Dorchester County Courthouse, Maryland State Archives.

New York architect Richard Upjohn provided the design for the new Dorchester County courthouse in a newly popular asymmetrical design sweeping the nation for large and small public and private building projects. The Italian style as it was known, was described in architectural pattern books circulating throughout the country during the period. William H. Allen, who lost his carpenter's shop and tools that May, advertised months later. Printed in the *Easton Gazette* on July 17, 1852 he stated:

William H. Allen
 ARCHITECT AND BUILDER
 Cambridge, Md.

*Will contract for, or superintend, the erection
 of Public Buildings of all grades, from plain
 Cottages to elaborate and ornamental Villas, in
 the most approved styles of rural architecture.⁴¹*

⁴¹ *Easton Gazette*, July 17, 1852.

Builder William H. Allen was involved in the construction of the new Italian style courthouse, and his advertisement reflects the mid-century movement to new forms of ornamental designs in rural architecture that were influencing the entire nation.

The third quarter of the 19th century was an architectural period that focused on the romanticism of the past, reflected in a variety of revivalist styles that re-invented ancient building forms and features in new ways. The asymmetrical towers rising on the principal corners of the new courthouse flanked a recessed arcaded entrance of round arched openings, and round headed arches topped each of the window openings.

Concurrent with the Italianate style of the new courthouse and other Italianate dwellings in Dorchester County was the Gothic Revival, which borrowed design elements and forms from the Gothic cathedrals of Europe and were infused in a new generation of churches built during the second, third and fourth quarters of the nineteenth century. Built in large and small scale interpretations, one of the earliest expressions of the Gothic influence in rural church architecture in Dorchester County is St. John's P. E. Church (D-253), built in the Neck District in 1852-53.



Figure 29, St. John's P. E. Church, Cornersville vicinity, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 6.18.2018.



Figure 30, St. John's P. E. Church, Cornersville vicinity, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 6.18.2018.

The single-story, rectangular frame church survives as one of the best-preserved Gothic Revival-influenced buildings with a steeply pitched gable roof supported by an exposed scissors truss roof frame. The exposed interior framing members are decorated with chamfered edges and tapered stops. Pointed arch window and transomed door openings are fitted with clear glass sash and transom lights. The blocks of slip pews on each side of the center aisle have recessed pointed arch panels.

Other congregations in the Neck District were rebuilding their churches and meeting houses during the middle decades of the 19th century. East of St. John's Church, on the opposite side of the village of Cornersville, stands the Beckwith United Methodist Church (D-252), a congregation that was formed in the Neck District during the late 18th century. When contemplating building a new church during the early 1850s, the congregation decided to relocate to a new site on land known as "Indian Range" on the north side of the main road traversing the neck. The congregation financed a single-story, gable-front Greek Revival frame church, incorporating a gallery for slaves. A service was held on Christmas day 1853 with a notice alerting the public to its dedication several weeks before.⁴² The newspaper advertisement announced:

DEDICATION. The new church edifice at "Beckwith's" will be (by Divine Permission) dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Christmas day, inst. Services to commence at 10 1/2 o'clock, A.M. The ministers, members

⁴² Dorchester County newspaper clipping in research file at Beckwith's United Methodist Church, 12.14.1853.

*and friends of the Methodist E. Church are respectfully invited
to attend.*

In behalf of the trustees and building committee.

VAUGHN SMITH
JEREMIAH PASTORFIELD
Dec. 14, 1853.



Figure 31, Beckwith's United Methodist Church, sanctuary with Greek Revival altar entablature finished with marbled paint, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 7.30.2018.



Figure 32, Beckwith's U. M. Church,
Marbling detail, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 7.30.2018.

While the St. John's Episcopal and Beckwith Methodist congregations were erecting new churches and meeting houses in the Neck District, plans were being made farther afield to revive a dormant effort to provide railroad service to the peninsula. In 1852-53, the State of Delaware and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad combined interest and capital to reinvigorate the Delaware Railroad plan to extend a line down the spine of the state, ultimately reaching the tip of the peninsula in Northampton County, Virginia.⁴³ Construction south of Wilmington through New Castle County was slowed due to right-of-way conflicts, but by August 1855, the line had reached Middletown and less than a year later the state capital at Dover. By the end of 1856 the Delaware Railroad had reached the banks of the Nanticoke River at Seaford, but another three years would pass before it reached the Maryland/Delaware border at a new place named Delmar. Since the newly created railroad town straddled the boundary of the two states, the first syllable of Delaware was married to the first syllable of Maryland. With the immense capital expenditure completing the Delaware Railroad down its entire length, the Eastern Shore Railroad plan to extend the line to the Annemessex and the rich oyster beds of Tangier Sound was revived. In 1859-60, the line was built to the edge of Humphrey's Lake in Salisbury in Somerset County, however any further construction was stalled due to the outbreak of the Civil War in April 1861.

Following the cessation of war four years later in April 1865, efforts were restarted to extend the Eastern Shore Railroad to the banks of the Annemessex, which was accomplished by the summer of 1866. Meanwhile, planning and fund-raising were underway elsewhere on the peninsula to connect to the Delaware Railroad for the economic benefits it would realize. In Dorchester County, W. Wilson Byrn, a transplanted businessman from Baltimore, served as the president of the newly created Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, incorporated in January 1866. Within a few years the railroad stretched from the east bank of Cambridge Creek to Seaford, Delaware, thereby linking Dorchester County's population and commerce to the peninsular railroad extending to Wilmington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and beyond. In anticipation of the laying of the Dorchester & Delaware, a celebratory event was held in Cambridge on October 23, 1867. A correspondent from the Baltimore *Sun* wrote of the celebration:

The formal opening of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad took place to-day, and was witnessed by an immense body of people from all sections of the county. There were probably 4,000 persons present at the turning of the sod, which was accomplished by his Excellency Governor Swann, and W. Wilson Byrn, Esq., the president of the road.

All the morning crowds came in from the surrounding country, and by 12 o'clock High street presented a living mass of human beings. The arrangements were perfect, and a procession, nearly one mile in length, was formed. The Masonic Lodge of this place, the Odd-Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and the cadets of the Military Academy, with the corps of engineers, pioneers, civil officers of the county and town, clergyman and citizens were at the wharf to receive his excellency the Governor and the delegation from Baltimore...The march was then commenced to the proposed terminus of the road, where ceremonies were to take place. Music was furnished by Mr. A. Itzel's Baltimore Band, and the Cornet band of Cambridge...W. Wilson Byrn, Esq. then made a few remarks, in which he gave a history of the first inception of the road, and stated its future prospects...

⁴³ John C. Hayman, *Rails Along the Chesapeake: A History of Railroading on the Delmarva Peninsula, 1827-1978*. Marvadel Publishers, 1979, pp. 19-31.

Governor Thomas Swann gave a short address to the assembled crowd on Cambridge Creek, alluding to the tremendous rewards that would come when “the locomotive, with its train of cars, should arrive on the spot he then stood.”⁴⁴

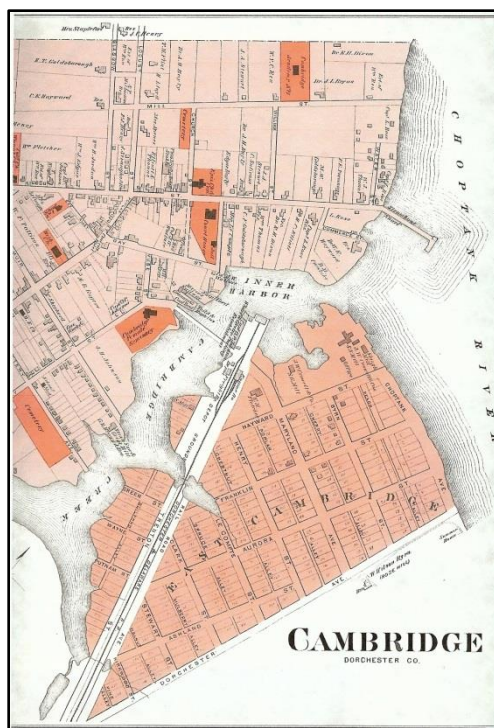


Figure 33, Cambridge, 1877, Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, *Atlas of Talbot & Dorchester Counties*.

The Dorchester & Delaware Railroad was completed in mid-1869,⁴⁵ and four years later, in 1873, navigability on Cambridge Creek was improved greatly with a federal government project entitled the Cambridge Harbor Internal Improvement Company. A deepening of the harbor with a railroad connection spurred development on every possible compass point in the quarter century that followed. Another *Baltimore Sun* correspondent visited Cambridge in 1877 and reported on the changes that had recently occurred as a result of the internal improvements:

*On the east side of the creek a considerable town known as East Cambridge has come into existence with the establishment of the railroad and the deepening of the harbor. Messrs. J. W. Crowell & Co. have a shipyard, marine railway and a sawmill, the later burned a short while ago but is being rebuilt. When the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad was begun only one house stood on the ground now occupied by East Cambridge, which has been laid off in streets and building lots with many improvements already made and other building in process.*⁴⁶

⁴⁴ The *Baltimore Sun*, October 25, 1867.

⁴⁵ The *Baltimore Sun*, February 5, 1869, The newspaper reported, “The laying of the rails on the Dorchester and Delaware railroad has been resumed, and there is every prospect that matters will progress. Iron sufficient to lay about three miles of track has arrived, and the workmen are pushing things about eleven miles from Cambridge. The road is all graded, we believe, and the bridges built.”

⁴⁶ The *Baltimore Sun*, May 1, 1877.

With the task of describing Cambridge for *The Maryland Directory*, publisher J. Frank Lewis & Co. printed in 1878:

At present day no town on the Peninsula is making more rapid growth. Its population has increased fifty per cent within the last eight years. It is lighted with gas, and mainly supplied with water from pumps, wells, and cisterns. Its mechanics find work at remunerative wages. Upwards of three hundred houses have been erected during the past five years. Enterprizes (sic) of different kinds have sprung up, stimulated in no doubt by the excellent facilities of transportation to Philadelphia, distant only 140 miles by railroad, over which daily trains are passing; and to Baltimore, distant about 70 miles, to and from which are daily lines of handsome and commodious steamers.

*The oyster trade is considerable, both canning and shipments in their natural state. Four packing-houses are in active operation, while others at this writing but projected will soon increase the number. The largest and most complete flour mill on the Eastern Shore has just been completed. A marine railway gives employment to many...Numerous saw-mills are busily engaged in converting the choice lumber of the surrounding neighborhood into good and merchantable lumber.*⁴⁷

Steam powered mills, likely equipped with circular saws, produced uniformly dimension lumber, lath and other building parts that were employed in the construction of a new generation of frame dwellings, outbuildings, commercial blocks and other structures throughout Cambridge and the rest of Dorchester County during the fourth quarter of the 19th century. Heading northwest beyond the limits of mid-19th century Cambridge, Locust Street was extended with new building lots on which a range of new dwellings were erected from large Queen Anne and Eastlake-influenced houses to more modest two-story, two- or three-bay gable-front dwellings to those with asymmetrical plans and decorated eaves and porches. By the late 19th century most houses in Cambridge were assembled with attached service wings that extended to the rear.

In August 1891, undertaker James Willis purchased a lot on the southwest side of Locust Street extended and financed construction of a two-story, ell-shaped dwelling featuring a two-story projecting pavilion, turned post front porch with sawnwork trimmed cornice and sidelighted front entrance (See Figure 34).



Figure 34, James Willis House (D-469), Cambridge, Northeast elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 1.2019.

⁴⁷ *The Maryland Directory*, Baltimore: J. Frank Lewis & Co., 1878, pp. 235-260.

At the same time, plans were in the making to transform the 18th-century house known as Appleby (D-130) for more than a century, into a palatial Queen Anne-inspired villa residence set on a 220-acre agricultural estate south of town. Redesigned and rebuilt on the occasion of the marriage of Luisa Barton and Guy L. Bryan, the brick-ended frame dwelling was restyled with asymmetrical corner towers, single- and two-story porches along with an attached service wing to the rear.



Figure 35, D-130, Appleby, documentary photograph, c. 1900-10, Collection of the Dorchester County Historical Society.



Figure 36, Appleby, Cambridge, northwest elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 12.2018.

The new construction and rebuilding of older housing stock in Dorchester during the second half of the 19th century was repeated across the entire lower Shore, particularly after the railroad system was overlaid on the peninsular landscape in several stages between the 1860s and the 1890s. The new city of Crisfield boomed in development at the southern tip of the Eastern Shore Railroad, and the new railroad and steamboat schedules eased transport of seafood and agricultural products throughout the peninsula to urban markets. Even remote places such as Elliott's Island in Dorchester and the Mt. Vernon peninsula or Smith's Island in Somerset, experienced new-found capital to replace or upgrade buildings erected by the previous generations.

On Elliott's Island, the watermen and farmers harvested oysters and grew crops that financed a new group of dwellings on high ground along the shorelines or on upland stretches surrounded by fields. A two-story, two-part frame farmhouse known as Elliott's Field was erected in a central location on Elliott's Island around 1870-80. An exterior brick chimney assembled with a



Figure 37, Elliott's Field (D-656-3), Elliott's Island, southwest elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 5.2018.

corbelled base defines the west gable end, and an interior brick stack rises through the roof of the lateral story-and-a-half, two-room plan wing. Plainly finished, the two sections are lighted by six-over-six sash windows fitted with louvered shutters. Another house on Elliott's Island, known as Gate Point facing Fishing Bay, was erected during the third quarter of the 19th century and features exterior, corbelled base chimney stacks finished with decorated caps. Gate Point is situated on the



Figure 38, Gate Point (D-852), Elliott's Island, Southeast elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 5.2018.



Figure 40, Elliott M. E. Church, Elliott's Island, southwest elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 5.2018.



Figure 41, Elliott M. E. Church, Elliott's Island, southeast elevation of tower, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 5.2018.

Likewise, the communities on the Mt. Vernon peninsula and on Smith Island in Somerset County used the profits from seafood and farming to rebuild or replace the previous generation of houses, churches, schools and other support buildings. Perched atop a sandy knoll at the west end of the Hungary Neck peninsula, the residents of Mt. Vernon organized a Methodist Episcopal congregation around 1870 when early trustee's minutes record plans to erect a single-story 40' by 30' frame meeting house lighted by nine-over-nine sash windows on each side. The meeting house-style building served the congregation for twenty-five years. In 1896-97 the members raised funds to build a stylish Gothic-inspired frame church on the same site (See Figure 42). The sanctuary, lighted by Gothic arched colored glass windows, features tongue-and-groove beaded board ceilings

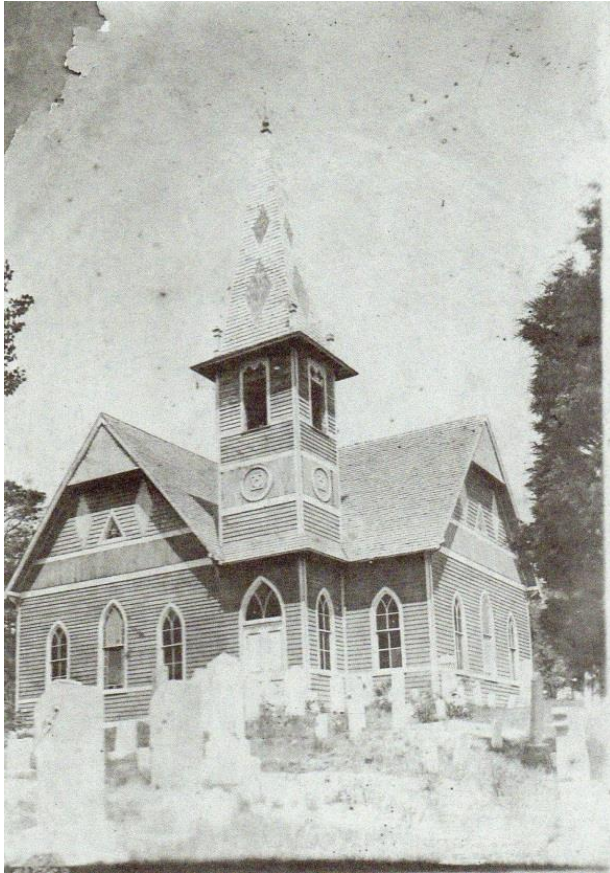


Figure 42, Asbury M. E. Church, documentary photograph c. 1910, Collection of the Asbury United Methodist Church congregation.



Figure 43, Asbury M. E. Church, interior, decorated roof trusses with iron tie rods, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2.2018.

ceilings and decorated yellow pine trusses pierced by quatrefoil-shaped cut outs.

Three churches on Smith Island dating to the period between the late 19th and early to mid-20th century and were designed with Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival stylistic features. The Union M. E. Church (S-536-8) in the village of Tylerton was built during the early 20th century on a

raised rusticated block foundation, and the congregation salvaged materials from an 1896 church that stood in a nearby village called, “The Pines.” Reflective of the Colonial Revival influence of the early 20th century are the large colossal Tuscan columns that flank a large sanctuary window fixed under a decorated gable roof pediment trimmed with Victorian sawnwork. Three story towers rise on each corner and contain staircases that provide access to the sanctuary.



Figure 44, Union M. E. Church, Tylerton, northeast elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2018.

In the community of Rhodes Point, the Calvary M. E. Church stands with its full front facing Chesapeake Bay. The ell-shaped frame church, built in 1921, features a corner entrance and bell tower marked by a pointed arch entrance and pointed arch colored glass window (See Figure 45).



Figure 45, Calvary M. E. Church, Rhodes Point, Smith Island, south-west elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2018.

Likewise, the Ewell Methodist Church, built much later in 1939-40, was designed with Gothic Revival windows that mark each elevation. The church, raised on an elevated rusticated block foundation, is accented by a Colonial Revival, gable roofed frontispiece that shelters a tripartite series of pointed arch, colored glass windows. Rising atop the church is a squat broach spire defined by pointed arch louvered vents (See Figure 46).



Figure 46, Ewell United Methodist Church, southeast elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2018.

Tuscan order columns were widely used across the lower Eastern Shore in various contexts such as these Smith Island churches or various applications in domestic building during the first and second quarters of the 20th century. In Dorchester County, the 2 ½-story, nine-bay, single-pile frame dwelling that stands on Todd Point has a single-story Tuscan columned porch that stretches across its long front and wraps around each side and even to the rear elevation. Built around 1915, the frame dwelling has center hall plan and subtle touches of the Gothic Revival in the pointed arch windows that pierce the center cross gable and the gable ends (See Figure 47).



Figure 47, Sarke Plantation, southwest elevation, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2018.

Tuscan half columns were employed in a different way on the William O. Murray house (See Figure 48) that stands on the south side of Mt. Vernon Road in Somerset County. According to family history, the house was started in 1929, but due to the Stock Market crash, was not finished until several years later. Plain Tuscan columns were often used in the construction of various bungalow forms, and the Murray house features a gable-front principal street elevation with paired Tuscan half-columns rising from a knee wall supporting the gable roof over the engaged porch.



Figure 48, Murray House, north elevation, Mt. Vernon, Paul B. Touart, photographer, 2018.

A wide variety of bungalow style houses populated the lower Shore counties during the first and second quarters of the 20th century, but the Stock Market failure and attendant depression during the 1930s resulted in a general decline in construction throughout the region. The population of lower Shore counties, reaching a high in the 1930, showed marked declines in the decades that followed as the economies of the rural communities were strained. Many families relocated to urban areas in search of better paying jobs during the years leading up to World War II. Only after the close of the war, did construction resume across the lower Eastern Shore, marked by the widespread embrace of the single-story ranch style house as well as a wave of Colonial inspired building. Both styles have dominated local domestic construction for the past sixty years.

Concurrent with a surge in post-World War II construction across the lower Shore, there were private and public efforts to restore and revive the region's historic building stock, inspired in part by nationally publicized restorations of places like Williamsburg, Virginia and Monticello and other singular buildings Chesapeake region and beyond. Locally, major restorations and adaptive reuse projects revitalized historic buildings and districts in the four county lower Shore.

Lately, however, there have been major events such as the "Great Recession" of 2008 and Hurricane Sandy in 2012 that have contributed to an uneven preservation history in Dorchester and Somerset County. Expenses associated with restoring historic buildings have caused much deferred maintenance on buildings, particularly frame structures in town and rural settings that no longer suit modern trends in living spaces without radical changes. Efforts to document many of these buildings through the state-funded Threatened Sites Survey serves as a means to record these buildings before they disappear from the landscape.

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RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The field research for the Lower Eastern Shore Threatened Sites Survey was conducted without any constraints of the principal investigator, and the conditions were generally positive in the form of cold call interviews on rural sites. Several sites were visited over the course of the project; most notably the Bayly House (D-10) and Appleby (D-130) in Cambridge. Of the fifty (50) sites included in this wave of fieldwork, there were two sites dating to the 18th century; Appleby, with an original date of 1750-70 was extensively modified, and the Bayly house with its original date c. 1785 recorded through dendrochronological research. One property, Black Walnut Point (S-536-6) on Smith Island in Somerset County, is defined by a first quarter of the 19th century side hall/parlor plan frame dwelling that was enlarged during the mid-19th century. Five (5) inventoried properties in Dorchester County are improved by structures dating to the second quarter of the 19th century including: North Yarmouth farm (D-857), Wrightson-Spedden farm (D-73), Samuel Conner house (D-64), Hill's Point (D-853), and the Brick house farm (D-856). The third quarter of the 19th century included twenty-four (24) structures located in Somerset and Dorchester counties. Eighteen (18) of the inventoried sites in Somerset and Dorchester County date to the early to mid-20th century.

As described in the research design, the principal focus of the survey included the Neck District and Elliott's Island in Dorchester County. In Somerset the Mt. Vernon peninsula and Smith Island were the targeted places. In Dorchester County, thirteen (13) sites previously on the inventory were re-visited and the forms and documentation were expanded significantly. The Bayly House and Appleby were given an extraordinary amount of attention due to the complexity of each of these properties. Thirteen (13) new sites were added to the Dorchester County inventory.

In Somerset County, all twenty-four (24) sites were newly introduced to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties with thirteen (13) sites on Smith Island and ten (10) sites located on the Mt. Vernon peninsula.

In the process of fabric analysis and historical research, more comprehensive forms were assembled to detail each property. The research on the Bayly property in Cambridge was aided by a concurrent project executed by Dennis J. Pogue and assistance of Douglas Sanford, who researched and documented the single-story frame outbuilding in the backyard. Funded by the Maryland Department of Transportation, the project also included dendrochronological investigations by Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter in a report entitled, *The Tree-Ring Dating of the Bayly House and Outbuildings, Cambridge, Maryland* (2018). In addition to dating framing members of the outbuilding, dendrochronological evaluations were done on the main house and its subordinate service wing.

While survey was conducted in the Neck District, the region contains other structures worthy of investigations that due to time limitations were not included in this phase of the re-survey of Dorchester County.

-Acreages Surveyed, Dorchester County	1221.24 acres
Somerset County	100.20 acres

DORCHESTER COUNTY

1. D-10, Bayly House, 207 High Street, Cambridge
2. D-52A, Castle Haven School, 1663 Hudson Road, Cambridge vicinity
3. D-64, Samuel Corner House, 1273 Hudson Road, Cornersville
4. D-69, Sarke Plantation, 6033 Todd Point Road, Hudson vicinity
5. D-73, Wrightson-Spedden Farm, 933 Hudson Road, Hudson vicinity
6. D-130, Appleby, 315-17 East Appleby Street, Cambridge
7. D-252, Beckwith Methodist Episcopal Church, 1328 Hudson Road, Cambridge vicinity
8. D-253, St. John's P. E. Church, 1211 Hudson Road, Cornersville vicinity
9. D-255, Spedden Methodist Episcopal Church, 881 Hudson Road, Hudson vicinity
10. D-469, James Willis House, 814 Locust Street, Cambridge
11. D-488, Warren Hooper House, 1003 Locust Street, Cambridge
12. D-580, Alice Elizabeth Phillips House, 317 Oakley Street, Cambridge
13. D-617, Elliott Methodist Episcopal Church, 2310 Elliott Island Road, Elliott's Island
14. D-656-1, Ernest Gray House, 2335 Elliott Island Road, Elliott's Island
15. D-656-2, Harrison's Upper Store, 2326 Elliott Island Road, Elliott's Island
16. D-656-3, Elliott's Field, 2353 Elliott Island Road, Elliott's Island
17. D-699-2, Thomas C. Eaton House, 321 West End Avenue, Cambridge
18. D-852, Jehu Elliott House, 2429 Elliott Island Road, Elliott's Island
19. D-853, Hill's Point Farmhouse, 5609 Condon Road, Hudson vicinity
20. D-854, Neck District Schoolhouse, 1344 Hudson Road, Cambridge vicinity
21. D-855, Lewis Store, 1042 Hudson Road, Hudson
22. D-856, Brick House Farm, 4241 Ocean Gateway, Linkwood vicinity
23. D-857, North Yarmouth Farm, 4892 Drawbridge Road, Linkwood vicinity
24. D-858, Beckwith's Resolution, 1306 Hudson Road, Cornersville vicinity
25. D-859, Wilcox-Cook House and Store, 1265 Hudson Road, Cornersville
26. D-860, William. L. Wright House and Neck District Spotting House, Hudson Rd., Hudson vicinity

SOMERSET COUNTY

27. S-536-1, Ewell United Methodist Church, 20863 Caleb Jones Road, Ewell, Smith Island
28. S-536-2, Evans' Store, 20906 Caleb Jones Road, Ewell, Smith Island
29. S-536-3, Thomas Tyler House, 3991 Smith Island Road, Ewell, Smith Island
30. S-536-4, Calvary M. E. Church, 3303 Marsh Road, Rhodes Point, Smith Island
31. S-536-5, Priscilla Bradshaw House, 3357 Marsh Road, Rhodes Point, Smith Island
32. S-536-6, Black Walnut Point, 21152 Marshall Street, Tylerton, Smith Island
33. S-536-7, Peter J. Marshall House, 3054 Union Church Road, Tylerton, Smith Island
34. S-536-8, Union M. E. Church, 3040 Union Church Road, Tylerton, Smith Island
35. S-536-9, John Thomas Marshall House, 3029 Union Church Road, Tylerton, Smith Island
36. S-536-10, Thomas Bradshaw House, 21117 Tuff Street, Tylerton, Smith Island
37. S-536-11, Eddie Evans House, 2065 Union Church Road, Tylerton, Smith Island
38. S-536-12, Charles O. Foster House, 21148 Tuff Street, Tylerton, Smith Island
39. S-536-13, Benson W. Marsh House, 21159 Marshall Street, Tylerton, Smith Island
40. S-536-14, William S. Bradshaw House, 2975 Tylerton Road, Tylerton, Smith Island
41. S-537, Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, 26556 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon
42. S-538, Van Buren's Store, 13624 Fitzbound Road, Mt. Vernon vicinity
43. S-539, John B. Horner House, 25898 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon vicinity

44. S-540, John H. Parks House, 26170 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon vicinity
45. S-541, Stephen A. Hopkins House, 26244 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon vicinity
46. S-542, Victor Webster House, 26490 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon vicinity
47. S-543, Samuel Street House, 27213 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon vicinity
48. S-544, William O. Murray House, 26773 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon
49. S-545, William O. Murray Store, 26781 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon
50. S-546, Joseph S. Webster House, 26518 Mt. Vernon Road, Mt. Vernon vicinity

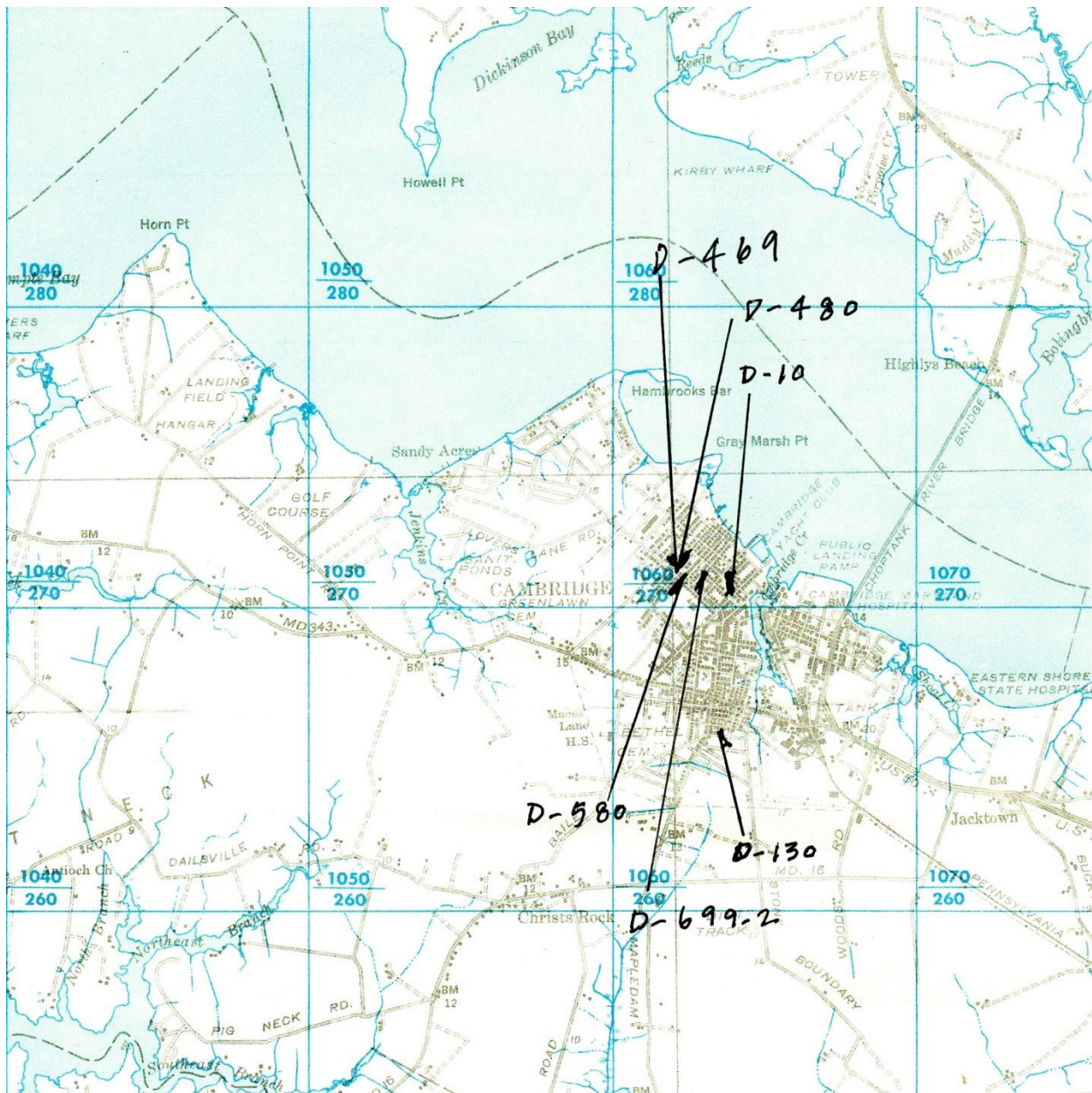


Figure 49, Cambridge, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties site locations, 2018-19.

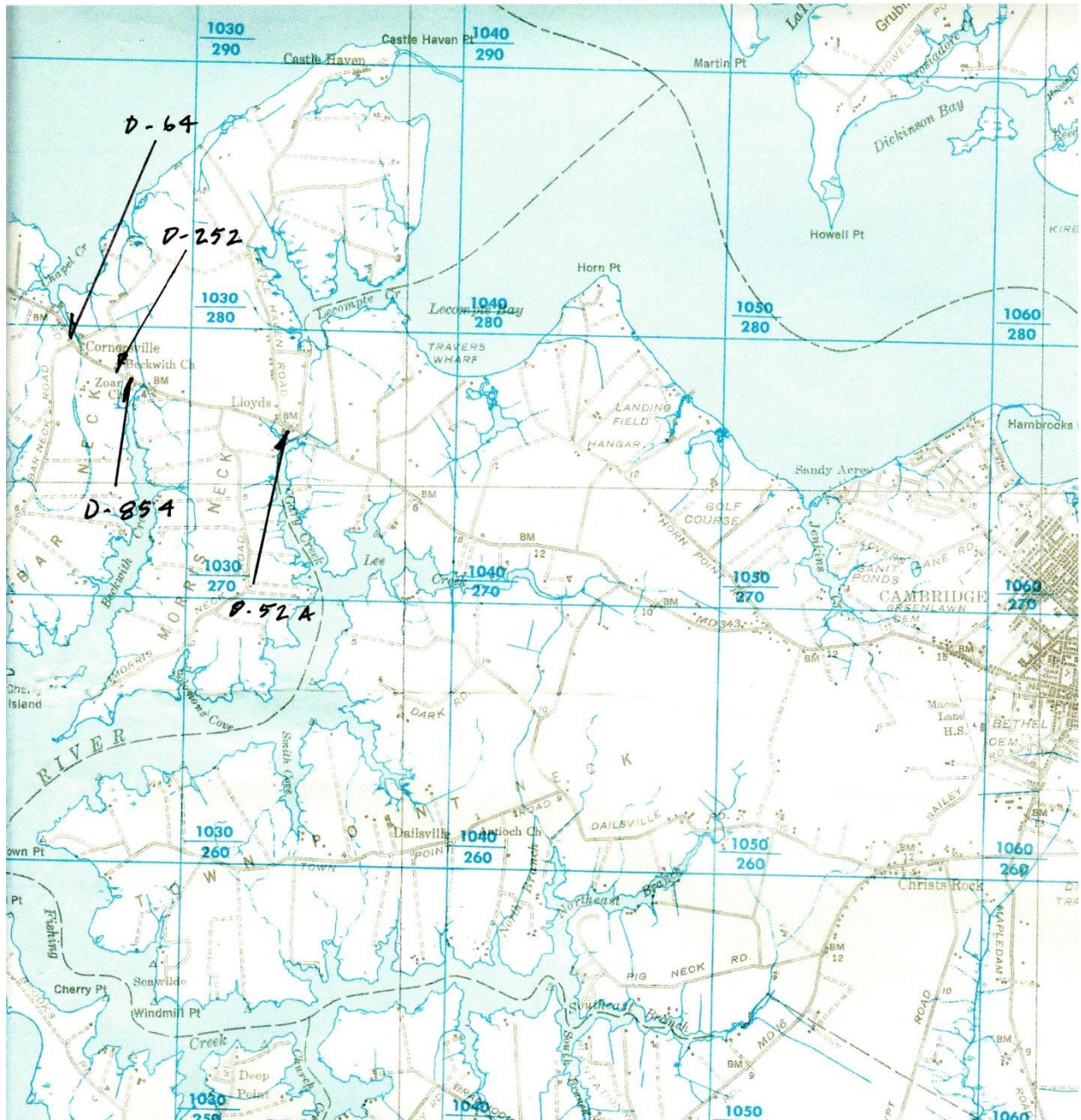


Figure 50, Neck District, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties site locations, 2018-19.

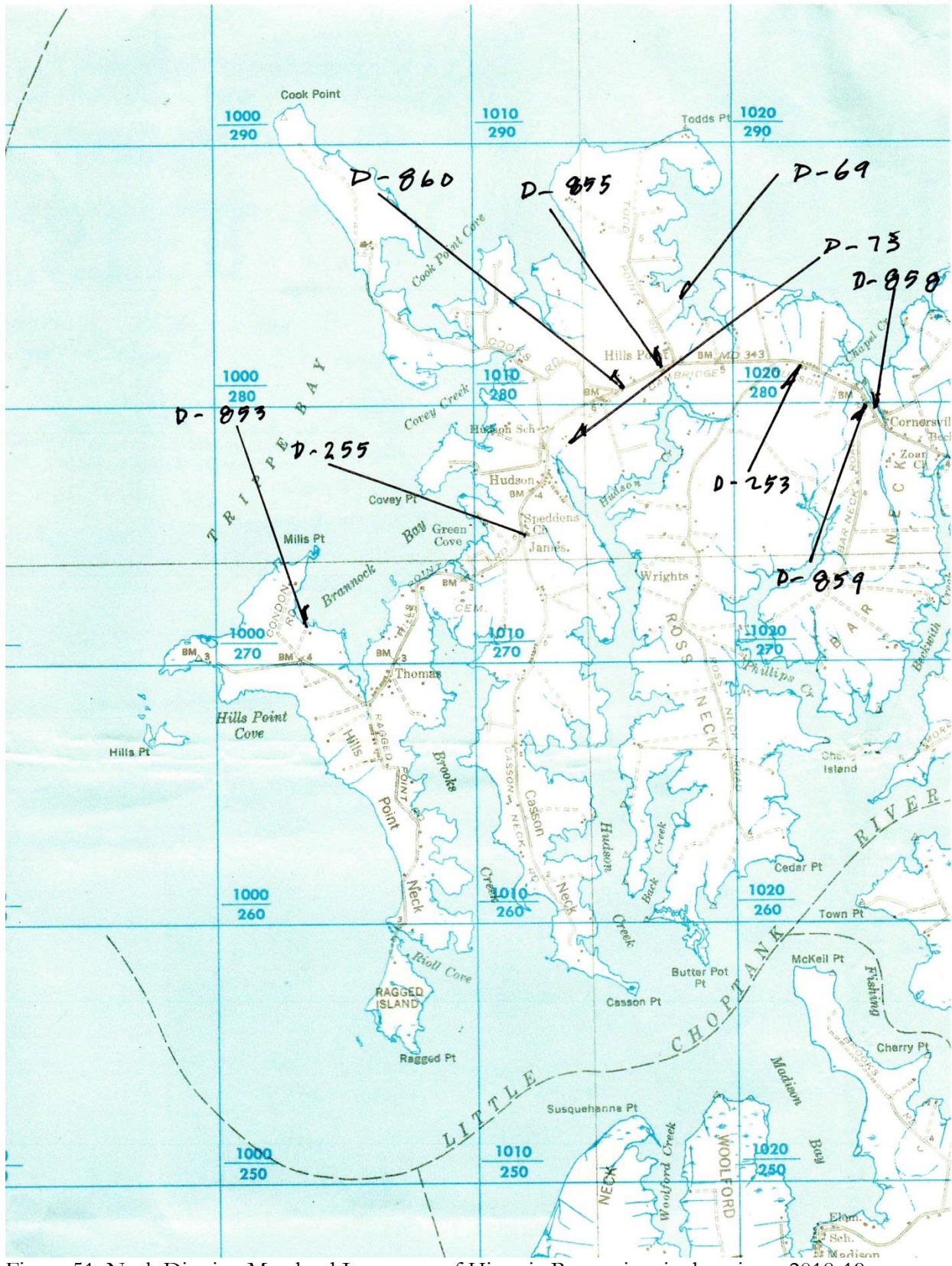


Figure 51, Neck District, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties site locations, 2018-19.

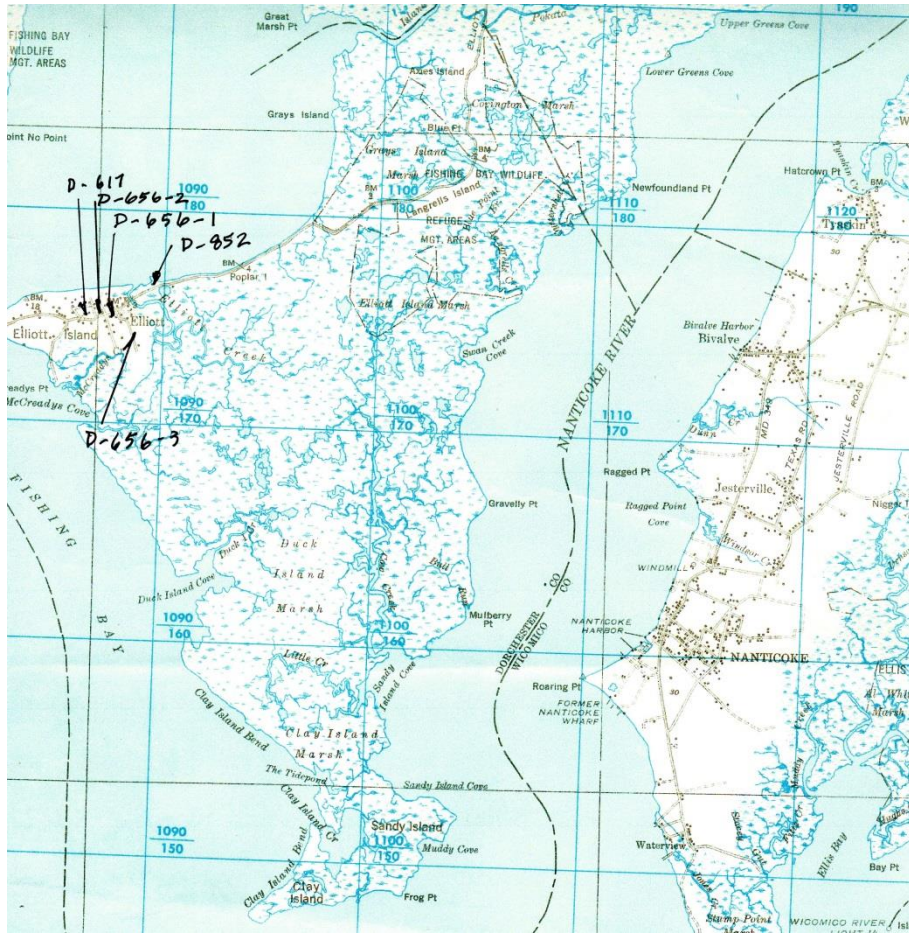


Figure 52, Elliott's Island, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties site locations, 2018-19.

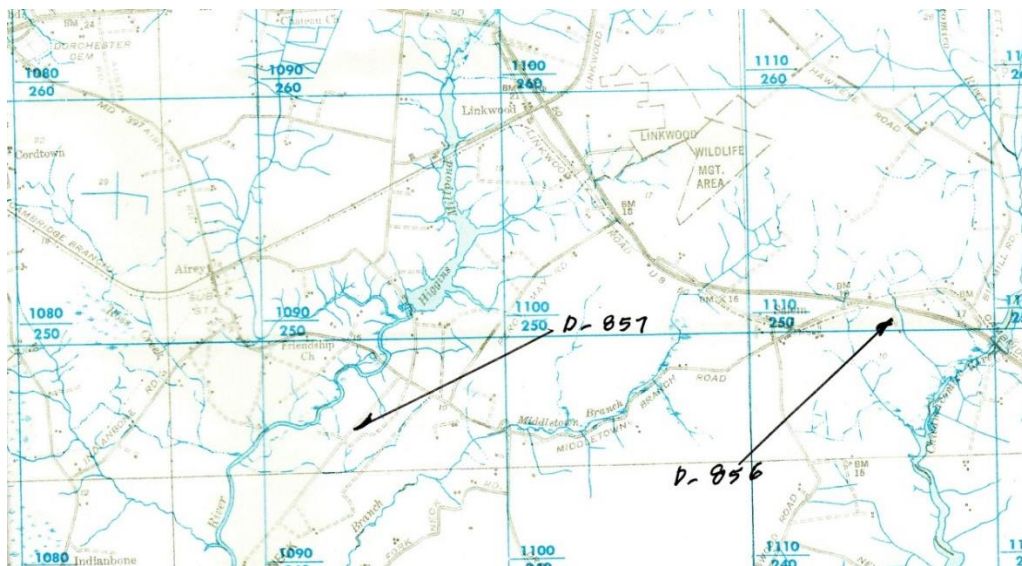


Figure 53, Salem District, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties site locations, 2018-19.

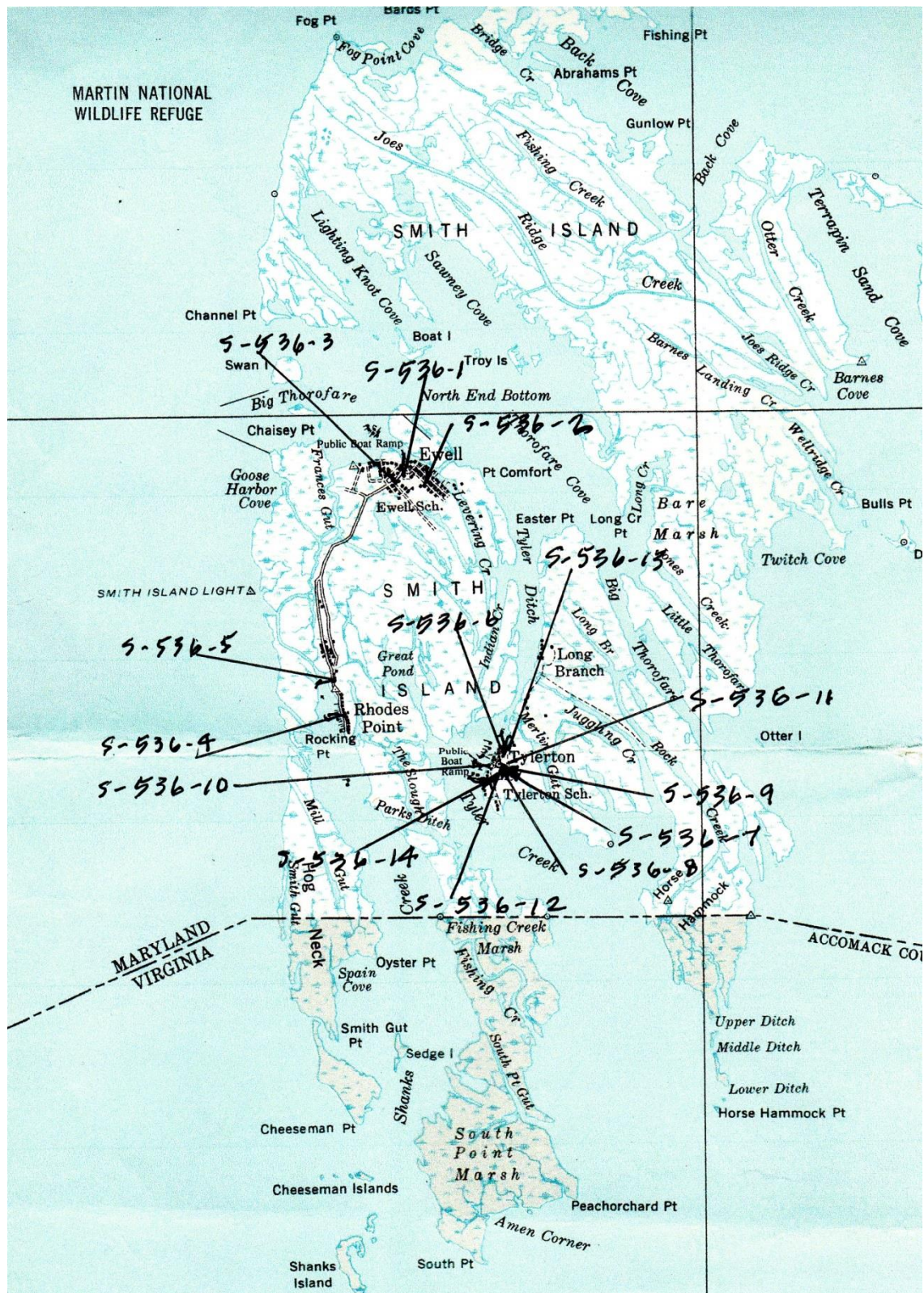


Figure 54, Smith Island, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties site locations, 2018-19.

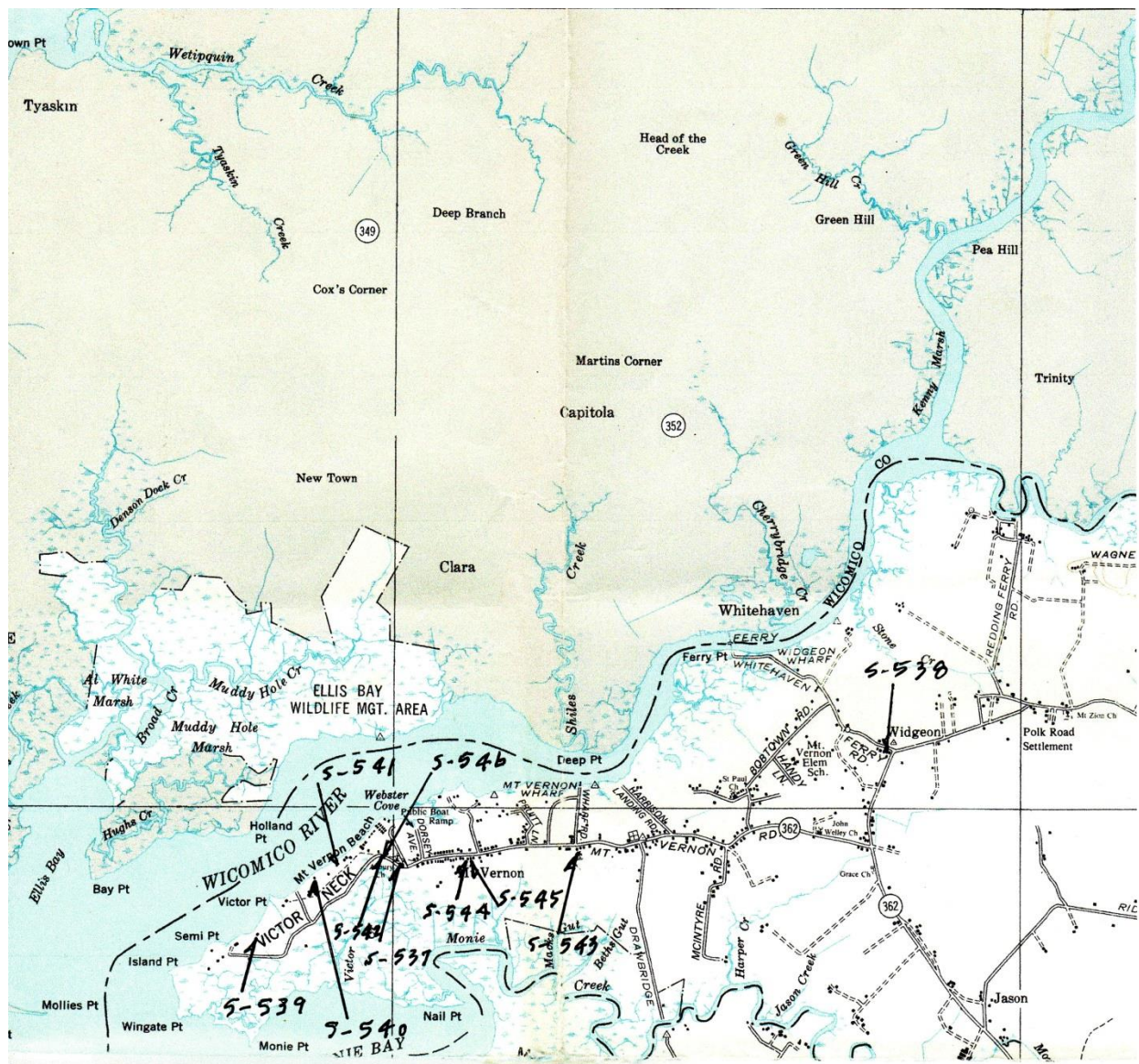


Figure 55, Hungary Neck District, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties site locations, 2018-19.

CAPSULE SUMMARIES – DORCHESTER COUNTY

D-10
Bayly House
c. 1785, c. 1838-49, c.1865, c. 1900-20
Cambridge
Private

The Bayly house property has a well-documented past reaching back to the mid-18th century and the early history of Cambridge. Recent architectural, documentary, archaeological, and dendrochronological research in a coordinated and concentrated effort has illuminated a complex historical past. Principally associated with the Caile and Bayly families, the historic structures that define this property include a 2 ½-story, multi-sectioned dwelling of frame, brick and horizontal log construction as well as a single-story, gable-front frame outbuilding that stands in the backyard.

The 2 ½-story, frame, brick and horizontal log dwelling stands close to High Street with a picket fence and gate stretching across the southeast property line. The fence abuts a brick wall on its northeast end, which incorporates a red stone boundary marker inscribed G. C. P. (Great Choptank Parish) and the date 1763. The architectural, documentary and dendrochronological research on the house reveals a complicated past including four principal periods of building fabric; c. 1785, c. 1838-49, c. 1865, and c. 1900-30.

Although long-standing oral history has credited merchant John Caile (1720-1767) with the construction of the house around 1740-50, recent research has proved otherwise. When John Caile surfaces in Dorchester County as a merchant and attorney he was appointed the clerk of the Dorchester County court, a position he held between 1746 and 1767. He is also known to have represented at various times English trading firms such as Foster Cunliffe & Co. and James Gildart of Liverpool as well as his own, John Caile & Co. In July 1750, John Caile acquired a lease from the vestry of Great Choptank Parish for

...one Acre and a half Acre of said Land now impaled for a Church Yard in the Town of Cambridge...Beginning at a Post on the Edge of the Street standing at the Corner of Do[cto]r William Murrays Pales near the place where his Store now Stands being the North

East corner of the Church Land...And the said John Caile...doth further covenant and agree that in All Houses Edifices and buildings hereafter to be built...where Fire shall be used shall be built brick or stone Chimneys and that no Fire shall be kept or made in any wooden Chimney on any part of the Premises.

Evidently, the leased acre-and-a half remained unimproved for the next eight years since

John Caile conveyed the same property with the same conditions to his brother Hall Caile in 1758.

In 1761 Hall Caile died and was buried in the Great Choptank Parish church cemetery. Two years following Hall Caile's death, John Caile is recorded as acquiring the Murray-owned land northeast of the vestry-owned acre-and-a-half lot. Incorporated in the 1763 Murray/Caile lease is the caveat that John Caile

Promise and agree to erect and build in and upon the same parcel of Land one Dwelling House—twenty eight feet square or to contain as great or greater number of square feet the Walls thereof to be Brick one Story high with a Cellar under the same the walls thereof to be of Brick or Stone to be finished and Completed in a Substantial manner...

Within the year, John Caile financed the construction of a story-and-a-half Flemish bond brick house (See D-136) on the Murray-leased lot and he improved the vestry-owned property next door with various commercial buildings required for his merchant-related business. However, John Caile did not live particularly long after; he died in 1767 at age 47. In his will he directed that his 6-year old nephew and namesake John Hall Caile would inherit "my houses, Lotts and Leases in the Town of Cambridge," profits from which to benefit his education. Four years later, the officers of the Dorchester Court evaluated the yearly rents of the Caile-owned lots in Cambridge. The Murray-leased land was described as

On one Lott one Bricked Dwelling House thirty seven Feet four inches Front and Thirty feet wide with four rooms on the first Floor and four Above with Good Cellars underneath covered with Cypress Shingles

On the vestry-leased lot the officials of the court recorded the following,

On the other Lott one Store House Twenty six feet square covered with Shingles and Weatherbaorded with Pine Plank with three apartments in It and one small Bricked Chimney one Room above with Plank Floor one Granary Twenty six feet square covered with Shingles and Weatherboard'd with Pine Plank with two Appartments a Planked Loft and two Sheds to said Granary each about ten feet in Width and covered with Shingles, One Logged Stable sixteen feet square covered with Clapboards all in good repair part of a pailed

*Garden one hundred and seventy five Feet by fifty one and one hundred and twenty four feet of Sawed Pine
Pailing One hundred and five feet of Good Posts and rails and four Gates...*

By the record of the Orphan's Court officials, it is clear that the Caile house and commercial complex were located side-by-side in pre-Revolutionary War Cambridge. John Hall Caile reached his majority in the late 1770s, however his youthful death in 1783 left his inherited properties in the hands of his mother Elizabeth Caile. That same year the Federal tax assessment evaluated Elizabeth Caile's properties, including the two leased lots in the county seat as well as a plantation on the Choptank called "Hambrooks."

In the few years following the 1783 Federal tax assessment, Elizabeth Caile financed the construction of a two-and-half story, combination house and shop structure. Within the next decade, Elizabeth Caile decided to relocate to Easton in Talbot County where her daughter Mary Bullitt resided. In October 1795 Charles K. Bryan, a clock and watchmaker, purchased the former vestry-owned land after Elizabeth Caile executed a quit claim release with the vestrymen of Great Choptank Parish. The High Street entrance of the Caile house/shop opened into a sizable showroom/workroom, whereas a gable end entrance on the northeast provided access to the staircase leading to the private second floor chambers. Mr. Bryan lived and worked out of the Caile-built house and shop until the early 19th century; he financed an impressive two-story Flemish bond brick house across the street around 1811. Charles K. Bryan evidently worked out of the frame structure until his death in the early 1820s. On July 5, 1823, an item in the *Easton Gazette* announced,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING

The subscriber having taken that long and well known stand formerly occupied by Mr. Charles K. Bryan, deceased, on High street, in Cambridge—begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. Having served his apprenticeship with said Bryan, and being fully acquainted with his manner of doing work, added to the

*determination to devote his whole attention to the business—hopes to merit a share
of the public patronage...* William Mullikin, Jr.

While the brick house across the street was inherited by his son of the same name, Charles K. Bryan, Sr. left the house/shop property across the street to his daughters, Margaret, Eliza, Maria, and Adeline as joint tenants. During the subsequent years, a case was filed in chancery court to settle the future disposition of the Bryan/Mullikin clock-making shop and combination dwelling. In September 1832, the property was purchased by Josiah Bayly, Attorney General of Maryland, who resided next door. The transfer price of \$800 reflects a substantially improved property.

Attorney General Josiah Bayly (1769-1846) resided on the southwest side of the Caile property during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (See D-424). Following Josiah Bayly's acquisition of the 18th-century frame house/shop structure in 1832, he financed a phase of rebuilding during the 1830s and 1840s that transformed the 2 1/2-story building. It was during this period that a free-standing two-story, part brick, part frame kitchen was erected in the backyard and its construction included a shed-roofed workroom that joined the kitchen to a horizontal log smokehouse. At the same time, the house was re-sided on its southwest and northwest elevations with beaded siding, and a two-story porch was built across the High Street façade. Another sheltered entrance was built over the northwest rear entrance. Inside, the partitions were moved around to include a private stairhall entered through the front door, and a pair of parlors divided by a wide double-door opening. All of these improvements may have been done with the thought that his son Alexander Hamilton Bayly (1814-1892) would reside on the property; he graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in 1835 and he was married the same year to Delia Byus Eccleston.

Dr. A. H. Bayly was one of the most prominent physicians on the Eastern Shore during the third quarter of the 19th century, and in addition to his local practice in Dorchester County, he

served as a member of the medical faculty of the University of Maryland. During the Civil War, he was the chief surgeon in a military hospital in Cambridge. For a long period, lasting three decades, he was the mayor of Cambridge. At the time of the eight census of the United States, in 1860, Alexander H. Bayly was a wealthy physician with real estate and personal property valued around \$63,000. His large household including his wife, Delia, their five children at the time, and two servants, 60-year old John Henry and 55-year old Stephen Clash. In the 1860 slave schedule, Alexander H. Bayly's assessment included 28 slaves, and three slave dwellings were enumerated for the census.

Around 1865, Dr. Bayly financed the expansion of the High Street residence with a 2 1/2-story, common bond brick addition that joined the 18th-century frame house to the free-standing brick and frame kitchen by means of a single-story brick hyphen. In this way he improved significantly the function and convenience provided by an attached service wing, and at the same time maintained a physical segregation of second floor spaces between the family-occupied main house and the servant-occupied kitchen. The house slaves worked in and around the kitchen, smokehouse, backyard storehouse as well as a host of other buildings that would have defined the property at mid-century.

The High Street house remained essentially unchanged throughout the remainder of Alexander Bayly's long life; at age 78 he died in 1892. In his extensive will, he bequeathed his office on Court Lane and his principal residence to his son Edgar Bayly (1852-1932), and to his eldest son, Josiah W. E. Bayly, he left his father's house next door along with the portrait of his father painted by Thomas Sully. An obituary printed in the Baltimore *Sun* following his death stated:

Dr. Alex. H. Bayly died in Cambridge this morning, after a long illness, aged seventy-eight years. The deceased was one of the most notable physicians in the State outside Baltimore city. He was a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and presidency of the lunacy commission. The citizens of Cambridge owe more

to him for its beautiful shade trees and gardens filled with flowers than to any other of its residents. He had been mayor of the town for over thirty years, resigning on account of age, and had most carefully managed the business and finances of the corporation. Dr. Bayly was the son of the late Attorney-General Josiah Bayly, as distinguished a lawyer. He was also connected with the Bayly family of Eastern Virginia. Dr. Bayly married in early life Miss Delia Eccleston, daughter of the late Washington Eccleston, for so many years register of wills of Dorchester county. He was universally beloved in Cambridge and Dorchester county, and his professional charities were most extensive. His children now living are Washington Bayly of Louisville, Ky., Alex. H. Bayly, Edgar Bayly, Mrs. Dr. Skinner, of Cambridge; Mrs. Helen Watts, of Chambersburg, Pa., and Mrs. Jennie Cator, of Baltimore. It is understood that Dr. Bayly has left a considerable fortune to his heirs.

True to Alexander H. Bayly's 1892 will, his High Street house and large lot passed to his son, Edgar Bayly. After the turn of the 20th century, the property remained in Bayly and the inter-related Orem family until the early 21st century.

D-52A
Castle Haven School
Lloyds
1870
Private

Moved twice in efforts to preserve the building, the Castle Haven school is one of the best documented one-room school houses in Dorchester County; original receipts and building documents survive from its construction in 1870. John Anthony LeCompte Radcliffe (1818-1901), builder of ships as well as houses, owned the Spocot plantation during the third and fourth quarters of the 19th century and supervised construction of the school. An expense list totaled \$564.96 when it was erected on Castle Haven Road; designated as School No.3 in the Neck District. Among a varied list of materials is a .40 cost for each sawn bracket and a line item expense for cypress shingles to cover the roof. The schoolhouse served the community of Lloyds from 1871 to 1924, when it fell into disuse. John Anthony LeCompte Radcliffe's son George L. P. Radcliffe (1877-1974), who attended the school in his youth, served in the U. S. Senate for Maryland between 1935 and 1947. In August 1930 he moved the schoolhouse to the edge of Lee Creek on part of the family farm renamed Windemere (D-52). In 1986, George M. Radcliffe (1919-2009), relocated the Castle Haven School to the Spocot Windmill complex (See D-58).

The Castle Haven schoolhouse is one of a small collection of third quarter of 19th-century one-room building surviving in Dorchester County. Surviving relatively unchanged since its construction, the board-and-batten frame structure is enhanced with a boldly bracketed eave on three sides and original six-over-six sash windows on the north and south elevations are framed by slightly pedimented surrounds. The interior has survived with vertical board walls and a board ceiling.

D-64
Samuel Corner House
Cornersville
c. 1825-40
Private

Samuel Corner (1799-1883) financed assemblage of this two-and-a-half story, six-bay frame house in his namesake community along Hudson Road in the Neck District of Dorchester County. Dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, the house was built in stages; evidenced by sections of now covered over gable end weatherboard siding. The north end side, three-bay side hall/parlor section retains a large exterior, common bond brick chimney stack as well as elements of Greek Revival interior woodwork finishes. Centered on the roof is a Victorian cross gable and on the south gable end is a two-story bay window; both architectural features were added during the late 19th century.

Samuel Corner surfaces in the Dorchester County land records in 1831 with the purchase of 89 acres known as "Partnership" in what was then called "Castle Haven Neck" for \$500. The year previous he had married Mary T. Creighton. The Greek Revival inspired woodwork elements in the house point to its construction around the time of the 1831 purchase. Samuel Corner added to his land holdings with the acquisition of 25 ³/₄ acres of land called "Whores Harbor" and "Hubbards Addition" from his neighbors in 1849. In addition to farming the land, Samuel Corner operated a store on his roadside acreage; a business that continued for many decades under his tenure and remained active under later owners. Samuel Corner is listed in the Eight Census of the United States (1860) with a sizable estate with \$5,000 in real property and \$4,000 in personal property. He is grouped in the census with his wife Mary, aged 61, and three children, Harriet, aged 27; James, aged 24; and Mary at 26. Also residing on the property were several black servants; Margaret Cantwell, Rose Nevitt, George Wilson, John Wilson, Henry Wilson, and Mary Nevitt.

In September 1868, Samuel and Mary T. Corner sold their farm and store property for \$7,000 to John B. Benson, in whose hands the farm and store remained until the early 1880s when a default in a mortgage forced the advertisement and ultimate sale of the property. Estate trustee James S. Muse sold the 110 ½ acre property to Henrietta T. Beckwith in 1885.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries the property was known as the “Beckwith Farm” under the ownership of John M. and Henrietta T. Beckwith. John M. Beckwith (1821-1910) resided on this farm with his wife, four children. The property remained in Beckwith family tenure until it was sold to Samuel W. Linthicum for \$6,000 in 1917.

D-69
Sarke Plantation
Hill's Point vicinity
c. 1915-25
Private

Known by the name "Sarke Planation" for over a quarter century, this 2 ½-story, nine-bay, single-pile frame house dates to the early 20th century. A 55-five acre portion of what is identified in the land records as part of "Trippe's Regulation," is located on a cove of Todd Point Creek, a tributary of the Great Choptank River. The "Sarke Plantation" name is derived from an early land patent for this land located on the west side of Todd Point Creek, which was held by Henry Trippe (died c. 1697) during the fourth quarter of the 17th century.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, the Todd Point Creek property was part of the land holdings of William Spedden (1820-1890), and the site was the location of his dwelling. William Spedden is listed in the 1870 U.S. Census with real estate and personal property valued at over \$11,000. He is also listed in the atlas patron list with a total of 215 acres near Cornersville. Following his death in 1890, part of the farm including the main house site was sold by several heirs to William B. Stevens for \$2,000 in 1899. Five years later, in October 1904, William B. Stevens and his wife Cornelia sold the 55-acre waterfront property to Mary L. and Alvin Downey of Hoboken, New Jersey. The Downeys held title to the farm for only two years when they sold the Todd Point Creek farm to Edmund T. Bates of Baltimore City for \$2,213.17 in 1906.

Edmund T. Bates' ownership of the Trippe's Regulation farm was short-lived as well; he transferred the title of the property to Emerson C. Harrington for \$3,000 in 1907. Emerson C. Harrington, a prominent local attorney, Maryland state comptroller and ultimately governor of the state between 1916-20, held title to the Trippe's Regulation farm with his wife Mary Gertrude Harrington for six years between 1907 and 1913 until it was sold at public auction to Charles G. Wanner, Jr., a resident of Baltimore City. A little less than two years later, Charles C. Wanner and

his wife Loretta Lee, sold the former Spedden house and acreage to Owen M. Seward, who with his wife Hattie, owned the property for five years.

In 1923, the Swards transferred "Trippe's Regulation," reduced to 33 acres, to the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, a corporation headquartered in Philadelphia under president William Wharton Groves. It is likely that the 2 ½-story, nine-bay, single-pile plan dwelling was built in the following years as a company owned retreat on Todd Point Creek. During the Depression years, the property was purchased outright by William Wharton Groves for \$8,000, a significant increase from its value ten years earlier. William Wharton Groves maintained ownership of the Neck District farm on Todd Point Creek for the remainder of his life, and he bequeathed the waterfront property to his wife Mary. According to his will, if his wife predeceased him, the Dorchester County property would fall to his sister Julia Wharton Groves. In order to gain full title to the property after her brother's death, Julia Wharton Groves conveyed her interest in the land to her sister-in-law, Mary S. Groves, a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1942. Two years later, Mary S. Groves sold the property through an estate trustee, V. Calvin Trice, to Howard C. Bregel, who leased the property to Howard O. Jenkins for ninety-nine years. Howard O. Jenkins purchased the property outright in May 1949. Since the Jenkins tenure, which lasted until 1955, the property has changed hands over a half-dozen times.

D-73
Wrightson-Spedden Farm
Hudson vicinity
c. 1820-30
Private

The Wrightson-Spedden farmhouse occupies a rural setting along a feeder stream of Hudson's Creek in the western section of the Neck District. The story-and-a-half, hall/parlor plan house repeats a room arrangement long used on the Eastern Shore during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Dating around 1820-30, the story-and-a-half main block is extended to the southwest by an early to mid-19th century kitchen wing. The house retains early 19th-century interior features including enclosed winder staircases. The house is joined on the site by an early-to-mid 19th century smokehouse and a small Wrightson family cemetery that includes the burials of Thomas H. Wrightson (1811-1868) and Joshua Wrightson, who died in 1850.

The Wrightson-Spedden farm is comprised of several adjacent tracts including "Hubbard's Chance," "Brook's Outhold," and "Joseph's Venture," all property that figured in the 1868 will of Thomas H. Wrightson. In his will he conveyed 123 acres of contiguous tracts to his sister Elizabeth Spedden, wife of Wrightson Spedden. Thomas H. Wrightson is designated in the 1850 U.S. Census as a farmer with \$2,000 worth of real estate, and he is grouped in the listing with Joshua Wrightson, aged 27, and his sister Elizabeth Spedden, aged 36, as well as her two sons, Robert H. and Wrightson Spedden, aged 11 and 9 respectively. In 1897, in the wake of an equity case in the Dorchester County Circuit Court following the death of Wrightson Spedden, the farm was sold at auction, held at the local store of Seward and Wheatley in the nearby village of Hudson. The farm was sold to Thomas J. Seward, a large landowner in the Neck District, for \$2,765. In the early 20th century, the farm was acquired by George H. and Emily E. Howard, and it has remained under Howard family ownership to the present day.

D-130
Appleby
Cambridge
c. 1765-70, c. 1860-70, 1892, c. 1910-30
Private

Standing on the south side of the City of Cambridge, in the midst of a mid-20th-century housing development, is the historic property known as Appleby for the past two-hundred and fifty years. The 2 ½-story towered Queen Anne Victorian exterior disguises the fact that over half of the main block is a pre-Revolutionary War, brick-ended frame dwelling dating around 1765-70. Revolutionary War colonel and merchant/planter Robert Harrison (1740-1802), who emigrated from Westmoreland County, England to the Chesapeake in March 1755, rose in the ranks of the Eastern Shore gentry in the decades that followed his arrival. Between 1764 and the mid-1770s, he assembled a sizable agricultural estate on the south side of the Dorchester County seat, which he named Appleby in honor of the town of his birth. It is estimated that due to the third quarter of the 18th-century architectural fabric surviving in the brick-ended frame section of the house, merchant/planter Robert Harrison financed its construction.

The conservative use of brick in the construction of the northwest and southeast end walls insured a safer, better built dwelling with fires surrounded by masonry fireplaces incorporated in thick outer walls, whereas the framed front and rear walls capitalized on plentiful supplies of yellow pine framing materials and saved the expense of a full brick exterior. This method of combining brick and frame construction methods had an established history of practice on the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia, as represented by Pear Valley in Northampton County and the Beauchamp house in Somerset County (See S-62). Both of these houses date to the second quarter of the 18th century. Appleby is also distinguished by the survival of nearly intact raised-panel end walls in the two second floor chambers and the relatively unchanged nature of the 18th-century roof

frame. Very rare construction features including riven clapboards and a vertical beaded board partition survive in the attic along with an encapsulated section of the original southeast end roof frame built in a hybrid jerkinhead Georgian form with a steeply pitched lower slope footed by kicked eaves.

The two-story, four-room plan Georgian dwelling was built on land known as "Howell's Regulation," which Robert Harrison had purchased in 1764. In the decades that followed he added significantly to his land holdings with the purchase of a tract called "Murray's Friendship" in July 1777, and another tract, "Ennalls Outrange," the same day. In 1783 his properties were assessed for the nationwide Federal tax. On the "Howell's Regulation" tract of 226 acres, the assessors found "1 Good Fram'd Dwelling House, 1 Brick Kitchen, 1 Smoak House, 1 Corn House, 1 Carriage House and 1 Hen House," valued a L600. The property was described as "near Cambridge." Another property, "Asburn," also adjoining Cambridge, was improved with a framed dwelling house and kitchen. He also owed a "Brick Dwelling House and Log'd Kitchen" on a lot in the county seat.

In 1767, Governor Horatio Sharpe appointed Robert Harrison a sheriff in Dorchester County, and in 1770 he was named as one of the three commissioners to supervise the construction of a new courthouse in Cambridge. That same year, on October 10, 1770, he married Milcah Gale, daughter of George and Elizabeth Gale of Somerset County, thereby marrying into one of the most prominent gentry families on the lower Eastern Shore. In the decades following his marriage, he served as an officer in the local militia as events turned to war with Great Britain. He was appointed First Major of the Lower Battalion of Dorchester in 1776, and two years later he was elevated to the rank of colonel. He also served as a deputy from Dorchester County in the Maryland Convention of June 22, 1775.

Following the Revolution, Robert Harrison continued to add to his land holdings during the 1780s and 1790s, and as late as March 1802, he purchased 2 ¾ acres of "Howell's Regulation" from Charles Goldsborough for 22 pounds, and he was identified in the transfer as "Robert Harrison, Esquire of Appleby." He died a couple of months later on May 16.

The Appleby plantation was purchased from the Harrison estate executor, John Elder Gist, by Mary Harrison Lockerman's husband, Jacob Lockerman, who had been married a few months after Robert Harrison's death. The transfer price of 4,100 pounds was an enormous sum in 1803, and surely reflects the well-improved and extensive nature of the Appleby land holdings at the time. Residing in Talbot County, Jacob Lockerman sold portions of the Appleby plantation between 1808 and 1817.

Dr. Joseph Ennalls Muse (1776-1852) purchased the plantation in four separate transactions; the main plantation and surrounding acres appear to have been part of a second transfer in 1811. From the architectural evidence, it is evident that Dr. Muse did not make any substantive changes to the Harrison house; he concentrated more on revitalizing the Appleby fields with crop rotation and methods of re-fertilization. He made presentations to various agricultural societies in the region and entered into competitions on crop production. After his death in 1852, the Appleby plantation was advertised in the peninsula newspapers by the estate trustee, Samuel Hambleton. The advertisement in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, printed in February 1854, stated,

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF MOST
Valuable Real Estate,
in Dorchester County.

Under and by virtue of authority derived from the
Circuit Court of Dorchester county, sitting as a Court
of Equity, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public

Sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on

MONDAY, the 27th of March next

Between the hours of 11 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. of that day, that highly improved, beautiful located and desirable FARM, known by the name "APPLEBY." This estate contains one-hundred and fifty-five acres of arable land, and one hundred and three acres of woodland. It was the residence of the late distinguished Dr. Jos. E. Muse, and lies adjoining the town of Cambridge.

It has been highly manured within the last few years by vegetable manures and with lime. Upon this farm the premium for the best 10 contiguous acres of corn raised in Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Maryland was taken by Dr. Muse twice, the crops being 90 bushels to the acre.

The DWELLING is good and the out houses ample and in good repair.

To any desiring to purchase real estate this place offer great attractions. The timer is of first order.

Evidently the plantation remained unsold for four years until the estate trustee transferred the property to Thomas Holliday Hicks (1798-1865) in August 1858, several months after being elected Governor of Maryland. He owned the plantation during the course of his tenure as governor during the early phase of the Civil War. Six years after his purchase, perhaps in anticipation of his mortality, he advertised the farm in regional newspapers, one of which was the *Evening Star*, published in Washington, DC in October 1864. Thomas Holliday Hicks' newspaper advertisement stated,

APPLEBY FARM, NEAR Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md., FOR SALE, I will sell at auction at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on SATURDAY, 8th of October, Appleby Farm, my present residence, containing about 250 acres of land, 160 acres of which is arable, in a high state of cultivation; the balance 90 acres in timber, from which 2,000 cords of wood may be cut, and leave enough for the farm.

This farm adjoins the beautiful and pleasant town of Cambridge, and has on it a commodious dwelling, four rooms on the first and second floors each, an attic and cellar pantry, kitchen and quarter connected; an office on the lawn, overseer's house, ice house, and all the necessary out houses; a fine garden, large lawn, and a young orchard of select fruit trees.

So desirable a farm and residence is rarely for sale. Persons wishing to purchase are hereby invited to come and see the place; those on the Western Shore can reach it by steamer from Baltimore on Wednesday or

Saturday and return the next day. The sale will take place after the arrival of the steamboat on Saturday, the 8th day of October, say about 2 o'clock, pm.

Terms: \$10,000 cash, or in a few days; the balance on time to suit.
The Wheat Crop will be seeded in due season.
The Stock and Farming Utensils on the farm will be for sale at a subsequent day.

THOMAS H. HICKS
Cambridge, Md.

The farm transferred officially to John Brown, a Chilean, in January 1865, a month before Hicks' death.

Following the Civil War, Appleby was owned by John Brown, a resident of Valparaiso, Chile, whose daughter Louisa Brown (1848-1875) married William H. Barton, Jr. (1839-1909), in 1868. It was probably during the Brown-Barton residency that the two first floor parlors were consolidated into one large reception room and fitted with bold Greek Revival inspired columns and mantels. By the time of the 1870 U.S. Census William H. Barton is listed in the Dorchester County population schedule with nearly \$50,000 in real estate and personal property. Identified as a 30-year old "farmer" with his young wife Louisa, the couple is grouped with their two children, Isabell and John Frederick, ages 2 and 1 respectively, one black domestic servant, Mary Higgins and one black farm laborer, John Bantum. When Lake, Griffing and Stevenson published their atlas maps of Talbot and Dorchester counties, William H. Barton, Jr. was designated on the site and included in the atlas patron list as a "Civil Engineer" with 1,000 acres.

Louisa Brown Barton had died in 1875, and by the time of the 1880 census William H. Barton, Jr. and his second wife, Jane Patterson Barton, were listed as living on Locust Street in Cambridge with Isabelle, aged 12, John Frederick, aged 10, Luisa, aged 6—born the year before her mother's death and named for her—and two young children, one-year old Henrietta and 3-month old Robert N. Barton. Presumably, the family divided their time between their town and country residences.

In 1892, young 18-year old Luisa Barton married Guy L. Bryan, and in June of that year her Barton/Brown siblings, Isabel B. Shepherd and John Frederick Barton, conveyed their interests in the Appleby farm to Luisa in the wake of their grandfather John Brown's death. In the same year, construction began to reshape the 18th-century Appleby farmhouse into a stylish Queen Anne Victorian country residence with asymmetrical towers and generous porches from which to view the surrounding 220-acre agricultural landscape.

After the turn of the 20th century, the Bryans held Appleby for a few additional years when the couple sold the 220-acre farm to W. Luke Robinson, in whose family the property remained until 1921. Some of the early 20th-century alterations to the house occurred during the Robinson residency, and it was also under Robinson ownership that the Appleby farm was reduced in acreage as the City of Cambridge expanded to the south beyond its 19th-century limits.

In July 1921, the Appleby house, located on reduced acreage, was acquired by Judge T. Sangston Insley, who authorized a further subdivision of the remaining acreage into twenty lots with the old house oriented to Appleby Avenue. Entitled "Insley's Subdivision B of Appleby," the survey delineated long rectangular lots with narrow road frontages on Appleby Avenue, and a secondary road off Appleby was named "Insley Street." Although platted in 1921, demand for the lots and construction of houses did not occur until the post World War II years. In 1948, Judge Insley conveyed ownership of his home property to Carroll W. and Sallie E. Thomas. During the third and fourth quarters of the 20th century partitions were added to the interior, subdividing the old house into multiple apartments.

D-252
Beckwith United Methodist Church
Cornersville vicinity
c. 1853, Remodeled 1901-02, 1915-16
Public worship

A steeply pitched gable roof and pointed arch windows of the Beckwith United Methodist Church disguise the fact that the main block of this building dates to the mid-19th century. The Greek Revival inspired church was modified in 1901-02 in the Gothic Revival style according to the plans executed by Cambridge architect/builder J. Benjamin Brown. The front elevation has a small gable roofed vestibule that shelters the original mid-19th century double door entrance. The main elevation has also a round colored glass window and pointed arch opening in the gable end, both features were added with the turn of the 20th-century raising of the roof. The interior survives with many of its mid-19th-century features including beaded board wainscoting, and a Greek Revival inspired altar entablature that is finished with a layer of marbling.

The congregation of the Beckwith United Methodist Church traces its origin back to the late 18th century during the post Revolutionary War era when Methodist meetings were forming across the Eastern Shore. When Dennis Griffith created and published his *Map of Maryland* in 1794-95, he designated a M[ethodist] M[eeting] House on the south side of the road that traversed the northern neck of Dorchester County. The congregation remained at this site until the mid-19th century when Levin P. and Ann E. Cook conveyed one acre of "Indian Ridge" on the condition that the membership, "erect and build or cause to be erected and built thereon a house of place of Worship for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The single-story gable roofed church erected in 1853 was dedicated that year on Christmas Day. The original Greek Revival church was built with a slave gallery under a low pitched gable roof typical of the period. In 1901-02 the original roof was removed along with the slave gallery and it was changed to a steep pitch that allowed for round windows front and back, reflecting the Gothic taste in church design that had swept the country

during the mid-to-late 19th century. A second period of principal change was executed in 1915-16 with the addition of a hall, auditorium, library, bathrooms and a kitchen. Lastly, near the end of the 20th century, another addition extended the church hall to the west.

D-253
St. John's Chapel
Cornersville
1853, 1939 and later
Public worship

St. John's Chapel is one of the oldest and best preserved frame religious buildings in Dorchester County. Built in 1852-53 for the Great Choptank Parish, the rectangular Gothic Revival inspired structure is distinctive for the late use of exposed and decorated framing members; including principal posts, rafters and purlins finished with chamfered edges and tapered stops. A pair of scissors trusses, decorated with chamfered edges terminating with tapered stops, supports the center of the roof frame. The sanctuary interior is also distinguished by two blocks of mid-19th century slip pews featuring flat, pointed arch panels in each pew end. A two-panel door into the church office is also enhanced with flat panels. The exterior features pointed arch window and door openings; original features to the mid-19th century building. St. John's Chapel is one of the earliest extant examples of a Gothic Revival inspired design on the lower Eastern Shore. An asymmetrical bell tower, built with similar pointed arch features, was added to the northeast corner of the church in 1939. Other modifications were made to the church during the mid-to-late 20th century as well as building a separate vestry house southwest of the church in 1966.

Construction of St. John's Chapel is well documented in the archives of the Episcopal Church. Under the leadership of Reverend Theodore P. Barber, the Episcopalian congregation in the Neck District was revived during the mid-19th century. An earlier structure erected near the head of Chapel Creek functioned during the late 18th and early 19th centuries until services were discontinued. In a letter to the

Bishop of Maryland, the Right Reverend W. B. Whittingham, Reverend Barber wrote in September 1851:

Perhaps I mentioned to you in the late visitation my long cherished hope of reviving the church services in the Neck District—a thickly settled neighborhood near Castle Haven. There was, at least sixty years ago a chapel in that vicinity—a rough wooden structure—in which Bishop Kemp ministered and I know not how many of his predecessors in the Rectorship of this Parish. But within the last fifty years or so since the time of Dr. Kemp no services have been held there, the chapel has long since disappeared; we can only establish its locality by the graves. Now the experiment has been partially tried to re-establishing our worship. I appointed a service in the school house some six weeks ago. The congregation was so large that we adjourned to the woods. The same results followed at my second and third appointments. On last Sunday it rained very copiously, yet twenty seven worshippers were present. It is my hope, with God's Blessing, to erect a very simple chapel of wood, in which to hold services for a fortnight. . . The obstacle which we encounter is the difficulty in establishing the old site. More than forty years has passed since the ground has been enclosed in the neighboring field, only the space in the rear occupied by graves in held sacred. The statute of limitations in the opinion of our lawyers (Judge Goldsborough included) effectually bars all claim.

Reverend Barber proceeded to establish a revived Episcopal congregation near the head of Chapel Creek with the purchase of one acre of ground known as “Mitchell’s Garden” for \$25 in December 1851. The property was conveyed from John Wesley and Mary Mitchell to Reverend Barber, James Dixon, Brice J. Goldsborough, James Blake, Joseph E. Muse, Jr., Samuel W. LeCompte, Alexander H. Bayly, R. Tilghman Goldsborough, and Daniel M. Henry, vestryman of Great Choptank Parish. Within the following months, probably beginning in the new construction season of 1852, the rectangular timber frame chapel was assembled on the south side of the road leading down the center of the Neck District. The chapel was consecrated the following spring on April 16, 1853.

Reverend Barber shepherded this congregation for over forty years until 1892. The church was dormant intermittently during the mid to late 1890s as well as periods

during the early 20th century. It reopened in 1936 and three years later, the congregation financed the construction of the corner bell tower, dedicating it to Reverend Barber in 1939. The tower was erected with a sensitive eye to the original design of the frame chapel with a pointed arch window opening and pointed arch openings in the belfry. Other changes to the building have been made to either side of the apse; all of which have been creatively conceived and executed according to the original design of the 1852 building.

D-255
Spedden United Methodist Church
Hudson vicinity
1874, 1917
Public worship

The congregation of the Spedden United Methodist Church, formerly the Spedden M. E. Church, and for a period, Hubbard's Chapel M. E. Church, has had a presence in the Hills Point Neck community since the early 19th century. The extant church, built in stages between 1874, and the early to mid-20th century, occupies a principal site at the intersection of several rural roads. The exterior has been clad with aluminum siding, while the interior survives with a combination of late Greek Revival and Victorian architectural features and finishes.

The congregation of the Spedden United Methodist Church traces its history back to the early 19th century. In 1815, Robert and Elizabeth Spedden conveyed fifty-five square perches of "Margaret's Delight" to the trustees of the new Methodist Episcopal membership in Hills Point Neck where they erected a frame meeting house. By the third quarter of the 19th century, the enlarged Methodist Episcopal congregation embarked on the construction of a new building under the pastorate of Reverend W. W. Redman. The new church, erected in 1874, followed the prevailing building type for the period with a gable-front principal façade and a tall, double-door entrance framed by a neoclassical surround. Unique to the church was a round stone date plaque centered above the entrance that documented a change in the name of the congregation to Hubbard's Chapel M. E. Church as well as the names of the pastor, building committee and builder/architect L. I. Simmons. The congregation's name change was due apparently to a large contribution by Cason's Neck landowner, Henry Hubbard. The marble date plaque was set within a wheel-like wooden frame with radiating spoke-like

decorative carvings that may have been intended to evoke the rays of the sun. The building committee consisted of seven local landowners; William Frazier, T. T. Seward, L. Marshall, E. Rumbly, T. E. Spedden, E. Graves, and L. P. Marshall.

The 1874 church was enlarged and remodeled during the late 1910s with the introduction of colored glass memorial windows and pressed metal walls and ceiling. In 1917, the church was enlarged to the south with a single-story, three-bay wing that was expanded further in the decades that followed to include a kitchen, bathrooms, and a Sunday School.

D-469
James Willis House
Cambridge
c. 1892
Private

The James Willis house is one of the best preserved late 19th-century asymmetrical plan frame dwellings standing along Locust Street in the northwestern residential district of Cambridge. Little changed since the 1890s, the ell-shaped main block retains a turned post porch that shelters a sidelighted front entrance fitted with etched glass panes. Sawn brackets and decorative sawnwork trim enhance the porch as well as the front entrance surround. The projecting leg of the ell-plan facing Locust Street is dominated by a two-story, five-sided pavilion fitted with single-pane sash windows that retains original louvered shutters hung on late 19th-century hinges. A small pointed arch Gothic window pierced the gable end above the pavilion. The interior survives with Victorian mantels, one of which on the north side of the house is an imported marbled slate mantel.

Undertaker James Willis (born October 1855) purchased this Locust Street lot for \$500 in August 1891, a sum that suggests he financed construction of this well-appointed frame dwelling shortly thereafter. He is listed in the 1900 U.S. Census at his residence with his wife, Courtney C. Willis. The house and lot remained under his ownership until the late 1940s.

D-488
Warren Hooper House
Cambridge
c. 1905
Private

Retail stationery merchant Warren Hooper and his wife Annie occupied this Victorian dwelling on Locust Street at the time of its construction in 1905-06 following the purchase of the lot by Anna L. Hooper in February 1905. The following year, when a new issue of the Cambridge city map was produced by the Sanborn Insurance Company, the house was indicated on the lot at 303 Locust with an outline of a wraparound porch on its southeast and southwest sides. Five years later, in the 1910 U.S. Census, Warren Hooper, proprietor of the stationer's store, occupied this residence with his wife Annie and two young children, Flora, aged 5, and year-old Warren. The house and lot remained in Hooper family hands until the early 1940s, when Anna L. Hooper and her husband sold the property to Carl L. and Mattie M. Coulbourn. Ultimately the Hooper house was converted from a single family dwelling to one for multiple residents. It recently suffered a kitchen fire in the rear service wing that has rendered it uninhabitable.

Located on the north side of Locust Street in Ward I of Cambridge, the early 20th century frame house contributes to the historic district streetscape with its essential Victorian plan and exterior elevations intact, despite the loss of its wraparound porch and mid-20th century layer of asbestos shingles. The Hooper house bears close resemblance in form and character to many houses standing along Locust and nearby Oakley streets.

D-580
Alice Elizabeth Phillips House
Cambridge
c. 1900
Private

The Alice E. Phillips house is a large Queen Anne frame dwelling that anchors the northeast corner of the intersection of Locust and Oakley streets in the northern residential district of Cambridge known as Ward 1. Built around 1900, the house follows a popular Victorian form with a side hall/double-pile plan at its core. Asymmetrically planned two-story, gable-roof pavilions extend the main block, which is encircled on two sides facing the streets with a wraparound Tuscan columned porch. The porch was originally designed with a cross gable pediment enriched with a decorative, neoclassical plaster ornament similar to the surviving pediment plaster decoration at 315 Oakley Street.

Construction of this 2 1/2-story asymmetrical plan frame house occurred at the turn of the twentieth century after the consolidation of two lots into one on the northeast corner of Locust and Oakley streets. In August 1900, Sewell M. Moore purchased two lots from John G. Mills for \$700, land that had been part of the Oakley farm. Within the following few months, Sewell M. Moore financed construction of this house. But by the end of the year he sold it to William F. Applegarth for \$3,000, thereby documenting that a substantial improvement had been made to the property over the course of four months. The Sanborn Insurance map, printed in 1901, locates the house on the corner lot. In 1924-25, Miriam Eugene Phillips and her sister Alice Elizabeth Phillips joined in the purchase of the corner property, which remained in family hands until the early 21st century. At her death in October 2000, Alice E. Phillips bequeathed the corner house and lot to her designated heir, Ellen Dee Matthews Newman.

D-617
Elliott M. E. Church
Elliott's Island
1891-92, 1904-05
Public worship

The Elliott M. E. Church is the most dominant historic structure surviving in the village of Elliott's Island in southern Dorchester County. Intact Victorian exterior and interior finishes and features distinguish this Gothic Revival church erected in stages between 1891 and 1905. The exterior retains historic fishscale shingles that sheath the top of the corner entrance and bell tower as well as the various gables. Gothic arched windows, fitted with colored glass windows, mark all of the elevations. Also piercing the exterior are diamond shaped openings fitted with fixed windows featuring colored glass perimeter panes. The entrance and bell tower is capped by a distinctive broach spire featuring small gables on each side that shelter pointed arch louvered belfry openings. The interior survives with much of its period woodwork and hardware. The sanctuary is enhanced with a wooden vaulted ceiling consisting of a framed gridwork of Victorian trim infilled with diagonally set and alternating tongue-and-groove beaded boards. Hanging from the ceiling are early 20th-century metal chandeliers. Fixed in the north wall to the left of the altar is a marble datestone inscribed "Elliott M. E. Church, November 19, 1905."

A Methodist congregation and church on Elliott's Island can be traced to the early-to-mid 19th century; a church was mentioned in the description of an 1854 transfer of land between Isaac Solomon and wife and Caleb Moore. However, this early church evidently burned and efforts to rebuild an island church did not resurface until the early 1890s under the ministry of the Reverend Bernard Wheatley. Erected in 1891-92, the Victorian church was damaged heavily by fire and had to rebuilt in 1904-05. According to architectural

evidence, the front section of the 1891-92 building was salvaged and incorporated into the rebuilt structure.

D-656-1
Captain Ernest M. Gray House
Elliott's Island
c. 1922
Private

Standing prominently in the center of the community of Elliott's Island is the early 20th-century dwelling known alternately as the Captain Ernest M. Gray house or the Myrtle Gray house. Supported on a raised brick foundation, the asymmetrical plan frame dwelling, built around 1922, recalls the architectural massing and finishes of the Queen Anne style that was popularized across the nation during the late 19th century. The house is distinguished by its asymmetrical elevations and Victorian style decorative features included a turned post porch and a projecting two-story pavilion on its west façade. The house is sheathed with a combination of narrow, rounded edge weatherboards and fishscale shingles with its gable ends. Distinctive diamond pane sash enhance the window openings on the principal facades.

Captain Ernest M. Gray (1886-1947) is credited with financing construction of this two-story asymmetrical plan frame dwelling that faces the main road that cuts across Elliott's Island. Born in 1886, Ernest M. Gray grew up on neighboring Gray's Island in the household of his father, Captain Samson Gray (1852-1921), a prominent waterman, who owned several large bay vessels during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Working on the water like his father, Captain Ernest Gray purchased a small parcel of land on Elliott's Island, including 28 square perches, from Alonza M. Moore in January 1922, the year following his father's death. Following this purchase, Captain Gray financed construction of the finely built two-story Victorian inspired dwelling. In 1947, the house and lot passed to his wife, Myrtle Lee Gray, in whose hands the property remained until the 1970s.

D-656-2
Harrison's Upper Store
Elliott's Island
c. 1900
Private

The Harrison's Upper Store, also known as the S. W. Moore & Son store building, or the Gray Bros. store, is the last commercial building to define the center of Elliott's Island. Credited to local carpenter/builder Herman Jones, the single-story, gable-front store was assembled around 1900 for the firm of S. W. Moore & Son. The rectangular frame store features modest Victorian decoration in the eave as well as fishscale shingles within its gable end front. A single-flue brick chimney served as the vent for a centrally located stove.

A land transfer description for a 1/4-acre lot bordering the road leading through Elliott's Island at the turn of the century was sold by Severn A. and Anne E. Ewell; the land description mentions it "being the place where the said Samuel W. Moore and Alonzo M. Moore's new store now stands." Samuel W. Moore (1836-1911) entered into the commercial merchandise trade after the Civil War, first locating on the north shore of Elliott's Island where Elliott's Creek enters Fishing Bay. His store is designated on the Strait's District map of the island. By the late 19th century, however, he moved his commercial business to the main road leading through the heart of the island. Over time the firm of S. W. Moore & Son occupied various structures. S. W. Moore and his son Alonzo M. Moore conducted business together until 1907 when S. W. Moore conveyed his half interest to his son. The 1907 transfer mentions the "one acre...upon which store house, ware house and other buildings now stand." Following Alonzo M. Moore's relocation to Cambridge, the "Upper Store," as it came to be known, was purchased by Shelton E. and Rannie G. Gray in 1927; the partnership operated under the name Gray Bros.

The Gray brothers conducted business in the "Upper Store" as well as maintaining the post office during the second quarter of the 20th century. In 1951 Shelton and Rannie Gray, along with

their wives, sold the store property to Alonzo and Ahta Gray, who operated the store for another two decades. In 1972, the store location was acquired by William F. and Betty Lou Harrison.

D-656-3
Elliott Field
Elliott's Island
c. 1870-80
Private

The Elias Elliott house, located on property known as "Elliott Field," is a two-story, two-part frame dwelling dating to the fourth quarter of the 19th century. Built around 1870-80, the two-bay main block is served by an exterior corbelled base chimney stack, and the medium pitched gable roof has extended eaves with enclosed, sloped soffits typical of the period. The two-story main block extends to the east with a shorter two-story, three-bay wing served by an interior brick chimney stack. Both sections retain six-over-six sash windows fitted with working louvered shutters.

Ownership of the farmhouse and property traces back to Elias Elliott, who in 1870, is listed in the United States census as an "oysterman" with real estate and personal property valued at \$2,200. He is designated in the census with his wife, Mary, aged 35, and five children, Linda, Dorotha, Edmond, George and Margaret. In 1877, Elias Elliott is identified at this farmhouse site on the Elliott's Island map included in the Dorchester County section of the Lake, Griffing and Stevenson atlas. The farm remained in the Elliott family until the late 20th century.

D-699-2
Thomas C. Eaton House
Cambridge
c. 1890-1900
Private

The Thomas C. Eaton house, also known as the Alwilda C. Eaton house, is a two-story, two-bay, gable-front frame dwelling that stands on the north side of West End Avenue, a street that was developed during the fourth quarter of the 19th century on land previously known as the "Oakley farm." Built around 1890-1900, the side hall/double-pile plan main block retains many original features including a Tuscan columned porch, louvered shutters, a turned baluster, closed stringer staircase, bulls-eye block surrounds, and factory made mantels. The main block was conceived and built with an attached two-story, two-part service wing.

Standing in a row of contemporaneous late 19th-century dwellings, the Thomas C. Eaton house was built on a narrow 44' wide lot that extended in a northwesterly direction one-hundred and twenty feet. Initially sold by William Hopkins, owner of the subdivided Oakley farm, the lot was initially improved with a small two-story frame dwelling during the 1880s that was evidently supplanted by this two-story, side hall/double-pile frame dwelling during the last decade of the 19th century by Thomas C. Eaton (1839-1902), who purchased the lot for \$550 in 1888. Three years later, after the purchase of this property, Thomas C. Eaton conveyed many city lots in and around Cambridge to his wife Alwilda C. Eaton (1842-1923), who resided on this property after her husband's death in 1902. She is designated at this location in the 1910 U.S. Census with her daughter, Belle Messick, and grand-daughter, Ernestine Eaton Taylor. Prior to Alwilda's death in 1923, the West End Avenue house and lot were conveyed to Ernestine Taylor by other family members who held interest in the property. The house remained in Ernestine Eaton Taylor's hands until the mid-20th century, when it was bequeathed to her three cousins, Isabel M. Farnell, Ernestine M. Merrick, and Paul H. Messick.

D-852
Gate Point
Elliott's Island
c. 1870
Private

Farmer and oysterman Jehu Elliott (1817-1885) is credited with financing construction of this two-story, two-part frame house on property known as Gate Point. Fronting Fishing Bay, the upland farm was bounded on the west by Elliott Creek. Jehu Elliott is listed as a farmer in the 1880 U.S. Census along with his son, Vernon F., aged 29, working as a farm hand, a second son "Vaun", working as an oysterman at age 24; and a daughter, Charlotte M., aged 22, who was "keeping house." Jehu Elliott surfaces in the Dorchester County land records with the purchase of the Elliott family land known as Wilson's Island, located on the east side of Elliott's Creek. He is also recorded in the purchase of five acres of oyster shoals in Fishing Bay in April 1881.

The waterfront property is defined by a third quarter of the 19th century two-story frame house similar to other dwellings erected in watermen's communities across the Eastern Shore. The two-story main block, accented with characteristic extended eaves with returns, is extended by a story-and-a-half wing built at the same time as the main block. A decorated corbelled shoulder brick chimney stack enhances the gable ends of the main block and the story-and-a-half wing.

D-853
Hill's Point Farmhouse
Hudson vicinity
c. 1840, c. 1900
Private

The farmhouse situated on the western shoreline of Brannock Bay, historically identified in the land records at "Hill's Point" or "Jordon's Point," was owned during the mid-19th century by Thomas Cook (1758-1850), and later, his son, William S. Cook (1803-1864). In 1839, Thomas Cook acquired 96 ¼ acres of land that had been owned by Thomas Linthicum. It was sold by estate trustee James A. Stewart in the wake of a chancery court case involving the Linthicum property. After a few years, Thomas Cook transferred ownership of the "Hill's Point" property to his son William Seward Cook, who surfaces in the U.S. Census for Dorchester County in 1850 at age 46 with real estate valued at \$4,000. He is listed in the census with his family, a wife Mary, a 91-year old father Thomas, and four children, William, "Marthy," Susan, and Levenia.

Following William Seward Cook's death in 1864, the Brannock Bay farm was sold by William Cook to his brother-in-law James George James for \$5,000. James George James married Martha Ann Cook. The farm remained in the Cook/James family ownership until the early 20th century.

The property is improved by a two-story frame farmhouse that dates partly from the second quarter of the 19th century and was later modified during the late 19th or early 20th centuries.

D-854
Neck District Schoolhouse
Cambridge vicinity
c. 1865-70
Private

The Neck District schoolhouse, erected around 1865-70, is one of the best preserved third quarter of the 19th-century one-room schoolhouses in Dorchester County. Reportedly moved to its current location during the early 20th century, the single-story, gable-front frame building retains its original board-and-batten siding, six-over-six sash windows and louvered shutters as well as wide, vertical beaded board interior wainscoting. Particularly unusual are the wide horizontal painted boards fixed to the north wall used as blackboards. The one-room interior also features a beaded board ceiling and diagonal board backing to the original front door.

The original site for this one-room schoolhouse is reported to have been on the east side of Ross Neck Road, a site that is marked on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas as the location of "School No. 4" in the Neck District. Built with circular sawn framing members, the braced timber frame structure is estimated to date around 1865-70.

D-855
Lewis Store
Hill's Point
Private

The Lewis store is one of a handful of 19th-century buildings that define the small rural village of Hill's Point in the Neck District. Dated to 1887 by a painted date on the interior of the gable end wall surface, the single-story, gable-front structure was erected by house carpenter William J. Rhea, who also signed his name with the date. While modified during the early to mid-20th century with a concrete block side wall on the west elevation and a single-story addition on the east, the building retains late 19th-century windows and interior board walls and ceiling.

Commonly known as the Lewis store due to a long-term ownership and operation by James F. and Frances Lewis and their family during the mid-to-late 20th century, the building was initially erected during the ownership of Samuel E. LeCompte after his purchase of the property on the north side of the Hill's Point/Cambridge road in 1886. Samuel LeCompte acquired the property from George F. and Sarah Seward and Charles B. Frazier for the sum of \$2030, a sum that points to an improved property. G. F. Seward is identified at this location with a residence and store on the Lake, Griffing and Stevenson Atlas published in 1877. In 1886-87, with William Rhea as the builder, LeCompte financed construction of the gable-front store, where Rhea painted his name and the 1887 date on the inside surface in large white letters and numbers.

After Samuel E. LeCompte sold the store property to John W. and Helen A. Mills in 1906, the property passed through several transfers until James F. Lewis purchased the store in 1959. Recently, after a period of dormancy, a business has been re-established in the 1887 building by Philip and Charlotte Spedden.

D-856
Brick House Farm
Salem vicinity
c. 1835-40, c. 1895-1900
Private

The property historically known as the Brick House farm, or during much of the 20th century as the Otto Baumgartner farm, is defined by a two-story, part brick, part frame dwelling dating from two distinct periods. The first period two-story, three-bay, side hall/parlor plan brick house dates around 1835-40 and features a Flemish bond brick front elevation and common bond side and rear walls. The door and window opening are spanned by brick jack arches. The second quarter of the 19th century brick house was enlarged with a two-story, two-bay single-pile frame addition around 1895-1900. The house survives as one of the few examples of brick farm dwellings in Dorchester County.

The second quarter of the 19th-century brick portion of this Salem vicinity farmhouse was erected likely during the ownership of planter Jacob Howard, who purchased sizable tracts on the east side of the village of Salem, also known as Ennall's Meeting House, during the mid 1830s. Comprising several tracts bordered by the main road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, the farm also bordered the Chicamacomico River and its tributaries. At his death in 1840, he left a sizable estate in land and slaves to his son, William J. Howard (1825-1848). William J. Howard died at the young age of 23, and left the farm to his wife Joanna Howard in his 1848 will. In the event of Joanna Howard's death, the property was intended to pass to William J. Howard nearest blood relative, which turned out to be his sister, Harriet Howard Saxton.

In 1894, Harriet Howard Saxton and her attorney, Thomas S. Hodson, sold the farm to John Baumgartner (1838-1915), a first generation Swiss-heritage immigrant who had moved with his parents to Green County, Wisconsin at age 9. With the purchase of what was known at the time as the "Brick House Farm," John Baumgartner took possession of a 723 ½ acre farm consisting of

tracts, "LeCompte's Ridges," "Cumberlake," "Sector," and other parcels unnamed. At the time of the 1900 U.S. Census, farmer John Baumgartner, aged 61, was listed with his wife Anne, and six children ranging in age from 31 to 12. The fourth son, Otto M. Baumgartner (1881-1969), who was 17 in 1900, was conveyed the farm the year before his father's death in 1914. Otto Baumgartner's ownership of the farm lasted until his death in 1969 when the property passed to Ernest Robert and Joan Donovan Banning.

D-857
North Yarmouth Farm
Linkwood vicinity
c. 1825, c. 1890-1900
Private

The North Yarmouth farmhouse reflects two distinct periods of construction and craftsmanship spanning three quarters of the 19th century. A rear story-and-a-half, two-room plan service wing, dating around 1825-30, was enlarged with a two-and-a-half story, center hall/single-pile plan main block dating around the turn of the 20th century. The two distinct periods of construction show contrasting building techniques and interior finishes; the factory-produced woodwork and factory made hardware of the front section distinctly contrasts with the pre-industrial hand craftsmanship and sash sawn mill technology evident in the rear wing. Factory-produced doors, mantels, mantel shelves, door and window moldings as well as stair parts and interior hardware point to the mass production of building materials common to the post-Civil War period. At North Yarmouth, the interior finishes of the main block point to its construction at the end of the 19th century. By contrast, the hand crafted half-dovetail lap joints, pinned mortise-and-tenon joints in the kitchen wing roof frame as well as the hand planed beaded board interior loft partition and wide plank flooring reflect craftsmanship typical to the early 19th century. Also dating to the second quarter of the 19th century is a horizontal hand hewn log smokehouse.

Ownership of the North Yarmouth tract has been traced back to its original patent to Bartholomew Ennalls in 1679. By the mid-18th century, the expansive tract, at one time encompassing over 1,400 acres, had been subdivided and occupied by various members of the Ennalls family or their tenants. In 1797, Anne Ennalls (1750-1803), wife of Thomas Muse and daughter to Colonel Joseph Ennalls (1702-1759), conveyed 676 acres of the North Yarmouth tract to her son Joseph Ennalls Muse for L500. The deed conveyed,

All that part of Land situate lying & being in Dorchester County on Transquakin river it being the Plantation whereon Jno H. Hambbeton (sic) now lives & whereon Moses Delebay did live the year preceding it being part of the North Yarmouth tract; as also the whole of the Land to be added in consequence of a clause of her brother William Ennalls' will, viz: As much Land adjoining as will make the whole three tenements adjoining amounts to 676 acres as also the House & Lot of Ground near Transquakin bridge on which Parrott Taylor lived the year preceding...

During the early 19th century, Dr. Joseph Ennalls Muse (1776-1852) and his wife Sophia Kerr rose in the ranks of Eastern Shore gentry as one of Dorchester County's largest and most prominent land owners. The story-and-a-half, two-room plan kitchen wing of the extant North Yarmouth farmhouse along with the horizontal log smokehouse date from the period when Dr. Muse held title to the plantation when it was occupied likely by a tenant.

After the farm passed through several hands during the 1840s and 1850s, Pritchett Meredith (1799-1869) acquired 310 acres of the North Yarmouth tract, located on the south side of the county road adjacent to the Transquaking River bridge. Nine years later, in December 1869, the North Yarmouth farm along with other land holdings passed to his son and heir, Thomas Merritt Meredith (1825-1881). Thomas M. Meredith was a large land holder during the mid-to-late 19th century and the North Yarmouth farm continued under apparent tenancy until it was conveyed through the vehicle of his will to his daughter, Sarah Pritchett Meredith (1849-1919), who married John B. Nabb on July 3, 1867. During John B. and Sarah P. Nabb's residency on the farm, the two-and-a-half story, center hall/single pile main block was erected around the turn of the 20th century. Following Sarah P. Nabb's death in 1919, George B. Nabb purchased the farm from his siblings. The farm remains under Nabb family ownership.

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D-858
Beckwith's Regulation
Cornersville vicinity
c. 1890-1920
Private

The farm complex on the property known as Beckwith's Regulation includes a late 19th-century, two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled frame house distinguished by subtle construction features atypical of the surviving houses of the same period in the Neck District. The boxed cornices, in particular, have beaded edge finishes that reflect an early to mid-19th century aesthetic. Beaded edge boards also serve as a crown molding and a board frieze under the boxed cornice. Equally unusual is the tapered construction of the cross-gable boxed cornice, which accentuates the pointed arch Gothic window piercing the gable. The farmhouse is joined on the property with a small gable-front barn, corn house and shop.

Construction of this late 19th-century frame farmhouse is credited to Levin M. Beckwith, who took ownership of a 62 1/4-acre portion of Beckwith's Regulation in 1891. The late 19th-century factory-produced woodwork and cut nail construction of the house comfortably date the farmhouse to the 1890s. The farm passed to Levin M. Beckwith from Nehemiah and John W. Beckwith, who held reversionary interests in the same property. Born in 1860, Levin M. Beckwith is listed as a 39-year old farmer at the time of the 1900 census, and he is grouped with his wife Ida B. Beckwith, who was twelve years younger. The farm remained in Beckwith family hands until it was sold to Willard W. Moore and his wife Rosie L. Moore in 1949.

D-859
Wilcox-Cook House and Store
Cornersville
c. 1900-1915
Private

The Wilcox-Cook house and store complex is named for long-term owners of this Cornersville property, who held title to the land between 1917 and 1940. Brother and sister, Daniel W. Cook (1869-1936) and Nora T. Wilcox (1872-1940) acquired this parcel of land that straddles the Cambridge-Hill's Point road in the wake of a court ordered settlement on a defaulted mortgage and the subsequent death of the mortgagee Samuel Corner in 1883. The purchase of the land by Daniel Cook and Nora Wilcox occurred in 1917, and three years later the brother and sister, along with Nora's husband Charles E. Wilcox (1869-1940), are identified in the same household in the Dorchester County population schedule. Charles is listed as a farmer while Daniel is identified as a merchant. The combined house and store complex passed out of the Wilcox-Cook ownership when the executor of Charles E. Wilcox's estate sold the property to Irvin James Wingate, who in turn sold the house and store to Wallace E. and Mildred E. Wheatley in August 1946.

The house and store complex defines the historic community of Cornersville, which developed along the course of the main road connecting Cambridge with Hill's Point. The community developed also along the southeast branch of Chapel Creek, a tributary of the Choptank River. Named for Samuel Corner (1799-1883), the village emerged as one of the principal trading centers in the Neck District by the third quarter of the 19th century. The Wilcox-Cook house and store, dating from the early 20th century, reflect the continued growth of commercial activity that lasted in the region until the Great Depression. The house represents a plainly detailed example of the four-square house form popularly built across the Eastern Shore during the early 20th century.

The Wilcox-Cook store is a well-preserved example of early 20th-century commercial building, and it is the last store structure to define this rural village.

D-860
William L. Wright House and Neck District Spotting House
Hudson vicinity
c. 1900-10, c. 1932-40
Private

Construction of this story-and-a-half bungalow occurred around the time the Maryland Roads Commission modified the right-of-way and improved the county road connecting Cambridge to Hill's Point, a route that had led down through the heart of the Neck District since settlement of the region during the 17th century. William and Edna Wight granted to the State a Maryland a release on any potential damages associated with the construction of the highway across their 2 3/4-acre lot that they had purchased the year before for \$200. The 1940 U.S. Census records William and Edna Wright, ages 35 and 39 respectively, as well as their son William M. Wright, in the household on the Hill's Point Road. The couple maintained ownership of the bungalow until they sold it to William M. and Sadie J. Wroten in May 1945. The Wright-Wroten land transfer mentions the parcel on the "north side of the County road, now State Road, leading from Cambridge to Hill's Point...whereon the grantors reside." The Wroten's maintained ownership of the bungalow for eight years, selling it to Daniel L. and Charlotte Spedden in 1953. It was during the Spedden residency between 1953 and 1980 that the Neck District Spotting house was relocated to the property from its original site on the Choptank River.

The story-and-a-half bungalow, built around 1932, was erected for waterman William L. Wright and his seamstress wife Edna M. Wright. The house reflects a modest interpretation of the nationally popular bungalow style with its characteristic Craftsman style tapered columns that support an engaged shed roofed porch. The front and rear roof slopes have shed roofed dormers that enlarged the second floor living spaces. The spotting house is a rare survivor of an observation type building that dates around the turn-of-the-twentieth century.

CAPSULE SUMMARIES-SOMERSET COUNTY

S-536-1

Ewell United Methodist Church

Ewell, Smith Island

1939-40

Public worship

The Methodist religion has had a long history on Smith Island dating back to the early 19th century when new meetings were being established throughout the lower Eastern Shore. Various sources place the first Methodist prayer meeting at the house of "King" Solomon Evans near Fogg's Point in 1808. The Smith Island congregation was formed after other camp meetings were held the same year on mainland Somerset. Reverend Adam Wallace, in writing about the life of the "Parson of the Islands" Reverend Joshua Thomas (1776-1853), recalled events surrounding the organization of the early island church,

Solomon Evans had been to a camp meeting in Potato Neck (Fairmount, Somerset County) the year previous, and there "tasted the good work of life," under a sermon by the Rev. Solomon Sharp. Richard, his brother, had always favored the Methodists, and had attended a number of great meetings in Annapessex and Accomac, these two men took a prominent and leading part in the revival on Smith's Island. At the house of "King" Richard, a prayer meeting was appointed. The people had assembled from every part of the island...

The next meeting of note, on the upper end of the island, was held at a place called the "old orchard," where Severn Bradshaw now resides, and in the immediate vicinity of the neat, commodious Methodist Church (1855) where the people have ever since stately worshiped God.

The Smith Island Methodist church located at the north end of the island served the island's residents remained near the Bradshaw family holding until the last decade of the 19th century. During the early 1890s, meetings and discussions about a new church at the "North End" resulted in the construction of a Gothic Revival frame building in 1896, according to the Reverend W. P. Taylor, minister to the island's residents during the early 20th century. In his "Brief History of Smith's Island," a pamphlet published in 1910, he stated:

It was thought to build one large church central to the three part of the island; but after a great deliberation and earnest prayer for divine guidance it was decided to erect a church building at each part of the island. This was accordingly done under the ministry of Brother [Theodore F.] Beauchamp.

In 1896, the church at Drum Point [The Pines] was built at a cost of \$2,000, all paid; and one at North End, costing \$2,500, all paid but \$500. It was during Brother Beauchamp's ministry that the Grove, which had been rented for a few years for camp meeting purposes, was purchased at a cost of \$400.

The North End congregation, named Corinth M. E. Church, executed a mortgage for \$400 in 1898, which was likely the balance of the construction costs of the new church. This building stood until the summer of 1933 when it was destroyed by fire. A replacement church was erected, however it was destroyed on February 10, 1937. The present building was erected in 1939-40. During the first half of the 20th century the congregation was renamed Ewell M. E. Church, and ultimately Ewell United Methodist Church after the Methodist congregations nationwide were reunited in 1939.

The church location has continued to be a burial ground as well as the site of summer camp meetings held in the large open-air tabernacle located to the south of the church.

S-536-2
Evans' Store
Ewell, Smith Island
c. 1900
Private

The Evans' store is the best preserved commercial building remaining in the village of Ewell. Dating around 1900, the single-story, gable-front frame structure retains an intact storefront and exterior with plain weatherboard siding and open soffits with decorated and exposed rafter tails. The entrance survives with its original, partially glazed double doors flanked by large display windows resting atop paneled knee walls. The interior has not changed significantly since the early 20th century with paneled front counters and built-in shelving behind each counter.

The store was erected during the ownership of Edward T. Evans, who was born on Smith Island in 1866. He surfaces in the 1910 census as a "retail merchant" selling groceries and he is listed in the census with his wife Lizzie, aged 44, daughter Eva, aged 19, son Ralph, aged 16, another son 12-year old Roosevelt, another daughter, Emma, aged 8, and 5-year old Flora. Also residing in the household was a 24-year old sign painter, Raymond Parker, who had relocated from Michigan. In 1937, Edward T. and Annie Elizabeth Evans transferred ownership of the store property to their son, T. Roosevelt Evans, in whose hands the property remained until 1972.

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S-536-3
Thomas Tyler House
Ewell, Smith Island
c. 1903
Private

Built around 1903, the Thomas Tyler house is a two-story, three-bay, side hall/parlor frame dwelling that has not changed significantly since its construction. Remaining on its brick pier foundation, the weatherboarded, cross-gable frame house retains most of its original two-over-two sash windows and pointed arch windows that define each gable end. The interior survives with elements of its early 20th-century woodwork as well as its original lath and plaster. The property is also distinctive for the survival of a small pyramidal roofed dairy built on stilts.

Construction of the house occurred likely after oysterman Thomas Tyler purchased a lot containing 2052 square yards on the south side of the road connecting "North End" to "Roads Point" in July 1903. Seven years later, in 1910, Thomas Tyler, aged 38, is captured in the U.S. Census in his household located on the "North End Road." Grouped in the census were his wife, Alice M. Tyler, aged 36 and four children, a girl, Jesse, aged 9, a 6-year old son Rawlings, a 4-year old son Daniel S., and a third son Willie, aged 2. In 1925, Thomas Tyler conveyed ownership of the property to his wife. The property remained under Tyler family ownership until 1990.

S-536-4
Calvary M. E. Church
Rhodes Point, Smith Island
1921
Public Worship

Built in 1921, the Calvary M. E. Church is located in the center of the Smith Island village of Rhodes Point, which developed along a long, narrow hummock during the mid to late 19th century. The asymmetrical plan frame church follows the Gothic Revival stylistic form and construction. An ell-shaped main block is accented with a corner entrance and bell tower set within the southwest corner. Single and tripartite colored glass windows pierce the various elevations. The double-door front entrance is topped by a colored glass, pointed arch transom incorporating the name of the congregation. Fixed in the parged foundation of the forward facing ell is a marble datestone inscribed, "Calvary M. E. Church and the date 1921 along with the name of the minister at the time of construction, Reverend J. L. Derrickson. The interior survives with many of its original early 20th-century features and finishes.

The initial church that served Rhodes Point was a single-story gable roofed structure that was erected in 1895 under the ministry of the Reverend Thomas F. Beauchamp. Reportedly used as a school originally, the building was enlarged and remodeled to suit the congregational needs at the time. The church property is also defined by dozens of marble grave markers that date to the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.

S-536-5
Priscilla Bradshaw House
Rhodes Point, Smith Island
c. 1840-50, c. 1850-60, c. 1900-10
Private

The Priscilla S. Bradshaw house is one of a small collection of three-part stepped profile frame dwellings that remain on Smith Island. Estimated to date from three separate periods, the center story-and-a-half frame structure dates around 1850 and predates the east end kitchen wing as well as the two-story, two-bay main block. The center section is the oldest structure to survive in the community of Rhodes Point. It exhibits beaded weatherboard siding on its gable ends and formerly exposed floor joists. The center section was enlarged first with a single story one-room plan kitchen to the east around 1860. The framing of the kitchen in the loft was cut with a circular saw. Around 1900, the two-story one-room plan addition was erected on the west gable end of the center section.

Land record research traces ownership of this two-story, three-part frame house back to Priscilla S. Bradshaw, who is named in an 1899 land transfer from John W. Evans and others. Eleven years later, in 1910, Priscilla S. Bradshaw is captured in the Thirteenth Census of the United States with her husband, William A. Bradshaw, an oyster dredger. Also in the household was a 27-year old daughter, Mary G. Bradshaw, listed as a dressmaker. The property remained in Priscilla S. Bradshaw's name until her death in 1926. The following year, in the wake of a chancery court case, the property was sold to Lloyd S. Tyler for \$500. The property remained in Tyler family hands until the early 21st century.

Prior to 1899, the property was held by Johnson Evans (1815-1897) and his wife Elizabeth (1813-1888), both of whom are buried in the Calvary M. E. Church cemetery until large tablestone grave markers. In the 1870 U.S. Census, 57-year old Johnson Evans is listed as a farmer with his wife Elizabeth, aged 51, and their children, Mary A., Elizabeth C.,

Priscilla S., and Andrew J. Evans. Also residing on the property was 18-year old Gilbert Cotman, a black farm laborer. Johnson Evans is listed in the census with \$600 worth of real estate and \$300 in personal property. The center section and east end kitchen wing date to the period of Johnson Evans' ownership of the property.

In 1871, Priscilla S. Evans married William Allan Bradshaw. Following her parents deaths, Priscilla S. Bradshaw purchased the land interests of her siblings for \$425. The turn of the 20th century finishes of the two-story main section of the house point to its construction after Priscilla S. Evans' purchase of the Rhodes Point property.

S-536-6
Black Walnut Point
Tylerton, Smith Island
c. 1825-30, c.1850-70
Private

The house standing at Black Walnut Point is one of the oldest surviving buildings on Smith Island. The two-story side hall/parlor plan main block was erected during the second quarter of the 19th century and retains beaded weatherboards, nine-over-six and six-over-six sash windows, original cornices and bargeboard moldings as well as raised-panel wainscoting and a late Federal style mantel in the parlor. The house was enlarged during the third quarter of the 19th century with a two-story, two-part, stepped profile service wing during a period when kitchens were commonly attached to the house rather than separated in a detached building. The Black Walnut Point property has been associated with the Tylers and Marshalls, two prominent land-owning families on Tylerton during the past two-hundred years.

Construction of the front and rear sections of this three-part house are credited to Thomas Tyler, who is recorded as purchasing part of "Black Walnut Point" from his relatives for \$500 in February 1825. A year later, in 1826, Thomas Tyler is listed in the Somerset County tax assessment for 70 acres of "Pitch Craft," 10 acres upland and 60 acres of marsh. In 1850, 70-year old Thomas Tyler was recorded in the 1850 U.S. Census with his 25-year old wife, Polly, and three young children, Zipporah, Thomas and a five-month old unnamed infant. Ten years later, 81-year old Thomas Tyler (spelled Taylor in the census) was recorded as a farmer with \$2,500 in real estate and \$1,500 worth of personal property. Three years later, probably sensing his own mortality, and the uncertain futures of his young children, he negotiated a maintenance agreement with James Mister, who had married his daughter Zipporah. The maintenance agreement, recorded on May 29, 1863, conveyed and stated the following:

"the lands whereon the aid grantor now resides. But it is expressly understood and agreed by the parties hereto that the said land hereby conveyed in the hands of James Mister or his heirs and assigns are hereby charged as follows; viz: First, with the comfortable maintenance and support of the said Thomas Tyler, Sr. during his natural life in his present home on said lands, as a member of the family of said James Mister including everything suitable to the age and condition of the said Thomas Tyler, Sr.; Secondly, with a like maintenance and support of three younger children of said Thomas Tyler, Senior viz: Christiana, who will be thirteen years old on the first day of August in the year 1863, James Lacey Tyler, who was eleven years old on the 31st day of January in the year 1863, and Melinda Jane Tyler, who will be six years old on the 22nd day of October in the year 1863."

A little less than four years later, the estate of Thomas Tyler, Sr. was involved in a dispute settlement between Tyler family members that entered the Somerset County Circuit Court. In the wake of the court case, the estate trustee, Isaac D. Jones, conveyed the "Homeplace or former residence of Thomas Tyler Sr., with about 2 ¼ acres" to John W. Marshall in 1869.

Captain "Jack" West Marshall (1839-1922) resided at Black Walnut Point with his wife Julia and large family during the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century. John W. Marshall is designated at this location on the Smith Island map printed in the Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson Atlas in 1877. In the Tenth Census of the United States in 1880, 40-year old John W. Marshall is listed as a captain of a vessel, which was named the "*Barker*," with his wife and nine children; the two eldest in the census, George W., and John C., were identified as "sailors." Seven other children, six girls and one son, ranged in age from 14 years to one year old. Following Captain Jack Marshall's death in 1922, the Black Walnut Point property passed through various hands in the Marshall and inter-related Stevenson family. In 1985, Mary Ann Stevenson published a memoir of her early life on Smith Island at Black Walnut Point.

S-536-7
Peter J. Marshall House
Tylerton, Smith Island
c. 1850-60, c. 1870-80
Private

The Peter J. Marshall house is one of the largest, most elaborate, and best preserved dwellings in the village of Tylerton. Erected during the third quarter of the 19th century, the house is a significant example of the cumulative nature of some houses on the lower Eastern Shore erected in stages with stepped or "telescope" profiles. Estimated to date around 1870-80, the two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled main block extends to the rear with a two-story, two-part service wing, the center section of which is a two-story, one-room plan dwelling that dates around 1850. The one-room plan mid-19th century structure was reportedly moved to this site from a location on the southern part of Smith Island. The house retains much of its original siding, eave brackets, and a combination of two-over-two, six-over-six, and six-over-three sash windows.

The house is located on a sizable parcel of land centered in the community of Tylerton. An 1869 deed transferred 2 ¼ acres, identified as "Lot No. 4" to Peter J. Marshall for \$800, a sum that suggests the property was improved at the time. The exterior and interior architectural features of the cross-gabled main block date to the third quarter of the 19th century, while woodwork features and finishes of the center section, including wide yellow pine floor boards and an enclosed winder staircase, place its construction around 1850-60.

Peter J. Marshall, listed as a "sailor" in the 1870 U.S. Census, was credited with \$400 in real estate and \$500 worth of personal property. Ten years later he is designated as the captain of a vessel and is grouped with his 24-year old wife Margaret, and a son, John T.

Marshall, aged 12. Also residing in the house was a 19-year old cousin, Denwood Marshall, who was listed as a “sailor” as well.

The property remained in Peter J. Marshall’s hands through the early 20th century, and it was sold by an estate trustee, George H. Myers, to Marshall’s second wife, Irene P. Marshall in 1924. The 1924 transfer included two properties, the “Home Place of Peter J. Marshall” containing two acres, which was described as “being improved by a two-story, nine-room frame dwelling.” A second parcel, containing one-quarter of an acre, was located on Tyler’s Creek near the “public landing” where there stood a frame oyster house, 14 x 20 feet. The property has descended through family hands to the present day.

S-536-8
Union M. E. Church
Tylerton
1896, c. 1920-30
Public worship

Occupying a central place in the landscape and history of the village of Tylerton, the Union M. E. Church is a large Gothic Revival inspired building erected during the 1920s or 1930s, partly reusing materials taken from a 1896 church that formerly stood in the nearby village known as "The Pines." Supported on a raised, rusticated block foundation, the rectangular Gothic Revival inspired church is dominated by a pair of three-story towers that rise on the northeast and southeast corners of the church. The structure is defined on each side by pointed arch, colored glass windows. Located to the sides and rear of the church yard is a large 19th, 20th, and 21st century cemetery that has been the principal burying ground for Tylerton residents.

The Union M. E. Church was erected during the second quarter of the 20th century incorporating architectural elements such as windows and architectural woodwork from the 1896 erected nearby. The land on which the church is located was acquired by the trustees of the Union M. E. Church from Edward P. and Maggie A. Tyler in 1897. The lot, measuring 100' by 60', fronted the lane that led from the Drum Point schoolhouse to the dwelling of C. W. Bradshaw at the time of the transfer.

S-536-9
John Thomas Marshall House
Tylerton, Smith Island
c. 1905
Private

Retaining much of its original early 20th-century exterior appearance, the John Thomas Marshall house is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, cross gabled frame dwelling standing on the east side of Union Church Road in the village of Tylerton. The house is distinguished by an elaborate front entrance fitted with an etched glass panel set in the upper part of the front door, and the doorway is framed by an etched glass transom and sidelights. A bold dentiled cornice accents the top of the entrance surround. Enhancing the edge of the cross gable roof are pierced sawn fascia boards and bargeboards. A pair of brick chimneys rise through the center of the center of the main block and retain decorative brick caps. Pointed arch windows pierce the front cross gable as well as the gable ends.

Construction of the two-and-a-half story frame house was financed during the ownership of John Thomas Marshall, who purchased a 100' x 84' lot from his father, Peter James Marshall, in 1904. John Thomas Marshall grew up next door in his father's house (See S-536-7). Born around 1868, John T. Marshall is listed in the 1880 census in his parent's household as a 12-year old student. By 1910, he is listed in his own household as an "oysterman" with his wife, Mary, daughter, Lillian, son Marvin, son James, and another son, John T. Marshall, Jr. at their residence on what was then known as "Drum Point Road." For a short period, John Thomas Marshall also served as the postmaster for Tylerton.

Following John Thomas Marshall's death, his heirs transferred ownership of the property to the Marine Bank of Crisfield, but the property remained in Marshall family hands until 1988.

location at the time of the 1910 census. Identified as a crab picker and dealer in soft crabs, Hezekiah Bradshaw resided on the property with his wife Florence and three young children.

Hezekiah and Florence Bradshaw sold the house and lot five years later to I. Henry Hall. Henry Hall owned the property for a short time before transferred it to John L. Tyler in May 1919. The Bradshaw house and Tyler Creek property remained in Tyler family hands throughout the early to mid-20th-century.

S-536-10
Thomas Bradshaw House
Tylerton, Smith Island
c. 1860-70
Private

Built around 1860-70 with its principal elevation facing Tyler Creek, the Thomas Bradshaw house is one of the oldest standing structures in the village of Tylerton. The two-story, side hall/parlor plan dwelling survives with its original plain weatherboard siding under a layer of asbestos shingles. Six-over-six sash windows are framed by narrow beaded edge surrounds, many of which retain half of the original lift-off hinges. The corners of the single-pile frame dwelling are trimmed with bold Greek Revival inspired pilasters that rise to a wide board frieze under the boxed cornices. Similar to many mid-19th-century houses, the gable ends of the house are finished flush and trimmed with molded bargeboards.

Thomas Bradshaw, Sr. surfaces in the Somerset County land records with the purchase of two acres of marsh and well privileges from Thomas Tyler for \$400 in 1855. During the following decade, Thomas Bradshaw financed construction of the two-story, three-bay, single-pile frame dwelling with an attached service wing. In 1870, Thomas Bradshaw is listed in the 1870 U.S. Census as a 51-year old merchant with real estate valued at \$11,115 and personal property estimated at \$2,845. Then years later, in 1880, he is designated as a farmer and is grouped in the census with his wife "Pollie," aged 44, and three children, Andrew, Leonard, and Haney.

Thomas Bradshaw died around 1886, and his land holdings on Tyler Creek were subdivided between his wife and heirs. Polly Bradshaw received the upland portion called the "South End," which was described as "the part on which the dwelling house stands wherein the said Thomas resided at the time of his death." Polly Bradshaw retained title to the family property until her death, and in 1907 the house and lot were transferred to Hezekiah Bradshaw, who resided at this

location at the time of the 1910 census. Identified as a crab picker and dealer in soft crabs, Hezekiah Bradshaw resided on the property with his wife Florence and three young children.

Hezekiah and Florence Bradshaw sold the house and lot five years later to I. Henry Hall. Henry Hall owned the property for a short time before transferred it to John L. Tyler in May 1919. The Bradshaw house and Tyler Creek property remained in Tyler family hands throughout the early to mid-20th-century.

S-536-11
Edward A. Evans House
Tylerton, Smith Island
c. 1908
Private

Built around 1908, the Edward A. Evans house survives as a relatively well-preserved example of the two-and-a-half story, side hall/parlor plan dwelling, a house form used in the Chesapeake region for over one-hundred years. The house is modestly decorated with Victorian features including the large cross-gable on the roof that is sheathed with alternating bands of pointed and round butt shingles. The house also retains most of its two-over-two sash windows. The house shares many similar carpentry finish features that link it to the Benson W. Marsh house (S-536-13), also built during the first decade of the 20th century.

Oysterman Edward A. Evans financed construction of this house during the period when Smith Island expanded its commerce and population between 1870 and 1930. In 1909, Edward Evans purchased a rectangular lot situated along what was then known as "Drum Point Road" from John W. Marshall and his wife Julia for \$250. The property transfer included the 50' by 140' lot as well as a privilege to use the Black Walnut landing on Tyler's Creek.

In 1910, 23-year old Edward Evans is listed in the U.S. Census with his wife Mary Catherine, aged 19, and a year old daughter, Hazel G. Evans. Also listed in the household was his sister-in-law Annie M. Parks. In 1947, following the death of Eddie Evans, the property passed to his wife Mary Catherine, and then to other family heirs in 1974. The property remains in the hands of Evans family descendants.

S-536-12
Charles O. Foster House
Tylerton, Smith Island
c. 1902
Private

Dating to the first decade of the 20th century, the Charles O. Foster house is a small two-story, ell-shaped frame dwelling that stands along Tuff Street in the southern section of Tylerton on Smith Island. Initially erected with no direct orientation to any public road, the two-story, two-bay house was erected with its main elevation façade north and the heart of Tylerton at the turn of the 20th century. During the early to mid-20th century, a lane was introduced along the property's south border and it was ultimately named Tuff Street. The house retains its original plain weatherboard siding, extended eave boxed cornices and two-over-two sash windows.

Construction of this two-story, two-bay, ell-shaped frame dwelling dating around 1902 during the ownership of oysterman Charles O. Foster and his wife Annie E. Foster. Recorded in a June 1902 land transfer from John H. and Alice W. Hoffman, Charles O. Foster acquired this squarish lot located on the edge of the former Bradshaw family lands for \$125. A native Virginian, Foster is listed in the 1910 U.S. Census at age 39 with his wife Annie, aged 32, and three young children, Alvin, aged 14, Naoma, aged 6 and 4-year old Myrtle. Also listed in the census was 25-year old George Anderson, a black laborer also from Virginia. Eleven years after original purchase, Charles and Annie Foster sold the house and lot to Harry No. Lowe for \$400, indicating the property has been improved during their residency. During the second quarter of the 20th century, the house and lot were held by oysterman William C. Smith, also a Virginian, who resided there with his wife Mary M. Smith.

S-536-13
Benson Waverly Marsh House
Tylerton, Smith Island
c.1900-10
Private

The Benson Waverly Marsh house is an intact example of the two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled house form erected across the Eastern Shore throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Following a center hall, single-pile plan, the main block is accented with the characteristic cross gable, which retains fishscale shingles executed with alternating bands of pointed and round butts. The house was erected during the period when Tylerton experienced its most significant growth between 1870 and 1920.

The house was erected for oysterman Edward Marsh and his wife Julia, or perhaps their son, a seafood dealer, Benson Waverly Marsh, and his wife, Blanche Tyler. Julia Marsh was the daughter of John W. and Julia A. Marshall, who owned the Black Walnut Point property across the street (See 536-6).

In the 1910 census, Edward Marsh and his wife Julia, as well as their son Benson and his wife Blanche resided in the same household that was next door to her parent's house at Black Walnut Point. Three years later, on March 3, 1913, John W. and Julia A. Marshall sold the rectangular piece of land bordering the private lane on the Black Walnut property for \$257.50. The land transfer also included a privilege to John W. Marshall's private lane leading to the landing on Tyler Creek. Identified as a seafood dealer in the 1910 census, B. W. Marsh registered for military duty at age 27 in 1917. Benson W. Marsh and his wife continued to reside in the two-and-a-half story cross-gabled frame house during the second quarter of the 20th century, and he is listed in the 1930 census at age 40 with his wife, listed as Eva B. Marsh—aged 27—and their 10-year old son Charley A. Marsh. The couple retained ownership of the Tylerton property until October 1942 when it was sold to Edison T. and Lillian M. Marshall.

S-536-14
William S. Bradshaw House
Tylerton, Smith Island
c. 1860-1900
Private

Located along Tyler Creek, the William S. Bradshaw house survives as one of a handful of mid-to-late 19th-century dwellings that define the village of Tylerton. Built in stages, the center two-story, two-bay frame structure dates from the third quarter of the 19th century, while the taller, two-story, two-bay section was erected during the late 19th century. The house was raised on an elevated concrete block foundation during the early 21st century. Sheathed with plain weatherboards, the three-part house is joined on the lot by two gable-front frame outbuildings dating to the early 20th century.

Chain-of-title research for this Tylerton lot tracks ownership of the property back to William S. Bradshaw, who was the son of Thomas and Polly Bradshaw and was named in the estate settlement of his father's property (See S-536-10) in 1890. Listed as a carpenter in the 1880 U.S. Census, William S. Bradshaw and his family occupied this property through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1910, 68-year old William S. Bradshaw is listed on "Water Front Road" with his wife, Virginia O. Bradshaw, aged 65. In the 1910 census Bradshaw is listed as a fisherman used trap nets. After William S. Bradshaw's death in 1939, the property was purchased by Shafter Corbin, in whose family the house and lot remained until the late 20th century.