

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Nicholas House Survey Number: D -701

Project: Dorchester County Power Plant Agency: Delmarva

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

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Originally part of a 521-1/2-acre tract of land called "Chickoone Farms" in Dorchester County, Maryland, the Nicholas House or Boevers Farm presently survives as a 375-acre farm. The property, which includes a farmhouse and outbuildings, is located at a fork in the Chicone Creek and is centered between two large and mature linden trees, which the owner claims were planted in 1750 as seedlings and are known today as "Bicentennial Trees." The Nicholas House retains its rural landscape and setting and along with its residential and farm buildings qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

The primary residence is a 19th-century farmhouse built in two principal sections. The oldest section, built ca. 1840, is a low-lying, two-story, three-bay frame wing located at the southeast rear of the dwelling. In the last quarter of the 19th century, this vernacular farmhouse was substantially enlarged by the addition of a two-story, five-bay section with front facing gable in the two end bays. This addition more than doubled the original size of the house and re-oriented it, making the original section a rear wing. The late 19th-century addition features late Victorian Queen Anne massing and details, including a cross gable roof with corbelled chimneys, and a projecting front gable; and a front porch with turned columns and scroll-sawn brackets.

Three outbuildings are located on the property, including a 19th-century smokehouse and two 20th-century agricultural buildings. The smokehouse is a small frame shed with a steeply pitched gable roof and weatherboard siding. It has been converted into a pump house. A wagon shed, constructed of vertical wood boards and covered with a gable roof, is located to the northeast of the house; and a storage shed with a central door flanked by windows is located east of the main house. Though not contemporaneous to the original house, these outbuildings are fifty years or older and contribute to the historic character and agricultural use of the property and should be considered contributing resources.

The Nicholas House is significant as a good local example of a vernacular Dorchester County farmhouse built in two principal stages. It combines mid-19th-century vernacular building traditions with late Victorian details and retains its architectural integrity from both periods of construction, such as hand hewn beams in the original section. In addition, the property retains its rural landscape and its associations with the agricultural economy of the region. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, for local significance.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: MAAR Associates

th Hannold
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

1/25/96
Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single Family Dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

D-701 - Boevers Farm

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Development Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1815-1870 and
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Theme: Agriculture and Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single Dwelling
Agriculture-Subsistence/Agricultural Outbuildings

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. D-701

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Boevers Farm, Chicone Farms/Chicone Wm. J Post Farm, Dorco Farms

and/or common Nicholas House

2. Location

street & number 4823 Vienna-Rhodesdale Road not for publication

city, town Vienna vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Dorchester

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Raymond E. Nicholas

street & number 4823 Vienna-Rhodesdale Road telephone no.:

city, town Vienna state and zip code MD 21869

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dorchester County Courthouse liber PLC-241

street & number High Street folio 598

city, town Cambridge state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. D-701

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved

date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

8. Significance

Survey No. D-701

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. D-701

Jones, Elias: New Revised History of Dorchester County, Tidelo, 1966
Land 1974
Stiverson 1977
M-93 Report
Griffing and Lake 1877

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 120.91 acres

Quadrangle name Rhodesdale

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Map 56, Parcel 118

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren Archibald and Judith Rosentel and Betty C. Zebooker

organization MAAR Associates, Inc. date November 1993

street & number P.O. Box 655 telephone (302) 368-5777

city or town Newark state DE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHOL
100 COMMUNITY PARK
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2000
514-7600

7. Description

Survey No. D-701

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This nineteenth century farmhouse was built in at least two sections, ca. 1840, with the north end and front porch added later, ca. 1870-1890. The house has a side gable roof, ell facing front, and 2 1/2 stories. The main facade has five bays, which includes three on the side gable portion and two on the front gable portion. The front door features a transom and sidelights. The north gable end is blank except for two small attic windows which flank the chimney. Windows on the house are 6/6 sash, and the open porch has a hip roof and decorative wood brackets and spindles. There are a total of three interior chimneys. The north chimney is corbeled and the one on the south side has been rebuilt; the chimney on the western end of the house pierces the center of that westernmost, and probably oldest, portion. The house is now covered with asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

The house is one room deep with a generally center hall plan. The rear or southeast section housed the original kitchen and cookstove, and a small staircase is still used to access the second floor. The older portion of the house appears to have been the south and southeast portion. If so, the house would have had a side gable form, as was prevalent for that period in Dorchester County; and the main entrance would have been on the south side instead of the west side of the house where it is today. There is still an entrance on the south side of the house, but a covered porch has been added to this section.

Fireplaces are present on the north and south walls in the principal rooms of the house, including the living room, dining room, and bedrooms. The simple mantles vary slightly from one room to the next. A bathroom was added to the second floor at the top of the center stair landing.

The Boevers House is centered between two very large linden trees, which the owner says were planted in 1750 as seedlings and are known as "Bicentennial Trees."

Outbuildings

There are several outbuildings on this property, most of which appear to date from the twentieth century. To the northeast of the house is a cart house or wagon shed, constructed with vertical wood planks with shed-roof side wing. To the south of the house, close to the side porch, is a small frame structure with gable roof. The residents state that it had served as a smokehouse before they converted it into a pump shed. Behind (east) the house is a small, low frame structure with a central door flanked by two windows. It appears to be used for storage.

8. Significance

Survey No. D-701

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
----------------	-------------------

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The property on which the Boevers House stands was originally a 521.5-acre tract of land called "Chickoone [sic] Farms" which was created from the larger tract of land called "Partnership." "Partnership" was originally surveyed in 1697 for Thomas Ennals as 1170 acres of land in Dorchester County. In 1703, Ennals sold the entire tract of land to Thomas Hicks. At this time, the tract of land called "Partnership" was described as situated north of the Nanticoke River on the west side of Chicone Creek adjacent to Maiden Forest. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the original tract of land was divided through inheritance and through the sale of various parcels ranging from 10 acres to several hundred acres, including "Chicone Farms." John Thompson purchased "Chicone Farms" from the Trustee of Isaac F. Williams during the mid-nineteenth century. On 20 September 1848, a second deed was drawn between the two parties to correct errors in the previous deed. The property remained in the Thompson family until 1875, when it was purchased by William J. Post. The 1877 Lake, Griffing and Stevenson Atlas map of the Vienna area shows Post as occupant of the property. During this period, the tract of land was known as the "William Post Farms" and/or "Chicone Farms." In 1896, Samuel Hill, Post's assignee, sold a tract of land called "Chicone Farms" containing 375 acres to James A. Higgins. Four years later, the property known as "Chicone Farms" or the "William J. Post Farms" was sold to Henry Boever. During the twentieth century, the property was known as "Boevers' Farms" and remained in the Boever's family until the death of August Boevers in 1966. In 1973, the trustees of the Boevers' estate sold the property to Dorco Farms which is wholly owned by Raymond E. Nicolas and his wife.

Architectural evidence suggests that the earliest section of the Boevers house may have been standing when John Thompson purchased "Chicone Farms." The major additions to the house were made by Thompson or his heirs and by William J. Post who probably added the late Victorian porch. The agricultural activities represented by the farm buildings and dependencies associated with the Boevers House preserves the cultural integrity of the site as part of a working farm complex.

The agricultural activity represented by this site as part of a working farm illustrates an important aspect of the cultural history of the Eastern Shore region of Maryland. Since the mid-seventeenth century, the economy of the entire Eastern Shore has been based primarily on agriculture. Initially, the economy was based on the cultivation of a single cash crop, tobacco, which was not only the principal commodity of the region but also served as legal tender. The cultivation of tobacco was labor-intensive and highly specialized, requiring extensive hand cultivation. To accommodate tobacco cultivation, early plantations required housing for a large work force

D-701: Boevers Farm, Dorchester, County Maryland

Significance continued

consisting primarily of slaves, as well as specialized buildings for the drying and storage of tobacco and wharfs and landings for its shipment abroad (Land 1974; Stiverson 1977).

During the eighteenth century, Eastern Shore planters began substituting the cultivation of tobacco with the cultivation of wheat. Wheat as a cash crop had two major advantages over tobacco. First, the cultivation of wheat was not labor-intensive and required a large work force for only a brief period of time during harvest; second, wheat was easier and cheaper to process for market (Stiverson 1977). During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Eastern Shore of Maryland was one of the principal commercial grain-producing regions of the United States. Wheat cultivation required different specialized buildings such as granaries and mills, as well as barns and stables for the mules, horses or oxen which played an important role in commercial grain farming.

By 1860, Maryland's Eastern Shore was no longer an important grain-producing region, and agriculture became more diversified. Some farms continued to cultivate wheat and corn as feed crops in conjunction with dairy farming, while other farms switched to the commercial cultivation of vegetables, poultry, and fruit. During this period, unsuccessful attempts were also made to cultivate rice, flax and cotton (Jones 1966; Stiverson 1977). As the scientific breeding and feeding of animals to enhance their commercial value was introduced, livestock and poultry were no longer permitted to range freely. The adoption of these scientific advances in agricultural technology often required the construction of new kinds of highly specialized agricultural buildings such as large dairy barns, silos, and commercial chicken houses, while scientific advances in the technology of preserving and shipping farm produce resulted in the construction of structures such as packing houses, slaughter houses, and canneries.

During the late nineteenth century, farm machinery of various kinds was introduced. The mechanization of various agricultural tasks such as plowing, sowing, reaping, and milking required either the enlargement of existing farm buildings such as barns and stables or the construction of new buildings to accommodate the farm machinery. At the same time, traditional accommodations for teams of horses, mules, and oxen, as well as tack rooms and cart houses became obsolete. Conversion to exterior power sources and the introduction of modern communications introduced utility poles and wires as an element of the rural landscape.

The Boevers Farm is situated at a fork in the Chicone Creek. The current owners moved here about 30 years ago and raised spinach, continuing the property's agricultural legacy. The property retains its rural landscape and its associations with the agricultural economy of the region.

The Boevers House is significant as a good local example of a vernacular Dorchester County farmhouse built in several stages. It combines several building periods ranging from mid-nineteenth century vernacular to Victorian, as evidenced by the porch added in the late nineteenth century. The house appears to have good architectural integrity from the two periods, such as hand-hewn beams in the kitchen area in the southeast portion of the house, the seven-pane transom light over the door, and four-pane sidelights on the northwest, later section. While the earlier period exemplifies vernacular traditions, the later period might indicate more affluence and a shift toward more stylish architecture. The Boevers Farm is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C.

D-701 - Chain of Title
(Chicone Farms a.k.a. William J. Post Farms, Boevers Farms, Dorco Farms)

30 September 1848

WR-4-365

William Rea, Trustee of Isaac F. Williams (mortgage to Israel Griffith)
 to
 John Thompson

Two tracts or parts of tracts on Chickoone [sic] Creek commonly called Chickoone [sic] Farm cont. 521 1/2 acres. This deed given to correct errors in the original deed between the two parties.

25 July 1862

FJH-5-468

Sophia Lockerman et al.
 to

Francis H. Houston and Matilda, his wife

Properties called "Addition to Partnership" (Chicone Farm) and part of "Plain Dealing"

25 February 1875

FJH-10-207

Francis H. Houstom & Matilda, his wife, Paterson, New Jersey
 to
 William J. Post

"Chicone Farm" cont. 521c acres and "Tackett's Luck" cont. 50 a.

8 September 1896

CL-20-1896

Samuel Hill, Assignee of Wm. J. Post
 to
 James A. Higgins

At public sale, default on mortgage. "Chicone Farm" cont. 375 acres more or less.

1 January 1900

CL-24-24

James A Higgins
 to
 Henry Boevers

All that tract of land consisting of two farms about 2 miles from Vienna nr. Chicone Creek known as "Chicone Farms" also known as "William J. Post Farms" exempting that piece of land known as "Hicks Swamp Land cont. 25 acres.

24 February 1903

CL-27-550

Henry W. Boevers et al. estate of Henry Boevers, deceased
 to
 Augustine Boevers

All that tract of land called "Chicone"

13 June 1966

Will Book APM-5-244

LW&T of August Boevers, deceased

All of his property to be held in trust.

14 November 1973

PLC-182-322

Trustees est. of August Boevers, dec'd
and

Dorco Farms

to

Raymond E. Nicolas and Louise K., his wife

Conveyance of property by order of the Chancery Court directly to sole stockholders of "Dorco Farms," part of the original "Boevers Farm."

29 September 1986

PLC-241-598

Raymond E. Nicolas and Louise h/w as tenants by entireties

to

themselves as tenants in common

Two parcels of land variously known as "Boevers Farm", being part of land known as "Chicone" or "Chicacone."

D-701: Boevers Farm, Dorchester, County Maryland

Major Bibliographical References continued

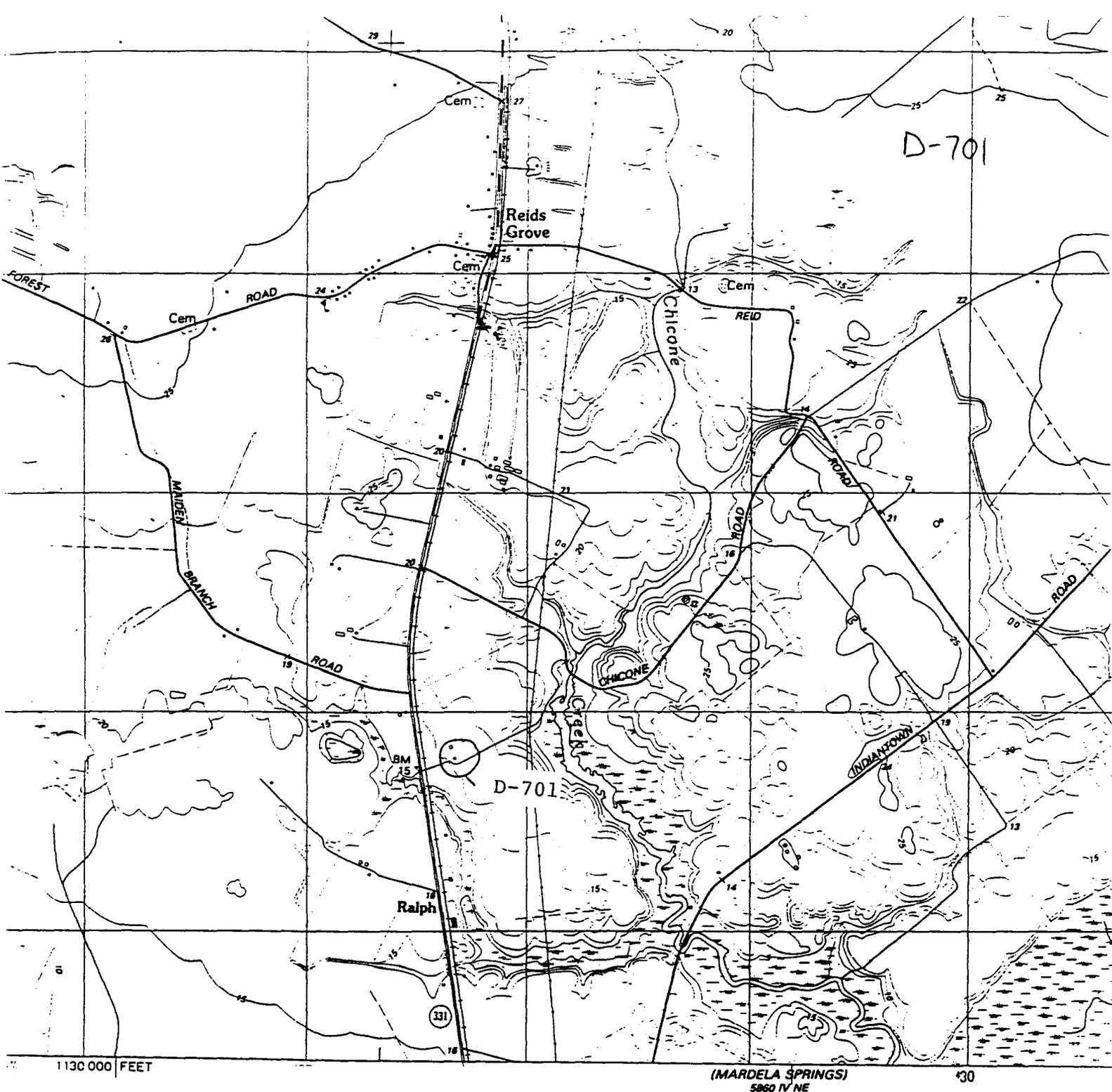
Archibald, Lauren, Robert F. Hoffman, Betty C. Zebooker
1994 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Performed in Association With
a Proposed Coal Fired Power Plant on the Handley-Otto-Marousek
Tract Located in Dorchester County, Maryland. Submitted to
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Jones, Elias
1966 New Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland. Tidewater
Publishers. Cambridge, Maryland.

Lake, Griffing and Stevenson
1877 An Illustrated Atlas of Talbot and Dorchester Counties, Maryland.

Land, Aubrey C.
1974 Provincial Maryland. In Maryland: A History 1632 - 1974. Richard
Warsh and William L. Fox (eds). Maryland Historical Society,
Baltimore Maryland,

Stiverson, Gregory A.
1977 Poverty in a Land of Plenty: Tenancy in Eighteenth Century
Maryland. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.



D-701

D-701

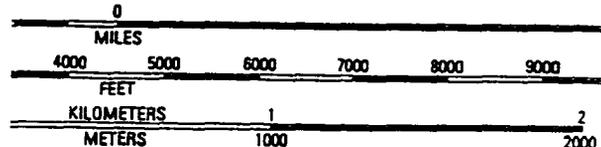
1130 000 FEET

(MARDELA SPRINGS)
5860 IV NE

30

D-701
Boevers Farm
Vicinity of Vienna
Dorchester County
Rhodesdale quad

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1 FOOT



UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

RHODESDALE, MD
1988 7.5'

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

phs

checked



D-201

BOEVERS FARM

DORCHESTER, MD

M. REINBOLD

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF WEST (MAIN) ELEVATION

19/10



D-701

BOEVERS FARM

CHESTER, MD

M. REINGOLD

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND STATE

VIEW OF WEST + SOUTH ELEVATIONS

2 of 10



D-701

BOEVERS FARM

DORCHESTER, MD

M REINROLD

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SITPC

VIEW OF SOUTH (SIDE) ELEVATION

30/10



D-701

5. 20. 1994

BOEVERS FARM

7-E

DORCHESTER, MD

L. ARCHIBALD

SEPTEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF WEST & SOUTH ELEVATIONS

4 of 10



D-701

7-610

BOEVERS FARM

DORCHESTER, MD

L. ARCHIBALD

SEPTEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF EAST (REAR) elevation

5 of 10



D-701

BOEVERS FARM

DORCHESTER, MD

L. ARCHIBALD

SEPTEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF NORTH ELEVATION

6 of 10



1 - 7U

BOEVERS FARM

DURCHESTER, MD

M. REINBOLD

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPD

OVERVIEW OF PROPERTY Looking East

7 of 10



D-701

BOELERS FARM

DORCHESTER, MD

L. ARCHIBALD

SEPTEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW TO EAST OF OUTBUILDING - BEHIND
HOUSE

8 of 10



D-701

BOEVERS + ARM

DR. CHESTER, MD

M. REINBOLD

FEBRUARY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW of WEST elevation of entrance/
weapon shed

9 of 10



D-701

J. 201

BOEVERS FARM

Se

DOVERHESTER, MD

L. ARCHIBALD

SEPTEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF OUTBUILDING TO SOUTH OF HOUSE,
LOOKING SOUTHEAST

10 of 10