

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

Property/District Name: Laurel Hill Survey Number: D -97

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)

The property known as Laurel Hill is a 366-acre farm containing a mid-19th century farmhouse, built in two separate phases, and several associated outbuildings. The property is representative of the 19th-century farm complexes found in rural Maryland and does not meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property was originally part of a larger tract of land owned by a Silas Fleming. In 1856, the extensive property was divided into six smaller tracts by the Land Commissioners responsible for dividing Fleming's estate. The Laurel Hill Farm sits on Tract 4, which at that time was described as containing 383 acres and a "small dwelling."

The farmhouse consists of two principal parts. The original section, probably built in the mid-19th century is a 1-1/2-story, two-bay frame structure which originally had either a one-room or hall-parlor plan. The house is clad with weatherboard siding and is covered with a steep gable roof with a central dormer, a box cornice and end chimney. The windows have 6/6 sash. According to information presented in the MHT form, the interior features a corner winder stair, and details typical of the Greek Revival period. In the final quarter of the 19th century, the modest house was enlarged by the addition of a two-story, three-bay frame house built against its end wall. The two sections were unified by continuous weatherboard siding and a central entry.

A group of outbuildings is located northeast of this main house and relates principally to grain production. These include a contemporary corrugated metal shed, a front gable frame structure with an open and attached equipment shed, a group of five silos, and two open sheds for the storage of farm vehicles and granary equipment. A low-lying, deteriorating structure to the northeast of this cluster was not accessible due to heavy overgrowth. A small, pre-fabricated house is located several hundred feet northeast of the farmhouse.

Although the Laurel Hill house survives as a good local example of the evolution of a small, one-room or hall-parlor house from the mid-19th century to a more substantial, late 19th-century farmhouse, the building lacks the architectural distinction necessary to qualify for listing in the National Register. Further, the evolution of the farmhouse follows a trend typical of Dorchester County and rural Maryland and is not unique or distinctive.

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

Prepared by: MAAR Associates

Beth Hannold and Kim Williams 1/25/96
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
Quanda Roberts Feb. 12, 1996
Reviewer, NR program Date

Q

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 Dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

7. Description

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.

8. Significance

Survey No. D-97 ^{UPDATE}

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-97 UPDATE

Dorchester News, August 2, 1967, "The Old Mill at Salem, It Happened in Dorchester, pp.71-74.

MHT Form (1972), Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant.
Stiverson 1977; Land 1974; Jones 1966

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 270.7 acres

Quadrangle name East New Market

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Maps 55, Parcel 1

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren Archibald and Betty C. Zebooker

organization MAAR Associates, Inc. date March 1994

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/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7. Description

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.

Laurel Hill was recorded as Big Mill Farm by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1972. Laurel Hill house is similar to at least two other houses in the vicinity, and has the same floor plan as the Stitely house northwest of Linkwood. Laurel Hill is a two-part house, composed of a two-story, three-bay part and a two-bay, one-and-one-half story section. The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) site form indicates that the entrance is in the center of the five bays and that the house has two rooms separated by a central stair hall. This may be true when viewing the two sections of the house as a composite totalling five-bays. However, the main door is actually situated to the side of the two-story section of the house, suggesting a side hall plan. The 1972 site form indicates that both the two-story and the one-and-one-half story sections appear to have been constructed at the same time.

The entrance on the two-story part of the house has a single-panel door. Sidelights and transom over the principal door were recorded in the 1972 site form, although neither of these could be detected in the photograph for that site form. It is possible that these features were masked over by the asbestos siding on the house at the time. In any case, the present door is a modern one which lacks sidelights and transom, and since the height of the new door is no longer flush with the windows, this changes the rhythm of the bays on the main facade. A second important alteration has apparently taken place on the smaller section of the house. The photograph in the 1972 survey form shows a door, possibly with transom, to the west of the window on the smaller portion of the house. That window appears to be the original, but the door has been removed and replaced by a second 6/6 sash window. Also on the small section of the house, the photograph on the 1972 survey form shows a window to the side (north) of the exterior chimney. This is no longer visible, since a shed-roofed wing has been added on the east one-story section of the house. The cornice returns shown on the dormer roof have been removed. The small window on the eastern gable-end of the second story attic is no longer visible and has been covered over by siding.

Windows throughout the house are the six-over-six sash type. A full brick foundation supports the frame structure. There is an exterior chimney on the west side, and the previous exterior chimney on the east side is now an interior chimney, since a wing was added there. The house no longer has asbestos siding and has been recently covered with narrow overlapping siding. Siding on the shed-roof addition is wider.

The Maryland Historical Trust survey form of 1972 contains the following information about the inside of the house:

The stair appears to be a pattern-book stair, typical of the 1850s. A small enclosed stair to the dormered room over the dining room is located in the southeast corner. The hall and parlor have a simple Greek Revival motif above the doors and windows.

D-97: Laurel Hill, Dorchester County, Maryland

7. Description continued

Outbuildings

There is a group of outbuildings situated to the northeast of Laurel Hill which relates principally to grain production. These include a modern, corrugated metal, gable-roof shed, a front-gable frame structure with an open, four-bay equipment shed with sloping shed roof on the west side and one bay wing on the east side, a group of five silos, and two open sheds for storage of farm vehicles and granary equipment. A low-lying, deteriorating structure to the northeast of this cluster could not be accessed due to heavy overgrowth.

Behind the outbuildings and several hundred feet to the northeast of the farmhouse is a small pre-fabricated house.

8. Significance

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.

Laurel Hill Farm was the fourth tract of land which was surveyed in the division of Silas Fleming's estate among his heirs in 1856. At this time, it was called "Laural Hill" and described as a farm with fixtures and small dwelling containing 383 acres. Laural Hill was considered as an independent farmstead unrelated to the nearby mill tracts called Big Mills (Tract 5 of Fleming's estate) and Little Brick Mills (Tract 6 of Fleming's estate). Architectural evidence suggests that at least part of the house was erected in the mid-nineteenth century and is probably the small dwelling included in the description of Laurel Hill in the division of Silas Fleming's estate.

Laurel Hill is a relatively typical mid-nineteenth century house form for Dorchester County and the Eastern Shore area. On the exterior, the scale and plan of the house appears to be similar to the W. E. Stitely House, recorded as D-97 in East New Market, and D-240, located near Cambridge. Laurel Hill, which has been altered, is an example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular house which made use of mail-order parts. Under Criteria A, B and C, it is unlikely that the property would be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was not evaluated against Criterion D.

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 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

D-97: Laurel Hill, Dorchester County, Maryland

8. Significance continued

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.

**D-97 - Chain of Title
(Laurel Hill Farm)**

25 January 1856

Land Commissioners Records FJH-1-80

Division of the Estate of Silas Flemming, died intestate

Estate partitioned into six parcels by Land Commissioners.

Tract # 4, Farm w/ fixtures and small dwelling cont. 383 acres evaluated at \$12.00 per acre. "Laurel Hill" N side of the County Road nr/ the mill dam opposite Big Mills.

Sold at public sale 18 September 1867 as a small dwelling house, store house and granery sold to Francis Lecompte.

12 June 1868

FJH-7-333

Francis Lecompte

to

James Gore

"Laurel Hill", tract #4 on plot of Silas Fleming's estate.

n.d.

(Recited JFD-24-452)

Land on road from Salem to Vienna which was devised unto Emma E. Stappleford by the LW&T of her father James Gore.

14 September 1929

JFD-24-452

Willard C. Hurley., Trustee

to

James E, Barnes, Washington D.C.

Land on the State Road from Salem to Vienna, the same devised unto Emma E. Stapleford by her father known as "Laural Hill."

28 December 1946

RSM-60-630

James E. Barns

to

Creston E. Jackson

Tract of land called "Laurel Hill".

28 June 1947

RSM-63-37

Creston E. Jackson and Helen, his wife

to

James L. Bradley

Tract of land on the N side of the State road from Cambridge to Vienna and the E side of the Chicamacomico River cont. 366 acres excepting timber sold to James R. Friel.

12 November 1993

PLC-297-203

James L. Bradley and Juanite P. Bradley

to

Themselves

All that tract of land on the N. side of the Cambridge to Vienna State road and the E side of the Chicamacomico River cont. 366 acres.

D-97: Laurel Hill, Dorchester County, Maryland

9. Major Bibliographical References continued

Jones, Elias

1966 New Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland. Tidewater Publishers. Cambridge, 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.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

D-97 - Laurel Hill

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Development Period: Agricultural/Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Historic Period Theme: Agriculture and Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

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

Known Design Source: None

D-97
1000975404

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Big Mill Farm
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Route 50, .7 mile S.E. of Forest Road
CITY OR TOWN:
Salem
STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Dorchester

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure 	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both 	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress 	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
James L. Bradley
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Vienna STATE: Maryland 21869

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Dorchester County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
High Street
CITY OR TOWN: Cambridge STATE: Maryland 21613

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 63/137

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Big Mill Farm house is similar to two other houses in the vicinity, and has the same floor plan as the Stitely house northwest of Linkwood. It is a two-part house, composed of a two story, three-bay part and a two-bay, one and one half story part. Both sections appear to have been constructed at the same time. The entrance is in the center of the five-bays and has sidelights and transom. All sash are six over six. A full brick foundation supports the frame structure, and there are exterior chimneys.

The floor plan is the common type with two rooms separated by a central stair hall. The stair appears to be a "catalogue" stair, typical of the 1850's. A small enclosed stair to the dormered room over the dining room is located in the south east corner. Only the hall and parlor have a simple Greek Revival motif above the doors and windows.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

BIG MILL (3)

Big Mill on Big Mill Pond was on the north side of the present U.S. 50 on the Chicamacomico River. The mill has been dated as early as 1750 and is also known as Flemming Mill. The Big Mills post office was established 1831. The atlas lists E. T. Flemming, showing the mill on the south side of the narrow road of that time.

The mill was built of granite with pegged woodwork and the stone has been identified as ballast from ships that once docked at Vienna. The mill produced hominy and meal; also dark flour good for hit cakes but not good for rising. Silas Flemming operated the mill and tavern in the mid-19th century; he had a negro miller named Moses. It was related that Flemming instructed Moses to take out double tolls on a customer with the dictum, "Well, Moses, take it again. If he's poor, keep him poor. If he's rich, he's able to stand it." Flemming died in 1855 and the mill later passed to Alexander H. Hurley. There was also a sawmill. An over-shot wheel was employed.

Solomon Sherman operated the mill at another time. It closed in 1917 and was later wrecked in a storm and the materials reused. The site is now the farm of J. Leslie Bradley.

Dorchester News, August 2, 1967
 "The Old Mill at Salem," It Happened In Dorchester, pp.71-74

The building is a good example of the vernacular house with the use of mail-order parts. It is like the W. E. Stitely, northwest on Rt. 50.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for Major Bibliographical References.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreeage Justification:

Blank area for Acreeage Justification.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: 11/30/72

STREET AND NUMBER:
Shaw House, 21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland ZIP: 21401

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

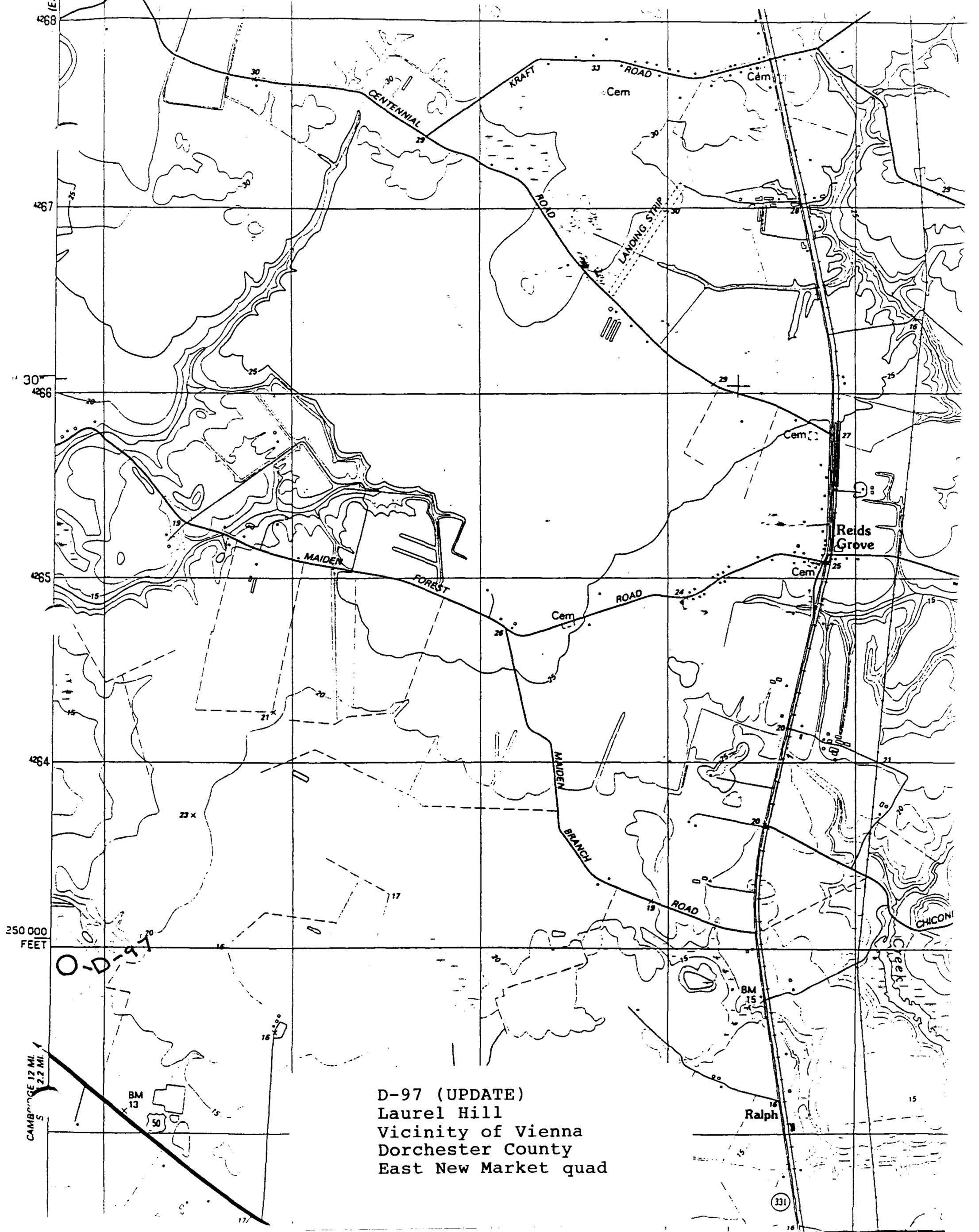
Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. STATE <u>Maryland</u> COUNTY <u>Dorchester</u> TOWN <u>Salem</u> VICINITY STREET NO. <u>Rt 50, .7 mile S.E. of</u> <u>Forest Rd (North)</u> ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE <u>dwelling</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>James Bradley</u> PRESENT USE <u>dwelling (vacant)</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>frame</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>1 1/2 + 2</u>		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY <u>D-97</u>	
2. NAME <u>"Big Mill Farm"</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>C. 1850</u> STYLE <u>Federal</u> ARCHITECT BUILDER		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>NO</u>	
<p>Big Mill Farm house is similar to two other houses in the vicinity, and has the same floor plan as the Stitely house northwest of Linkwood. It is a 2-part house, composed of a two story, three bay part and a two bay, one and one half story part. Both sections appears to have been constructed at the same time. The entrance is in the center of the five bays and has sidelights and transom. All sash are six over six. A full brick foundation supports the frame structure, and there are exterior chimneys.</p> <p>The floor plan is the common type with two rooms with central stair hall. The stair appears to be a "catalogue" stair, so typical of the 1850's. A small enclosed stair to the dormered room over the dining room is located in the south east corner. Only the hall and parlor have a simple Greek Revival motif above the doors and windows.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered <u>NO</u>	Interior Exterior <u>fair</u>
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>MBB</u> <u>Michael O. Bourne, Field Surveyor</u> <u>Maryland Historical Trust</u> <u>2525 Riva Road</u> <u>Annapolis, Md. 21401</u> DATE OF RECORD <u>11/30/72</u>	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE





D-97 (UPDATE)
Laurel Hill
Vicinity of Vienna
Dorchester County
East New Market quad

250 000
FEET

CAMBIDGE 12 MI.
2.2 MI.

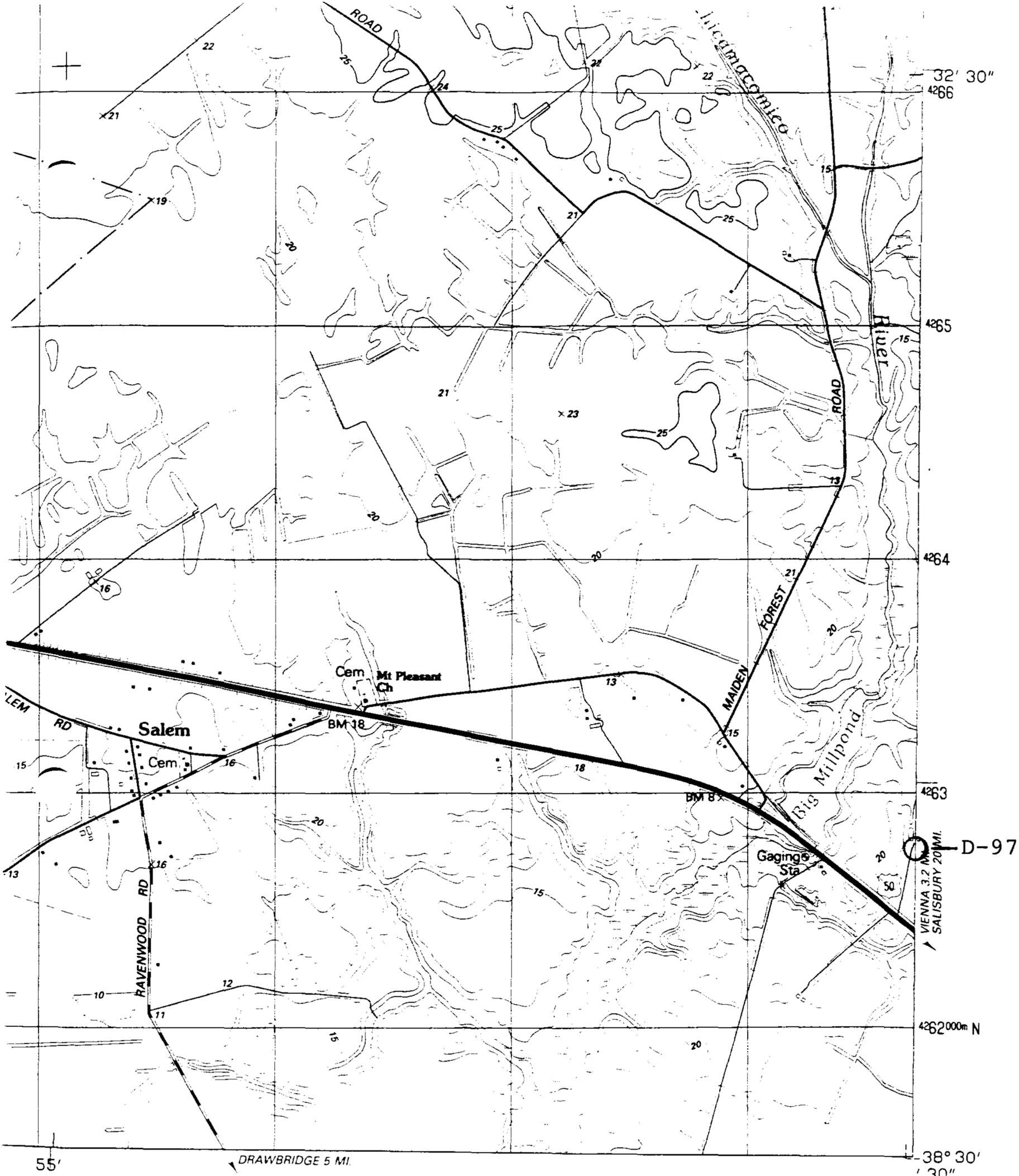
O.D. 97

BM
13

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15

Ralph

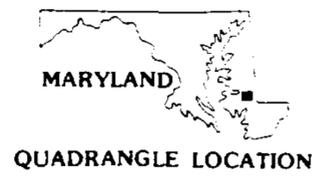
(331)



D-97 (UPDATE)
 Laurel Hill
 Vicinity of Vienna
 Dorchester County
 East New Market quad

(MARDELA SPRINGS)
 5860 IV NE

10 000



EAST NEW MARKET, MD.

38075-E8-TF-024

1988

DMA 5861 III SW-SERIES V833

22092





101







1001

LAUREL HILL

LAUREL HILL

LAUREL HILL

SEPTEMBER 1954

LAUREL HILL CAMP

VIEW OF OUBURN HILL ROAD, 45 LOS RIOS

497



D. 57

Quinn's

Quinn's

1. HIC - B. 4. 1. 5.

SEPTEMBER 1954

MILV L AND SING

VIC. OF CARBONATION ISLAND, 4 sites

LOOKING NE

5 of 7



D-97

LARKER HILL

DORCHESTER CO

LARCHMOUNT

SEPTEMBER 1940

MAY 1941

NEW LEAF CLUB BUILDING

7 (77)



100

LAUREL HILL
CAMP - C. 1911. MID

~ F. 1911. MID

SEPTEMBER 1911

WARTLAND SHPC.

VIEW OF CATTLE PEN & SILO LOOKING WEST

F. 1911

.11X1.65 75% D-97



Big Mill Farm

D-97