NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Goldsborough House

other names/site number: D-12

2. Location

street & number: 200 High Street ☐ not for publication

city, town: Cambridge ☐ vicinity

state: Maryland code: MD county: Dorchester code: 19 zip code: 21613

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[X] building(s)	1	2	buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district	0	0	sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	0	0	structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	0	0	objects
	[ ] object	1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 11-21-88

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Social/Clubhouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
roof wood shingle
other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY:

The Goldsborough House is a circa 1790s two and a half story painted brick Federal style house with a five bay symmetrical facade, nine-over six windows with stone flat arches, an Ionic columned entrance portico, and molded wood cornice at the top and a brick water table at the base. The entrance has a round fan light with swag tracery. A later period service wing, though possibly relatively soon after the main block, projects from the back. The interior has a central hall with flanking rooms, architrave moldings, plaster cornice moldings, and a mantel with punch and gouge work in the west room. Victorian ceiling medallions and mantels were inserted into some rooms in the nineteenth century. Two twentieth century ancillary buildings also stand on the property.

[X] See continuation sheet for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Goldsborough House is a late eighteenth century, brick, Federal style dwelling. It is located on a residential street that is composed mostly of nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings. The Cambridge Creek is to the rear of the property but the view is obscured by the modern Dorchester County office building. The property, 200 by 100 feet, also contains a small boat house and a garage, both dating from the twentieth century.

In plan, the house is an "L" shaped, five bay, center hall, single pile dwelling with a rear wing. The main block of the house is two stories high and sits on a raised foundation. A watertable is found on all four walls and defines the basement. The watertable ends abruptly at the point where the wing is connected to the main block. Originally it would have been continued across the rear. The wing is not raised and does not have a water table. The wing and main block walls are laid in flemish bond. The brick walls are painted white.

The wing is not original to the house but was added soon after the house was built. The brick and the mortar joints are an exact match to the main block. The wing's walls are not as thick as the main block. An illustration on page 60 of Jones' New Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland shows a circa 1800 view of the Cambridge Creek. A building that appears to be the Goldsborough House is shown without a rear wing. A source for the illustration is not provided. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax does not exist for Dorchester County, hence documentation is not available to determine the arrangement or appearance of a possible original detached kitchen. There are a number of detached (now attached) kitchens on High Street associated with both eighteenth and nineteenth century dwellings.

The facade of the Goldsborough House is highly decorated. The windows are double hung sash with nine-over-six lights. Above the windows are well defined keystones. The shutters are original. While such items have often been redone in houses of this age, Goldsborough family tradition insists that the shutters are original. The shutters are louvered and divided into three sections with solid wood crossbars. They are fastened to the window frames with metal pintel hinges. The shutters are painted green. This has been the color, in various shades, during the living memory of Cambridge residents. The entrance is defined by a Greek Revival portico supported by four Ionic columns at the front and by two Doric pilasters at the rear. The column and pilaster shafts are fluted. The Portico's foundation is brick and raises the floor of the portico to the same level as the door threshold. The floor of the portico is wood boards. Eight wood steps lead to the floor. The steps are set within wing walls of brick with recessed panels. The portico has a wood Chinese Chippendale railing. Two wood benches flank the entrance door and are set within an alcove-like space created by the front columns. On top

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

of the columns there is a wide unadorned freize. On top of that is a slightly projecting flat roof. The portico covers the top of the original door with its fan light transom. The door is a solid wood six panel door. The fan light is divided into six panels with wood muntins with swags in each panel. At the heart of the fan light is a half-circle light. The fluted pilasters rise above their door capitals with flat pilasters ending in another set of doric capitals. Above that is a flat unadorned freize. The portico roof rests upon this freize. The preparer of the form believed that the portico dates from the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century.

The house has interior gable end chimneys. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. This material seems to have been the original covering material. The roof has a simple box cornice. There are no dormers on the front, but there are three with six-over-six sash windows on the rear slope of the roof. The rear wing has no dormers. The rear wing has a tall interior, gable end chimney. The stack rises high enough to clear the main roof. A two story porch supported by plain wooden columns runs the length of the wing.

The interior of the house is arranged around a central hall with the service wing projecting south from the east end of the main block. The rooms are plastered with no evidence of wall paneling. Door and window moldings are generally architrave. Plaster cornice moldings line the ceilings of the principal rooms. Baseboards are wide with molded trim at the top. The principal doors have six panels. The principal staircase has square balusters that taper upward, a molded hand rail, and a turned newel post with square base and top blocks. The area beneath the staircase is enclosed by flat panels. The principal rooms essentially remain intact to the original appearance except for a few late nineteenth century ceiling medallions and some period mantels that were installed in the present dining room and a second floor room.

Opening to the right from the hall is the parlor. There are no windows on the gable end wall. The mantel is wood and is highly decorated with punch and gauge work. The mantel also has fluted side pilasters with a wide entablature divided into two flat sections by the extensions of the pilasters and by a decorative center panel. The present dining room to the left of the front entrance is laid out in a fashion similar to the parlor except that there is a window on the gable end wall. A door to the rear wing and the rear stair is located here as well. The original mantel in this room was replaced in the late nineteenth century with a block slate Victorian style mantel. The mantel is composed of pieces of flat slate. The present owner has had the mantel painted and gilded to duplicate Lapis.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.3

The second floor of the main block contains three rooms; two bedrooms and a small stair hall sitting room that has been converted into a bathroom. The bedroom, over the parlor, has had a Victorian mantel and corner closets added to it in the late nineteenth century. The mantel has sawn applied pilasters and a wide entablature with a center circular medallion. This room retains its eighteenth century cyma recta cornice and baseboard. The second bedroom retains its original wood mantel. It is an undecorated copy of the parlor mantel. A modern closet has been added to this room that has the effect of extending the wall of the projecting chimney stack all the way to the rear wall.

The third floor contains two rooms and a stair landing sitting area. Both rooms have fireplaces and original mantel pieces. The mantels have plain wood surrounds with a narrow shelf and a narrow entablature.

The main block has a full basement. It is divided into four rooms. The basic division mirrors the floor above and is defined by the brick walls that rise up through to the second floor. The area under the parlor is further divided into two rooms by a brick wall. The entire basement is floored with loose laid brick. Small windows fitted with iron bars provide light and ventilation.

The rear wing does not have a basement. There is a small crawl space with access from the basement through a hole in the northwest wall. The first floor of the wing contains a large kitchen and a pantry/work area. This last is now used as a rear living room. The kitchen was modernized in the 1950s. The original mantel was removed and the size of the fireplace reduced by removing a foot or so from the north side. The mantel, basically a narrow, undecorated wood surround, is now located inside a home at 314 West End Avenue, Cambridge.

Above the kitchen, on the second floor of the wing there is a bedroom and a bathroom. The mantel and trim are similar with those of the main block. The third floor of the wing has an unheated garret. The walls are finished plastered.

A small, wooden, gable roofed, modern addition is attached to the gable end of the rear wing. It provides storage for the kitchen. It was part of the 1950s changes to the kitchen area.

The outbuildings consist of a 1920s garage and a 1913 boat house. The boat house was erected by the Cambridge Yacht Club during its ten year occupation of the house. Both the garage and the boat house are small, one story, balloon frame buildings. Both sit on new cement foundations. The boat house has been shifted around somewhat from its original location. The Sanborn fire insurance maps of the period show it on the adjoining lot during the Yacht

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.4

Club period. The Yacht Club also used the adjoining house for "ladies activities." Both outbuildings are covered in wood weatherboard and have asphalt shingle roof coverings. The boat house has large double wood doors, a single wood door to the rear and two double hung sash windows. The garage has a north wall that is composed of sliding wood garage doors. The other sides have modern double hung windows.

The grounds of the house are landscaped with boxwoods and a few large trees. The boxwood gardens are laid out to create a few private spaces. While formal gardens have long been associated with this house, the present garden was laid out by the Cambridge Yacht Club. They had a dance pavilion erected and used the property in conjunction with the adjoining house for outdoor events.

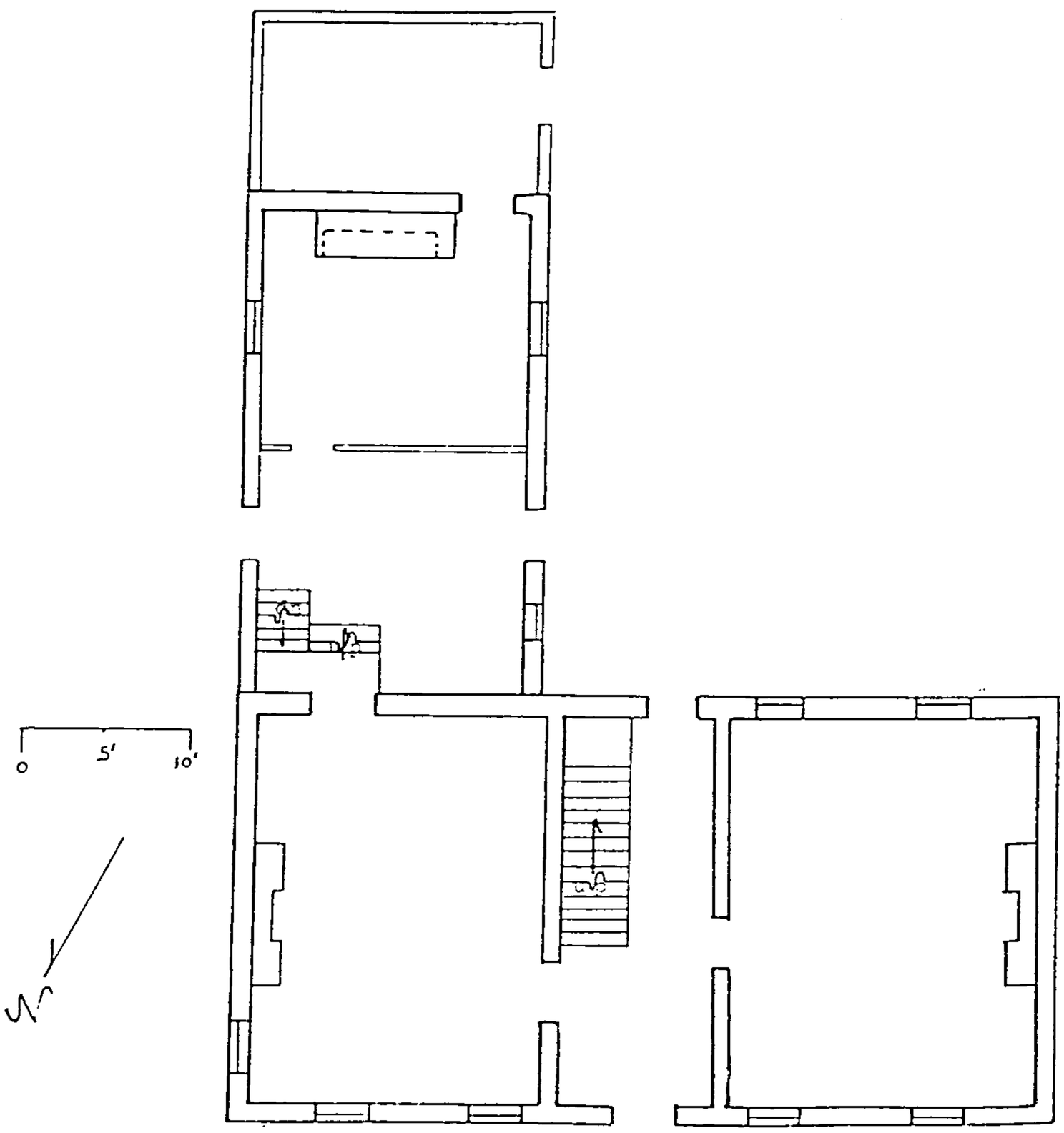
The brick wall and fence on the front of the house is of unknown origin. It appears to be a late nineteenth or early twentieth century feature but the person or persons responsible for its placement have been lost to time. The front fence is composed of sections of extruded wire set between brick posts. The wire is bent to resemble an overlapping series of gothic arches. The gate is done in two sections with a decorative wire design.

To the rear of the house is the Dorchester County Office Building. It is built on land that was once part of this property. The rear portion of the property was split from the main portion during the land sales of the 1920s.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.5

first floor plan, 1987

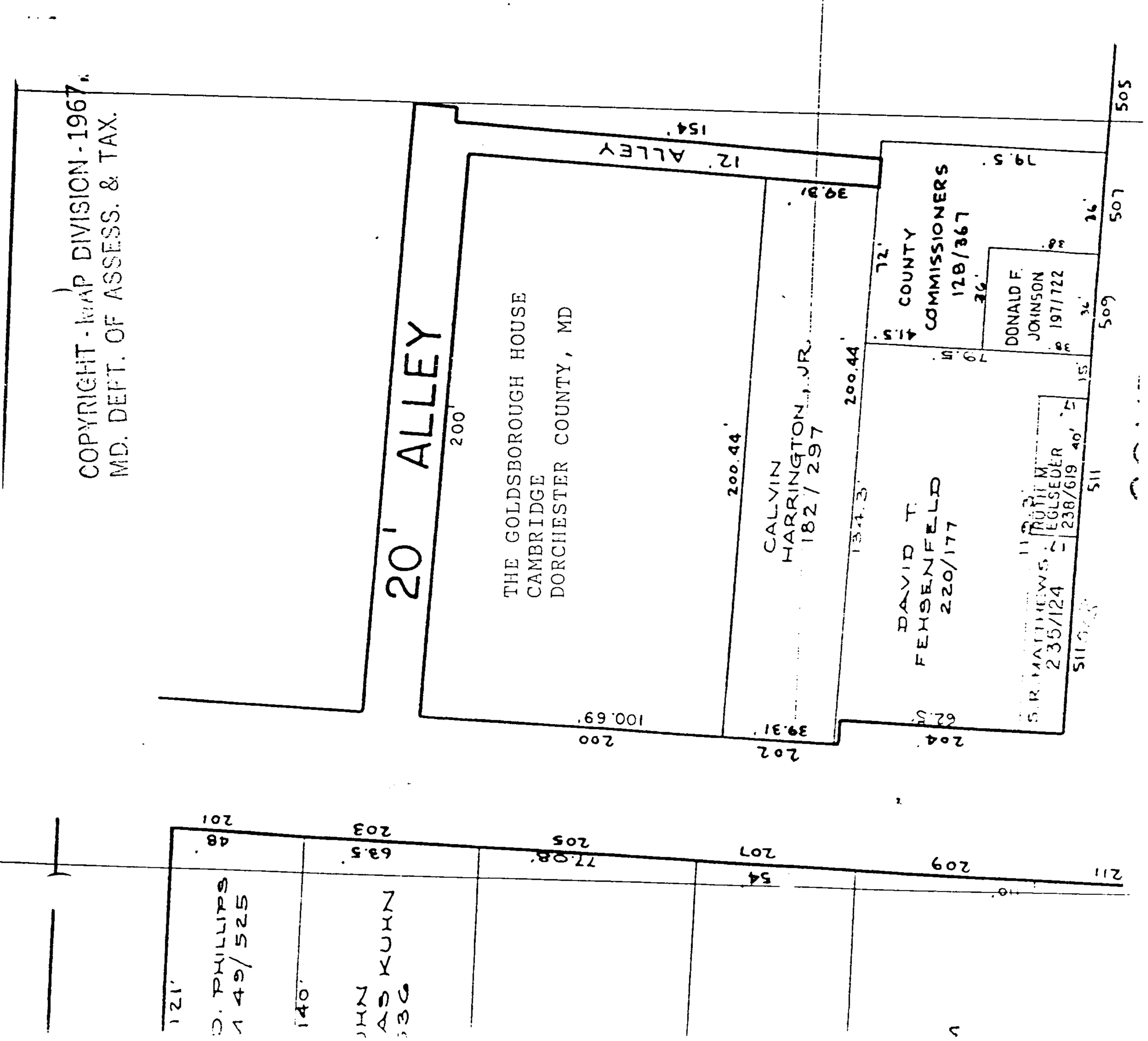
drawn by Steven Del Sordo



See Continuation Sheet No. 7.6

Goldsborough House D-12

boundaries



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
c. 1793

Significant Dates
c. 1793

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Goldsborough House is significant for it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Federal style popular in Maryland in the close of the eighteenth century, particularly on the Eastern Shore but of which few examples stand in Dorchester County. The Goldsborough House is the only example standing in Cambridge, the county seat. Important features which generally characterize these buildings are the brick construction, water table, wooden exterior cornice, service wing, and architrave interior trim. The finest examples, such as the Goldsborough House, feature punch and gouge decoration seen here in the parlor mantel.

☒ See continuation sheet for
For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: urban

Historic Function(s) and Uses(s): Domestic/single dwelling
Social/Clubhouse

Known Design Source: unknown

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The Goldsborough family were the major eighteenth century landowners in Dorchester County. They were one of the largest landowners in adjoining Talbot County. The first Maryland Goldsborough, Robert, arrived in 1670. He bought land in Dorchester County but late lost the land due to defects with the deeds to the land. Robert's third son Charles (1707-1767) corrected this problem and steadily purchased land in Dorchester County. As the family increased in number during the eighteenth century, they occupied a significant portion of the important offices in the County and in Maryland. They were clerks of the court, judges, delegates to the Continental Congress, members of the Council of Safety, and delegates to the 1776 State Constitutional Convention.

In the nineteenth century the Goldsboroughs were active politically with the highest office holder being Governor Goldsborough. A number of Goldsboroughs served as judges. By the end of the nineteenth century, most Goldsboroughs had left the county. At the present time, there are no individuals with the surname of Goldsborough living in Dorchester County. The properties that were once associated with the family have slowly been destroyed over the years. Shoal Creek (D-111) was destroyed in 1970 and the Horn (D-49) burned in 1948.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

The Goldsborough House is sited on a property originally known as "lot 12" as shown on a 1706 survey of Cambridge. That lot was taken up by William Dickinson. In 1760, it was sold to Charles Goldsborough (1707 - 1767), grandfather of Governor Goldsborough. In 1767, the grandfather willed the land to his two year old grandson, the future Governor. In 1771, lot 12 was listed in the estate papers of the Governor's father, Charles (1740 - 1769) as unimproved, indicating that no building was yet standing. The lot was still listed as unimproved in the Maryland tax lists of 1783. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax list does not exist for Dorchester County.

In the early 1770's, Governor Goldsborough's mother died. As a consequence, he was raised by his aunt, Elizabeth Greenbury Ennalls, at her estate, Shoal Creek. Not much is known about his early life in Dorchester County. In 1793, he married Elizabeth Goldsborough, daughter of Judge Robert Goldsborough of Myrtle Grove (T-53) in Talbot County.

It was at this time that Governor Goldsborough had the house at 200 High Street constructed. His father-in-law's home in Talbot County had been enlarged in 1790. Myrtle Grove's new wing i s a well designed Federal style addition to an older building. While the plan and execution of both houses is different, the decorative feature are similar. Both buildings sit on raised foundations. Both have molded water table but nc belt course, and keystones over the windows. On the interior, the stair halls are laid out in a similar fashion and the parlor finish the mantels are closely matched.

Within Dorchester County, the house is evidence of the prosperity that the shift to a grain based economy brought to Dorchester County and the Eastern Shore of Maryland in the late eighteenth century. It was this increased prosperity that allowed Governor Goldsborough to concentrate his early career on the law and politics. Prior generations of Goldsboroughs were active in politics but agriculture was their main economic activity. While Governor Goldsborough owned extensive tracts of farm land in Dorchester County he was not an active manager of those tracts until after his retirement from politics in the 1820's

Paul G. E. Clemens in his The Atlantic Economy and Colonial Maryland's Eastern Shore carefully laid out the economic implications of this change and its effect on the material wealth of the Eastern Shore. The point of Clemens' research was that while the early economy based on tobacco was profitable, it was unstable. High immediate profits were followed by years of decline. Since the Eastern Shore was closely
tied to trade with England and dependent on its market for tobacco,

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.3

disruptions of war and low yields would seriously effect the economic well-being of the planters and those dependent on their success. The poor long term success rate of tobacco caused a change in agriculture and a search for a profitable alternative. Grain was the answer. It was in demand around the world and it was easier to produce. It was less labor intensive and did not deplete the land as much as tobacco. While Clemens did not devote much of his book to Dorchester County, he did allocate a great deal of space to a discussion of he activities of the Talbot County branch of the Goldsborough family. In view of the fact that the Dorchester County Goldsboroughs often found their wives among the Talbot County branch of the family, there would seem to have been a great deal of exchange of information concerning agriculture, business, politics, and architecture.

Clemens' book provides an economic explanation for the fact that there seems to be a number of surviving mid-eighteenth century buildings in Dorchester County. These were built at the beginning of the end of the dominance of tobacco. There is then a scarcity of buildings until the 1780's. This coincides with the end of the turmoil of the Revolutionary War and with the demonstration that grain could provide a stable and high income.

In addition to the Goldsborough House, the new economic prosperity helped build such buildings as The House of Hinges (D-1), Friendship Hall (D-2), and Glasgow (D-3). All are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. All four buildings in question are similar in size and they are located within the agricultural area of the County. The southern portion of the county, below Church Creek and Vienna, is mostly marshlands. The Goldsborough House is different from Friendship Hall and Glasgow in that it was built within a town setting and close to if not almost on top of the major Dorchester County shipping point for farm produce. The House of Hinges is located in East New Market and was the home dwelling for the Sulivane family, another group of wealthy land owners in the County. Friendship Hall and Glasgow are located near the towns of East New Market and Cambridge respectively. These two were part of extensive agricultural properties while the House of Hinges and the Goldsborough House had no agricultural land associated with them at all. This last is an important distinction since it clearly indicated Governor Goldsborough's conscious decision to make his living from law, politics, and merchant activities rather than directly from agriculture. It should be pointed out that his fortune would still be agriculture based but the law and politics were his primary interests. It was the large profits from grain that enabled Governor Goldsborough to have the luxury of not being an active agriculture manager if he did not chose to be.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.4

Charles Goldsborough's early adult life was marred by the death of his wife in 1798. The cause of death is unknown, but she did leave the future Governor with two young daughters. In 1800, he sold 200 High Street. Before he left, he had inscribed on the front lock cover GOLDSBOROUGH 1760 - 1800. It is from this inscription that the local folk tradition arose that the house had been build in 1760.

In 1791, two years prior to his marriage, Goldsborough was elected to the Maryland Senate. He served until 1796. In 1799, he was appointed to complete the unfinished term of his successor. He served until 1800 and then retired. It is no known where the Governor and his family lived after he sold 200 High Street. Family tradition indicates that he returned to his boyhood home with his aunt at Shoal Creek. When his Aunt Ennals died in 1820, she left the property to him and he lived there until his death.

In 1804, the Governor married his cousin Charles' daughter Sarah Yerbury Goldsborough. She had been raised at the Goldsborough house at Horns Point, the Horne. In 1805, Goldsborough entered the U.S. Congress. He served till 1817. While in Congress, Goldsborough voted against the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812. In 1818, he served a one year term as Governor of Maryland. He has the distinction of having been Maryland's last Federalist governor. He ran for Governor in 1819, 1820, and in 1821 but was defeated by Republican candidates.

After his retirement from politics, Goldsborough devoted his life to his law practice and to agriculture. NOt much has been recorded about his activities. Many court documents that would shed light on this period were lost in an 1852 fire in the county court house. Official records do not always appear to accurately reflect any Goldsborough activity. For instance, the 1790 federal census does not list any Goldsboroughs or Ennalls living in Dorchester County.

In an 1834 letter, Governor Goldsborough reveled a small part of his activities and philosophy four months before he died. In writing to a former Cambridge resident, then living in Mississippi, Dr. Vans S. Sulivane, Goldsborough inquired as to the prospects of sending his slaves to that state to live and work as a group. He wanted them to work on a cotton plantation that he might purchase. Goldsborough told Dr. Sulivane that is was too expensive to keep his slaves in Dorchester County, and that he was having trouble with runaway slaves.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

He indicated his displeasure with selling them in any other manner than in a family group and that he preferred to keep them together. To this end, he asked Dr. Sulivane to inform him of any suitable property to which he could send 40 or 50 slaves. The ownership of this large number of slaves made Goldsborough one of the largest slaveholders in Maryland. (Goldsborough, 1834)

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the Goldsborough House would pass in and out of Goldsborough ownership. From 1800 till 1832, the house was the property of Henry Dickinson. Shortly after Dickinson's death, his widow sol the house to another Goldsborough, Brice J. He was a lawyer and a judge. He served as a judge of Circuit Court and later a judge of the Court of Appeals. He died in 1867.

In 1839, Brice J. Goldsborough sold the house to Sarah Y. Goldsborough, second wife of Governor Goldsborough. She sold the house to James A. Stewart in 1848. He lost the house in 1865 as a result of debt. The land was signed over to Charles F. Goldsborough. Charles F. had loaned Stewart large sums of money and held a mortgage on the property. Charles F. was a son of Governor Goldsborough.

It was Charles F. who added the Colonial-Revival porch and had the mantels and plaster medallions added to the interior. A now missing third quarter of the nineteenth century photograph shows the house without the front porch. The photograph was extant till a few years ago and it has been described in a general fashion to this author. The interior changes do not effect the integrity of the house. The porch is compatible in that is classically detailed and appears to have been added with the idea of being consistent with the Colonial-REvival fever of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Copies of this porch can be seen on two house on Oakley STreet in Cambridge. Number 308 (D-575) was built in 1935. Number 109 was built in 1915.

Upon Charles F. Goldsborough death in 1892, the house became the property of his wife, Charlotte. At her death in 1908, the house was sold to W. Lake Robinson. The next year, the Goldsborough House became the home of the Cambridge Yacht Club. At no time, though, did the Yacht Club own the property.

The Club was founded in 1909 by Alfred I. duPont of Wilmington, Delaware. He had visited Cambridge in his yacht that year. While there he had participated in a number of races with local citizens. The races and associated activities proved so popular that he helped the community form the Yacht Club. duPont was elected the first Commodore. He served until 1919.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.6

The Yacht Club furnished the house with some of their own items. A Club history implies that the Club also acquired some of the Goldsborough furnishings. The first floor was used as a billiards room and as a library. The second floor had a women's room, a card room, and offices while the third floor served as sleeping quarters. During the first year of the Club's history, duPont had a dance pavilion built at the rear of the property.

In 1913, the grounds of the Goldsborough House were improved by the Yacht Club with gardens and the construction of the boathouse. While the Yacht Club was an important social club with a large membership, it was duPont who held it together. When he resigned in 1919, the Yacht Club folded.

The Club was revived in 1934. In 1937, another duPont, Frank of Horn Point, donated the money to construct a new club headquarters at the municipal yacht basin on Water Street. The clubhouse was designed to resemble a yacht, complete with observation deck and bridge. Unfortunately the clubhouse was enlarged during the 1950's and the lines of the original clubhouse obscured.

When the Yacht Club closed in 1919, Robinson had his mortgage foreclosed by Henry Lloyd, Jr. and the property sold to W. Grason Winterbottom. He was one of the owners of Cambridge's Phillips Packing Company. The property changed hands a number of times after that until 1929 when it was returned to Goldsborough family ownership. It was during this period of continually changing ownership that the rear portion of the property on Cambridge Creek was sold off. By 1930, a machine shop and a laundry had been constructed on that portion.

The present owner of the Goldsborough House has had the property since 1985. He has had the house restored without removing any of the elements of the building. The only removal has been that of the storm windows and the front storm door. The rest of the restoration has consisted of systems upgrades and the cleaning and painting of both the interior and the exterior.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING INFORMATION

The Goldsborough House is a late eighteenth century federal style dwelling with associated twentieth century outbuildings that do not relate to its period of significance. It is located in Dorchester County on Maryland's Easter Shore. Constructed c. 1790, it is an example of the newly fashionable architectural style that was based on Georgian ideals but with different decorative details. The construction of the house was made possible by the increased economic prosperity that the 1680 - 1815 period of Rural Agrarian Intensification brought to Maryland. During the nineteenth century, the occupants of the house were part of the urban elite that controlled the Eastern Shore economy and the political life. The control continued during the century but did decline at the end of the period and was lost with the death of both Charles F. and his wife Charolottee.

The Goldsborough House is last physical expression of the goldsborough presence in Dorchester County. All of the other dwellings of the family have been destroyed over the years. The only other Goldsborough building still to survive other than the Goldsborough House is a c. 1800 brick stable built by Governor Goldsborough House is a c. 1800 brick stable built by Govern Goldsborough at Shoal Creek. That building was recently (1987) moved to the grounds of the Dorchester County Historical Society's complex (D-9) in Cambridge.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet 9.1

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings
  Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering
  Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Specify repository:
owner

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .46 acre
Cambridge MD quadrangle

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	406290	4269690
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet 7.6

Boundary Justification

The property contains only the town lot upon which the resource stands.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen G. Del Sordo, Historian
organization private consultant date September 1988
street & number 305 Oakley telephone 301-228-8934
city or town Cambridge state Maryland zip code 21613

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D-12

CAMBRIDGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
WARDS I & III
D-699

Goldsborough House
D-12
Dorchester Co.
Maryland
18/406290/4269690

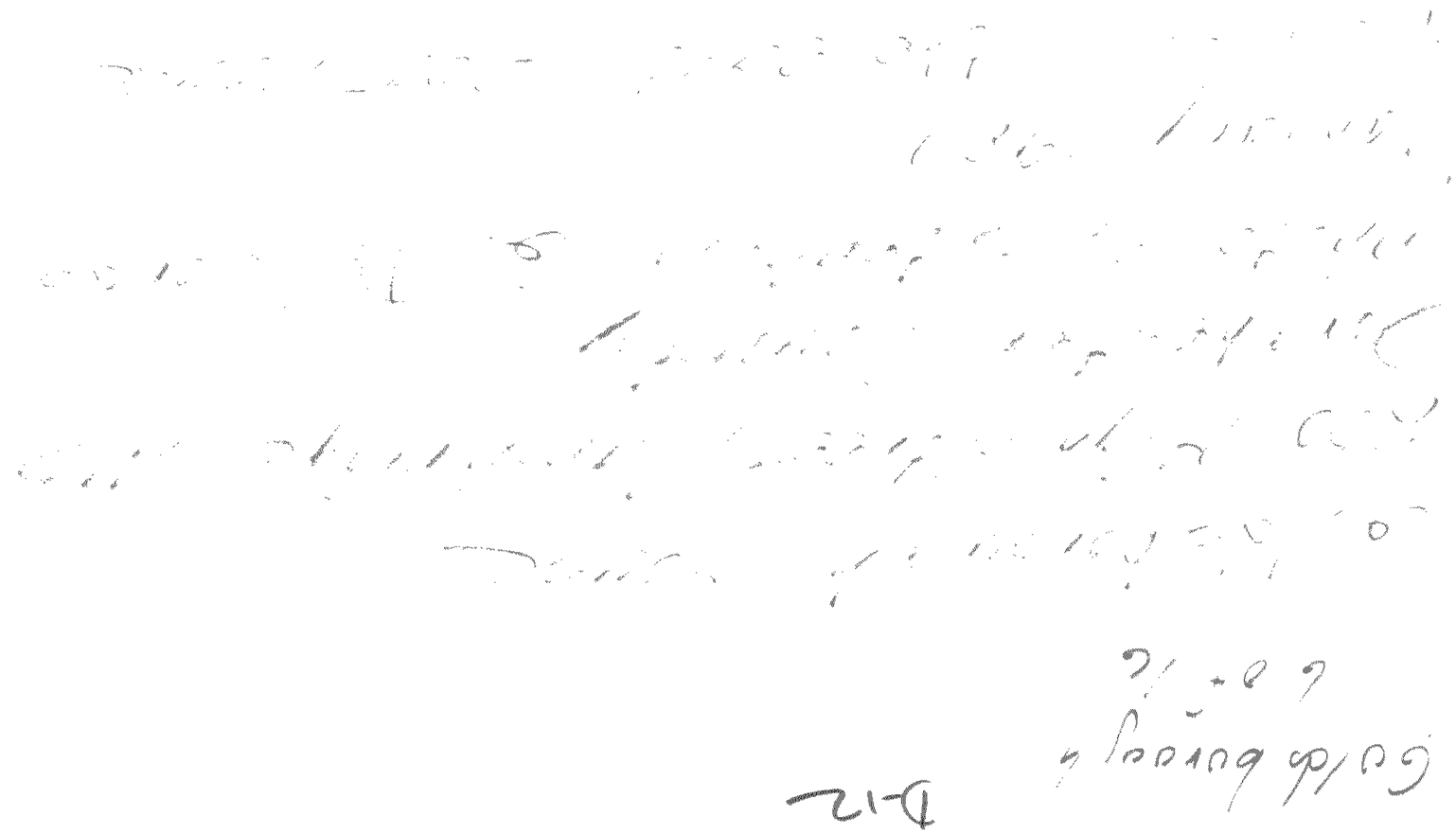
200

U-12

Goldsborough House

Goldsborough House
3 9/16

NO
ARKING



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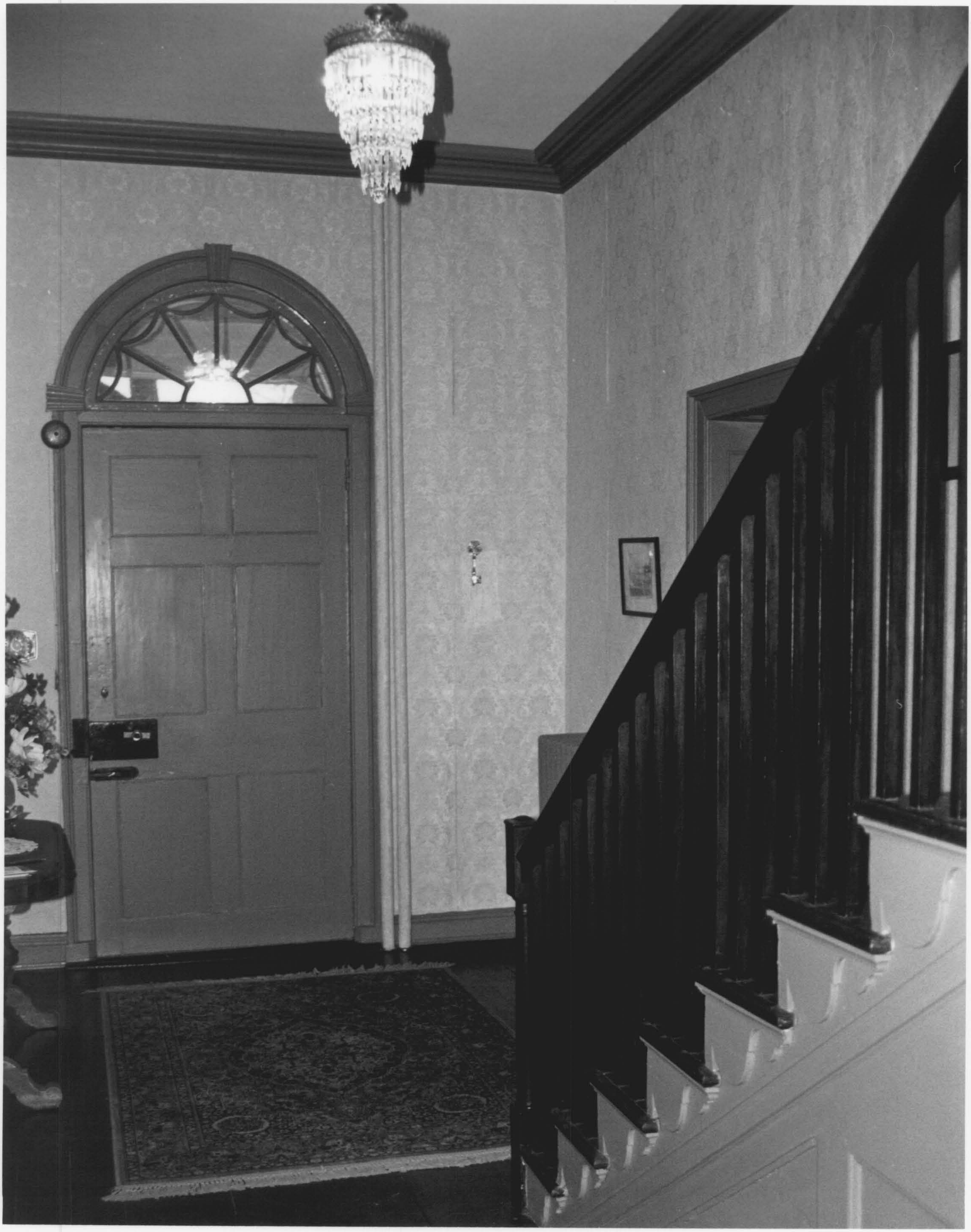

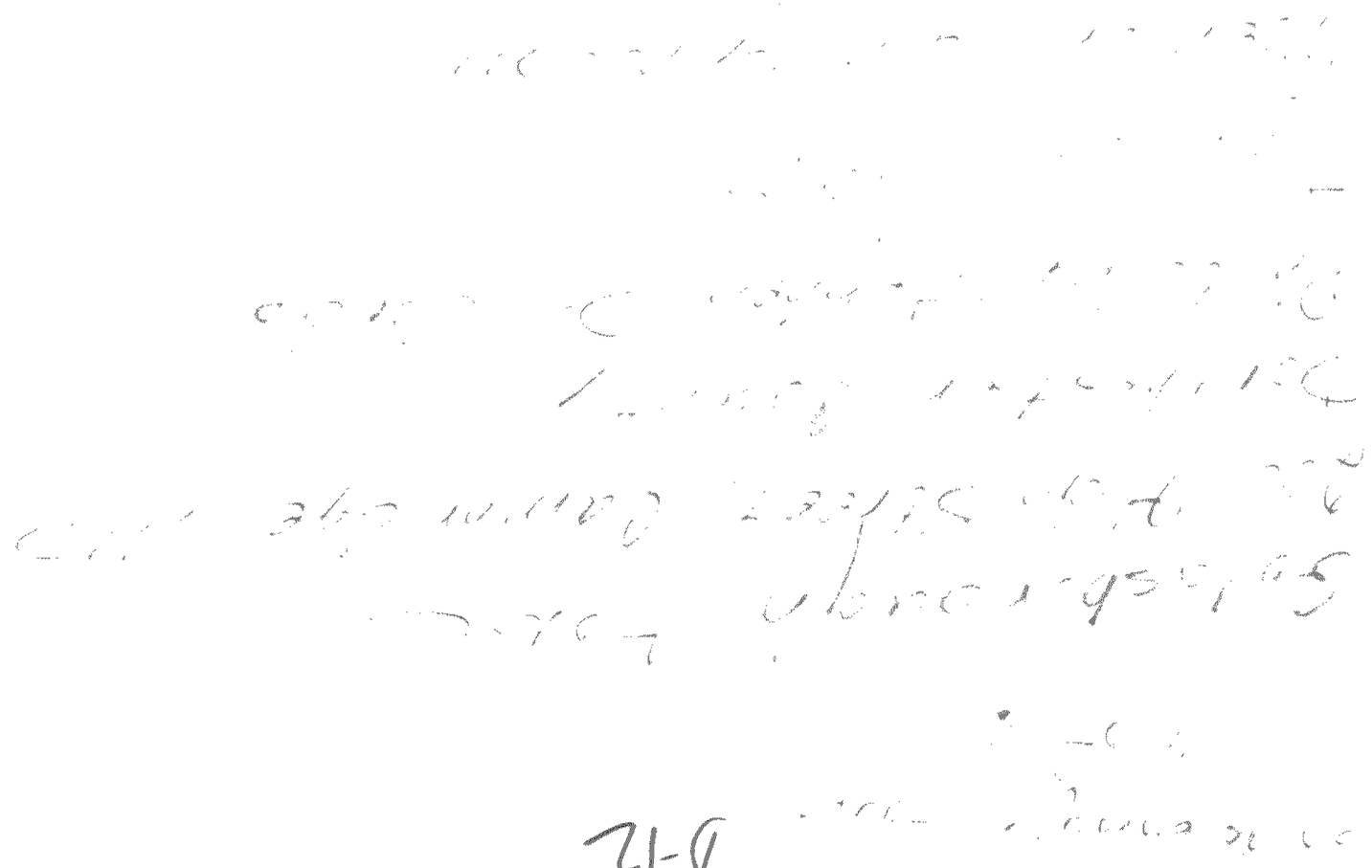

D-12

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