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: Tawes, Captain Leonard, House

other names/site number: S-327

## 2. Location

street & number: Somerset Avenue — N/A ☐ not for publication

city, town: Crisfield — N/A ☐ vicinity

state: Maryland code: MD county: Somerset code: 039 zip code: 21817

## 3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| ☒ private | ☒ building(s) | 3 | buildings |
| ☐ public-local | ☐ district | | sites |
| ☐ public-State | ☐ site | 2 | structures |
| ☐ public-Federal | ☐ structure | | objects |
| | ☐ object | 5 | 0 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 ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 2/28/90

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

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) | Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) |
|---|---|
| DOMESTIC/single dwelling | DOMESTIC/single dwelling |
| DOMESTIC/secondary structures | DOMESTIC/secondary structures |

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)**

Late Victorian
Greek Revival

**Materials (enter categories from instructions)**

foundation brick
walls wood
roof asphalt
other

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Captain Leonard Tawes House is a frame two story house begun in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and extensively altered in the Late Victorian mode through the rest of the century. The property evidently originally contained a modest, two-story side hall/parlor frame house with a single-story one-room plan kitchen attached to the north gable end. After his purchase Captain Tawes initiated a building program which extensively altered the existing house. The old kitchen was given an added story, and a new roof was stretched across the entire house. In addition, Captain Tawes attached the two-story rear service wing, which included a summer kitchen. In later years another section was attached to the back of the service wing. Currently the tee-shaped frame house and its additions are supported by a brick pier foundation, and the house is sheathed with plain weather-boards. The steeply pitched roof has extended eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The east (main) elevation is a symmetrical three-bay facade with a center entrance and flanking two over two sash windows. The Victorian door is glazed above the lock rail. Framing the door is a molded door surround with a bold cyma curve crown molding across the top. Each of the windows is flanked by louvered shutters. Covering the first floor is a single-story turned-post front porch trimmed with decorative eave and corner brackets. The second floor is lighted by three evenly spaced two over two sash windows, and the cross gable has a single two over two sash window. The north and south gable ends of the main block are detailed in a similar manner with two over two sash windows on both the first and second floors, while four-pane attic lights pierce the gable and flank the interior end brick chimney stacks. The eaves are extended with short returns at the base of the roof. A two-story two-bay service wing extends from the main block and is lighted on both floors by two over two sash windows. The north side elevation has a single-story enclosed porch. Extending from the back of the tee plan is a slightly shorter two-story, one-bay by one-room frame winter kitchen with a gable end brick stove stack. This section is lighted by two over two sash as well. Attached to the gable end of the winter kitchen is a single-story bathroom finished in a consistent manner with the rest of the house. Finally, the summer kitchen extends from the south side of the winter kitchen and is attached by an enclosed breezeway. The salt-box shaped summer kitchen is lighted by six over six sash windows, and a tall, slender brick stove stack rises from the west gable. Standing near the house are several utilitarian outbuildings including a garage, a storage shed, a stilted frame dairy, and a gable roofed frame privy. Surrounding part of the house is a picket fence.

XX See continuation sheet for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Captain Leonard Tawes house stands on the west side of Somerset Avenue at its south end and on the periphery of the town of Crisfield, Somerset County, Maryland. The two-story, three-bay frame house faces east with the principal gable oriented on a north/south axis.

Family tradition as well as architectural evidence indicates the front part of the house was built in two periods, beginning around 1840-1850. During the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Captain Tawes bought this property which evidently contained a modest, two-story side hall/parlor frame house with a single-story one-room plan kitchen attached to the north gable end. After his purchase Captain Tawes initiated a building program which extensively altered the existing house. The old kitchen was given an added story, and a new roof was stretched across the entire house. In addition, Captain Tawes attached the two-story rear service wing, which included a summer kitchen. In later years another section was attached to the back of the service wing. Currently the tee-shaped frame house and its additions are supported by a brick pier foundation, and the house is sheathed with plain weatherboards. The steeply pitched roof has extended eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Standing near the house are several utilitarian outbuildings including a garage and a storage shed. Domestic outbuildings include a stilted frame dairy and a gable roofed frame privy. Surrounding part of the house is a picket fence.

The east (main) elevation is a symmetrical three-bay facade with a center entrance and flanking two over two sash windows. The Victorian door is glazed above the lock rail. Framing the door is a molded door surround with a bold cyma curve crown molding across the top. Each of the windows is flanked by louvered shutters. Covering the first floor is a single-story turned-post front porch trimmed with decorative eave and corner brackets. Stretching between posts is a sawn baluster handrail. The second floor is lighted by three evenly spaced two over two sash windows, and the cross gable has a single two over two sash window.

The north and south gable ends of the main block are detailed in a similar manner with two over two sasy windows on both the first and second floors, while four-pane attic lights pierce the gable and flank the interior end brick chimney stacks. The eaves are extended with short returns at the base of the roof.

The two-story, two-bay service wing extends from the main block and is lighted on both floors by two over two sash windows. The north side elevation has a single-story enclosed porch. An interior end brick chimney stack rises from the west gable end. Extending from the back of the tee plan is a slightly shorter two-story, one-bay by one-room frame winter kitchen with a gable end brick stove stack. This section is lighted by two over two sash as well. Attached to the gable end of the winter kitchen is a single-story bathroom finished in a consistent manner with the rest of the house. Finally, the summer kitchen extends from the south side of the winter kitchen and is attached by an enclosed breezeway. The salt-box shaped summer kitchen is lighted by six over six sash windows, and a tall, slender brick stove stack rises from the west gable.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

The interior of the house was partially remodeled during the Victorian alteration. The centrally located stair was reworked and a stylish, square Victorian newel post with decorated sides and a large ball finial anchored the molded handrail. Rising from each step are two turned balusters, and the step ends are trimmed with scrolled brackets. Baseboards carry an ogee top molding. In addition fancy plaster work was added to the parlor ceiling. This work is reported to have been executed by Charles Mallison. In contrast, the parlor mantel falls comfortably in the mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival style with plain pilasters, paneled frieze blocks and a wide paneled frieze. The mantel shelf is plain. Four-panel doors open into the adjacent north room which has a simple mid nineteenth-century post and lintel mantel.

A mid nineteenth-century four-panel door opens into the dining room which has a late Victorian bracketed mantel and an enclosed winder back stair. A cupboard has been built into the east wall of the dining room, and raised panel doors were reused in its construction.

Both the winter and summer kitchen interiors are finished in a straightforward manner for late nineteenth-century service space.

The second floor of the main house contains the same contrasts between Victorian and Greek Revival woodwork. The turned baluster stair railing continues to the second floor where it turns and continues along the second floor hall. The attic stair, however, is enclosed with beaded board walls. The adjacent two rooms are simply finished with four-panel doors and mid nineteenth-century mantels. The south bedroom has an especially bold mid nineteenth-century mantel with an exaggerated mantel shelf molding. The attic is partially unfinished and partially plastered, but the common rafter roof structure contains a reused piece of beaded baseboard for the ridge board.

The second floor bedroom of the dining room wing is finished in a straightforward manner. The most distinctive feature is the back stair railing which was evidently reused. The swollen newel post has a square head. Narrow rectangular balusters support a simple mid nineteenth-century handrail.

The westernmost room is finished in a plain manner without notable details.

The most significant outbuilding is the nineteenth century stilted frame dairy which stands adjacent to the summer kitchen. The weatherboarded frame is covered with a shed roof and pierced on the north wall by a small board door. Louvered openings pierce the side walls. The nineteenth-century, gable roofed privy is located southwest of the house. Covered with German siding, the gable front is pierced by an off-center five-panel door, and the east side has a small window. The south side is a plain weatherboard wall with a clean-out at the bottom. The other outbuildings include an open shed roofed garage, circa 1900, and a storage building.

## 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**
1840s-1900

**Significant Dates**

**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 Captain Leonard S. Tawes house is a significant nineteenth-century survival in the Crisfield area of Somerset County. Comprised of two nineteenth-century sections, the original house, dating from the 1840s, is one of the oldest frame houses located near the bay-side town. After Captain Tawes' purchase of the property he reworked the extant frame house and substantially enlarged it. While reusing some of the old woodwork such as the Greek Revival mantels and four-panel doors, the carpenters rebuilt the center stair in popular late nineteenth-century appearance. This architectural contrast is not unusual in conservative Somerset County where materials were often reused. Also significant is the regional use of both a winter and summer kitchen. The semi-detached summer kitchen, originally connected to the main house by an open breezeway, was used during the hot months of the year in an effort to reduce the accumulated heat. In addition the summer kitchen was usually better ventilated. By contrast the winter kitchen, used during the colder months helped to increase the warmth of the main block. The stilted dairy is one of two in Somerset County located during the survey, and the property is one of only a few to retain to retain a picket fence that surrounds the immediate yard.

☒ See continuation sheet 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)

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s)

Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
/secondary structures

Known Design Source: none

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The Captain Leonard S. Tawes house is a significant nineteenth-century survival in the Crisfield area. Comprised of two nineteenth-century sections, the original house, dating from the 1840s, is one of the oldest frame houses located near the bay-side town. After Captain Tawes' purchase of the property he reworked the extant frame house and substantially enlarged it. While reusing some of the old woodwork such as the Greek Revival mantels and four-panel doors, the carpenters rebuilt the center stair in popular Victorian taste. The exterior, on the other hand, was reworked to achieve a uniform late nineteenth-century appearance. This architectural contrast is not unusual in Conservative Somerset County where materials were often reused. The house and its history of rebuilding is an important reflection of its owner, Captain Leonard S. Tawes, who, for the most part grew up in Crisfield, and eventually commanded trade ships that sailed between Baltimore, Boston and as far south as Rio de Janeiro. Captain Tawes owned part interest in the schooner, City of Baltimore, the largest ship to stop in Crisfield.

Also significant is the regional use of both a winter and summer kitchen. The semi-detached summer kitchen, originally connected to the main house by an open breezeway, was used during the hot months of the year in an effort to reduce the accumulated heat. In addition the summer kitchen was usually better ventilated. By contrast the winter kitchen, used during the colder months helped to increase the warmth of the main block. The stilted dairy is one of two in Somerset County located during the survey, and the property is one of only a few to retain a picket fence that surrounds the immediate yard.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References



Somerset County Land Records, Courthouse, Princess Anne, MD

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Somerset County
Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD

☐ See continuation sheet

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:
- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2 acres

USGS quad Crisfield, MD

UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 18 | 425710 | 4203230 |
| B | | | |
| C | | | |
| D | | | |

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet No. 10.1

Boundary Justification

The property consists only of the town lot upon which the resource stands.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Touart, Architectural Historian
organization Somerset County Historical Trust date December 1987
street & number 424 North Somerset Avenue telephone (301) 651-0077
city or town Princess Anne state Maryland zip code 21853

★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

Survey No. S-327

Magi No. 2003275604

DOE __yes __no

# Maryland Historical Trust
# State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

**historic** Captain Leonard S. Tawes House

**and/or common**

## 2. Location

**street & number** West Side of Somerset Avenue ___ **not for publication**

**city, town** Crisfield ___ **vicinity of** **congressional district** First

**state** Maryland **county** Somerset

## 3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ___ district | ___ public | _X_ occupied | ___ agriculture | ___ museum |
| _X_ building(s) | _X_ private | ___ unoccupied | ___ commercial | ___ park |
| ___ structure | ___ both | ___ work in progress | ___ educational | _X_ private residence |
| ___ site | **Public Acquisition** | **Accessible** | ___ entertainment | ___ religious |
| ___ object | ___ in process | _X_ yes: restricted | ___ government | ___ scientific |
| | ___ being considered | ___ yes: unrestricted | ___ industrial | ___ transportation |
| | _X_ not applicable | ___ no | ___ military | ___ other: |

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

**name** Miss Elizabeth Hall

**street & number** Somerset Avenue telephone no.:

**city, town** Crisfield state and zip code Maryland 21817

## 5. Location of Legal Description

**courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.** Somerset Clerk of Court liber

**street & number** Somerset County Courthouse folio

**city, town** Princess Anne **state** MD. 21853

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

**title**

**date** ___ **federal** ___ **state** ___ **county** ___ **local**

**depository for survey records**

**city, town** **state**

# 7. Description

Survey No. S-327

| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
|---|---|---|---|
| ___ excellent | ___ deteriorated | ___ unaltered | X original site |
| X good | ___ ruins | X altered | ___ moved date of move _____ |
| ___ fair | ___ unexposed | | |

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

Captain L.S. Tawes House Description

The Captain L.S. Tawes house stands on the west side of Somerset Avenue at its south end and on the periphery of the town of Crisfield, Somerset County, Maryland. The two-story, three-bay frame house faces east with the principal gable oriented on a north/south axis.

Family tradition as well as architectural evidence indicates the front part of the house was built in two periods, beginning around 1840-1850. During the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Captain Tawes bought this property which evidently contained a modest, two-story side hall/parlor frame house with a single-story one-room plan kitchen attached to the north gable end. After his purchase Captain Tawes initiated a building program which extensively altered the existing house. The old kitchen was given an added story, and a new roof was stretched across the entire house. In addition, Captain Tawes attached the two-story rear service wing, which included a summer kitchen. In later years another section was attached to the back of the service wing. Currently the tee-shaped frame house and its additions are supported by a brick pier foundation, and the house is sheathed with plain weatherboards. The steeply pitched roof has extended eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Standing near the house are several utilitarian outbuildings including a garage and a storage shed. Domestic outbuildings include a stilted frame dairy and a gable roofed frame privy. Surrounding part of the house is a picket fence.

The east (main) elevation is a symmetrical three-bay facade with a center entrance and flanking two over two sash windows. The Victorian door is glazed above the lock rail. Framing the door is a molded door surround with a bold cyma curve crown molding across the top. Each of the windows is flanked by louvered shutters. Covering the first floor is a single-story turned-post front porch trimmed with decorative eave and corner brackets. Stretching between posts is a sawn baluster handrail. The second floor is lighted by three evenly spaced two over two sash windows, and the cross gable has a single two over two sash window.

The north and south gable ends of the main block are detailed in a similar manner with two over two sasy windows on both the first and second floors, while four-pane attic lights pierce the gable and flank the interior end brick chimney stacks. The eaves are extended with short returns at the base of the roof.

The two-story, two-bay service wing extends from the main block and is lighted on both floors by two over two sash windows. The north side elevation has a single-story enclosed porch. An interior end brick chimney stack rises from the west gable end. Extending from the back of the tee plan is a slightly shorter two-story, one-bay by one-room frame winter kitchen with a gable end brick stove stack. This section is lighted by two over two sash as well. Attached to the gable end of the winter kitchen is a single-story bathroom finished in a consistent manner with the rest of the house. Finally, the summer kitchen extends from the south side of the winter kitchen and is attached by an enclosed breezeway. The salt-box shaped summer kitchen is lighted by six over six sash windows, and a tall, slender brick stove stack rises from the west gable.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. S-327

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

Significance

The Captain Leonard S. Tawes house is a significant nineteenth-century survival in the Crisfield area. Comprised of two nineteenth-century sections, the original house, dating from the 1840s, is one of the oldest frame houses located near the bay-side town. After Captain Tawes's purchase of the property he reworked the extant frame house and substantially enlarged it. While reusing some of the old woodwork such as the Greek Revival mantels and four-panel doors, the carpenters rebuilt the center stair in popular Victorian taste. The exterior, on the other hand, was reworked to achieve an uniform late nineteenth-century appearance. This architectural contrast is not unusual in conservative Somerset County where materials were often reused. The house and its history of rebuilding is an important reflection of its owner, Captain Leonard S. Tawes, who, for the most part grew up in Crisfield, and eventually commanded trade ships that sailed between Baltimore, Boston and as far south as Rio de Janeiro. Captain Tawes owned part interest in the schooner, City of Baltimore, the largest ship to stop in Crisfield.

Also significant is the regional use of both a winter and summer kitchen. The semi-detached summer kitchen, originally connected to the main house by an open breezeway, was used during the hot months of the year in an effort to reduce the accumulated heat. In addition the summer kitchen was usually better ventilated. By contrast the winter kitchen, used during the colder months helped to increase the warmth of the main block. The stilted dairy is one of two in Somerset County located during the survey, and the property is one of only a few to retain a picket fence that surrounds the immediate yard.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. S-327

# 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of nominated property** _____

**Quadrangle name** _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Zone | Easting | Northing | B | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| C | | | | D | | | |
| E | | | | F | | | |
| G | | | | H | | | |

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **state** | **code** | **county** | **code** |
| **state** | **code** | **county** | **code** |

# 11. Form Prepared By

**name/title** Paul Touart - Architectural Historian

**organization** Somerset County Historical Trust **date** 12/3/85

**street & number** 424 N. Somerset Avenue **telephone** 651-0077

**city or town** Princess Anne **state** Maryland 21853

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

PS-2746

cription cont.

The interior of the house was partially remodeled during the Victorian alteration. The centrally located stair was reworked and a stylish, square Victorian newel post with decorated sides and a large ball finial anchored the molded handrail. Rising from each step are two turned balusters, and the step ends are trimmed with scrolled brackets. Baseboards carry an ogee top molding. In addition fancy plaster work was added to the parlor ceiling. This work is reported to have been executed by Charles Mallison. In contrast, the parlor mantel falls comfortably in the mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival style with plain pilasters, paneled frieze blocks and a wide paneled frieze. The mantel shelf is plain. Four-panel doors open into the adjacent north room which has a simple mid nineteenth-century post and lintel mantel.

A mid nineteenth-century four-panel door opens into the dining room which has a late Victorian bracketed mantel and an enclosed winder back stair. A cupboard has been built into the east wall of the dining room, and raised panel doors were reused in its construction.

Both the winter and summer kitchen interiors are finished in a straightforward manner for late nineteenth-century service space.

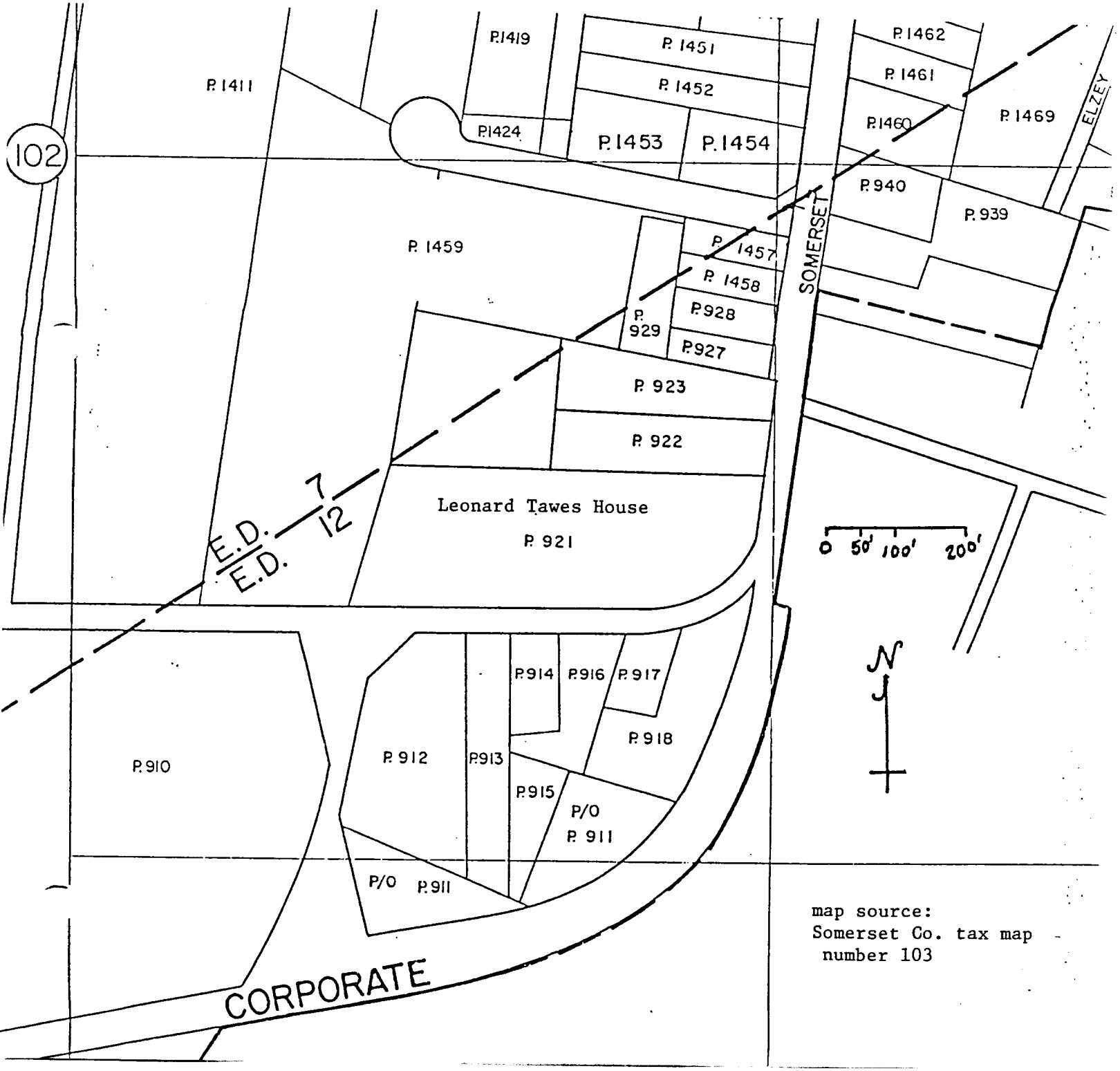
The second floor of the main house contains the same contrasts between Victorian and Greek Revival woodwork. The turned baluster stair railing continues to the second floor where it turns and continues along the second floor hall. The attic stair, however, is enclosed with beaded board walls. The adjacent two rooms are simply finished with four-panel doors and mid nineteenth-century mantels. The south bedroom has an especially d mid nineteenth-century mantel with an exaggerated mantel shelf molding. The attic is partially unfinished and partially plastered, but the common rafter roof structure contains a reused piece of beaded baseboard for the ridge board.

The second floor bedroom of the dining room wing is finished in a straightforward manner. The most distinctive feature is the back stair railing which was evidently reused. The swollen newel post has a square head. Narrow rectangular balusters support a simple mid nineteenth-century handrail.

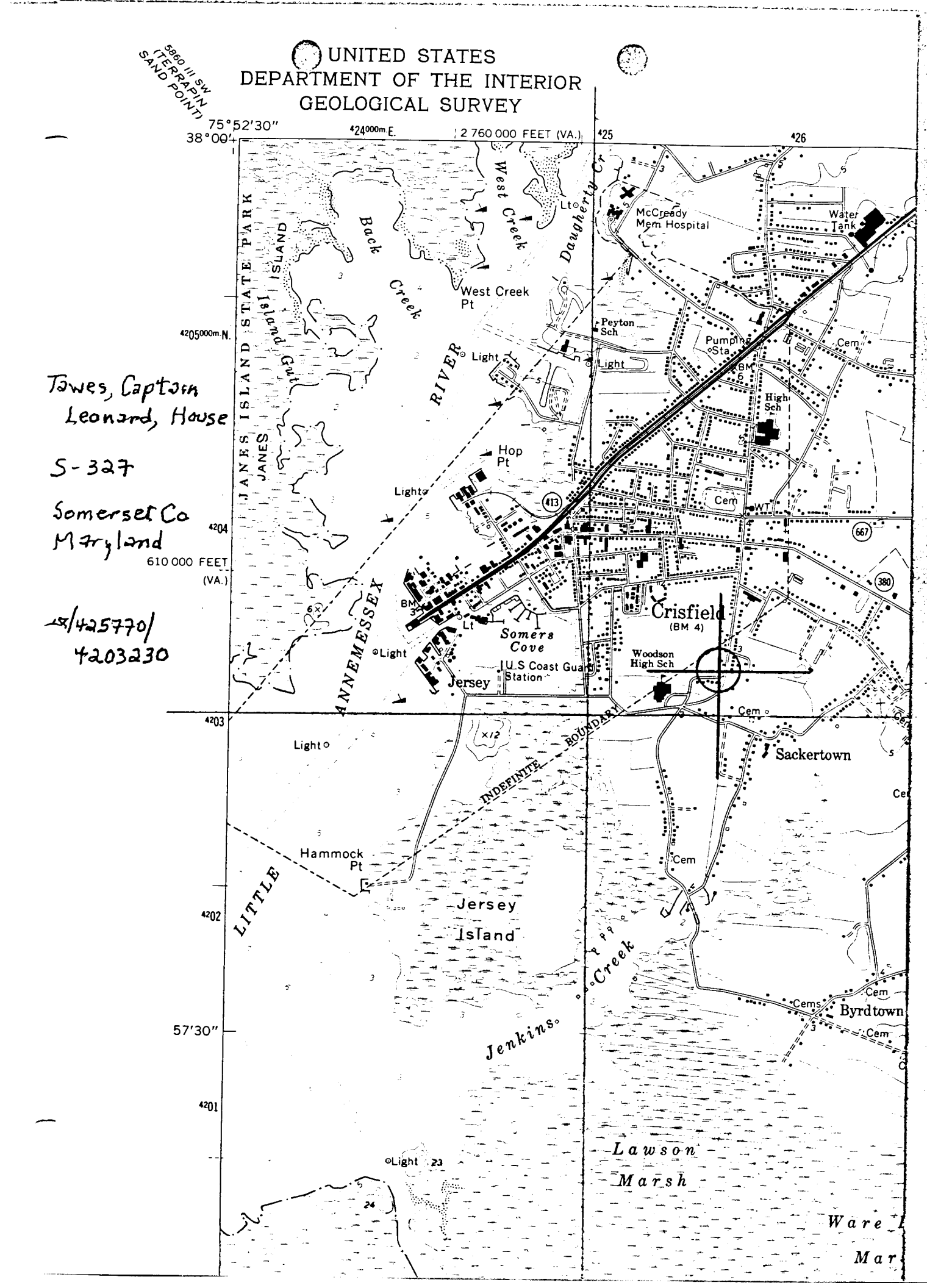
The westernmost room is finished in a plain manner without notable details.

The most significant outbuilding is the stilted frame dairy which stands adjacent to the summer kitchen. The weatherboarded frame is covered with a shed roof and pierced on the north wall by a small board door. Louvered openings pierce the side walls. The gable roofed privy is located southwest of the house. Covered with German siding, the gable front is pierced by an off-center five-panel door, and the east side has a small window. The south side is a plain weatherboard wall with a clean-out at the bottom. The other outbuildings include an open, shed roofed garage and a storage building.

The nominated property is parcel number 921 on this map.




map source:
Somerset Co. tax map
number 103



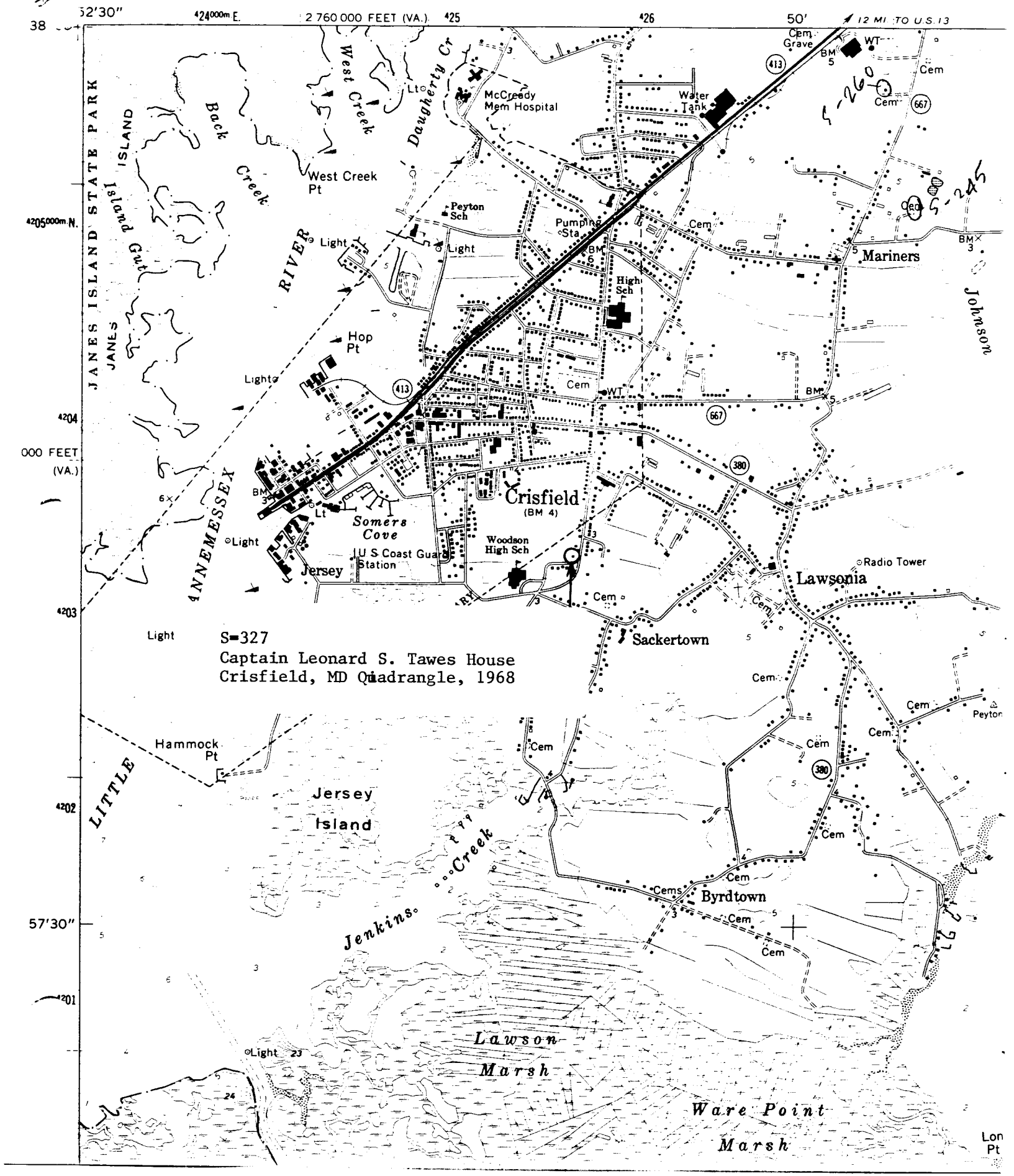

Tawes, Captain Leonard, House

S-327

Somerset Co
Maryland

18/425770/
4203230

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY




S=327
Captain Leonard S. Tawes House
Crisfield, MD Quadrangle, 1968

S-327

S-327

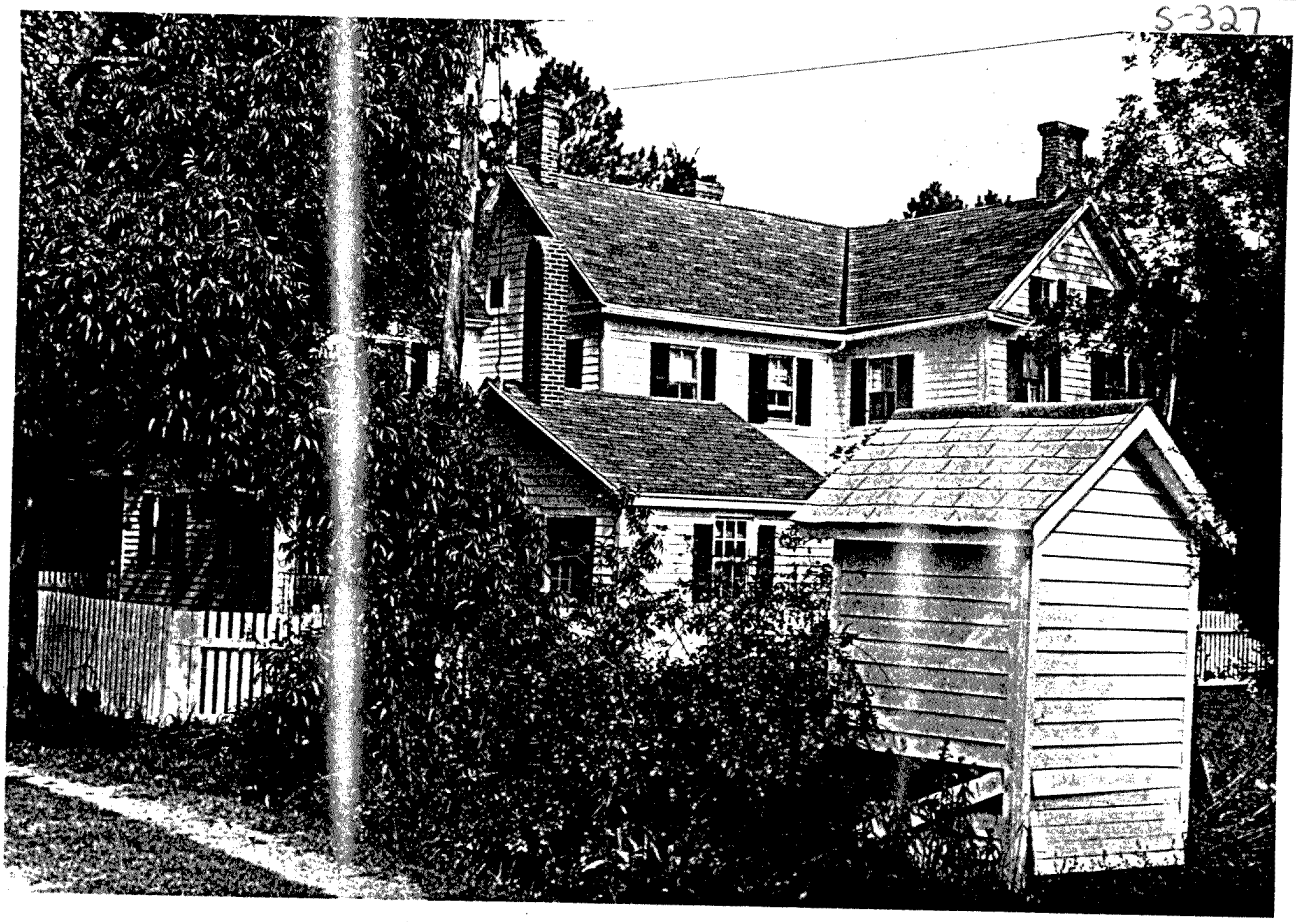
S-327
Captain Leonard S. Jarvis House
Crisfield, Somerset County, Md.
East elevation
10/85, Public Trust, Photographer
Neg./MD Hist. Trust

1/11

S-327
Captain Leonard S. Jarvis House
Crisfield, Somerset County, Md.
South elevation
10/85, Public Trust, Photographer
Neg./MD. Historical Trust

2/11

S-327



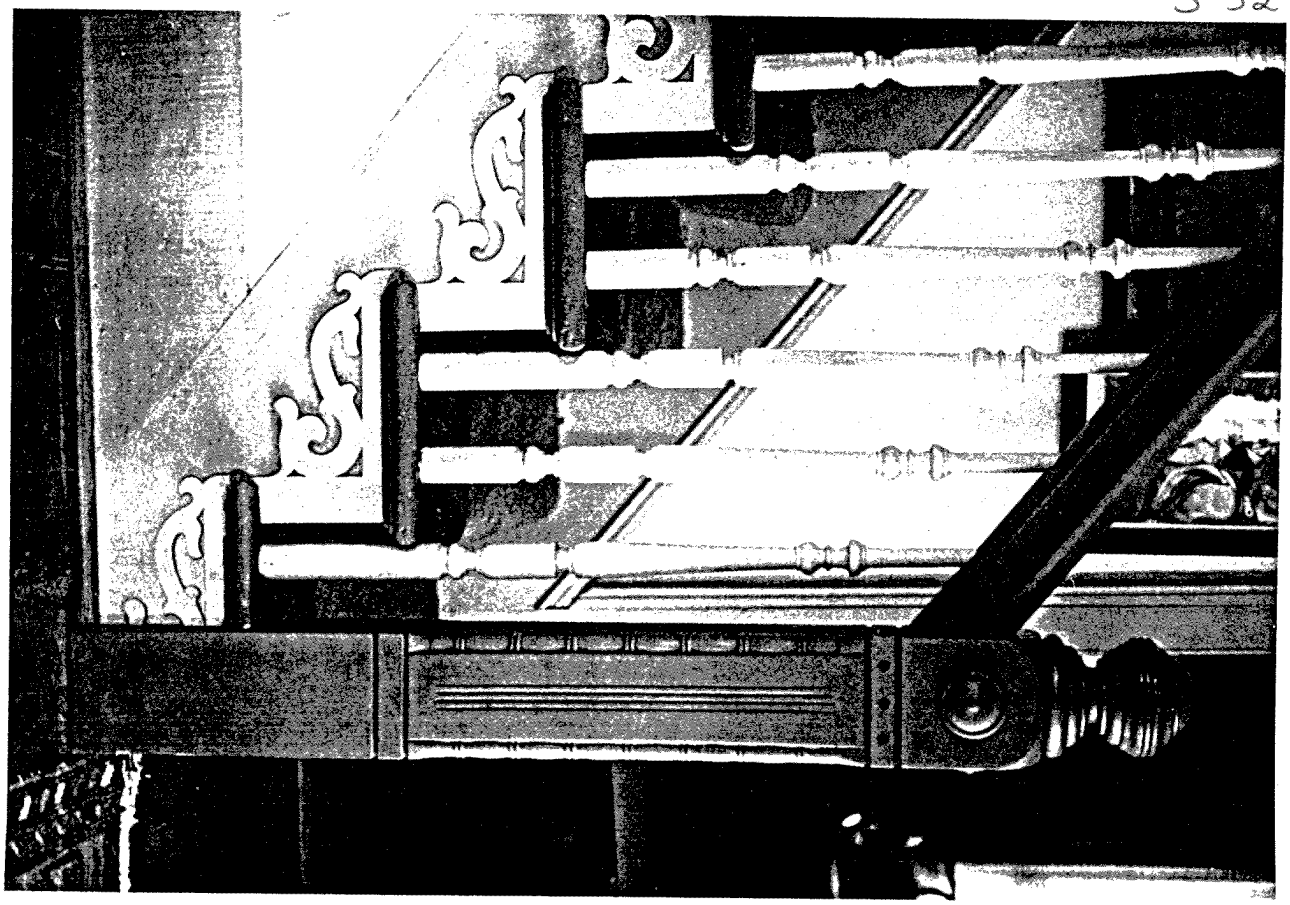
S-327
Captain Leonard S. Tawes House
Crisfield, Somerset Co. MD
South elevation
10/05, Paul Touart, Photographer
NPC / MD Historical Trust

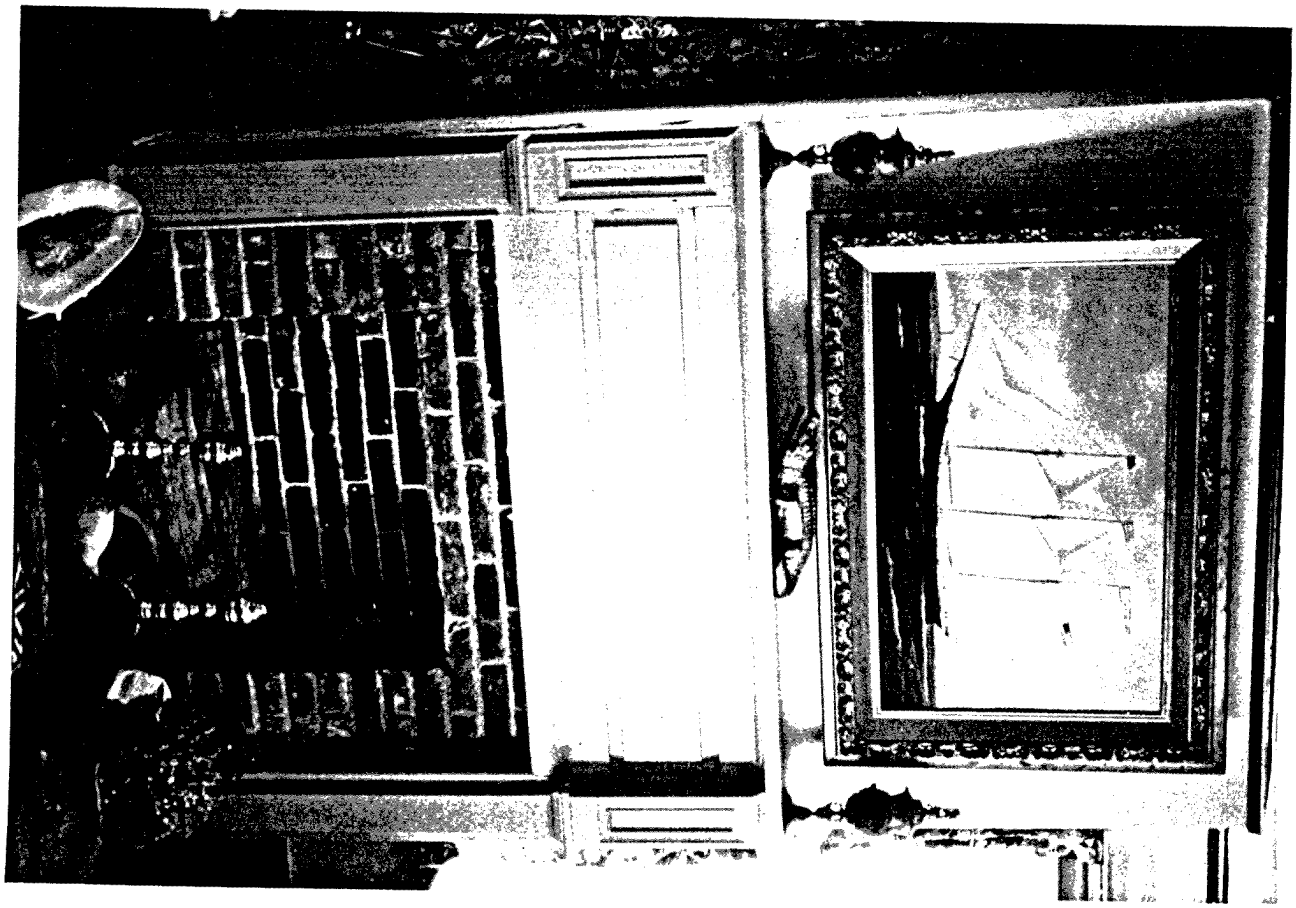
4/11

S-327
Captain Leonard S. Tawes House
Crisfield, Somerset County, MD.
South elevation
10/05, Paul Touart, Photographer
NPC / MD. Hist. Trust

3/11

S-327





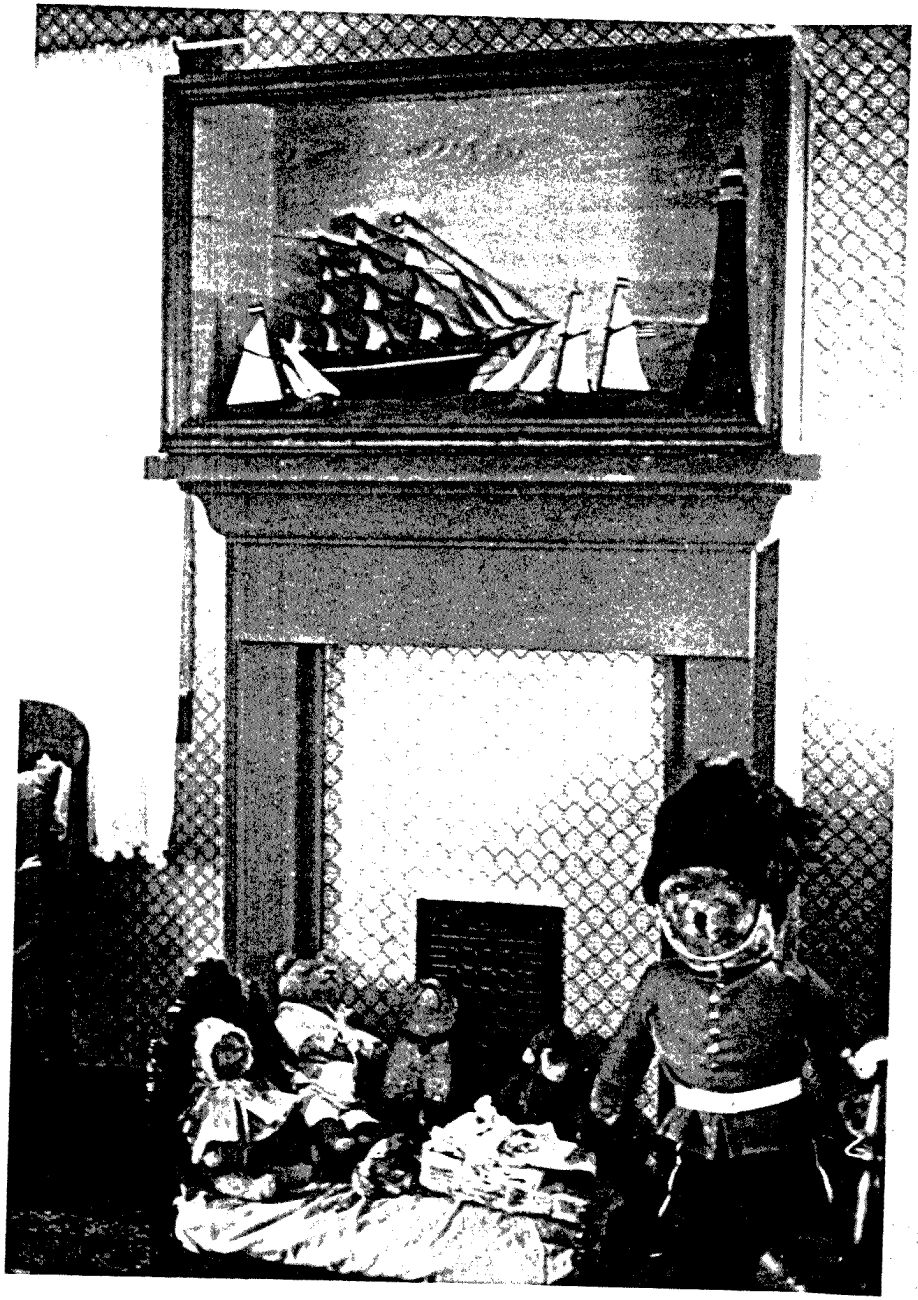
S-321
Captain Leonard S. Tanes House
[illegible] Somerset County, MD
Parlor Mantel
[illegible], Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

5/11

S-321
Captain Leonard S. Tanes House
Crisfield, Somerset Co, MD
Fair
11/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

6/11

S-327



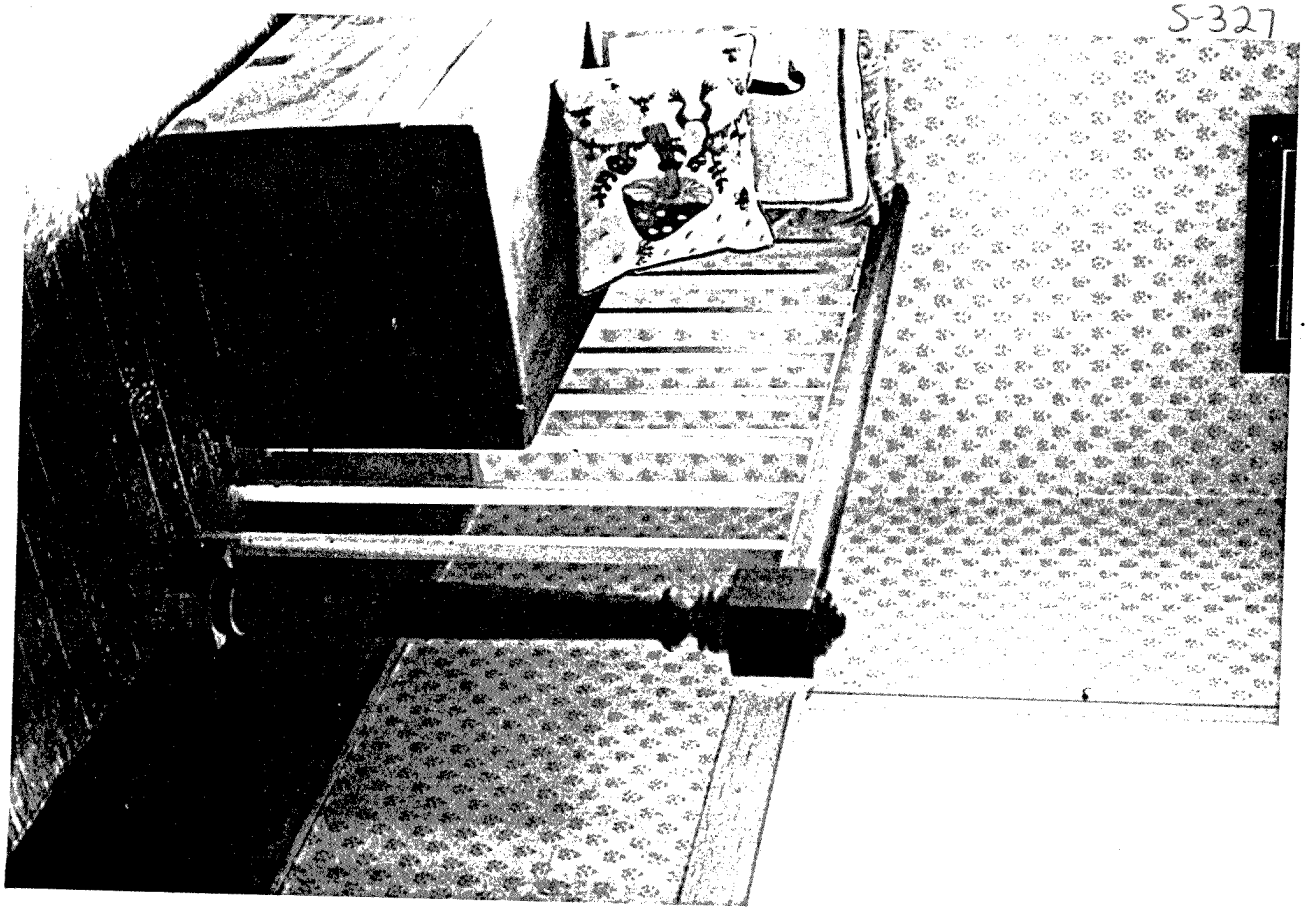
S-327
Captain Leonard S. Tawes [illegible]
[illegible] Somerset County, MD
[illegible] Mantel
[illegible], Paul Touart, [illegible]
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

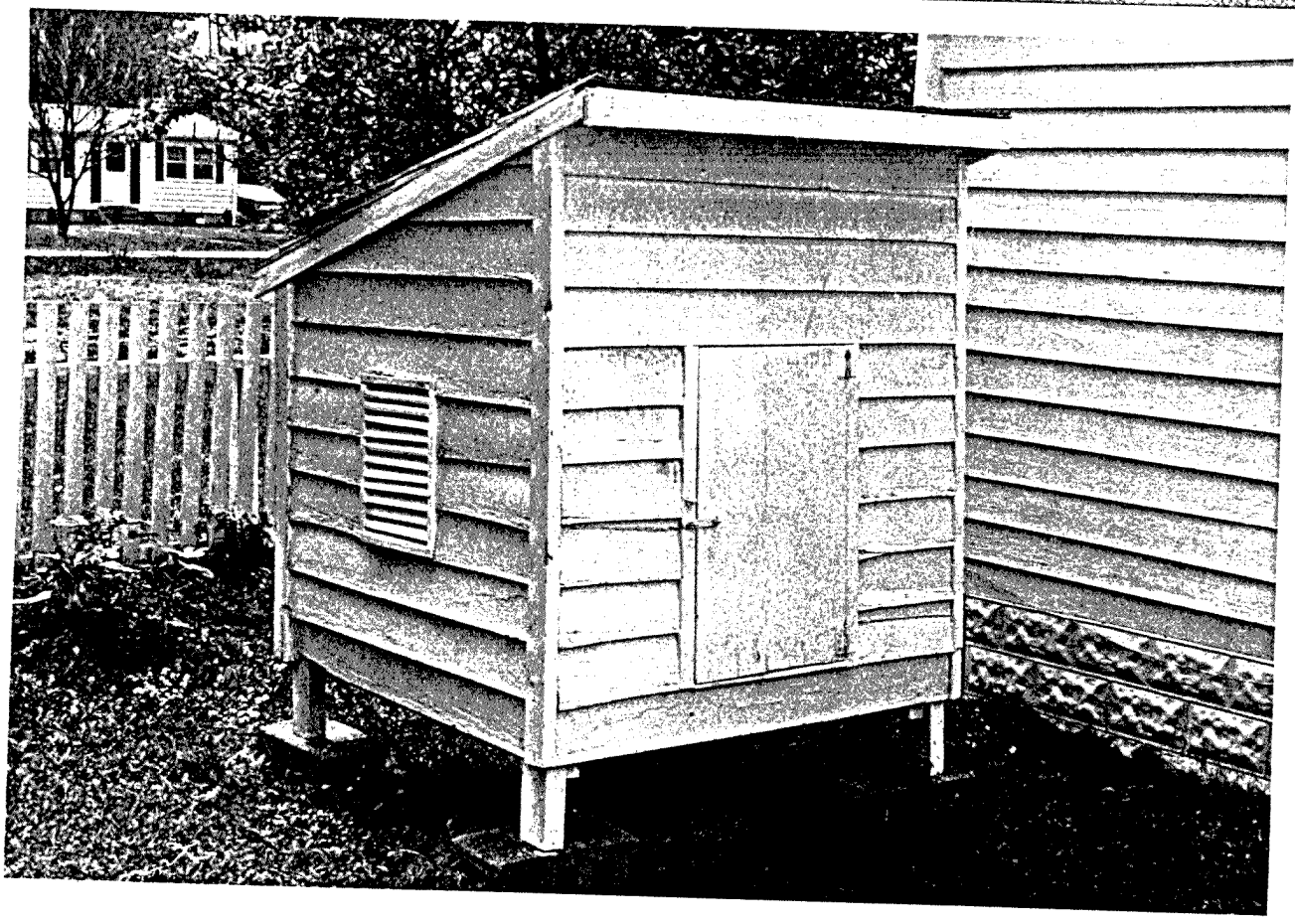
8/11

S-327
Captain Leonard S. Tawes [illegible]
Crisfield, Somerset [illegible] MD
Dining Room Mantel
10/85, Paul Touart, [illegible]
NEG./MD. Historical Trust

7/11

S-327





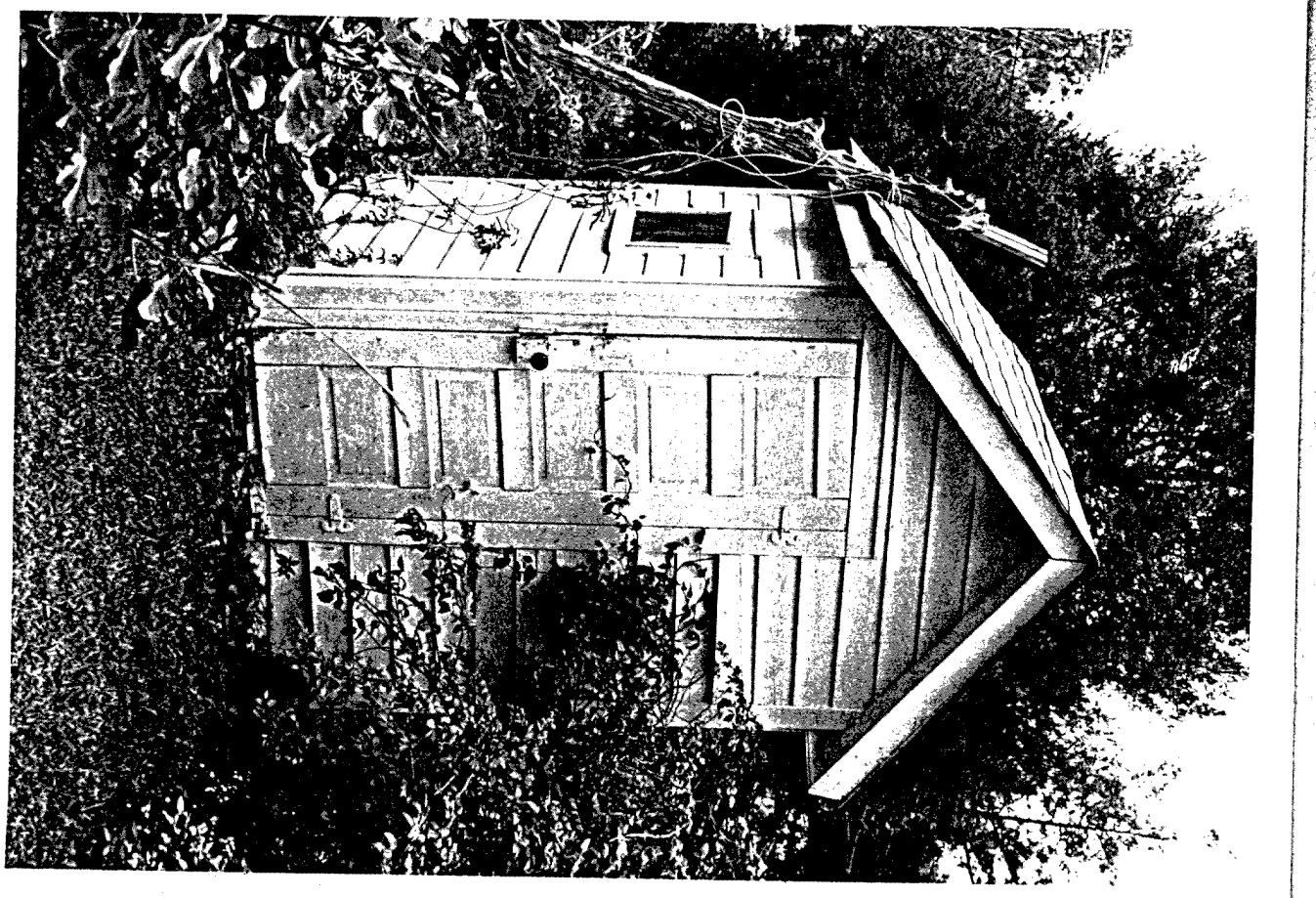
S-327
Captain Leonard S. Jones House
Crisfield, Somerset Co., MD
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Back Stair
Neg./MD. Hist. Trust

9/11

S-327
Captain Leonard S. Jones House
Crisfield, Somerset County, MD.
Stuted Dairy, Northeast Elev.
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./MD. Hist. Trust

10/11

S-327



5327
CAPTAIN LEONARD S. TAWES HOUSE
CHESTERTOWN, SOMERSET CO., MD

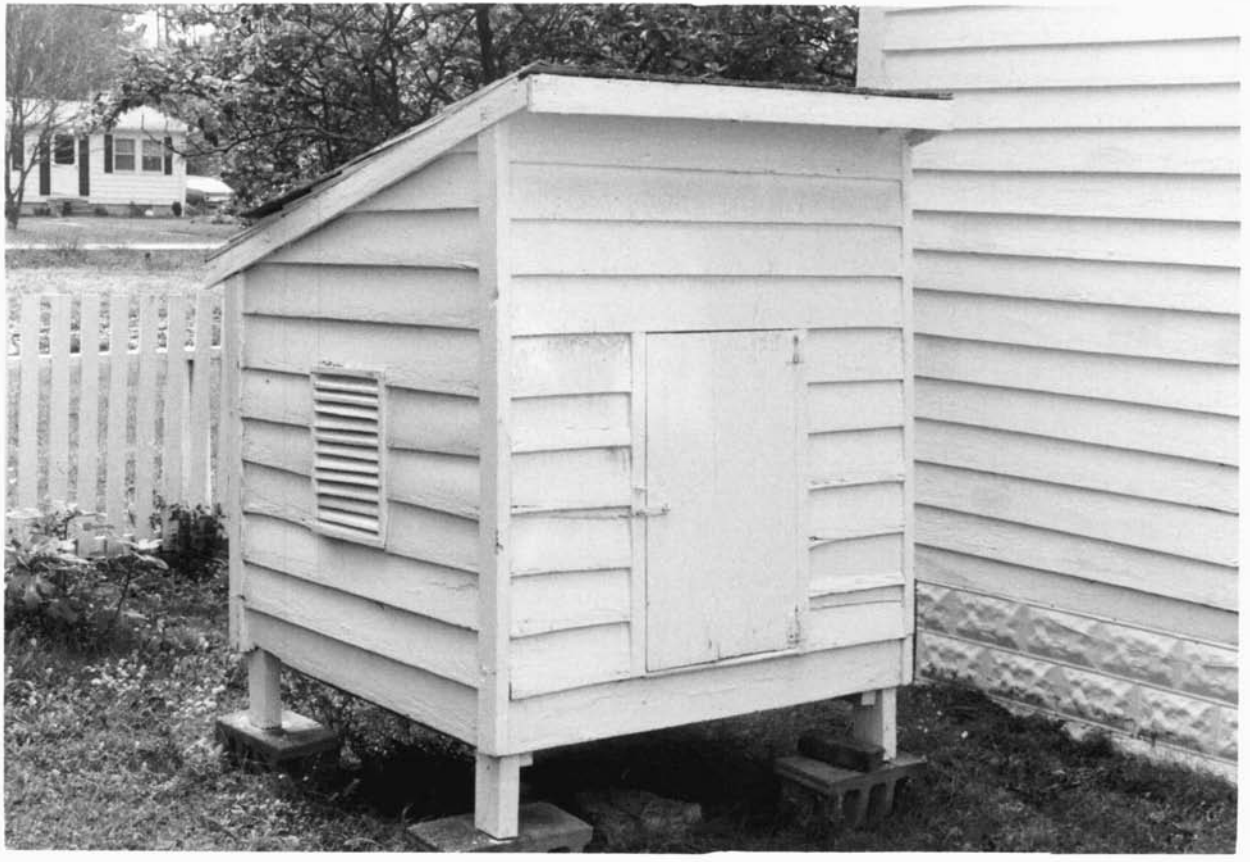
PRIVY
10/85, PAUL TOUMEY, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEC./MD. HIST. TRUST

11/11

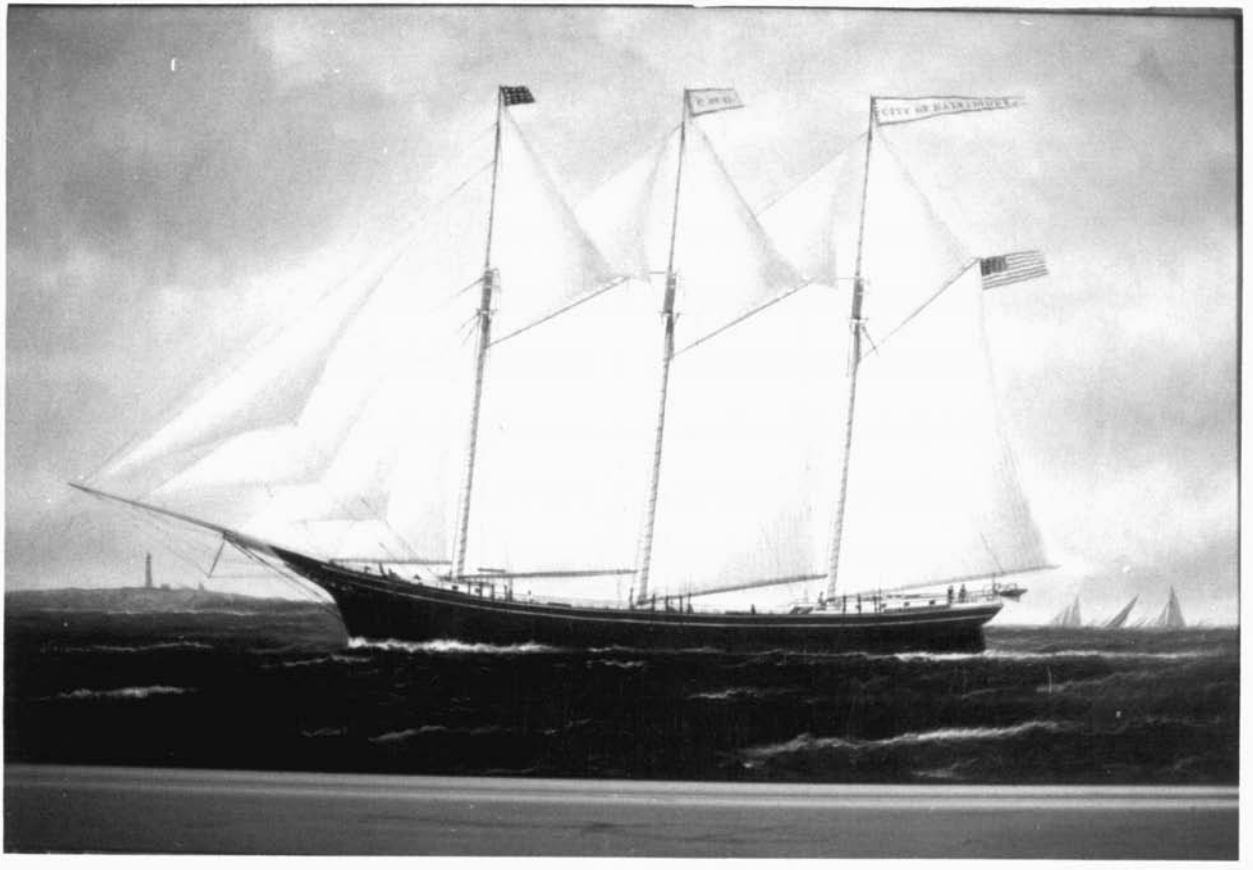
Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
East Elevation
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Southwest Elevation
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
South Elevation
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Stilted Dairy
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Painting- City of Baltimore - Schooner
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

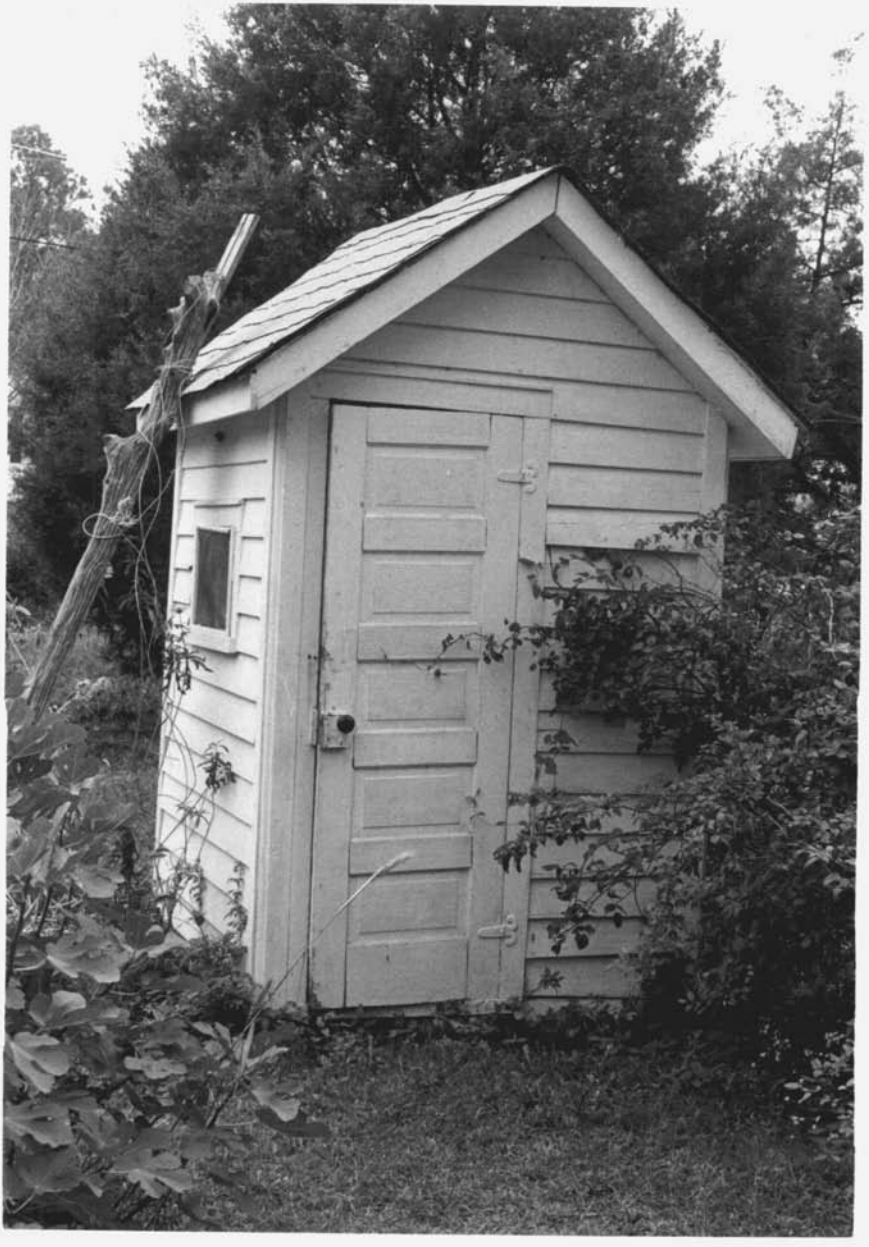
Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Parlor Mantel
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Dining Room Mantel
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

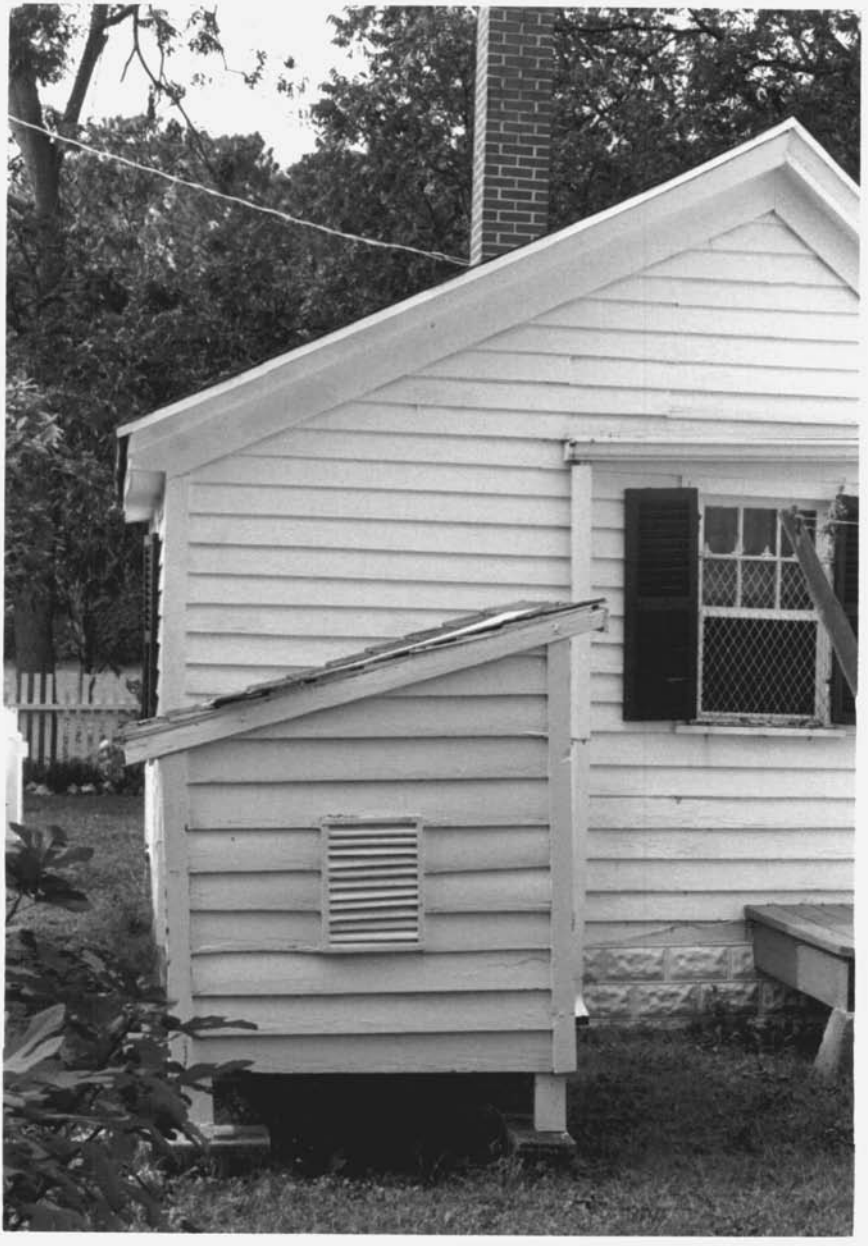
Captain L.S.Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Back Stair - 2nd Floor
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Captain L.S.Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
2nd floor Bedroom Mantel
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

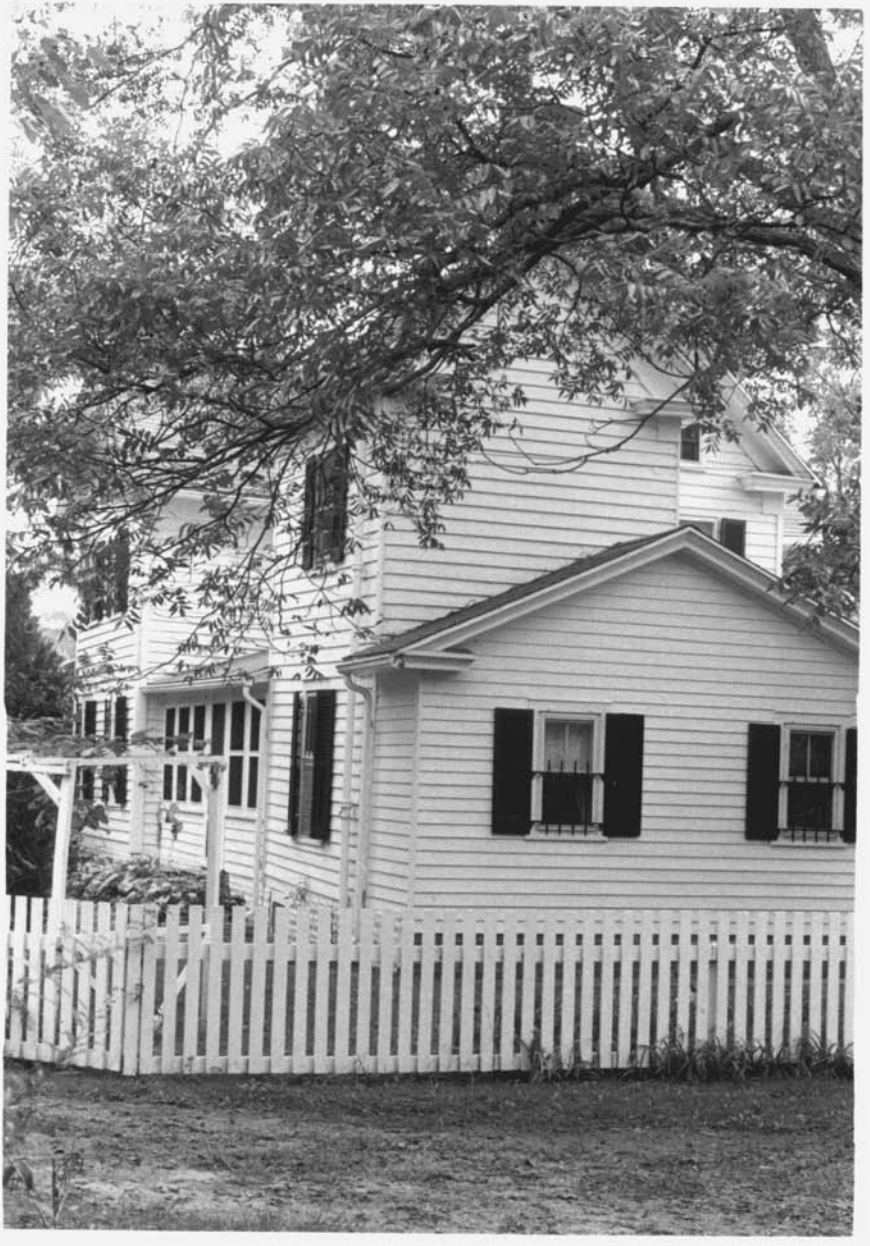
Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield,Somerset County
Stair
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Privy
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
Stilted Dairy
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



Captain L.S. Tawes House S-327
Crisfield, Somerset County
~~South~~West Elevation
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust