

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: St. Mary's
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Ocean Hall
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Southeast side of Bushwood Road at Bushwood (Wharf), 1 3/4 mi. SW E/ md 239X
CITY OR TOWN: Bushwood CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First
STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: St. Mary's CODE: 057

Bushwood Rd.

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One): Building
OWNERSHIP: Private
STATUS: Occupied
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): Private Residence

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: John Franklin Blakistone and John R. Blakistone
STREET AND NUMBER: c/o John R. Blakistone - 2640 North Richmond Street
CITY OR TOWN: Arlington STATE: Virginia CODE: 2207 45

Maryland
St. Mary's
COUNTY:
STATE:
FEDERAL NUMBER:
DATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: St. Mary's County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street
CITY OR TOWN: Leonardtown STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Tidewater, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust - St. Mary's City Architectural Survey of
DATE OF SURVEY: 1971
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Present; St. Mary's City Commission
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: St. Mary's City STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

For further description see National Register File.

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Ocean Hall is situated ~~on the southeast~~ side of Bushwood Road at Bushwood (Wharf), ~~1 3/4 miles southwest~~ from the intersection of Md. routes 239 and Bushwood Road.

Although the original house is believed to have been built circa 1670, successive alterations were made to the initial structure in the early eighteenth, late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The extent of these alterations have made a definitive interpretation of the building difficult at the present time.

Of the original house only the brick, Flemish bond exterior walls remain. It is almost impossible to identify precisely the locations and dimensions of the original window openings. The only opening that appears undisturbed is the centered doorway of the north facade elevation. A similar doorway exists in more or less the same position on the south, river, facade. However, this door has been repositioned slightly to the right of the original opening, an alteration that may have been made circa 1725, at the time of the extensive interior alterations. The windows of the north and south elevations, enlarged and apparently repositioned about 1725, are larger than average for window openings of this period; the present 12/12 sashes are a nineteenth century replacement of the originals. The extent of the alterations to the two principal facades, in addition to a thin stucco and several layers of paint, makes the use of such evidence to interpret change extremely difficult.

The two windows of the west end elevation, also of 12/12 sash are neither original nor from the circa 1725 alterations; the front and rear facades, as well as the west end, are covered by deep veranda, added about 1900. The elongated decorative drops of the west end barge boards date from this addition. The roof is of an "A" frame plan with the ridge terminating with single, flush gable, interior chimneys at each end. Both chimneys retain plaster necking bands, a decorative feature seen in Tidewater Maryland architecture throughout the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The three peaked roof dormers on both the front and rear slopes of the roof are all late nineteenth century additions; there is no evidence of any earlier dormer windows.

About 1910, a one story, two part frame wing was added to the east end of the house. The one story, one room addition on the southeast corner of the south facade is even more recent.

In plan, the first floor of Ocean Hall consists of a central hall flanked by a single room on each side. It is believed that when the interior was rebuilt (or extensively altered) about 1725, the floor plan configuration was a hall and parlor, a two room plan typical of this region throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. ~~The existing west room retains its original dimensions as well as most of its interior finishings. The present center hall was formed by erecting a second partition wall about ten feet east of the first with a stair along the original partition~~

(see continuation sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

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(Number all entries)

Ocean Hall

No. 7. Description Continued.

wall about ten feet east of the first with a stair along the original partition wall. Both of the latter alterations probably occurred about 1825 since all interior moldings and the general design of the stair are of that period. Unusual but not unique features retained in the east room are wine cabinets and linen drawers beneath the north windows. The stair is interesting because the second flight is positioned away from the east partition wall, between that wall and the first flight and is, in fact, free standing. In the attic are two large bedchambers as well as a small storage room off the short hall at the head of the stair. In the attic, the interior finishings, including plaster and lath, doors, mantles, sash and other woodwork, indicated a late 19th century renovation. These rooms had been finished at an earlier date as eave wall studs were found positioned behind the existing studs, the former bearing traces of lath or sheathing nails. It may be concluded from the repositioning of the wall studs at the south side that the rooms were slightly altered in width in order to provide them with storage areas within the eaves along the south walls.

Of all the rooms in the house only the first floor west room retains any of its original work and this, for the exception of the existing mantle, is complete. The walls are sheathed with fielded panels set between stiles bearing quarter round moldings to frame the panels. Above the moulded chair rail the panels are rectangular in shape and regularly spaced. Narrow fielded panels are set horizontally over the window openings as well as over and around the overmantle panel and the fireplace opening. * The upper edge of the baseboard is heavily molded and there is a deep, six part, ceiling cornice. The mantle, of the Federal period, is a later installation, probably replacing a bolection type of enframing used there originally. The mantle is of an excellent design, however, with a deeply carved bed molding beneath the shelf and reeded panels on the frieze and reeded pilasters. On the end blocks of the frieze above the pilasters are carved, oval sunbursts. The present fireplace opening, corresponding to the size of the mantle, is somewhat smaller than the original opening. That earlier aperture had a segmental arch, rounded interior side walls, and an inset smoke channel. Above the fireplace is an over-mantle painting probably executed by an indentured servant or itinerant artist. It depicts a waterscape, the subject of which may have been the old Wicomico Wharf nearby (now the Bushwood Wharf). The painting depicts several individuals, a dog and a farm cart in the foreground, as well as a river, a wharf, and what appears to be an English, cargo ship. Judging by the costumes of the figures and other details this painting was probably done between 1720 - 1740.

It is not yet known whether an earlier interior of Ocean Hall was completed at the time of the exterior walls were finished. The possibility exists that the house was never completed and stood as a vacant shell until re-

(see continuation sheet #2)

*except over the two west windows which were installed at a later date.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE Maryland SM-111	
COUNTY St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Ocean Hall

No. 7. Description continued.

newed efforts toward its completion as an inhabitable dwelling were made some years later. Another possibility is that the interior of the first house had to be replaced. It is known that Robert Syle, builder of what is believed to be this house, returned to England for an extended visit shortly after a 1670 mention of "his new house." Nevertheless, it is certain that the interior framing is not contemporary to the exterior walls. This is particularly evidenced in the obvious change in the roof pitch over what was originally intended when the outer walls were built. This change is easily discernable in the brick work of both gables of the house. It is also fairly certain that the roof framing is contemporary to the paneling of the first floor west room since the joining of the framing members and other structural details show a firm relationship between the two.

The framing system of the roof of Ocean Hall is more generally defined as a crucked roof, one that employs massive curved upright timbers to support a ridge pole which, in turn, supports the remaining roof framing members.

Although the roof framing system employed in constructing the roof of Ocean Hall derives from the medieval architecture of western and southwestern England, the roof was built in the early eighteenth century, by which time such difficult methods of construction had generally been superceded by simpler framing systems. It has been theorized that such systems were used by seventeenth-century builders in the mid-Atlantic colonies although no known examples from that century survive. It cannot be proven that the system as used at Ocean Hall represents a development of cruck framing within the colonies or whether it represents a unique import by an immigrant builder. In either case, the building would be significant; if a development of an existing and known medieval framing method, it shows that such methods persisted into the eighteenth century; if an import, it shows the diversity of ideas being introduced into the colonies.

Only two pairs of cruck blades, hewn from an oak tree, are used. They are positioned near the center of the house and are spaced approximately ten feet apart. The bases of the crucks are mortised and tenoned into the upper surface of tie beams that are supported at the ends by channels on the north and south walls just below the wall plates. The top of the tie beams are level with the top of the first floor ceiling joists but their bottom face extends several inches below the base line of the joists. (The tie beams are now enclosed within the existing partition walls of the first floor.) The base of the cruck blades are positioned less than one foot inside the interior face of the brick walls and begin their most pronounced curve toward the center line of the house about one and one half feet above their springing. After narrowing in width as they rise, they are lapped and secured with wood pins where they intersect at the roof ridge; a large ridge pole is supported in the resultant notch. The ends of the ridge poles are

(see continuation sheet #3)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #3

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(Number all entries)

Ocean Hall

No. 7. Description continued.

inserted into supportive niches provided for this purpose on the chimney stacks of the end walls. Halfway up the outside face of each cruck blade is a shaped cradle secured in position with wood pins; the cradle supports a purlin, the ends of which are supported by the brick end walls. The roof collars, normally rafter supporting members, are lapped and pinned into the underside of the purlin. It is not known how the rafter ends were joined to the wall plates since they were cut off above the mortise, lap, or butt marks at a later date. The wall plate along the south wall, at present the only accessible place at the eaves level, has also been disturbed and, in parts, replaced.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input checked="" 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/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	osophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Although the extent of the alterations to the original Ocean Hall have made the structural interpretation of the building difficult, they have not destroyed the basic architectural significance found in a possibly unique American example of cruck roof framing and the well-preserved features of the ground floor room. Continued study is planned to establish more firmly the initial appearance of the building, as well as to define the extent, type, and significance of all alterations.

As of this date studies of the land history of this property indicate that the original Ocean Hall (constituting the outer brick walls of the existing house) was built circa 1670 by or at the direction of Robert Slye, the politically active and wealthy owner of Bushwood Manor.*

The Archives of Maryland record a meeting on March 3, 1660 of the Privy Council at Bushwood (then Wicomico) for the purpose of establishing a mint. It is known that a mint was built on a site near here but its period of operation was brief and by 1708 the building had disappeared.

During the same month that the Council met another, more infamous meeting was held at Bushwood (Wicomico) during the course of which Josias Fendall, an early political activist anxious to overthrow the Calvert's control of the proprietary government, issued a proclamation declaring the independence of Maryland and his deviously acquired position as governor of the new republic. Both were short lived, however, for by the close of the year control of the Maryland colony was restored to the Calvert family with the accession of Charles II to the English throne.

* Initially a part of Dr. Thomas Garrard's, ca 1630 - ca 1650, 16,000 acre St. Clement's Manor

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Pogue, E. T., Old Maryland Landmarks, 1972, private, Bushwood, Maryland.

Klapthor, M. G. and Brown, P. D., History of Charles County Maryland, 1958, Tercenterary publication, La Plata, Maryland.

St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, architectural and historical data including photographs and drawings, 1971 - 1873. St. Mary's City, Maryland.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA **ROCK POINT QUA**

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
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38°	17'	01"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		76°	48'	10"
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. Richard Rivoire, Field Surveyor mh
Christopher Owens, Historian

ORGANIZATION: and Planning Commission DATE: May 29, 1973
Maryland Historical Trust - Maryland National Capitol Park/

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road - 5107 Muncaster Mill Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 21
Rockville

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Orlando Ridout IV</u> Orlando Ridout, IV</p> <p>Title <u>State Preservation Officer</u> for Maryland</p> <p>Date <u>May 29, 1973</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Easement

SM-111 Bushwood (now "Ocean Hall")

Constructed Fall-
Winter, 1703?

Bushwood Lodge is a well built, generously scaled version of the Chesapeake hall, parlor, and central passage dwelling. This brick building is five bays long (54' 6" by 22' 4") and one and a third stories high; the roomy attic has two large chambers and a small chamber over one end of the passage. The house's glory is its roof. As the dwelling is a story and a fraction high, the carpenters could not bind the rafter feet together with plates resting on the ceiling joists (the roof plates are 1' 7" above the attic floor). To keep the roof from spreading the tops of the walls, the housewright used an upper cruck roof frame--arched principal rafters that curve down parallel to the walls to tenon into the heavy passage partition tie beams. A ridge piece and purlins link the cruck trusses and gable brick walls to support the common rafters.

Gerard Slye, Jr., constructed Bushwood Lodge following his father's death early in 1703. The house stands near the site of the dwelling of his father and grandfather (both wealthy Potomac merchants). The present structure incorporates a few pit-sawn rafter fragments from a 17th-century structure demolished at that time.

In 1979, opportunities for collecting dendrochronology samples were limited to the roof frame: the walls are brick, the floor frame had been replaced in the 19th century, and the ceiling and partitions were sealed with plaster, paneling, and flooring. From the wood samples collected in 1979, only a short (forty year) key-year pattern could be abstracted. Additional samples are being collected at this time. When they are analyzed, a different tree-ring derived construction date may result.

References:

Ocean Hall, St. Mary's County, Maryland, Historic American Building Survey

Cary Carson, "Structural History of Ocean Hall," 1981.
Architectural File SM-111, St. Mary's City Commission

H.J. Heikkenen, Personal communication

THE KEY-YEAR DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL
PATTERN FOR THE OAKS OF
MARYLAND'S WESTERN SHORE 1570-1980

American Institute of
Dendrochronology

APPENDIX

Building Descriptions

Garry Wheeler Stone

Historic St. Mary's City

1987

Easement.

SM-111 Bushwood (now "Ocean Hall")

constructed _____

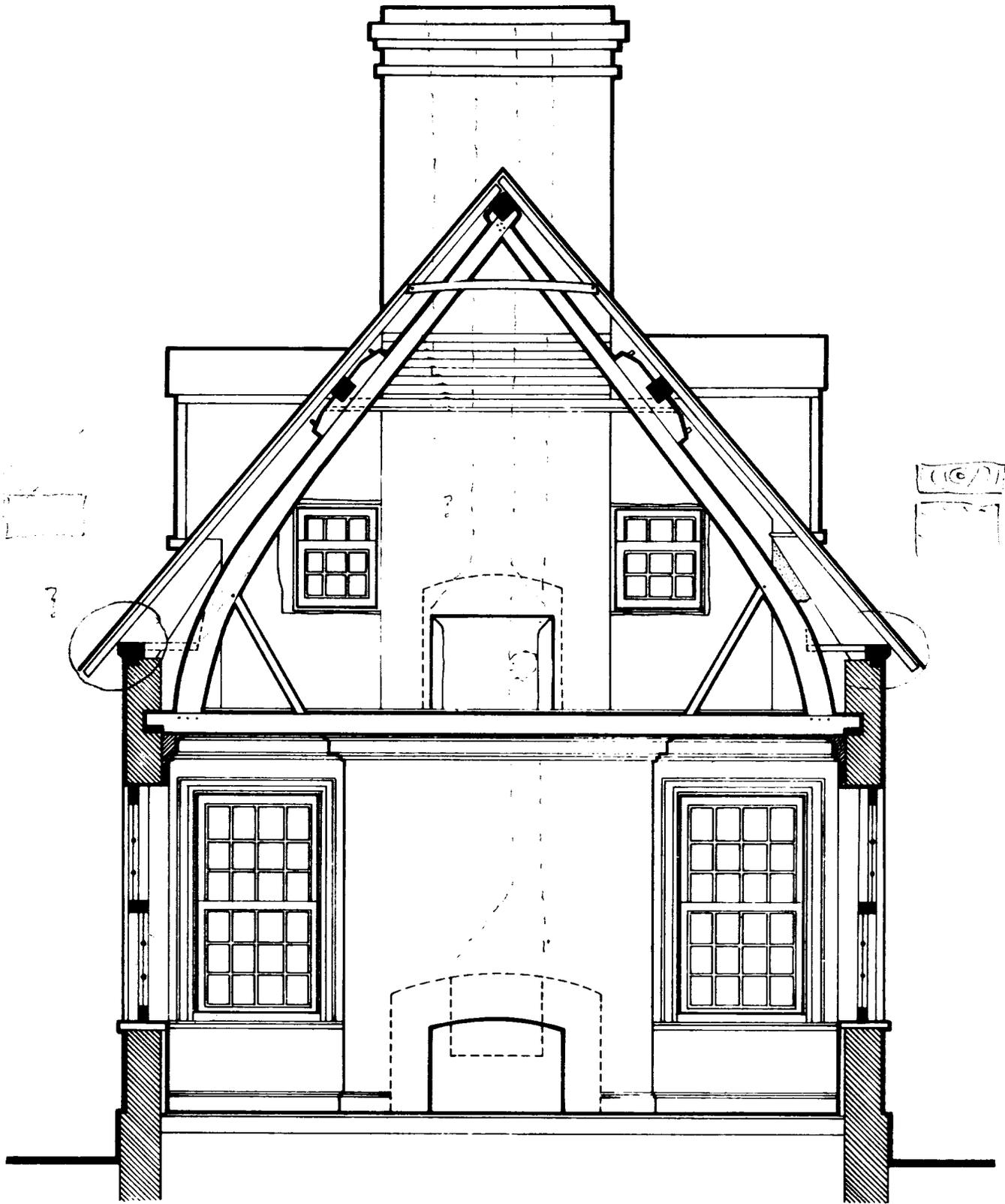
Bushwood is a well built, generously scaled version of the Chesapeake hall, parlor, and central passage dwelling. The building is constructed of brick, five bays long (54'6" by 22'4"), and one and a third stories high. The roomy attic has two large chambers and a small chamber over one end of the passage. The glory of the house is its roof. As the dwelling is a story and a fraction high the carpenters could not bind the rafter feet together with plates resting on the ceiling joists (the roof plates are 17" above the attic floor). To keep the roof from spreading the tops of the walls, the housewright used an upper cruck roof frame--arched principal rafters that curve down parallel to the walls to tenon into the heavy passage partition tie-beams. A ridge piece and purlins link the cruck trusses and gable brick walls to support the common rafters.

Bushwood's builder was _____ (either the greatest 17th-century Maryland merchant or one of his descendents. I will complete paragraph after you furnish date.)

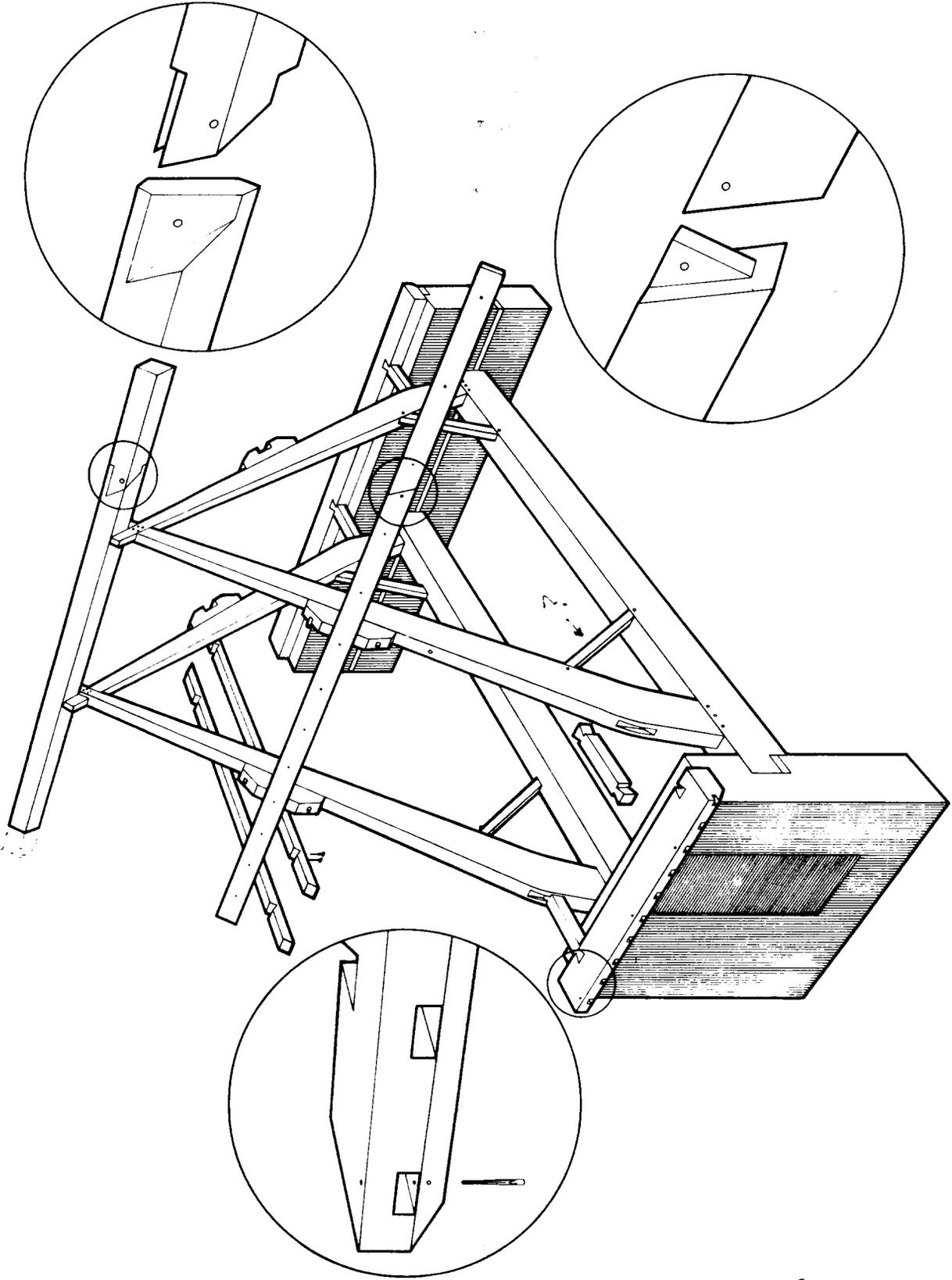
In 1979, opportunities for collecting dendrochronology samples were limited to the roof frame: the walls are brick, the floor frame had been replaced in the 19th century and the ceiling and partitions were sealed with plaster, paneling, and flooring. Fortunately (except for the plates), virtually all of the roof frame is original oak with numerous waney edges.

(Description of samples, catalogue, etc.)

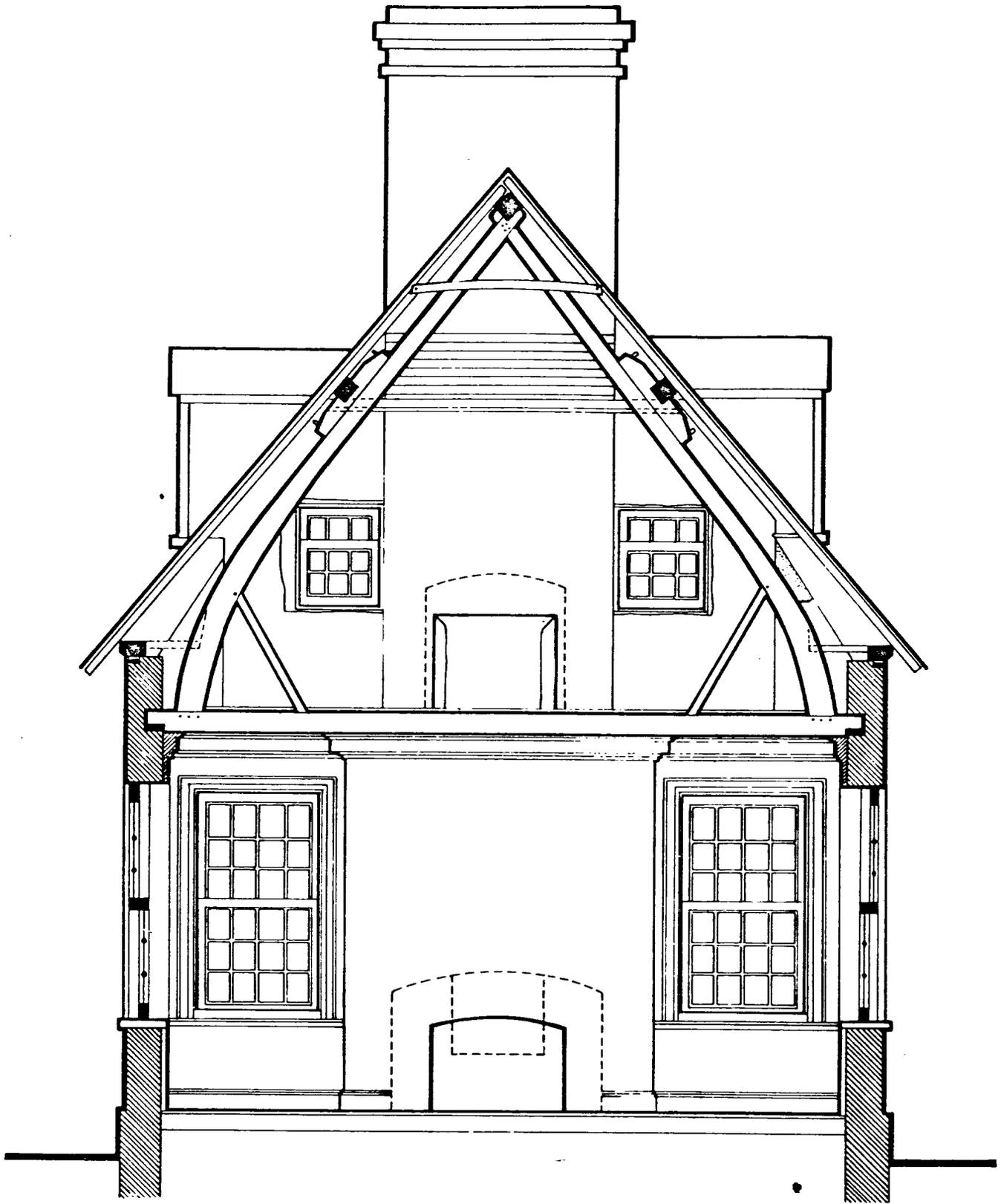
References: Ocean Hall, St. Mary's County, Maryland, Historic American Building Survey
Cary Carson et al., SM-111, Architectural Files, St. Mary's City Commission

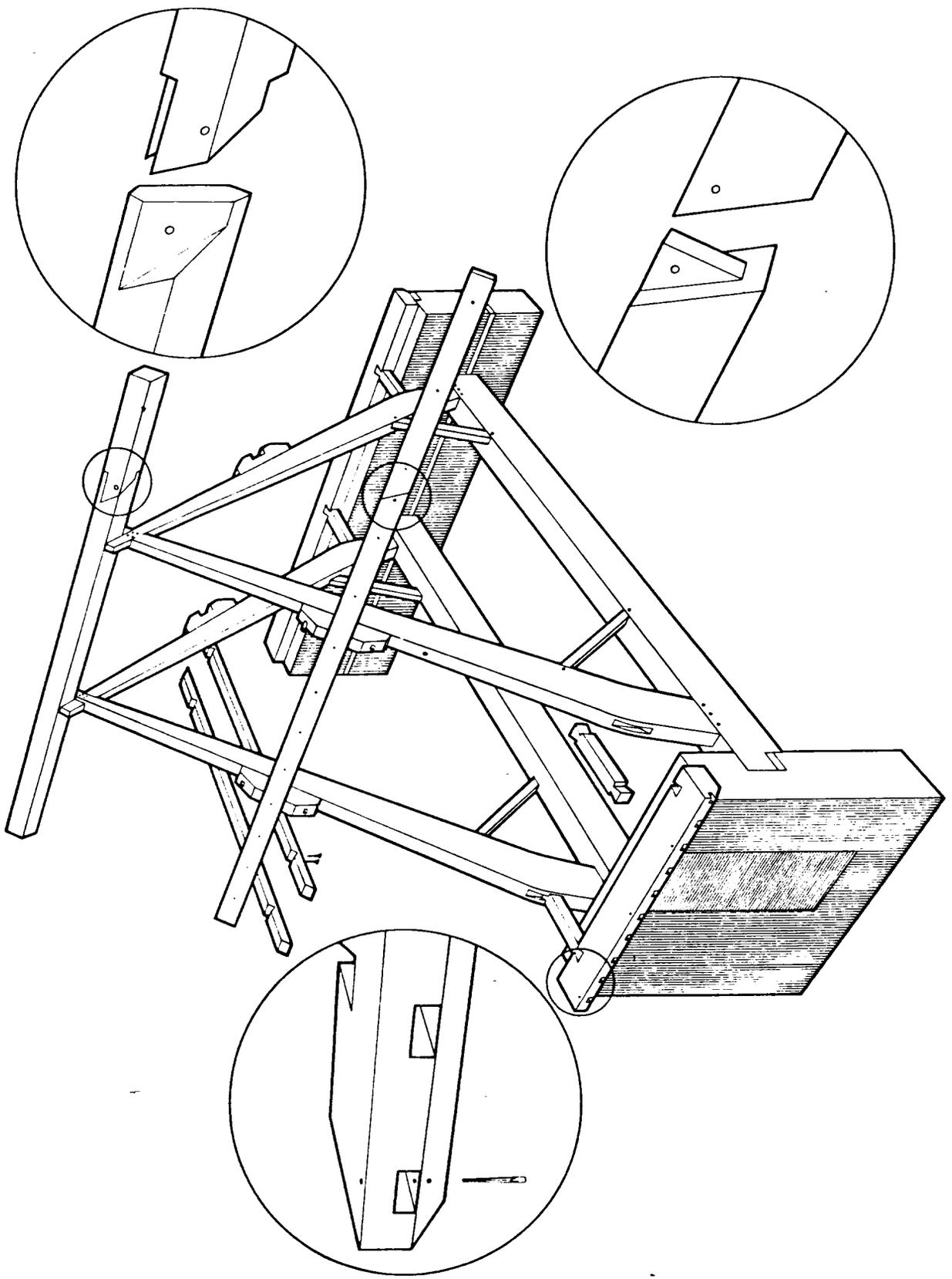


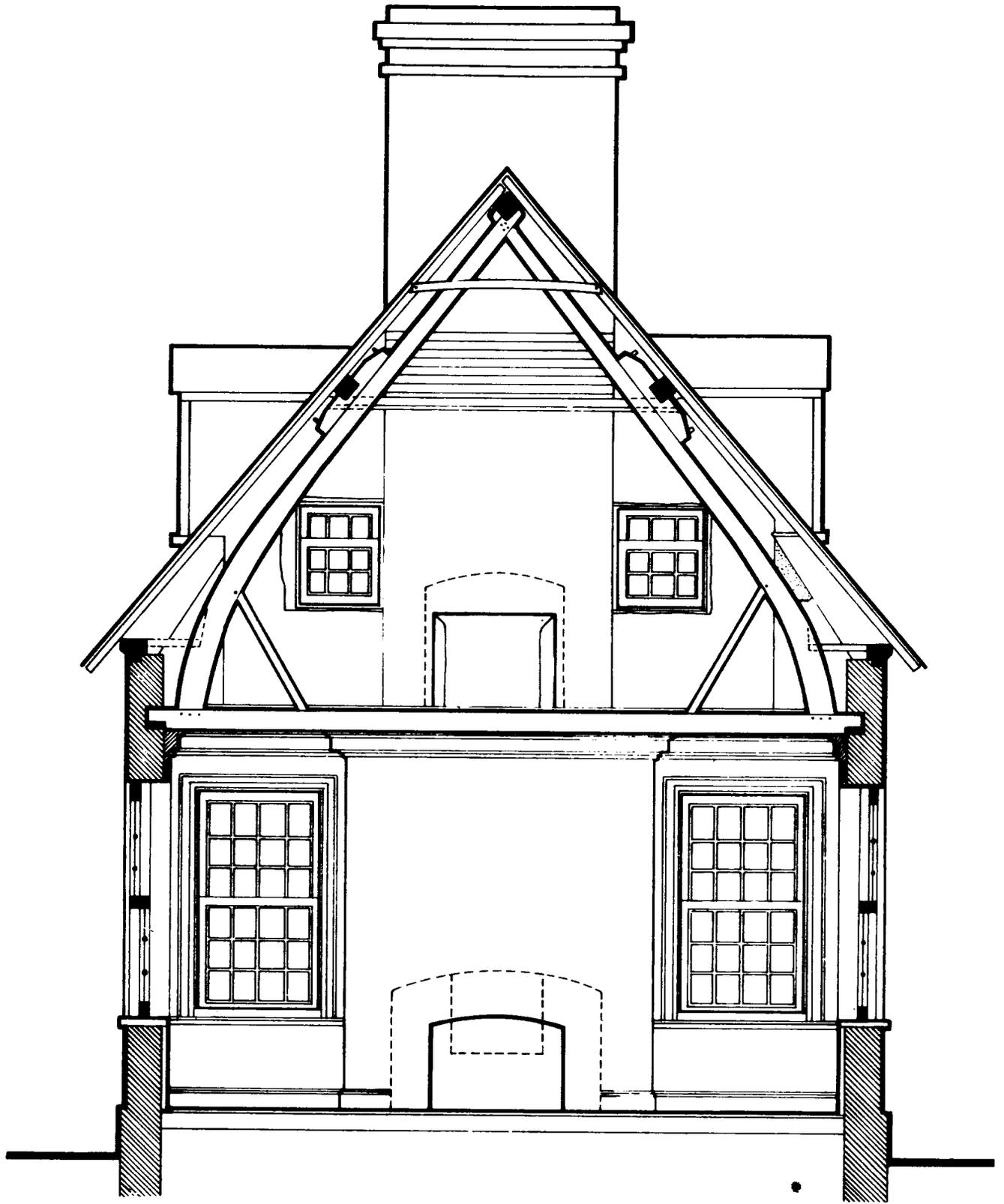
SM-III

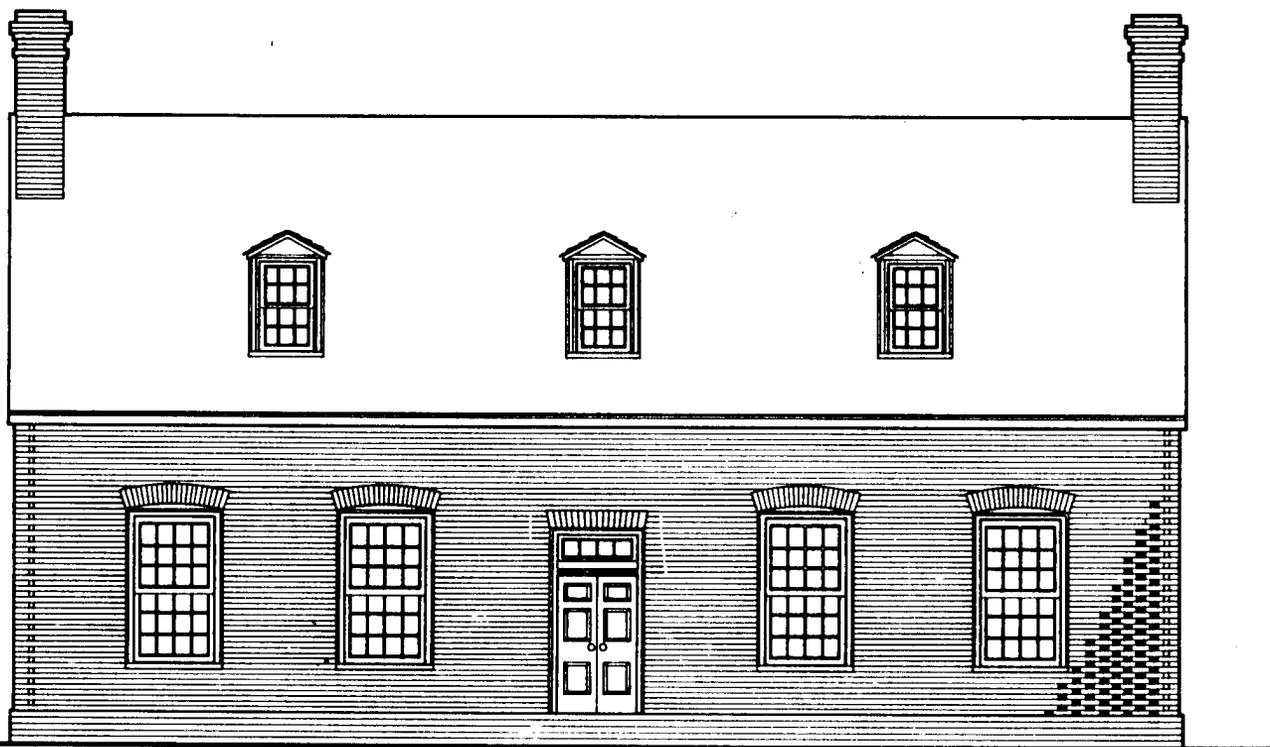


open









South gable Flemish bond

EAST ELEVATION



NOTES -

- Doorway heightened for transom Period III.
- Period III windows in original openings.

DRAWN BY CARY CARSON / CHINH HOANG 1976

ST. MARY'S CITY COMMISSION
 MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUSHWOOD

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

OCEAN HALL
 ST. MARY'S COUNTY

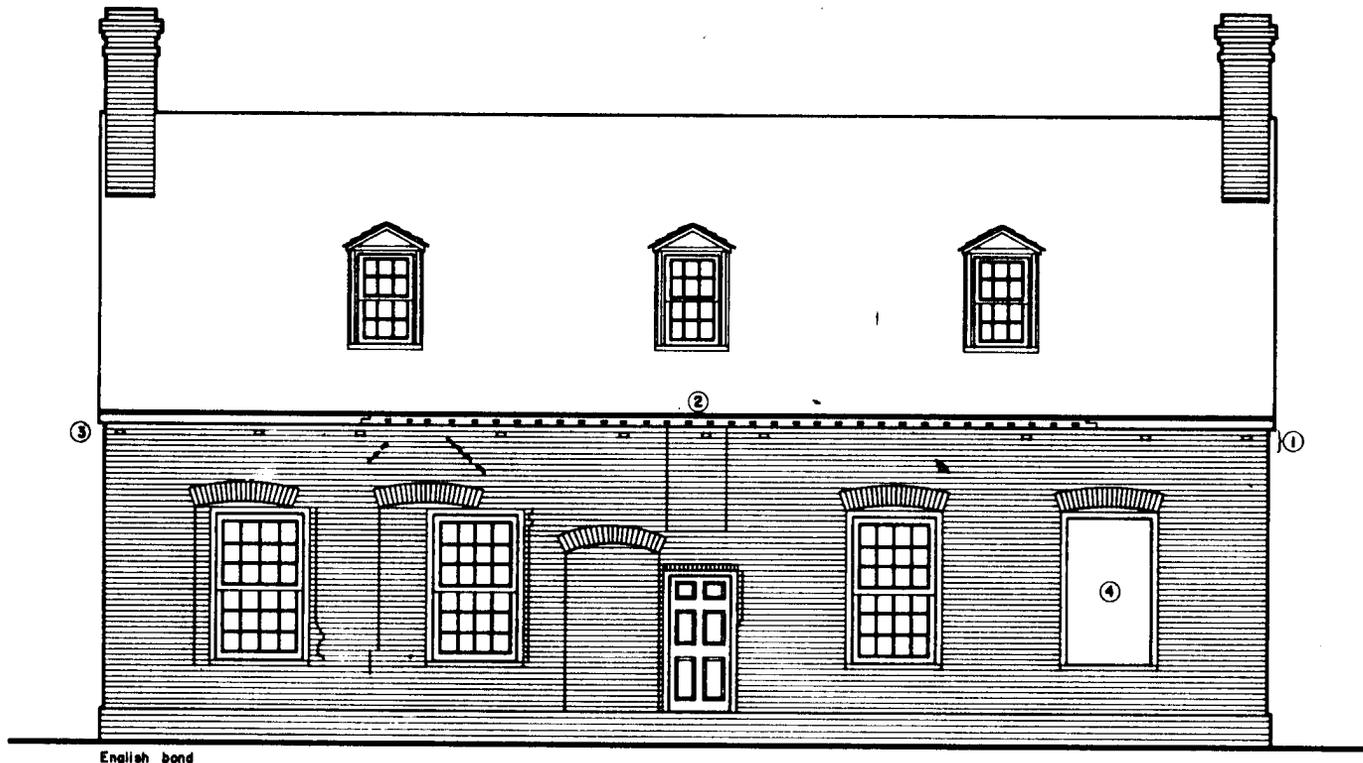
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 1 of 9 SHEETS

LOCATION OF DRAWING
 (SCALE NUMBER)

SM-111

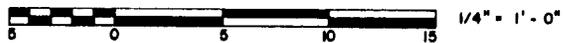


English bond

WEST ELEVATION

NOTES

- Only center section of west plate is original. 2-1/2 x 3/4 x 2" (deep) mortises spaced 12" apart (and pegged every fourth mortise). Probably used to anchor cornice to plate.
- 1 - Mortar joints between four uppermost courses are unweathered. Protected by cove cornice?
- Mortar fragments above second and third windows suggest roofs or pediments (subsequent to cornice).
- 2 - Blocked window on original stair landing.
- 3 - Seats for later porch roof cut out of brickwork.
- Nineteenth-century dormers probably replace earlier dormers.
- 4 - Window enlarged into doorway.



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 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUSHWOOD

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

OCEAN HALL
 ST. MARY'S COUNTY

MARYLAND

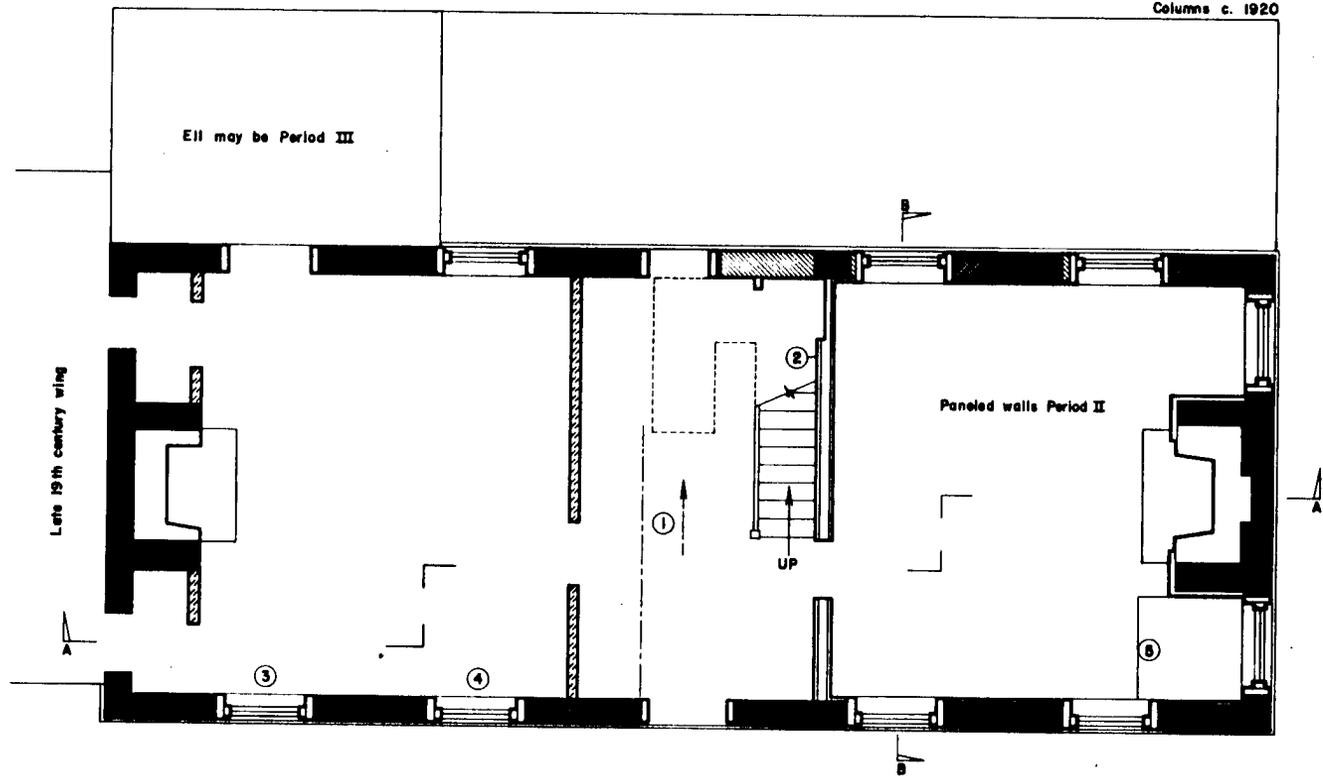
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 2 OF 9 SHEETS

DATE OF RECORD

SM-111

Late 19th - century porch
Columns c. 1920



GROUND PLAN

NOTES:

- 1 - Location of earlier (probably original) partition and staircase.
- 2 - Eighteenth-century stair paneling stored under later stairs facing north.
- 3 - Drawer under window ledge.
- 4 - Bottle storage under hinged window ledge.
- 5 - Seam in floor boards.



BRICKWORK

- PERIOD I : "new" 1671 or c. 1700
- PERIOD II : c. 1725 - 1750
- PERIOD III : c. 1825 - 1840

FRAME WALLS

- PERIOD I : "new" 1671 or c. 1700
- PERIOD II : c. 1725 - 1750
- PERIOD III : c. 1825 - 1840

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

OCEAN HALL
ST. MARY'S COUNTY

SURVEY NO.

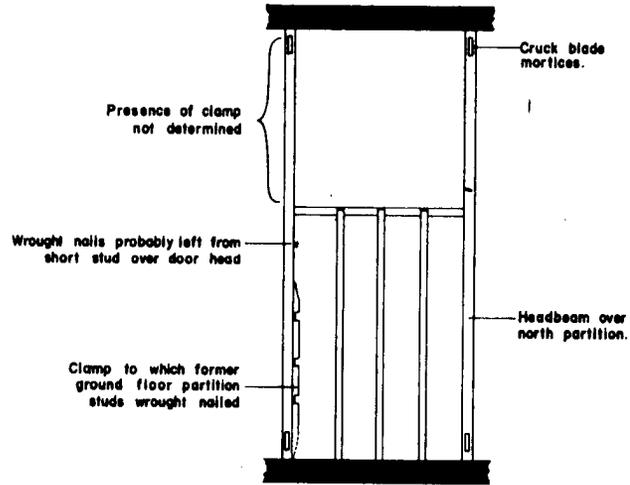
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 9 SHEETS

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

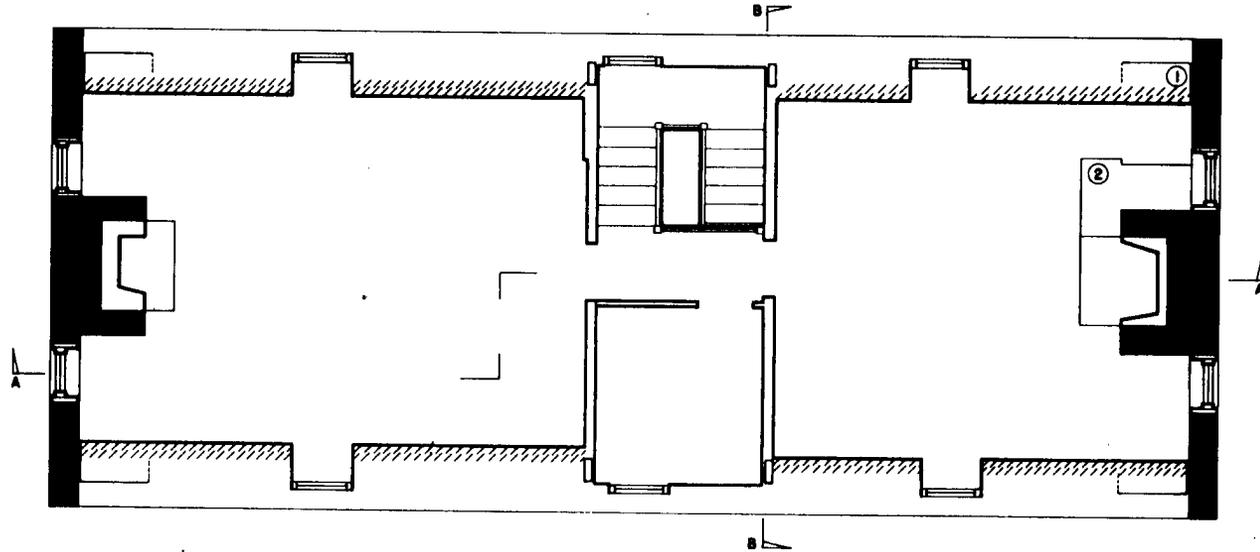
BUSHWOOD

MARYLAND

SM-111



ORIGINAL FRAMING OF STAIRWELL

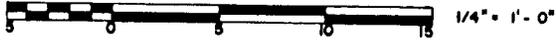


ATTIC PLAN

- NOTES**
- 1 - Plastered brickwork indicates closets in all four corners.
 - 2 - Seam in floor boards.



- BRICKWORK**
- PERIOD I : "new" 1671 or c.1700
 - PERIOD III : c. 1825 - 1840
- FRAME WALLS**
- PERIOD I
 - PERIOD III



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 MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUSHWOOD

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
OCEAN HALL
 ST. MARY'S COUNTY

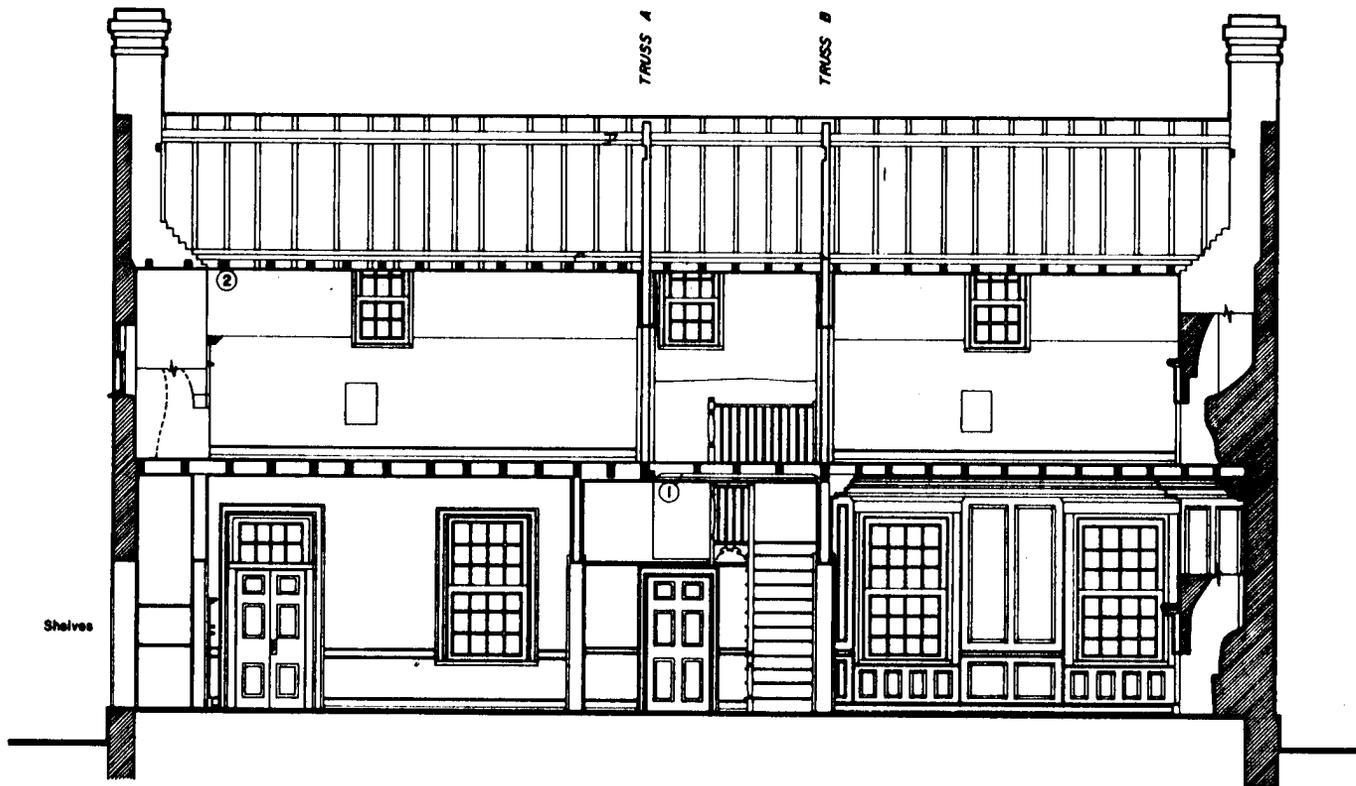
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 4 OF 9 SHEETS

DATE OF RECORD
 SCALE NUMBER

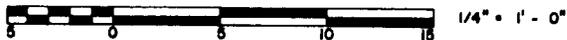
SM-111



SECTION AT A-A

NOTES

- 1-Beam framing stairwell chamfered along lower east edge. Chamfer whitewashed.
 - 2-Ceiling in south chamber 19th century replacement.
- Panels under all windows in north room Period III.



DRAWN BY GARY CARSON/CHINH HOANG 1976
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 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUSHWOOD

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
OCEAN HALL
 ST. MARY'S COUNTY

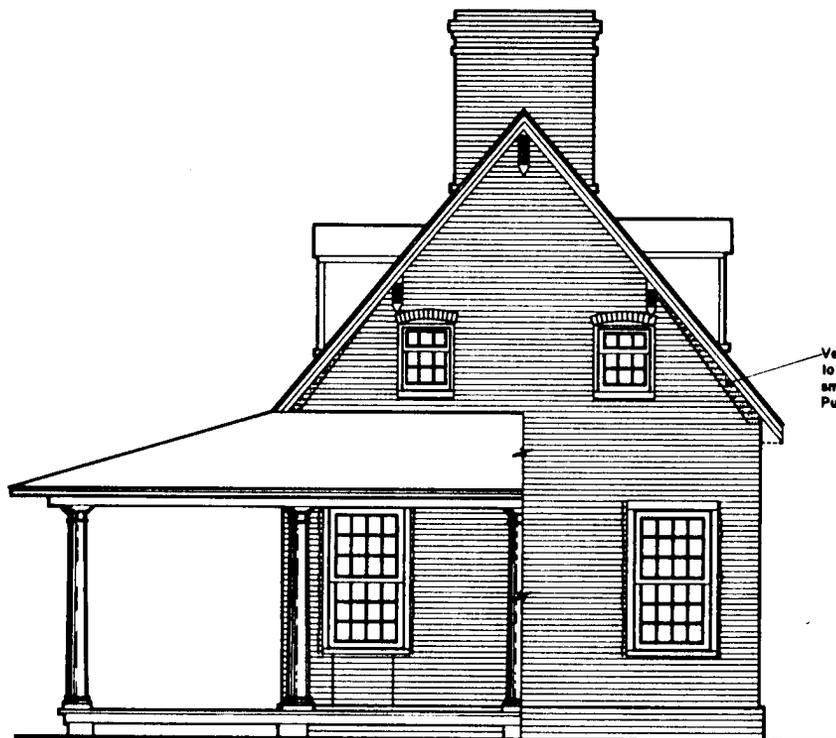
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 6 OF 9 SHEETS

APPROVED BY CONSULTING
 ARCHITECT

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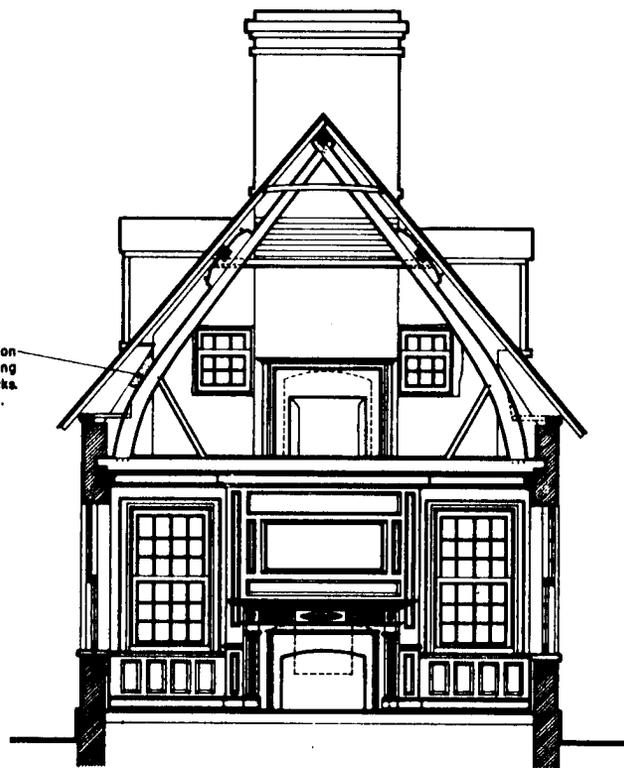
East and north
porches after c. 1920

Straight joints
indicate original doorway

English bond

NORTH ELEVATION

Very early alteration
to roof pitch using
small yellow bricks.
Purpose unknown.



SECTION AT B - B



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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUSHWOOD

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

OCEAN HALL
ST. MARY'S COUNTY

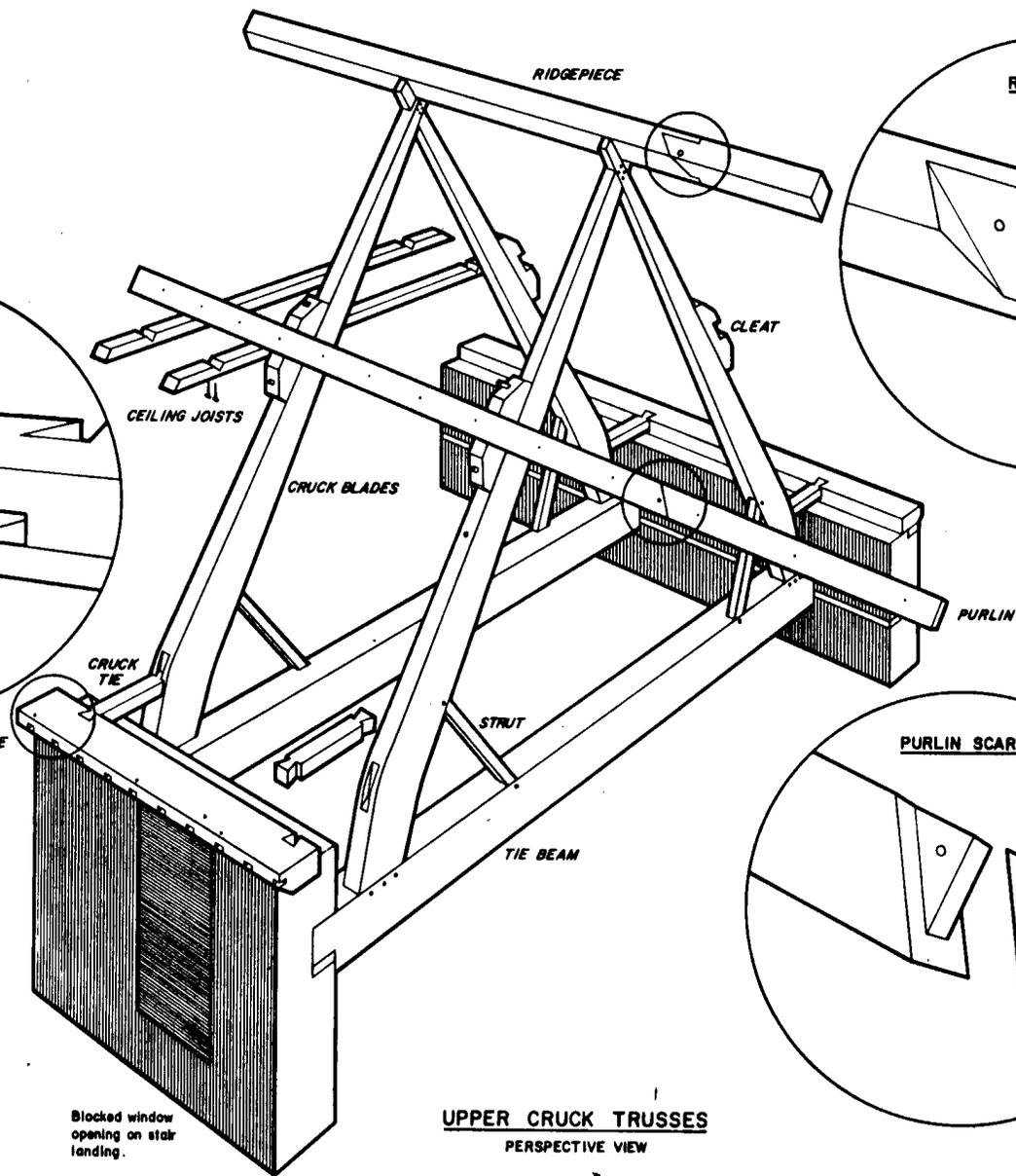
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.

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SHEET 5 OF 9 SHEETS

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
PACIFIC CENTER

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Blocked window opening on stair landing.

UPPER CRUCK TRUSSES
PERSPECTIVE VIEW

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

OCEAN HALL
ST. MARY'S COUNTY

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 9 SHEETS

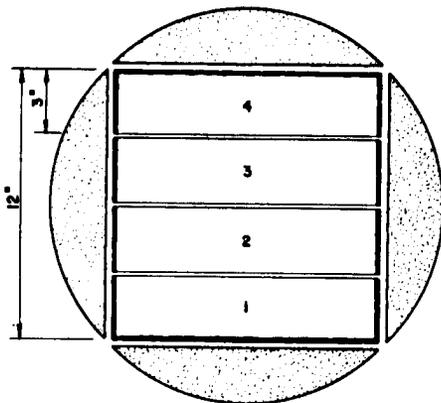
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PHOTO DUPLICATION

BUSHWOOD

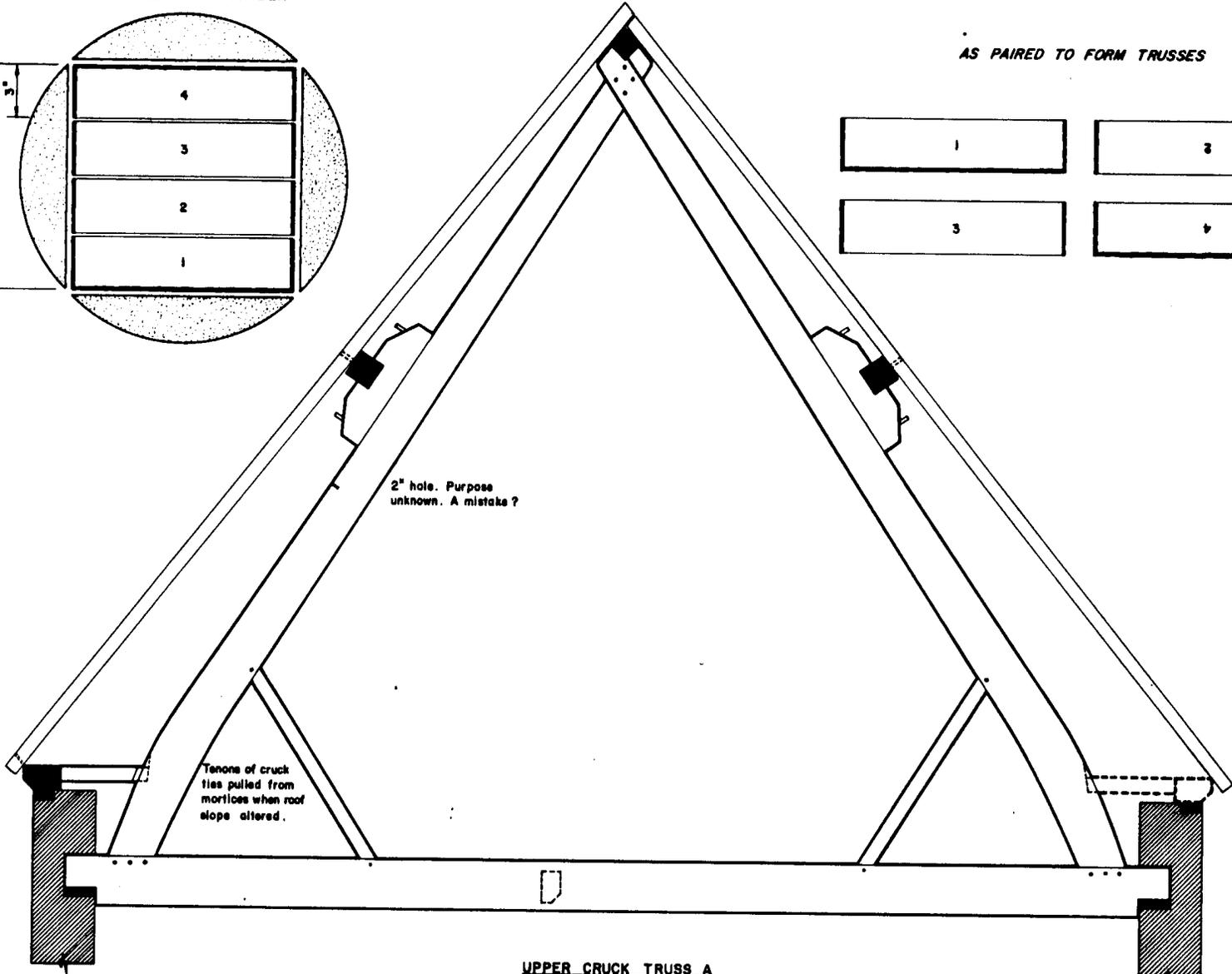
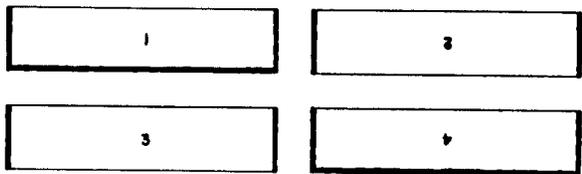
MARYLAND

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FOUR BLADES SAWED OUT
OF SINGLE HEWN TIMBER



AS PAIRED TO FORM TRUSSES



2" hole. Purpose unknown. A mistake?

Tenons of cruck ties pulled from mortises when roof slope altered.

UPPER CRUCK TRUSS A
LOOKING NORTH



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUSHWOOD
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
OCEAN HALL
ST. MARY'S COUNTY
MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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SHEET 9 OF 9 SHEETS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	SURVEY NO. MARYLAND	ST. MARY'S COUNTY OCEAN HALL NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE	BUSHWOOD	DRAWN BY CARY CARSON/CHINH HOANG 1976 ST. MARY'S CITY COMMISSION MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MOLDING PROFILES

18TH CENTURY

MANTELPiece
 NORTH ROOM
 SECOND QUARTER 19TH CENTURY



SM-111 OCEAN HALL



SM-111 OCEAN HALL



SM-111

Ocean Hall

29%



P. 138

MHT

Open Hall

1-15



SM-111 OCEAN HALL



SM-111 OCEAN HALL