

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

D-3

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Glasgow; Ayreshire

AND/OR COMMON
Glasgow (preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
1500 Hambrooks Bouleyard

CITY, TOWN
Cambridge

STATE
Maryland

VICINITY OF
CODE
24

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First
COUNTY
Dorchester
CODE
019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Barnes

STREET & NUMBER
1500 Hambrooks Bouleyard

CITY, TOWN
Cambridge

VICINITY OF
STATE
Maryland 21613

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
Dorchester County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Cambridge

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

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CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Glasgow, located at 1500 Hambrooks Boulevard in Cambridge, looks north over the Choptank River. It is a Federal style, two and one half story brick house built in the early nineteenth century with a one and one half story frame wing dating from the early twentieth century. The original house is three bays wide by two deep with the principal entrances in the gable ends. The entrance in the southwest facade is in the westernmost bay. The six panel door is framed by fluted pilasters supporting a triangular pediment with dentil molding. Within the pediment is a delicate fanlight. To the right of the door are two nine over nine sash windows. Above each window and door is a nine over six sash window. All the windows on the first and second stories have louvered shutters and a triple key flat arch. The openings are equally spaced across the facade. Centered in the gable is a Palladian style window above which is a five part key. A striking wood cornice with triangular shaped modillions above a Greek fret surrounds the entire house.

The northeast facade is quite similar. It also has the entrance in the westernmost bay, and, except for the fanlight which on this side is replaced by a carved wood fan, the treatment of the door is identical to that on the opposite side. Directly above the door and between the first and second stories is a nine over nine sash window with an identical one near the southeast corner. The wide brick space between them results from the placement of the inside end fireplace. Above each of these windows is one with nine over six sash. Also centered in this gable is a Palladian style window. There are two chimneys on this end, one between the left and center bays and one for balance, between the center and right bays.

The southeast facade is two bays wide with two windows equally spaced in the second story above French windows with four light transoms on the first story. Extending across the first story is a flat roofed screened porch supported by ten Doric columns. Along the edge of the porch roof is a wood balustrade. Above each window is a pedimented dormer with an arched window. Between these, at the roof ridge, is a chimney.

On the northwest side is the new frame wing which is one and one half stories and five bays wide.

Across the northwest side of the original house is the hall divided into two parts by a wide elliptical arch resting on reeded pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals. The soffit of the arch is paneled as is the wainscot. The heavy wood cornice is molded and has a Greek fret band. At the northeast end of the hall is a scrolled, two run stairway which cuts across the fan above the northeast door. The paneled wainscot parallels the ramped banister. There are three square balusters per tread and the step ends are scrolled.

see continuation sheet #1

SIGNIFICANCE

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PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The land on which Glasgow is situated was surveyed in 1822 as "Ayre Shine" by the children and heirs of William Murray Robertson. Three tracts were included in this, 195 acres of "Lockerman's Regulation," 160 acres of "Clifton," and 74 acres of "Ennalls Out Range or Indian Title." According to the surveyor's drawing included in the unpatented certificate, it is apparent that Glasgow stands on the first of these, "Lockerman's Regulation."¹

In 1792, Robertson purchased this tract from the estate of Archibald Patison for £ 1060. No acreage is given in this deed, but in the 1783 tax assessment for the Middle District of Dorchester County, Patison is assessed for 360 1/2 acres of "Lockerman's Regulation." On this property was "1 old framed dwelling house, 1 old barn, 1 old corn house, [and] 1 logd Hous^s." Patison acquired the property in 1780 for £1200 from Richard Glover, who lived on the next plantation. The house was apparently not built by Patison as he sold the property for approximately what he had paid for it. It thus seems that Glasgow was built after Robertson acquired the property in 1792, and before his death circa 1822.²

The house is a large brick one, having a basic Federal character which retains some characteristics of the earlier Georgian period. Several unusual features include the location of the main entrance in the gable end and a cornice with triangular rather than square modillions. The woodwork, particularly the mantels, are good examples of such work of the Federal period.

William Murray Robertson was the grandson of Dr. William Murray, who, fleeing Scotland after the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 was suppressed, came to Maryland via France. Dr. Murray died in 1759, leaving five children, one of whom was Amelia, wife of Thomas Robertson and mother of William Murray Robertson.³ Another was Henry Murray, father of the diplomat, William Vans Murray.

¹ Unpatented Certificate #183, Hall of Records.

² Dorchester County Deed HD 3/523; Tax Assessment of 1783, Middle District, Dorchester County, Lands, p. 19; Dorchester County Deed Old 28/287; Hall of Records.

³ Dorchester County Deed NH 5/140, Hall of Records.

see continuation sheet #1

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#8, Significance, continued

William Vans Murray studied law in England, practicing law and serving in the Maryland House of Delegates and the U. S. Congress upon his return to the United States. In 1800 he was appointed foreign minister to the Netherlands by President Adams. During this service, he was one of the three ministers plenipotentiary who obtained an agreement with France which led to the Treaty of Morfontaine, thus freeing the United States from a defensive alliance with France. He returned to Dorchester County from The Hague in 1801 and died while visitng Philadelphia in 1803.

It has been said that Glasgow was the home of William Vans Murray, but from the land records and the circumstances of his life, it seems unlikely that this was so. When he returned from Europe, Murray may have lived with his first cousin, William Murray Robertson, thus causing the impression that Glasgow had been his property.

At Robertson's death, his property passed to his children and to a William Vans Murray, the latter evidently a relative but not the diplomat. These heirs had the land resurveyed as "Ayre Shine" as explained above. In 1842, George J. Robertson sold 356 acres of this to Robert F. Tubman. Tubman split the estate in two, one half to be called Glasgow, for his son Robert C. Tubman, and the other half Glenburn, for his son Benjamin Gaither Tubman. The former remained in the Tubman family until 1948.⁴

⁴Dorchester County Deed ER 19/17, Hall of Records.

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Glasgow
Dorchester County
Maryland

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Marshall, Nellie M. Tombstone Records of Dorchester County, Maryland, 1678-1964. Dorchester County Historical Society, 1965.

Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume, 1607-1896. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who, Inc., 1963.

Grubin

Howell Point

Dickinson

Bay

Foods

Creek

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Light

TALBOT CO
DORCHESTER CO

Cambridge Quadrangle
USGS 4.5 minute map
1:24 000
1943

Light

Hambrooks Bar

GLASGOW

Gray Marsh Point

Jenkins Creek

Creek

Greenlawn Cem

BM

BM 15

(CAMB)





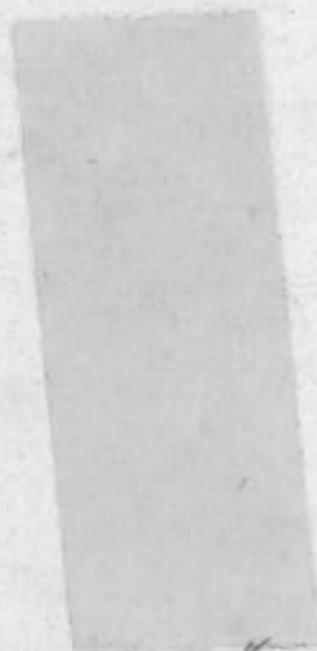


~~glasgow~~

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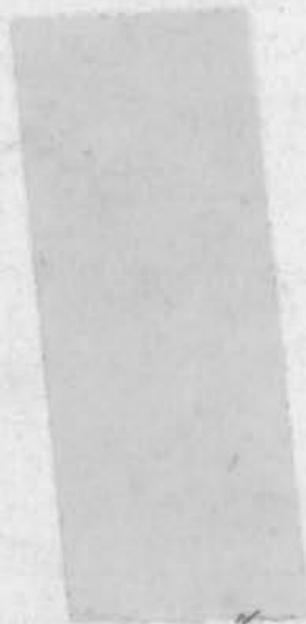


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