NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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S-31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Waterloo (preferred)

and or common Almshouse Farm

2. Location

street & number Mount Vernon Road (MD Route 362) N/A not for publication

city, town Princess Anne X vicinity of First Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Somerset code 039

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

name William Moton

street & number Waterloo Farm

city, town Princess Anne N/A vicinity of state Maryland 21853

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Somerset County Clerk of Court

street & number County Courthouse

city, town Princess Anne state Maryland 21853

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1967 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	3	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	3	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: residential, agricultural

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Waterloo is a c. 1750-1760 two-story four-room plan Flemish bond brick house located near Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. The gable-front south elevation is distinguished by a carefully laid glazed header checkerboard pattern, while the east elevation has a glazed header diamond pattern. Large white quoins distinguish the three major corners. The four-room plan house retains a mixture of Georgian and Federal period woodwork. The twisted baluster stair in the hall is the most unusual feature. Extending to the east from the main block is a single-story frame hyphen which connects the nineteenth-century kitchen. Attached to the west side of the main block is a c. 1959 brick bedroom wing designed in imitation of the old house. Surrounding the house is a group of outbuildings including a c. 1840-1850 doctor's office, a five-car garage, a frame caretaker's house and a small pump house. The Waggaman-Riggin family cemetery is located on the eastern periphery of the landscaped area around the house. Landscape features include a large pond in front of the house and a terraced lawn.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Waterloo (also known as the Almshouse farm) is located on the north side of Mount Vernon Road (MD 362), three miles west of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. The two-story mid-18th century plantation house faces south with the principal gable running on a north/south axis. Flanking the main block on the east is an early 19th-century hyphen and kitchen, while a c. 1959 hyphen and bedroom wing extend to the west. Standing near the house are several outbuildings including an early 19th-century doctor's office, a five-car garage, a caretaker's house, and a pump house.

The c. 1750-1760 two-story four-room plan main block represents the earliest known use on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland of the bold gable-front elevation which was more commonly employed in the final decades of the 18th century and the early 19th century. The main house rests on a partially excavated Flemish bond foundation that is marked by a molded watertable. The four Flemish bond walls are covered by a medium pitched asphalt shingle roof. Tall interior chimneys rise from each lateral wall. White stucco quoins embellish three major corners of the house which face the road: the northwest, the southwest, and the southeast.

The south (principal) elevation is a carefully laid Flemish bond facade with a glazed checkerboard pattern divided in half by a two-course beltcourse. The pedimented gable-front cornice is decorated with rows of modillion blocks which also encircle the house. The fenestration is symmetrically planned with a center door and flanking 4/4 sash windows. Jack arches top each window opening. Below each first floor window is a stuccoed brick skirting in the shape of an upsidedown "U." The center entrance bay is distinguished by a four-light transom over the flush six-panel front door and a Corinthian columned porch with a roof top balustrade. The second floor is similarly arranged with a center door that opens onto a porch. Four over four sash flank the door. Located to each side of the door is a pair of iron bars that are matched on the rear facade. The diagonal bars are used to hold the iron tie rods in place. Centered within the pediment is a single 4/4 sash window and a small round vent which has been filled in and stuccoed over.

The east side elevation is partially covered by the kitchen hyphen, but a large portion of the Flemish bond wall is exposed. Centered on the second floor directly below the cornice is a diamond pattern of glazed headers. The first and second floors are lighted by identical 4/4 sash windows. The brick chimney rises from the side wall and is finished with a corbeled cap. Fragments of a stucco banding below the cap are clearly visible. A pair of later dormers is centered on the roof slope.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The north (rear) facade is a much less formal elevation built with less attention to elaborate finish details. The northeast corner is the only corner on the house not to have the stucco quoins and expensive glazed header patterns. Instead the glazed headers are found randomly throughout the wall surface. The fenestration is similar to the front of the house with a center door and flanking 4/4 sash windows. Each opening has a segmental header arch.

The west side elevation repeats the expensive checkerboard glazed brick pattern divided by a two-course beltcourse. A small window opening has been cut in to light a first floor bathroom under the stair. An identical brick chimney rises from the side wall and two dormers light the third floor.

The east side hyphen and kitchen wing date to the first quarter of the 19th century, but the beaded weatherboards are now covered with artificial siding. The doors have been replaced, but a 9/6 sash window remains in the south wall of the hyphen. A small gable-roofed entrance bay projects from the north wall of the hyphen. The kitchen has been remodeled inside as well as out. A new brick chimney was built on the north wall, and a screened porch was attached to the east side of the kitchen.

The west end single-story hyphen and bedroom wing were added around 1959. Flemish bond brick, white quoins on the front corners, 6/6 sash windows and similar proportions to the kitchen wing suggest an effort to enlarge the original house sensitively. A bay window marks the south side of the hyphen while a gable-roofed cellar entrance provides access to the excavated space below the bedroom wing.

The first floor of the main house is divided into four nearly equal-sized rooms with the stair located in the southwest room. The extremely rare open stringer twisted baluster stair rises two flights to the second floor, and then a less elaborate turned baluster stair ascends to the finished third floor. The first floor newel post is the largest post with bold turnings, twisted or spiral carving, and a large bulbous finial. The heavily molded handrail curves outward as it reaches the main post and ramps upward and starts in a "J" curve before each landing post. Curiously, after the first and second landing posts the handrail makes an odd jog downward in a "V" shape before continuing to the next post. The balusters up to the second floor level are slender versions of the newel posts with bulbous and twisted carvings. The stringer is decorated with a simple scrolled step end. The hall wall surfaces have raised panel wainscoting. Raised paneling also finishes the stair soffit and the cupboard space below the first landing. Two closet doors open into individual spaces, a bathroom and a closet under the stair. Also paneled are the hall window reveals and the window seat. Cyma curve backband surrounds frame the door openings which open into the two adjacent rooms, and the door reveals are flush paneled.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The southeast room (now used as the living room) retains a Federal period five-part mantel that frames the corner hearth. The mantel follows the standard format with fluted pilasters supporting a five-part frieze and molded mantel shelf. A molding row of intersecting circles enriches the area directly above the frieze blocks. Identical rows of clumsy dentil moldings have been added as a ceiling cornice. Late 18th-century chair rail survives in this room.

The fourth and final first floor room of the main house is the dining room. This room is also heated by a corner hearth which is framed by a Federal-period five-part mantel. An iron warming oven has been added above the mantel shelf. The chair rail also remains intact, and the same dentil molding has been installed.

The second floor is divided into four principal rooms which open into a center hall. The generously sized hall is fitted with different periods of chair rail, a few sections of which appear earlier in profile than what is found in the balance of the house. Raised six-panel doors open into the large bedrooms. The southeast room is heated by a corner hearth with a less elaborate Federal period mantel. This room is also fitted with corresponding 19th-century chair rail. The back two bedrooms have been altered as well. A Victorian millwork mantel has been installed in the northeast room, while a brick facing has replaced any mantel in the northwest bedroom. A small bathroom has been inserted in the north end of the hall.

The third floor has been finished and divided into two bedrooms and a bathroom. Access has been provided for entrance into the attic space above the third floor ceiling. The roof is supported by a series of common rafters with pinned mortise and tenon joints at the peak.

The kitchen interior has been fully remodeled to accomodate modern living. A pull down ladder provides entry into the space above where a common rafter roof with lapped collars is held together with cut-nails. The rafters and roof structure is consistently blackened with soot which suggests that meat was smoked above the kitchen.

Outbuildings

The earliest outbuilding is called the doctor's office, and it is a bank sited building that stands due south of the kitchen wing. The c. 1825-1850 single-story frame building is supported by a raised common bond brick foundation, and it is sheathed with aluminum siding and covered with a medium sloped asphalt shingle roof. A door in the east side of the foundation permits access into the brick paved cellar room. The foundation wall is also pierced with diamond cross-sectioned horizontal bar window openings. The frame portion is

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

entered through a door on the north wall, whereas the south and west walls are marked by two 6/6 sash windows. Simple boxed cornices run across the front and back of the building, and the gable ends are flush. The interior has been resheathed with narrow beaded boards.

The other outbuildings, which do not contribute to the significance of the resource, include a story-and-a-half five-car brick garage that stands on the north side of the house at the end of the entrance drive. The second floor is lighted by four dormers. Standing near the garage is a frame caretaker's cottage which is a long single-story aluminum sided building with interior brick stove stacks. The multi-room building is lighted by 6/6 sash windows. A small frame pump house stands behind the main house and near the brick-lined well. The pump house is of modern date with a concrete block foundation and aluminum siding. Landscaping around the house has included the construction of a serpentine wall on the east side of the yard along the entrance lane. Located between the house and Mount Vernon Road is a large pond that was created by a previous owner. On the eastern edge of the immediate grounds surrounding the house is the Waggaman and Riggin family cemetery which contains a half-dozen markers.

8. Significance

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
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates c. 1750-1760 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Waterloo is architecturally significant for several reasons. First, it is one of five prominent pre-Revolutionary War plantation houses which survive in Somerset County. This collection of houses represents the extreme height in architectural achievement on the Eastern Shore of Maryland by the mid-eighteenth century. Built c. 1750 this two-story Georgian-period brick house displays carefully laid glazed brick checkerboard and diamond patterns on fields of Flemish bond walls. Waterloo is the only house on the lower Eastern Shore to have bold quoins on the three principal corners. Waterloo is also a pivotal house in local design traditions, for it is the earliest example of a gable-front main elevation, an orientation that was widely used in the region during the following century. In addition, the four-room-plan house contains a mixture of Georgian and Federal period woodwork. The most noteworthy feature is the triple-flight twisted baluster stair; few examples of this design survive in Maryland. Henry Waggaman, for whom the house was built, figures prominently in the history of Somerset County as well as the State. He was one of the most distinguished land owners and merchants in his day, and he served as an elder of the Manokin Presbyterian Church. From 1750 until his death in 1760, he was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Maryland. During the nineteenth century the property was owned by several locally-prominent families until 1864, when the farm was purchased by the county for an almshouse. The county retained ownership of the property until 1948.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 5.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Waterloo stands on a tract of land first known as Carey's Purchase, patented to Richard Carey on November 20, 1666.[1] Seventy-five years later Henry Waggaman, originally from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, purchased the Monie Creek land from Edward Chambers, a collector of His Majesties Customs at Port Pocomoke.[2] During the period from his initial purchase in 1741 and his death in 1760, Henry Waggaman bought and sold numerous properties in central Somerset County. Waggaman's wife, Mary Woolford Waggaman, apparently inherited a sizable estate through her mother, Sarah Woolford. It is thought that with the resources acquired from the sale of some of his wife's property in addition to profits from his large 1000-acre plantation and merchant enterprises, Henry Waggaman was able to finance the best in local craftsmanship for the construction of his ambitious dwelling. In 1751, Waggaman had his plantation consolidated under a resurvey known as "Waggaman's Purchase."[3] Henry Waggaman's will was proved on June 25, 1761. To his eldest son, John Elliot Waggaman, he left, "the whole of my lands lying on Great Mony being one tract of land called Waggaman's Purchase and part of two other tracts called Abbington and the other called Carney Chance."[4] His wife, Mary, evidently remained on the property until her death in 1780. John Elliot Waggaman died after his father since his brothers, Henry and George Waggaman, are the only ones mentioned in their mother's will.[5]

Three years after Mary Waggaman's death, the federal assessors listed the Monie Hundred plantation on the 1783 tax assessment. The listing reads, "Brick Dwelling House, two story high, good kitchen, barn and other improvements midling."[6] However, Henry Waggaman married Sarah Ennalls of Dorchester County, and he lived at "Fairview" near Cambridge. Since Henry lived outside Somerset County, he sold his interests in his father's estate to his brother, George, in April of 1793 for £3000..0..0.[7] Five years later the plantation of George Waggaman was assessed to include 1726 acres and,

> 1 Dwelling House 40 by 36 feet, Brick, two story high, 6 windows 7 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide; 7 windows 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide-out of repair- 1 Cook House, 24 by 22 feet, brick, 1 Smoke House, 10 feet square, 1 Milk House 8 by 6 feet, 1 Stable 20 by 18 feet with 10 foot sheds on the side.[8]

Apparently, George Waggaman died within the year. Various herirs, located in Dorchester County and as far south as Charleston, South Carolina, figured in the estate settlement (See Deed Books, L/540, N/284, N/380). In 1803, Henry Waggaman advertised in the Eastern Shore Herald and Intelligencer, an Easton-based paper, his father's estate,

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

> I will sell about 1500 acres of land, Situated at the Head of Mani Creek about four miles from Princess Anne in Somerset County. There is on said lands a large brick dwelling house two stories high with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; the place has been some years rented and of course out of repair as to the enclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the second Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about 500 acres each to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.[9]

Despite the purchase of the property during the following August, the plantation was divided between buyers. The house and 906 acres were sold to Littleton Dennis Teackle, whereas the balance of the estate was sold to Levin Jones (0/410, 8/12/1803; 0/414, 8/20/1803).[10] Neither purchaser held onto the property very long and by 1815, after several transfers, George Riggin acquired approximately half the acreage and the plantation buildings. (JD 4/188),[11] George Riggin occupied the plantation until his death around 1840, when his trustee, William Riggin, sold the property to Edmund Weatherly (LH 717-718).[12] Edmund Weatherly lived on the farm for little more than a decade when he evidently died, and the property had to be divided equitably by the Somerset County Court. The land was finally sold on September 4, 1855, "at half past two o'clock p.m. at the Court House door in Princess Anne."[13] The grantee, George E. Austin of Dorchester County, transferred ownership to Dr. Littleton D. Handy soon afterwards.[14] However, Littleton D. Handy lived only a few years on the farm, and at his death the property entered Chancery Court once more. In the settlement, the plantation was finally granted by John W. Crisfield, trustee, to Ware Wainright on January 13, 1864. The plantation, for the first time, was referred to as "Waterloo, which formerly belonged to Littleton D. Handy."[15] Six months later Ware Wainright sold the Waterloo property to the Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County for the county almshouse.[16] Waterloo remained under county ownership until 1948, known at that time as the "Poor House Farm."[17] H. Brittingham Roberts purchased the reduced acreage and the house in February of 1948.[18] The current owners acquired the farm in 1971.[19]

See Continuation Sheet No. 7 for Footnotes.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Footnotes:

[1]Somerset County Rent Rolls, Ruth T. Dryden.

[2]Somerset County Land Records, X/31, December 1, 1741.

[3]Benson, Harry L., Somerset County, Maryland. Land Surveys and Resurveys, 1942.

[4]Somerset County Register of Wills, Henry Waggaman, EB 4/88, proved 6/25/1761.

[5]Somerset County Register of Wills, Mary Waggaman, EB 1/140, 12/4/1780.

[6]1783 Tax Assessment for Somerset County, Henry Waggaman, Monie Hundred.

[7]Somerset County Land Records, I/523, 4/29/1793.

[8]1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, George Waggaman, Monie Hundred.

[9]Eastern Shore Herald and Intelligencer, Easton, March 8, 1803.

[10]Somerset County Land Records, O/410,8/12/1803; and O/414, 8/20/1803.

[11]Somerset County Land Records, JD 4/188, 10/6/1818.

[12]Somerset County Land Records, LH 717-718, 11/4/1841.

[13]Somerset County Equity Records, LW 1/474, 10/4/1855.

[14]Somerset County Equity Records, LW 3/333, 1/8/1858.

[15]Somerset County Land Records, LW 8/228, 1/13/1864.

[16]Somerset County Land Records, LW 8/403, 7/13/1864.

[17]Somerset County Land Records, BLB 142/183, 1/26/1948.

[18]Somerset County Land Records, BLB 148/293, 2/7/1948.

[19]Somerset County Land Records, 262/169, 7/26/1971.

9. Major Bibliographical References

S-31

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 9 acres

Quadrangle name Monie, Maryland **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	434140	4231130
B	18	434270	4231095
C	18	434140	4230880
D	18	434000	4231000
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

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

state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Paul Touart, Architectural Historian		
organization	Somerset County Historical Trust	**date**	17 June 1985
street & number	424 North Somerset Avenue	**telephone**	(301) 651-0077
city or town	Princess Anne	**state**	Maryland 21853

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 1-2-86

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER **date**

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Benson, Harry L., Somerset County, Maryland. Land Surveys and Resurveys, 1942

Eastern Shore Herald and Intelligencer, Easton, March 8, 1803

1783 Federal Sssessment for Somerset County, Henry Waggaman, Monie Hundred.

1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, George Waggaman, Monie Hundred. County Equity Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Land Records, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Register of Wills, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Somerset County Rent Rolls, edited by Ruth T. Dryden.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

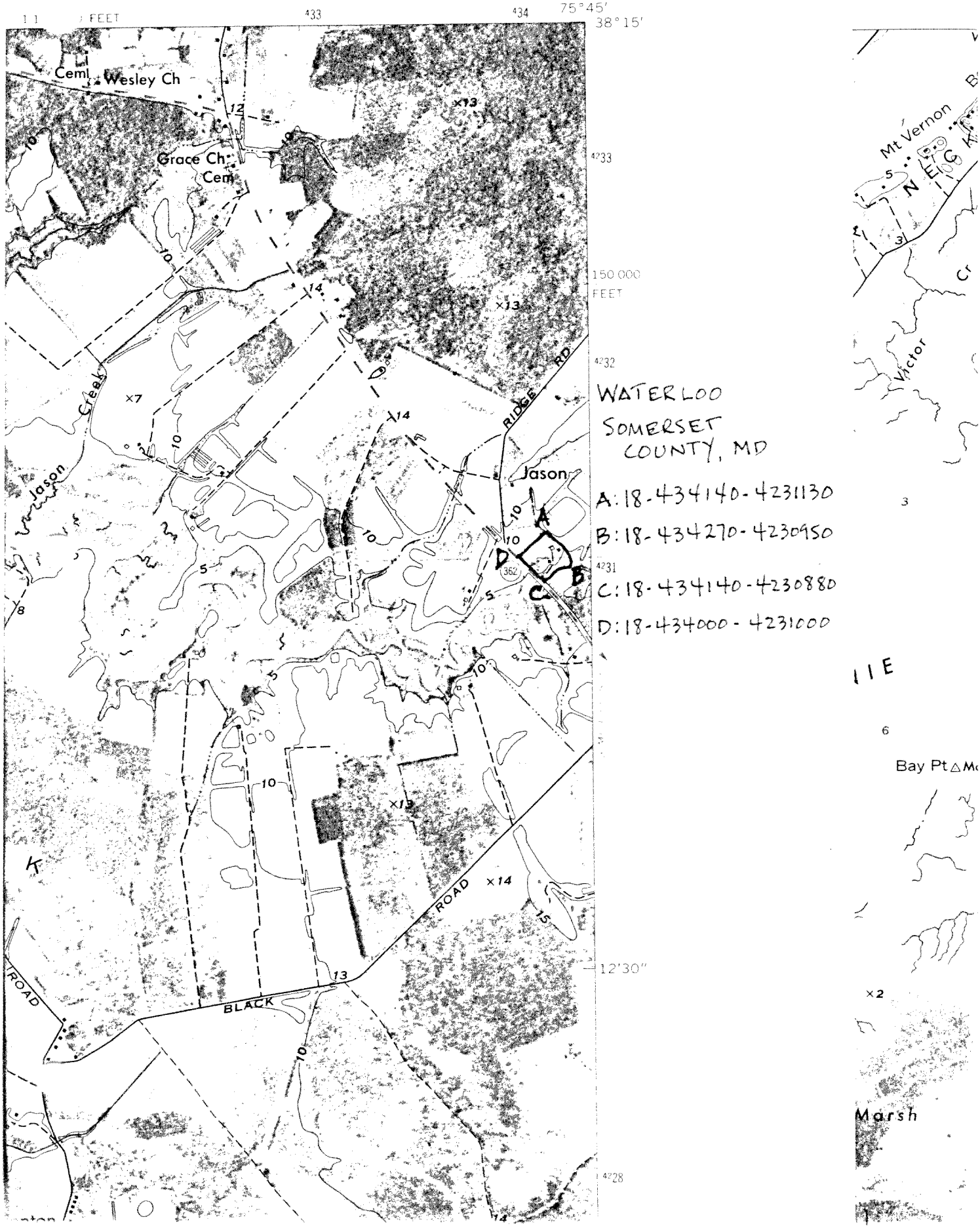
Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning at a point on the northeast side of Mt. Vernon Road (MD 362) where the road passes over the northwest bank of Monie Creek, and heading in a northeasterly direction along the north bank of Monie Creek (dammed to make a pond) for a distance of 805 feet to a point along said creek, thence in a northwesterly direction along an arbitrary boundary line behind the Waggaman-Riggin family cemetery for a distance of 450 feet to a point in the middle of an adjacent field, thence in a southwesterly direction across said field for 703 feet to a point along Mt. Vernon Road, thence in a southeasterly direction along the northeast shoulder of said road for 555 feet to the place of beginning, containing 9 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, approximately 9 acres, encompasses the resource within its immediate setting. Boundaries are drawn to include the outbuildings, historic cemetery and landscaped area around the dwelling. The southeast boundary along the pond and creek banks as well as the road boundary follow natural or man-made features. The northeast and northwest lines were drawn to separate the dwelling complex from adjacent farm fields that do not contribute to the significance of the property.

MONIE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES ORTHOPHOTOMAP (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5860 I SW (EDEN)

5-31



Waterloo S-31
South Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County, MD
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust
#1 of 17

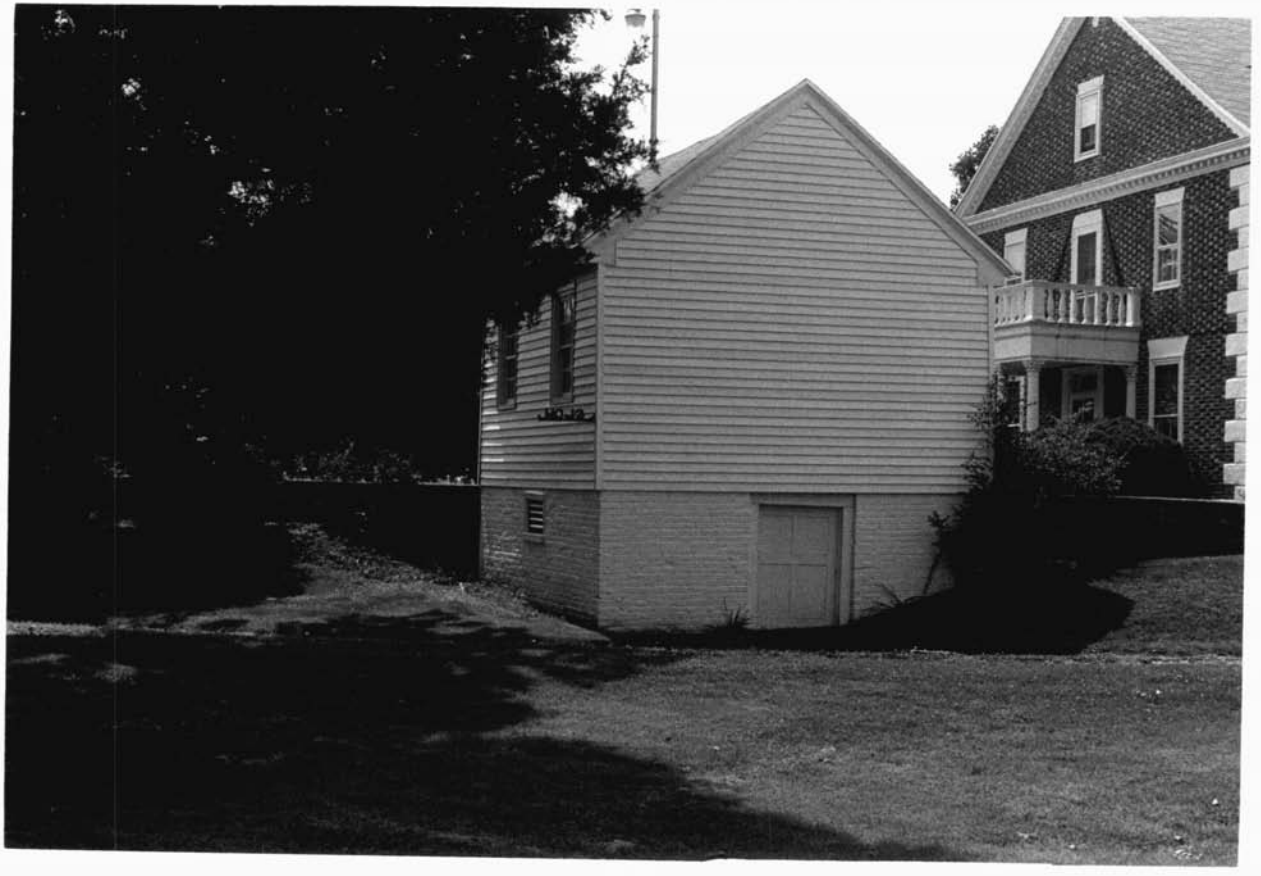
Waterloo S-31
South Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County, MD
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust
#2 of 17

Waterloo S-31
Southwest Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County

5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
Southeast Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
South Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Maryland
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/MD Historical Trust



Waterloo S-31
"Doctor's Office"
Southeast Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

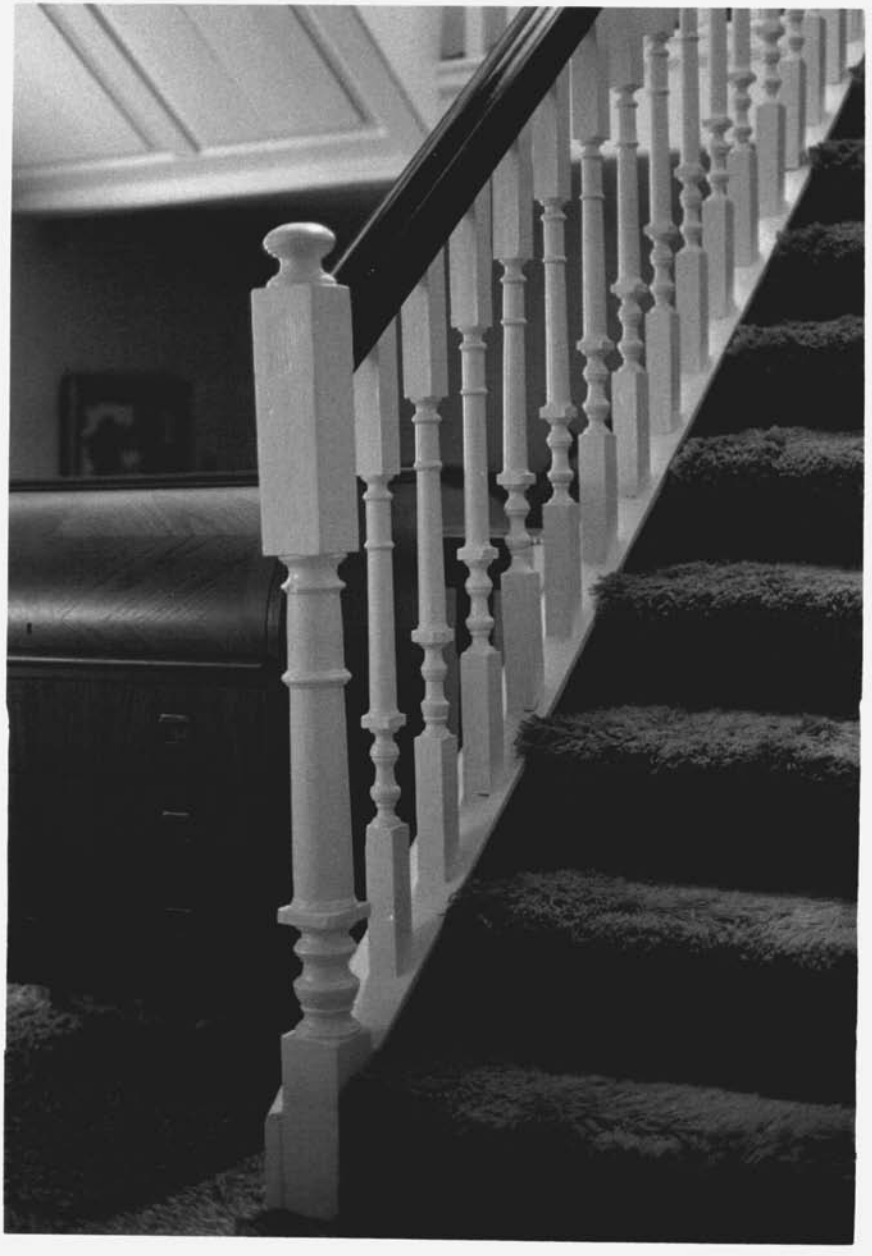
Waterloo S-31
Southwest Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Maryland
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
South Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Maryland
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County
Northeast Elevation
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
Northwest Elevation
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
Attic Stair
Near Princess Anne, Maryland
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust



Waterloo S-31
Attic Newel Post
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
Princess Anne vicinity
Somerset Co.,Md.
Southeast Wall
7/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Waterloo S-31
Stair Closets
Near Princess Anne, Somerset County
5/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Hist. Trust

Waterloo S-31
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Stair detail MD
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Neg./ MD Hist Trust

Waterloo S-31
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset Co., MD.
Newel Post
7/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./ Md. Hist Trust

S-31
Waterloo - Somerset

Photographed by
DANIEL C. CHURCH