

S-53

c. 1700

Salisbury Plantation (NR)
Westover vicinity
private

Considered to be one of a handful of turn of the eighteenth-century dwellings, "Salisbury Plantation" survives with several features that indicate its early date. The steeply pitched roof and the formerly exposed eave construction, as well as a series of exposed, heavy pine floor joists that remain in the back hall, suggest the earliest section was erected around 1700. Probably involving one or two rooms on the first floor, the early brick house was enlarged during the middle years of the eighteenth century by a two-room Flemish bond brick addition to the south. A distinct seam in the brick walls indicates the two periods of construction. When the addition was attached the story-and-a-half brick house measured approximately thirty-nine feet across by twenty feet deep. Aside from modifications such as the relocation of the stair around 1810-1830, the old brick house remained essentially unchanged until the last decades of the nineteenth century. For unknown reasons, decisions were made to reduce the early brick house and erect a two-story, side hall/parlor frame section around 1880-1890, which reoriented the house to face north. From the jagged edges of the old brick walls at the juncture of the frame section it is clear part of the early house was destroyed. In the process of rebuilding, two chamfered pine floor joists with lambs-tongue stops were reused under the floor. In the process of reworking the structure two chamfered floor joists were salvaged and reused in the foundation structure of the rebuilt dwelling.

Although the date of the early house is inexact, credit for its construction has been assigned to Samuel Handy, who acquired what was then called the lower part of "Armstrong's Purchase" and "Armstrong's Lot" in 1681 through the

inheritance of his wife, Mary Sewell. Samuel Handy occupied the plantation with his wife and large family until his death in 1721, when the property passed to his eldest son, Samuel. Samuel, Jr. bequeathed title to his son, Thomas, who in turn, devised ownership to his son, Sewell Handy. Evidently, by the time Sewell acquired title to the property, questions surrounding the exact boundaries between Handy and adjacent Curtis lands required an official deed of partition that established legal ownership. Sewell Handy was dead by 1777, and his holdings were divided between his children. His son, Thomas, occupied the old brick house through the balance of the eighteenth century, and therefore was taxed for the property in the 1798. The plantation was described as,

Two tracts of land called Armstrongs Purchase, Armstrongs Lott and part Salisbury Lott, 348 acres, part New Invention, 212 1/2 acres, in the whole 560 1/2 acres on which are 1 barn, 1 corn house, 1 old lumber house.

By the time of the assessment the old Handy house measured thirty-nine feet across by twenty feet deep with five windows five feet by two-and-a-half feet. Accompanying the dwelling was a group of outbuildings that included a detached kitchen, a milk house, a smoke house, and a cider house.

A more explicit description of the Handy plantation was entered in the records of the Somerset County Orphans Court on the occasion of Thomas Handy's death around 1800. The appointed subscribers of the orphan's court entered the following description of the estate of Joseph, Harriet, Martha, and Mary Handy,

1 Dwelling House 42 feet by 21 one story high with brick walls covered one side with shingles and the other with plank, 1 barn 36 by 32 framed and weatherboarded with oak boards and covered with 3 feet oak shingles, 1 old barn, 1 corn house 28 by 9 covered with 3 feet shingles, 1 granary 18 by 18 covered with 3 feet shingles, 1 cyder house 12 by 16 covered with 3 feet shingles, 1 milk house 12 by 16 covered with 3 feet shingles, 1 out quarter 20 by 16 sawed logs covered with 3 feet shingles, 1 field at the west end of the farm containing 60 acres, 1 middle field containing about 50 acres, 1 field at the east end of the farm containing

about 50 acres, 168 apple trees, 228 peach trees, 1 Lott Tobacco land lying on the west side of the dwelling containing 5 acres, 1 Lott of Tobacco land lying on the north end containing 1 1/2 acres, 1 Lott of Tobacco land lying on the east side of the dwelling house containing about 4 1/2 acres, 122 apple trees, 236 peach trees, 1 garden, 1 Lott heretofore occupied in Turnips containing 1/2 acre.

The river plantation remained largely in the Handy and related Sudler family hands until 1882 when the farm, then reduced to 162 acres, was purchased by James N. Brumley for \$1,500. It is not known exactly when the property was first called "Salisbury," but life-long residents of the area knew it by that name around the turn of the century. The "Salisbury" name may have been used to differentiate the Handy plantation from the adjacent Curtis lands which were both taken from the same tracts. Due to the late nineteenth-century features of the front section of the house, it is generally believed the major reworking of Handy house was accomplished by James N. Brumley, who purchased the ground in 1882 and sold it in 1919. More recently, the house was rescued from total ruin by Theodore and Virginia Dorman, who purchased the farm in 1963. Within the past year the house has undergone another extensive rebuilding that included a full two-story, three-bay addition to the east of the late nineteenth century section.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Somerset
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE:

1. NAME

COMMON:
Salisbury Plantation

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Salisbury Plantation

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: off Maryland 361.
North bank Big Annessex River, end of Clyde Ford Road South/

CITY OR TOWN: Westover CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Somerset CODE: 039

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Dr. William Long and R. William Gill

STREET AND NUMBER: 15 West Mt. Vernon Place

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS ETC.: Somerset County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Princess Anne STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Somerset
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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 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

Located on the north bank of the Big Annemessex River on Clyde Ford Road south off Maryland 361 is Salisbury Plantation. This house has two principal sections, a nineteenth century, two-story plus attic clapboard section whose roof ridge runs east to west and a one-and-one-half story brick section with its ridge running north to south. Facing north the clapboard section is three bays wide by one bay deep. The entrance, in the east bay, is framed by fluted pilasters beneath an architrave with triglyphs. The center and west bays have a single window. There is a window in each bay in the second story. All the windows on this facade have nine over six lights. The house rests on a brick foundation and has a dentil molding under the eaves.

The west end, with all new clapboards, has three tiers of windows. The one in the gable has two over two lights while the other two have nine over six lights. The east end is identical except that most of the clapboards are old.

On the second story west bay on the south side is a small, six over six sash window, which overlooks the roof of the brick wing.

On the south side is the older, brick wing, two bays wide by two deep. On the west side is a barge batten door in the north bay and a nine over six light window in the south bay. These bays apparently were built at different times. Both bays are laid in Flemish bond but the courses do not align. There are also obvious areas of repair work in the brick. The areas of old brickwork have grapevine mortar.

The west side also has a batten door in the north bay and a nine over six light window in the south. However, the bonds are different with English bond in the north and Flemish in the south. Above the south bay there is a nine over six light dormer on both the east and west sides of the steep gable roof. The roof has an obvious buckle between the two bays. The rafters are also butted differently. The five rafters in the north bay have pegged, over-lapping joints while the seven rafters in the south bay have pegged, mortise and tenon joints.

The south end has random glazing in the Flemish bond. A twentieth century screened porch extends across the two-bay width. There is a batten door near the west edge and a nine over six light window in the east bay. Small, single light windows flank the inside end chimney near the peak of the roof.

The front stair hall runs across the east end of the clapboard section. The one-room, open-string stairway has two turned balusters per tread except the bottom one which has one baluster plus a heavy, bulbous newel. The step ends are undecorated. The living room has plaster walls. On the east wall is a mantelpiece which has been cut down and scarred in the center. There probably never was a fireplace.

The rear hall, in the brick section, has an exterior

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. 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 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/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art		<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Salisbury Plantation is architecturally significant because it is a combination of an eighteenth century brick wing and a nineteenth century clapboard addition, and historically significant because of its association with the Handy Family.

In May of 1681 Samuel Handy (d. 1721) paid 1800 pounds of tobacco for 250 acres of land on the north side of the Annessex River, part of two adjoining tracts patented to mariner Matthew Armstrong in 1667 under the names Armstrong's Purchase and Armstrong's Lot. Handy, who was one of His Lordship's Justices of the Peace from 1716 to 1721 and the owner of the sloop, "Samuel and Mary," was the probable builder of the older brick section of Salisbury Plantation, which dates from about the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Samuel Handy came to Maryland in 1664, arriving in Annapolis on the barque "Assurance." A few years later he moved to Somerset County; and on March 31, 1679, he married Mary Sewall, a marriage which produced 14 children. "Many of his children achieved prominence as lawyers, merchants, and physicians and exerted a strong influence in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia."¹

Colonel Isaac Handy (1706-1763) was the youngest of their children. A Commissioner and Justice of the Peace in 1734-1735 and 1740-1762, and a Colonel in the Maryland Militia, Isaac Handy held a seat in the Maryland Assembly from 1747-1751. A wealthy planter and merchant, he was the founder of the first business enterprise in what is now Salisbury, Maryland: a shipping business, used by the area's planters, at "Handy's Landing." (now the site of the Main Street bridge).

¹Katherine Scarborough, Homes of the Cavaliers. (Cambridge: Tidewater Publishers, 1969) p. 360.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE	
Maryland	5-53
COUNTY	
Somerset	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

(Number all entries)

Salisbury Plantation

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

door on the east and west sides. The closed-string, one-run stairway is steep with well-worn treads. The wood newel and balusters are square and the triangular wall beneath the steps is panelled. The remaining walls have rough plaster.

The kitchen has a large fireplace that has been extensively reworked. The entire projecting chimney breast is brick. The top ten courses are laid in English bond, then some obvious repair work is done in all stretcher bond. There is a single row of headers above a 2 inch plus 6 inch board built into the chimney breast and scarred to look old.

The upper chambers are very plain.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

In 1741 Colonel Handy erected his "mansion house," Pemberton Hall, now one of the few remaining pre-Revolutionary brick houses on the lower Eastern Shore.

Situated in an area where ties to England were strong Pemberton Hall was sometimes used for Loyalist meetings during the Revolution.

One of Isaac Handy's five sons, George Handy, (1756-1820) was an Ensign and a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland Line in 1777, a First Lieutenant in Lee's Dragoons in 1779. He served until the end of the war and was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

William Handy (1802-1857), the grandson of George Handy, was a prominent lawyer and (in 1839) a member of the Maryland legislature where he was an advocate of free trade, state's rights, and John C. Calhoun's "doctrine of nullification."

In his will of November 1777, Saywill Handy left his dwelling plantation to his son Thomas Handy, who is listed in the 1798 tax records² as the owner and occupant of:

one dwelling house built of brick 39 feet by 20 feet
one story high. five windows 5 inches by 2 1/2 inches
one kitchen 36 feet by 20 feet. Milk house 16 feet
by 11 feet, 1 smoke house 16 feet by 12 feet, 1
Cyder house 16 feet by 12 feet, not in good repair.
Value: ?

²Federal Direct Tax of 1798 for Somerset County. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Court and Land Records for Somerset County, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
 Handy Family Records, Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Scarborough, Katherine. Homes of the Cavaliers. Cambridge: Tidewater Publishers, 1969.
 Torrence, Clayton. Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1966.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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			LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38°	05'	33"	75°	44'	18"
NE	38°	05'	33"	75°	44'	09"
SE	38°	05'	11"	75°	44'	02"
SW	38°	05'	11"	75°	44'	22"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 63.8 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Lois Snyderman, Research Assistant; Ann E. Hill, Intern

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: 7/26/74

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

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 type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Arthur C. Townsend</u></p> <p>Title <u>State Historic Preservation Officer</u></p> <p>Date _____</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

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Salisbury Salsbury

and/or common Salisbury Plantation

2. Location

street & number Clyde Park Road not for publication

city, town Upper Fairmount vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state Maryland county Somerset

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone no. : _____

city, town _____ state and zip code _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. _____ liber _____

street & number _____ folio _____

city, town _____ state _____

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

le _____

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. S-53

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 of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

The following notes on Salisbury Plantation were prepared by Cary Carson and were included in a letter to Orlando Ridout V, dated July 29, 1982:

- . I did have a chance to reexamine Salisbury Plantation in Somerset County through the good offices of Ted Dorman. If you don't mind, I'll use this letter to pass on to you my observations. I did not have time to make measured drawings, nor do I intend to, for all that remains of the earliest structure is an unintelligible (to me) fragment.

If it can be assumed that the carefully dressed and chamfered tiebeams in the passage belong to a building more likely to have been early than late, we may indeed be dealing with a portion of one of the oldest structures on the Eastern Shore. We all have seen chamfers used in outbuildings that are probably no older than the late eighteenth or even early nineteenth centuries, but all indication is that this structure was built as a dwelling.

All that is left of the oldest part is the portion comprised by the passage including a section of the roof frame. Nail holes for a covering of clapboards are visible in what were once the gable end rafters. Phase 2 saw this frame structure of undetermined length encased in Flemish bond brickwork. Thereafter, the south gable was lengthened, again in Flemish bond, with corbelled corners at the eaves. A common rafter roof still covers this extension. Phase 4 involved demolition of part of the building's north end and construction of the existing late nineteenth century, two-story framed dwelling. The partial destruction of the early building is evidenced in the broken brickwork where the older dwelling joins the newer one and also under the house where I observed another chamfered tiebeam reused as the rear sill for the nineteenth century building. Somewhere in all of this the west brick wall (phase 2) was substantially rebuilt. The east wall is less altered, although, if you look closely, you can see the present doorway replaces an earlier window whose length can be determined by surviving closers and whose height seems to be indicated by a sloping joint left by a jack-arch. I leave the rest to you and your minions. . .

8. Significance

Survey No. S-53

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input 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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

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.

2000932004

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Somerset TOWN _____ VICINITY STREET NO. Upper Fairmount		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
ORIGINAL OWNER John Rhodes ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER Theodore Dorman PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION Flemish bond brick NO. OF STORIES 1 1/2		2. NAME Salisbury Plantation S-56 DATE OR PERIOD c. 1675 a/Victorian STYLE Colonial /front ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER John Rhodes	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
<p>At the rear of an 1860 frame 2 1/2 storey Victorian farmhouse sits Salisbury Plantation, which now acts as the kitchen wing for the 1860 house. This is a c. 1675 brick structure of a very medieval character. It is 2 bays wide and 2 bays deep with a steeply pitched A-roof. All of the windows are 9/6. There is one end chimney enclosed within the right end wall. On the first floor this house contains one room and a stairhall - the second storey plan is similar. All of the interior woodwork is old. There is a huge kitchen fireplace. All the rooms have old chair rails and old floor boards. The stairhall is the outstanding feature of this house. It has a very medieval quality to it. There is vertical sheathing in the stairhall. The staircase has square balusters and a slightly chamfered newel with a simple roundchiseled railing. The staircase has closed-string construction which is a very old and rare feature. It is narrow and steep.</p> <p>Salisbury Plantation is a very attractive house, well-restored and well-maintained. It has a very picturesque medieval quality about it and is worthy of attention and further study.</p> <p>John Rhodes, the original owner, was the first surgeon in Somerset County.</p>		OPEN TO PUBLIC no	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		Endangered Interior Exterior	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Paul A. Brinkman DATE OF RECORD August 5, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



S-53

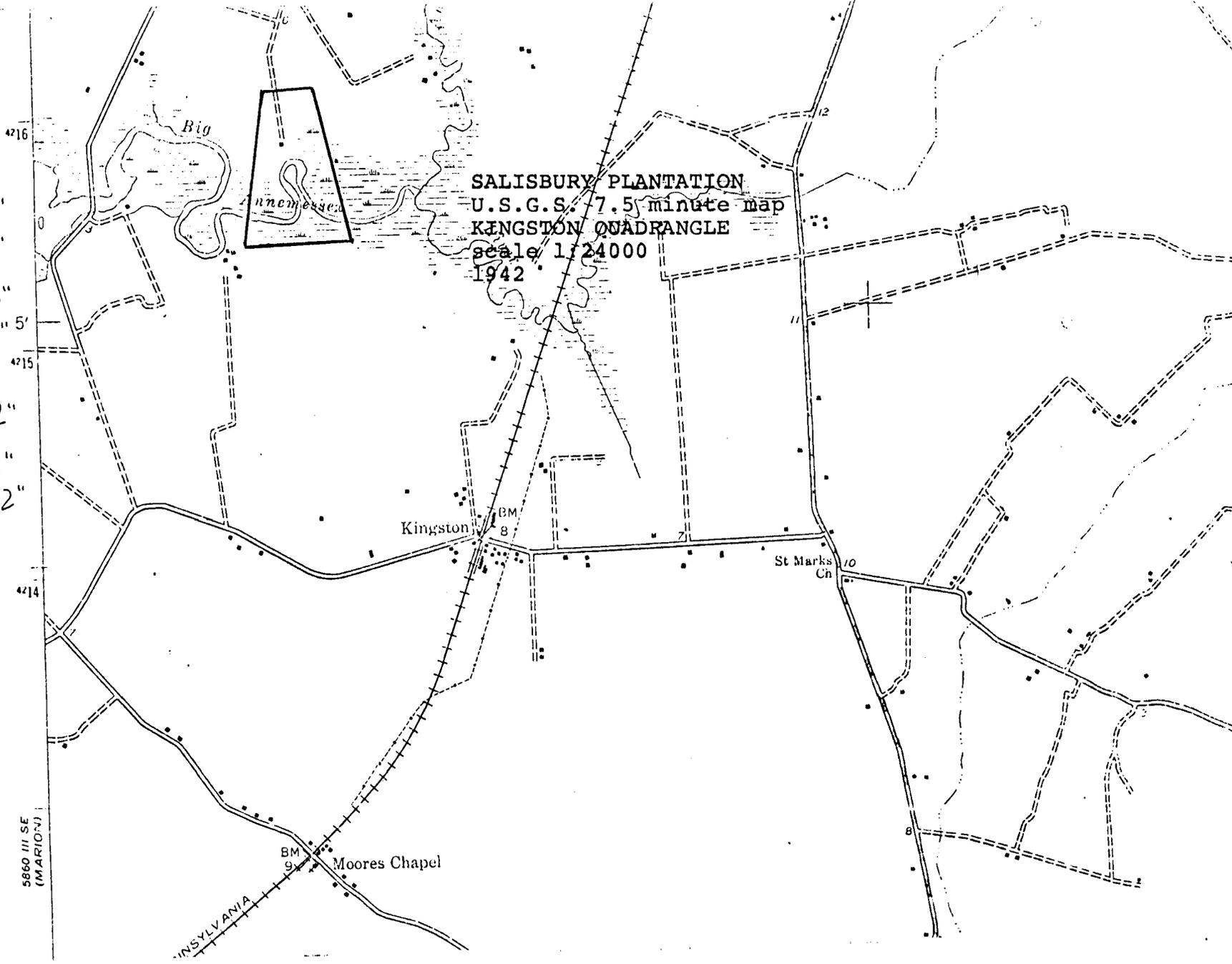
Salisbury
Plantation

NW lat $38^{\circ} 05' 33''$
long $75^{\circ} 44' 18''$

NE lat $38^{\circ} 05' 33''$
long $75^{\circ} 44' 09'' 5'$

SE lat $38^{\circ} 05' 11''$
long $75^{\circ} 44' 02''$

SW lat $38^{\circ} 05' 11''$
long $75^{\circ} 44' 22''$





5-53

Salisbury Plantation
Somerset

Photographed by
DANIEL C. CHURCH



SOUTH ELEVATION
SALISBURY PLANTATION
SOMERSET CO.

(5-53)

ANTHONY O. JAMES

B/73

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401



Salisbury Plantation
Near Westover, Somerset County
House - High Water
4/84 Paul Touart
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-53



Salisbury Plantation

S-53

Near Westover, Somerset County

Yard Under Water

4/84 Paul Touart

Neg./Md. Historical Trust

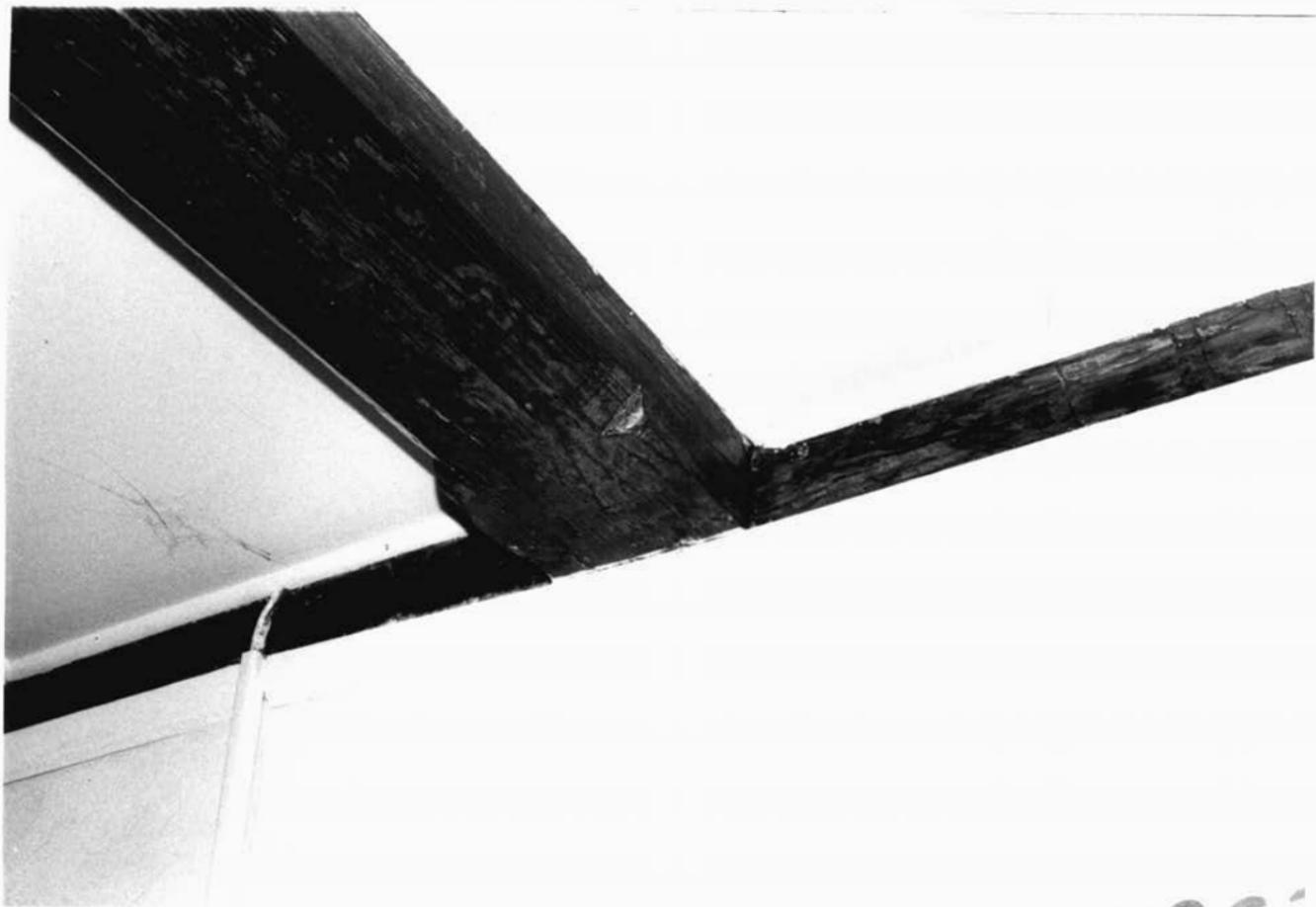


S-53

Salisbury Plantation
Southeast Elevation
Near Westover, Somerset County
4/84 Paul Touart
Neg./ Maryland Historic Trust



Salisbury Plantation S-53
Westover vicinity, Somerset Co.,Md.
West Elevation
2/86, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Salisbury Plantation
Near Westover, Somerset County
Chamfered Floor Joist

S-53

Photographer - Paul Touart - 12/83

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Salisbury Plantation
Near Westover, Somerset County
Barn Under Water
4/84 Paul Touart
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-53



Salisbury Plantation
Near Westover, Somerset County
Out Building Under Water
4/84 Paul Touart
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-53



S-53

Salisbury Plantation
Near Westover, Somerset County
South Elevation
Photographer - Paul Touart 12/83
Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Salisbury Plantation
Near Westover, Somerset County
South Elevation
Photographer - Paul Touart - 12/83
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-53



Salisbury Plantation
Near Westover, Somerset County
Lane Under Water
4/84 Paul Touart
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-53