

S-74
Hayward's Lott
Pocomoke City vicinity
private

c. 1750-1760

"Hayward's Lott" stands out as one of the largest and most expensive of the mid eighteenth-century plantation houses that have survived to modern times. In contrast to its contemporaries, "Almodington" and "Arlington," "Hayward's Lott" was built on a larger scale with all four walls executed in costly glazed brick checkerboard patterns. Like the other examples, rubbed, narrowly gauged brick arches top each of the front windows, and segmental arches of alternating glazed bricks distinguish the other openings. The base of the house is defined by a heavily molded watertable, and rising through the gable ends are tee-shaped chimneys. The floor plan of "Hayward's Lott" is slightly more complicated with a center stair hall that separates three rooms; one to the west and two smaller rooms to the east. Sadly, aside from a few doors, very little of the eighteenth-century woodwork survived a major reworking of the house around 1830-1850.

The original patent for "Hayward's Lott" dates to 1734, when Thomas Hayward had a 740-acre tract, encompassing parts of "Williams Hope" and "Blake's Hope," resurveyed. The survey description mentions, "...ye now dwelling house of ye afsd Hayward..." but the directional information outlining the metes and bounds indicates the first Hayward house was sited a short distance east of the present dwelling. Thomas Hayward died in April of 1751, and the plantation passed to his son, Thomas, who married Sarah Elzey, daughter of John and Anne Elzey, in 1753. With his own inheritance at his father's death, it is reasonable to suggest that Thomas Hayward initiated the construction of his impressive house during the 1750s, at the same time that the walls of "Arlington" and "Almodington" are thought to have been raised. Thomas Hayward, a longtime Clerk of Somerset Court,

lived in the house through the Revolutionary War years and the plantation was assessed in 1783 with over one-thousand acres. The property was improved by a two-story brick dwelling as well as another brick house, "...both in good repair." Thomas Hayward died in 1793, and his will provided clear indications of his intentions. "Hayward's Lott" was to pass to his son, John, and after John's death to his grandson, Thomas. With John's death in 1803, "Hayward's Lott" passed to the rightful heir, Thomas. However, Thomas Hayward predeceased his mother, Elizabeth, who devised the property in 1810 to another son, John Elzey Hayward. Family ownership of "Hayward's Lott" remained unbroken until the middle years of the twentieth century, when the present owners purchased the house and eighty-six acres in 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2001092104

5-109

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hayward's Lott; Ivy Hall

AND/OR COMMON

Hayward's Lott (preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West side of Hayward Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

1-3/4 miles N. W. of Pocomoke City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Somerset

CODE

039

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. Paul E. Sigrist

STREET & NUMBER

Hayward Road

CITY, TOWN

Pocomoke City

STATE

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Somerset County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

S-74

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

Hayward's Lott (Ivy Hall) is located north of U. S. Route 13 on the western side of Hayward Road about 1-3/4 miles northwest of Pocomoke City, Maryland. This 2-1/2 story farmhouse was built circa 1730 of Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers. Being six bays long by two deep, it is a good example of a large dwelling of this early period, having relatively small windows in the principal elevations, a steeply pitched roof and two interior T-shaped chimneys.

Around most of the base of Hayward's Lott is a simple water table of rectangular brick. Across the front there are two belt courses. The one between the first and second floors is cut by a large southwestern window which lights the stair hall, and the other extends across the gable ends at the level of the cornice.

Throughout the first floor all windows on the principal elevations are 6/6 except the rear western one which is 9/6. At the second level, they are 9/9. There are rubbed brick flat arches over the windows on the northeastern (front) elevation; but, throughout the remainder of the house, segmental brick arches were used. At the first floor level, except over the door in the rear western corner, and in the southeastern gabled end, these segmental arches have alternate glazed headers.

The small front portico, a simple pediment with Tuscan columns, was a later addition. Another modification is the rear door in the western corner. This was most likely a window which was enlarged so as to provide access to a nineteenth century clapboard addition (now removed) that adjoined the main house. On the front, there are three wide dormers.

The plan of Hayward's Lott is basically a hall and parlor separated by a central stair hall with entrances from the front and rear. There is an open string stair with three runs. In this house, the owner's living room is to the southeast, and its original form with the fireplace flanked by two closets lit by small windows in the gable end remains. On the northwest are two smaller rooms which were both heated by a triangular corner fireplace. The one toward the front is now a dining room; the other is a kitchen. The plan of the second floor is similar to the first.

The interior woodwork is not original since it is typical of nineteenth century Greek Revival designs. The architraves with corner blocks are abstractions of fluted pilasters. In the living room the mantel is also of Greek Revival design.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

S-74

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/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input 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) <i>local history</i>
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

circa 1727-1737

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hayward's Lott, located in the southernmost region of Maryland's Eastern Shore, offers an insight into the colonial history of the province. This imposing brick structure very probably dates from circa 1730. Its location about fifteen miles inland on the Pocomoke River and far from the main stream of modern activity emphasizes the demography of the early tidewater civilization. Dependent on water transportation, the great houses were constructed on creeks and rivers. Hayward's Lott, only a mile and a half from Stevens' ferry across the Pocomoke, was within easy distance of water transportation down the river to Pocomoke Sound and Chesapeake Bay. Access to the Bay in early Maryland meant close contact with England and the provincial capital was possible. Trading in tobacco and manufactured goods, as well as the movement of news, was all conducted by ship. Those who lived far from Annapolis by land were relatively close by sea. But with the advent of convenient and speedy land transportation, plantations as far down the Shore as Hayward's Lott became isolated from the mainstream of events.

The sheer size of Hayward's Lott indicate that the man who built it had great wealth, for in 1730 only the most affluent lived in brick houses, much less two-story ones. That Hayward was probably a planter can be surmised by the fact that planting was the livelihood of nearly all men on the colonial Eastern Shore. It is possible, however, that Hayward was more than just a planter. The men who acquired fortunes in the first half of the 18th century were those who engaged not only in planting but also in trade.¹ These merchant-planters bought the smaller crops of their neighbors and sold them with their own crops to the merchants in England. They also often kept a store of goods manufactured abroad which they sold or traded to people in the vicinity. Because there are no records extant relating to the death of Thomas Hayward, it cannot be said for certain whether or not he was a merchant-planter. However, because of the great size of the house he built, it is very likely that he did engage in some profitable enterprise in addition to planting.

The use of all glazed headers in the four Flemish bond walls further testifies to Hayward's status in the community. This ornamental technique, usually associated with American "medieval" style buildings, was very popular during the first half of the 18th century in Somerset County. More frequently the glazed headers were used to create patterns in the gable ends such as was done at Makepeace and Waterloo. The overall

see continuation sheet

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

HAYWARD'S LOTT - CONTINUATION

use of glazed headers exists in two other Somerset County structures, Arlington and Almodington, both of the same 1700-1740 period as Hayward's Lott.

Thomas Hayward was one of the early settlers in Somerset County, having arrived sometime between 1666 and 1700. He served as clerk of Somerset County in 1723. This difference in length of service illustrates Donnell M. Owings' statement in His Lordship's Patronage that "turnover [in this office] was rapid in the earlier proprietary period, and long tenure, indeed life tenure, became the rule thereafter."²

In 1737, Thomas Hayward had 740 acres of land on the north side of the Pocomoke River surveyed. To be known as Hayward's Lott, this land included two tracts already in his possession, called William's Hope and Blake's Hope, plus twenty-seven acres of vacant land. The patented certificate refers to "ye now dwelling house of ye aforesaid Hayward,"³ an indication that the house was probably built between 1727, the year Hayward purchased 700 acres of Blake's Hope from William Stevens, and 1737, when the patent was granted for the resurveyed tracts. Thomas Hayward deeded the property to his son, Thomas Hayward, Jr., in 1765. From that time until 1948, a period of almost two hundred years, Hayward's Lott remained in the possession of the Hayward family.

¹Aubrey C. Land, "The Planters of Colonial Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, LXVII (Spring, 1972), 113.

²Donnell M. Owings, His Lordship's Patronage (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1953), p. 58.

³Patented Certificate #1114. Somerset County. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

HAYWARD'S LOTT - CONTINUATION

Princess Anne, Maryland.

Tax Records for Somerset County, 1783 and 1798. Hall of Records,
Annapolis, Maryland.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of
Maryland. Easton, Maryland; By the author, 1934.

Torrence, Clayton. Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
Reprint of 1935 ed. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1966.

Works Progress Administration Writers' Program. Maryland, A Guide
to the Old Line State. American Guide Series, Reprint of
1940 ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

MAGI # ~~11~~ 2000745104

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Somerset County TOWN _____ VICINITY _____ STREET NO. Costen ORIGINAL OWNER --- ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER Paul E. Sigrist PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION Flemish Bond Brick NO. OF STORIES 2-1/2	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY S - 74 2. NAME Ivy Hall <u>or</u> Hayward's Lot DATE OR PERIOD c. 1720 STYLE Colonial ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER _____
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC NO

This is a large brick house of the Colonial period, similar to Almodington, Arlington, and Westover. It is of Flemish bond brick with all glazed blue headers. The mass of walls, the size of the windows, and the steep pitch of the roof give it a very medieval fortress-like quality, as do these other houses.

Ivy Hall is 5 bays wide and 2 deep. There is an enclosed massive T-shaped chimney at each end of the house. The first floor windows are 9 over 6, the second are 9 over 9. There are three dormers on the front slope of the roof. The central door is surrounded by a small portico of Georgian design. The lintels over the front windows are flat and of rubbed brick. Those on the rear are segmented rounded arches of rows of glazed headers. A two brick string belt course runs around the house between the first and second story and on the ends, also between the second story and the gables. The whole house sits on a foundation with a water-table of simple square brick. On the rear wall, a large stair hall window cuts through the belt course.

This house shows detailed construction and ornamentation.

Condition: Well maintained

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 2 B&W 5" x 7" prints
1 B&W Contact & Neg.
7. PHOTOGRAPH 1 Color Slide

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

Forman, Henry Chandlee
Early Manor and Plantation Houses
of Maryland, 1934 - page 154

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Paul A. Brinkman
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE OF RECORD **May 8, 1967**

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



Ivy HALL

S-74

Hayward's hott

611





5-74

Hayward's Lott

60