

Survey No. T-549

Magi No.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (Indicate preferred name)

historic THE OXFORD DISTRICT CUSTOM HOUSE

and/or common The Isthmus

2. Location

street & number 6280 Hopkins Neck Road not for publication

city, town Easton vicinity of congressional district 1st.

state Maryland county Talbot

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Estate of Rosemary Schofield, Mary a. Munro, executor

c/o Talbot County Free Library

street & number 100 West Dover Street

telephone no.: 410-822-4222

city, town Easton

state and zip code Maryland 21601

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Talbot County Courthouse

liber 423

street & number 11 North Washington Street

folio 529

city, town Easton

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

Turned

T 549

Section 7. Description

The building was used to carry out the official duties of Jeremiah Banning (1733 - 1798), first U.S. Customs Officer of the Oxford District, who was appointed to this position by George Washington March 21, 1791. It was reputedly constructed in the 1790s and was strategically located on his property, known as "The Isthmus" on Plain Dealing Creek, providing Banning with a clear view of the shipping activities across the Tred Avon River at the Port of Oxford. It is a small frame structure, measuring 14'5" X 17'3" with the entry located on the shorter wall and a catslide roof covering both rooms within. The building stands on at least eight brick piers and contains some original elements. The exterior weatherboard and entrance were replaced in the mid-19th century.

The north and principal facade is one story tall and contains a four panel door on the east side and a 4/4 pane sash window on the west. The building stands on brick piers that are exposed about 5"6" above grade. There are three visible on each elevation. The white pine weatherboard has an exposure of about 5 1/2" to 5 3/4". Its 6" corner boards are applied over the weatherboards. The door contains twentieth century hardware, including a reproduction thumb latch and iron knocker. The window has the male halves of cast iron shutter hinges for a single shutter. The upper sash appears original and the lower is a later replacement. There is approximately a three inch soffit exposed beneath the wide overhanging wood shingle roof.

The east side has the same type siding as the front, three brick piers and an asymmetrical gable. The northermost window is similar to that of the north facade while the southerly window is a small one pane casement. The short back (south) wall contains only one four pane casement window which formerly had a shutter. The west wall contains a third casement in the same location as the east wall and a free standing brick chimney containing one flue. There are large cedar trees and a cherry tree near the west gable. From the evidence within the building, it apparently had a fireplace on the west gable, however, there is nothing above grade to indicate that it was in this location.

The interior of the building contains two rooms, one on the north and the other on the south. The north room is lit by the two larger windows with 4/4 sash. The east window has both original sash. On the west wall is a mid-19th century mantel and opening for a fireplace plus a patched hearth in the six inch wide yellow pine flooring. The mantel is well executed for the period, with chamfered pilasters supporting a chamfered frieze and a bed molding consisting of two ovolo and one cavetto molding. The shelf edge is finished with a cyma reversa molding. A beaded baseboard encircles the plastered room. There is the ghost of a chair rail in the plaster at the level of the window sills. Both the entry door and two windows have beaded trim which appears to date from the mid-19th century, however the one interior doorway between the two rooms is earlier and trimmed with a four inch wide beaded board with Greek ogee and bead backband. Both sides of the doorway are trimmed similarly, except that there is a rabbet for a door which swung into the south room.

Section #7

Revised
T 519

There is no access to the attic space in either the north or south room. The south room has a combination of the same type six inch yellow pine as the north room and some 2 ½" yellow pine. With the exception of some makeshift baseboard and a peg board on the party wall, the rest of the room is plastered including the ceiling which slopes from 8'0" at the party wall to 6'6 ½" at the south wall. The ceiling is less of an angle than the roof. There is a three inch step up into the south room. None of the three casement windows appear original, although the openings may be.

Revised 1
T549

Section 8. Significance

In summary, the Oxford District Custom House and the Isthmus where it is located are important for two reasons. This little building is one of four Custom Houses remaining from the days when Maryland was divided into several districts with Customs Officers occupying offices in a number of makeshift buildings. On the Eastern Shore, the one at Vienna is perhaps more closely related to this one than the one at Chestertown, which was a large combination office, store and residence. The other reason for the building and the farm being of importance is the fact that the possible builder of the building and certainly the occupant of the farm, Jeremiah Banning, was an important figure in Talbot County and the emerging nation during the late 18th century, along with being designated the first Customs Officer of the Oxford District after the American Revolution by President George Washington.

As described in #7 above, the Oxford District Custom house is a modest building that was reputedly built in the 1790s by Jeremiah Banning. It is one of four Custom Houses remaining in the State of Maryland from the period before Customs was centralized in Baltimore in the 19th century.

Construction of the building is attributed to Jeremiah Banning, who chose to place it on his own property rather than in the Town of Oxford apparently because he could not easily travel across the river due to gout. Banning, born in 1733, was the oldest son of Jane and James Banning. After his father's death, his mother married Nicholas Goldsborough in 1746. At this time the property known as Isthmus became Jeremiah Banning's home and continued to be so until his own death in 1798. Consistent with his step father's affluence as a plantation owner, Banning was educated in the fundamentals of language and the classics. He went to sea at the age of 18. His step father insisted that Jeremiah spend a year as a clerk in an Oxford mercantile warehouse as part of his professional training. He became a ship's master at 22. In 1766 his stepfather died and Mr. Banning assumed the duties as executor of Nicholas Goldsborough's extensive holdings, yet continued his life as a seafarer until 1773. Thereafter, Banning continued to oversee the management of his inherited properties and served as agent for London merchants on the Eastern Shore while gradually assuming many civic duties in support of his community and the emerging new nation. In 1775, he was elected First Lieutenant of the militia. The following year he was appointed Major to the 27th Battalion of Militia as well as assessor for Mill Hundred, Talbot County. In 1777, he was made a Magistrate of Talbot County and in August of that year was elected Colonel of the 38th Battalion of Militia. Still in that same year he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford, which position he held until his death. At the end of the war, the Maryland Assembly appointed Colonel Banning a tax commissioner for Talbot County and authorized him to sign paper money issued by the State Council. In 1787 Banning was one of four prominent citizens elected to the General Assembly in Annapolis to ratify and confirm the U.S. Constitution. His fellow representatives included: Robert Goldsborough, Edward Lloyd, John Stevens. He became Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court between 1780 and 1791. He served on the vestry of St. Michael's parish and in 1785 was appointed commissioner for laying out the Town of Easton. Remaining a bachelor for life, he

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T549

adopted three children: Robert, Freborn and Clementina who were born during the Revolution. His son, Robert, took over his position as Customs Officer in 1795 after paying the sum of two thousand dollars, as required for U.S. Senate confirmation of the appointment, and served in this capacity until 1804. Jeremiah Banning died on December 23, 1798, leaving provisions in his will for freeing his 21 slaves. Both father and son are buried at the Isthmus but the exact location of the graves is no longer know

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

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historic THE OXFORD DISTRICT CUSTOM HOUSE

and/or common The Isthmus

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<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Estate of Rosemary Schofield, Mary a. Munro, executor

c/o Talbot County Free Library

street & number 100 West Dover Street telephone no.: 410-822-4222

city, town Easton state and zip code Maryland 21601

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Talbot County Courthouse liber 423

street & number 11 North Washington Street folio 529

city, town Easton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No. T-549

<u> </u> excellent	<u> </u> deteriorated	<u> </u> unaltered	<u> X </u> original site	
<u> X </u> good	<u> </u> ruins	<u> X </u> altered	<u> </u> moved	date of move _____
<u> </u> fair	<u> </u> unexposed			

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

The Oxford District Custom House was built on the farm called the Isthmus, belonging to Jeremiah Banning, reputedly in the 1790s. It is a small frame structure standing near the shore of Plaindealing Creek north of the town of Oxford. It measures 14'5" X 17'3" with the entry located on the shorter wall and a catslide roof covering both rooms within. The building stands on at least eight brick piers and contains some original elements. The exterior weatherboard and entrance were replaced in the mid-19th century.

The north and principal facade is one story tall and contains a four panel door on the east side and a 4/4 pane sash window on the west. The building stands on brick piers that are exposed about 5'6" above grade. There are three visible on each elevation. The white pine weatherboard has an exposure of about 5½" to 5 3/4". Its 6" corner boards are applied over the weatherboards. The door contains twentieth century hardware, including a reproduction thumb latch and iron knocker. The window has the male halves of cast iron shutter hinges for a single shutter. The upper sash appears original and the lower is a later replacement. There is approximately a three inch soffit exposed beneath the wide overhanging wood shingle roof.

The east side has the same type siding as the front, three brick piers and an asymmetrical gable. The northernmost window is similar to that of the north facade while the southerly window is a small one pane casement. The short back (south) wall contains only one four pane casement window which formerly had a shutter. The west wall contains a third casement in the same location as the east wall and a free standing brick chimney containing one flue. There are large cedar trees and a cherry tree near the west gable. From the evidence within the building, it apparently had a fireplace on the west gable, however, there is nothing above grade to indicate that it was in this location.

The interior of the building contains two rooms, one on the north and the other on the south. The north room is lit by the two larger windows with 4/4 sash. The east window has both original sash. On the west wall is a mid-19th century mantel and opening for a fireplace plus a patched hearth in the six inch wide yellow pine flooring. The mantel is well executed for the period, with chamfered pilasters supporting a chamfered frieze and a bed molding consisting of two ovolo and one cavetto molding. The shelf edge is finished with a cyma reversa molding. A beaded baseboard encircles the plastered room. There is the ghost of a chair rail in the plaster at the level of the window sills. Both the entry door and two windows have beaded trim which appears to date from the mid-19th century, however the one interior doorway between the two rooms is earlier and trimmed with a four inch wide beaded board with Greek ogee and bead backband. Both sides of the doorway are trimmed similarly, except that there is a rabbet for a door which swung into the south room.

There is no access to the attic space in either the north or south room. The south room has a combination of the same type six inch yellow pine as the north room and some 2½" yellow pine. With the exception of some makeshift baseboard and a peg board on the party wall, the rest of the room is plastered, including the ceiling which slopes from 8'0" at the party wall to 6'6½" at the south wall. The ceiling is less of an angle than the roof. There is a three inch step up into the south room. None of the three casement windows appear original, although the openings may be.

8. Significance

Survey No. T-549

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c.1790s **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.

In summary, the Oxford District Custom House and the Isthmus are important for two reasons. This little building is one of four Custom Houses remaining from the days when Maryland was divided into several districts with Customs Officers occupying offices in a number of makeshift buildings. On the Eastern Shore, the one at Vienna is perhaps more closely related to this one than the one at Chestertown, which was a large combination office, store and residence. The other reason for the building and the farm being of importance is the fact that the possible builder of the building and certainly the occupant of the farm, Jeremiah Banning, was an important figure in Talbot County during the 18th century, along with being designated the first Customs Officer of the Oxford District after the American Revolution by President George Washington.

As described in #7 above, the Oxford District Custom House is a modest building that is reputedly built in the 1790s by Jeremiah Banning. It is one of four Custom Houses remaining in the State of Maryland before Customs was centralized in Baltimore in the 19th century.

Jeremiah Banning is attributed with the construction of the building on his property rather than in Oxford because of his inability to travel easily across the river. Gout apparently was the reason for not being able to get around with ease. Col. Banning, born in 1733, was the oldest son of Jane and James Banning. He was a mariner beginning at the age 18 in 1751 and continuing until 1773. Thereafter, he became a farmer and agent for London merchants on the Eastern Shore. In 1775, he was elected first lieutenant of the militia. The following year he was appointed Major to the 27th Battalion of Militia as well as assessor Mill Hundred, Talbot County. In 1777, he was made a Magistrate of Talbot County and in August of that year was elected Colonel of the 38th Battalion of Militia. He was appointed naval officer of the Port of Oxford, which position he held until his death in 1798 and for which the little office at the Isthmus was constructed. He was Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court between 1780 and 1791. He served on the vestry of St. Michael's Parish and in 1785 was appointed commissioner for laying out the town of Easton. In 1787, he was chosen to represent Talbot County in a general convention held at Annapolis. He was married and when he died, left three heirs. His son Robert Banning took over his position as Customs Officer until he was replaced in 1804. Both father and son are buried at the Isthmus in un-marked graves.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. T-549

Tilghman, Oswald, History of Talbot County Maryland, Vol. I, Regional Publishing Company, 1967, p. 325 ff.

Preston, Dickson J., Talbot County, A History, Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, MD, 1983, p. 116

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Bourne, Easement Administrator

organization Maryland Historical trust

date August 20, 1997

street & number 100 Community Place

telephone 410-514-7633

city or town Crownsville

state MD 21032

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

September 25, 1997

Polly Shannahan
4364 Batchelors Point Road
Oxford, MD 21654

Dear Ms. Shannahan:

This is in response to your telephone request today for the date of Jeremiah Benning's commission as a Customs Officer.

We examined the General Records of the Department of the Treasury (RG 56) and located his commission (enclosed) in entry 234, Records of the Division of Appointments, Records Relating to Presidential Appointments and Commissions, Commissions Issued to Major Treasury Officers ("Presidential Appointments"), 1791-1909, Volume 6 of 37 (450/58/30/03). Also enclosed is a copy of the entry regarding the United States Customs Service in The United States Government Manual, 1996/1997.

Sincerely,

WAYNE T. DE CESAR
Archivist
Archives Textual Reference

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

For the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency statement of organization, see the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 12, Part 41

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) was created February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665), as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury. Its primary mission is to regulate national banks. OCC is headed by the Comptroller, who is appointed for a 5 year term by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. By statute, the Comptroller also serves a concurrent term as Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

OCC regulates national banks by its power to examine banks; approve or

deny applications for new bank charters, branches, or mergers; take enforcement action—such as bank closures—against banks that are not in compliance with laws and regulations; and issue rules, regulations, and interpretations on banking practices.

OCC supervises approximately 3,300 national banks, including their trust activities and overseas operations. Each bank is examined annually through a nationwide staff of approximately 2,400 bank examiners supervised in 6 district offices. OCC is independently funded through assessments of the assets of national banks.

For further information, contact the Communications Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, 250 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-874-4700.

United States Customs Service

The fifth act of the first Congress, passed on July 31, 1789 (1 Stat. 29), established customs districts and authorized customs officers to collect duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imposed by the second act of the first Congress, dated July 4, 1789 (1 Stat. 24). The Bureau of Customs was established as a separate agency under the Treasury Department on March 3, 1927 (19 U.S.C. 2071) and, effective August 1, 1973, was redesignated the United States Customs Service by Treasury Department Order 165-23 of April 4, 1973.

The Customs Service enforces customs and related laws and collects the revenue from imports. Customs also administers the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1654), and other customs laws. Some of the responsibilities that Customs is specifically charged with are:

- interdicting and seizing contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs;
- assessing and collecting customs duties, excise taxes, fees, and penalties due on imported merchandise;

- processing persons, carriers, cargo, and mail into and out of the United States;

- administering certain navigation laws; and

- detecting and apprehending persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; copyright, patent, and trademark provisions; quotas; and marking requirements for imported merchandise.

As the principal border enforcement agency, Customs' mission has been extended over the years to assisting in the administration and enforcement of some 400 provisions of law on behalf of more than 40 Government agencies. Today, in addition to enforcing the Tariff Act of 1930 and other customs statutes, the Customs Service:

- cooperates with other Federal agencies and foreign governments in suppressing the traffic of illegal narcotics and pornography;

- enforces export control laws and intercepts illegal high-technology and weapons exports;

- enforces reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act; and

- collects international trade statistics.

Also, Customs enforces a wide range of requirements to protect the public, such as auto safety and emission control standards, radiation and radioactive material standards; counterfeit monetary instruments; flammable fabric restrictions; animal and plant quarantine requirements; and food, drug, and hazardous substance prohibitions.

Customs is extensively involved with outside commercial and policy organizations and trade associations, and with international organizations and foreign customs services. Customs is a member of the multinational World Customs Organization, the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism, and the International Narcotics Control Program. In addition, Customs participates in and supports the activities and programs of various international organizations and agreements, including the World Trade Organization, the International Civil

Aviation Organization, and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Headquarters of the U.S. Customs Service is located in Washington, DC, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The 50 States, plus the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, are divided into 20 customs management center areas, under which there are approximately 300 ports of entry.

The foreign field offices of the Customs Service are located in Bangkok, Beijing, Bonn, Brussels, Caracas, Hermosillo, Hong Kong, London, Merida, Mexico City, Milan, Monterrey, Montevideo, Ottawa, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Singapore, Tokyo, Vienna, and The Hague. An attaché represents U.S. Customs in the U.S. Mission to the European Communities in Brussels.

The Customs Service also operates a Canine Enforcement Training Center at Front Royal, VA.

Customs Management Centers—U.S. Customs Service

District Offices	Address	Director	Telephone
Mid America/Chicago	Suite 900, 610 S. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60607.	Garnet Fee	312-363-4733
East Texas/Houston	Suite 1200, 2323 S. Shepherd St., Houston, TX 77019.	Robert Trotter	713-313-2841
Southern California/San Diego	Suite 1200, 610 W. Ash St., San Diego, CA 92101.	Rudy Camacho	619-567-5455
North Pacific/Portland	Rm. 582, 511 NW. Broadway, Portland, OR 97209.	Lois Fields	503-326-7625
Mid Pacific/San Francisco	Suite 1501, 33 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94105.	Paul Andrews	415-744-7700
Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands	Rm. 203, 1 La Purísima St., Old San Juan, PR 00901.	Afonso Robles	787-729-6950
West Great Lakes/Detroit	Suite 310, 613 Abbott St., Detroit, MI 48226.	William Morandini	313-226-2955
South Texas/Laredo	P.O. Box 3130, Laredo, TX 78044-3130.	Maria Rebs	210-718-4161
Arizona/Tucson	Suite 310, 4740 N. Oracle Rd., Tucson, AZ 85705.	Donna De La Torre	520-670-5900
South Atlantic/Atlanta	Suite 270, 1681 Phoenix Bldg., College Park, GA 30349.	Mamie Pollock	770-994-2306
Northwest Great Plains/Seattle	Rm. 2200, 1000 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98104.	Thomas Hardy	206-553-8944
West Texas/E Paso	Suite 104, 9400 Viscount Blvd., El Paso, TX 79925.	Gundif Dillon	915-540-5800
North Florida/Tampa	Suite 301, 1624 E. 7th Avenue, Tampa, FL 33605.	Diane Zwicker	813-228-2381
Mid Atlantic/Baltimore	Suite 208, 103 S. Gay St., Baltimore, MD 21202.	Steven Knox	410-962-5200
New York/New York	Rm. 715, 6 World Trade Ctr., New York, NY 10048.	Anthony Liberia	212-486-4444
Gulf/New Orleans	Rm. 337, 423 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70130-2341.	J. Robert Grimes	504-688-6324
North Atlantic/Boston	Rm. 801, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222-1056.	Philip Spayd	617-565-6210
East Great Lakes/Buffalo	4435 Ganessa St., Buffalo, NY 14225.	Richard McAllen	716-626-0400
South Florida/Miami	Suite 900, 909 SE. 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131.	D. Lynn Gordon	305-636-8600

T-519

George Washington President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING.

KNOW YE, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and *Discretion of Jere. Banning*
of Maryland I have nominated, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the
Senate, Do APPOINT him *Collector for the District of Oxford*
and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the Duties of that Office according to Law; AND TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office, with
all the Rights and Emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, unto him the said *Jere. Banning* during the Pleasure of the
President of the United States for the Time being.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
GIVEN under my Hand, at the City of Philadelphia the Twenty first Day of *March* in the Year
of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the
Fifteenth.

(L.S.)

George Washington

Ge. Washington.
By the President.

Th. Jefferson.



Burrell
Cove
C R E E K

Solitude
Creek

Royal Oak

T-549

St Paul Ch
Royal Oak Sch

E C K

Plaindealing
Creek

T-549

Tar
Creek

Pecks
Point

C R E E K

Bellevue

Tank

FERRY
RIVER

Ferry Neck
Ch

FERRY NECK

N O A V

Town
Creek

BM
10

Oxford
Cem



Oxford District Custom House T-549

July 1997

M. Bowne

N.E. corner



Oxford District Custom House T-549

West gable

M. Bournne

July 1997



Oxford District Customs House T-549

SE corner

M. Bourne

July 1997