CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: T-949 (PACS 10) **Construction Date:** circa 1880 / 1983

Name: Pascault-Sharp Property

Location: 30770 Dover Road, Easton vicinity, Talbot County

Private/Agriculture,Private Residence/Occupied/Fair/Accessible:No

Description:The Pascault-Sharp Property is a cattle and grain farm located on the north side of Dover Road in the Easton vicinity, Talbot County. The property is accessed by a dirt lane extending north from Dover Road. The farm, settled circa 1875 by Alexis A. Pascault, originally consisted of a late nineteenth century wood-frame farmhouse and associated agricultural outbuildings. The original house was replaced in 1983 by a 1-story wood-frame house. An addition house was constructed circa 1990 and a modern equipment building was constructed circa 1995. The remaining outbuildings on the property include one Acadian-style barn, one cow shed, two machine sheds, two hen houses, one shed and one smokehouse. All of the buildings are situated along a U-shaped driveway which extends west from the lane leading from Dover Road.

Significance:The Pascault-Sharp Property is 51 hectares (126 acre) farm located on the north side of Dover Road in the Easton vicinity, Talbot County. The settlement of this farm began in 1873, when C.W. Cowgill sold 51 hectares (126 acres) of his 101 hectare (250 acre) tract known as "Acton" and "Old Troth Farm" to Alexis A. Pascault. The Pascault farm appears on the 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Talbot and Dorchester Counties, Maryland, by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson. Alexis Pascault is listed in the atlas as a "General Agent and Collector." Albert J. Stewart purchased the property in 1888 and retained ownership until 1909. The property was sold five times in the first half of the twentieth century, until purchased by Charles Sharp in 1944. Prior to the Sharp ownership, the property contained a late nineteenth century 2-story wood-frame house, a smokehouse, shed and barn. Beginning in 1945, Charles Sharp constructed many of the agricultural buildings currently on the property, including the machine sheds, hen houses, office and cow shed. In 1983, the nineteenth century farmhouse was demolished and replaced with the current 1-story wood-frame residence. A second residence was constructed on the property circa 1990.

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
February 1998/Revised May 1998

Survey No. T-949 (PACS 10)

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
MD 331 - Dover Bridge over Choptank River

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Pascault-Sharp Property (preferred)

and/or common Sharp Property

2. Location:

street & number 30770 Dover Road N/A not for publication

city, town Easton _X_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Talbot

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___district	___public	_X_occupied	_X_agriculture	___museum
_X_building(s)	_X_private	___unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___education	_X_private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_X_not applicable	_X_no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Charles E. and Jeanette Sharp Jr.

street & number 30770 Dover Road telephone no.:

city,town Easton state and zip code MD 21601-8724

5. Location of Legal Description

Clerk of Court Office of Talbot County liber 506

street & number 11 North Washington Street folio 343

city,town Easton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city,town state

7. Description

Survey No. T-949 (PACS 10)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
___excellent	___deteriorated	_X_unaltered	_X_original site	
___good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date of move _____
_X_fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 12

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

The Pascault-Sharp Property is a cattle and grain farm located on the north side of Dover Road in the Easton vicinity, Talbot County. The property is accessed by a dirt lane extending north from Dover Road. The farm, settled circa 1875 by Alexis A. Pascault, originally consisted of a late nineteenth century wood-frame farmhouse and associated agricultural outbuildings. The original house was replaced in 1983 by a 1-story wood-frame house. An additional house was constructed circa 1990 and a modern equipment building was constructed circa 1995. The remaining outbuildings on the property include one barn, one cow shed, two machine sheds, two hen houses, one shed and one smokehouse. All of the buildings are situated along a U-shaped driveway which extends west from the lane leading from Dover Road.

The houses on the property are 1-story, side-gable wood-frame buildings. House #1 is 4-bays wide, 2-rooms deep, and is the southernmost building of the complex. The building has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The house is constructed on the site of a late nineteenth century wood-frame house which was demolished in 1983. House #2, located north of the farm complex, is 6-bays wide and 2-rooms deep. The building, constructed circa 1990, has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Shed #1, the smokehouse, and two machine sheds are all attached structures located north of House #1. Shed #1, constructed circa 1920, has a metal covered shed roof with exposed rafter ends. The building is supported on concrete block piers and has vertical wood siding. Two wood batten doors are located on the east elevation. Attached to the north side of shed #1 is a wood-frame smokehouse. Constructed circa 1880, the smokehouse has a metal-covered front-gable roof and square plan. The building is supported by concrete block piers and is sheathed with vertical wood siding. Attached to the smokehouse are two machine sheds constructed by the current owner circa 1950. The wood-frame buildings are supported on concrete piers. The walls are covered with vertical wood siding and the side-gable roofs are covered with metal. Attached to the south elevation of the south machine shed, and connecting the machine shed to the smokehouse, is a 1-story, wood-frame office constructed circa 1970. The office has a textured plywood siding and 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows.

Located north of the machine sheds is a 1½-story wood-frame barn constructed circa 1920 with an Acadian-style plan and form. Supported on a concrete slab, the barn has a central gable section with low-pitched shed roof extensions to the east and west elevations. The east and west shed roof extensions house the cow stalls, while the central section houses the granaries and threshing floor. The building has a metal roof and vertical wood siding, which was replaced circa 1950.

North of the barn is a 1-story wood-frame cow shed constructed circa 1950. The building has a corrugated metal gable roof and metal siding. The building is supported by a concrete foundation and has two open bays on the east elevation.

7. Description (Continued)

Located east of the cow shed and the barn is a 1-story machine shed constructed in 1995. The machine shed is of wood-frame construction with corrugated metal siding and roof. The building has a concrete foundation, a concrete slab floor and an open bay on the south elevation.

Within the U-shape drive of the farm complex are two hen houses. Hen house #1 has a shed roof and vertical wood siding. The building, constructed circa 1930, is supported by concrete block piers and the roof is covered with metal. The north and south elevations have batten doors, while windows on the west elevation have been enclosed. Hen house #2 is a gable roof structure constructed circa 1970. The building has a concrete block foundation, vertical wood siding and a metal roof. Doors are located on the south and west elevations, while the west elevation has two multiple-light awning windows.

The property is located on the north side of Dover Road and on the east and west sides of a dirt lane extending north from Dover Road. The property is bordered by agricultural land to the north, south and east. Open space, associated with the John Trax Property (T-112, no longer extant), is located to the east.

8. Significance

Survey No. T-949 (PACS 10)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__prehistoric	__archaeology-prehistoric	__Community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science
__1500-1599	__agriculture	__economics	__literature	__sculpture
__1600-1699	__architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	
X_1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
X_1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1880 (smokehouse); 1983 (house) **Builder/Architect** Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ___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.

The Pascault-Sharp Property is a 51 hectares (126 acre) farm located on the north side of Dover Road in the Easton vicinity, Talbot County. The settlement of this farm began in 1873, when C.W. Cowgill sold 51 hectares (126 acres) of his 101 hectare (250 acre) tract known as "Acton" and "Old Troth Farm" to Alexis A. Pascault. The Pascault farm appears on the 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Talbot and Dorchester Counties, Maryland, by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson. Alexis Pascault is listed in the atlas as a "General Agent and Collector." Albert J. Stewart purchased the property in 1888 and retained ownership until 1909. The property was sold five times in the first half of the twentieth century, until purchased by Charles Sharp in 1944. Prior to the Sharp ownership, the property contained a late nineteenth century 2-story wood-frame house, a smokehouse, shed and barn. Beginning in 1945, Charles Sharp constructed many of the agricultural buildings currently on the property, including the machine sheds, hen houses, office and cow shed. In 1983, the nineteenth century farmhouse was demolished and replaced with the current 1-story wood-frame residence. A second residence was constructed on the property circa 1990.

The Pascault-Sharp Property contains two modern houses, a barn, sheds, machine sheds, a smokehouse and hen houses. The barn was the principal building erected on a farm which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and hay, straw or tobacco storage. The barns most frequently found in the project area were the all-purpose barn, used for storage of animals, feed and mechanical equipment, or tobacco barns, specifically constructed for the purpose of storing and curing tobacco. The barn on the property resembles Acadian barns in form and plan. Acadian-style barns are similar to English barns. They are rectangular 1½-story structures with low extensions on the long sides of the barns covered by lower-pitched shed roofs, resulting in a square plan. The tall part of the barn contains the threshing floor, granary and mow, while the extensions house the stalls and stables (Noble and Cleek 1995, 102-103).

Numerous sheds and machine sheds are located on the property. Sheds are small utilitarian buildings used for the storage of non-food items, such as small tools, chemicals, or machines. Sometimes equipment such as generators or oil tanks are sheltered in sheds. They are often built to supplement the storage space available in structures designed for a specific function such as animal shelter, food storage, or food production. These multi-purpose sheds are difficult to categorize because of their simple building form and resemblance to other outbuildings. Most sheds are small wood-frame structures with gable roofs and few wall openings. Sheds are likely to be associated with domestic properties, as well as agricultural properties.

8. Significance (Continued)

Function-specific sheds are identified by specialized building forms. Machine sheds are long gable-roof buildings which serve as a storage space for large farm equipment. Often of wood-frame construction, covered with an exterior sheathing, machine sheds are open on one or more sides to allow for easy storage of machines like threshers, combines, and farm vehicles.

The property has two hen/chicken houses. Chicken houses are utilitarian structures used to provide protection for the chickens to nest and roost. The size of the structure was dependant on the number of chickens in the flock. Early chicken houses were simple structures constructed of rough timber and reused boards, and did not conform to specific traditional building forms. Chicken houses throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were of varied forms and material without distinctive external features to indicate their use. Often older outbuildings were converted for use as chicken houses. The structures were commonly constructed to face south or east to provide direct sunlight and circulation. The location of the building on well-drained, sandy soil was another effort to keep the chicken house dry and disease free. Chicken houses were also constructed against other outbuildings which used the existing building as the rear wall of the chicken house. Free-standing structures were built into hillsides, with a high stone foundation. The banked building was sheltered by the hillside on three sides, and allowed for a 3-story structure. In the twentieth century chicken farming became specialized resulting in standardized, recognizable chicken houses. A long, low, broadly-pitched gable roof structure of pole construction characterizes chicken houses of the twentieth century.

The property also contains one smokehouse. Smokehouses are small outbuildings used for the preparation and curing of meats. They were extremely common, and took various forms. Smokehouses are usually constructed of the same materials as other outbuildings. They typically have a square plan of 12 feet or less on a side, and are capped with gable roofs. On the interior smokehouses are open to the roof, and fitted with hooks on which to hang the meats.

Smokehouses usually have a small door in the gable end but no windows, and have a chimney or small flue opening under the eaves or in the gable. Stone and brick smokehouses often have ventilation slits or openings in the gables while wood-frame examples do not. Smokehouses are associated with both domestic and agricultural properties (Lanier and Herman 199, 55).

History of Surrounding Area

In June 1631 Cecil Calvert, the Second Lord Baltimore received a royal charter from Charles I founding the English colony of Maryland. This land was inhabited by the Choptanks, Nanticokes, Wicomesses and other peoples when English explorers and early settlers arrived. The majority of Talbot County's population descended from families of English ancestry. African-Americans arrived in the county as slaves and have remained the largest minority population in the county. From the end of the eighteenth century to the present, the county's population has been primarily

8. Significance (Continued)

Quaker or Methodist. Both groups contributed to a strong anti-slavery sentiment in the county years before the Civil War.

Many of the major plantations were established during the decade prior to the foundation of Talbot County (by winter 1661-1662). Plantation families such as these were the county's political and social leaders to the beginning of the twentieth century. Tobacco energized the economy initially but by the mid-eighteenth century, planters began growing wheat as well. The supply of navigable waterways influenced settlement patterns since planters with their own landings could trade directly with England. After the Revolutionary War, the bulk of Talbot County's goods found markets in Philadelphia or Baltimore. Both the Choptank River and Tred Avon Creek gave the inhabitants of the central and eastern portions of Talbot County access to markets outside of the county by sailing ships and later by steamboats.

Seafood and agricultural production periodically endured slumps which were broken by transportation improvements and subsequently expanded markets. In the mid-nineteenth century, the combination of railroads and steamboats encouraged agricultural diversity and prosperity. Farmers could send their perishable products to more markets than had been feasible by land transport or sailing vessels (Preston 1983, 234-235; Weeks 1984, 118). The first railr , completed in 1871, ran north along the Eastern Shore peninsula and enhanced trade w.ch Philadelphia and New York City. After the completion of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in 1952, Talbot County experienced its greatest growing pains, prompting decisions about county planning as tourists and potential residents found their way into the county in large numbers.

The area surrounding the Dover Bridge on MD 331 played an important role in the earliest days of the county. Dover Road connected Court House (present-day Easton) with Dover and continued into Caroline County. Dover itself arose from John Barker's ferry on the Choptank River which was first mentioned in the records of 1663 (Preston 1983, 80). From there a port with its village, named Dover, arose. Its importance derived from the fresh water content of the river at that point. Ships from England sought Dover's harbor in order to kill the salt water shipworms which were notoriously destructive to wooden ships. Quaker and merchant-planter William Troth centered his substantial operations from his home, Troth's Fortune, two miles north of Dover, close to the current location of Dover Bridge. After a failed bid by Dover to become the Eastern Shore capital in the late eighteenth century, Dover Ferry moved its crossing two miles upriver and the town of Dover declined into obscurity. The new ferry location was a deep and narrow section of the river, with extensive marshes on the Caroline County side. A road was extended through the marsh and the ferry site was established (Mullikin 1961, 42). The Dover name lingers in several place names, including Dover Road and Dover Bridge. In 1810 Talbot and Caroline county citizens petitioned for a bridge in the vicinity of Dover Ferry (History of Caroline County, 32-33). Historic maps indicate that a bridge was constructed in subsequent years at the site of the Dover Ferry crossing. A later replacement was one of the earliest cast-iron bridges in Maryland (History of Road Building in Maryland, 125). The bridge was constructed as a moveable structure in order to accommodate the height of the vessels which

8. Significance (Continued)

navigated the Choptank River and is labeled the "Dover Draw Bridge" on an 1873 map of the area (Martenet). The current structure is a Warren truss, swing moveable bridge which was built in 1933 (Survey Form).

National Register Evaluation:

Settled circa 1875, the Pascault-Sharp Property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. This property consists of two late twentieth century houses, twentieth century agricultural outbuildings and a late nineteenth century smokehouse. Therefore the property is not representative of a nineteenth or twentieth century agricultural resource of this region. The buildings do not possess physical elements of a specific period in time necessary to establish an association with historic events or trends. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. The Pascault-Sharp Property is not eligible under Criterion C, due to the demolition and replacement of the original late nineteenth century smokehouse and lack of architectural significance of the agricultural outbuildings. Many of the outbuildings suffer from a loss of integrity due to the deterioration of building materials. In addition, the property setting has been compromised by the construction of two modern houses and large machine shed within the farm complex. Finally, the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended_____ Eligibility Not Recommended X X

Comments:

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: 6/9/98

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 7/8/98

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. T-949 (PACS 10)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Easton, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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 Tim Tamburrino/Caroline Hall

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date February 1998/Revised May ' 3

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

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 purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Arthur, Eric and Dudley Whitney. 1972. The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America. New York: Arrowhead Press.

Brugger, Robert J. 1988. Maryland. A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Cochrane, Laura, ed. [1920] 1971. History of Caroline County, Maryland from its beginnings. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1971.

Dilworth, William H. 1858. Map of Talbot County, Maryland with Farm Limits. Talbot County Historical Society.

Forman, H. Chandlee. 1967. Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland. Cambridge, MD: Tidewater Publishers.

_____. 1989. Early Buildings and Historic Artifacts in Tidewater Maryland. Vol. 1 The Eastern Shore. Easton, MD: Eastern Shore Publishers' Associates.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. 1988. American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

Grow, Lawrence. 1985. Country Architecture. Pittstown, NJ: The Main Street Press.

A History of Road Building in Maryland. 1958. State Roads Commission of Maryland.

Janik, Carolyn. 1990. The Barn Book. New York: Gallery Books, An Imprint of W.H. Smith Publishers, Inc.

Lake, Griffing and Stevenson. 1877. Illustrated Atlas of Talbot and Dorchester Counties, Maryland. Philadelphia.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. 1997. Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Martenet, Simon J., H.F. Walling and O.W. Gray. 1873. A New Topographical Atlas of Maryland, District of Columbia and the United States. Baltimore.

Mullikin, James C. 1961. Ghost Towns of Talbot County. Easton, MD: Easton Publishing Company.

Noble, Allen G and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995.

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

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

Rebeck, Andrea. 1987 TMs. Montgomery County in the Early Twentieth Century. Maryland Historical Trust and The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission.

Sharp, Charles E. Interview with author. 19 January 1998.

Talbot County Clerk of Court Office, Deed Books.

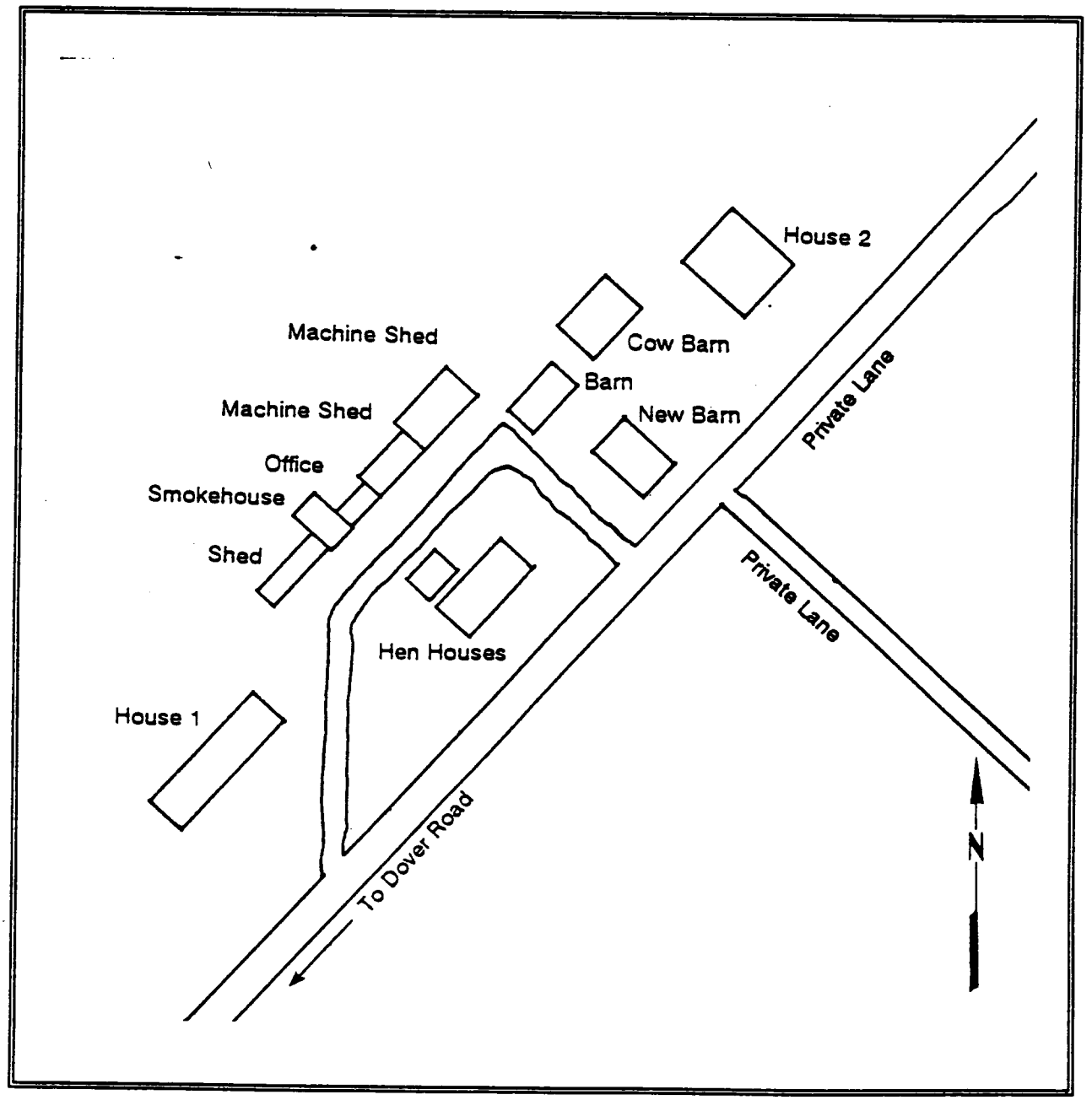
Talbot County Free Library, Maryland Room, vertical files.

Talbot County Office of Assessments.

Weeks, Christopher. 1984. Where Land and Water Intertwine. An Architectural History of Talbot County. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1807-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Buildings

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

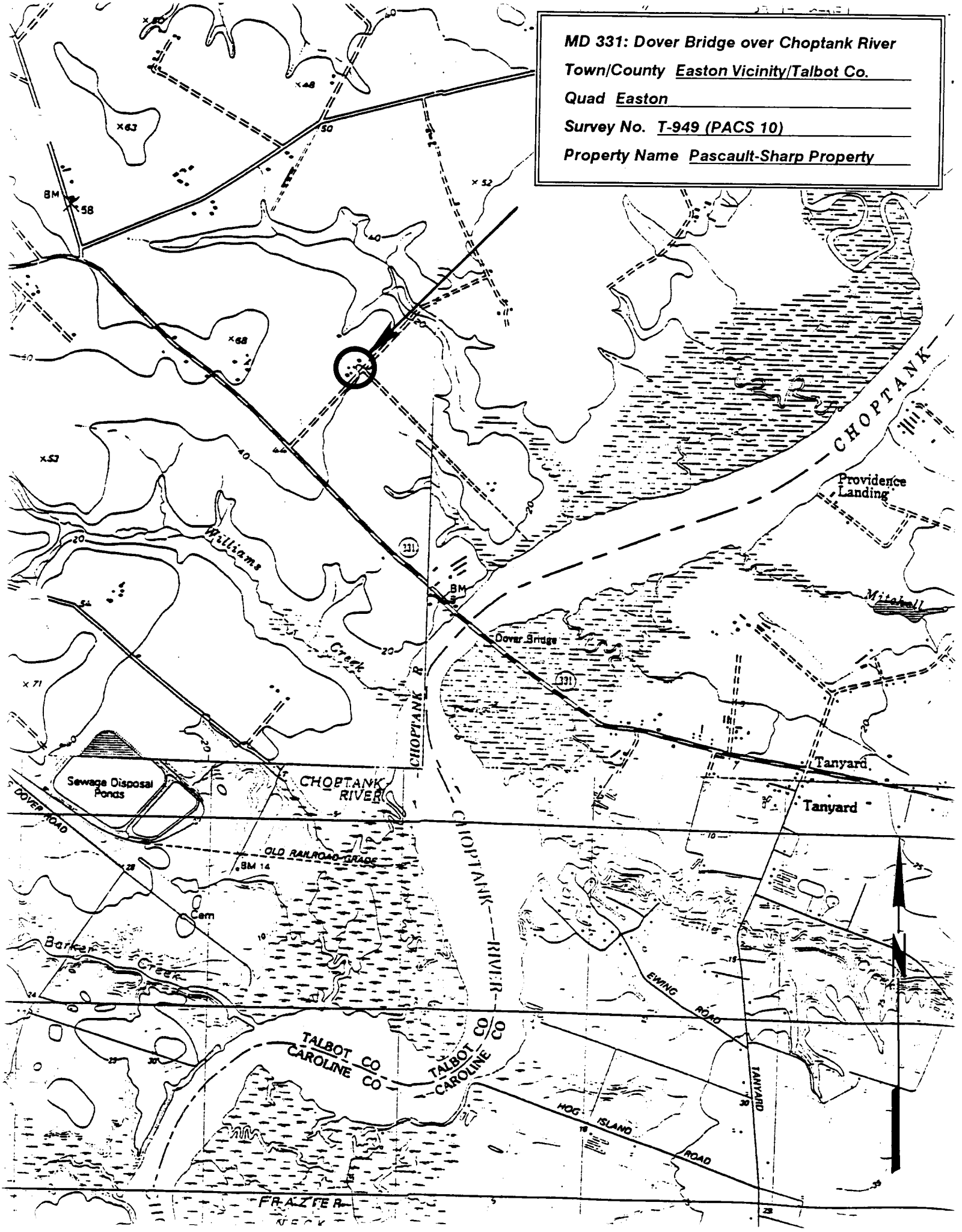
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Agriculture

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

Unknown

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
February 1998/Revised May 1998


MD 331: Dover Bridge over Choptank River
Town/County Easton Vicinity/Talbot Co.
Quad Easton
Survey No. T-949 (PACS 10)
Property Name Pascault-Sharp Property
CHOPTANK
Providence Landing
Williams Creek
Mitchell
Dover Bridge
CHOPTANK R
CHOPTANK RIVER
Tanyard
Tanyard
Sewage Disposal Ponds
DOVER ROAD
OLD RAILROAD GRADE
BM 14
Cem
Barker Creek
EWING ROAD
TALBOT CO
CAROLINE CO
TALBOT CO
CAROLINE CO
HOG ISLAND ROAD
TANYARD
FRAZIER

T-0449

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1/98

MD SHPO

FARM COMPLEX, VIEW NW

1 OF 18

T-949
PASCAULT-SHARP PROPERTY
TALBOT COUNTY, MD
TIM TAMBURRINO
1998
MD SHPO
HOUSE 1, VIEW: WEST
2 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBLERINO

1/98

MD SHPO

HOUSE 1, VIEW SW

3 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

HOUSE 2, VIEW NW

4 OF 18

T-9419

PASCAULT SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

HOUSE 2, VIEW W

5 OF 18

T 9/9

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MDSHPO

SMOKE HOUSE, VIEW NW

6 OF 18

SOUTHERN STATES

T-929

PASCAULT- SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/99

MD SHPO

SMOKE HOUSE, VIEW NE

1 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1/98

MD SHPO

EQUIPMENT / MACHINE BUILDINGS, VIEW SW

8 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

EQUIPMENT/MACHINE BUILDINGS, VIEW NW

9 OF 18

T-9-49

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

BARN, VIEW N

10 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT-SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MDSHPO

BARN, VIEW W

11 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

BARN, VIEW NW

12 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT- SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MDSHPO

COW SHED, VIEW NW

13 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBORRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

COW SHED, VIEW W

14 OF 18

T-949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1198

MD SHPO

NEW BARN, VIEW NE

15 OF 18

T-949
PASCAULT-SHARP PROPERTY
TALBOT COUNTY, MD
TIM TAMBURRINO
1/98
MD SHPO
CHICKEN HOUSE, VIEW 16
16 OF 18

T-949
PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY
TALBOT COUNTY, MD
TIM TAMBURRINO
1/98
MD SHPO
CHICKEN HOUSE, VIEW S
17 OF 18

TE 949

PASCAULT - SHARP PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MDSHPO

CHICKEN COOP, VIEW S

18 OF 18