

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: T-952 (PACS 14) Construction Date: circa 1875

Name: Charles W. Ross Property

Location: 30440 North Dover Road, Easton vicinity, Talbot County

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

Description:

The Charles W. Ross Property is a dairy and grain farm located on the north side of North Dover Road, in the Easton vicinity, Talbot County. The property is accessed by a dirt lane extending north from North Dover Road. The lane passes through an agricultural field directly to the farmhouse. The lane then curves west around the house to the agricultural and dairy outbuildings. In addition to the main farm complex, a tenant house is located on the property along North Dover Road.

The farmhouse on the Charles W. Ross Property is a 2½-story, 3-bay side-gable residence. Constructed circa 1875, the building is distinguished by a large central gable-roof wall dormer on the front elevation. The structure was remodeled by the current owner beginning in 1964. The house is 1-room deep with a hall-parlor interior plan. Attached to the rear elevation is a 2-story kitchen ell. The house has a parged foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. All of the windows, except a round-headed window in the wall dormer, have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 double-hung units flanked by vinyl shutters. The chimneys have been removed, the front entrance porch was replaced and a large car-port was added to the east elevation. An enclosed 1-story shed roof porch is located on the rear elevation at the intersection of the main block and rear ell.

Significance:

The Charles W. Ross Property is a dairy and grain farm located on the north side of North Dover Road in the Easton vicinity, Talbot County. The first reference to the Ross Property in the Clerk of Court Records of Talbot County is the transfer of 92 hectares (227 acres) to Charles W. Ross in 1875. Although the property appears on the 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Talbot and Dorchester Counties, Maryland, by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, as "J. Chilcutt", there is no record that the property was owned by Chilcutt. The property was owned by Charles and James Ross until purchased by James B. Elliott in 1886. The property, including six horses, four mules, twenty-six cattle, forty-three sheep, eighteen hogs and all farming implements, was willed to his wife and two daughters in 1892. In 1963, the property was purchased by Edith Andrew and Herbert L. Andrew. One year later the property was sold to the current owners, Herbert L. and Della Andrew. The property contains a circa 1875 farmhouse and tenant house and twentieth century outbuildings.

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

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 Charles W. Ross Property (preferred)

and/or common Andrew Property

2. **Location:**

street & number 30440 North Dover Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Easton vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Talbot

3. **Classification:**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" 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"/> education	<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"/> other:
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	

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

name Herbert and Della Andrew III

street & number 30440 North Dover Road

telephone no.:

city, town Easton

state and zip code MD 21601-8738

5. **Location of Legal Description**

Clerk of Court Office of Talbot County

liber 397

street & number 11 North Washington Street

folio 650

city, town Easton

state MD

6. **Representation in Existing Historical Surveys**

7. Description

Survey No. T-952 (PACS 14)

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			

Resource Count: 7

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

The Charles W. Ross Property is a dairy and grain farm located on the north side of North Dover Road, in the Easton vicinity, Talbot County. The property is accessed by a dirt lane extending north from North Dover Road. The lane passes through an agricultural field, leading directly to the farmhouse. The lane then curves west around the house to the agricultural and dairy outbuildings. In addition to the main farm complex, a tenant house is located on the property adjacent to North Dover Road.

The farmhouse on the Charles W. Ross Property is a 2½-story, 3-bay side-gable residence. Constructed circa 1875, the building is distinguished by a large central gable-roof wall dormer on the front elevation. The structure was remodeled by the current owner beginning in 1964. The house is 1-room deep with a hall-parlor interior plan. Attached to the rear elevation is a 2-story kitchen ell. The house has a parged foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. All of the windows, except a round-headed window in the wall dormer, have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 double-hung units flanked by vinyl shutters. The chimneys have been removed, the front entrance porch was replaced and a large car-port was added to the east elevation. An enclosed 1-story shed roof porch is located on the rear elevation at the intersection of the main block and rear ell.

The south, or front facade has a symmetrical fenestration pattern and central entrance with a front-gable entrance porch. The porch has an asphalt shingle roof supported by two wood posts on a concrete floor. The first story entrance is a wood door with a large single-light and an aluminum storm door. The doorway is flanked by 3-light sidelights and topped by a rectangular transom with seven lights. The first and third bays of the first story have double-hung windows. The second story has three double-hung windows vertically aligned over the first story openings.

The west elevation of the main block has a 3-light awning window on the basement level. The first and second stories have no fenestration. The west elevation of the rear ell has a single double-hung window on the second story. The west elevation of the enclosed rear porch has two double-hung windows.

The north, or rear elevation has a single double-hung window on the first story of the main block. Two double-hung windows are located on the second story. The rear ell has a double-hung window on the first story of the rear elevation. The rear elevation of the enclosed rear porch has wood door.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Charles W. Ross Property

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7. Description (Continued)

has a metal shed roof, vertical wood siding and is supported by concrete piers. The building has a batten door on the north elevation and two 6-light awning windows on the east elevation.

To the north of the main house and hen house are two machine sheds. The first machine shed is located on the west side of the lane extending north from the house. The shed, constructed circa 1910, is of post and beam construction with metal siding and a metal side-gable roof. The metal siding was replaced circa 1980. The building has five open bays on the east elevation. The second machine shed is located on the east side of the lane extending north from the main house. Constructed circa 1910, the shed has a side-gable roof and metal sheathing. It is of post and beam construction with a wooden roof truss system replaced circa 1995. The shed has four open bays on the north elevation.

To the north of the machine sheds is a dairy barn constructed circa 1930. The 1½-story building is of concrete block construction on the first story and wood-frame construction in the gable ends. The building has a metal-covered gambrel roof and the original windows have been replaced with jalousie windows. Doors are located on the north, south and east elevations. The north and south elevations have three windows, while the east elevation has two windows. The second story of the east gable end has a solid wood door. Attached to the west elevation of the dairy barn is a 1-story gable roof addition. Constructed circa 1940, the wood-frame addition has a concrete block foundation, vertical wood siding and a corrugated metal roof. The windows are 6/6 double hung.

North of the dairy barn is a cow barn. The structure, constructed circa 1900, is 2-stories in height with a gable roof covered with metal. The barn is of wood-frame construction with concrete block piers. The building has vertical wood siding and a wood cupola on the roof ridge. The first story of the east gable end has two open bays, with a sliding metal door on the second story and a wood batten door in the loft. The first story of the south elevation has three wood doors and three windows. The second story has one door. The west elevation has two window openings on the first story and a triangular hay hood over hinged double doors in the loft. Attached to the north elevation of the cow barn is a 1-story cow shed addition. Constructed circa 1930, it is of post and beam construction like the machine sheds. The structure has five open bays on the east elevation with no additional fenestration. The building is covered with vertical wood siding. North of the cow barn and shed is a metal silo.

Located south of the farm complex, along North Dover Road, is a 2-story, 3-bay tenant house. Constructed circa 1875, the building is of wood-frame construction supported by concrete piers. The foundation level of the house is approximately 2 feet below the ground level.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
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7. Description (Continued)

The house has a central wood panel door located within the shed roof front porch. The porch roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the porch side walls have been covered with plywood. Flanking the entrance are two 1/1 double hung windows. The second story of the house has two windows vertically aligned over the first story fenestration.

The west elevation of the tenant house has one 6/1 double-hung wood window in a 1-story shed roof addition. The second story has no fenestration, and a vinyl vent is located in the gable end.

The rear elevation has a wood door with an aluminum storm door on the first story. The door opens onto a wood deck.

The east elevation has a double-hung window on both the first and second stories. A vinyl vent is located in the gable end.

Located north of the tenant house is a small garage and trailer. The garage, constructed circa 1940, is wood-frame with a shed roof and metal siding. The trailer, constructed circa 1970, has a wood exterior and aluminum sliding windows.

Access to the interior of the buildings was not available.

The property is located on the north side of North Dover Road, with agricultural property to the north, east and west, and a landfill to the south. There are agricultural fields to the east of the property and a wooded ravine separating the Charles W. Ross Property from other farmland to the north and west. An active landfill and sewage waste stabilization ponds are located on the south side of North Dover Road, opposite the Charles W. Ross Property.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Charles W. Ross Property
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8. Significance (Continued)

Throughout the nineteenth century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as poultry and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Their size also increased during the nineteenth century as the introduction of improved equipment led to more efficient and profitable operations, and, consequently, to increased need for storage facilities (Grow 1985: 60, 76). Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

The Dutch and English styles became popular forms of barns which were then adapted to perform specific farm functions, such as livestock storage, tobacco-curing or dairying. Dutch barns were nearly square in plan and covered with a highly pitched roof. They employed a three-bay design with a large central door in the gable end. The first story was used for grain storage, threshing and animal shelter, while hay was stored in a loft area. The English barn also contained three bays with a central entry but the openings are along the eave wall of the barn, not the gable end. The roof of the English barn is low pitched (Arthur and Witney 1988: 36-83). Foundation walls were frequently of fieldstone masonry construction which was sometimes used for gable end walls construction. Vertical wood sheathing was a common exterior siding. Roofs were covered with shingle, slate, or metal.

A dairy barn is located south of the animal barn. It is an example of an early twentieth century dairy barn in a Dutch gambrel style. The Dutch barn is known for its front-gable orientation with a central wagon door on each gable end. In form, the Dutch barn is nearly square in plan with a large central aisle. The aisle is used as a wagon drive-through and a threshing area, while the aisle is flanked by animal pens and grain bins. The loft area is often used for hay storage (Janik 1990, 15). In the early twentieth century, a rise in milk production technology and stronger health regulations changed the form of dairy barns. The result was a larger specified dairy barn constructed of concrete block, often with a gambrel roof (Rebeck 1987, 18).

The property contains a hen or chicken house. 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

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8. Significance (Continued)

resulting in standardized, recognizable chicken houses. A long, low, broadly-pitched gable roof structure of pole construction characterizes chicken houses of the twentieth century.

Two machine sheds are located in the farm complex. Machine sheds are long gable-roof buildings which serve as 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.

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, Wicomessexes 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 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 railroad, completed in 1871, ran north along the Eastern Shore peninsula and enhanced trade with Philadelphia and New York City. After the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, trade with Philadelphia and New York City was further enhanced.

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8. Significance (Continued)

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

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1875, the Charles W. Ross 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 is a common example of a late nineteenth century farmstead, with an extensively remodeled main house and twentieth century outbuildings, which is not a significant representative example of agricultural production in this region during the nineteenth century. 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. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the property lacks integrity of material, design, feeling and association. Alteration of the main house, including the application of vinyl siding and vinyl shutters, replacement of the windows and removal of the chimneys, has resulted in a loss of material integrity. Design integrity of the main house has suffered through the replacement of the front porch, enclosure of the rear porch and addition of a large car-port on the east elevation. The late nineteenth century historic character of the property has been altered through the twentieth century alterations to the main house and the existence of a variety of outbuildings which date to the twentieth century, resulting in a loss of feeling. In addition, the association of the property with late nineteenth century agricultural production does not remain due to the lack of physical elements from that time period. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility Not Recommended _____

Comments:



9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. T-952 (PACS 14)

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 1998

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 purposes 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) 511-7222

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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INVENTORY NO.: T-952 (PACS 14)

ADDRESS: 30440 North Dover Road, Easton vicinity, Talbot County

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.
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- 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.

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SURVEY NO.: T-952 (PACS 14)

ADDRESS: 30440 North Dover Road, Easton vicinity, Talbot County

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.

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.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

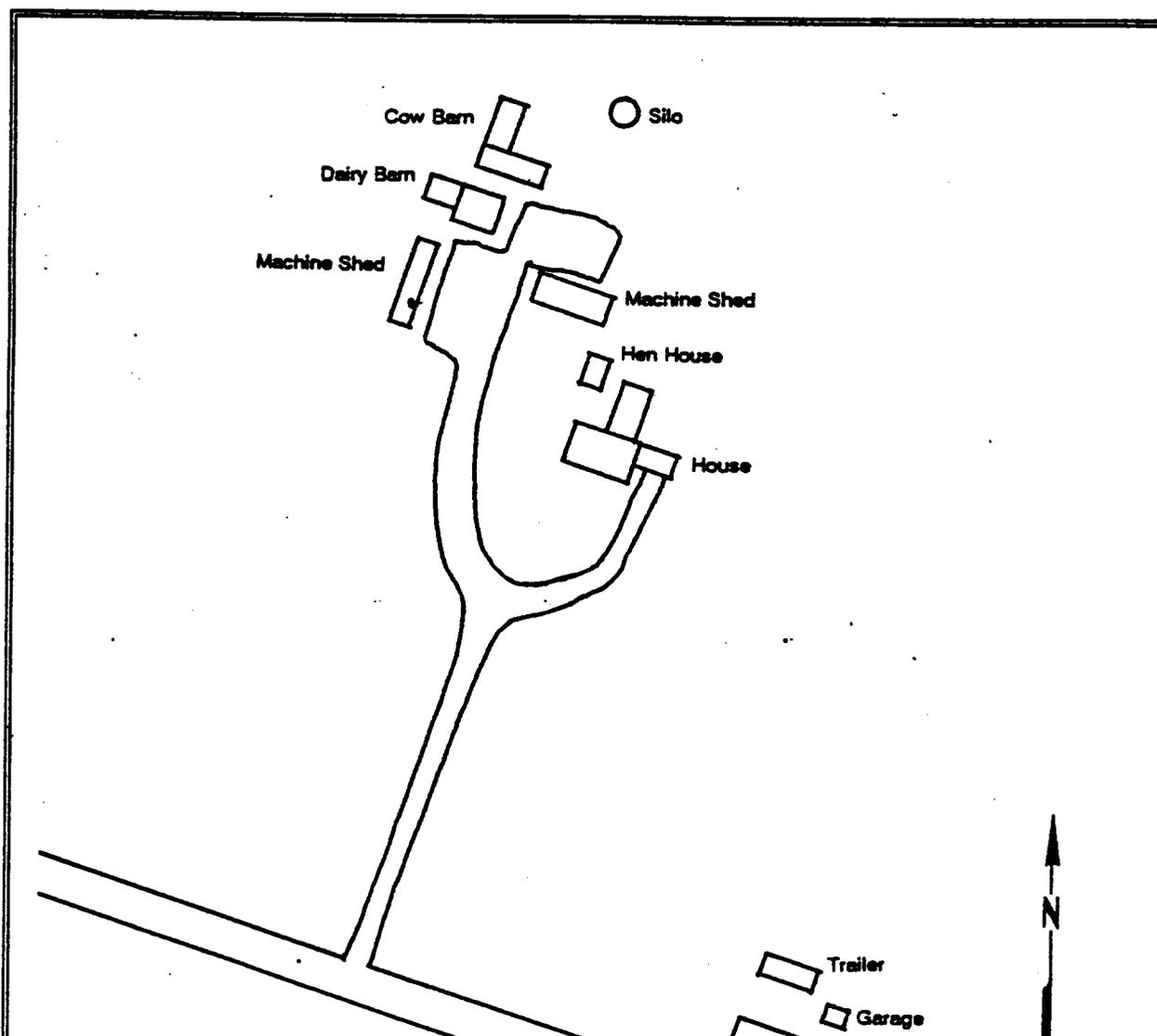
RESOURCE NAME: Charles W. Ross Property

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10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



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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. 1870-1930

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



T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1192

MD SHPO

FARM COMPLEX, VIEW W

1 OF 25



T-952

CHARLES W. ROW "PROPERTY"

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1/98

MD SHPO

SOUTH (FRONT) ELEVATION

2 OF 25



T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

TIM TAMBURKINO

1/98

MD SHPO

SOUTH WEST CORNER

3 OF 25





T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1/98

MD SAPO

NORTH WEST CORNER

5 OF 25





T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

NORTH EAST CORNER

7 OF 25







T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1192

MD SHPO

HEN HOUSE, NORTH WEST CORNER

10 OF 25





T-952

CHARLES W. RESS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1198

MD SHPO

MACHINE SHED, NORTH WEST CORNER

12 OF 25



T-952

CHARLES W. BOSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

MACHINE SHED 2, NORTH EAST CORNER

13 OF 25



T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBORINO

1/99

MD SHPO

MACHINE SHED 2, SE CORNER

14 OF 25



T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

MILKING PARLOR, SOUTH EAST CORNER

15 OF 25



T-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1198

MD SHPO

MILKING PARLOR, SOUTH WEST CORNER

16 OF 25





T-952

CHARLES W. ROSE PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TIMBERRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

BARN, SW CORNER

18 OF 25



T-952

CHARLES W. ROSE PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBUKINO

1/98

MD SHPO

TENNIS HOUSE, E. ELEVATION

19 of 25



T-952

CHARLES W. ROSE PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURINO

1/98

MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE, SW. ELEVATION

20 OF 25







E-952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBUKING

1198

MD SHPS

TENANT HOUSE, SE CORNER

23 OF 25





T 952

CHARLES W. ROSS PROPERTY

TALBOT COUNTY, MD

TIM TAMBURRINO

1/98

MD SHPO

GARAGE, SOUTH ELEVATION

25 OF 25