

T-105
White Marshes
Easton vicinity
private

1735

White Marshes is clearly one of the most significant of the early dwellings to survive in Talbot County. Built in 1735 for Quaker, James Berry, the two-and-a-half story hall/parlor brick house survives with initialed and dated bricks as well as a large share of its original, expertly crafted Georgian-style woodwork. Highlighting the west facade is a carefully executed Flemish bond elevation with a glazed brick checkerboard pattern. Along the right door jamb are James and Sarah Berry's initials carved, I B x S B. Scratched into three bricks in the north gable end beltcourse is the date 1735. Only a few early eighteenth-century houses in Talbot County have fixed dates, therefore placing White Marshes in a key position to compare contemporary vernacular dwellings in the county as well as across the entire Eastern Shore.

Inside, each room retains much of its original Georgian-style woodwork. The current living room boasts intact end-wall paneling with a built-in arched door cupboard, fluted pilasters on high plinths, and a paneled overmantel. The other walls are fitted with raised-panel wainscoting, and the windows have fluted reveals. The dining room is finished with contemporary raised-panel woodwork as is the second floor. Rare foliated hinges remain on several doors on both floors. The attic survives with a noteworthy tongue-and-groove, beaded board partition.

Surveyed on August 14, 1670, the original White Marshes patent encompassed 1000 acres at the headwaters of Kings Creek. Patented to Philip Calvert, part of the property was acquired by John Pitt in 1681 and

incorporated as part of his "dwelling plantation." Listed as a merchant in the records of Talbot County, John Pitt, owning thousands of acres, is identified as one of the wealthiest Quaker men of his time. At his death his will, probated on November 14, 1717, directed that his wife, Rebecca, would have use of the dwelling plantation. If she remarried or died, the property would then pass to his grandson, James Berry. (Son of James and Elizabeth Pitt Berry, married in 1691) Also included in James Berry's eventual inheritance was John Pitt's water mill, located on nearby King's Creek.

In addition, James Berry was named the residuary legatee of the estate in the event of his grandmother's death, therefore placing him in line to inherit a sizable estate. James Berry married Sarah Skillington and produced four sons, John (1725-1760), James (1729-1785), Joseph (1731-1783), and Benjamin (1736-1774). More than likely the Berrys occupied the old Pitt house until 1735 when the couple proceeded to erect the two-story brick house in which the construction date and their initials remain. As written in his will of 1746, James Berry directed that his fellow friends of the Third Haven Meeting should supervise the division of his lands on King's Creek between his four sons.

Due to the young ages of James, Joseph, and Benjamin the property was not partitioned officially until 1752. Evidently, James Berry inherited Lot #1 which included the brick house, but he sold his interests to his brother, John, for L276 in 1756. Although John Berry died in 1760, the property remained in family hands until 1775 when John's daughter, Elizabeth Berry Morris, along with her husband James Morris, Jr. and her

uncle James, sold part of the White Marshes plantation with her grandparent's house to Henry Johnson, a wealthy planter formerly a resident of Worcester County.

Through several transfers during the 1840s, the farm was sold eventually to John and Mary A. Baggs, who held title to the land until 1855. White Marshes was then acquired by Louis Reynolds, who is designated on Dilworth's 1858 map of Talbot County. The farm remained in Reynolds family hands until the late nineteenth century with Thomas J. Reynolds listed on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas as owning 230 acres. In 1893 George A. Marvel assumed control of the farm, and he devised his interest in the property to Lillian E. Leaverton, who sold the house and acreage to L. Howard and Estelle Smith in 1940. The Smiths were responsible for saving and restoring this important early eighteenth-century dwelling.

HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION

Resource Name: WHITE MARSHES

MHT Inventory Number: T-105

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA:

- 1) Historic Period Theme(s):
ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE
- 2) Geographic Orientation:
EASTERN SHORE
- 3) Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
RURAL AGRARIAN INTENSIFICATION
1690-1815
- 4) Resource Type(s):
DOMESTIC - SINGLE DWELLING
AGRICULTURE - PROCESSING

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic WHITE MARSHES (PREFERRED NAME)

and/or common MARVEL FARM, RICH FARM, TURKEY NECK

2. Location

street & number South side of MD Route 328 not for publication

city, town Easton vicinity of congressional district First

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"/> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Mrs. Lewis H. Smith

street & number White Marshes Farm telephone no.:

city, town Easton state and zip code MD 21601

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Talbot County Clerk of Court liber 494

street & number Talbot County Courthouse folio 293

city, town Easton state MD 21601

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Sites Inventory

date 1967 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state MD 21401

7. Description

Survey No. T-105

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

White Marshes farm is located on the north and south sides of MD Route 328, but the 138-acre parcel that contains the house stands to the south of Route 328, east of Kings Creek, and west of Three Bridge Branch Road four miles east of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. The two-and-a-half story hall/parlor brick house, now facing a northeasterly direction, was originally built with an orientation to the southwest and Kings Creek.

Dated to 1735, the two-and-a-half story Flemish bond brick house, resting on an English bond foundation, has a fully excavated cellar. The foundation is defined by a single brick width watertable. Carefully laid in Flemish bond the southwest (front) wall is highlighted by a glazed brick checkerboard pattern, and the English bond side and rear walls are marked by random glazed bricks. The upper gable of each end wall is marked also by a diagonal row of glazed bricks that parallel the ridge. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Attached to the southeast gable end is a single-story frame kitchen wing that was erected during the 1950s in place of the former frame wing. Accompanying the house is a log smokehouse and a group of frame outbuildings.

The southwest (front) elevation is a three-bay facade with a center entrance and flanking six-over-six sash windows. Filling the center entrance is a late nineteenth-century four-panel door framed by a wide surround. Directly right of the door surround at about chest height is a brick with the initials ~~+~~ B x S B. (James Berry and Sarah Berry) The window right of the entrance has an original rubbed brick jack arch, but the opening has been made smaller to install the current sash. The window to the left has been changed as well with a rebuilt jack arch. A two-brick wide beltcourse stretches across the main facade between the first and second floor windows. Lighting the second floor are three evenly placed six-over-six sash windows, and piercing the foundation wall are a pair of cellar lights. The boxed cornice that finishes the base of the roof is fitted with crown and bed moldings.

The north gable end, laid in English bond is defined by a watertable as well as two beltcourses that mark the second and third floor levels. Scratched into three different bricks along the lower beltcourse is the date 1735. Piercing the first and second floors are segmental arched window openings filled with four-over-two sash windows, two of which no longer operate. The attic is illuminated by a pair of two-over-two sash windows surmounted with segmental arches as well. The chimney stack rises between the pairs of windows and is finished with a corbelled cap and a stuccoed white neck band. A simple bargeboard trims the gable end, which parallels the diagonal row of glazed headers.

(Continued)

The north (rear) facade, now serving as the front entrance, is a three-bay elevation as well with a center doorway and flanking six-over-six sash windows. A flat-roofed portico built in the 1950s shelters the segmental arched door opening that is filled with a four-panel door. To each side of the entrance are six-over-six sash windows, and narrow horizontal windows pierce the foundation wall. The foundation window right of the stoop is marked by vertical seams in the foundation brick that suggest the former location of a bulkhead entrance. The second floor is pierced by a center door opening that allows access to the porch along with flanking six-over-six sash windows. The door is partially glazed. The boxed cornice is treated in a similar manner as the front cornice.

Partially covering the southeast gable end is a single story frame kitchen wing that was erected in the same location as the former attached kitchen. The present access to the cellar of the main house is allowed through a trap door in the brick-paved kitchen porch floor. Ragged brick edges in the adjacent walls of the cellar entrance indicate this access was introduced at a later time. Lighting the gable end are four-over-two sash windows, also topped by segmental arches. The window marking the southern second floor bay has been bricked up.

The first floor interior, divided into a hall/parlor plan, retains a large percentage of its original Georgian-style woodwork. The old hall is now used as a living room, and the parlor is a dining room. Over the living room fireplace are two long horizontal raised panels, and a bolection molding frames the reworked brick hearth. Expertly crafted fluted pilasters atop high paneled plinths flank the overmantel and hearth. Fixed to the east (right) of the fireplace is a winder stair and closet which are enclosed behind early nineteenth-century raised-panel doors. Located to the west (left) of the hearth is a finely crafted round arched cupboard with raised-panel doors hung on wrought-iron hinges. A surround molding that trims the outside edge of the cupboard is interrupted by molded keystones. A pair of raised panels corresponding to the arched cupboard fill the space above the doors. Inside the cupboard original molded edge shelving is supported by decorative edged end boards. The parlor is finished also with raised-panel wainscoting, a molded cornice, and fluted window reveals.

The dining room, the smaller of the two spaces, retains much of its original woodwork as well. Separating the two spaces is a stud partition with a centered door opening. The raised two-panel door is framed by a bold cyma curve backband molding. The end wall paneling is distinguished by a raised-panel overmantel along with a crossetted bolection molding that frames the fireplace. East (left) of the hearth is a rebuilt closet that now contains a sink and a toilet. When the closet was rebuilt the raised two-panel door was reused along with the foliated hinges. The dining room is fitted with raised-panel wainscoting and mid eighteenth-century chair rail. Cornice and baseboard molding stretch around the room also.

The second floor is divided into three rooms which open off a short hall. The largest bedroom is located at the east end of the hall and is entered through a doorway highlighted by fluted reveals and a raised two-panel door. The bedroom is finished like the downstairs rooms with a raised-panel overmantel and bolection molding that frames the fireplace. South (right) of the fireplace is another built-in closet with a raised two-panel door also hung on foliated hinges.

The remaining second floor space is divided into two smaller rooms both of which open off the hall. The center room, the smallest space, is now a modern bathroom entered through a replacement raised-panel door. The second bedroom, however, has not been altered and retains a raised two-panel door framed by a narrow ovolo molded surround. This room was never provided with an open hearth. A modern closet was added in one corner.

Also opening off the second floor hall is a winder stair to the attic which is enclosed behind two-panel door as well. The attic is divided into two rooms by a tongue-and-groove, beaded edge, vertical board partition, however the door has been removed. Paint ghosts of the former foliated hinges remain on the door jamb. The other walls were formerly finished with plaster and lath, but only sections of the lath remain in place. The series of common rafters are stabilized by half-dovetailed lapped collar beams, and the rafter ends are fixed at the peak with a pinned mortise-and-tenon joint. The rafter feet rest on a flate false-plate.

The cellar is divided into two rooms as well by a foot-thick brick partition. A centered board door is hung on long strap hinges which swing on iron pintels driven into a mortise-and-tenon joined timber surround. Arched chimney niches are located in each space, and the floor joists retain layered coats of whitewash.

The only domestic outbuilding to survive is a squarish, log smokehouse that stands immediately west of a concrete capped well. The half-dovetailed hewn log structure is sheathed with vertical board siding, and it is covered by a wood shingle roof. New fascia boards and bargeboards have been added to the slightly extended eaves. In contrast to the vertical board siding that covers the body of the smokehouse, the gable ends are sheathed with wide weatherboards. Entered through the north end, the board door is hung on butterfly hinges. The interior is noteworthy for its blackened surfaces, pole rafter roof, and loose board floor. The structure dates from the early to mid nineteenth century.

Standing north of the house is a group of agricultural farm buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A single story wagon shed with flanking corn cribs rests on a brick pier foundation, and it is covered with a seamed tin roof. The other buildings include gable or shed roofed implement sheds.

8. Significance

Survey No. T-105

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1735 **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.

White Marshes is clearly one of the most significant of the early dwellings to survive in Talbot County. Built in 1735 for Quaker, James Berry, the two-and-a-half story hall/parlor brick house survives with initialed and dated bricks as well as ninety-five per cent of its original, expertly crafted Georgian-style woodwork. Highlighting the west facade is a carefully executed Flemish bond elevation with a glazed brick checkerboard pattern. Along the right door jamb are James and Sarah Berry's initials carved in a stretcher brick, while the north gable end carries three bricks in the beltcourse with the date "1735." Only a few early eighteenth-century houses in Talbot County have fixed dates, therefore placing White Marshes in a key position to compare contemporary vernacular dwellings in the county as well as across the entire Eastern Shore.

Inside, each room retains much of its original Georgian-style woodwork. The current living room boasts intact end-wall paneling with a built-in arched door cupboard, fluted pilasters, and a paneled overmantel. The other walls are fitted with raised-panel wainscoting, and the windows have fluted reveals. The dining room is finished with contemporary raised-panel woodwork as is the second floor. Rare foliated hinges remain on several doors on both floors. The attic survives with a noteworthy tongue-and-groove beaded board partition.

Although not particularly unusual, the dovetailed log smokehouse is well preserved and represents a once common outbuilding. The other support buildings are more typical nineteenth and twentieth-century structures.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Surveyed on August 14, 1670, the original White Marshes patent encompassed 1000 acres at the headwaters of Kings Creek. Patented to Philip Calvert, part of the property was acquired by John Pitt in 1681 and developed as part of his "dwelling plantation." Listed as a merchant in

(continued)

the records of Talbot County, John Pitt, owning thousands of acres, has been identified as one of the wealthiest Quaker men of his time. At his death his will, probated on November 14, 1717, directed that his wife, Rebecca, would have use of the dwelling plantation. If she remarried or died, the property would then pass to his grandson, James Berry. (Son of James and Elizabeth Pitt Berry, married in 1691) Also included in James Berry's eventual inheritance was John Pitt's water mill, located on nearby King's Creek.

Also, James Berry was named the residuary legatee of the estate in the event of his grandmother's death, therefore placing him in line to inherit a sizable estate. James Berry married Sarah Skillington and produced four sons, John (1725-1760), James (1729-1785), Joseph (1731-1783), and Benjamin (1736-1774). More than likely the Berrys occupied the old Pitt house until 1735 when the couple proceeded to erect the two-story brick house in which the construction date and their initials remain. As written in his will, James Berry directed that his fellow friends of the Third Haven Meeting should supervise the division of his lands on Kings Creek between his four sons.

Due to the young ages of James, Joseph, and Benjamin the property was not partitioned officially until 1752. Evidently, James Berry inherited Lot #1 which included the brick house, but he sold his interests to his brother, John, for L276 in 1756.(18/372) Although John Berry died in 1760, the property remained in family hands until 1775 when John's daughter, Elizabeth Berry Morris, along with her husband James Morris, Jr. and her uncle James sold part of the White Marshes plantation with her grandparent's house to Henry Johnson, a wealthy planter formerly a resident of Worcester County.(20/507)

The property remained in Johnson family hands through the next two generations, until Henry Johnson's grandson, William Henry Johnson of Baltimore sold White Marshes to William Hughlett for \$2,500.(51/192) Three years later Bennett Baggs purchased the White Marshes tract, then comprising 402 acres, for \$6,750.(53/7)

Through several transfers during the 1840s, the farm was sold eventually to John and Mary A. Baggs, who held title to the land until 1855. White Marshes was then acquired by Louis Reynolds, who is designated on Dilworth's 1858 map of Talbot County.(66/136) The farm remained in Reynolds family hands until the late nineteenth century with Thomas J. Reynolds listed on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas as owning 230 acres. In 1893 George A. Marvel assumed control of the farm (118/352), and he devised his interest in the property to Lillian E. Leaverton, who eventually sold it to L. Howard and Estelle Smith in 1940.(246/427) The Smiths were responsible for saving and restoring this important eighteenth-century house.

THE WHITE MARSHES

YEAR: 1967 VOL: 494 PAGE: 293
 FROM: Oliver S. Mullikin and Lillian N. Mullikin
 TO : Lena Marie Smith
 NOTES: Marvel Farm also known as White Marshes, Rich Farm, and Turkey Neck.
 230 acres.
 Title Clearance.
 Conveyed to Mullikin by Smith 1967, 494/291.
 Devised to Lewis H. Smith by mother, Estelle L. Smith who died in 1967 (item
 first in her will 1964, 34/536).
 Conveyed to Smith by Leaverton 1940, 246/427.

YEAR: 1940 VOL: 246 PAGE: 427
 FROM: Lillian E. Leaverton and T. Edward Leaverton
 TO : L. Howard Smith and Estelle H. Smith
 NOTES: Part of Whitemarshes, Rich Farm, and Turkey Neck. 230 acres.
 Devised to Lillian E. Leaverton by father, George A. Marvel by Will _____, 18/75.
 Conveyed to George A. Marvel by Wm. R. Martin, assignee 1893, 118/352.
 Also to George A.. Marvel by Mary C. Brennehan 1905, 144/133.

YEAR: 1893 VOL: 118 PAGE: 352
 FROM: William R. Martin, assignee and John S. and Kate E. Griffith
 TO : George A. Marvel
 NOTES: As a result of public sale in August, 1892 by authority of mortgage,
 Mary W. Reynolds and others to Charles C. Nickerson 1891, 115/461. Sold to
 John S. Griffith for \$4950 plus a mortgage for \$3000.
 Land was owned by Thomas J. Reynolds.
 Devised to Thomas J. Reynolds by Lewis Reynolds.
 Conveyed to Lewis Reynolds by John Baggs 1855/66/136.

YEAR: 1855 VOL: 66 PAGE: 136
 FROM: John Baggs and Mary A. Baggs
 TO : Louis Reynolds
 NOTES: Price \$4500. Part of Whitemarshes, Rich Farm, and Turkey Neck.
 Conveyed to John Baggs by Ferdinand Bayard 1844, 58/309.
 Conveyed to Ferdinand Bayard by Bennett Baggs 1841, 55/524.
 Conveyed to Bennett Baggs by William Hughlett (Hewlett) 1837, 53/7.

YEAR: 1844 VOL: 58 PAGE: 309
 FROM: Ferdinand Baynard
 TO : John Baggs
 NOTES: Deed consists of all the land sold to Baynard by Bennett Baggs in
 1841, 55/524.

YEAR: 1841 VOL: 55 PAGE: 524

FROM: Bennett Baggs

TO : Ferdinand Baynard

NOTES: \$3000. Baggs sells Baynard all the land on which Baynard now lives. 212 acres. Is also the land sold by William Henry Johnson to William Hughlett 1834, 51/192. No courses are given but reference is made to fence lines and boundary stones, one of which has been found.

YEAR: 1837 VOL: 53 PAGE: 7

FROM: William Hewlett and wife

TO : Bennett Baggs

NOTES: Price \$6750. 402 acres. Parts of Whitemarshes, Rich Farm, Turkey Neck and Cumberford's Struggle, EXCEPT "the small burying ground where the parents of William Henry Johnson are interred".

Conveyed to William Hughlett by John M. G. Emory, trustee for the sale of the estate of Dr. Stephen Theodore Johnson 1835, 52/494

Conveyed to William Hughlett by William Henry Johnson and Ann Eliza Johnson 1834, 51/192.

The property conveyed to Hughlett by William Henry Johnson is that on which the house stands. It consisted of parcels 1 and 4 of the 1752 division by Third Haven Meeting of the property of James Berry (see map).

The property conveyed to Hughlett by Emory was parcel 2, which had been taken by Benjamin Berry at the division.

YEAR: 1834 VOL: 51 PAGE: 192

FROM: William H. Johnson and wife (of Baltimore)

TO : William Hughlett

NOTES: Price was \$2500. "All and singular, those lands and tenements which were devised by Henry Johnson, the grandfather of William Henry Johnson to his son Henry Johnson, the father of William Henry Johnson and devised by Henry Johnson to his son William Henry Johnson consisting of part of a tract of land called The White Marshes and part of a tract of land called Rich Farm" other lands were also included.

In 1835, William Hughlett had the Land Commission resurvey his property and a plat drawn (Land Commissions 1831-1837, page 138). The courses were marked with engraved stones, one of which "5th B of W H Part of White Marshes" is located on the Three Bridge Branch Road about .7 mile north of Route 328.

YEAR: 1775 VOL: 20 PAGE: 507

FROM: James Morris, Jr. and Elizabeth (of Kent County, Del.) and James Berry
TO : Henry Johnson (of Worcester County)

NOTES: p1800. Elizabeth Morris is the only child and heir of John Berry, dcd. John Berry's share was apparently parcel 4. James Berry owned parcel 1. Courses are given which correspond to parcels 1 and 4 of the division of James Berry's "The White Marshes" by Third Haven Meeting in 1752. Also included is 50 acres of "Rich Farm".

YEAR: 1775 VOL: 20 PAGE: 506

FROM: Sarah Berry, widow

TO : Henry Johnson (of Worcester County)

NOTES: 5 sh. Sarah gives up all her rights to the part of White Marshes that the partition gave to her sons James and John Berry.

YEAR: 1756 VOL: 18 PAGE: 372

FROM: James Berry

TO : John Berry

NOTES: p276 current money. One fourth part of Whitemarshes - 183 acres at the head of King's Creek. See the paper by Kenneth Carroll in Md. Historical Magazine, attached.

YEAR: 1752 THIRD HAVEN MONTHLY MEETING, MINUTES: page 71. (copy attached)
In accordance with James Berry's Will of 1746 the Third Haven Meeting appointed a committee to divide the land of James Berry among his four sons. A lapse of 6 years from the date of Berry's death ensued while at least three of the boys attained their majority.

The division of the property has been plotted on the 1:2400 topographic map. The same was attempted on the Dilworth map of 1858 (enlarged). With a little imagination it is possible to figure out what Dilworth intended.

James Berry was the grandson of ¹⁷¹⁷the very astute Quaker businessman, John Pitt. John Pitt died in 1817 and in his Will ~~(made the same year)~~ he noted that he had already made a property settlement on his grandson, James Berry. A summary of the will from Baldwin's Calendar of Wills is attached.

James Berry's father, also James Berry, had married John Pitt's daughter Elizabeth in 1691 but ~~he~~ died in 1699.

YEAR: 1681. Rent Rolls (Not seen) - information provided by Bernice Leonard)

Philip Calvert to John Pitt.

The White Marshes - 1000 acres. Only 760 acres was actually transferred. Calvert was supposed to make good the remainder. Nothing further is heard of this transaction.

YEAR: 1670 Philip Calvert patents "The White Marshes" 1000 acres at the head of King's creek.

Philip Calvert, as Secretary of State and Chancellor apparently helped himself to large tracts of land all over the province.

the usual grant was 1000 acres and over!

Note that the creek roughly coinciding with the western boundary is called "Chancellor's Branch".

Paul: at the division of James Berry's "Whitemarshes" the meeting did NOT indicate which brother got which of the 4 divisions. Benjamin got #2. - based on Mary Sinclair's sale to Stephen Theodore Johnson; Joseph got #3. based on no mention anywhere!! James and John's shares are open to question. Perhaps John got #1 - he was oldest - that leaves James with #4. In any case, James sold his share to John in 1756 (see above), so that John's daughter Elizabeth Morris could sell both 1 and 4 to Henry Johnson in 1775. James came back to the fold in 1761+, but where they lived is a question. I did NOT check land records to see if he bought anything back. in 1752 If John got #1, and the house it would make no difference since it was built by his father in 1735. --

I believe I sent you copies of Tax Lists and the 3rd Haven division. Let me know if not.

Mullikin's Abstract of Wills

T-105

Sib. D.D. No. 3. fol. 279. - } dated, 31. Oct^r, 1742. -
 } proved, 17 Feb^r, 1745. -

→ W^m. Barwick of Tacket Co, Planter, sick & in bed
 1^o. To w^f. Rosanna Barwick, to have one of my estate, during
 widowhood - if she marry to have one half. - she to pay
 my son W^m. Barwick, the son of Mary Thunderman, (Base
 the other half of my estate -

Ex^t. w^f. Rosanna -

witnesses -

w^m. Sanderson - John Baynard, - } signed) W^m. + Barwick. -
 Dan: Rundle. - Sarah + Ogle. -

Sib. D.D. No. 3. fol. 388. - } dated, 10 Dec^r, 1739. -
 } proved, 29 May, 1746. -

* → James Berry of Tacket Co, in health & in bed
 1^o. To w^f. Sarah, well? plant^r for life, -
 2^o. my land equally to my 4 sons, viz: - John - James - Joseph +
 Benj. Berry; when my eldest son is 21. - the land to
 divided by the 4 sons in Tacket Co. -

Ex^t. w^f. Sarah -

witnesses

Francis Wall. - Rob^t. Starwood. - } signed) James Berry. -
 James Ratcliff. - Thomas Thompson. -

Sib. D.D. No. 3. fol. 522. - } dated, 6 Dec^r, 1746. -
 } proved, 4. July, 1746. -

→ Thomas Clark of Tacket Co, in bed & in bed
 1^o. To w^f. Sarah, negro, also lot of land & houses, I bought
 of James Silghman, for her life. - after her death, to go to
 my bro. Joshua Clarke; if he die heirless, then to my
 bro. Isaac Clark - (bro. Joshua, under 21.)

2^o. To bro. John Clark, feather bed. -

3^o. To bro. Isaac Clark, 50^o. in Dorchester Co, called "Clark's For"

Ex^t. w^f. Sarah -

witnesses -

John Jones. - John + Booker. - } signed) Thos. Clark. -
 Jonathan Shanahan. -

Sib. D.D. No. 3. fol. 65. - } dated 19 July, 1744^o -
 } proved, 29 Mar, 1745. -

→ John Dublin of Tacket Co, Planter, sick & in bed
 (makes no bequests,)

Ex^t w^f.

T-105

purchased of Charles Carroll, agt. for Lord Baltimore).
Sd. dau. Elinor to pay to second dau., Elizabeth, £15 at age
of 18 yrs. or on day of marriage. Shd. Elinor die with-
out issue, Elizabeth to inherit sd. land; she failing issue,
land to pass to wife's eldest son, Wm. Jones, and to re-
main unto the male hrs. of the Jones family for ever.

To wife Elinor, extx., personal estate. Shd. she die before
afsd. daus. attain their majority, daus. to be under direc-
tion of Wm. Cary.

“ Mr. Thomas Huttson, personalty.

Test: Andrew Renells, Margaret Booth, George Johnson.

14. 376.

Pitt, John, merchant; Talbot Co., 21st Oct., 1717;
14th Nov., 1717.

To dau. Elizabeth Sherwood, personalty; she and her husband,
John Sherwood, to be content therewith, in consideration
of the estate settled on grandson James Berry.

“ dau. Susannah (wife of Daniell Powell), personalty; to
have no further interest in estate, in consideration of the
estate already given to sd. Daniell Powell.

“ grandson Howell Powell, personalty.

“ grandson John Powell, 500 A. of a tract of 1,500 A. called
“Colerain,” on Tuckahoe Creek, and personalty.

*

“ grandson James Berry, dwelling plantation after decease
of testator's wife. He to live with her if he chooses, and
may build on the uncultivated part of sd. plan.; also
residuary legatee of est., real and personal, and in event
of wife's death, ex. of estate.

“ wife Rebecca, extx., dwelling plantation for life unless
she marry, when dwel. plan. shall pass in 6 mos. to grand-
son James Berry, and water mill for life. Also to her
and her heirs, that part of Henry Hossier's estate which
belonged to her when she was his widow, and personalty.

*f Pitt's
and wife*

“ the monthly meeting of Quakers of Talbot Co., £5.
Shd. any differences arise bet. extx. and legatees, testator
directs that the Monthly Meeting appoint 2, 4 or 6 of
its male members, who shall have absolute authority to
settle such differences; any beneficiary not abiding by
their decisions to forfeit all benefits from testator's est.

Test: Robt. Walker, William Harrell, William Dobson, Thomas
Anderson, James Townsend. 14. 377.

The Berry Brothers of Talbot County, Maryland: Early Antislavery Leaders

KENNETH L. CARROLL

Slavery seems to have entered Maryland within a few years of the colony's founding, appearing by 1640 if not earlier.¹ Gradually slaveholding became a part of the Maryland way of life as tobacco achieved a growing importance in the economy of the Chesapeake area. Slaves first complemented and then replaced indentured servants as the chief source of labor.

From the beginning, Maryland was settled by a mixture of Anglicans, Roman Catholics, and Puritans of various persuasions. Most seventeenth-century Maryland Quakers were converts to Quakerism, coming from one or another of these groups. Through the work of Elizabeth Harris² in 1656 and the labors of other "Publishers of Truth" who followed her throughout the remainder of the seventeenth century,³ great numbers of individuals were convinced of Quaker principles and became active in the growing number of Quaker meetings in Kent, Talbot, Dorchester, and Somerset counties on the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Calvert counties on the Western Shore.⁴ Many of these individuals were already slaveholders before they became proselytes to Quakerism.

No voice seems to have been raised against the practice of holding one's fellow human beings in bondage until George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, visited Maryland in 1672-73. He had first witnessed slavery, in all its evil, in Barbados and soon advocated in writing that masters free their slaves after a certain period of service.⁵ How much he said on this subject while in Maryland is uncertain, but James Soney of Kent County in a 1674 will (drawn up shortly after Fox returned to England) freed his two slaves, left most of his estate to them, and named the husband as the executor of his will!⁶

William Edmundson, the great Irish Quaker who traveled in Maryland in 1675-77, was even more outspoken against slavery—producing two very significant letters attacking the institution of slavery.⁷ The second epistle was written in Maryland on the 5th of the 11th Month, 1676 (January 1677), perhaps at the very time that Edmundson was the guest of William Southeby of Sassafras River. Southeby, who later moved to Talbot County, played a part in the building of the old Third Haven Meetinghouse and still later—after his removal to Pennsylvania—became the first native-born American to attack slavery.⁸

From 1688 to the 1730s there were periodic Quaker attacks on slavery,⁹ but none of them had any broad acceptance. Some individual Maryland Quakers (such as William Dixon and John Jadwin of Talbot County) manumitted their slaves by

Professor Carroll, emeritus at Southern Methodist University and a longtime student of Maryland religious history, makes his home in Easton.

deed or freed them by will.¹⁰ Yet, on the whole, there was no widespread success in ridding the Society of Friends of slaveholding. An examination of fifty wills of representative Eastern Shore Quakers, between 1669 and 1750, shows that 42 percent of them owned slaves. A search of inventories might increase that percentage.

In Talbot County in the 1750s and early 1760s, it appears that most Quaker families of means possessed slaves, although some well-to-do Talbot Quakers (such as members of the Bartlett family) refrained on principle from the practice—perhaps first influenced by the earlier antislavery writings of Southeby, Sandiford, and others and later reinforced in their position by John Woolman's 1754 essay, *Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes*.¹¹ Talbot Quakers of the 1750s, like most of their Maryland brethren, seem to have been content to hold to the status quo where slaveholding was concerned.

Within a quarter of a century, however, most Talbot Quakers came to feel that slaveholding was wrong. Many of those Talbot Quakers who had been slaveholders in the early 1760s became champions of freedom in the late 1760s and the 1770s. Within a quarter of a century, they managed to free their Society from slavery—first in Talbot County and then throughout the whole state. How was this possible? What brought about the change? An examination of eighteenth-century sources suggests that this development took place largely as a result of the attitudes and work of the Berry brothers of Talbot County.

Who were the Berry brothers? There were four of them originally—John, James, Joseph, and Benjamin—all descendants of Talbot Quaker families on several sides. Their mother was Sarah Skillington and their father was James Berry,¹² who died in 1746, leaving 760 acres at the head of Kings Creek to his four minor sons. The land was divided into four equal parts in 1752, with each one of them receiving his share at that time.¹³

John, the eldest, died in 1760 at the age of thirty-five, before the Maryland struggle over slavery began. He, therefore, was not involved in this great crusade. The other three sons, however, lived into the 1770s and 1780s, when Maryland Quakers underwent their great struggle to free themselves from the evil of slavery. Each of the brothers played an important part in the movement to rid their Yearly Meeting of slaveholding.

James Berry, the second of the four sons, was born in 1729 and died in 1785.¹⁴ He was still young, only seventeen years of age, when his father died, and perhaps he was also somewhat affected by being the second child (often identified as a source of problems). When he was in his early twenties, he rebelled against the Quakerism of his parents—absenting himself from meetings for worship and even rejecting the Quaker testimony against taking an oath. Thus he was testified against and dropped from membership in 1755.¹⁵ In 1756, when he was twenty-six, he sold his inheritance to his brother John¹⁶ and began to "live it up," putting aside the simple Quaker gray clothes for fancy clothes and lace.¹⁷ In 1758 James Berry persuaded Elizabeth Powell (a daughter of Daniel Powell, probably the richest Talbot Quaker at the time of his death in the 1750s)¹⁸ to run off with him to be married by an Anglican priest; his wife was also dropped from membership in the Society of Friends.¹⁹

Somewhere along the line, both James Berry and his wife Elizabeth began attending meetings once more, even though they had each been officially dropped from membership. In the spring of 1761, they publicly condemned the actions that earlier had caused the Monthly Meeting to testify against them.²⁰ A committee of Friends then met with them, observed their behavior for seven months, and at the very end of 1761, they were accepted back into membership.²¹ Formerly "birthright" Friends, they had now become "convinced" Friends. Almost immediately after his reinstatement, Third Haven Monthly Meeting recognized James's ability and began to appoint him to various committees and offices.²² At the close of 1762 he became the Clerk (presiding officer) of the Monthly Meeting,²³ replacing his brother Joseph who had held the office for several years. In 1763 James became the Clerk of the Quarterly Meeting (embracing most of the Eastern Shore meetings),²⁴ once again following his brother Joseph into this position. In 1767, at the age of thirty-eight, James Berry became the Clerk of Maryland Yearly Meeting,²⁵ the highest office in Maryland Quakerism. He also served on the Quarterly Meeting of Ministers and Elders and on the Meeting for Sufferings.²⁶ At the time of the American Revolution, he was easily the Eastern Shore's most gifted and prominent Quaker.

Joseph Berry (1731-83) was the third son. He began to be appointed to various committees of the Monthly Meeting early in the 1750s,²⁷ when he was barely in his twenties, and was named to attend the Quarterly Meeting of Ministers and Elders as early as 1756 (when he was but twenty-five).²⁸ By 1757 he became Clerk of the Monthly Meeting and was reappointed to that office in 1760,²⁹ serving in that capacity until replaced by his brother James in 1763. Joseph served the Quarterly Meeting in many ways (including the Clerkship)³⁰ and was often named to be one of the representatives to the Yearly Meeting (whether held at West River near Annapolis or at Third Haven in Talbot County).³¹ Benjamin (1736-74) was the youngest of the brothers. He too was very active in the affairs of Tuckahoe Preparative Meeting,³² Third Haven Monthly Meeting,³³ the Eastern Shore Quarterly Meeting,³⁴ and from time to time was appointed a representative to Maryland Yearly Meeting itself.³⁵

On a number of occasions all three brothers served on the same committees, for the various levels of Maryland Quaker organization recognized their talents. As a family, these three Berry brothers (James, Joseph, and Benjamin) appear to have been more active, more gifted, and more appointed to offices and committees than any other family in Third Haven Monthly Meeting. They were truly dedicated Quakers. And yet, at the same time, they were also slaveholders—keeping their fellow human beings in bondage (just as their parents and grandparents before them had done).

What brought about the change in James, Joseph, and Benjamin Berry that first led them to free their own slaves and then to encourage their relatives, friends, and neighbors to free theirs? It seems certain that the "Indian Sarah" affair must have had some part to play in this development. In 1763 James Berry and his brother Benjamin Berry became involved in trying to recover for "Indian Sarah" a child that she had by a white man a number of years earlier and that she had raised on her own, with no help from the father. When the child was old enough to work, she

THIRD HAVEN MONTHLY MEETING OF FRIENDS

THIRD HAVEN MONTHLY MEETING MINUTES, II, 71 (SEPTEMBER, 1752)

Last monthly meeting is referred to next monthly meeting
The friends appointed to Divide James Berry's Land among
his Sons made the following Return to this meeting

The Plat



We the Subscribers do Certifie that we were appointed by the
Monthly Meeting of the People called Quakers held at Thirdhaven
meeting house Talbot County the 25th of the 9th month Commonly called
September in the year 1752

To Divide the Land left by James Berry to his four Sons according
to the Tenor of his will which said Division we have ^{made} according to the
above plat and as is by the course hereafter specified

The first Part Beginning at the first bounded Tree ^{of the said}

anno
1752

(174)
anno
1752 Tract called White Marshes and Running North 14 Degrees 30 minutes
West 365 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches Then North East 112 perches, Then South by
East 379 perches Then South West to the Beginning

The Second part Beginning at the aforesaid Bounded See
and Running North West 315 perches then North East 184 perches
Then South 14 Degrees 30 minutes East to the Beginning

The Third part Beginning at the End of 365 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches North
14 Degrees 30 minutes East from the aforesaid Bounded See
and Running South West 26 perches then North West 185 perches
Then North East 162 perches, then South East 141 perches, then
South by East 58 perches, then South West 112 perches to the
Beginning

The Fourth part Beginning at the end of 315 perches North
West from the aforesaid Bounded See and Running North West
185 perches then North East 158 perches then South East 185
perches then South West 158 perches to the Beginning

John Dickenson
Jaac Cox
Jaac Williams

John Dickenson one of the friends appointed to visit John
Berry Reports to this meeting that his answer was that he
could make appear wherein Elizabeth Stevens Deserved such
Usage as was in them letters but that he would not this
meeting therefore Refers that affair to next monthly meeting
and appoints James Wilson to Request him to be at next

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

White Marshes

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

The headwaters of Kings Creek, four miles east of Easton

CITY, TOWN

Easton

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Lena M. Smith

Telephone #: 822-6983

STREET & NUMBER

R.D. 3, Box 235

CITY, TOWN

Easton

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21601

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Talbot County Courthouse

Liber #: 424

Folio #: 293

STREET & NUMBER

Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Easton

STATE

Maryland 21601

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

T 105

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

White Marshes is located near the headwaters of Kings Creek about four miles east of Easton. The house is a two and one-half story brick structure with one story kitchen wing dating from the 1960's.

The original part of the house is essentially unchanged from the time it appeared in the Federal Direct Tax of 1798. It is a three bay long structure laid in English bond, except for the west facade above the water table, which is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. There is a central door on the first story and two windows with rubbed and gauged brick jack arches. A two brick belt course extends around all sides of the building and there is a string course at attic level on both gables. Each gable has lines of glazed bricks parallel to the barge boards. Two windows with 2/2 sash light the attic, beside the two dormers on the east side of the house. On both storys below are small windows with 4/2 sash having segmental arches. The small windows exist adjacent the kitchen wing on the second sotry and attic, but it is uncertain that they existed on the first story.

The east facade has a central door flanked by two windows with the same arrangement on the second story. Clean lines in the whitewash as well as the door suggest there was a two story wing on the east facade. At still another time, there was a door in the first story window in the same area.

The two tall chimneys within the gables have handsome bold caps with plaster bands.

The interior of the old part of the house has a hall and parlor plan. In the hall the wall of paneling is similar to Troth's Fortune nearby except that it contains an enclosed stair on the east side of the fireplace. The closet retains original shelving and the window jambs have flutes.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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 type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
----------------	-------------------

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

White Marshes has a brick on the north gable with the date 1735 scratched therein. As a dated building it is extremely important to the study of dated structures on the Eastern Shore. It is important in relation to other buildings of approximately the same period for it has a similar plan and many details, especially the small closet windows. Most of the details, including the brick work and paneling are original and are also useful in the comparative study of vernacular 18th century houses of Maryland. The building has features which are common to Troth's Fortune, Boston Cliff, Hampden and Bever Neck.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Maryland Historical Trust

April, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Shaw House, 21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

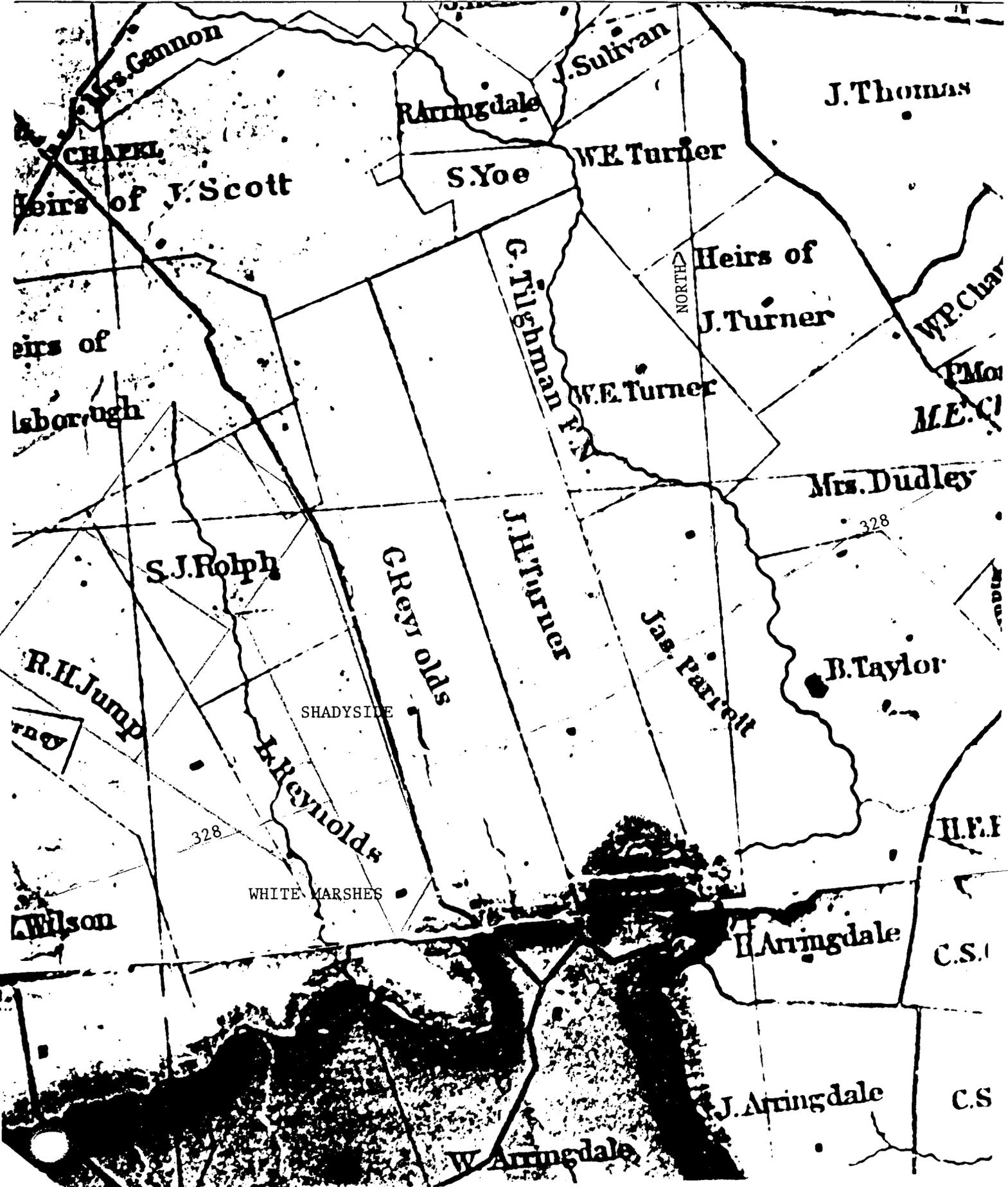
Annapolis

Maryland 21401

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.

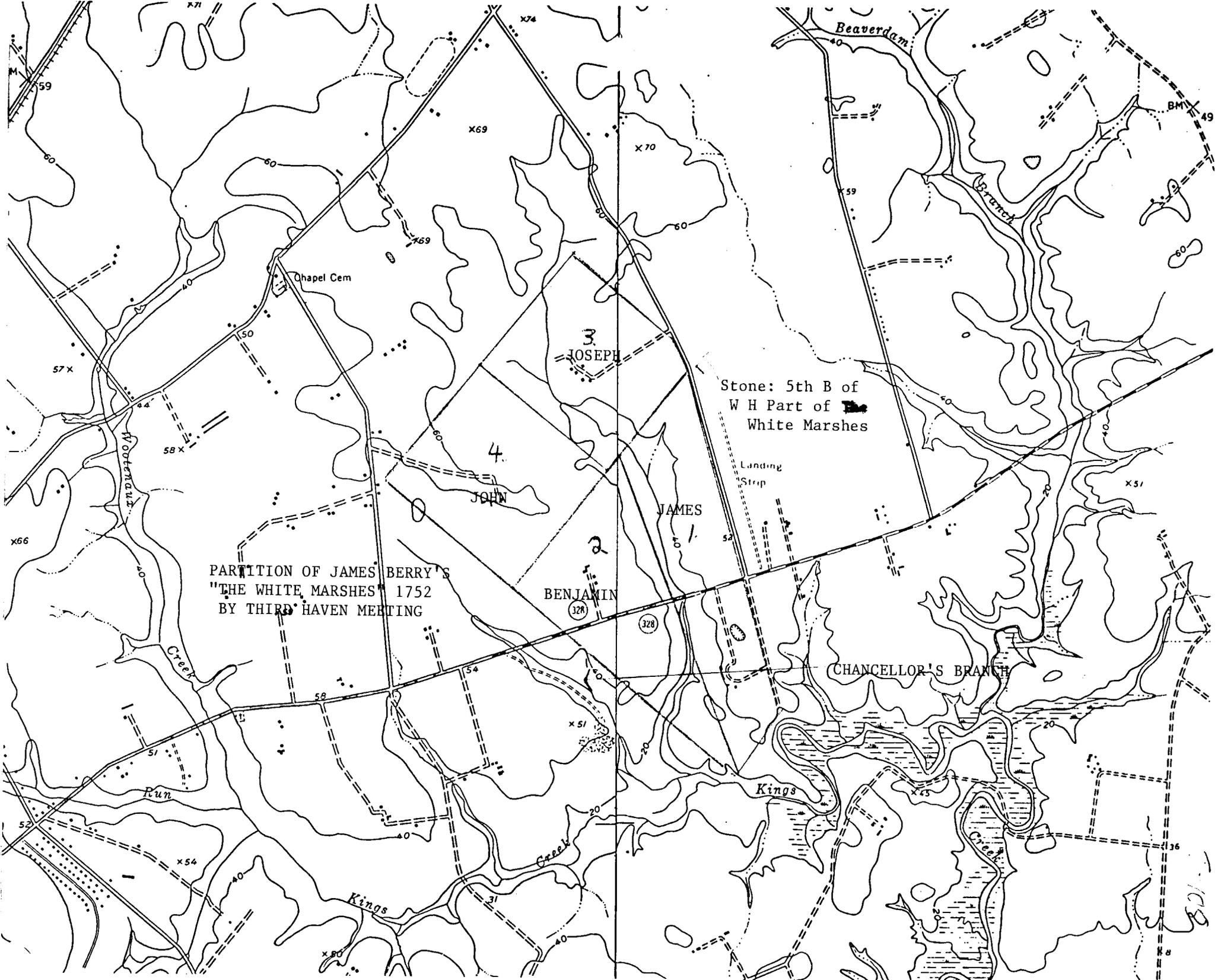
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



DILWORTH'S MAP OF 1858 ENLARGED TO SCALE OF ARMY TOPO MAPS

one mile (approx)



PARTITION OF JAMES BERRY'S
"THE WHITE MARSHES" 1752
BY THIRD HAVEN MEETING

Stone: 5th B of
W H Part of
White Marshes

CHANCELLOR'S BRANCH

3
JOSEPH

4
JOHN

JAMES

BENJAMIN

(328)

(328)

Kings

Kings

Beaverdam

Branch

Wooten Run

Creek

Run

Creek

Creek

Chapel Cem

Landing
Strip

BM 49

x 51

x 74

x 69

x 70

x 69

x 59

59

57 x

58 x

x 66

52

x 54

x 60

31

20

x 51

52

54

58

51

4

20

x 45

36

103

PARCEL No. 2
106.324 ACRES

T-105

NORTH

CHAS. STUBBS & CO.
1800/12
KANSAS 1800/12
HIGHWAY
1800/12
CHAS. STUBBS & CO.
KANSAS 1800/12

THREE BRIGGS BRANCH ROAD
512'05" SE
1600' 00"

LAWRENCE E. EWING, JR.
MUSIEL E. EWING
206/125

END OF COUNTY MAINTENANCE

STAKE MARKS
WILLIAM HARRIS
WHITE MARKS

LAWRENCE E. EWING, JR.
MUSIEL E. EWING
301/373

LAWRENCE E. EWING, JR.
MUSIEL E. EWING
301/373

PARCEL No. 1
138.734 ACRES

NOTE A - LINES TO BE ESTABLISHED - LAND AS OWNED AND GENERALLY BOUNDED BY EXISTING FENCES

1875'12" SE
COUN. MAN. (84)
1875'12" SE
COUN. MAN. (84)

1875'12" SE
COUN. MAN. (84)

6W 75945

U16°36'46"W
COUN. MAN. (84)

U16°36'46"W
COUN. MAN. (84)

U16°05'55"W
COUN. MAN. (84)

U16°36'46"W
COUN. MAN. (84)

U16°36'46"W
COUN. MAN. (84)

1051'12"

891'00"

576'10" SE

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

1051'12"

EASTON, 1942



INCORRECT
LOCATION
SKC 2000

T-105
WHITE MARSHES
Easton Quadrangle
1942

FOWLING CREEK 5861 IV SW
MATTHEWS 2881
4295
47'30"
4292
4291
331
4290000m.N.

50'
4298
4297
4296
4293
4292

57611 SE (EASTON)

EASTON 4.4 MI.

47°30'

Beaverdam

Branch

Matthews

Landing Strip

T-105
White Marshes
Fowling Creek Quad, 1944, Photorevised 1974

Kings

Creek

Kingston Landing

RIV

X 70

X 59

BM 49

BM 53

X 67

X 51

X 59

328

X 45

36

8

30X

X 52



White Marshes

T-105



J. Tyler Campbell
FREELANCE PHOTOGRAPHY
CHESTER TOWN, MARYLAND

Michael Bourne

12/70



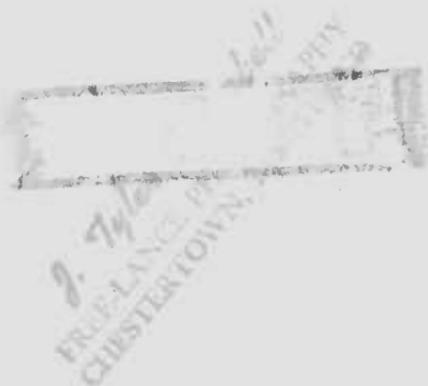
18 x 1.92

75%

105

White Monkeys

T-105



Michael Bourne

1/71



272

WHITE MARSH T-105



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic., Talbot County, MD

Northeast elevation

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic.,, Talbot County, MD

Southwest elevation

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic., Talbot County, MD

West gable end, date brick (sixth
brick from right side in lower

course of beltcourse

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic., Talbot County, MD

Southwest elevation, initialed brick

"J B x S B"

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic., Talbot County, MD

Parlor cupboard

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic., Talbot County, MD

Dining room

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic., Talbot County, MD

Parlor

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

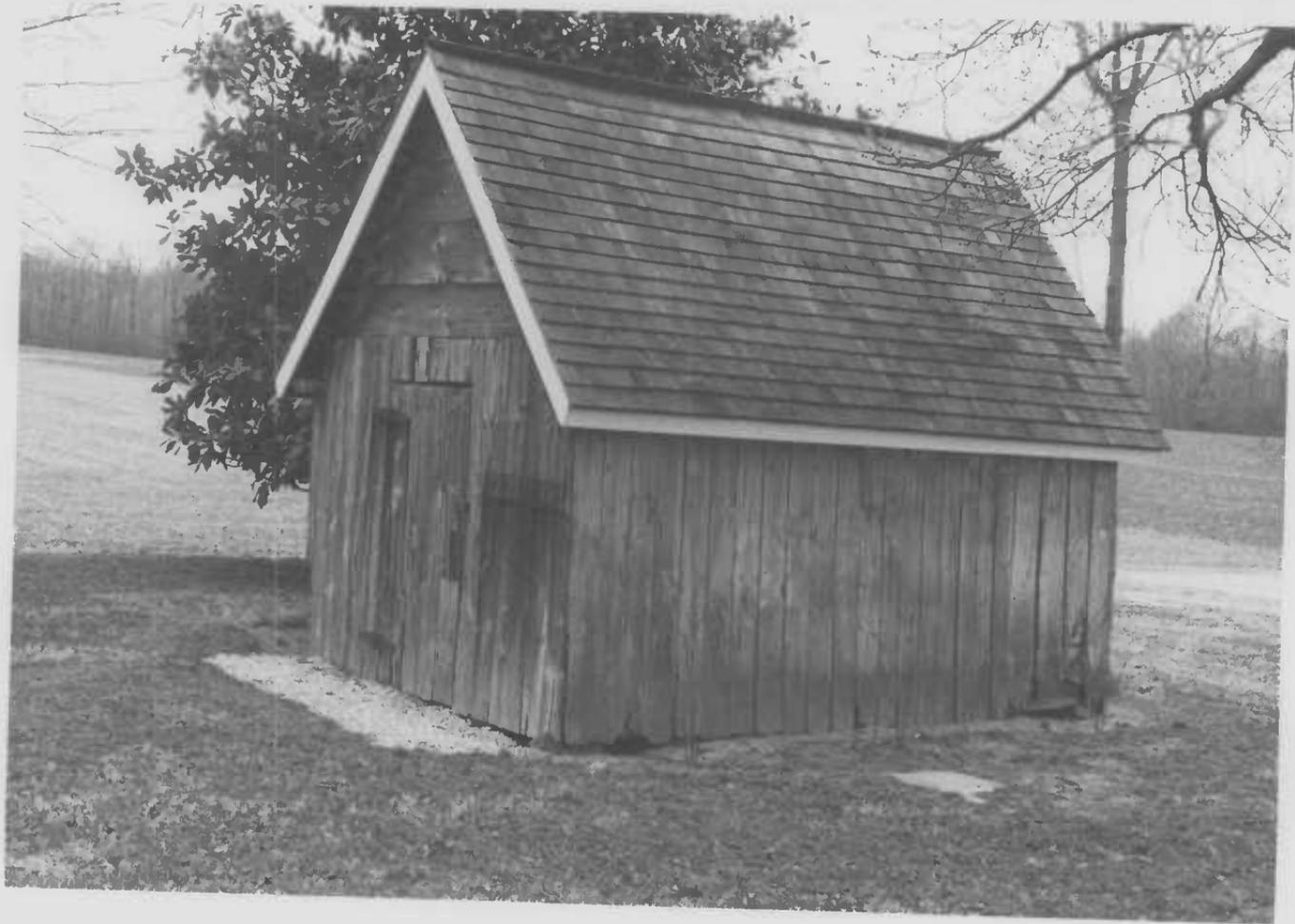
WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic.,, Talbot County, MD

Farm buildings, northeast elevation

2/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-105

WHITE MARSHES

Easton vic., Talbot County, MD
Smokehouse, northwest elevation
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust