1987

S-64 c. 1733
Williams Green
Kingston vicinity
private

Nowhere has the process of diligent historical research been more perplexing, but at the same time more rewarding, than with the history of "Williams Green," known for most of the last fifty years as "Williams Conquest." Past researchers accepted the "Williams Conquest" name, largely because extensive land records research had not been completed on the property. It has been very recent, only since research has been assembled on the adjacent Greenwood farm, that questions surfaced as to the authenticity of the early history of "Williams Conquest." Part of the confusion was tied to the fact that most of the land, located on the south side of the Great Annemessex in the vicinity of Gales Creek, first known as Red Cap Creek, was owned by the same man, William Planner, during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Subsequently, the property was held by Thomas Williams and his descendants through the balance of the eighteenth and three-quarters of the nineteenth centuries. Vague descriptions, especially for the earliest deeds, always provide a source of difficulty in sorting out exact locations.

A closer analysis of the deeds accompanied by the tract boundary maps drawn by Harry Benson in 1942 indicate the "Williams Conquest" tract, patented to Michael Williams in 1663, was situated on the south side of the Great Annemessex River, whereas the old Williams family house was erected along the south shore of Gales Creek, a tributary of the Great Annemessex. The Gales Creek tract, known as "Boston Town," was initially surveyed for Henry Boston on August 8, 1663, for 350 acres, and then resurveyed in 1683 for William Planner. It is thought William Planner occupied the tract known as "Cheap Price," situated on the north side of Gales Creek. With the death of William Planner's son, William, in 1733, Thomas

Williams inherited part of the extensive Annemessex River holdings which included the "Boston Town" land on the south side of the creek. Considering the architectural features of the story-and-a-half Flemish bond brick house, it is reasonable to believe Thomas Williams financed its construction around the time of his inheritance, and stretched the finishing of the interior over the following decade. Thomas Williams died in 1768, and he left to his grandsons, Planner, Thomas, David, and Levin various parts of the riverside property. Contained within Thomas Williams' inventory of 1769 was an extraordinary amount of linens and sundry items of cloth. His total estate was valued at L1158.

In 1783, Thomas Williams' grandson, Thomas, was assessed for 285 acres of the "Boston Town" tract as well as 415 acres known as "Williams Green." Thomas Williams' property was improved by a, "brick wall dwelling house, kitchen in good repair, other houses indifferent, young orchards, other improvements midling good." The assessors in 1783 also mentioned the land, consisting of white clay, was "near the water." Fifteen years later Thomas Williams' creek plantation was visited once again by the federal assessors who recorded a more explicit description of the improvements. On the property they found,

> 1 Dwelling house built of brick 45 feet by 23 feet, 5 windows 5 1/2 feet by 2 1/2 feet, 1 kitchen 20 feet by 16 feet, 1 milk house 16 feet by 10 feet, 1 smoake house 12 feet square, the above house out of repair, the above house is one story high.

Thomas Williams' land assessment in the same year included,

> 2 tracts of land called Boston Town 285 acres, Williams Green, 415 acres, in the whole 700 acres on which are 1 barn 23 feet by 20 feet two 8 foot shades, 1 tobacco house 32 feet by 20 feet, 1 corn house 27 feet by 7 feet...on the above lands is a store house 22 feet by 20 feet.

Thomas Williams died four years later and devised unto his wife, Mary Williams, "one half part of all my lands wheron I now live (except the Store House and lot of ground and the head of the Creek field whereon my son William Williams now lives)

and also my dwelling house and outhouses, garden and orchards..." A subsequent item in Thomas Williams' will bequeathed to his son, Thomas, "...all that part of my said lands whereon I now live which lie to the south of the above described lines and limits as mentioned in the clause to my son, William, reserving to my beloved wife the one half part hereof during her widowhood." Thomas Williams died in 1829, and in his will, he left his entire estate to his brother, William, who lived next door.

"Williams Green," as the plantation was referred to in the land records, remained in various family hands until 1871 when it was sold by Thomas J. Dixon, Sheriff of Somerset County, to Daniel Middleton, Jr. of Washington, D.C., who also acquired the Greenwood farm a few years later. Since the early twentieth century, the two Williams family houses were situated on the same 290-acre farm, until Philip and Alice Stinchcomb bought thirteen acres immediately surrounding the house in 1963. The Stinchcombs proceeded through an extensive restoration, but finally sold the property ten years later to Thomas S. and Sara L. George, Jr.

Architecturally, "Williams Green" stands out as one of the most significant of the early eighteenth-century houses of Somerset County. The brick exterior is distinguished by glazed header checkerboard patterns, and segmental arches mark the principal window and door openings. Most notable, however, is the "Georgian" style woodwork that finishes each of the first floor rooms. Evidently, the interior remained unfinished for several years. Around 1740-1750 the south end of the house was partitioned into two rooms, and the elaborate raised-panel woodwork was installed. The expertly crafted interiors, some of the most ambitious work to remain on the Eastern Shore, bears close similarities to the Wicomico County house known as "Bounds Lot." Both houses share raised diamond panels, sometimes referred to as hatchments, that mark the overmantel in the "hall."

FHR-8-300 (11-78)

S-64

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See Instructions In *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic "Williams' Conquest", "Williams' Green"

and/or common Williams' Conquest (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Charles Cannon Road n/a not for publication

city, town Marion Station X vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland code 24 county Somerset code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Thomas George

street & number Route 1, Box 226

city, town Marion Station n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21838

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Somerset County Register of Deeds

street & number Somerset County Courthouse

city, town Princess Anne state Maryland 21853

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1967 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing		Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0
1	2	buildings	
0	0	sites	
0	1	structures (pool)	Original and historic functions and uses: residential
0	0	objects	
1	3	Total	

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Williams' Conquest is a 1½ story Flemish bond brick house constructed ca. 1733 on Gales Creek near Marion in Somerset County, Maryland. The house rests on a partially excavated basement, facing southeast, and has a steeply pitched gable roof covered in wood shingles. Attached to the southwest gable end is a ca. 1825-1850 frame kitchen, with a smaller utility wing added in 1968. On the interior, the original hall/parlor plan was altered to a three-room configuration very early in the building's history (c. 1740-1750). The interior woodwork was also installed at that time, and includes overmantel paneling; cornices; fireplace surrounds; baseboard, chair rail, and architrave moldings; and paneled doors. The bold diamond design of the overmantel paneling is unique in Somerset County, and is similar to that of Bounds Lott, a c. 1740 dwelling in Wicomico County, Maryland.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

"Williams' Conquest" stands on a 13.1 acre tract of land bordering Gales Creek, a tributary of the Big Annemessex River. An ell-shaped dirt lane leads to the house from Charles Cannon Road. The entrance is approximately 1.5 miles from Kingston, Maryland, and MD 413. Surrounding the house is a generous lawn, and directly adjacent a recently-built office, workshop and in-ground pool.

The exact construction date for this important Somerset County dwelling has not been established, but from architectural evidence discovered during restoration, the house is slightly older than its c. 1740-1750 interior woodwork. Evidently, the present house was built around 1733-1740 on the site of an earlier structure (foundation remnants under house). Due to finished plaster surfaces under the dining room paneling, it is suggested that the paneling for at least the dining room and study is a slightly later renovation. In addition, the wall between the dining room and study was evidently added at the same time. This converted a hall/parlor house into a three-room plan structure.

The one-and-one-half story Flemish bond brick house faces southeast with the gable running northeast to southwest. The five bay three-room plan structure rests on a partially excavated basement and is covered by a steeply pitched wood shingle roof. Attached to the southwest end is a c. 1825-1850 one-room frame kitchen, and extending further, is a smaller utility wing that was added in 1968.

The southeast or land facade is a symmetrical five bay elevation with a glazed header, checkerboard design. A beveled water table defines the base of the house. Each opening has a segmental brick arch. The flat six-panel center door is a later replacement as are the two adjacent 4/4 sash windows. The two other window openings contain 9/9 sash and each window has paneled shutters. A boxed cornice with bed molding stretches across at the base of the roof. Located above the cornice are three gabled dormers with diagonal board sides and 6/6 sash. One significant seam in the brickwork around the second window from the left indicates that a door was once located in this bay.

Around the northwest gable end, the glazed header design continues along with the beveled water table. In addition, a row of glazed headers runs directly below and parallel with the plain bargeboard. A two-row belt-course divides the floor levels and four small four-pane windows pierce the end wall; two on each floor. The chimney stack has been rebuilt.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The northwest or water facade is an asymmetrical three bays with a centrally located four-panel door and adjacent 9/9 sash. The glazed headers (and brickwork in general) have survived in better condition than the other two sides. An exterior cellar entrance is located to the right of the door. Three dormers pierce this roof slope as well.

To the southwest is a single story one-room frame kitchen wing covered with a steeply pitched wood shingle roof and sheathed with a combination of beaded and plain weatherboards. An exterior chimney, now largely covered by the 1968 addition, rises on the gable end. The kitchen wing is not the full height of the main block, so the same glazed header design is evident on this end, as is the water table and part of the belt-course. An enclosed shed porch extends from the northwest (water) side of the kitchen. To the southwest is the shorter one-room utility area sheathed with beaded weatherboards. A small gabled stoop added in 1975 finishes the series of descending gables.

The first floor of the brick house is divided into three rooms with the main room, or hall, consuming more than half of the first floor space. The hall measures 21'7" across by 20'8" deep, while the dining room is 17'1" by 12'. The study, or first floor bedroom, is 13'7½" by 8'4". The ceiling heights remain at a constant 10'3" and are treated with exposed joists with beaded corners.

The end wall paneling of the hall stands out as one of the most unusual designs in Somerset County. Three diamond panels are set on a large raised panel and flanked by short, fluted pilasters which support the heavily molded and complex cornice. The pilasters terminate at the level of the mantel shelf. Below the independent shelf is a smaller frieze molding, and finally, the heavy bolection molding surrounds the 7'8" hearth. To the right of the hearth is a small four-panel closet door with H-L hinges. (A similar overmantel exists at Bounds Lott, a c. 1740 dwelling in Wicomico County, Maryland.) The closet is surrounded by five raised panels. Directly left of the hearth is the winder stair with a two-panel door opening into the storage space below. The stair begins with a straight flight of five exposed steps, with the remaining steps enclosed behind a large, four-panel door. The handrail is of a later date with a square newel post and rectangular balusters. The rest of the room is simply treated with a modest chair rail, window trim and molded baseboard.

The dining room is treated in a similar manner with a raised panel chimney breast. The same heavy cornice stretches above four raised panels which comprise the over-mantel. An independent mantel shelf is located directly below the overmantel paneling and above the bolection molding. A deep arched fire box contains a smoke flue against the back wall.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

To the left of the chimney breast is a small alcove which has a door opening into the kitchen. During the 1968 restoration of the house, a series of stair tread holes were discovered in the two masonry walls. Located on the second floor is a patch in the flooring. Both these features indicate the location of an earlier stair. Another feature uncovered in restoration was the sloped plaster sides to the chimney stack in the dining room. This original surface was covered with the addition of the c. 1740 raised panel chimney breast. Finally, the original hearth lintel is located a foot-and-a-half above the present arched openings. These features indicate the rooms were paneled after initial construction as well as divided by the stud partition.

Presently, a five-panel door opens into the smallest first floor room which contains a similar, paneled hearth wall. The space next to the hearth is enclosed for a closet.

The second floor has been partitioned into two bedrooms with a bathroom between. Floor joists, also serving as collar beams, are treated with a bead on each corner. A small access panel provides entry into a crawl space with exposed common rafter roof system. At the peak, the rafters are lapped and pinned. In 1935, drawings were completed for the eave construction which is now inaccessible. The drawing indicates a tilted false plate on which the rafters rest. A wood pin holds the tilted plate in position.

The one-room kitchen has been converted to a modern service wing with adjacent utility room and enclosed porch. Doors and windows have been replaced with old materials. The hearth is filled with an iron stove.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates c. 1733-1740 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criterion: C
Criteria Exceptions: none
Level of Significance for evaluation: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

"Williams' Conquest" is architecturally significant for several reasons. First, it is one of a small collection (approximately eight) early 18th-century story-and-a-half manor houses in Somerset County. Like the other houses in the group, "Williams' Conquest" is distinguished by glazed header checkerboard patterns on each wall. However, the early "Georgian" period paneling that finishes each first floor room is unique in the county, and stands out among the most ambitious early 18-century woodwork on Maryland's Eastern Shore. It is similar in design to paneling at Bounds Lott, a c. 1740 dwelling in Wicomico County. The three-room plan is a significant aspect of the development of the house since it is evident the structure was initially built as a hall/parlor house. Lastly, houses such as "Williams' Conquest" represent the first phase of permanent Somerset County buildings that have survived to modern times. In the specific history of this property, this building appears to be the second structure erected on this site.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

On the 8th day of February, 1663, Michael Williams was granted, "a parcell of Land (called Williams Conquest) Situate lying and being in Annemessex River on the Southernmost side of the River. Beginning at a little Creek, called Williams Creek.."[1] The three hundred acres were granted unto Michael Williams in consideration of the transportation by Michael of six persons into this province here to inhabit.[2] A year before his death, Michael Williams, along with his second wife, Patience Brown, granted the 300 acre tract of "Williams' Conquest" to William Planner for the sum of twenty-six thousand pounds of tabacco..."[3] William Planner owned the property along with several other tracts until his death in 1733. His estate was appraised in October of the following year and contained six pages of goods and chattels, nineteen slaves and a total valuation of £1268.[4] In William Planner's will he leaves his estate to Thomas Williams. By this time, "Williams' Conquest" was known as "Williams' Adventure" for which Thomas Williams was taxed in 1733.[5] Thomas Williams died in 1768 and left to his grandsons Planner, Thomas, David and Levin various parts of his extensive holdings. Contained within Thomas Williams' inventory of 1769 was an extraordinary amount of linens and sundry items of material; his total estate valued at £1158.[6]

With all facts considered, Thomas Williams probably erected this story-and-a-half brick manor house soon after he inherited the property from William Planner in 1733. The covered-over plaster surfaces in the dining room suggest the house was finished over a period of ten to twenty years.

In 1783, Thomas Williams, son of Thomas, was assessed for 415 acres known as "Williams Green" (a resurvey) and a total estate valued at £2780.[7] Fifteen years later the property was visited again by the assessors, who found,

> 1 dwelling house built of brick 45 feet by 23 feet, 5 windows 5½ feet by 2½ feet 6 dormant windows 4 feet by 2½ feet 1 kitchen 20 feet by 16 1 milk house 16 feet by 10 feet 1 smoake house 12 feet square, the above house out of repair, the above house is one storey high.[8]

Thomas Williams' land assessment in the same year included,

> 2 tracts of land called Boston Town 285 acres, Williams Green 415 acres, in the whole 700 acres on which are 1 barn 23 feet by 20 feet, two 8 feet shades 1 tobacco house 32 feet by 20 feet 1 corn house 27 feet by 7 feet ½ acre deducted and _____ house - on the above lands is store house 22 feet by 20 feet.[9]

See Continuation Sheet No. 5.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Thomas Williams died four years later and devised unto his wife, Mary Williams, the, "one half part of all my lands whereon I now live (except the Store House and lot of ground and the head of the Creek field whereon my son William Williams lives) and also my dwelling house and out houses garden and orchards..."[10] A subsequent item in Thomas Williams' will bequeaths to his son Thomas, ".. all that part of my said lands whereon I live which lie to the south of the above described lines and limits as mentioned in the clause to my son William, reserving to my beloved wife the one half part hereof during her natural life or widowhood."[11] Thomas Williams died in 1829 and in his will he leaves his entire estate to his brother William Williams.[12]

"Williams Green" remained in various family hands until 1871 when it was sold by Thomas J. Dixon, Sheriff of Somerset County, to Daniel Middleton Jr. of the city of Washington and District of Columbia.[13] Since the late 19th-century 290 acres had accompanied the house until Philip and Alice Stinchcomb bought thirteen acres immediately surrounding the then derelict house in 1963.[14] The present owners purchased the same thirteen acres in 1973.[15]

Footnotes

[1]Somerset County Rent Rolls, Liber AA 447/203, February 8, 1663.

[2]Somerset County Rent Rolls, Liber AA 447/203.

[3]Somerset County Land Record, L 2/496, February 4, 1698.

[4]Somerset County Probate Records, Inventory of Major William Planner, Liber 36/663, October 14, 1734.

[5]Somerset County Tax Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis, 1733.

[6]Somerset County Probate Records, Inventory of Captain Thomas Williams, Liber 99/296, 1768.

[7]1783 Somerset County Tax Assessment, Thomas Williams, Great Annemessex Hundred.

[8]1798 Federal Direct Tax - Particular List of Dwelling Houses, Great Annemessex, Thomas Williams.

[9]1798 Federal Direct Tax, Particular List of Lands, Great Annemessex Hundred, Thomas Williams.

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

9. Major Bibliographical References

S-64

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 13.1 acres

Quadrangle name Marion, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	433340	421410
B	18	433210	421315
C	18	432910	421409
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets Nos. 6 and 7

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

state n/a	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Paul Touart - Architectural Historian		
organization	Somerset County Historical Trust	date	18 October 1983
street & number	Somerset County Courthouse	telephone	Home 301-651-1094
city or town	Princess Anne	state	Maryland 21853

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature J. Mitchell 3-20-84

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 936 835

Footnotes (continued)

[10]Somerset County Will Book, E.B. 23/57, November 23, 1802.

[11]Somerset County Will Book, E.B. 23/57.

[12]Somerset County Will Book, L.P. 4/154 July, 14, 1829.

[13]Somerset County Land Records, LW 13/204, 12/13/1871.

[14]Somerset County Land Records, G L B 215/350, 4/22/1963.

[15]Somerset County Land Records, ITP 271/272, 2/2/1973.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1783 Tax Assessment for Somerset County - Great Annemessex Hundred - Thomas Williams.

1798 Federal tax for Somerset County - Particular List of Dwelling Houses and Lands - Great Annemessex Hundred - Thomas Williams.

Somerset County Land Records, various volumes - Somerset County Courthouse.

Somerset County Probate Records, various volumes. Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Somerset County Rent Rolls, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Somerset County Tax Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Somerset County Wills, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Torrence, Clayton. Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore. Baltimore Regional Publishing Co. 1966.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning for the same at a concrete post on the northwest bank of a ditch at the southernmost corner of the land herein described, which said concrete post is indicated on the plat by the letter "A"; thence (1) North 38° 25' West 842 feet to a concrete post placed on the south shore of Gales Creek; thence by and with the shore of Gales Creek the five following courses and distances: (2) North 36° 45' east 385.0 feet; (3) North 84° 05' East 260.0 feet; (4) South 53° 10' East (80.0 feet; (5) North 55° 0" East 140.0 feet; (6) South 57° 50' East 280.0 feet to the mouth of a gut; thence by and with said gut the four following courses and distances: (7) South 27° 20' West 245.0 feet; (8) South

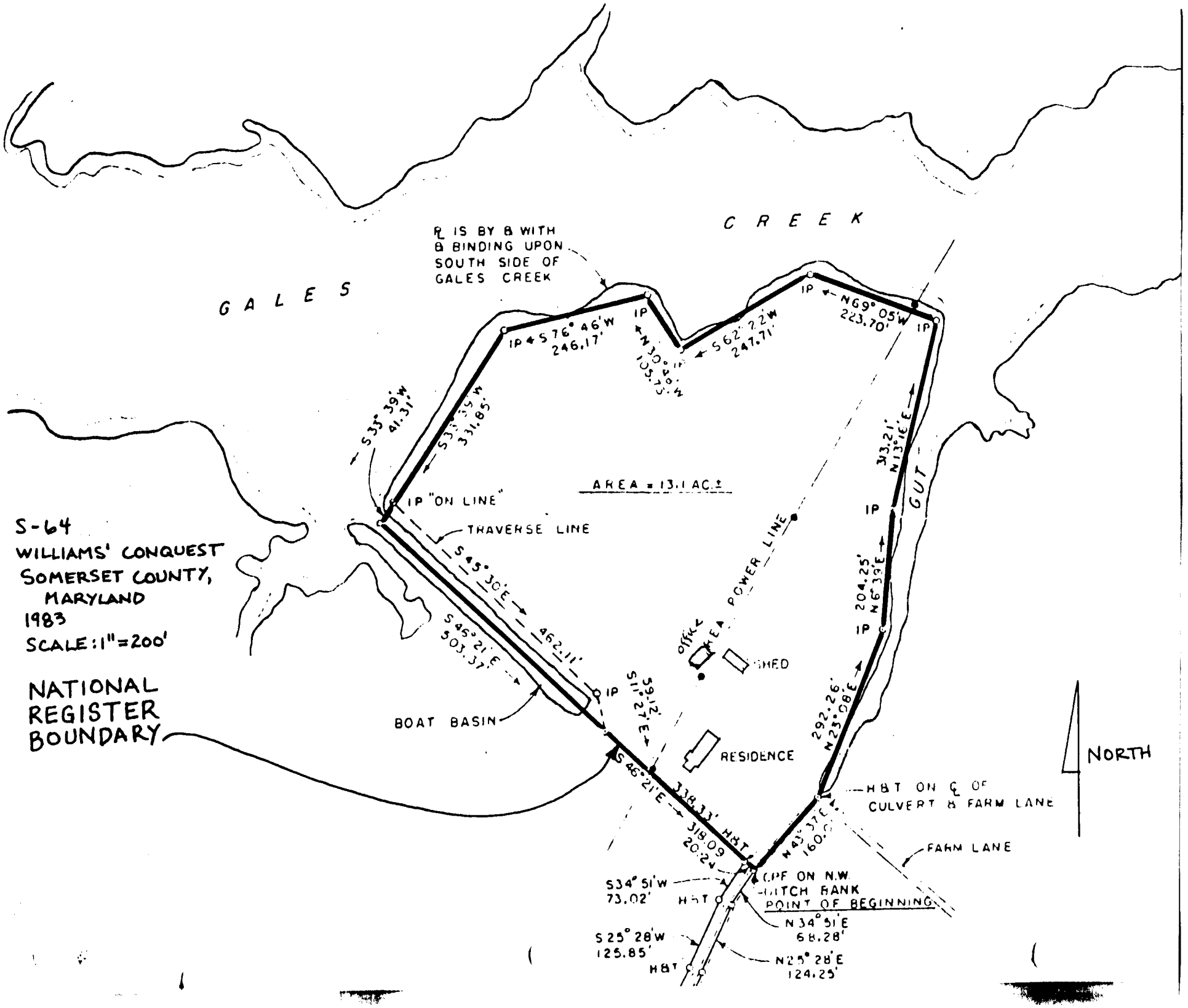
See Continuation Sheet No. 7

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (continued)

17° 00' West 150.00 feet; (9) South 15°00 West 140.0 feet; (10) South 35°03' West 270.07 feet to a culvert under a farm lane and the center of a ditch; thence by and with the center of said ditch (11) 51° 33 West 160.0 feet to the first mentioned concrete post and place of beginning, containing thirteen acres more or less. See attached plat.

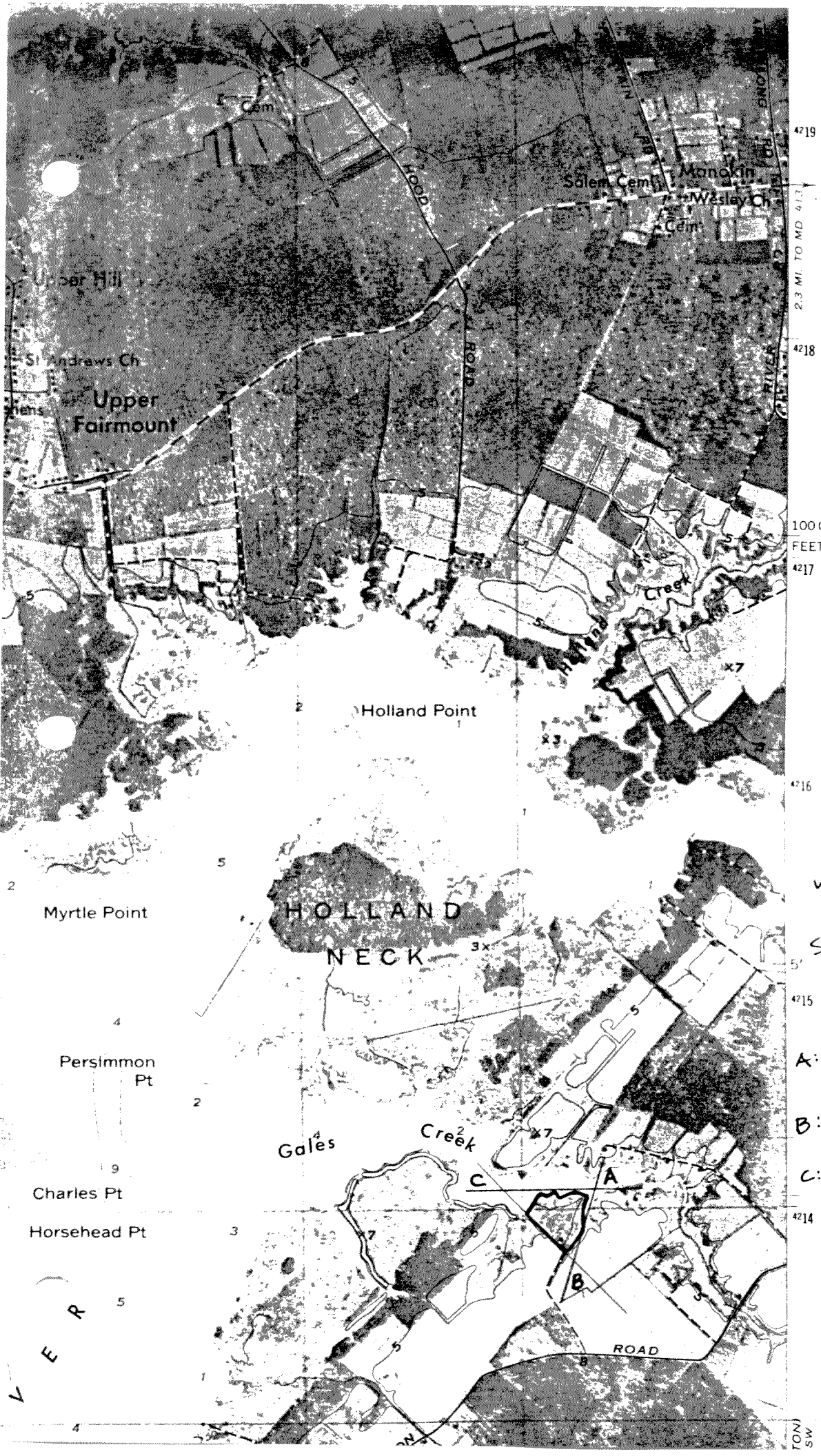
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 13.1 acres accompanying the house in nomination surround the house and spread out in a fan shape on Gales Creek. In addition to the boundary along the creek, the other two sides of the triangular shaped property follow along water courses. With this acreage the northwest vista of water frontage will be preserved.



S-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
SOMERSET COUNTY,
MARYLAND
1983
SCALE: 1" = 200'

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY



S-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND

A: 18-433340-4214100

B: 18-433230-4213750

C: 18-432910-4214090

Williams Conquest S-64
Marion vicinity, Somerset Co., Md.
Southeast Elevation
7/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
Kingston vic., Maryland
East (current main) facade, orig. block

"Williams' Conquest" S-64
near Marion
northwest elevation
Photographer-Paul Touart
September 1983

S-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
Kingston vic., Maryland
View of west (water) facade and additions,
from southwest
Paul B. Touart 1/1981

"Williams' Conquest S-64
near Marion
northwest elevation
Photographer-Paul Touart
September 1983

S-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
Kingston vic., Maryland
West (water) facade
Paul B. Touart 1/1981

"Williams' Conquest" S-64
near Marion
northwest elevation
Photographer-Paul Touart
September 1983

S[redacted]-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
Kingston vic., Maryland
Interior paneling, 1st floor parlor
Paul B. Touart 1/1981

S-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
Kingston vic., Maryland
Paneled fireplace wall, 1st floor parlor
Paul B. Touart 1/1981

S-64
WILLIAMS' CONQUEST
Kingston vic., Maryland
Detail, paneled fireplace wall, 1st floor parlor
Paul B. Touart 1/1981

Williams Conquest S-64
Marion vicinity, Somerset Co.,Md.
Georgian Paneling
7/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Williams' Conquest S-64
Marion vicinity, Somerset county
Study Hearth Wall
7/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

"Williams' Conquest" S-64
near Marion
View of Gale's Creek
Photographer-Paul Touart
September 1983

Williams Conquest S-64
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Southwest Elevation
Documentary Photograph, c.1940
Collection of Maryland Historical
Society

Williams' Conquest

S-64

Williams' Conquest S-64
Marion vicinity, Somerset County
Dining Room Hearth Wall

7/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Williams' Conquest

S-64

Williams' Conquest S-64

Williams' Conquest

S - 64

William's Conquest

S-64

Williams Conquest - S-64

Somerset County

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

D. G. 1967

64

Williams Conquest "The Brick Wall
Somerset

Photographed by
DANIEL C. CHURCH