T-213 1820-1821, c. 1850, 1898
Wades Point Farm
Claiborne vicinity
private

Wades Point farm is prominently located on a high point of land overlooking the junction of Eastern Bay and Chesapeake Bay. For several reasons Wades Point stands out in Talbot County as a significant historic and architectural landmark. Built in three principal stages, the two-and-a-half story, Federal style main house dates to 1820-1821. The adjacent flounder kitchen wing, attached to the northeast gable end, was built during the fall of 1821 with salvaged brick from a former house on the property.

These dates are confirmed by a diary written by the owner at the time, Thomas Kemp, a prominent Baltimore shipbuilder who had relocated in his native Talbot County. On January 1, 1820, Kemp started to detail the preparations necessary to erect a new house on his Wades Point farm, land that he had purchased seven years earlier from Colonel Hugh Auld, Jr. By August of the following year the Kemp family moved into their new two-story brick dwelling. Shortly after vacating the old house, the structure was torn down, and the salvaged bricks were used in the construction of an attached two-story kitchen wing.

At the age of forty-five, on March 3, 1824, Thomas Kemp died. In his will, he left to his second wife, Eliza, life interest in his Wades Point property. In 1826 the county tax assessment for that year lists Eliza Kemp with a life estate for the 236-acre Eastern Bay property, which was improved by:

> 1 Two story Brick Dwelling 400$, Kitchen 50$, 1 meat house 8$, corn house 12$, Quarter 15$, 1 Barn 60$, Carriage house 20$, office 10$, 1 old house 8$

The total value of her Wades Point property was assessed at $2235, a relatively large amount for the early nineteenth century.

According to Kemp's will the Eastern Bay plantation would pass to John W. Kemp, Eliza's oldest son, while Thomas H. Kemp, Thomas Kemp's oldest son by his first marriage, inherited a plantation of 202 acres known as Miles End. John W. Kemp left a diary as well. On January 1, 1841, he wrote:

> My family consists of myself, wife & daughter, brother William, and Mr. Adam, Teacher, whites;--and eight head of blacks--my stock consists of 6 head of Horses, 2 Mules, 15 head of Cattle, 30 head of Hogs, and 19 head of Sheep, of Poultry, 2 Peafowls, 5 Turkeys, 60 Chickens, 18 Geese, and 16 Ducks--Farming Implements of various numbers--Improvements, as it respects buildings, a two story brick dwelling house, a brick kitchen, a small frame office, a meat house, a turkey house, a hen house, a quarter, a carriage house, a tool house, a large corn house, and a very large barn and stables underneath, my farm is laid off in four fields of about 65,000 corn hills, and 3 lots of about 8,000 hills apiece, one orchard of about 250 trees--

This description of his farm indicates that John W. Kemp had completely shifted from tobacco to the grain-dominated agriculture of the mid to late nineteenth century. With his slaves John Kemp could manage his farm with over 89,000 corn hills, an orchard, and excess livestock. During his ownership the two-story front and rear porches were added, and the parlor was remodeled in Greek Revival taste. John W. Kemp devised the farm to his son Joseph W. Kemp in 1876, who turned the property into a summer resort around the turn of the twentieth century. In 1898 he financed the construction of the mansard-roofed wing. The property remained in the hands of the Kemp family descendants until the present owners purchased the farm in 1984.

Not only is this farm significant as the residence of Thomas Kemp, but Wades Point is also the site of a British landing during the War of 1812. On August 26, 1813, the British landed a large force at Wades Point in a campaign directed towards St. Michaels. The British forces were turned back by local militia, but the former Wades Point house, owned at the time by Colonel Hugh Auld, Jr., evidently suffered considerable damage during the fight.

Significant in more recent times is the property's tie to the local commerce of Claiborne and its vicinity. Around the turn of the century, Wades Point was turned into a summer resort. The late 1880s witnessed the completion of a railroad between nearby Claiborne and Ocean City, and a steady stream of passengers arrived by steamboat from Baltimore. The mansard-roofed wing added in 1898 included a large dining room on the first floor and modest guest rooms above. To provide additional space, separate guest cottages and support buildings were erected along the entrance lane. After the Kemps sold the property in 1984, the current owners have entered a long process of reworking the house and outbuildings as a bed and breakfast inn.

HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION

Resource Name: WADES POINT FARM

MHT Inventory Number: T-213

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA:

1) Historic Period Theme(s):
   ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, MILITARY, ECONOMIC
2) Geographic Orientation:
   EASTERN SHORE
3) Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
   AGRICULTURAL - INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION 1815 - 1870
4) Resource Type(s):
   DWELLING - SINGLE FAMILY, ALSO HOTEL OR INN

Survey No. T-213

Magi No. 2102130326

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic WADES POINT FARM

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Route 33 ___ not for publication

city, town Claiborne _x_ vicinity of **congressional district** First

state Maryland **county** Talbot

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_x_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_x_ building(s)	_x_ private	___ unoccupied	_x_ 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
	_x_ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Mr. and Mrs. John Feiler

street & number Wades Point Inn telephone no.:

city, town McDaniel state and zip code MD 21647

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Talbot County Courthouse folio

city, town Easton **state** MD 21601

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Sites Inventory

date 1967 ___ federal _x_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis **state** MD 21401

7. Description

Survey No. T-213

Condition		Check one	Check one
x excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	x original site
___ good	___ ruins	x altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

Wades Point farm is prominently located on a high point of land overlooking the junction of Eastern Bay and Chesapeake Bay. By road the farm is reached via MD Route 33 and the farm lane intersects the state road a half-mile west of the village of McDaniel, Talbot County, Maryland. Located at the end of the lane is the house, built to face a southeasterly direction with the main gable roof oriented on a northeast/southwest axis. Accompanying the main house is a group of nineteenth-century farm buildings and a few turn of the century structures erected when the property was turned into a summer resort.

Built in three principal stages, the two-and-a-half story, five-bay main house dates to 1820-1821. The adjacent flounder kitchen wing, attached to the northeast gable end, was built during the fall of 1821 with salvaged brick from the former house on the property. These dates are confirmed by a diary written by the owner at the time, Thomas Kemp. By Kemp family tradition the single-story frame section attached to the northeast gable end of the kitchen is identified as an office, which dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. During the ownership of John Washington Kemp, which stretched from 1824 to 1876, the two-story front porch and part of the rear porch were apparently added. Lastly, in 1898, the rear wing was erected in preparation to turn the property into a summer resort.

The two-and-a-half story, center hall main house rests on a high foundation with a Flemish bond south (main) wall and five-course common bond side and rear elevations. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Bascially symmetrical, the five-bay south elevation has a center entrance and flanking twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The paneled front door is a replacement, but it retains an original four-light transom overhead. The windows to each side are set in original beaded edge surrounds with pinned mortise-and-tenon joints. Atop each opening is a jack arch and to each side of the windows are louvered shutters. The second floor is defined by a center door flanked by twelve-over-eight sash windows. The northern-most window opening was altered to include a jib door below for private access from the bedroom. Each of the windows is flanked by louvered shutters. Covering the full front of the house is a two-story hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. The eave is distinguished by a bold row of Victorian brackets, and the second floor porch railing boasts an unusual circular sawn pattern. The first floor is screened. Marking the roof are three dormers. The two outer gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows date from the early nineteenth century, whereas the large center dormer with single-pane sash was introduced around the turn of the twentieth century.

(continued)

The southwest gable end of the main house is a plain common bond brick wall with a cellar door located at grade. The wide board door is hung on long strap hinges. Piercing the upper gable is a pair of four-over-two sash windows that light the attic. Unusual to this house is the frame chimney pent erected against the north face of the south end stack. The shed roofed pent is lighted by three, small four-pane windows, one of which pierces the brick chimney between the two flues. The gable end is flush, and it is trimmed with a plain bargeboard.

The northeast gable end, on the other hand, is partially covered by the 1821 flounder kitchen erected with salvaged brick from the former Wades Point house. The attic of the main house is lighted by a six-over-six sash window, and the tall interior end brick chimney rises above. The two-bay brick kitchen has been altered with a paired window and a new door added to the south side. Six-over-six sash windows light the second floor, and a small dormered vent pierces the kitchen roof. An interior brick stack protrudes through the end of the kitchen. Attached to the northeast end of the kitchen is the single-story frame office with weatherboard sides, corner pilasters and a pedimented gable end.

Extended to the northwest of the main house is the large mansard roofed wing, three bays across by four bays deep. Supported on a brick pier foundation, the 1898 wing is sheathed with asbestos shingles and covered by a mansard roof that is fitted with a rooftop balustrade. The first and second floors are lighted by paired and single six-over-six sash windows, and the mansard roof is pierced by shallow roofed dormers with paired two-over-two sash dormers. A two-story shed roofed porch stretches across the southwest side of the wing to join the short section of porch that obscurs the back of the main block. Another porch, only one story with a flat roof and a rooftop balustrade, shelters the northwest end of the mansard-roofed wing. Modern windows have been introduced on the first floor of the northwest end, while the original paired windows as well as a second floor door remain in place on the second floor.

The interior of the main house follows a traditional center hall, single-pile plan. The stair rises in two flights to the second floor with a walnut newel post and handrail. The solid, square newel post is topped by a molded cap. Two rectangular balusters rise from each tread. The area below the stair is divided into two closets. A raised four-panel door framed by an ogee molded backband opens into the larger space under the first landing. A smaller board door opens under the lower part of the stair. The door moldings that frame the hall doors to each flanking room date from different periods. The south room or parlor is entered through a door framed with a bold Greek Revival surround topped by a stepped pediment. The parlor interior, unlike any other room in the house, is fitted with mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival woodwork. The mantel features detached columns, a dentiled bed molding, and a molded shelf. Distinguishing the windows are elaborate surrounds and paneled aprons.

The dining room, on the other hand, is entered through a six-panel door framed by a fluted surround with bulls-eye blocks. A late Federal style mantel frames the fireplace and the room is fitted with early nineteenth-century style chair rail, baseboard as well as paneled window aprons. A built-in cupboard with glazed doors is located against the north wall along with a turn of the century radiator fitted with a warming box for plates or food.

The second floor of the Federal style house is divided in a same manner with the addition of a small room at the head of the stair. Ogee molded surrounds frame raised panel doors, and Federal style mantels remain with flanking nineteenth-century closets. Both rooms retain period chair rail and baseboard as well.

The attic is finished also with two bedrooms to each side of a small room at the head of the stair. Plain corner block surrounds frame each raised four-panel door. A closet has enclosed the ladder stair in the south room that leads to the pent observatory.

The kitchen interior has been remodeled and cleared of any significant nineteenth-century features. Short stairways lead from the kitchen to the dining room and from the kitchen to the cellar. The current owners are preparing to rework the kitchen.

The interiors of the 1898 addition are in the process of being renewed, and the first floor is largely devoted to an open dining room. Series of chamfered posts joined with narrow beaded boards that form segmental arches support the second floor. The second floor is divided into small guest rooms that open from a narrow center hall. Shallow four-panel doors topped with movable two-light transoms provide access to the various rooms. A turned baluster stair leads to the third floor which is divided and finished in a similar manner.

The outbuildings worthy of note include a two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled frame guest cottage, a two-story outside dining hall, a small story-and-a-half one-room plan frame tenant house, and a small grouping of mid to late nineteenth-century farm buildings located along the entrance lane.

The two-and-a-half story, three-bay frame guest house stands southeast of main house. Supported by a brick pier foundation the single-pile structure is sheathed with asbestos shingles and covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. A center entrance, sheltered by a single-bay gable-roofed porch, is filled with a four-panel door topped by a two-light transom. Flanking the entrance are six-over-six sash windows. The second floor is lighted by three evenly spaced six-over-six sash windows, and the cross gable is pierced by a small rectangular vent. The eaves to the roof are slightly extended and the soffits are sloped. Each gable is defined by a single six-over-six sash on each floor, and a small louvered vent marks the upper gable. Attached to the back of the main block is a two-story ell service wing.

Standing a short distance from the two-and-a-half story guest house is a two-story, four-bay frame structure formerly used as an outside dining and dance hall. Supported by a low minimal brick foundation, the building is sheathed with asbestos shingles and covered by a medium pitched asphalt shingle roof. The eaves to the roof are slightly extended beyond the wall surface. The first floor consists of a four- to five-foot knee wall with screened panels above, all of which is sheltered by a pent eave that encircles the building. The second floor, on the other hand, is enclosed and lighted by six-over-six sash windows.

Located farther south from the dining hall building is a story-and-a-half frame cottage or tenant house. The weatherboarded one-room plan structure rests on a low brick foundation and is covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. A screened-in porch shelters the front of the house, while enclosed shed rooms extend from each of the remaining sides. The front wall of the small house is pierced by a door opening as well as a six-over-six sash window. A small rectangular light illuminates the second floor as do six-over-six sash windows on each gable end.

About fifty yards south of the frame cottage is a group of mid to late nineteenth-century farm buildings that includes a braced frame barn and adjoining corn crib and two turn of the century farm buildings evidently used for a small dairy herd. The barn is a mortise-and-tenon joined frame barn supported on a brick pier foundation and sheathed with wood shingles. The steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof has flush ends and a boxed cornice. Attached to the south side of the building is a shed-roofed wagon bay, and to the west, oriented on a right-angle to the barn is another implement shed that joins the gable-roofed corn crib. Also supported by brick piers, the corn crib is sheathed with vertical slats, and it is covered with an asphalt shingle roof. Like the barn, the gable ends are flush and the rafter ends are enclosed within boxed cornices.

On the opposite (south) side of the lane is a pair of early twentieth-century frame buildings, long unused and in bad repair. The southernmost building, resting on a low rusticated block foundation, is sheathed with vertical board siding and is covered by a medium pitched gable roof with a deteriorating layer of wood shingles. Small six-pane windows pierce the sides, and door openings are located at each gable end. The interior is fitted with stalls, and the second floor was used for hay storage. The second building is a rectangular gable-front structure as well with a four- to five-foot high foundation of rusticated blocks. Unlike its companion building this structure is sheathed with horizontal weatherboards, and it is covered by a steeply pitched sheet metal roof. A metal ventilator is fixed along the ridge. The side walls are pierced by rows of six-over-six sash windows, and large access doors are fixed in the gable ends.

8. Significance

Survey No. T-213

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	x military	___ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
x 1800–1899	x commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1820-1821, 1898 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B x C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state x local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Wades Point farm stands out in Talbot County for several architectural and historically-related reasons. Built in 1820-1821, the two-and-a-half story Federal style brick dwelling survives with a large percentage of its original early nineteenth-century finishes as well as significant features from later styles. Notable among the original finishes is the solidly built staircase with walnut newel posts and handrails, Federal style mantels, and early nineteenth-century chair rail and baseboard moldings. The parlor was evidently remodeled around 1850 and boasts superior examples of Greek Revival style finishes around the doors and windows, and a Greek mantel highlights the fireplace. Also added during the mid nineteenth century was the two-story hip roofed porch with bracketed eaves and square column supports. Fixed atop the house is an unusual pent room built against the inside face of the interior end brick chimney.

Following the regional stepped or "telescope" form of wing additions is a two-story flounder kitchen that dates to the same period as the main house. In addition, a mid nineteenth-century single-story office with corner pilasters and a pedimented gable end extends from the northeast end of the kitchen. Not fixed in any local vernacular tradition is the unconventional mansard-roofed addition; built in 1898 on the northwest side of the house to accommodate guests when the property was converted to a private summer resort.

The support buildings sited near the house also date from the turn of the twentieth century. The two-and-a-half story cross-gabled frame guest house is a standard architectural form for the region and period, and it appears relatively unchanged. Also part of the resort period architecture is the two-story dining hall with its open-air first floor sheltered by a pent eave.

The farm buildings that stand along the entrance lane, especially the mid to late nineteenth-century barn and corn crib complex on the north side of the lane, contribute to the agrarian-related history of the property. The other buildings, in poorer condition, date from the early twentieth-century.

(continued)

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT (continued)

Wades Point is historically significant as the the residence of prominent shipbuilder, Thomas Kemp, who purchased "Wades Point" and another tract called "Haddon" in 1813.(36/180) Thomas Kemp's diary not only documents the various ships he built during his career in Fells Point and Talbot County, but it contains rare references to the construction process of his brick house between January 1820 and the summer of 1821. Few properties in Maryland can boast similar records.

Also prominent in the history of Wades Point is the landing of British forces during the War of 1812. On August 26, 1813, the British landed a large force at Wades Point in a campaign directed towards St. Michaels. The British forces were turned back by local militia, but the former Wades Point house, owned at the time by Colonel Hugh Auld, Jr., evidently suffered considerable damage during the fight. (Tilghman, Vol. I, p. 318.)

Significant in more recent times is the property's tie to the local commerce of Claiborne and its vicinity. Around the turn of the century, Wades Point was turned into a summer resort. The late 1880s witnessed the completion of a railroad between nearby Claiborne and Ocean City, and a steady stream of passengers arrived by steamboat from Baltimore. During the ownership of Joseph Oliver Kemp, which stretched from 1876 to 1923, it was decided to add the mansard-roofed wing in 1898 that included a large dining room on the first floor and modest guest rooms above. To provide additional space, separate guest cottages and support buildings were erected along the entrance lane.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

On January 1, 1820, Thomas Kemp, a prominent Baltimore shipbuilder who had relocated in his native Talbot County, started a diary detailing the preparations necessary to build a new house on his Wades Point farm, land that he purchased seven years earlier from Colonel Hugh Auld, Jr. (36/180) By August of the following year the Kemp family moved into their new two-story brick dwelling. Shortly after vacating the old house, the structure was torn down and the salvaged bricks were used in the construction of a two-story kitchen. Thomas Kemp focused on additional shipbuilding in Talbot County as well as the education of his children through the construction of a neighborhood school on his property. At the age of forty-five, on March 3, 1824, Thomas Kemp died. In his will he left to his second wife, Eliza, life interest in his Wades Point property.(Will Book JP 8/213-218) In 1826 the tax assessment for that year lists Eliza Kemp with a life estate for the 236-acre Eastern Bay property, which was improved by:

1 Two story Brick Dwelling 400$, Kitchen 50$, 1 meat house 8$, corn house 12$, Quarter 15$, 1 Barn 60$, Carriage house 20$, office 10$, 1 old house 8$

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> My family consists of myself, wife & daughter, brother William, and Mr. Adams, Teacher, whites;--and eight head of blacks--my stock consists of 6 head of Horses, 2 Mules, 15 head of Cattle, 30 head of Hogs, and 19 head of Sheep, of Poultry, 2 Peafowls, 5 Turkeys, 60 Chickens, 18 Geese, and 16 Ducks--Farming Implements of various numbers--Improvements, as it respects buildings, a two story brick dwelling house, a brick kitchen, a small frame office, a meat house, a turkey house, a hen house, a quarter, a carriage house, a tool house, a large corn house, and a very large barn and stables underneath, my farm is laid off in four fields of about 65,000 corn hills, and 3 lots of about 8,000 hills apiece, one orchard of about 250 trees--

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Earliest ownership of Wades Point was held by Zachary Wade, who patented a 500-acre tract some time before 1663, in that year the property was sold to William Leeds.(12/82) William Leeds was dead by 1699, and Wades Point was divided between his sons; William Leeds, Jr., Edward Leeds, and John Leeds.(9/132) The property remained in Leeds family hands through the Revolutionary War years, and another John Leeds was assessed in 1783 for:

> 1 Tract of Land Called Wade Point with 1 Brick Dwelling house, a Fraimed Kitchen, 2 Log Quarters, 2 Tobacco houses, Old Store house, Shed, Stable, Old Cyder house, Old mill house, Milk house, pailed Garden,(..?..) Apple Orchard, partly light Soil and pretty good and partly Stiff Clay and Situate on the Bay...

Seven years later, John Leeds' estate was being equitably divided between his heirs, Rachel Leeds Thomas, Mary Leeds, John Leeds Bozman, and David Kerr.(24/127) Through a lengthy estate settlement, John Leeds Bozman inherited part and purchased other interests in much of the Wades Point plantation. He was assessed for the property in 1798 which included John Leeds' old house, a single-story 40' by 24' brick structure with an

18' by 12' frame addition and an adjoining 30' by 16' frame kitchen. Although the Eastern Bay land was a sizable property, John Leeds Bozman's home estate was known as "Belleville" and situated on the eastern branch of Tredavon (or Third Haven) Creek, more recently known as Trippes Creek. John Leeds Bozman eventually sold Wades Point to Hugh Auld, Jr. in 1799,(28/298) who in turn sold it to Thomas Kemp.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. T-213

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

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 Paul B. Touart Architectural Historian

organization Private Consultant **date** 2/13/89

street & number P. O. Box 5 **telephone** 301-651-1094

city or town Westover **state** MD 21871

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

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

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

PS-2746

T-213

WADE'S POINT

YEAR: 1984 VOL: 585 PAGE: 231
FROM: Mildred T. Kemp and others
TO : John F. Feiler and Elizabeth M. Feiler
NOTES: $475,000. No metes and bounds. Refers to description in deed 578/609.

YEAR: 1983 VOL: 578 PAGE: 609
FROM: Heirs of Louis K. Wyeth
TO : Mildred T. Kemp
NOTES: This is a "confirmatory deed", turning over to Mildred Kemp all of the other heirs' interest. The description is: "all that tract or parcel generally called ...."Wades's Point".
Reference is made to the WILL of Joseph O. Kemp 1919, 20/289.

YEAR: 1887 VOL: 106 PAGE: 247
FROM: Joseph O. Kemp
TO : James Dixon
NOTES: This is a mortgage secured by "Wade's Point".
Deed states that the property was devised to Joseph W. Kemp (father of Joseph O. Kemp) by his father, Thomas Kemp.

YEAR: 1813 VOL: 36 PAGE: 180
FROM: Hugh Auld
TO : Thomas Kemp (of City of Baltimore)
NOTES: $7000. Parts of two tracts: "Wade's Point" and "Haddon". Metes and bounds are given. 236 + acres.

YEAR: 1799 VOL: 28 PAGE: 298
FROM: James Leeds Bozman .
TO : Hugh Auld, Jr.
NOTES: p2425 s8 1 1/2d. "All those parts of two tracts of land....."Wade's Point" and "Haddon".

YEAR: 1790 VOL: 24 PAGE: 127
FROM: Thomas, Leeds, Bozman, and Kerr
TO :
NOTES: Agreement. This is a settlement of the estate of John Leeds, dcd. The actual outlining of the lands is given in 1790, 24/129. A copy of this deed showing how the land was divided is attached. A 20th Century plat of "Wades Point" is also attached.

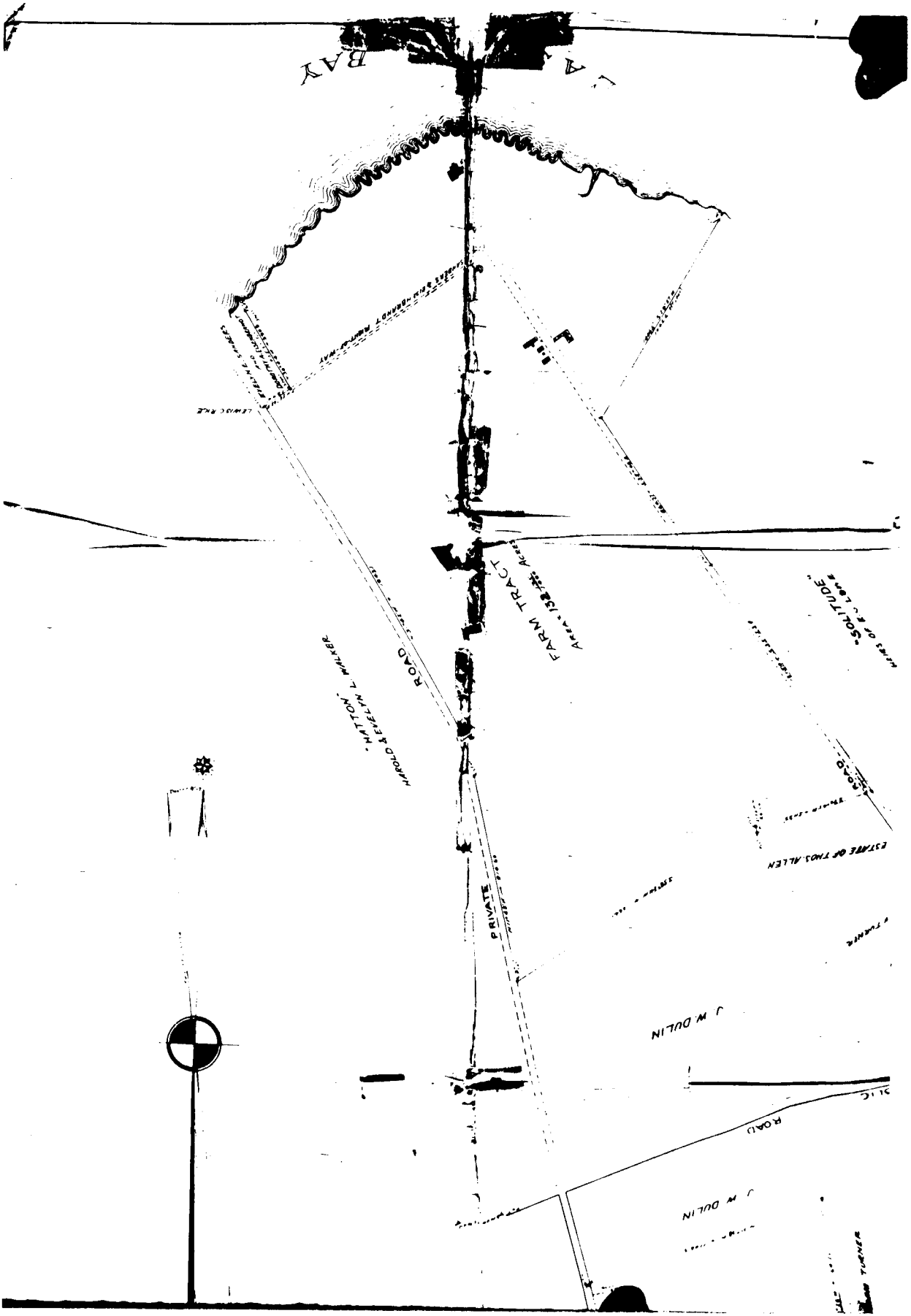
YEAR: 1739 VOL: PAGE:
FROM: Talbot County Land Commissions 1736-1745. (pages refer to Bernice
TO : Leonard's abstracts, BOOK EIGHT, 1988.Talbot County Maryland
NOTES: Pages 75, 82, 92, 95, 97, 98. Land Records)
Beginning with a petition of John Leeds to describe the bounds of "Wade's Point" and "Haddon".

YEAR: 1699 VOL: 9 PAGE: 132
FROM: Division of the lands of William Leeds, Gent., deceased
TO :
NOTES: William Leeds, Edward Leeds, and John Leeds divide the property of their father, William Leeds, Sr., including "Wade's Point".

YEAR: 1663 VOL: 12 PAGE: 82
FROM: Zachary Wade
TO : William Leeds.
NOTES: "Wade's Point".
Recorded March 29, 1712

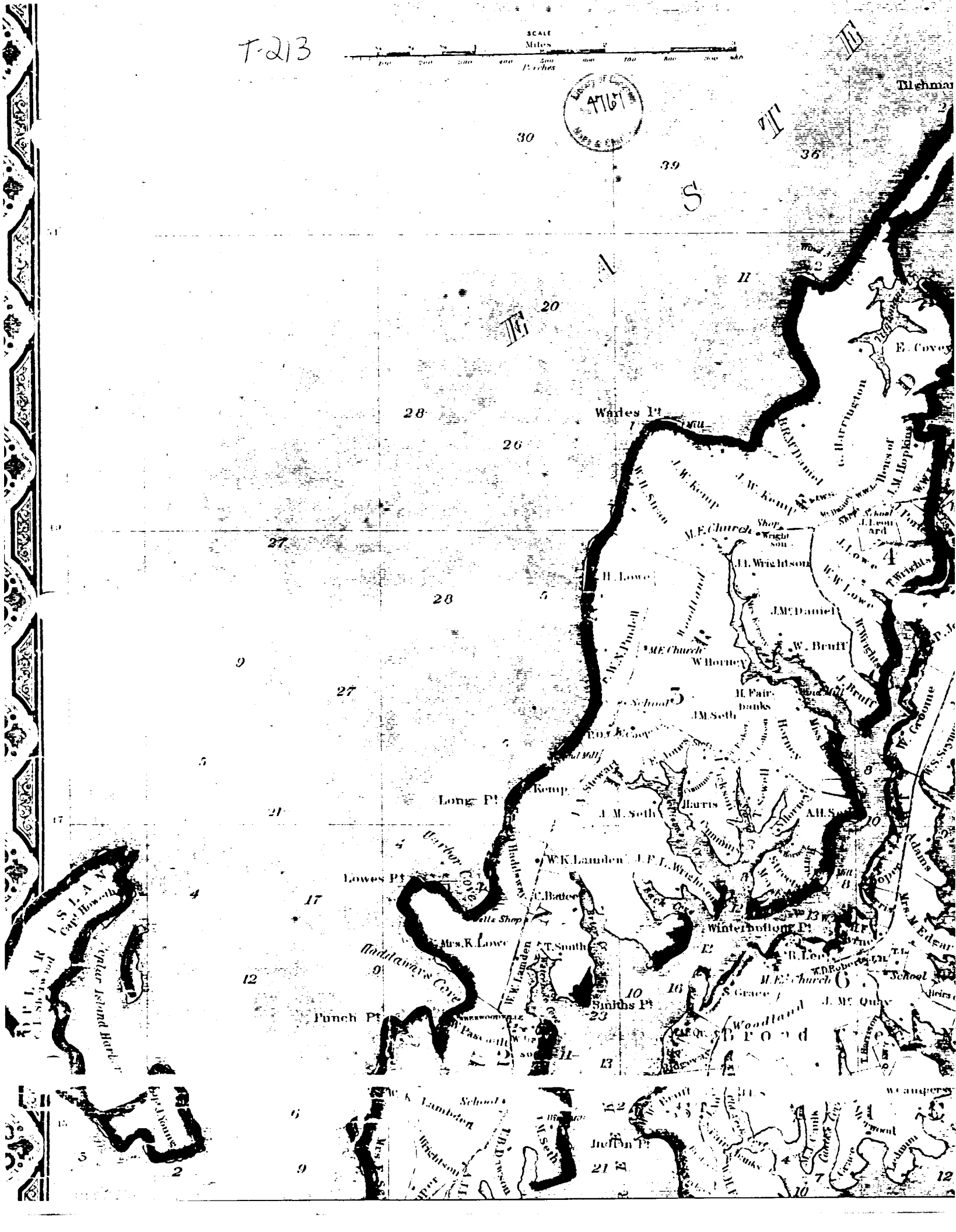
YEAR: 1709* VOL: 11 PAGE: 107
FROM: Proprietor
TO : Zachary Wade
NOTES: Patent for 500 acres of "Wade's Point" and additional land. Although this must have been taken up before 1663, the patent is recorded in the Land Records March 29, 1712.
A copy of Bernice Leonard's abstract is attached.

54A T-213


BAY
FARM TRACT
ROAD
PRIVATE
ESTATE OF THOS. ALLEN
J. W. DULIN
ROAD

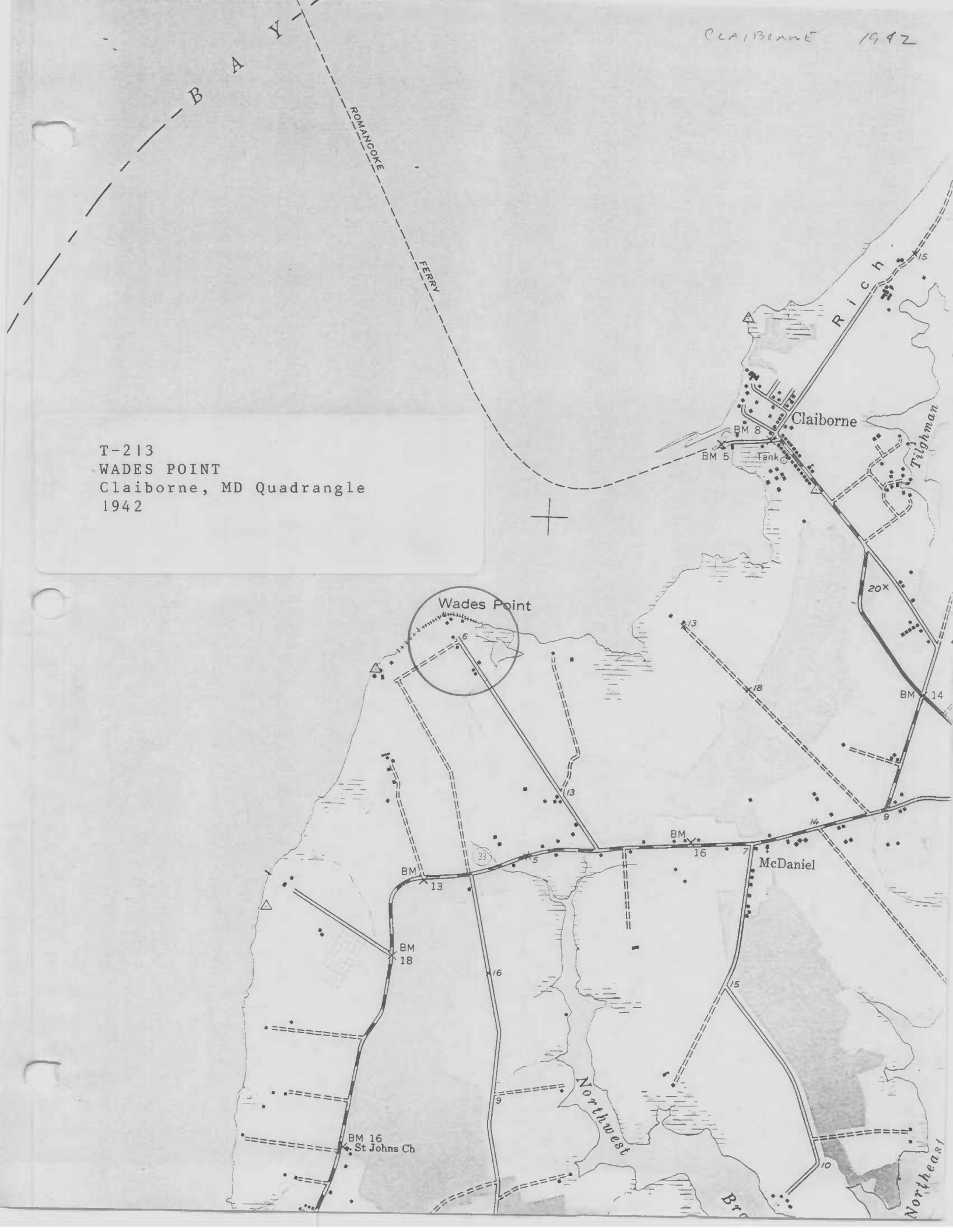
Lake Golfing & its Environs 1877 Atlas

T-213


T-213
SCALE
Miles
Perches
Wades Pt
Long Pt
Lowes Pt
Punch Pt
Smiths Pt
Winterbottome Pt
Judkin Pt
Barbor Cove
Haddaways Cove
Cape Horn
Poplar Island Harbor
E. Covey
Woodland
Broad
Shop
School
P.O.
M.E. Church
Wrightson
Kemp
Harris
Stewart
Thomas
Adams
Lambden
Lowe
Smith
Seth
Daniel
Bruff
Horney
Fairbanks
Groome
Hopkins
Harrington
Dawson
Robertson
Grace
Quay
Cannon
Edgar
Edmonds
Mrs. K. Lowe
T. Smith
C. Bates
Wells Shop
Cape Horn
Poplar Island Harbor
Woodland
Broad

CLAIBORNE 1942

T-213
WADES POINT
Claiborne, MD Quadrangle
1942



T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot County,MD
Southeast elevation
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Northeast elevation of second house
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Tenant house, northeast elevation
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Southwest gable end of house
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
West elevation
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADES POINT
Claiborne vic., Talbot County, MD
Parlor mantel
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADES POINT
Claiborne vic., Talbot County, MD
Parlor door
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Stair
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Southeast elevation of old dining hall
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Corn crib, southeast elevation
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Barn, south elevation
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co., MD
Southeast elevation of barns
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

T-213
WADE'S POINT FARM
Claiborne vicinity, Talbot Co.,MD
Barn complex, southeast elevation
2/89, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

10 x 1.78 75% 313

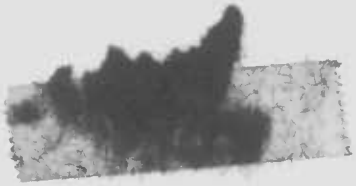
Wades Point S.E facade

[redacted] T-213

M. Bourne MICHAEL BOURNE Aug 1976

Wades Pt.

T- 213



N.W

MICHAEL BOURNE

July 1976

Wades Point N.E.

T- 213

M. Bourne MICHAEL BOURNE Aug 1976