NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

WO-1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name CHANCEFORD (Preferred) Morris, James Rownd, House
other names/site number Ingleside, Tingle Place, Stevenson House

2. Location

street & number 209 West Federal Street N/A ☐ not for publication
city, town Snow Hill N/A ☐ vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Worcester code 047 zip code 21863

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ private	☒ building(s)	1	1 buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district		sites
☐ public-State	☐ site		1 structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure		objects
	☐ object	1	2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date 8/1/94

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Chanceford is a two-story, temple-front stuccoed brick house erected during the early 1790's. The transverse hall plan/double-pile main block is supported on a raised brick foundation, and the steeply pitched gable front roof is trimmed with a bold modillion cornice that encircles the house. Lighted by twelve-over-twelve sash windows on the first floor and twelve-over-eight sash on the second floor, the main block is extended to the rear by a two-story hyphen that joins a slightly taller two-story, three-bay kitchen wing. The interior survives with much of its late eighteenth century Federal woodwork,which was executed in a bold fashion with many molding profiles characteristic of Georgian design. The three-part house follows a stepped profile that is common in the region.

[X] See continuation sheet no. 1 for General Description

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Chanceford is located on the south side of West Federal Street in the lower Eastern Shore town of Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland. The house faces West Federal Street with a northwestern exposure. The principal gable roof is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis.

Built in 1792-93, the two-story, temple-front, transverse hall plan brick house is supported by a raised brick foundation with a fully excavated brick cellar, and the steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The squarish double-pile main block is extended to the back (south) by a two-story hyphen which joins a slightly taller two-story frame garage/workshop and lap pool.

The northwest (main) elevation is a symmetrical five-bay facade with a center entrance and flanking twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The original double-leaf raised-panel doors are covered by an outside six-panel door. A delicately crafted transom with a center four-point star incorporated into the muntin outline tops of the door. The entire doorway is framed by a mid-twentieth century pedimented classical surround. The flanking windows have louvered shutters. The main block, as well as most of the house, is covered with a coat of stucco that is scored to imitate ashlar construction. The stucco has flaked off in some areas exposing the Flemish bond brickwork. Defining the wall space between the first and second floors is a beltcourse hidden under the stucco. The second floor is lighted by five symmetrically placed twelve-over-eight sash windows that have louvered shutters as well. The pediment front is enriched with a modillion block cornice that is further enhanced by a dentiled molding. Piercing the tympanum to light the attic are three six-over-six sash windows. Fixed in the uppermost corner of the tympanum is a round bull's eye window highlighted with a muntin design in the shape of a six-point star.

The northeast and southwest side elevations of the main block follow the same basic design with a secondary entrance into the hall that occupies the northernmost bays. Raised six-panel doors fill the openings. Twelve-over twelve sash windows light the first floor and twelve-over-eight sash windows illuminate the second floor. The base to the roof is finished with a bold modillion block

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

cornice. The south gable end of the main block is largely covered by the two-story hyphen. Infilled portions of the outer surfaces of the first floor brick wall indicate the location of former window openings. A pair of brick chimneys rise against the gable end and are incorporated mostly within the walls of the hyphen. Piercing the upper gable end are a pair of six-over-six sash windows that light the attic.

The two-story hyphen was built in two stages with the first floor walls dating from the same period as the main block. The exterior stucco, which has fallen off the hyphen walls to a greater degree than that of the main block, reveals that the first floor walls are laid in Flemish bond up to the top of the first floor windows, and above that level the walls are laid in common bond with nineteenth century brick. The first and second floors are lighted by long four-over-four sash windows, and the base of the low pitched gable roof is finished with a boxed cornice.

Extending southward from the hyphen is the original two-story, three-bay kitchen and dining room wing which is contemporaneous to the main block and adjacent hyphen. The northeast and southwest side elevations are three bays across with entrances in the northernmost bays. Raised six-panel doors are topped by delicately crafted transoms with a muntin design incorporating a four-point star. The doors are flanked to the south by twelve-over-twelve sash windows. Three twelve-over-eight sash windows light the second floor and the base to the medium pitched gable roof features a modillion block cornice. Rising through the southeast gable end is an interior end brick chimney finished with a corbelled cap. Attached to the back of the kitchen wing is a single-story, five-sided family room addition with multi-pane windows on each side. A small porch and rear entrance marks the west side.

The interior has survived with a large percentage of its late eighteenth century woodwork. The front transverse hall has been modified with the addition of a partitioned bathroom space in the east end. Fixed in the west end is the open string staircase, which rises in four flights across windows on each floor. A smooth shafted newel post and square balusters support a molded handrail. The stringer is embellished with an intricate scroll decoration, and the area below the stringer is fitted with a flat-panel wall

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

and a six-panel door that provides access to the cellar stair. The door openings in the hall are framed by cyma curve (cyma reversa) backband moldings, and raised six-panel doors swing on iron rising hinges. The door reveals are finished with flat paneling. Trimming the perimeter of each room is a period baseboard and chair rail. The hallway is visually divided by an off-center plastered archway. The original double front doors, protected by a later outer door, have diagonal, beaded back boards, HL hinges, and early door hardware including a lock and wrought iron bar keepers. The backs to the side hallway doors feature a chevron pattern of beaded boards. The ceiling is trimmed with a bold cornice molding.

Behind the hall are two equal sized parlors featuring finely crafted late eighteenth century wood work. Piercing the center partition is a double-door opening. Double three-panel doors are framed by a cyma reversa backband surround. Centered on the south wall of the east parlor is an original Federal mantel, and flush board wainscoting finishes the walls below the decorated chair rail. The mantel features pilasters with widely spaced concentric rectangular reeding, and a gougework row stretches across the mantel at the level of the pilaster capital. The frieze is embellished with projecting blocks that feature concentric rectangular reeding as well. The cornice is comprised of an elaborate series of bold moldings that follow the broken profile established by the projecting frieze blocks. Immediately left of the fireplace are paneled pilasters that indicate the former location of the window. The other windows in the room are framed by crossetted surrounds with cyma reversa backband moldings. The room is also finished with a bold cornice embellished with a dentiled bed molding.

The west parlor is finished in a like manner without the board wainscoting. In this room the mantel has flat panel pilasters and a guilloche carved band that stretches across the mantel at the pilaster capital level. The end frieze blocks are fluted. A Wall-of-Troy molding serves as the bed molding under a bold mantel shelf. Immediately right of the fireplace are a pair of paneled pilasters that indicate the location of the former window. The room features original baseboard, chair rail, and cornice moldings as well.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

The second floor of the main block contains much of its original finishes. The second floor hall has three door openings framed by cyma reversa backband surrounds and raised six-panel doors hung on iron rising hinges. The northeast bedroom at the end of the hall has been divided into two bathrooms. The two bedrooms have intact wall finishes like the first floor, although the moldings and carving are less elaborate. Ovolo molded backband surrounds frame the window and door openings as well as the firebox. Fixed atop the firebox surround is a plain board frieze with ogee curved ends. The frieze is topped by a heavy crown molding. To the right of the fireplace is a six-panel door closet. The room is finished with original baseboard, chair rail, and cornice moldings. The west bedroom is finished in a similar fashion with original mantel, baseboard and chair rail moldings.

The open string stair rises to the third floor, which has been finished off as another bedroom space. Entered through a raised six-panel door, the attic bedroom has an exposed common rafter roof system. The common rafters are stabilized by half-dovetailed collar beams.

The interior of the hyphen has been modified. The first floor, now used as a dining room, boasts the most elaborate mantel in the house. A photograph taken during the 1930s located this mantel in the current kitchen, which was the dining room during the eighteenth century. The mantel is a highly elaborate example of Federal design mixed with Georgian molding profiles. Fluted pilasters rise to a frieze with fluted frieze blocks. Several narrow bands of intricate carving enrich the edges of the pilasters and frieze as well as the bold cornice, which has a carved wave bed molding. This room is also fitted with chair rail and a heavy cornice molding.

The second floor of the hyphen, probably added during the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century, is finished with narrow pine flooring and shallow profile four-panel doors.

The rear two-story kitchen and dining room wing is finished in an elaborate fashion, comparable to the woodwork found in the front of the house. The rear hall contains a dog-leg stair embellished with a fluted square newel post, fluted balusters, and a molded

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

handrail. The stringer features a delicate scroll decoration, and the area below the stringer is finished with flat paneling. A six-panel cellar door is framed by a crossetted surround, and chair rail and baseboard stretch around the perimeter of the room. The hallway doors have diagonal beaded board backs, and star-shaped design is worked into the delicate muntin design. Large iron box locks with brass knobs remain on each door.

The former dining room, now the kitchen, features bold crossetted surrounds that frame the window and door openings, a bold plaster cornice, and a carved chair rail that stretches around the perimeter of the room. A mid nineteenth century Greek Revival mantel has been placed around the fireplace. New cabinets and counters have been installed for the operation of a modern kitchen.

The second floor hall and bedroom are finished in a like manner to that of the rest of the house. The bedroom above the dining room, the largest in the house, features a late eighteenth century mantel with a crossetted firebox surround, fluted frieze blocks, and a boldly molded cornice serving as a mantel shelf.

Entered through a raised four-panel door hung on HL hinges, the attic space above is unfinished with wide pine flooring and an exposed common rafter roof. Three-over-three windows light the attic through each gable end. A ladder provides access to the roof.

In the cellar of the dining room/kitchen wing there is a large cooking fireplace.

Standing on the southwest side of the house is a mid-twentieth century single-story frame workshop and carport with the open, gable-front carport fronting the enclosed board-and-batten workshop. Located between the workshop and the house is a mid-twentieth century in-ground lap pool sheltered by an open eave gable roof supported on posts.

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

8. Statement of Significance

WO-1

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1792-1793	1792
		1793

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Chanceford is architecturally significant. In Worcester County, it is the earliest example of a neoclassical temple-front dwelling, a design that was favored by the merchants and planters of the lower Easter Shore. Examples date as early as c.1750 and as late as the 1850s. Built in 1792-93, the temple-front, transverse hall plan brick house, covered with a coat of stucco, displays also the regionally distinctive stepped service wing which extends to the rear. A two-story hyphen, originally a single-story structure, joins a two-story kitchen wing. The three-part house, built in a single period, represents the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century domestic movement in the Chesapeake region to reincorporate the principal kitchen service within the main house.

☒ See continuation sheet no. 7 for for Historic Context and Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan data.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: None

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

On the lower Eastern Shore the construction of temple-front dwellings dates as early as the mid-eighteenth century, represented by Waterloo, erected around 1750-60 by merchant-planter Henry Waggaman, in Somerset County. While few other pre-Revolutionary War examples are known, the form was used in Talbot County with the reconstruction of the Lloyd family house at Wye plantation, dating from the years following the Revolution. Following the turn of the nineteenth century, the temple-front form was used extensively by merchants and planters throughout the lower Eastern Shore.

The stepped or "telescope" form of construction has had a long history of development in the region as well. During the seventeenth century, cooking was accomplished principally in the main room, or "hall", even in the more expensive gentry dwellings. However, by the early eighteenth century there was a strong movement to remove the cooking chores to detached kitchens and a host of domestic outbuildings. The specialized use and construction of numerous outbuildings evolved well after colonial settlement and coincidental with the rise in ownership of slave labor. For convenience, the nearby kitchen was joined sometimes to the house by a connecting colonnade or hyphen, a structure that was either open or enclosed. In large dwellings this space often served as an auxiliary work room or perhaps a less formal dining room. With the hyphen separating the main house from the kitchen, a measure of distance was maintained between the family and servants, but the convenience of an attached kitchen was achieved. By the late eighteenth century, this stepped or "telescope" form of construction was conceived and erected in a single building program. At Chanceford the original kitchen was located in the cellar of the rear wing with direct access to the dining room on the first floor provided by the back staircase. The exact use of the first floor hyphen room is not certain.

The construction of Chanceford is dated to 1792-93 during the ownership of James Rownd Morris, a large landowner and politically prominent member of lower Eastern Shore society during the late eighteenth century. He was married to Leah Winder, daughter of Somerset County planter, officer, and politician Colonel Leven Winder, who served as the Governor of Maryland during the War of

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

1812. At the time of James Rownd Morris's death in 1795, he was Clerk of Worcester County Court.

James Rownd Morris purchased town lots 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, and 95 from Francis Ross on April 13, 1792, for £100. It is reasonable to believe that within the year Morris hired the best available masons and carpenters to erect and finish his new house in a clear scheme to create an impressive estate on the southern edge of Snow Hill. The best indication of the environment in which James Rownd Morris lived is left in a detailed inventory written little more than three years after the purchase of the town lots. Located in the house were several pieces of valuable furniture including a walnut chest of drawers valued at £7.10, the most expensive single furnishing. Other walnut tables or stands were mixed with a cherry tea table, a pair of mahogany "chard tables", and twelve green "Wincer Chairs". Few households of the period had books, but it appears that James Rownd Morris had a substantial library with titles such as Aesop's Fables, Gullivers Travels, Priestly on Education, as well as a large Bible and a "Concordance on the Scripture". An interesting entry in the list is "1 Writing Deesk in the Court house", reflecting his service as the clerk of court. His total inventory was valued at £920.18.6, a substantial sum for the time. The Maryland Herald and Eastern Shore Intelligencer, an Easton-based paper, announced that "May <1795>, James Rownd Morris, Clerk of Worcester Court, died Sunday 4th ultimo at this residence in Snow Hill".

James Rownd Morris's wife and executors sold the estate that fall to Colonel Levin Handy for £750, a sum that reflects the expensive improvements on the property. In fact the property transferred in 1795 included only four lots--92, 93, 94, and 95--instead of the six originally purchased by Morris. Levin Handy lived only four years to enjoy his purchase of the Morris estate. After his death in July 1799, his executors, Captain David Wilson and Ephraim King Wilson, sold the property as Colonel Handy had directed in his will. On May 5, 1801, the same four lots and improvements were purchased by Judge William Whittington, who occupied the property until the late 1820s, calling it "Ingleside". Judge Whittington died intestate, and the property passed to his daughter Sally M. Tingle and her husband, William Tingle. The 1850 U.S. Census for Worcester County records Judge William Tingle, then

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

55, with his wife Sarah, 41, on the property along with shoemaker, Handy Kilpin. Ten years later an enlarged household included William, 64; and Sarah, 50; as well as W.L.W. Tingle 33, another lawyer; E.M. Tingle, a 31 year old physician; and 19 year old Eugene D. Tingle. Judge William Tingle died in 1863, but the property remained in family hands until Sally's death in 1874. The first item in her will stated,

> I give and bequeath the house and lot whereon I now reside, being the square bounded by Federal Street running from Federal Street between my property and the lot of George C. Townsend where he resides to Martins Alley by said Martins Alley past my stables and yard to Federal Street to my son Eugene D. Tingle.

Within a few months, on September 17, 1874, Eugene and Mary C. Tingle transferred the title of the family estate to Hugh Saunders Stevenson for $3,800. the property remained in Stevenson family hands through the balance of the nineteenth century and was not sold until 1906, when Ella H. Riggin of Los Angeles bought the stuccoed brick house. Through the early to mid-twentieth century, the prominent dwelling was owned by John Warner Staton, who named the property "Chanceford", and later E. James and Constance Estess, and later yet, Edward and Norma Thomas. The current owners purchased the property in 1986 and converted the house into a bed and breakfast inn.

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

9. Major Bibliographical References

WO-1

[X] See continuation sheet no. 12

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other Worcester County Library, Snow Hill

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1 acre

USGS Quad: Snow Hill, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	465260	4212485
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet no. 13

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet no. 13

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian

organization Private Consultant date 12/28/93

street & number P.O. Box 5 telephone (410) 651-1094

city or town Westover state MD zip code 21871

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Chanceford
Worcester County
Maryland

Section number 9 Page 12

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Maryland Herald and Eastern Shore Intelligencer, Talbot County Library, Easton, Maryland.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Worcester County, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Seventh Census of the United States, Population Schedule for Worcester County, as transcribed by John C. Barnes.

Sixth Census of the United States, Population Schedule for Worcester County, as transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden.

Worcester County Inventories, various volumes, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland, and the Worcester County Courthouse, Snow Hill, Maryland.

Worcester County Land Records, various volumes, Worcester County Courthouse, Snow Hill, Maryland.

Worcester County Wills, various volumes, Worcester County Courthouse, Snow Hill, Maryland.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Worcester County Land Record, WCL 1232/139

All that lot or parcel of land lying and being situate on the southeasterly side of Federal Street in the Town of Snow Hill...beginning at a cement bounder settled in the ground a distance of 24.75 ft. in a southeasterly direction from the center line of said Federal Street and at the northernmost corner of the property and from thence running by and with the southeast side of Federal Street North 68 degrees East 160.15 feet to a cement bounder settled in the ground at the westernmost corner of a lot or parcel next door, thence by and with the southwesterly line of the LaMar property South 21 degrees 24 minutes East 300.4 feet to a cement bounder settled in the ground on the boundary line of Etta Jones, thence by and with the northeasterly line of said Jones land South 60 degrees 29 minutes West 250.33 feet to a cement bounder settled in the ground on the northeasterly side of Morris Street thence by and with said Morris Street North 21 degrees 24 minutes West 17.0 feet to a cement bounder, thence by and with the southeasterly line of said Heward Property North 68 degrees East 90 feet to a cement bounder at the easternmost corner of said Heward Property North 21 degrees 24 minutes West 290 feet to the place of beginning containing 49,774.1 square feet.

The property is described as Parcel 378, Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation, Worcester County Map No. 200.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property consists of the town lot upon which the resource stands.

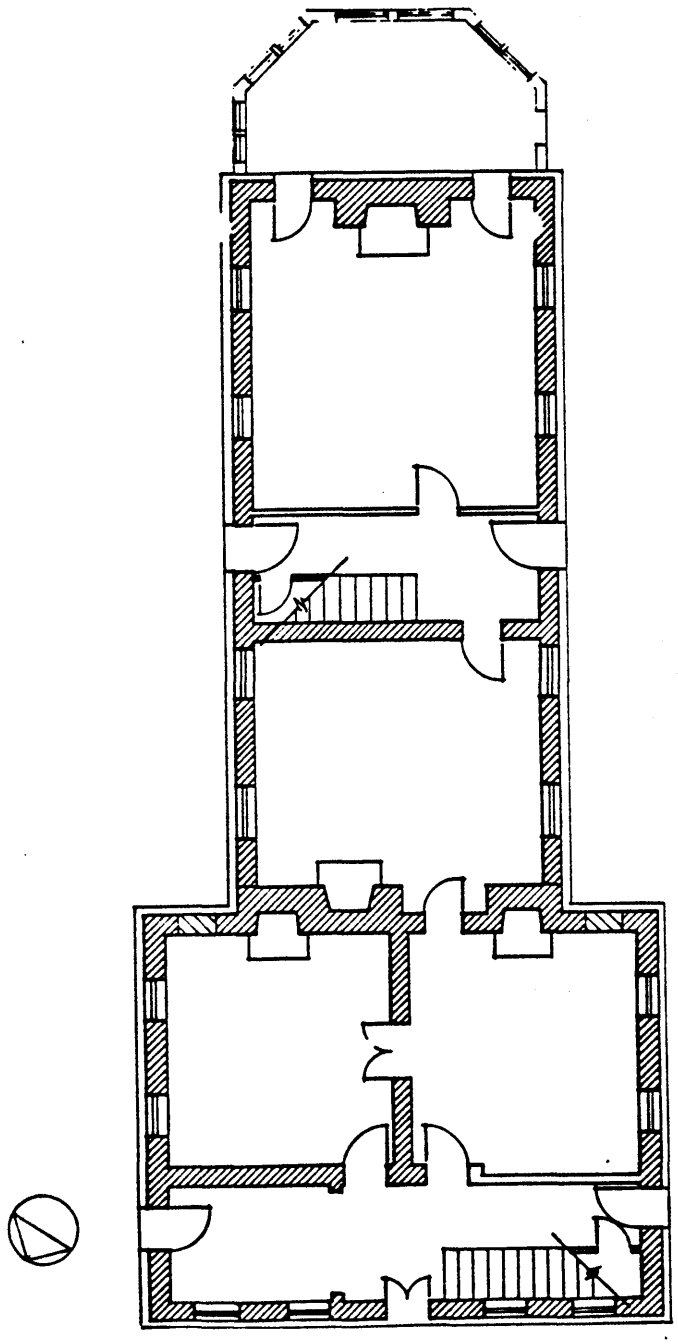
See Continuation Sheet No. 14

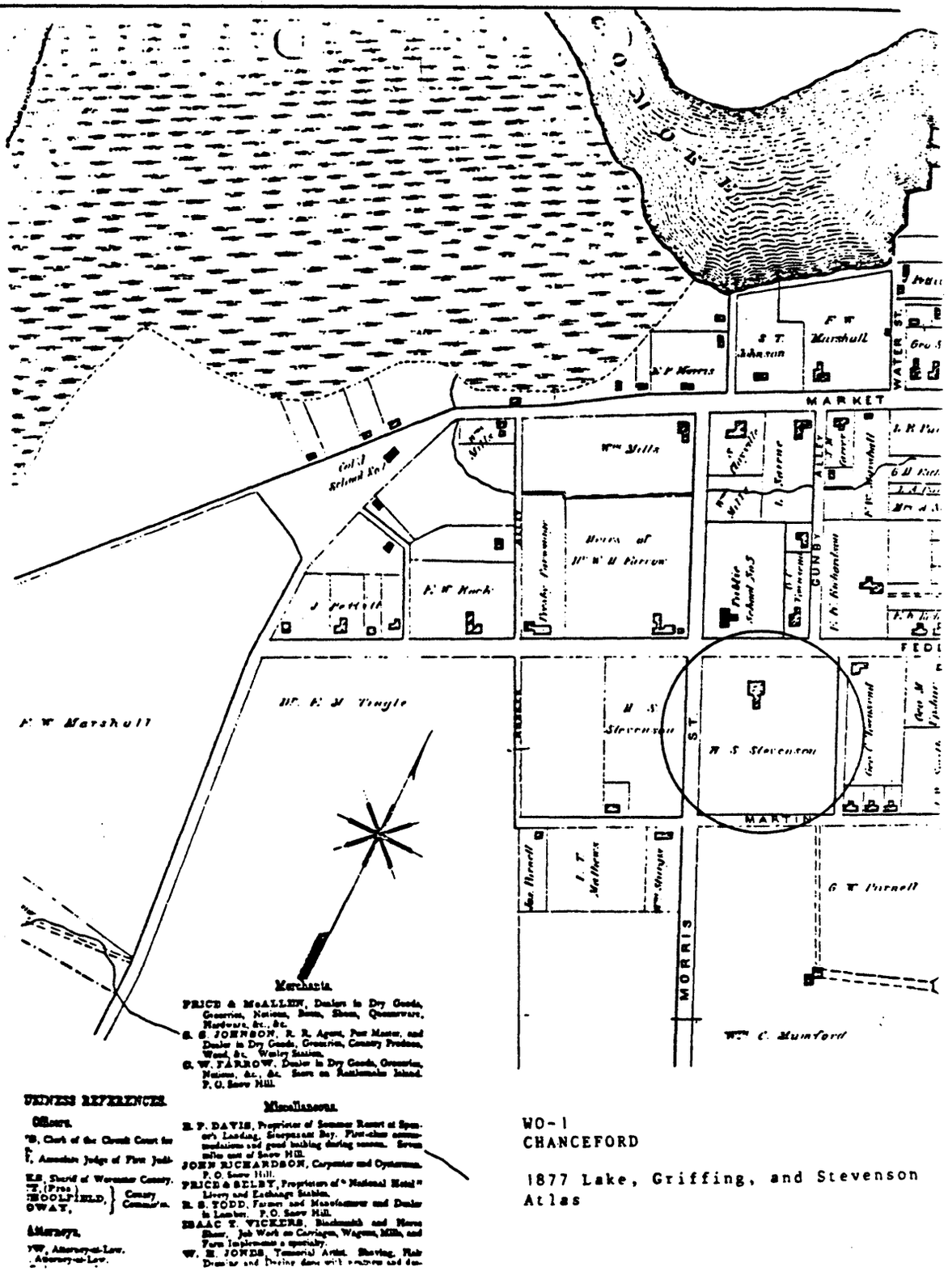
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Chanceford
Worcester County
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 6

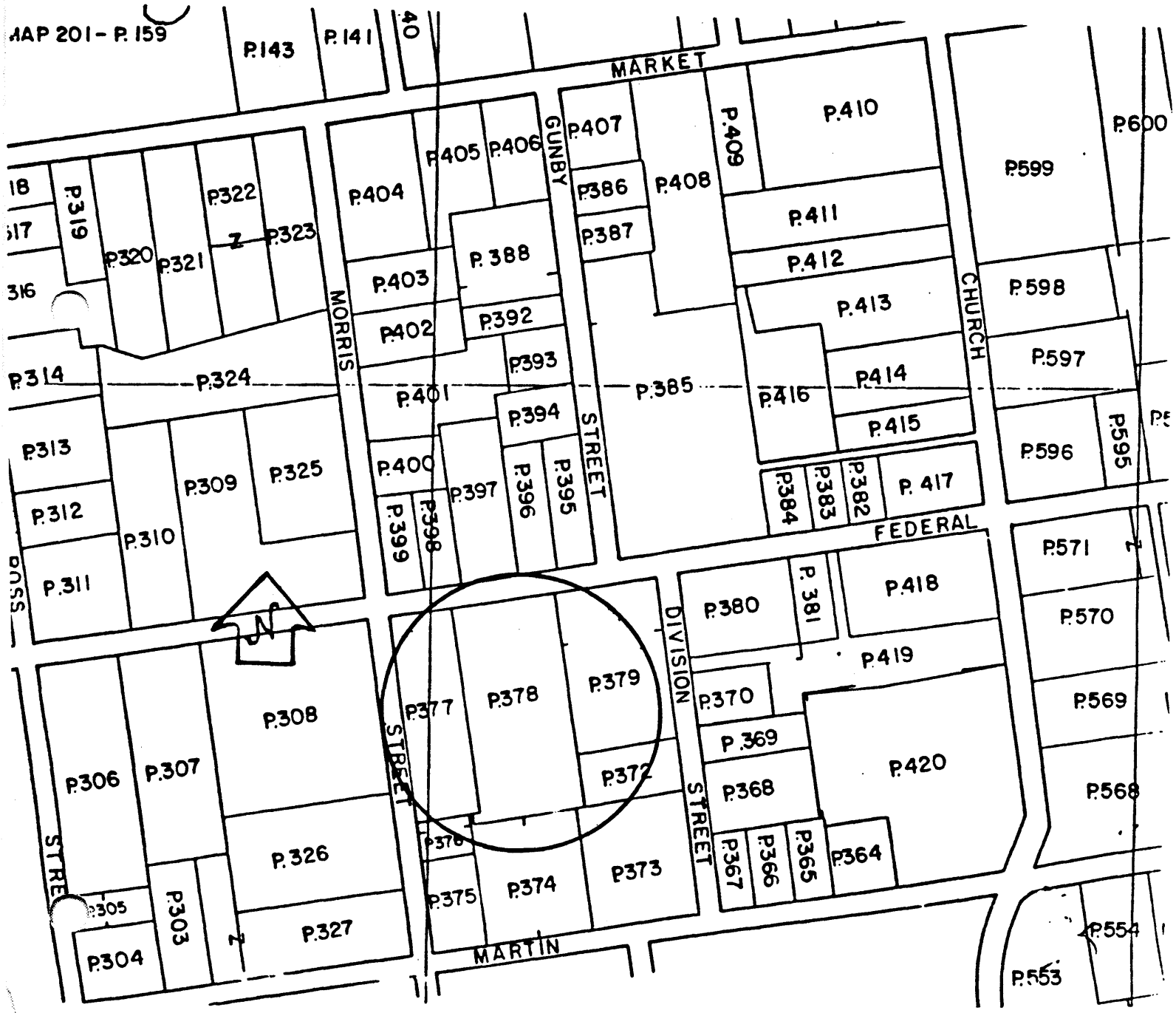




WO-1
CHANCEFORD

1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson Atlas

The property is Parcel 378 on Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Worcester County Map No. 200.



24000152O4

DRAFT COPY
FOR COMMITTEE USE

1. STATE Maryland
COUNTY Worcester County
TOWN Snow Hill VICINITY
STREET NO. 209 West Federal Street

ORIGINAL OWNER Robert Round Morris
ORIGINAL USE Dwelling
PRESENT OWNER Mr. & Mrs. Edward Thomas
PRESENT USE Dwelling
WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick
NO. OF STORIES 2 with attic

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY MD - 1

2. NAME Ingleside

DATE OR PERIOD 1792 - 1795
STYLE Georgian
ARCHITECT (design from Robert
BUILDER Morris, Arch)

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC
NO

Ingleside in Snow Hill is a late 18th century house which is two stories high, five bays long and three bays deep. It is built of brick laid in Flemish bond and covered with stucco to simulate ashlar masonary. The facade is the north gable-end which has a pediment above the cornice line. The double basement windows have horizontal bars of wood. There is a molded water-table and a three-brick belt course. The entrance has double doors with panels. There is a transom with delicate tracery. The cornice is made up of modillions and dentils. This elaborate cornice has taken the form of a pediment on the front gable of the house. Above the windows the stucco is made to look like flat arches of stone. The windows of the first floor have 12 over 12 sash and those of the second floor have 12 over 8 sash. In the pediment there are three 6 over 6 sash windows and above them in the apex of the pediment is a round bull's eye window with tracery.

Behind the building is a three bay two-story brick structure which appears to be of the same date as the main house. A hall and a ball-room were in the building, now being used as a kitchen. It is connected to the main portion by another, smaller, two-story addition.

The interior of the main house is laid out like a "townhouse", except that the entrance is in the center of the hall which runs

(continued on reverse side)

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

Good condition

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

Robertson, John W., Land of the Evergreen, The Eastern Shore News, Inc,. Onancock, Va., 1963. p 140

MD 03 1-1/69

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

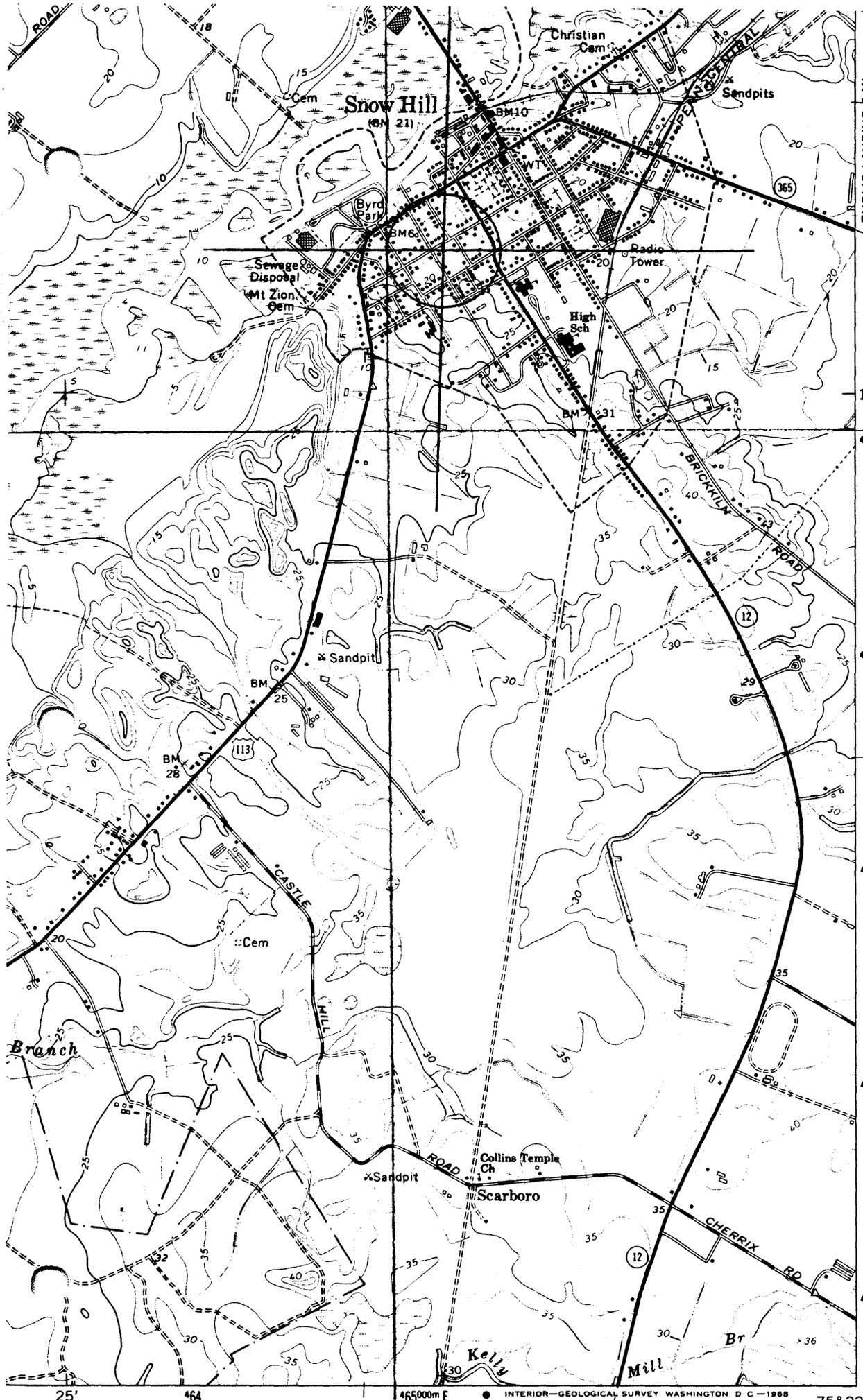
Forman, Henry Chandlee
Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, 1934 - page 145

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Michael O. Bourne

DATE OF RECORD January 22, 1968

across the entire facade of the building. Behind the hall are two rooms of nearly equal size, which are richly decorated with a hand-carved chair rail, cornice, and mantels.



Chanceford
WO-1
Worcester Co
Maryland

18/465260/4224850

Snow Hill quad

WO-1

CHANCEFORD

SNOW HILL, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

10/88, MICHAEL HARRISON DAY, PHOTOGRAPHER

NEG. / MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

WO-1
CHANCEFORD (INGLESIDE)
SNOW HILL, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD,
LIVING ROOM -
10/88, MICHAEL HARRISON DAY, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG./ MD, HISTORICAL TRUST

WO-1
CHANCEFORD (INGLESIDE)
SNOW HILL, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.
DINING ROOM MANTEL
10/88, MICHAEL HARRISON DAY, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG./ MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

WO-1
Chanceford (Dryleside)
Snow Hill, Worcester County, MD
Northeast Room Mantel
10/88, Michael Harrison Day, photog
Neg./MD Historical Trust

WO-1

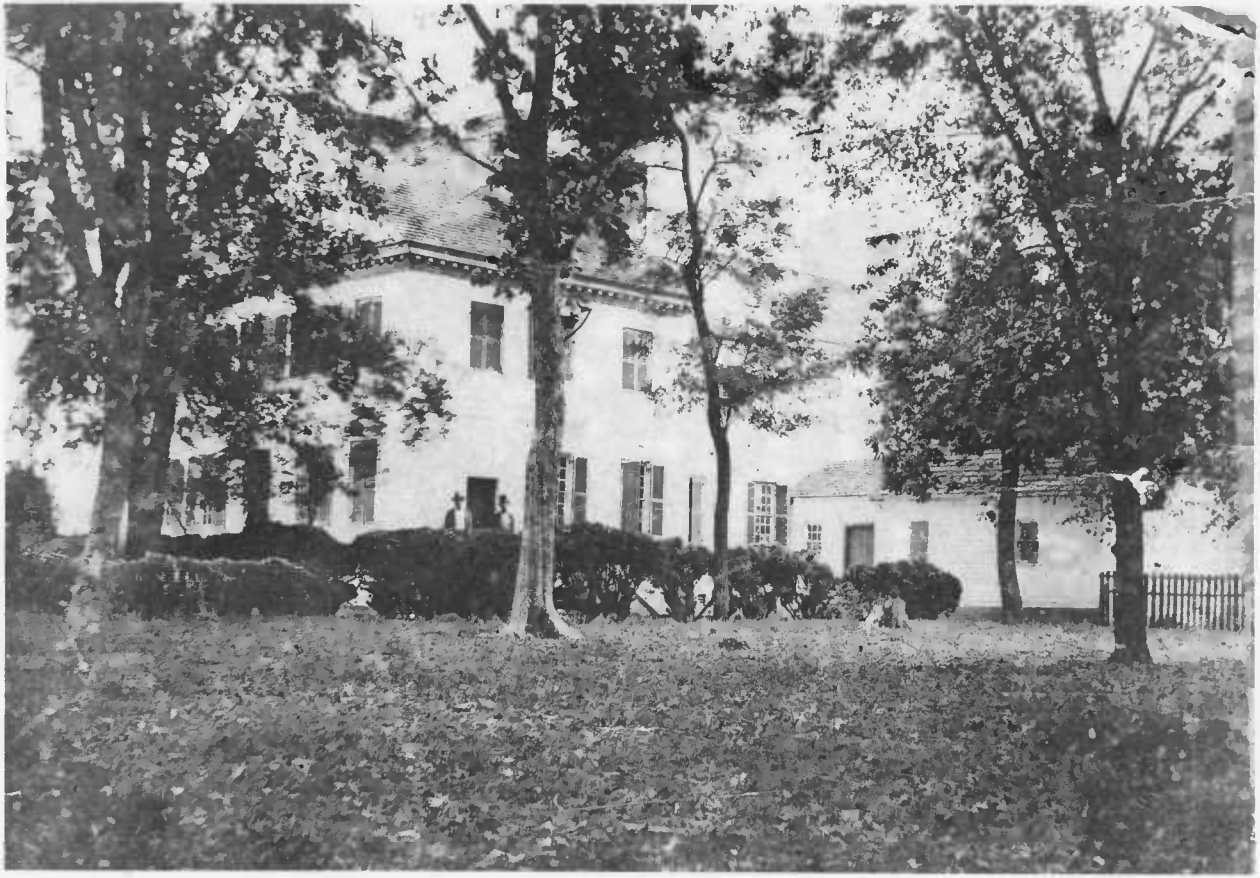
CHANCEFORD

SNOW HILL, WORCESTER CO., MARYLAND

LAP POOL AND GARAGE

1/94 / PAUL TOMARY, PHOTOGRAPHER

NEG. / MD. HISTORICAL TRUST



WO-1

CHANCEFORD

SNOW HILL, WORCESTER CO., MD.

NORTHWEST ELEVATION, C. 1880

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NO-1
CHANCEFORD
SNOW HILL, WORCESTER CO., MARYLAND
NORTHEAST ELEVATION OF HYPHEN AND WING
1/94, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHER
NEG. / MD. HISTORICAL TRUST

WO-1
INGLESIDE (CHANCEFORD HALL)
Snow Hill, Worcester County, MD
North elevation
6/88, Paul Touart, photographer
Negative/MD Historical Trust

Ingleside WO - 1

Ingleside — WO-1

601-29

Ingleside - WO-1

60 - 27