

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

T-300  
MAGI No. 2102775626

For NPS use only

received

date entered

# 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 Dodson, Henry Clay, House (preferred)

and or common The Parsonage

## 2. Location

street & number 210 North Talbot Street

N/A not for publication

city, town St. Michaels

N/A vicinity of

First Congressional District

state

Maryland

code

24

county

Talbot

code 041

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Willard F. Workman, Sr.  
Mr. Willard F. Workman, Jr.

street & number 9808 Culver Court

city, town Kensington

N/A vicinity of

state Maryland 20895

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Talbot County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Easton

state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust  
Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date June 1985

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis

state Maryland 21401

# 7. Description

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<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources		Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings	Original and historic functions and uses: residential
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total	

### DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The two story brick private residence built by Henry Clay Dodson around 1883 is historically significant due to its unique brick architecture and detailing. According to Christopher Weeks who recently surveyed historical buildings in Talbot County, "This Queen Anne style house is one of the most unusual in Talbot County. The main facade is divided into three sections recessed from one another. There is a two-story one-bay section followed by a two-story, one-bay entrance tower topped by a pyramidal roof with flaring eaves and mouse-tooth brick details. Finally, a three-bay polygonal section, projects toward the street from the tower. A paneled chimney runs up the center of this section and is flanked by windows on both stories. The brickwork throughout is enlivened by herringbone and diaper-worked patterns. On the tower and one-bay section is a one-story porch with elaborate, well-preserved, Eastlake-style carved woodwork." The double-hipped slate roof and massive eaves contribute to the impressive architectural statement made by this building. The interior downstairs has wainscoat below a chair rail with recessed diagonal sections in the foyer and stairwell. The stairwell along with window and door trim, slate mantels and trim on the two fireplaces downstairs, fake mantels (wood) upstairs and ceiling medallions downstairs contribute to the elegance of the building.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The two story brick private residence built by Henry Clay Dodson around 1883 is historically significant due to its unique brick architecture and detailing. According to Christopher Weeks who recently surveyed historical buildings in Talbot County (1), "This Queen Anne style house is one of the most unusual in Talbot County. the main facade is divided into three sections recessed from one another. There is a two-story one-bay section followed by a two-story, one-bay entrance tower topped by a pyramidal roof with flaring eaves and mouse-tooth brick details. Finally, a three-bay polygonal section projects toward the street from the tower. A paneled chimney runs up the center of this section and is flanked by windows on both stories. The brickwork throughout is enlivened by herringbone and diaper-worked patterns. On the tower and one-bay section is a one-story porch with elaborate, well-preserved, Eastlake-style carved woodwork." The double-hipped slate roof and massive eaves contribute to the impressive architectural statement made by this building. The interior downstairs has wainscoat below a chair rail with recessed diagonal sections in the foyer and stairwell. The stairwell along with window and door trim, slate mantels and trim on the two fireplaces downstairs, fake mantels (wood) upstairs and ceiling medallions downstairs contribute to the elegance of the building.

The building is currently being restored and converted into an 8 room bed and breakfast inn ("the Parsonage Inn") by craftsmen familiar with historical building restoration. The two main fireplace chimneys which were leaning and falling apart are being rebuilt from the roof up with new brick hearth, damper and flue to restore to a working fireplace that will meet the fire codes. The first floor subflooring and several windows are rotted out and are being replaced. All of the interior trim and moldings are being retained including the intricate wainscoat treatment of the foyer and stairwell, the door trim, etc. The fake fireplace mantels upstairs have been removed intact while the slate mantels and facings on the two downstairs fireplaces must be replaced.

- (1) Where Land & Water Intertwine - An Architectural History of Talbot County, by Christopher Weeks, published by Johns Hopkins Press, 1984 #T-277, page 217

For further descriptive information, see Continuation Sheet No. 3.

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Revised General Description and Background by William Workman, Jr., October 1986

The Henry Clay Dodson House stands on the west side of Talbot Street (the main street) at the northern edge of town in a mixed residential and commercial zone. The neighborhood consists of private homes and subsidized housing behind the house with a restaurant and lodging on one side and a ship's store across Dodson Avenue (converted from a private residence in the past year) with open fields and pine trees directly across Talbot Street. A map based on the 1877 Atlas of St. Michaels shows that Henry Clay Dodson then lived at the foot of Cherry Street overlooking the harbor (see 1877 Atlas enclosed indicating H. C. Dodson along with Dodson's Wharf) with a smaller house at the corner of Dodson Avenue and "Bay Side Ave." that is now Talbot Street. While rebuilding the interior brick walls and rotted out subflooring a year ago, we discovered the footings of the smaller brick house that was indicated in the 1877 Atlas, and a close examination of the brickwork indicates that Henry Clay Dodson added the polygonal ends with paneled chimney sections and the entrance tower with steeple, extended the three bay two story section along Dodson Avenue, and added the double hip roof covered with dark slate. The rear of the house indicated that a window once existed above the current stairwell landing, and that Henry Clay Dodson apparently changed the entrance and stairwell when remodeling the original brick house. We have been unable to uncover any drawings or photographs indicating how the original house looked or how it was changed, but the earlier brick footings along with story told in the brick walls and evidence of an earlier roof within the interior wall of the tower clearly indicates that the house we see today represents an extensive modification to the earlier brick building indicated in the 1877 Atlas. One should also note on the 1877 Atlas the "Dodson and White Brick Yard" and "H.C. Dodson's Add." on the north side of Dodson Avenue. Apparently, Henry Clay Dodson acquired considerable land on the west side of Talbot Street and subdivided it into lots that today are occupied by poor black families. All of this land including the lot on which the Henry Clay Dodson House stands was part of Perry Cabin Farm, which Samuel Hamelton (Admiral Perry's purser) named in the early 1800s for his captain, Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry, following the war of 1812 and the famous sea battle on Lake Erie.

Records at both the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum and the county library reveal that the Dodson family owned Navy Point, which overlooks the harbor of St. Michaels, and is now occupied by the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum and the Crab Claw Restaurant. Henry's father George Dodson, a doctor, built the three story brick building in the 1850s which now serves as the offices for the museum, and the Dodson family let by Henry initiated ferry service to Baltimore in 1876 using the steamer "Olive" from the docks at Navy Point.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

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Exterior of House

The exterior of the Henry Clay Dodson is one of the most unique brick private residences built in St. Michaels and Talbot County in the 1800s. Most of the buildings in St. Michaels were built of wood framing with wood siding, and only a few and apparently the most prominent were built of brick. One of the most striking aspects of the Henry Clay Dodson House is the bold architecture of the polygonal ends with paneled chimney, the entrance tower with steeple, and the brick patterns or inlays used in the paneled chimney sections and between the first and second floor windows on the polygonal ends. The entrance tower uses "hounds tooth" sections of brick before pyramiding out at the top to support the steeple. The double hipped roof has a significant overhang with large eaves to set off the roof. A careful examination of the brick inlay patterns in the two paneled chimney sections reveals that they are not matched, which would indicate that the house might have been built to show how brick could be used in different patterns for people considering building in brick, especially brick from Dodson's brick yard. In general, the brick construction is double wall with Flemish bond, each 8th layer used to tie the inner and outer wall together. Many different lots of bricks were used in the construction of the house, with defective "salmon" brick in the parts of the rear wall and sections of the interior walls. One can only surmise that Henry Clay Dodson was using up odd lots and inferior quality brick from his brick yard in building the Henry Clay Dodson House.

The Victorian decor is most evident in the front and side porches with rows of porch spindles below the soffit with elegant Eastlake style brackets on each side of the turned columns supporting the porch roof. The front porch roof is covered with composite shingles whereas the side porch roof is cold rolled steel (rusted out at lower edge). Victorian screen doors with spindles and brackets similar to the design used in the porches were added to the front and side doors.

The color scheme used on the exterior reflects the Victorian era with the window sashes painted a rust color to offset the light grey trim with the shutters and doors painted a dark green.

The rusted out half-round galvanized gutters were replaced by half-round aluminum gutters and downspouts to replicate the original. The gutters and downspouts were painted to match the "gravel" trim color.

To the rear of the original Henry Clay Dodson House has been added a three bedroom one story addition to make the bed and breakfast inn economically feasible. This one story addition is covered with painted redwood siding (horizontal) and is clearly not part of the original Henry Clay Dodson House.

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Victorian gardens and landscaping are used in front of the house (note the concentric carpet bedding centered on a Yucca plant) and in the rear to complement the Victorian decor. The walkway leading to the patio and three bedrooms in the back is done in "old" brick laid in sand.

Interior

The first floor of the original Henry Clay Dodson House consists of the entrance foyer below the tower capped with steeple leading to a narrow stairway to the second floor. To the left is now a bedroom in the room that served as the pastor's study and probably as the parlor during Henry Clay Dodson's residence, with the parlor and dining room now to the right of the foyer in the three bay section. The single story brick section adjoining the three bay two story section along Dodson Avenue was added by Henry Clay in 1894, and served as the kitchen to the main house. This section served as the kitchen while the house was used as a parsonage and now is used for the resident manager of the inn as a bedroom and laundry. A modern kitchen was added to the rear of the two story section with a deck and fire escape above for the upstairs bedrooms. The interior walls of the first floor are intact and unmoved from the time of Henry Clay Dodson's residence with pocket doors separating the foyer and parlor to the right, and the dining room from the parlor. The pocket door separating the parlor from the dining room has been restored with three elegant etched Victorian glass panels along with the original door hardware. The pocket door separating the foyer from the new first floor bedroom was modified to meet fire code regulations with a piano hinge so that when closed resembles the appearance of the six panel pocket door separating the foyer and parlor. Plaster ceiling medallions were used in the foyer and first floor rooms, with the foyer medallion intact and used to reproduce ceiling medallions for the other three rooms on the first floor.

The two working fireplaces on the first floor were completely rebuilt with a proper hearth and firebrick with damper meeting current fire codes, with a Victorian style mantel used with concave sunburst medallions for trim.

The original wood floor in the first floor of the house had rotted out years ago and had been replaced by the church in 1956 with plywood covered by vinyl tile. The subflooring had rotted out again due to water collecting under the house along with rain coming through the rear wall. After rebuilding over 30% of the interior brick walls, a drain field with a sump pump was installed before putting in new subflooring along with duct work for the new heating and air conditioning system (3 zone heat pump). New Georgia "heart" pine flooring was cut from 100 year old timbers in widths to match that used in the 1880s. Solid brass Victorian registers are mounted in the wood floor with return vents hidden from view.

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The interior trim used in the Henry Clay Dodson House consisted of elegant wainscot in the foyer and stairwell with paneled sections and diagonal inlays that are now painted to offset the trim. The cap to the wainscoting throughout the first floor is a "bullnose" shape with cove moldings above and below the cap. The first floor rooms all have wainscoting with alternating width beaded vertical sections with a wide baseboard and elegant detailing around the doors and windows. The doors and windows are trimmed with "bullseye" corner and headblocks with very deep blocks at the height of the wainscot cap. The base blocks around the doors have a horizontal ogee detailing at the top with the high baseboard topped by an ogee molding. The main stairwell has a newell post with sunburst pattern topped by turned cap with rather traditional stair balusters and stairrail. The servant's stairwell in the dining room leading to the bedroom above is quite simple and rather narrow. No evidence was found to indicate that crown moldings or stencils were used to trim out the rooms. Transoms (two light) were used over the front and side doors, with new doors replicating the arched four panel doors of the era installed in place of the "cross-buck", doors installed by church members in 1956. All of the original 6 light windows (double hung sash) were rebuilt with old glass as needed, with the exterior trim a curved molding. The narrow windows in the polygonal ends and the tower are 4 light double hung sash similar to the 6 light windows used throughout the original house.

The upstairs bedrooms have similar baseboard molding and base blocks, but no wainscoting. The windows and door openings are trimmed with similar moldings and "bullseye" corner and head blocks on the first floor, but the deep blocks at the height of the wainscot cap used on the first floor are not used in the second floor bedrooms. Two light transoms that open are used above the second floor bedroom doors. The interior walls on the second floor of the three bay section were moved to provide a bathroom for each bedroom, with the stairwell closed off with fire rated doors leading to the bedrooms. A bathroom under the steeple serves the upstairs bedroom in the one bay section. The fake mantel in this bedroom was restored but the heating vent from the original fireplace below closed off. To meet fire code requirements for a second exit for the upstairs bedrooms, two windows in the rear of the building were replaced with doors leading to the sun deck and fire exit. No ceiling medallions were used upstairs. The servant's stairwell was retained but sealed off and converted to closets for the dining room below and the bedroom above. All of the original four panel interior doors were retained with hinges and door hardware restored.

The windows have been trimmed with Victorian lace curtains hung inside the window casing. On the first floor, the lace curtains are tied back with lace valances whereas upstairs a single panel lace curtain is used for privacy.

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The light fixtures used throughout are reproductions of Victorian era lighting with table lamps of cut glass or brass except for one Tiffany stained glass lamp in the front bedroom window. Ceiling fans were installed in all of the bedrooms. On a historical note, evidence of the original two wire on post electrical wiring was found in the ceiling joists and no evidence of gas lighting was found consistent with other information that indicates that St. Michaels did not have gas lighting unlike nearby Easton (the county seat and much larger town in the 1800s).

The original wood floors in the upstairs bedrooms were intact but covered with vinyl tile (nailed to the floor) or painted before wall-to-wall carpeting with tack strips was installed by the church. The upstairs floors were repaired as needed with matching wood from the attic before sanding and refinishing. Area rugs are now used with about one foot of the wood floors exposed around the periphery of the rooms.

The air vents for the second floor are mounted in the ceiling using vintage cast iron Victorian grilles painted to match the ceiling color with return vents in the walls and generally hidden by furniture.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 19th century      **Builder/Architect** unknown

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Applicable Criteria: B, C  
 Applicable Exceptions: none  
 Significance Evaluated: local

**SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:**

The Henry Clay Dodson House is significant for its architecture, and for its association with Henry Clay Dodson, a prominent businessman and politician in St. Michaels area for whom it was built in 1883. Architecturally, the house presents an elaborate vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style, unique in the town of St. Michaels and uncommon in Talbot County. Its outstanding decorative brickwork, incorporating paneling, corbeling, and diaper work, was presumably intended to advertise its owner's brickyard. In addition to this brickmaking enterprise, which he operated from 1873 to at least 1898, Henry Clay Dodson owned a drugstore, established a local newspaper, served as agent for the steamboat Olive which ran between St. Michaels and Baltimore, and was a founder and first president of the St. Michaels Savings Bank. He held a succession of local offices, including postmaster, town commissioner, and deputy revenue collector, and was repeatedly elected to the state Assembly and Senate.

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**HISTORY AND SUPPORT:**

The house commonly known as "the Parsonage" on the main street of St. Michaels has been the parsonage to the Union Methodist Church since 1924. The house was sold/donated in 1924 by Sarah Dodson Seth and R. Seth (two of the most prominent families in St. Michaels in the late 1800s) to the church. Sarah was the eldest daughter of Henry Clay Dodson, who was the son of Dr. Robert Dodson who built the three story red brick building which is part of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum in St. Michaels. The entire area known as "Navy Point" and occupied by the Maritime Museum was owned by the Dodson family and used to establish ferryboat service (the "Olive") to Baltimore in the 1870s. According to Museum records, Henry Clay Dodson built the house around 1883 (personal tax records indicate a new house in that year) using brick from the brickyard he had established with Jos. White in 1873). We surmise that the house was built as a showplace for brick construction, and was able to confirm by the 1900 Census that Henry Clay Dodson and his wife along with eldest daughter Sarah, a cousin and black servant were living in the house in the summer of 1900 (the 1890 Census was limited to Civil War survivors and dependents). Henry Clay Dodson was one of the most prominent businessmen of the late 1800s in Talbot County, and in addition to operating a drug store served as postmaster from 1861-1875, was elected to the Maryland General Assembly for 1876 and again in 1886 and 1896. Henry Clay was responsible for establishing the "St. Michaels Comet" newspaper in 1866, the St. Michaels Savings Bank and the ferryboat service using the steamboat OLIVE. The house we are hereby submitting for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places represents one of the most unique architectural buildings in St. Michaels and Talbot County. The bold and imaginative Queen Anne style brickwork with intricate inlays in the two main chimneys along with the dramatic tower above the entrance along with the Eastlake-style woodwork around both porches represents a very bold statement by one of the most prominent businessmen of St. Michaels in the late 1800s.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, St. Michaels, MD, general files for data on Henry Clay Dodson.  
Talbot County Land Records, Courthouse, Easton MD

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 1/4 acre (8,853 square feet)

Quadrangle name St. Michaels, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	8	3	9	3	5	0	0	4	2	9	3	9	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The boundaries are illustrated with measurements and readings on the attached map. The property consists only of the town lot upon which the resource stands.

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 Willard F. Workman, Jr.

organization Parsonage Associates

date June 7, 1985/October 1986

street & number 9808 Culver Court

telephone 301-942-0832

city or town Kensington

state Maryland 20895

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature no signature, see cover letter

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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c. 1870, rebuilt 1894

(Old Parsonage) DODSON, HENRY CLAY, HOUSE

St. Michaels

private

The Old Parsonage at the corner of Talbot Street and Dodson Avenue has had a complex history of ownership and architectural change. Initially built around 1870, the two-story, ell-shaped brick house was extensively reworked in 1894, the date having been stamped in the north wall of the single-story rear addition. In its rebuilt condition, the tee-shaped brick house carried the most elaborate array of decorative brickwork in St. Michaels, and the two-story tower was an equally rare architectural feature for a town dwelling. While a few mantels were apparently salvaged from the initial house, most of the woodwork was added during the 1890s rebuilding. The two stairs, the open string flight in the center hall and the enclosed box winder stair in the old dining room, are well-built examples of 1890s craftsmanship.

The chain of title for this property and the county atlas provide some historical background that partially explains the architectural changes made to this house during the 1890s. In 1878 Henry Clay Dodson purchased this corner lot measuring 44' across by 130' deep, from Richard Jones (86/200), and the 1877 Talbot County atlas indicates a structure on the property. Also represented on the St. Michaels town map is the Dodson and White brickyard, located behind this property which at time was completely owned by H. C. Dodson. During the same period H. C. Dodson's daughter, Hannah married Dr. Joseph B. Seth. Evidently, Joseph and Hannah Dodson Seth were responsible for reworking a rather ordinary ell-shaped brick house into the most elaborate display of Victorian design in St. Michaels.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. T-300

Magi No. 2102775626

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Dodson, Henry Clay, House (preferred name)

and/or common "Old Parsonage"

## 2. Location

street & number SW Corner of Talbot and Dodson Ave.  not for publicationcity, town St. Michaels  vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Talbot

## 3. Classification

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

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

name Willard Workman

street &amp; number 210 Talbot Street telephone no.:

city, town St. Michaels state and zip code MD 21663

## 5. Location of Legal Description

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

street &amp; number Talbot County Courthouse folio

city, town Easton state MD 21663

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. T-300

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

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

Old Parsonage description

The Old Parsonage stands on the southwest corner of Talbot and Dodson streets in St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland. The two-story, irregular plan brick house faces east.

Built c. 1870 and extensively rebuilt c. 1880-1894, the common bond brick house follows a tee-plan with a single-story one-room kitchen that extends to the rear. A pyramidal roofed tower rises in the front corner created by the uneven plan. The steeply pitched slate roof has a modified hip roof and a wooden cove cornice. The brick foundation is vented.

The east (principal) facade is an uneven three-bay elevation with a centrally located entrance tower and a flanking three-sided bay to the north and a single bay to the south. The common bond brick walls have some of the most intricate brickwork in St. Michaels, including diagonally set string courses and decorative brick panels in the chimney bays. Each window is topped by a jack arch. Stretching across the southern two bays of the house is a turned post porch with decorative spindles and brackets under the eave. The entrance bay is distinguished by a gable-front. The replacement front door pierces the east face of the tower, while the adjacent side of the tower is filled with a four over four sash window. Located south of the entrance is a single six over six sash window, and to the north is the three-sided bay window. The chimney rises in the center and is flanked on both floors by four over four sash windows with louvered shutters. The east face of the chimney bay is marked by two decorative panels, one on each floor. The first floor panel is recessed into a window-like opening marked by a window sill and jack arch. The brick panel is finished with two vertical rows of stretcher bricks. Located between the first and second floor panels and windows are smaller decorative recessed panels in herringbone or basket-weave patterns. The second floor chimney panel is in the shape of an hourglass. Rising above the cove cornice and through the three-sided gable is a paneled chimney stack topped by a corbelled cap. The panel on the east face has an arched header. The second floor of the adjacent tower is

marked by a four over four sash and less elaborate brick decoration. Fixed above and to the sides of the second floor window are narrow rows of diagonal set bricks. In addition, a single row of diagonally set bricks stretch across the tower wall below the cornice. The tower roof is a modified pyramidal conceived in two slopes. The less steep lower slope is contrasted with a pyramidal tower. Positioned at the shift in roof slope are small triangular dormers pierced by small half-round openings.

The north side elevation is an asymmetrical facade with an off-center door covered by a single-bay turned post porch with spindles and brackets under the eaves. The side door is a replacement. Evidence found after the interior was stripped indicates that the side entrance was cut in later. Flanking six over six sash windows are framed by half-round moldings and are trimmed with louvered shutters. The second floor is lighted by three unevenly spaced windows, and the wooden cove cornice stretches across the base of the slate roof. Centered on the roof is a single triangular dormer covered with a variety of vertical and diagonal siding. Attached to the west gable end of the main block is a single-story one room kitchen marked by a single six over six sash window. The "1894" datebrick is located to the right (west) of the window. A recent rear enclosed porch covers the west gable of the one-room kitchen. Unlike the house the kitchen has a corbelled brick cornice. Rising from the west gable of the main block is a paneled brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The north wall of the main block is a plain common bond brick wall.

The south end of the main house is a three-sided bay finished with almost the same detail as the front bay. Decorative brick panels fill the south face of the chimney and are flanked by four over four sash windows. The only major difference is that the first floor brick panel is finished in a diamond shape instead of vertical brick rows as the front bay.

The four-room plan interior has remained essentially unchanged with plaster walls and Victorian period woodwork. The centrally located dog-leg stair is distinguished by a turned newel post and turned balusters that support a molded handrail. Paneled wainscoting trims the hall and stairwell walls. The wainscoting

is marked by alternating panels of diagonal beaded boards. A plaster ceiling medallion is located overhead. Sliding nine-panel doors with fluted surrounds and bulls-eye corner blocks open into the adjacent north and south rooms.

The south room is finished in a less elaborate manner than the hall with plain plaster walls and molded baseboards. A plaster medallion is centered on the ceiling, but the mantel has been removed.

The front room on the north side of the hall is finished with vertical beaded board wainscoting and molded chair rail and baseboard. Sliding doors framed by molded surrounds and bulls-eye corner blocks open into the dining room, which is also finished with vertical beaded board wainscoting and molded chair rail and baseboard. An enclosed winder stair rises in the southwest corner and has three exposed steps with a turned newel post and turned balusters that support a molded handrail. The four panel door and a vertical board boxing conceals the balance of the steps. A turned pendant decorates the outside corner post of the stair box. A small door opens into the space beneath the stair.

The second floor is divided into three principal rooms with an additional tower room that opens from the centrally located hall. The hall has plaster arches that distinguish the openings into the various rooms. The four-panel doors are individually framed by molded surrounds with bulls-eye blocks. In addition, the doors are topped by two-pane movable transoms. The south room is an octagonal shape with a simple post and lintel mantel on the south wall. The tower room is simply finished aside from a two-panel hatch trimmed with molded surrounds that permits access into the tower roof structure.

The balance of the second floor rooms are finished in a similar manner. The rear second floor room has a curved wall surface and a small ladder stair that rises to the attic.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** c.1870, c.1880, 1894 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

Dated to c. 1870 with extensive alterations around 1880 to 1894, the Old Parsonage is the most elaborate Victorian brick dwelling standing within the town limits of St. Michaels. Not only was this house built with a distinctive variety of brick decoration, but in addition, the two-story tower is an equally rare architectural feature for town dwellings. The tee-plan house is well preserved inside as well with standard but well executed plaster ceiling medallions and simple post and lintel mantels. The two stairs, the center open string flight and the enclosed box winder stair in the dining room are well-built examples of 1890s craftsmanship. The diagonal and vertical board wainscoting is an especially unusual treatment. The second floor is not without its noteworthy elements. The arched door openings in the center hall along with the transoms over the door openings are not a commonly employed interior feature. Much care should be taken when a restoration and/or renovation is planned so the essentially intact period finishes on the exterior and interior are preserved.

A second visit was made to this house after the house was thoroughly and unfortunately gutted in preparation for a conversion to a bed and breakfast. With the plaster and floor removed it was possible to determine the house incorporated part of the walls and foundation of an earlier ell-shaped brick house that was transformed during the decades of the 1880s and 1890s into its present form. Distinct patches in the brickwork indicated closed over window and door openings. The plate is even spliced between the old and new sections. In essence, an ell-shaped brick house was denuded of most of its woodwork, and the gable ends were

## The Old Parsonage (Significance)

Page 2

removed. On the south and west ends elaborate two-story bays with intricate brickwork designs replaced the former gable ends. In addition a two-story broach spire tower was added to the front corner, and the porch was rebuilt. The 1894 datebrick in the kitchen wing probably refers to the time the entire job was completed.



"THE PARSONAGE"

YEAR: 1985 VOL: 598 PAGE: 144  
FROM: Trustees of Union United Methodist Church of St Mich. PRICE: \$121,000  
TO : The Parsonage Associates (Willard F. Workman Sr. & Willard F Workman, Jr)  
NOTES: See attached deed and plat.

Conveyed to the Trustees of Union Methodist Episcopal Church by Hannah Dodson Seth, et al. 1924, 198/298.

YEAR: 1924 VOL: 198 PAGE: 300  
FROM: Union Episcopal Church PRICE:  
TO : Farmers and Merchants Bank of Easton  
NOTES: This is a mortgage for \$3000. The release is dated 12/14/43.

YEAR: 1924 VOL: 198 PAGE: 298  
FROM: Hannah Dodson Seth & Dr. Joseph B Seth PRICE: \$3000  
TO : Union Episcopal Church of the Methodist Episcopal Church of St Michaels  
NOTES: On the SW corner of the public road from St Michaels to Bay Hundred and Dodson Avenue. Begin at the NE corner of a lot formerly Ella J Edgar (now heirs of Duncan de Beet) run with the road N 50'8" to Dodson Avenue; then W with avenue 130 feet to an alley; then S with alley 92' to NW corner de Beet's lot; then E 125'6" to beginning.

Is part of "Perry Cabin" tract conveyed to Henry Clay Dodson by Richard H Jones 1878, 86/200. Conveyed to Hannah Dodson Seth by her father, Henry Clay Dodson 1902, 139/8.

The Farmers' and Merchants Bank of Easton also joined in the transaction to release a \$3000 mortgage made 1924, 198/18 which was assumed by the Church. See 1924, 198/300.

YEAR: 1902 VOL: 139 PAGE: 8  
FROM: Henry Clay Dodson PRICE: L&A  
TO : Hannah Dodson  
NOTES: Lot is 50'8" on public road to Dodson Avenue; 130' on Dodson Avenue to an alley; 92' on the alley; E 125'6" and 25'6" to the road and the beginning.

Part of "Perry Cabin Farm" that H C Dodson bought from Richard and Sallie Jones, 1878, 86/200.

Jones bought from Cooper, White and H C Dodson, 1876, 82/209.

Deed includes a jib-shaped piece on Dodson Avenue starting with 6' on Bay Hundred Road, being in a fee simple deed from Joseph H White and Charlotte, 1881 93/168.

"THE PARSONAGE"

YEAR: 1881 VOL: 93 PAGE: 168  
 FROM: Joseph H White and Charlotte PRICE: \$700  
 TO : H Clay Dodson  
 NOTES: Part of "Perry Cabin Farm" per 1873, 79/328. White sells his 1/2 interest in the "small jib-shaped piece" referred -to 1902, 139/8.

White's 1/2 interest derived from the sale to him by William Cooper of Cooper's 1/3 interest. See 1876, 82/271

YEAR: 1878 VOL: 86 PAGE: 200  
 FROM: Richard Jones PRICE:  
 TO : Henry Clay Dodson  
 NOTES: Part of "Perry Cabin". Begin at post of Ella G Edgar's lot; run with the road N 44'8" to Dodson's Avenue; then W 130'; then S 92' to Edgar; then E 125'6"

Conveyed to Jones by William Cooper, et al 1876, 82/209

YEAR: 1876 VOL: 82 PAGE: 271  
 FROM: William Cooper and Priscilla B Cooper PRICE:  
 TO : Joseph H White  
 NOTES: Convey their 1/3 interest in the small triangular parcel.

YEAR: 1876 VOL: 82 PAGE: 210  
 FROM: Richard Jones PRICE:  
 TO : Bayside Lodge, I O O F  
 NOTES: This is a mortgage for \$700. Building must be kept insured for not less than \$600

YEAR: 1876 VOL: 82 PAGE: 209  
 FROM: William Cooper, et al PRICE: \$925  
 TO : Richard Jones  
 NOTES: Same description as 1878, 86/200.

The grantors are: William Cooper & Priscilla B Cooper, Joseph H White & Charlotte C White, and H Clay Dodson & Martha Dodson.

T-300

"THE PARSONAGE"

YEAR: 1873 VOL: 79 PAGE: 328  
 FROM: Samuel Hambleton, Extr. for John N Hambleton PRICE: \$1395  
 TO : William Cooper, Joseph White, H Clay Dodson  
 NOTES: On W side of Bayside Road. Begin at NE corner of James Dennis lot;  
 run N 14W 25P; N 5E 3 1/3P to Thomas Johnson; then N 8.5W 39P to woodland;  
 then N 04E 26.5P to Mrs S H Dawson; then N 86.5W 42.5P to John Ruth; then  
 S 04W 56P to P T Hambleton; then S 86.5E 90.5P to the beginning. 22 acres.

YEAR: 1870 VOL: 11 PAGE: 391  
 FROM: Will of John N Hambleton, jr. PRICE:  
 TO : Samuel Hambleton  
 NOTES: The will, made in 1870, probated same year, leaves farm of "Martingham"  
 to nephew Samuel Hambleton. Sam is executor and is to sell all other property  
 to pay off bequests which total over \$100,000.

YEAR: 1851 VOL: 10 PAGE: 54  
 FROM: Will of Samuel Hambleton PRICE:  
 TO : John N Hambleton  
 NOTES: The will, made in 1849, leaves everything to his brother John N Hambleton  
 who is the executor. He is charged with selling the real estate in order to pay  
 the several cash legacies named in the will.

This Samuel Hambleton was Purser on Perry's ship at the battle of Lake  
 Erie and apparently got himself into the fighting - although not required to do  
 so. This will leaves his nephew Samuel Hambleton, Jr., the silver medal voted  
 by Congress on January 6, 1814.

Year: 1812 Vol: 35 Page: 240  
 From: Robert Rolle Richardson Price: \$2808  
 To: Samuel Hambleton  
 Notes: Part of Beach, Davenport, and Elliott's Lot. Total 175 1/2 acres. This  
 is where Sam Hambleton buys "Perry Cabin" farm. Prior to this, the place had  
 gone under the tract names. I have not checked to see just when the "Perry  
 Cabin" name was first used by Hambleton but the Battle of Lake Erie (where  
 Sam supposedly picked up his admiration for Perry) was not fought until 10 Sept  
 1813. The attached map should be more informative than the description.

Navy Point should be part of Beach - that unlikely piece of ground 412.5  
 feet wide by a mile long, patented in 1665 by John Hollingsworth but the main  
 part of "Perry Cabin" is "Davenport", patented by Humphrey Davenport in 1671.  
 The "Inn at Perry Cabin" is supposed to be on the site of the original house of  
 Davenport. There was a large farmhouse north of the Inn, burned by Meyerhof, that  
 also might have been on the site of the original.

"THE PARSONAGE"PAGE FOUR

Year: 1780 Vol: 21 Page: 119

From: John Johning Hopkins Price: p8000cm

To: Robert R Richardson

Notes: Robert R Richardson figures prominently in the early developement of St. Michaels. He and Joseph Kemp were the men responsible for forcing the sale of Philip Wetheral's property to James Braddock, he was among the first purchasers of one of Braddock's lots and bought the last of Braddock's undivided land from James Wignal in 1784.

This deal included part of Beach, Davenport, and Elliott's Lot(133 1/4 a) that John Johning Hopkins had bought from Thomas Ashcroft in 1771, 20/154).

The "pre-history" of St. Michaels will be discussed separately

Year: 1771 Vol: 20 Page: 154

From: Thomas Ashcroft Price:

To: John Johning Hopkins

Notes: Begins at a cedar at the north end of "Long Cut Cove". Runs N 72.30 W 188 P to the SSW line of Elliott's Lot; then SSW 114 P to land formerly Edward Hopkins; with that line E x S 159 P to "Old House Cove". With the water "up the gut" to the first tree. 119 acres.

T-300

ROOF BELOW

ROOF BELOW

DECK  
16'2" x 12'4"

BED RM #2  
15'4" x 12'0"

BED RM #4  
12'2" x 11'4"

BED RM #3  
12'6" x 11'10"

ROOF BELOW

ROOF BELOW

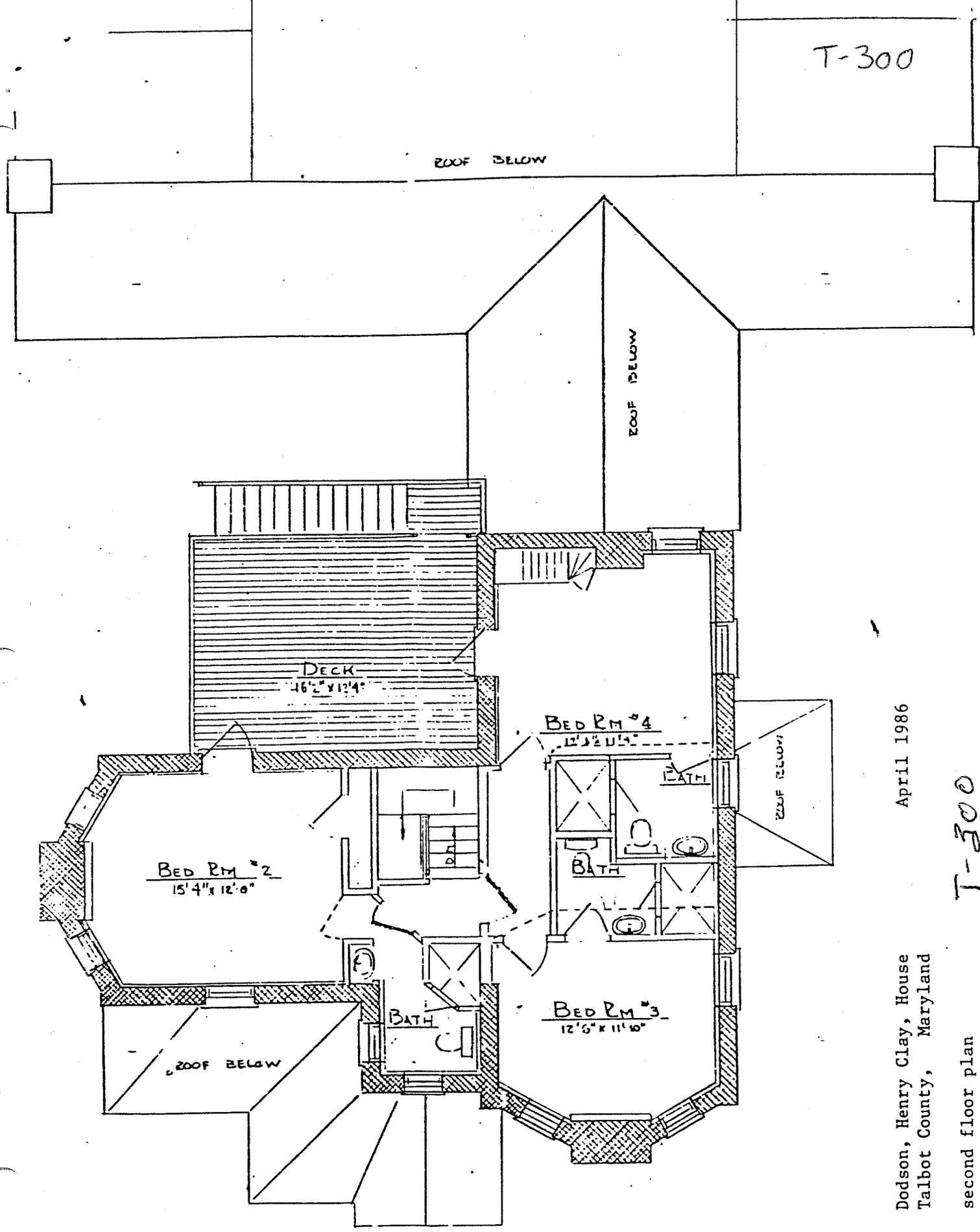
April 1986

Dodson, Henry Clay, House  
Talbot County, Maryland

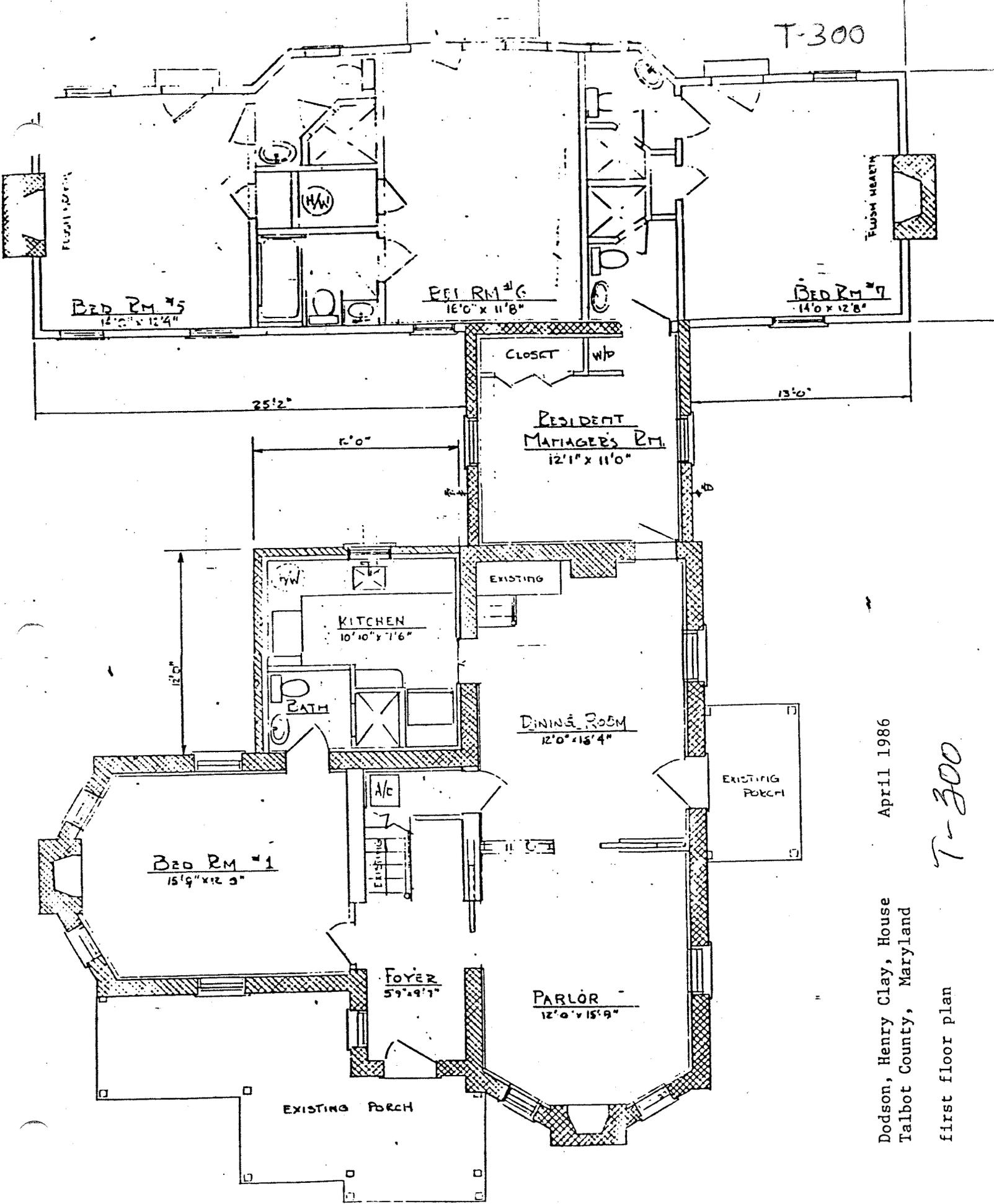
T-300

second floor plan

SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'0"



T-300



April 1986

Dodson, Henry Clay, House  
Talbot County, Maryland

T-300

first floor plan

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



T-300

Dodson, Henry Clay,  
House

Talbot

# ST MICHAEL

ST. MICHAELS DIST. TALBOT CO.



### ST. MICHAEL'S BUSINESS REFERENCES,

- H. C. DODSON**, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fine Toilet Soap, Fancy Hair and Tooth Brushes, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles, Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Grass and Garden Seeds. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelopes, Glass, Putty, Carbon Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, &c. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
- G. E. HADDAWAY**, Insurance Agent and Conveyancer.
- JOHN W. DEAN**, Collector of Claims, Real Estate Agent and Conveyancer.
- JAMES DYOTT**, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder, Shop at St. Michael's.
- ALFRED H. HAMBLETON**, Carpenter and Builder. Shop at St. Michael's.
- JAMES BENSON**, Real Estate Agent and Collector of Claims.
- O. P. SPARKS**, Justice of the Peace and Collector.
- C. A. SMITHMAN**, Boot and Shoemaker. First class work done on short notice. Repairing promptly and neatly done.
- JOHN S. HAMBLETON**, Proprietor of "Hambleton's Mechanical Shop." Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, and all work appertaining thereto. Intricate Machinery carefully repaired. Farming Implements on hand, and made to order at short notice. Carriage Repairing, Trimming and Painting a Specialty.
- DR. WILLIAM CAULK**, Physician and Surgeon.
- DR. JAMES SETH**, Physician and Surgeon, Office and Residence near St. Michael's.
- WILLIAM S. HARRISON**, Blacksmith and Wagon Maker. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Shop in Broad Creek Neck.
- W. C. NEAVITT & CO.**, Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. Store in Broad Creek Neck.
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- GEORGE W. COLLINS**, Tinsmith. Worker in Tin, Sheet Iron, &c. Also Dealer in Stoves and Tin, and Sheet Iron ware of every description.
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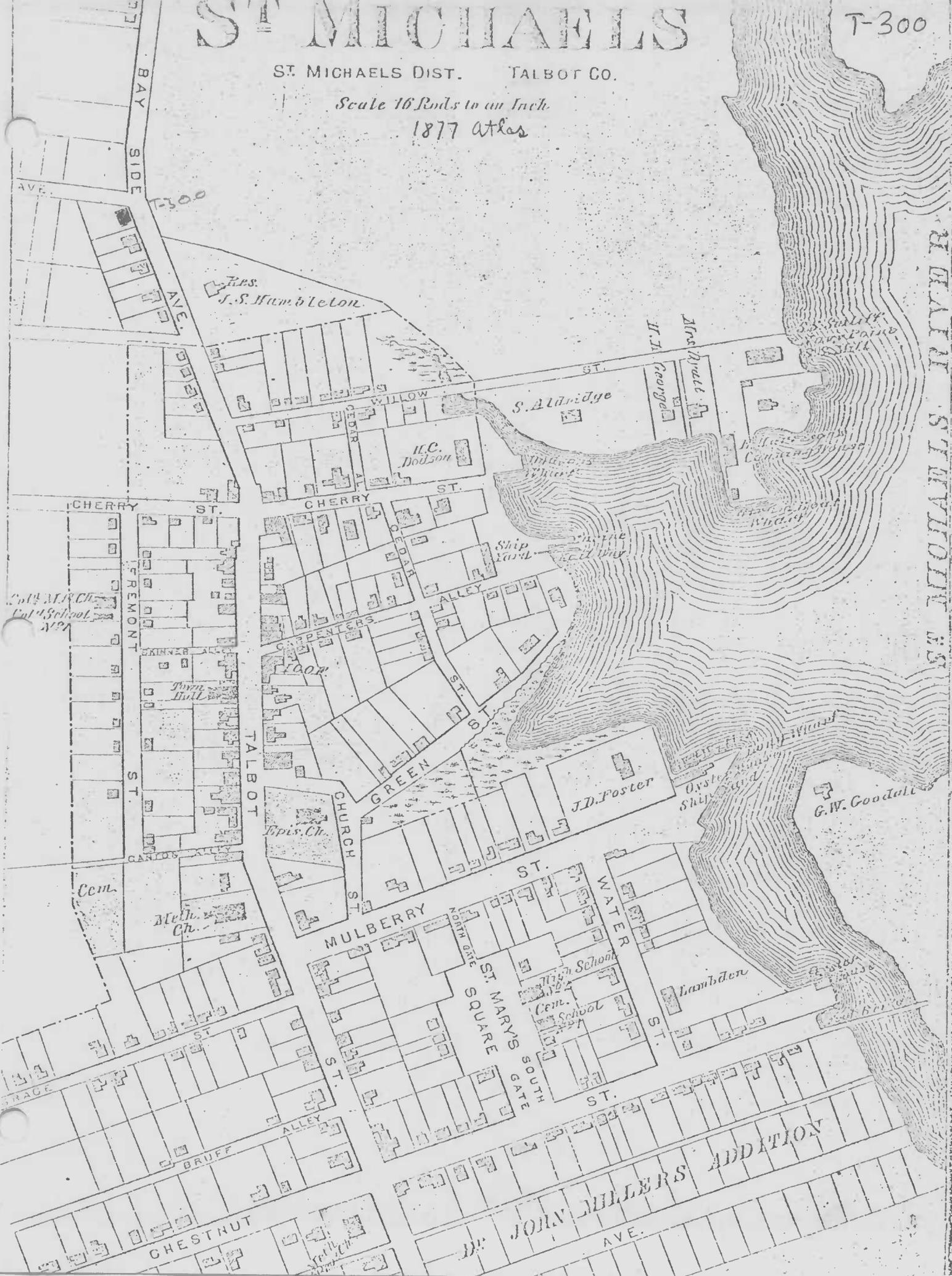
# ST MICHAELS

T-300

ST. MICHAELS DIST. TALBOT CO.

Scale 16 Rods to an Inch

1877 Atlas



ST MICHAELS VIRGINIA



7-300

DR. DODSON'S  
↓

ST. MARY'S  
SQUARE

METHODIST  
CEMETERY

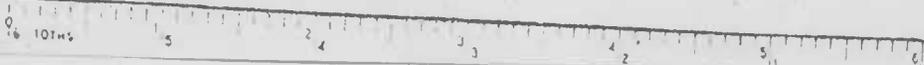
BALTIMORE

DACK CREEK

MAP  
OF  
**ST. MICHAELS**

TALBOT CO. MARYLAND  
SCALE

JAN. 1. 1885. THOMAS F. BADD



T-300

PARSONAGE

1812, 35/240

175 1/2 w.

BM 12

PC

PARSONAGE

BM

Navy P

Tank

St Mic

AND

SCALE: 8"=1mile

BM 7

EASTE

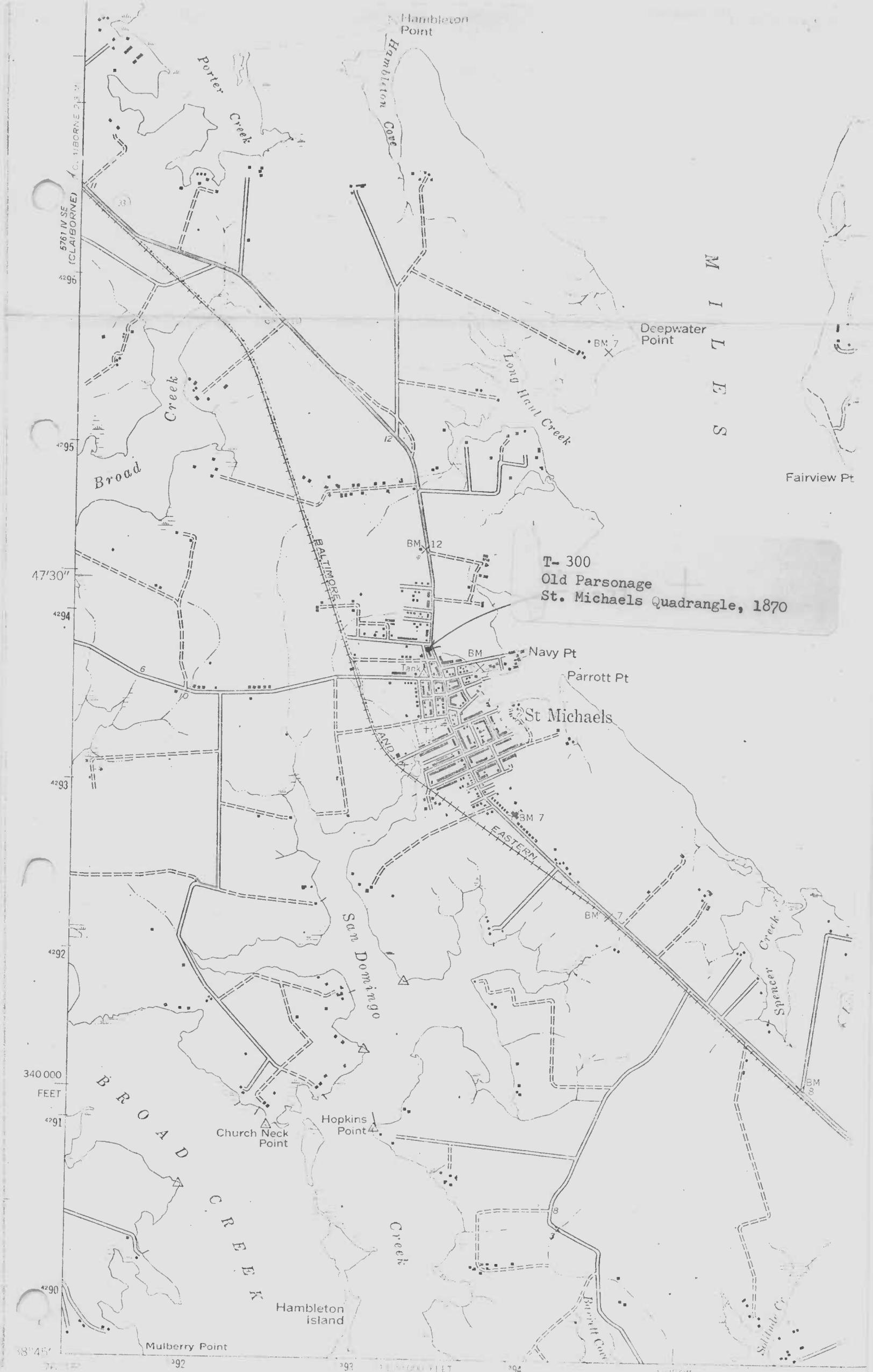


T-300  
Dodson, Henry Clay,  
House  
Talbot Co.  
Maryland

18/393500/4293920



THMANI  
LINE





10 x 102

50% 277

~~T-277~~

T-300

T-300

Henry Clay Dodson House

St. Michaels

SEE VERTICAL FILES FOR ADDITIONAL PHOTOS



T-300

HENRY CLAY DOOSON HOUSE

210 N. TALBOT STREET

ST MICHAELS, MARYLAND

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER + PHOTOGRAPHER)

OCT '84

NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER

FRONT OF BUILDING FACING TALBOT STREET

CAMERA FACING WEST, NW

PHOTOGRAPH # 1 OF 8



SPEED  
LIMIT  
25

T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE  
210 N. TALBOT STREET  
ST. MICHAELS, MD

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER + PHOTOGRAPHER)  
OCT '84

NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER

SIDE OF BUILDING FACING DODSON AVE  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
PHOTOGRAPH #2 OF 8



T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE

210 N. TALBOT STREET

ST MICHAELS, MD

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER)

OCT '84

NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER

FRONT OF BUILDING SHOWING BRICK DETAIL

CAMERA FACING WEST

PHOTOGRAPH #3 OF 8



T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE

210 N. TALBOT STREET

ST. MICHAELS, MD

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER)

NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER

OCT '84

REAR OF BUILDING

CAMERA FACING NORTH - EAST

PHOTOGRAPH #4 OF 8



T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE

210 N. TALBOT STREET

ST. MICHAELS, MD

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER)

NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER

OCT '84

MAIN STAIRWELL OFF FOTER

PHOTOGRAPH #5 OF 8



T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE

210 N. TALBOT STREET

ST. MICHAELS, MD

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER + PHOTOGRAPHER)

NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER

OCT '84

~~#481~~  
SERVANT'S STAIRWAY / 1ST FLOOR

PHOTOGRAPH #6 OF 8

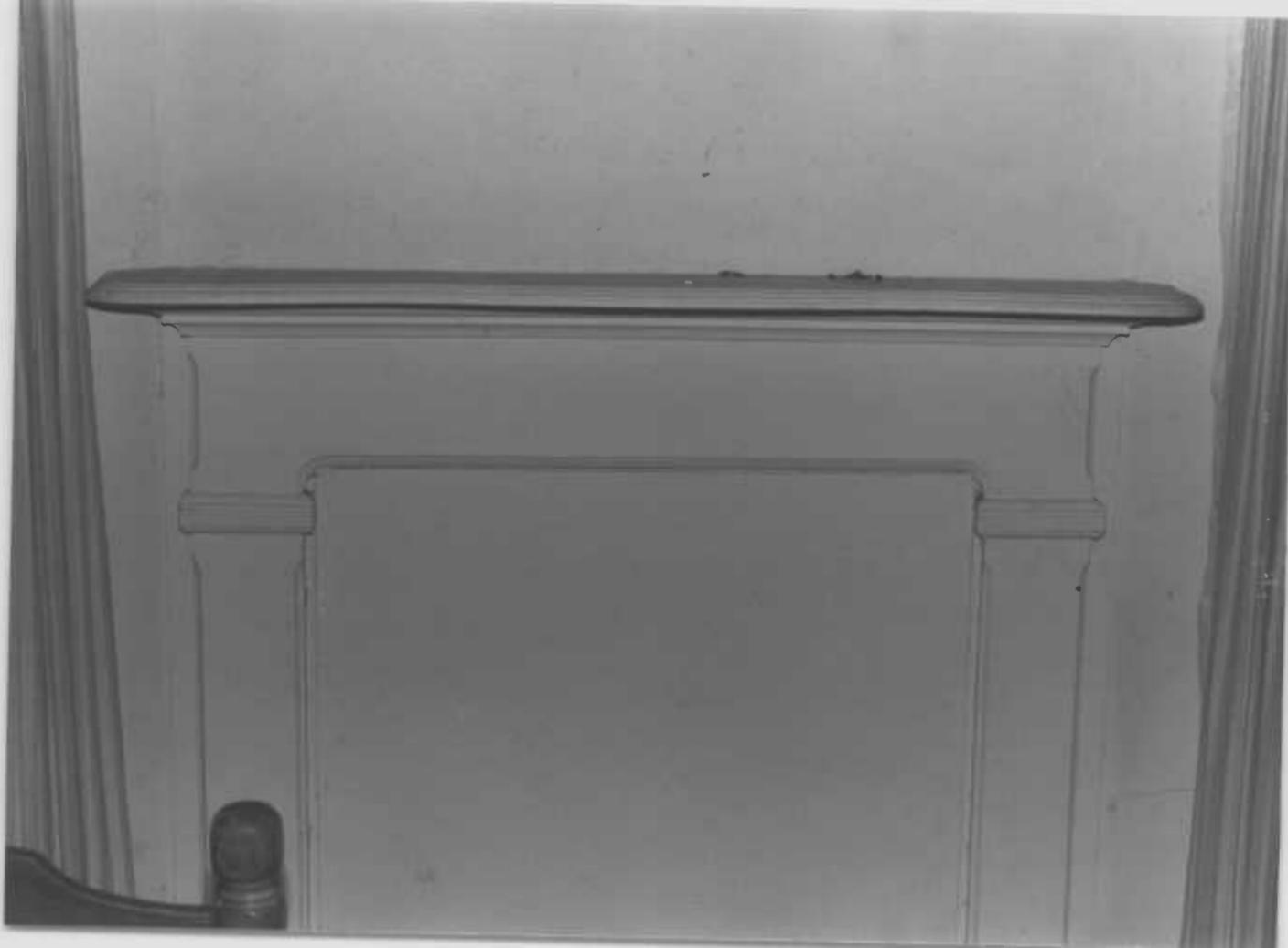


T-300  
HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE  
210 N. TALBOT STREET  
ST. MICHAELS, MD

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER & PHOTOGRAPHER)  
NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER  
OCT '84

CEILING LIGHT MEDALLION / WOOD TRIM  
DETAIL — FOTER

PHOTOGRAPH # 7 OF 8



T-300  
HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE  
210 N. TALBOT STREET  
ST. MICHAELS, MD

WILLARD WORKMAN (OWNER + PHOTOGRAPHER)  
NEGATIVE ON FILE WITH OWNER  
OCT '84

FIREPLACE MANTEL / PASTOR'S BEDROOM

PHOTOGRAPH # 8 OF 8



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

East Elevation

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland  
East Elevation

4/85, Paul Touart, PHotographer  
NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

Northeast Elevation

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

North Elevation

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



NOTICE  
FORMS AVAILABLE  
BY MAIL  
FOR INFORMATION ONLY  
FORMS LISTED  
SEE LISTING

"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

East Elevation

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

South Bay Window

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

North Elevation

4/85, Paul Touart, Photogrpaher

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

East Elevation - Porch

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

1894 Datebrick on Kitchen

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

Second Floor Doorway

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

Back Staircase

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

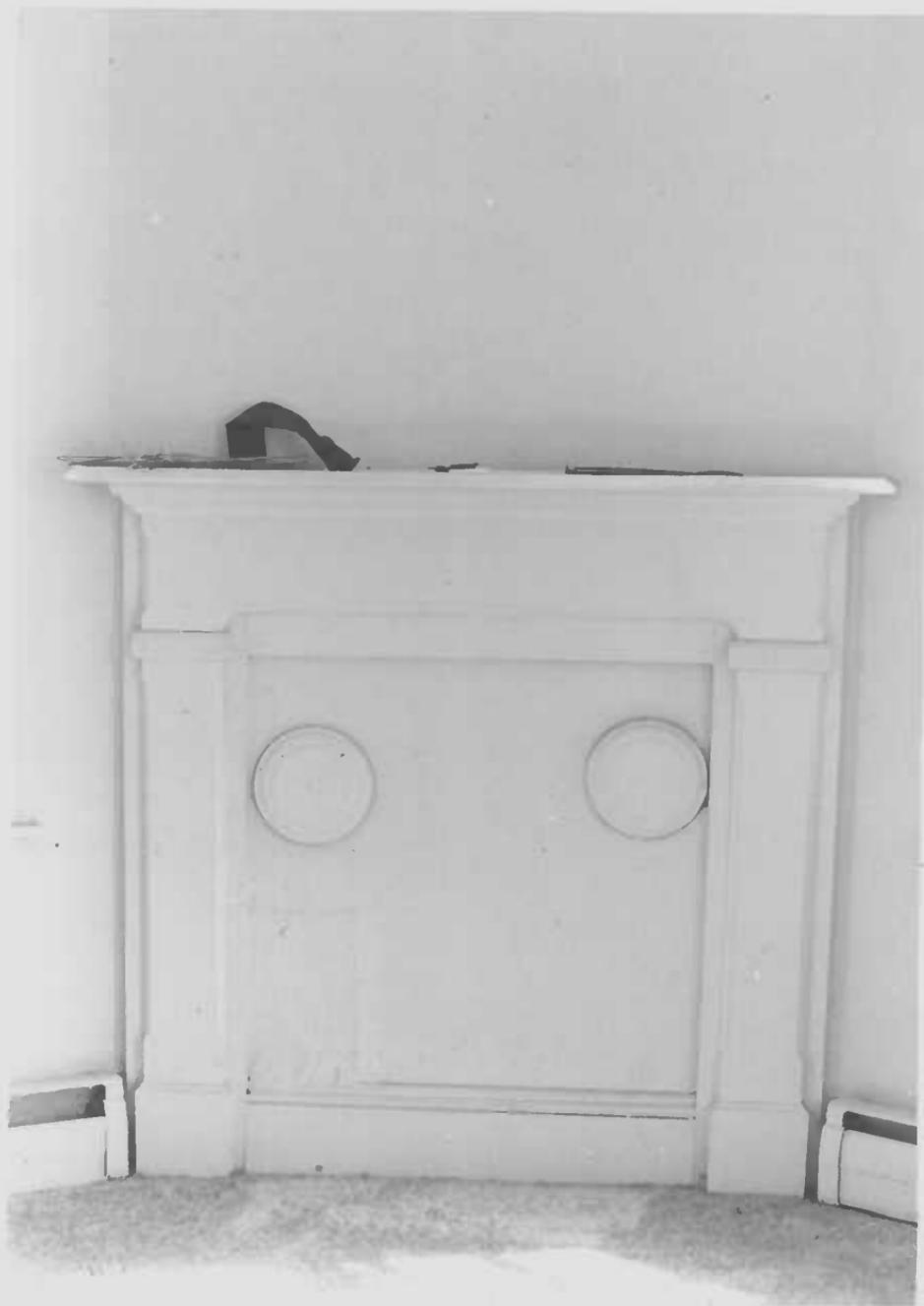
T-300

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

Newel Post

4/85, Paul Touart, PHotogrpaher

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



"OLD PARSONAGE"

T-~~300~~

St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland

Bedroom Mantel

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

NEG/MD. Historical Trust



T-300

Henry Clay Dodson House

Z N N N N Z D 92

Archie Dodson



T-300

Henry Clay Dodson House

2 2 2 2 2 2 0 9 8

Apr 86



T-300

Henry Clay Dodson House

35 02 N N 20 92

Ans JH



Z 1-N N 10 20

T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE

ST. MICHAELS, MD

NPS PROJECT # 10178-MD

WILLARD F. WORKMAN, JR (OWNER)

VIEW OF FRONT ELEVATION

CAMERA FACING WEST

TAKEN AUG '86

PHOTO 1 OF 17



T-300

Z 1-K N N 10 20

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE  
ST. MICHAELS, MD  
NPS PROJECT # 10178-MD  
WILLARD F. WORKMAN, JR (OWNER)  
VIEW OF SIDE ELEVATION  
CAMERA FACING SW  
TAKEN AUG '86  
PHOTO 3 OF 17



ZNNNN 10 20

T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE  
ST MICHAELS, MD

NPS PROJECT # 10178-MD

WILLARD F. WORKMAN, JR (OWNER)

VIEW OF 2ND FLOOR BEDROOM / ONE BAY SECTION  
TAKEN AUG '86

PHOTO 13 OF 17



Z W N N 10 20

T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE  
ST. MICHAELS, MD

NPS PROJECT #10178-MD

WILLARD F. WORKMAN, JR (OWNER)

VIEW OF PARLOR + FIREPLACE

TAKEN AUG '86

PHOTO 8 OF 17



2 1-N N N 20 61

T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE

ST. MICHAELS, MD

NPS PROJECT # 1075 MD

WILLARD F. WORKMAN, JR. (OWNER)

VIEW OF MAIN STAIRWELL

TAKEN AUG '86

PHOTO 6 OF 17



ZNNNN TO 20

T-300

HENRY CLAY DODSON HOUSE  
ST. MICHAELS, MD

NPS PROJECT # 10178 - MD

WILLARD F. WORKMAN, JR (OWNER)

VIEW OF PARLOR & POCKET DOOR  
TAKEN AUG '86

PHOTO 9 OF 17