S M -248 HOUSE ON BAYSIDE FARM 19th & 20th centuries
Clements
Private

Although this one-story frame house of circa 1820-1840 was raised to a full two stories after 1900, its one-room, side passage floor plan is an unusual survival. The small kitchen with shed, originally detached, stands beyond the west gable. A modern addition connects it to the house. The alterations did not disturb most original features in the main house, leaving, among other things, the common bond chimney and the random width, lapped, beaded weatherboarding on the south elevation. The kitchen, however, has been rebuilt completely from the sills up.

SM-248

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
HOUSE ON BAYSIDE FARM

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Long Road

CITY, TOWN
Clements

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
St. Mary's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE, zip code

___ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

SM-248

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SM-248

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 19th & 20th Centuries BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SM-245

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION DATE

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN STATE

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

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

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

SM-248
Bayside Farm
Clements vicinity
St. Mary's County, Maryland

Summary Discussion

Architectural Evidence suggests that the house (16' x 26') and the detached kitchen (14' x 16') were constructed circa 1790s to 1815. An original gable roof hyphen joined the kitchen to the original shed roof porch on the front facade of the main house. A shed lean-to was added to the kitchen circa 1800-1830 and at that time a small cellar was excavated under the kitchen and the lean-to. An addition was made to the north end of the kitchen circa 1830s. The dwelling house was raised from 1½ to 2 stories circa 1870s-80s, and the kitchen was enlarged three feet to the south, presumably at the same time the house was raised. A second addition to the north of the kitchen is 20th century.

Significant features include:

Original dwelling: beaded framing, original interior and exterior architrave trim, remains of original stair, beaded pit sawn exterior siding with evidence of original tarred finish, one unpainted chamfered walnut porch post, L and T section principal posts.

Kitchen: evidence of original dirt floor, beaded riven clapboard siding, unbeaded riven siding, unusual eave framing, riven roof nailers, roughly framed original bulkhead cellar entrance with riven clapboard siding.

Historical Evidence: The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 lists one dwelling house 16' x 24' and one kitchen 12' x 12', together worth $50. While the sizes are not a perfect match, they might be acceptable, but combined with $50 value this is unlikely to refer to the existing buildings (unless they were still under construction, which should have merited comment). More likely the house and kitchen were constructed by William Dunbar shortly after he inherited the land from his father circa 1801-1802 (William was about 27 years old in 1802; his eldest son was born circa 1805). The north addition to the kitchen could have been added by William's son, Joseph Dunbar, following William's death in 1834 (Joseph was born in 1805 and was about 29 in 1834). The house was most likely enlarged to two stories shortly after the property was transferred from Joanna Cawood, et al, to J. Clement Cawood in 1888. The final addition to the north of the north kitchen addition was made circa 1923-1936 during the ownership of the Raley Family.

Fieldwork by Orlando Ridout V, Robert Hurry and Peter Kurtze.
Documentary research by Robert Hurry.

Orlando Ridout V
March 6, 1984

by Robert J. Hurry

SM-248 represents an early 19th century dwelling located just over a mile northwest of Clements, Maryland. Originally built as a one room, one and one-half story, side passage house with a small detached kitchen, SM-248 is situated on a farm composed of parts of "Clarks West Discovery," "Roaches Discovery," and "Haydens Risque."

An investigation of a variety of historical records provides information regarding the farm on which SM-248 is situated. The following represents data about the Dunbar family who occupied the farm from at least 1770 until the mid-19th century. During this period of ownership of the farm, SM-248 was constructed and enlarged by additions.

The date the Dunbar family acquired the land on which SM-248 is located is not known. The 1754 will of William Dunbar lists his wife, Elisabeth, four sons and two daughters. In this will, Dunbar left his plantation to his wife, during her life, and after her death it was to pass to one of his sons, Joseph Dunbar. However, the name, location, and acreage of the plantation are not noted in the will (TA1 p. 309)

Provincial records show the property on which SM-248 is situated was owned by Joseph Dunbar during the late 18th century. The Provincial Debt Books list Joseph Dunbar as the owner of a farm comprising parts of "Clarks West Discovery," "Haydens Risque," and "Roaches Discovery" from 1770 to 1774, but no acreage is given.

"Clarks West Discovery" was patented as a 212 acre tract in 1726 by James Clark. It was composed of parts of two escheated properties known as "Rollery," 100 acres, and "Coles Park," 150 acres (EI3 p. 466; EI4 p. 464). "Roaches Discovery," a 157 acre tract, was patented in 1722 by William Roach (IL3 p. 235; PL5 p. 115). According to the Rent Rolls, no certificate of patent could be found for the 81 acre property called "Haydens Risque" (43 p. 243).

The 1793 and 1796 St. Mary's County Tax Assessments describe Joseph Dunbar as possessing a 198 acre farm in Upper St. Clements Hundred comprising "Clarks Discovery," 70 acres, "Haydens Risque," 69 acres, "Roaches Discovery," 54 acres, and part of "Coles Park," 5 acres.

In 1798, the Federal Direct Tax Assessment lists Joseph Dunbar, Sr. as owning 198 acres valued at $594. Also described are a dwelling house and kitchen, but their dimensions do not correspond to those of the structures presently identified as SM-248. The assessment enumerates a 16' by 24' dwelling house and a kitchen measuring 12' square, both valued at only $20. This description, identified as household number 30 in Upper St. Clements Hundred, presumably pertains to an earlier set of structures than that identified as SM-248.

Joseph Dunbar's household is described in the 1800 Federal Census as comprising himself, aged over 45 years, a free white male aged between 26 and 45 years, a female aged between 10 and 16 years, one "other" person, and nine slaves (p. 22). This census also shows his son, Joseph Dunbar, Jr., as the head of a separate household (p. 11).

Joseph Dunbar's will is dated 23 February 1801 (JJ2 p. 278). He bequeathed all of his land to his sons William and Joseph and specified the dividing line between their shares. Dunbar identified this dividing line as extending from a "post at mouth of small branch running between my land and land of Anthony Davis to a post near or at exterior part of land at or near main road from Chaptico to Head of St. Clements Bay." The property on the north side of the line was left to William. His personal estate was divided between his sons William, Joseph, and George T. Dunbar and daughter Henrietta Biscoe. William Dunbar was named executor of the estate (JJ2 p. 278).

The Vestry records of King and Queen Parish show Joseph Dunbar had been a member of Christ Church in Chaptico in 1799 (v.1). Chaptico is located about three miles from the Dunbar farm. His tombstone in Christ Church cemetery is inscribed: "In memory of Joseph Dunbar who departed this life on February 27, 1801, aged 83 years."

Joseph Dunbar's probate inventory describes an estate valued at $1,653.25, comprising, in monetary terms, primarily slaves and livestock. Ten slaves are named who were aged from 18 months to 50 years. Their total assessed value was $1,296.00. Due to the season of the year, no crops were specified, but livestock was enumerated in detail. The livestock included a mare, a colt, a yoke of oxen, five steers, six cows, two yearlings, five heifers, three calves, 30 sheep, ten lambs, 15 hogs, and some poultry. The total value of the livestock amounted to $319.00. Regarding household items, the inventory does not specify the rooms in which possessions were located. Moreover, the personal items were probably the contents of the dwelling house listed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, rather than the structures representing SM-248.

Dunbar's Administration Account, dated 13 December 1802, specifies the disbursements of personal property which had been made. The value of the estate amounted to just over 570 pounds sterling. The residue of personal property was left to the executor, William Dunbar (JJ&JJ1 p. 231).

The 1801 Tax Assessment for St. Mary's County does not reflect that Joseph Dunbar was deceased. Rather, the farm is described as including precisely the same acreage specified in the 1793, 1796, and 1798 assessments.

By 1806, the Tax Assessment for St. Mary's County reflects the division of the farm between William and Joseph Dunbar and sums up the result of various land transactions which had occurred since 1801. William Dunbar is shown as owning 131 acres comprising 60 acres of "Clarks West Discovery," three acres of "Batchelor's Rest," and 68 acres of "pt. R. Discovery" and "H. Risque." Joseph Dunbar, however, was assessed for only eight acres of "Hayden's Risque."

The 1806 assessment indicates land had clearly changed hands and some property had been sold since William and Joseph Dunbar inherited their father's property which formerly included 198 acres. Although most St. Mary's County land records were destroyed during the 1831 courthouse fire, Deed Abstracts help clarify the changes which had occurred. According to these abstracts, William Dunbar bought three acres of "Batchelor's Rest" from Eleanor Bailey and others in 1802 (p.330). The

same day, he also bought 19 acres of "Clarks West Discovery or Coles Park" from George Hayden (p.330). Since the assessments show Dunbar possessed 131 acres in 1806 and the deed abstracts record that he bought a total of 22 acres in 1802, it appears he inherited about 109 acres of his father's 198 acre farm.

Deed abstracts also show that Joseph Dunbar sold a few parcels of his inherited property. However, since SM-248 lies upon property inherited by William Dunbar, a reconstruction of his brother's land holdings and land sales is not attempted here. (The 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment shows that Joseph Dunbar was the head of a separate household located in Upper St. Clements Hundred. He was the possessor of a 16' by 18', one story dwelling and several outbuildings owned by George Carpenter. The 1800 Federal Census refers to him as Joseph Dunbar, Jr. and indicates his household comprised a white male and a white female, aged between 26 and 45 years, two females aged under ten years, and three slaves. Dunbar was the County Surveyor for St. Mary's from 1806 to 1817.)

As Orlando Ridout suggests, SM-248 may have been constructed in the very early years of the 19th century by William Dunbar. It is possible the dwelling house listed in the 1798 assessment was situated on property inherited by Joseph Dunbar, thus necessitating the construction of a new dwelling house and kitchen by William Dunbar. However, since the value ascribed to the structures in 1798 was only $20.00, it is likely they were in an advanced state of disrepair and in need of replacement. Moreover, on 31 December 1801, about the same time as he received his inheritance, William Dunbar married Ann Greenwell (Calendar of Revolutionary and Church Records of Maryland, v.1 p. 334). Thus, it is likely SM-248 was constructed soon after William Dunbar inherited his portion of the farm.

The 1812 Tax Assessments for St. Mary's County reflect that William Dunbar's land holdings had not changed from the 1806 assessments. By 1821, however, his property holdings had increased to 139 acres by the addition of eight acres of "Hayden's Risque" (p.79). No record of the transaction was found, but this may represent the same eight acres previously owned by his brother, Joseph Dunbar, who is not listed in the 1821 or subsequent assessments.

The 1821 assessment specifies two male slaves, aged between 14 and 45 years and valued at $250.00, and a female slave, aged between 14 and 31 years and valued at $80.00. William Dunbar's total assessment for 1821 amounted to $1,039.00. By 1826, the assessment shows an increase in slave holdings. Two slave children, aged under eight years and valued at $15.00, and a female slave, aged between 14 and 31 years and valued at $80.00, joined the three slaves enumerated in 1821, whose values and age groupings remained unchanged. In 1826, Dunbar's total assessment was $1,134.00.

According to Ridout, architectural evidence suggests the small lean-to addition on the west side of the kitchen was probably added during the period of William Dunbar's ownership of the farm. Around the same time, a cellar was excavated beneath both the kitchen and addition. Entry to the cellar was gained through a bulkhead entrance along the north wall of the addition.

On 10 June 1834, William Dunbar recorded his will. Dunbar left all of his real estate to his wife, Ann, and son, Joseph. A daughter, Henrietta Love, was bequeathed $300.00. One third of the personal estate was given to his wife and the rest was to be divided between their seven children. The will further provided that their children were to be supported by the estate until they married, at which time they could demand their 1/7 share of the personal property. Joseph Dunbar was named executor of the estate (EJM1 p. 278).

The probate inventory of the estate, dated 15 July 1834, lists the value of William Dunbar's estate at $3,347.04. Much of this value consisted of slaves, livestock, and crops and is instructive in understanding the farm. A total of 13 slaves, aged from one to 55 years, were valued at $1,875.00 Livestock included 70 sheep, 15 hogs, three pigs, three horses, a mare, a colt, seven cows, seven calves, two yoke of steers, five yearling cows, five heifers, seven geese, 16 turkeys, and 62 Dunhill fowl. The value of the livestock amounted to $432.75. In addition, six bee hives, valued at $6.00, were listed. Crops listed included $167.00 of corn, $60.00 of wheat, $50.00 of tobacco, $12.50 of oats, $15.00 of Irish potatoes, and $1.50 of cotton as well as a bushel of flax seed. The entry "cider trough and press" indicates the Dunbars also maintained an orchard. The inventory reflects a well outfitted, diversified farm.

During his life, William Dunbar served in at least one public office. In 1813, 1815, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1826 through 1829, and 1831 through 1834, he served as a Justice of the County Levy Court (Hammett, History of St. Mary's County, 1976, p. 426).

William Dunbar's will indicates his son was known as Joseph Dunbar, Jr. It should be noted that Joseph Dunbar, Sr. was a long-lived son of the Joseph Dunbar who died in 1801. This second Joseph Dunbar was referred to as Joseph Dunbar, Jr. in the 1800 Federal Census. The 1850 Federal Census lists his age as 80 years and he died around 1853. Hence, he was the brother of William Dunbar who died in 1834 and should not be confused with William Dunbar's son by the same name.

Based upon architectural evidence, Ridout suggests the gable roofed, one and one-half story addition on the north end of the kitchen was built during the 1830's. The construction of this addition corresponds with the approximate time period when Joseph Dunbar inherited the farm.

On 8 June 1848, Joseph Dunbar married Rebecca Spalding (Calendar of Revolutionary and Church Records, v.1 p. 337). The 1850 Federal Census shows the Dunbar household was comprised of Joseph, a farmer aged 45 years, Ellen Rebecca, aged 26 years, and Cora Ann, aged one year (p. 323).

The will of Joseph Dunbar, Jr., dated 1849, states he bequeathed $2,000.00 to his wife, as well as his estate, while she remained single. After she married, she was to receive 1/3 of the estate. Their daughter, Cora Ann, was to receive the balance of the estate. Henry W. Thomas and Joseph Spalding were named the executors of the estate (GC2 p. 401).

The will was presented to the Orphans Court for probate by Joseph Dunbar's sisters, Emily Dunbar and Henrietta Love, on 9 March 1852. The

estate was tied up in the Orphans Court for some time. On 15 May 1852, the will shows Ellen R. Dunbar renounced and quit all claim to the bequest and elected to take her dower or legal share of her deceased husband's estate (GC2 p. 402). [Ellen R. Fenwick filed a $2,000.00 bond for guardianship for Cora Dunbar on 16 February 1866. The final release was filed 17 October 1873 (Guardian Reference Docket p. 106).]

Ellen Dunbar's decision to request her legal share of the estate apparently prompted the sale of the real and personal estate. Accounts of the sales of parts of Joseph Dunbar's personal property by Joseph Spalding, executor, begin appearing in the Orphans Court records in 1854.

Orphans Court records contain an "Annual valuation of the real Estate of Jo. Dunbar, Jr." dated 21 November 1856. William Biscoe and Daniel Morgan, appointed by the Court, "found to wit a dwelling house, Barn, corn house, and kitchen - all in bad repair..." Elsewhere on the farm they noted "the Meadow land upon which there is a log cabin" (GC1 p. 246).

The reason for the delay is uncertain, but the Beacon, a local newspaper, first advertised the trustee's sale of the Dunbar farm on 5 June 1862. The advertisement describes the property as:

> a tract or parcel of land, embracing the following tracts, pieces and parcels of land
> "Clark's West Discovery"
> "Bachelors Rest"
> "Part of Roach's Discovery"
> and "Hayden's Risk"
> containing one hundred and thirty one acres, more or less.
> This tract is the one on which Major Wm. Dunbar formerly resided, has on it considerable improvements and is conveniently located - near the Head of St. Clement's Bay.

The advertisement goes on to describe the sale of another tract, containing 232 acres, which Dunbar had purchased from Governor James Thomas. The advertisement is signed by Benjamin G. Harris, Trustee.

It is uncertain what became of the eight acres of "Haydens Risque" listed in the 1826 assessment. Moreover, a thorough investigation of land records failed to identify a deed for the sale of the land by Harris.

SM-248: Ownership after Dunbar Occupation

Although no deed was found for the conveyance of the Dunbar farm by Benjamin Harris, a deed dated 9 January 1865 shows William and Mary Biscoe sold the 131 acre tract to Hezekiah B. Cawood. This deed described the parcels as the same land as sold by B.G. Harris, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph Dunbar, Jr., deceased. Thus, Biscoe apparently purchased the land from Harris, although no deed recording the transaction was found.

Ridout believes that in the 1880's, during the period of Cawood ownership, the original dwelling house was raised to two full stories. About the same time, the original kitchen was enlarged a few feet to the south, enclosing the exterior chimney.

In January 1888, the 131 acre farm was conveyed by the heirs of Hezekiah B. Cawood to J. Clement Cawood (JFF10 p. 276). Beginning in 1892, Cawood increased the size of the farm by about five acres in three separate transactions. The deeds described parts of "Basford," Fenwick's Gain with Addition," and "Rook's Discovery or The Brick Farm" (JFF13 p. 537; JFF13 p.538; JJG4 p. 104).

According to Ivy S. Hurry, her late husband, John William Hurry, Sr., told her of a detached structure referred to as the "quarter" which had existed just north of the addition to the original kitchen during the early 20th century. This structure was in use by the Cawoods as a kitchen when Hurry visited his "Uncle Clem and Aunt Alice" Cawood as a boy.

Following J. Clements Cawood's death, his widow, Alice Cawood, remarried. As the result of a decree of the Circuit Court of St. Mary's County, Joseph H. Ching was appointed trustee to sell the property to settle a dispute. The farm was purchased from Ching in 1923 by John M. Raley and his wife J. Elizabeth Raley (JJM1 p. 345).

During the Raley's occupation of the farm, the old "quarter" was apparently removed and a new kitchen addition with shedded porch was built in its place. Attached to the north wall of the 1830's addition, this was the last major modification made to SM-248.

Another court case, following the death of Raley, resulted in a court ordered sale to satisfy the heirs. The trustee, William Aleck Loker, sold the farm to A. Kingsley Love in March 1936 (JJM9 p. 403). The same day, A. Kingsley Love and his wife, Nora Love, sold the 136 acre farm to John Donelan Hurry (JJM9 p. 404). During his ownership of the farm, Hurry increased its size by the addition of 15 acres purchased from Wood Garner Edmonds in 1944 (CBG16 p. 3).

In 1948, John D. Hurry and his wife, Agnes M. Hurry, conveyed the farm to their eldest son, John William Hurry (CDG21 p.234). John W. Hurry and his wife, Ivy S. Hurry sold the farm to Philip H. Hurry and his wife, Katherine L. Hurry in 1969 (DBK150 p. 299).

SM-248 was occupied by tenants Ed Baker and family for a few years and was then abandoned as a dwelling. Although the structure was used to some extent for storage, SM-248 was not maintained. Through a combination of neglect, intentional demolition, and dismantling, SM-248 no longer exists at its original location. The only part of SM-248 which survives is a portion of the original kitchen which was dismantled and stored in 1990 by Dr. James C. Boyd of Bushwood, Maryland.

HOUSE ON BAYSIDE FARM
Clements (SM-248)

Circa 1820-1840; enlarged and partly rebuilt after 1900

A rare surviving one room and side passage house with a small, shedded kitchen set eight feet apart from and at right angles to the W gable. The one story dwelling has been raised to two in modern times, but without alteration to the original doors, windows, staircase, beaded joists, common bond chimney stack, and random width, lapped beaded weatherboarding on the ~~south~~ elevation. A modern extension off the N end of the kitchen contains a mantel piece with the simplest sort of entablature; doubtless it comes from the main room on the ground floor, for there was no fireplace in the chamber overhead. A line of clothes pegs behind the stairs in the passage not only shows that the doorway underneath is later, but, more importantly, that the side passage plan made even a one room house more convenient by removing boots, hats, coats, and probably other outdoors gear from the otherwise all-purpose living room.

In plan, elevation, and date the house compares with the *Dent Tenant House No. 3* south of Clements, (pp.), although the latter is somewhat more elaborately finished inside. On the other hand, its sawn frame and flat false plate eaves construction form an instructive contrast to nearby Abell Farm (pp.). Moldings, square section balusters, six-panel doors raised on one side and flush on the other all belong to the early nineteenth century. Are they evidence of extensive remodeling? Machine-cut, machine-headed lathing nails in primary positions in the passage prove not. The house was built new, not renovated, after about 1820.

The kitchen--once separate, but now linked to the house--has been wholly rebuilt above the sills, save for the original chimney. The building's former appearance can be adduced, however, from evidence still visible in the cellar. A threshold deeply cut into the W sill indicates that the original 14 x 16 foot structure had only an earth floor. Later a shed was built up against the W wall and a stone lined cellar excavated under both parts, new and old. The shed and perhaps the kitchen too were nogged between the studs and covered on the outside with riven clapboards beaded along their lower edges--the ultimate in homespun elegance! A few still survive under a roofed bulkhead, itself sheathed with unbeaded clapboards.

Moldings: quirk ogee: exterior door and window frames; quirk ogee and astragal: interior door frames; quirk ovolo: reused on later door frame in kitchen; cavetto and astragal: mantel piece and reused on later door frame in kitchen.

Cary Carson

SM-248

SM-248C Bayside Farm Barns
(moved from Indiantown Plantation)

Constructed
Fall-Winter, 1887

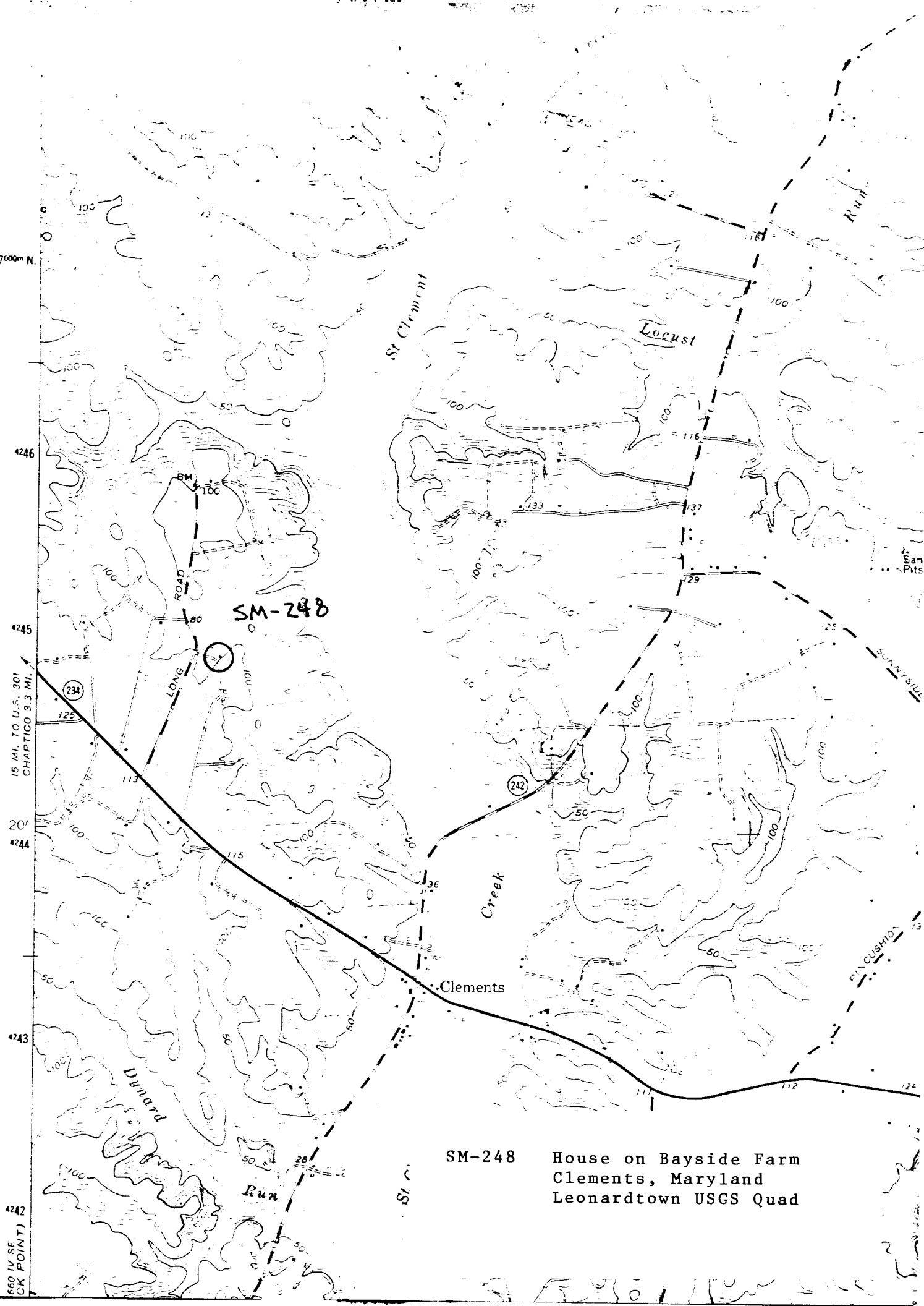
In the mid-20th century, the barns on Bayside Farm consisted of a granary and cornhouse (248B), a long range of tobacco and cattle barns (248C), a cow house and stable (248D) and some sheds. The tobacco and cattle barns originally stood on Indiantown Plantation. Mr. J. D. Hurry moved them to Bayside Farm between 1925 and 1931.

Circa 1970, the barns were rebuilt, at which time the cow house/stable and the east end of the tobacco and cattle barns were demolished. Their timbers were bulldozed into a nearby ravine where they remained in 1979. The oak used in constructing the key year pattern came probably from the east end of the tobacco and cattle barns. The cedar samples are from the cow house/stable.

The Bayside Farm barns are one of several derelict structures included in the project for the ease with which samples could be collected (with a chain saw) with which to build the area pattern. The other structures included for this reason are the Dixon's Purchase dwelling, Eldon Grove, and the tobacco barns from Johnsontown Farm and St. Leonard Shores.

Reference:

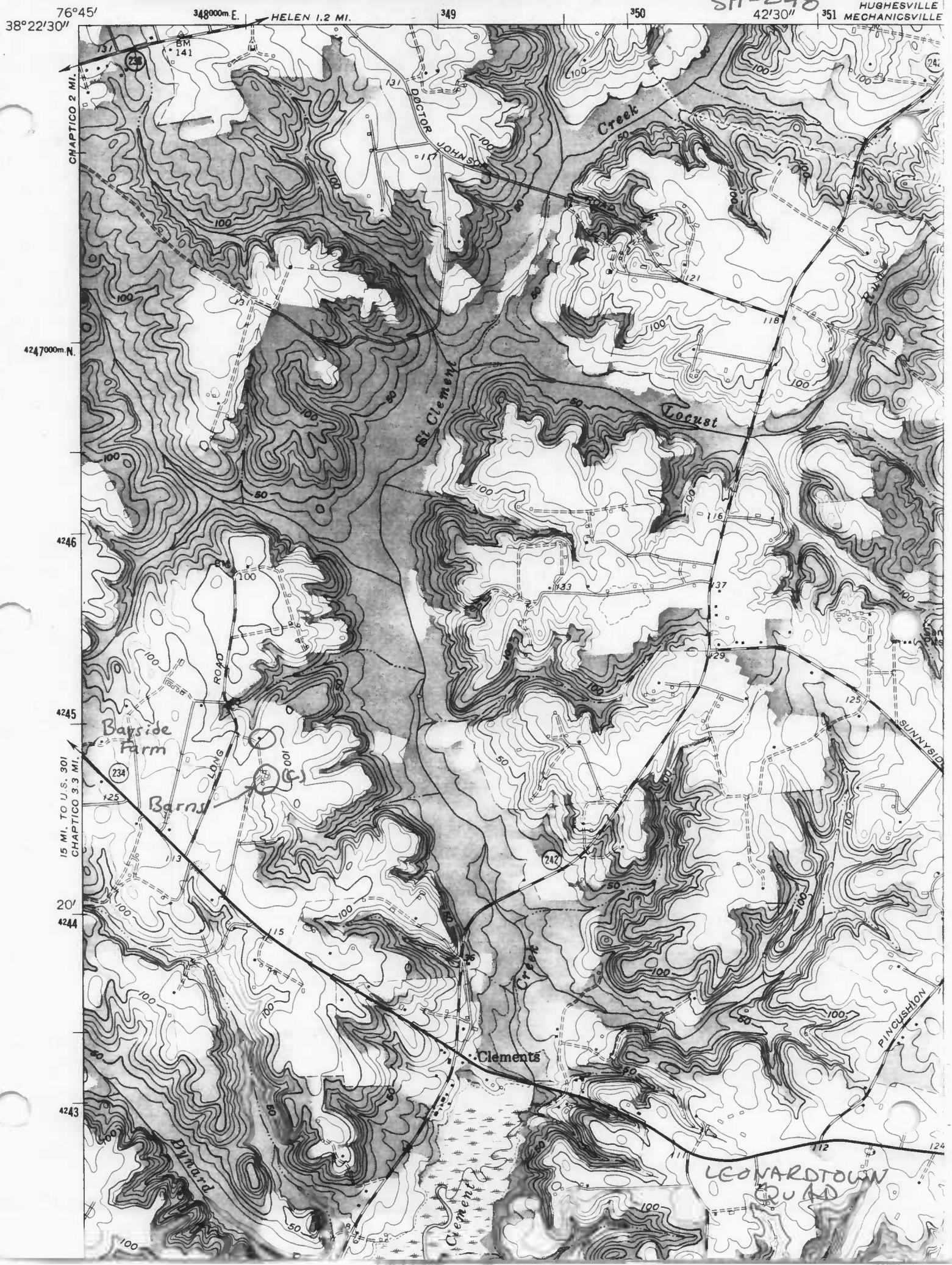
Information provided by Mrs. John William (Ivy S.) Hurry and her sons--John W. Hurry, Jr., Silas D. Hurry and Robert J.Hurry, March 1980. SM-248, Architectural Files, SMCC.



SM-248 House on Bayside Farm
Clements, Maryland
Leonardtown USGS Quad

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SM-248



SM-248 (looking north) R. Hurry ca 1983

SM-248 (looking north-west) R. Hurry ca. 1983

SM-248 (looking south) R. Hurny ca. 1983

SM-248

TOP ↑

SM-248C
BAYSIDE FARM BARN RUINS