

**QA-119
Bryan Farm
200 Wye Harbor Drive
Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County**

**Constructed ca. 1848, and ca. 1870
Private**

Situated in a housing development approximately one-half mile south of Maryland Route 18 on the northeast side of Bennett Point Road, the Bryan Farm's house and remaining outbuildings illustrate its prosperity in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The two-and-one-half-story, mid-nineteenth century, side-gable, side-hall plan house has a two-and-one-half-story front-gable addition on its south side. The addition was constructed in two phases between circa 1870 and the early twentieth century; a small, one-story, circa 2005 kitchen addition is attached to the south elevation of the two-and-one-half-story addition. In the early nineteenth century, the property was part of one of the northernmost parcels of the Valentine Bryan estate. His son, William Bryan, inherited the property in 1866, and it remained in the Bryan family into the third quarter of the twentieth century. Two historic outbuildings remain to demonstrate the Bryans' mid-nineteenth century ownership of the property and its continued agricultural use in the twentieth century. The meathouse and the dairy barn with an attached silo both stand south of the house. A non-historic swimming pool is located east of the house and a non-historic loafing barn for horses sits south of the dairy barn.

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Summary

Set in a housing development approximately one-half mile south of Maryland Route 18 on the northeast side of Bennett Point Road, the house and remaining outbuildings illustrate the prosperity of the Bryan Farm in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The two-and-one-half-story, mid-nineteenth century, side-gable, side-hall plan house has a two-and-one-half-story front-gable addition. The addition was constructed in two phases between circa 1870 and the early twentieth century; a small, one-story, circa 2005 kitchen addition is attached to the south elevation of the two-and-one-half-story addition. One historic domestic outbuilding—a meathouse—and one historic agricultural outbuilding—a dairy barn with an attached silo—stand to the south of the house. A non-historic swimming pool is located east of the house and a non-historic loafing barn for horses sits south of the dairy barn.

Primary Resource Exterior Description

The sixteen-acre property is located approximately one-quarter mile northeast of Bennett Point Road on the southeast side of Wye Harbor Drive. An asphalt driveway extends north from Wye Harbor Drive, turns east to create a loop around the meathouse located just south of the house, and then turns southeast to become a farm lane to other outbuildings that are surrounded by fenced pastures. A swimming pool lies east of the driveway and southeast of the house. Set on a small rise, the house is located at the highest point on the farm, with the land sloping down to the outbuildings. A grassy yard with scattered mature trees surrounds the house, and a hedge-lined walk provides access from a small parking area west of the house to the entrance in the house's west elevation. The Wye Harbor subdivision, composed of multi-acre lots carved from the historic farm acreage, surrounds the farm and extends to the Wye River on the east.

The house consists of a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, frame dwelling with a side-hall plan, and a two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, frame addition attached to the south elevation. The addition features cutaway corners on the front (west) gable and projects beyond the west and east walls of the main block. The house stands on a continuous brick foundation that is parged. The walls are clad in wood weatherboard with plain corner boards. The gable roofs feature wood shingles, a plain fascia, enclosed eaves, and cornice returns. The one-story, three-bay porch on the west elevation is surmounted by a wood-shingled, half-hipped roof supported by square wood columns; it extends from the north side of the house to the center bay of the front-gable addition. A balustrade with square balusters encloses the north and south bays of the porch, replacing screens that appear in the 1979 MHT site survey; the porch is finished with a beadboard ceiling and wood floor.

The three-bay façade (west elevation) of the side-gable main block features a six-panel wood door with a four-light transom. Narrow, molded wood trim surrounds the door, which is located south of two, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with vinyl trim. A small octagonal, single-pane window is located between the front door and the front-gable addition. Three, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows on the second story align with the three bays of the first story. Two dormers pierce the roof and are symmetrically placed along the length of the side-gable section. Each dormer holds a two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl window.

An interior brick chimney is centered in the north elevation and appears as brick framed by wood weatherboard on the first story; it is covered by weatherboard at the upper stories. The chimney stack appears to have been rebuilt. Two single-light windows with block sills are symmetrically placed in the gable under the eaves; each has a pair of shutters. The three-bay, east elevation consists of a six-panel wood door to the south of two, two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows containing old, perhaps original, glass. The door and windows are surrounded by narrow, molded trim that is similar to that on the front doorway. The windows have a plain block sill and their original shutter hardware, but no shutters. The three windows on the second story align with the three bays on the first story and feature the same glass and trim as on the first story; the south window over the door is set lower than the other two, at the level of an interior stair landing. Two dormers similar to those on the façade pierce the roof on the east elevation. A non-historic wood deck supported by square posts and featuring a vinyl railing along the east side fills the corner between the side-gable and front-gable sections. The deck replaced an enclosed front-gable vestibule pictured in the 1979 MHT site survey photographs.

The three-bay façade (west elevation) of the projecting, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable addition features cut-away corners on the first and second stories. Each of the three facets or bays on both stories of the elevation contains a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window with vinyl trim. The gable is not cut away; the flat façade of the gable features cornice returns that extend to the outer edge of the center facet, and a centered one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window with a plain block sill and square-edged trim. The

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates 1848 with 1870s and later additions

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Statement of Significance

Constructed in the 1840s, the two-and-one-half-story, side-gable house doubled in size later in the century with the addition of a two-and-one-half-story, front-gable section. In the early nineteenth century, the property was part of one of the northernmost parcels of the Valentine Bryan estate. His son, William Bryan, inherited the property in 1866, and it remained in the Bryan family into the third quarter of the twentieth century. Two historic outbuildings remain to illustrate the Bryans' mid-nineteenth century ownership of the property and its continued agricultural use in the twentieth century.

Historical Narrative

Prior to 1848, the land on which the house stands was owned by Valentine Bryan, a shipowner and ship builder who acquired nearly 3,000 acres. According to current tax records, the house was constructed in 1848; this date is supported by the architectural evidence. An 1848 construction date would mean that Bryan constructed the side-hall portion shortly before his death, either for himself or for his 21-year-old son, William. Valentine Bryan died intestate in 1848, and it took nearly twenty years, and the intervening death of his wife Elizabeth, for the estate to be settled among their seven children and three grandchildren.¹ William J. Bryan probably inherited the farm, then known as Sadler's Neck Farm, around 1866, when the division of Valentine Bryan's estate was recorded.² A historic map from 1866 places William Bryan's house in the same location as the present house, and it is likely that he already lived on the property by then.³ The 1860 census listed William as a farmer with \$20,000 worth of real estate. He lived with his wife Mary, and children Valentine, Alice, and Richard; also in the household were laborer Benjamin Nelson, seamstress Ann Harris, and sailor Franklin Larrimore.⁴ The farm's location on the Wye River would have made it a convenient place for a sailor to lodge.

William died before 1870, and his wife, Mary C. Bryan, is listed as a farmer and head of household in the 1870 census.⁵ The household included their children William V. (Valentine), Alice, Richard, and Olin, as well as two white farm laborers and a white domestic servant. The front-gabled portion of the house was likely added during Mary Bryan's ownership. The *1877 Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties* shows two buildings on the farm belonging to Mrs. M.C. Bryan—a residence and another house nearby.⁶ Her son William and his wife Fannie probably lived in the second house on the property.⁷ In 1896, Mary conveyed Sadler's Neck Farm to William and Fannie Bryan.⁸ The rear addition to the house, which now includes the kitchen, may have been constructed during the last years that Mary lived in the house or during the early years of William's tenure.

¹ "Russell Dale, 1658"; paper prepared for Anne S. Parr, courtesy of Anne Parr (see also QA-612, *Edward Bryan Farm*).

² Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber SED 2, Folio 258 (17 March 1866).

³ *J.G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County* (n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866).

⁴ 1860 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Page 122.

⁵ 1870 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Page 11.

⁶ *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, Maryland* (Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877).

⁷ 1880 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Enumeration District 63, Page 37. The 1880 census shows William and Fannie Bryan living next door to Mary Bryan. The son's name appears as "Valentine" in the 1860 census, "William V." in 1870, and "V.B." in 1880.

⁸ See Chain of Title, Continuation Sheet 8-2, for this and all subsequent deed citations for this property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet 9-1 for Bibliographical References.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 16.71 acres
Acreage of historical setting 200 acres
Quadrangle name Queenstown

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000 (7.5 minute)

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries shown on tax map 59, grid 7, parcel 191 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Evelyn D. Causey, Ph.D., Senior Historian, and Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historian		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	December 21, 2007
street & number	1502 21 st Street, NW, 2 nd Floor	telephone	202-223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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upper sash is pointed and the shutters are angled at the top to fit the window. The shaped ornamental finial extending through the peak of the gable was added after the 1979 photograph.

The asymmetrically arranged, four-bay, south elevation features a one-story enclosed porch that was built by the current owners. The west bay on the first floor contains a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window with vinyl trim like the front façade; a one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window with square-edged wood trim and drip cap occupies the first-floor east bay. Between the two windows is the enclosed porch, which consists of sliding glass doors on both sides of paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows. Triple vinyl windows occupy the west and east elevations of the porch. Clad in board and batten siding, the porch has a plain fascia, and a flat roof surrounded by a balustrade composed of square vinyl posts, balusters and railings. On the east side of the porch, a single bulkhead door provides access to the basement. Steps on the east and west sides provide access to a deck that extends across the south side of the porch. The addition's second story contains (west to east) a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window; a door onto the deck of the porch; and two, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with wood trim. A front-gable dormer pierces the center of the roof and contains a single-pane vinyl window. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps extend through the roof; one is placed in the center of the structure to the south of the roof ridge, and one is inset at the east end.

The east elevation has a single window located north of center in the first story; two symmetrically placed windows on the second story; and two symmetrically placed windows in the gable. The one-over-one, vinyl windows decrease in size from first to second to third stories. Square-edged wood trim surrounds the first and third-story windows, while the second story windows have vinyl trim. The north elevation of the addition has been altered since 1979. On the first story, a glass-paneled door with a single-light transom occupies the east bay, which formerly contained a window. A one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window with square-edged wood trim and drip cap is placed close to the side-gable structure. This window is smaller in size than the other first story windows. A similarly sized, four-over-four, double-hung, wood window with square-edged trim and wood drip cap is placed directly over it on the second floor. A one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window with vinyl trim sits above the door.

Primary Resource Interior Description

The circa 1840 side-gable portion appears to be the earliest section of the house. In its side-hall, single-pile plan, the stairhall is situated south of the parlor. The front-gable addition consists of two phases of construction. The circa 1870 first phase includes the front room, now used as a dining room, and an area to the rear or east that contains a back staircase. The late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century second phase added a back hall/storage area, bathroom, and kitchen to the east. The last section added to the house is the early-twenty-first-century breakfast room that opens directly into the kitchen.

The stairhall contains even-width pine flooring, five-inch baseboards with a cavetto-molded cap, and molded door trim with bullseye blocks at the corners. The trim around the door at the rear (east) end of the stairhall is cut off at the top to fit under the stair landing. Dogleg stairs extending from the first to the third floors feature a turned newel post, oblong handrail, and square balusters with a mitred, unadorned spandrel. Six vertical wood panels form the staircase wainscoting. The masonite-lined closet under the stairs is accessed through a six-panel wood door. The parlor features narrower, even-width wood flooring, and the same baseboard and door trim as the stairhall. The window trim is the same as the trim surrounding the doors, and includes a paneled apron. Centered on the north wall, a fireplace with an unadorned Tuscan mantel and surround includes an overmantel composed of a mirror trimmed with turned columns under a straight cornice with dentil molding. A wood stove sits on the slate hearth, which is framed with mitred wood. The ceilings in the parlor and stairhall are eight feet ten inches high.

The second floor plan of the side-gable section echoes the first floor, with a stairhall and one bedroom above the parlor. The window and door trim and the mantelpiece in the bedroom match that on the first floor. The only differences in finish between the first and second floors are the random-width pine flooring on the second floor, and a brick fireplace surround, firebox, and a brick hearth in the bedroom. The third floor/attic contains a bedroom with non-historic finishes except for four-panel wood doors.

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Built circa 1870, the dining room in the front-gable section displays interior finishes that are similar but not identical to those in the side-hall section. The dining room features even-width pine flooring that is narrower than the parlor floor, ogee-molded wood baseboards, and a molded wood chair rail. The door and window trim differs in detail from the earlier portion: the bullseye blocks have less delicate carving; the center of the trim is molded rather than flat; and there are no panels under the windows. The east wall features a centered fireplace with unadorned wood mantel, slate tile hearth set in a mitred wood frame, and a wood stove set into the firebox. A built-in closet to the north of the fireplace has a four-panel wood door. Behind (east) of the fireplace wall is an enclosed staircase that leads to the first landing of the main staircase in the side-gable section. Set into the upper wall between the fireplace and the staircase is a built-in closet with a beadboard door.

Completed in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, the second phase of construction begins at the east wall of the staircase and extends to the east wall of the front-gable addition. An enclosed hall extends along the east wall of the staircase to a bathroom located under the staircase and along the north wall. The hall includes open storage under the stairs. The four-panel wood doors into the hall and the bathroom match the dining room closet door. The wood flooring matches the random-width pine floorboards of the kitchen area, and horizontal wood siding lines both walls. The kitchen features an ogee-molded baseboard and square-edged window and door trim with a beaded inner edge. The boxed winder staircase in the southeast corner bypasses the second floor, leading directly to the third floor; it has a vertical board door at the kitchen level. Other kitchen trim and cabinets are non-historic.

The second-floor room over the dining room contains even-width pine flooring and bullseye block window trim with fluted surrounds that differ from the dining room trim. A flue pipe projects into the room. The bathroom located to the east of this bedroom features an unfinished wood beam that bisects the bathroom and marks the east wall of the circa 1870 section; the bathroom was enlarged and renovated by the current owner circa 2005, as were a bedroom and a laundry area situated over the kitchen.

In the last phase of construction (circa 2005), a breakfast room replaced an earlier enclosed porch on the south elevation of the front-gable addition. The room includes random-width pine flooring, and square-edged door and window trim. A large wood post bisects the area between the kitchen and breakfast room in order to support the ribbon plate along the former exterior wall.

Secondary Resources

Meathouse

Located south of the house and within a loop formed by the driveway, the one-story, side-gable, post-and-beam meathouse was likely built in the mid-nineteenth century at approximately the same time that the sidehall section of the house was constructed. Clad in wood weatherboard with a wood shingle roof, the structure has wood corner boards, a plain fascia, and enclosed rafters. The north elevation contains the only opening to the structure, which is occupied by a centered plank door on strap hinges with a flat wood surround. The frame construction is visible on the interior; corner posts are tied to the plates with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The floor is composed of random-width wood planks.

Dairy Barn

Located south of the meathouse, the 1930s two-story, gambrel-roof dairy barn with attached silo has been partially fitted with horse stalls. Clad in board-and-batten wood siding, the barn has a corrugated metal roof, boxed rafters and a poured concrete foundation. The first story of the north elevation incorporates a sliding wood door on the east end and two, symmetrically placed, six-light, fixed windows on the west. An opening in the center of the first story above the window level contains a vertical plank, wood door. The second story features two small, two-light, fixed wood sash windows aligned with the first-story windows and positioned on each side of a centered pair of large, vertical-board doors beneath the hay hood. The doors are hinged at the bottom and pointed at the top to fit under the roof. The west elevation encompasses three sliding doors alternating with two, nine-light windows in the north half of the elevation and seven wood hopper windows with missing glass panes in the south half. The south elevation is identical to the north elevation. A concrete silo with poured concrete foundation dominates the east elevation and is connected to the center of the elevation

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by a gable-roofed, frame hyphen with board-and-batten siding. South of the silo, the east elevation contains five hopper windows and a plank door on strap hinges. A plank door, a small, two-light window and a single, sliding door are located north of the silo.

The south half of the barn's interior retains features associated with a dairying operation, including a poured concrete floor with feed and manure troughs on each side of a raised center area. The north half is delineated by a beadboard wall across the middle of the barn. Three stalls with vertical board siding, side and center aisles, and a dirt floor occupy the north half. Stairs to the second floor are centered in the partition wall between the north and south sides. The second floor is open except for railings around the stair opening.

Loafing Barn

Located southeast of the barn in a pasture across the farm lane, a non-historic, one-story, side-gable, frame loafing barn provides a horse shelter. It has T-lil siding, an asphalt-shingle shed roof, and corner boards. Its two-bay interior is open to the east.

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During the nineteenth century, the Bryan Farm encompassed 220 acres, making it slightly larger than the average Queen Anne's County farm.⁹ County farms typically raised livestock in addition to crops, and Eastern Shore farms were known for the fine bloodlines of their herds of cattle, horses, and flocks of sheep.¹⁰ Domestic consumption of the livestock raised on the farm is reflected in the mid-nineteenth century meathouse located south of the house. Wheat and corn were the chief crops being raised in Queen Anne's County, but the Bryan Farm may have produced fruit in addition to grains. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Eastern Shore grain farmers had difficulty competing with the Great Plains states for the national market, so farmers increasingly turned to fruit production.¹¹ The soil of Queen Anne's County was particularly suited for raising peaches, but other fruits such as pears, apples, and berries proved profitable.¹² In 1891, the county shipped approximately 100,000 baskets and boxes of peaches, 20,000 baskets of pears, and 5,000 crates of strawberries and blackberries.¹³ In addition to the canning operations that developed in the county, the fruit was transported by rail and ship to the nearby market of Baltimore.¹⁴

In the 1930s, the Bryans added dairy operations to the farm. After World War I, prices for wheat and corn dropped, so Maryland farmers diversified their crops and increased dairy production.¹⁵ Between 1880 and 1920, the number of dairy cattle in Queen Anne's County nearly tripled, and the agricultural landscape in the county changed with the addition of dairy barns with silos for cattle feed, and milking sheds to store the milk.¹⁶ The presence of the railroad and the increasing development and improvement of roads in the 1920s provided ready access for transporting the milk to market. The dairy barn at the Bryan Farm illustrates the development of dairy farming in Queen Anne's County in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The barn's poured concrete foundation and floor was installed to address health and hygiene concerns. During the 1930s and 1940s, the trend toward the mechanization of agriculture meant that milk production changed from hand milking to milking by machine. Milk cooperatives purchased pipeline, tanks and other equipment and rented it to farmers who could not afford their own equipment for a percentage of the monthly income from milk production.¹⁷ The result was an increase in milk production in Queen Anne's County from 1,688,434 gallons in 1920 to 7,077,561 gallons in 1945.¹⁸

By mid-1942, both William and Fannie Bryan had died. In 1946, the heirs agreed to sell the property. In 1947, William's son, J. Edgar Bryan, and J. Edgar's wife, Amanda, bought the farm from the rest of the family. The farm remained in the Bryan family until it was sold to Sudler's Neck Farms, Inc., a Maryland corporation, in 1968. In 1988 the farm was subdivided, creating the current sixteen-acre lot on which the house now stands.

⁹ 1860 to 1890 Federal Censuses, *Historical Census Browser* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004. Accessed 11 October 2007), <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>. The average size varied from 211 acres in 1860 to 174 acres in 1890.

¹⁰ J. Thomas Scharf, *The Natural & Industrial Resources and Advantages of Maryland* (Annapolis, MD: C.H. Baughman & Co., State Printers, 1892), p. 85.

¹¹ Scharf, p. 85; also John R. Wennersten, *Maryland's Eastern Shore: A Journey in Time and Place* (Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1992), p. 142.

¹² Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development* (Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1950), as originally published in the *Centreville (Maryland) Observer* 1886-1887, p. 4.

¹³ Scharf, p. 96.

¹⁴ Emory, p. 28.

¹⁵ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament 1630-1980* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), pp.460-461.

¹⁶ Emory, p. 28; Fourteenth Census of the United States, State Compendium, Maryland (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1924), p. 59.

¹⁷ "Queen Anne's County Tricentennial: Celebrating 300 Years of Queen Anne's County History," *Bay Times*, April 5, 2006, p 11.

¹⁸ 1920 Federal Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States, State Compendium, *Maryland*, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1924), p. 59; 1945 Federal Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Vol. 1, Part 14, *Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1946), p. 78.

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Chain of Title

26 November 2002	Edward Neill Williams to Bryan W. Scott & Laura J. Scott Liber SM 993, folio 25; Lot 5 of Wye Harbor Subdivision on 9/10/85 plat (Plat Book MLM 7:23)
2 November 2001	Paige Lavin to Edward Neill Williams Liber SM 852, folio 7 Lot 5, formerly known as Sudler's Neck Farm
2 November 2001	Brent R. Dilts & Paige Dilts (now known as Paige Lavin) to Paige Lavin Liber SM 852, folio 4 Lot 5, formerly known as Sudler's Neck Farm
14 June 1988	Wye Harbor Partnership to Brent R. and Paige Dilts Liber MWM 307, folio 39 Lot 5
22 November 1985	Sudler's Neck Farms, Inc. to Wye Harbor Partnership Liber MWM 244, folio 583 Confirmatory deed for transfer of property—206.844 acres
28 August 1985	Sudler's Neck Farm, Inc. to Wye Harbor Partnership Liber MWM 238, folio 77 206.844 acres
22 March 1984	Boundary line agreement between Sudler's Neck Farms, Inc. (Centreville) and Elizabeth B. Embly Liber MWM 210, folio 572 Plat recorded MWM 209: 144
20 January 1968	J. Edgar Bryan & Amanda Fusselbaugh Bryan to Sudler's Neck Farms, Inc. Liber CWC 32, folio 576 Sadler's Neck Farm—200 acres
3 May 1957	Lucille Houts to J. Edgar Bryan & Amanda Fusselbaugh Bryan Liber TSP 34, folio 273 Sadler's Neck Farm—200 acres; together with all livestock that have been held and owned by Bryans
3 May 1957	J. Edgar Bryan & Amanda Fusselbaugh Bryan to Lucille Houts Liber TSP 34, folio 271 200 acres

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28 November 1947	Nellie G. Meredith to J. Edgar Bryan & Amanda Fusselbaugh Bryan Liber ASG Jr 18, folio 440 200 acres
28 November 1947	Mabel B. Harper, J. Edgar Bryan & Amanda F. Bryan, Arthur W. Bryan, Emmett B. Bryan all of QAC and Willard V. Bryan of Baltimore to Nellie G. Meredith Liber ASG Jr. 18, folio 439 Parcel No. 1: Sadler's Neck Farm, 200 acres Acquired by grantors by agreement among themselves as distributes & beneficiaries under Deed of Trust and Will of mother Fannie E. Bryan made 20 Sept. 1946 (ASG Jr 15: 75)
10 September 1946	Agreement between Mabel B. Harper, J. Edgar Bryan, Willard V. Bryan (Baltimore) and Arthur W. Bryan & Emmett B. Bryan Liber ASG, Jr 15, folio 75 Fannie E. Bryan (late of Baltimore) died 9 May 1942, will probated & recorded Will Book JHB 205: 513 in Baltimore; Chancery Court suit instituted by parties hen agreed to settle by selling land and dividing proceeds in 5 equal parts.
29 June 1896	Mary C. Bryan of Baltimore, now temp. residing in QAC, to William V. Bryan and Fannie E. Bryan Liber WHC 4., folio 525 Sadler's Neck Farm on east & west sides of public road leading from Queenstown to Bryantown; 220 acres, 2 rods & six square perches ** no previous instrument

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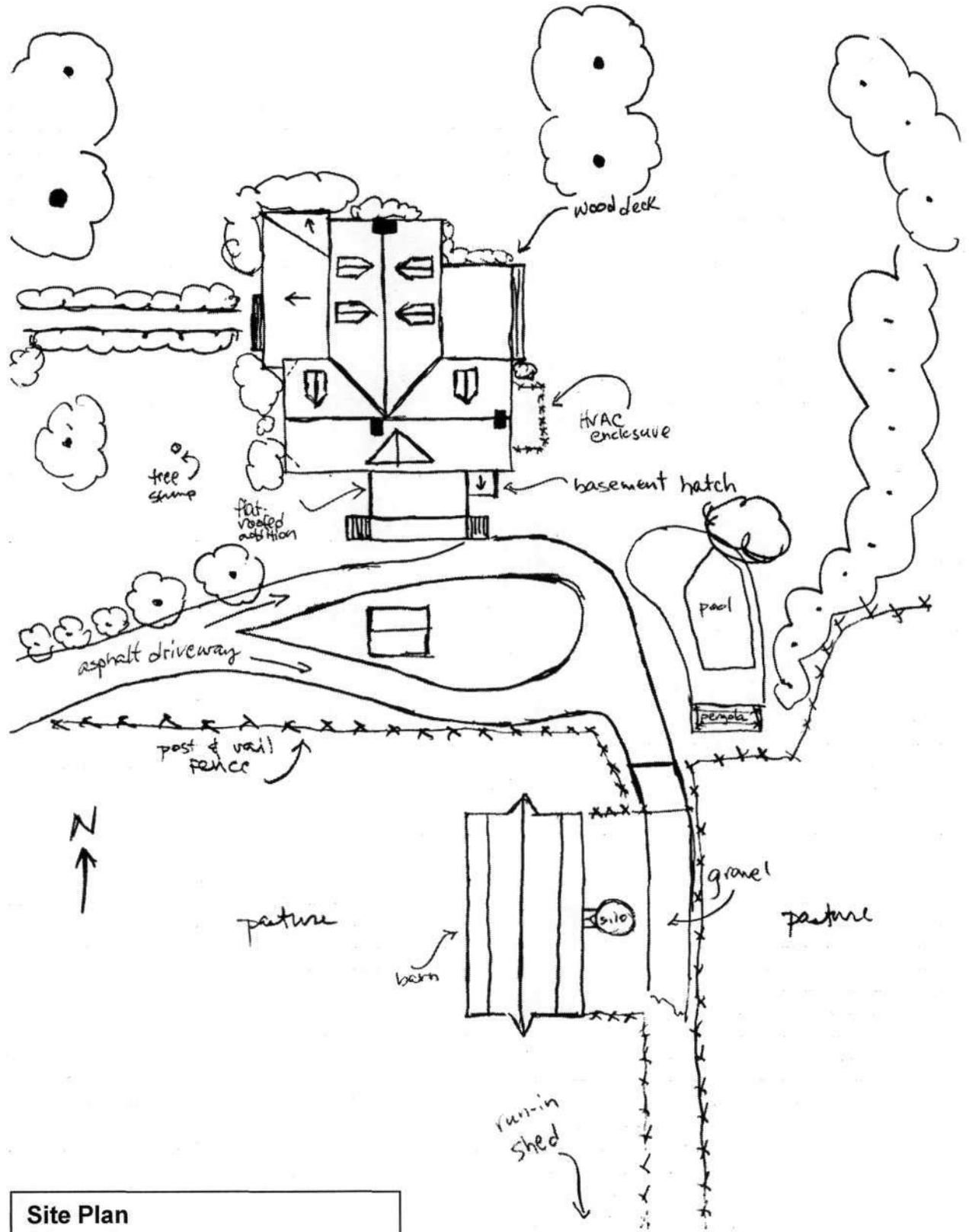
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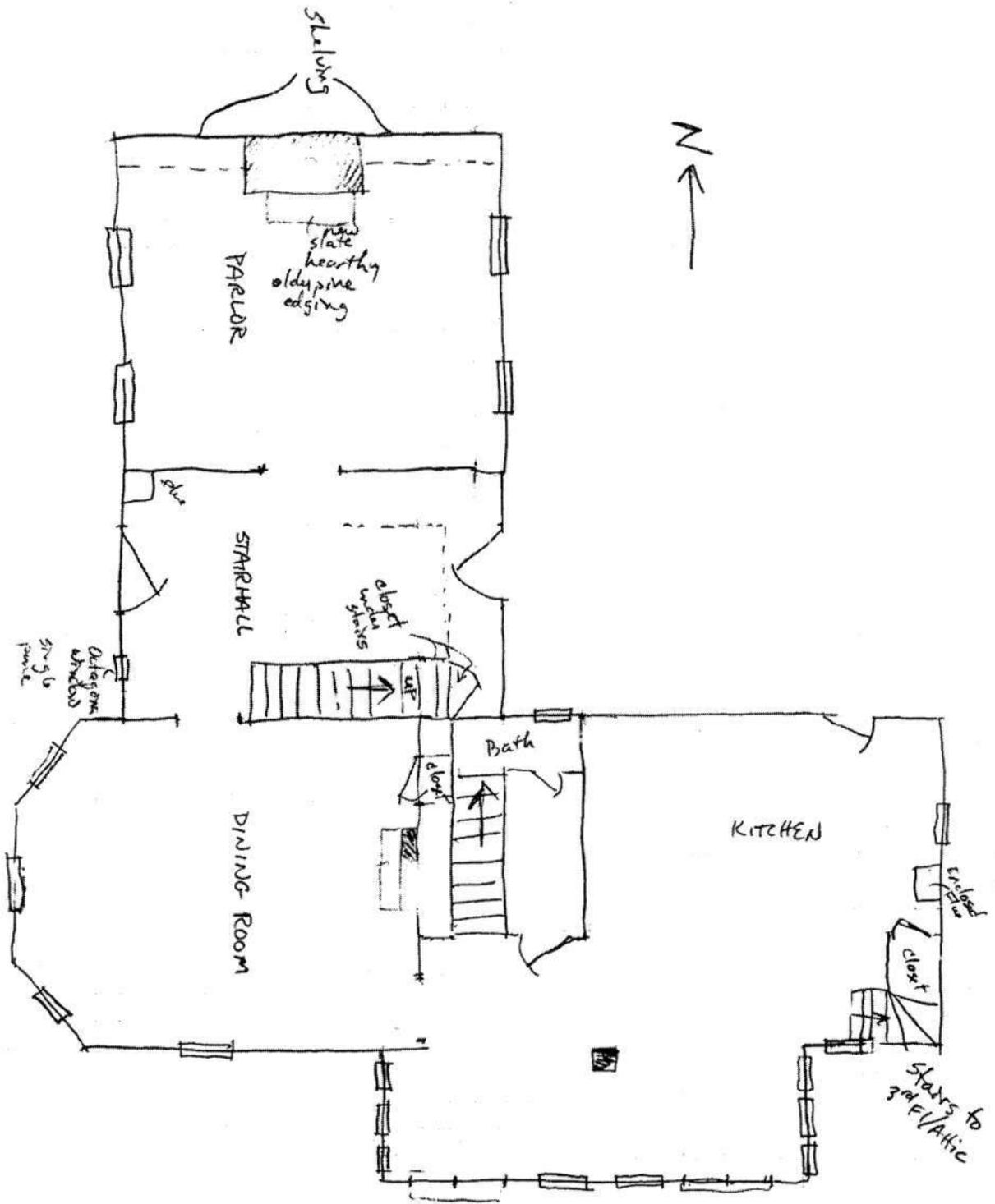
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- Brugger, Robert J. *Maryland: A Middle Temperament 1630-1980*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.
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Site Plan
 QA--119
 Bryan Farm
 200 Wye Harbor Drive
 Queenstown vicinity
 Queen Anne's County, Maryland

not to scale



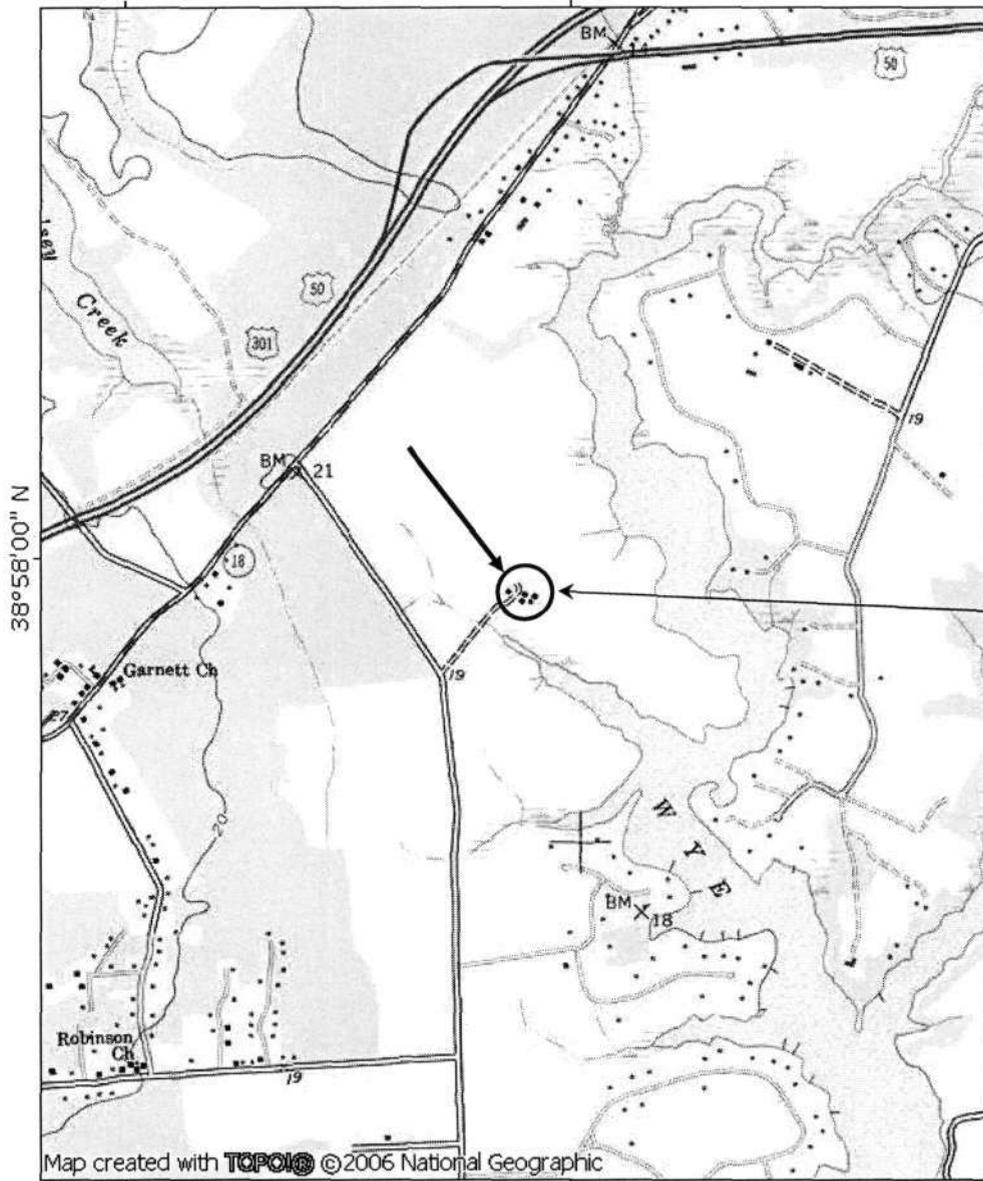
Floor Plan
 QA-119
 Bryan Farm
 200 Wye Harbor Drive
 Queenstown vicinity
 Queen Anne's County, Maryland

not to scale

USGS Queenstown Quadrangle Map, Maryland, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

76°11'00" W

WGS84 76°10'00" W



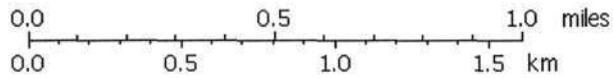
Map created with **TOPOIC** ©2006 National Geographic

76°11'00" W

WGS84 76°10'00" W

not all
outbuildings
extant; see
accompanying
site plan for
more details

QA-119
Bryan Farm
200 Wye Harbor Drive
Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County





QA-119

Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

West elevation (facade)

1 of 24



QA-119

Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

North + west elevations, looking SE

2 of 24



QA-119

Bryan Farm
200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

North elevation

3 of 24



QA-119

Bryon Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

East elevation

4 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

South elevation

5 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

West + south elevations, looking NE

6 of 24



QA-119

Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

stairhall, looking east

7 of 24



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Bryon Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Parlor, looking N

8 of 24



QA-119

Bryon Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Dining Room, looking NW

9 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

stairs to stairhall landing, hall to bathroom + kitchen, from
enclosed porch, looking N

10 of 24



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Bryan Farm
200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Kitchen + enclosed porch, locking E

11 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Stairhall, 2nd Floor level, Looking SE

12 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

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Maryland SHPO

Bedroom above parlor, looking N

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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Bedroom above Dining Room, looking SW

14 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Meathouse, north+west elevations, looking SE

15 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

south-east elevations of meathouse, south elevation of house,

Looking N

16 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

Meat house interior, looking S

17 of 24



QA-119

Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

7/2007

Maryland SHPO

Dairy Barn, North + east elevations, looking SW

18 of 24



QA-119

Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

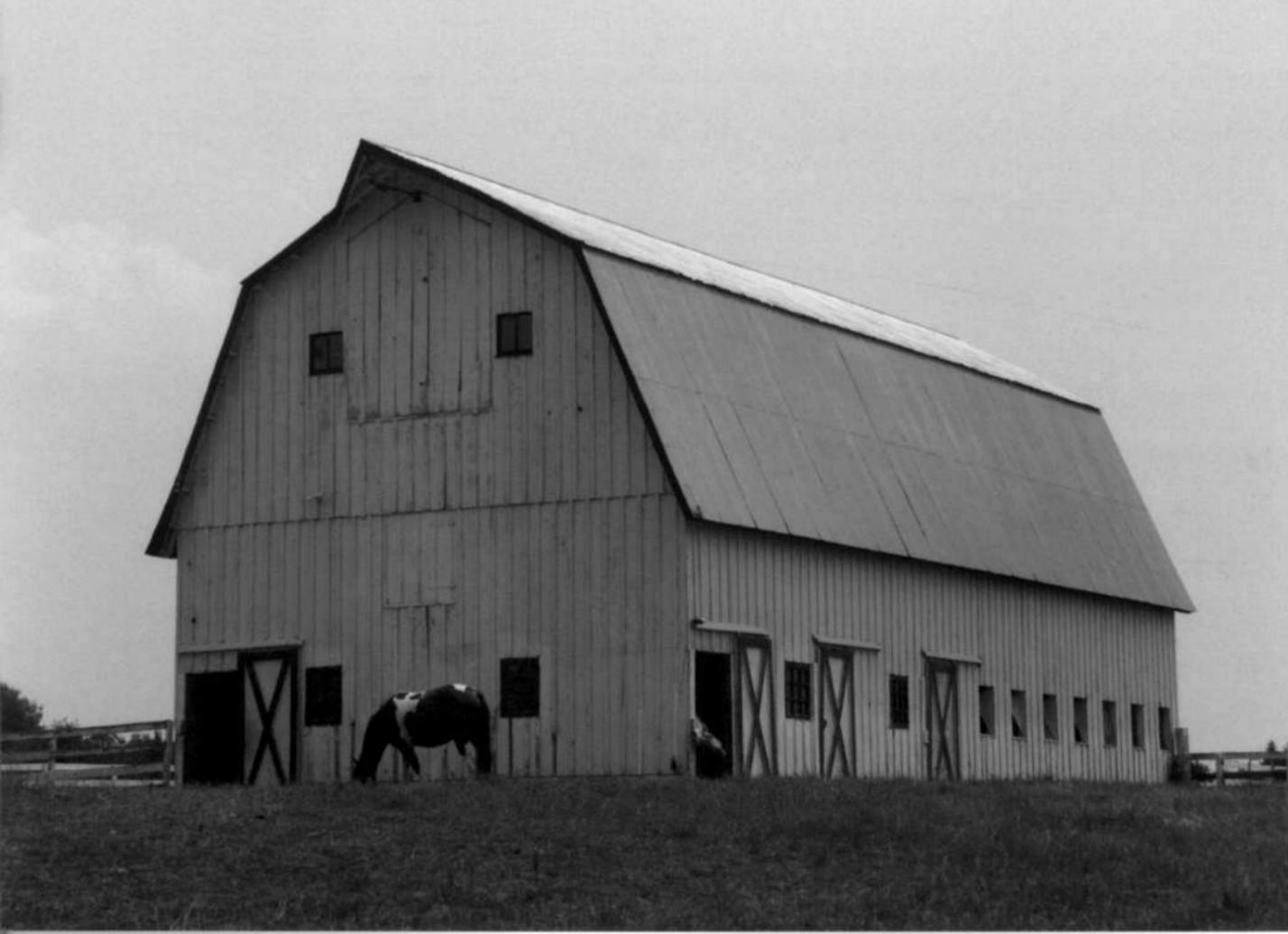
History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Dairy barn, south + east elevations, looking NW

190P 24



QA-119

Bryon Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

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Maryland SITPO

Dairy Barn, north + west elevations, looking SE

20 of 24



QA-119

Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

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Maryland SHPO

Interior of Dairy Barn, south area, looking SW

21 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queens town vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SHPO

Interior of Dairy Barn, 2nd floor, looking S

22 of 24



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Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

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Maryland SHPO

Loafing shed, looking SW

23 of 24



QA-119

Bryan Farm

200 Wye Harbor Drive, Queenstown vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

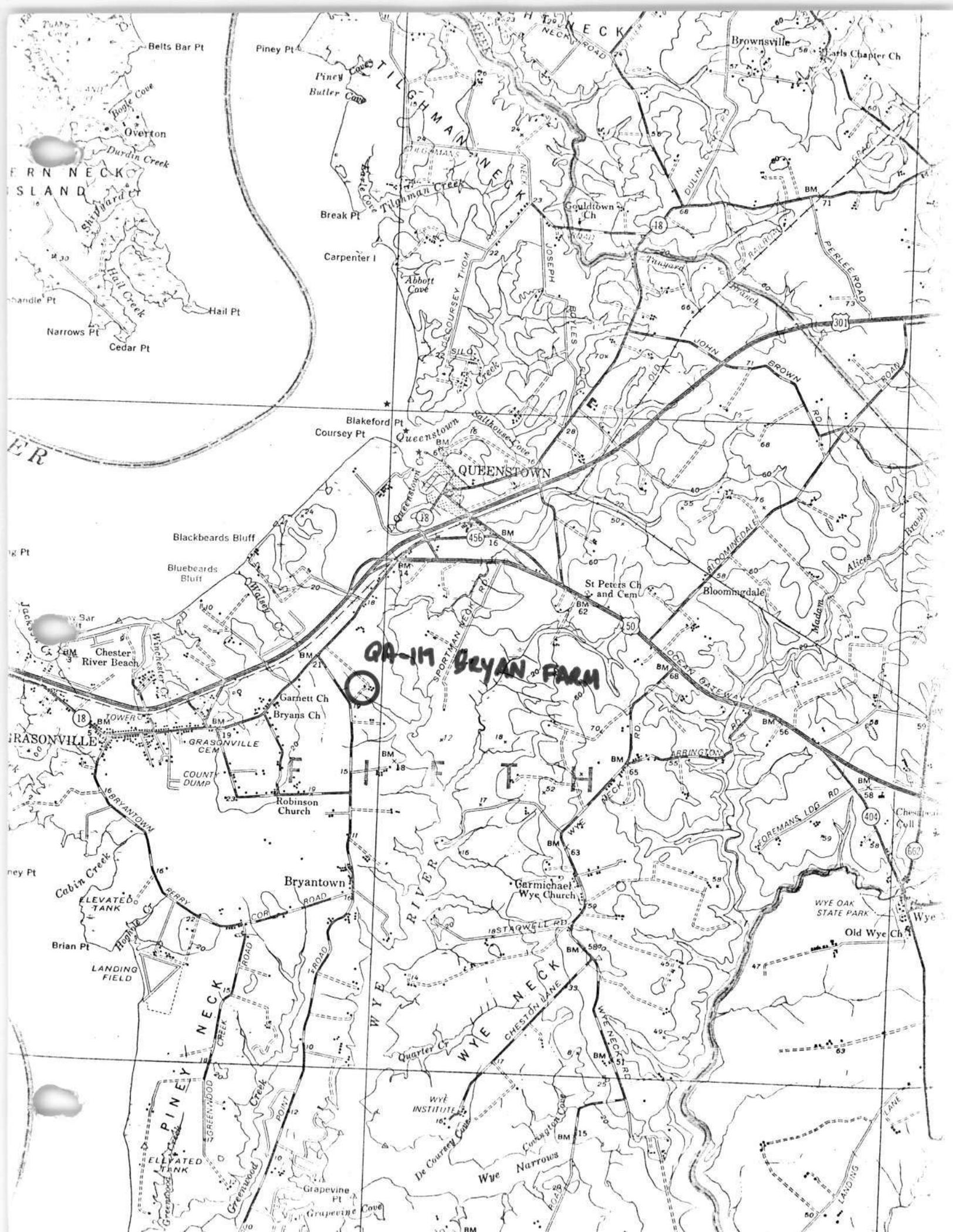
History Matters, LLC

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Maryland SH70

Swimming pool + pergola, looking SE

24 of 24





QA-119

Bryan Farm
Grasonville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979
Front facade from Southwest



QA-119

Bryan Farm
Grasonville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979
View from Northeast^{west}