

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. WI-391

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Quantico Survey District

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number multiple address: Hebron-Quantico Road & N/A not for publication  
Cherry Walk Road

city, town Quantico \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district \_\_\_\_\_

state MD \_\_\_\_\_ county Wicomico

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 Multiple Owners

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone no. : \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state and zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wicomico County Courthouse liber

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ folio \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Salisbury state MD

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title N/A

date \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local \_\_\_\_\_

pository for survey records

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

# 8. Significance

Survey No. WI-391

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1700 - 1950

Builder/Architect

Unknown

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.

See Contribution Sheet 8.1

**WI-391**  
**Quantico Survey District**  
**Wicomico County, Maryland**

**Description**  
**Continuation Sheet 7.1**

Contributing resources: ca. 36

Non-contributing resources: 2

**Description Summary**

Quantico is a small village in Wicomico County on Maryland's Eastern Shore that evolved from a mill village in the mid-eighteenth century to a thriving small Eastern Shore market center. It grew outward from a tract known as "Chelsea" that was purchased by Henry Crawford in 1798, and was the locus of a tannery complex. It evolved as a crossroads community throughout the ensuing two centuries. The linear village developed along MD 347 (Hebron-Quantico Road) between Old Athol Road on the north to Quantico Creek on the south. The survey district encompasses almost the entirety of the village within the limits of Quantico.

**Description**

The linear village developed along MD 347 (Hebron-Quantico Road) between Old Athol Road on the north to Quantico Creek on the south. The survey district encompasses almost the entirety of the village within the corporate limits of Quantico. The contributing resources and the village as a whole retain some integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling despite the presence of vacant lots near the village crossroads and a few modern intrusions.

Architectural styles range from the Federal style of the late eighteenth century through the late nineteenth century. Outside of a vacant commercial building and two churches, the building stock in the village is largely residential. The two oldest structures are the Crawford-Collier and the Brady Houses.

The Crawford-Collier House (WI-23) is highly important as the oldest structure to remain in the village, estimated to date to around 1780. Henry Crawford purchased the house and three acres of a tract known as "Chelsea" in January 1798. Later that year, the federal assessors who assembled the 1798 tax assessment found on the land of Henry Crawford:

"1 brick dwelling house 1 story 22 by 18 ft. with a cellar", plus a range of commercial buildings indicating the Crawford operated a tannery on the site. The tannery complex was described as: "near Quantico Mills, 1 framed [sic] wood Tan house....20 by 18 ft. & a shed to the same 12 by 14; 1 Bark House of wood not weatherboarded framed [sic] on posts

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**Description**  
**Continuation Sheet 7.2**

settled in the ground, covered with slabs; 1 Bark mill house of wood framed [sic] 2 stories, 18 by 18 weatherboarded with plank edge & edge”.

The Brady House (WI-167), estimated to have been erected around 1820, is a two-story, side hall/parlor frame dwelling which retains some of its early nineteenth century woodwork. The Disharoon House (WI-73), is an unusual example of a mid-nineteenth century dwelling remodeled into a bungalow during the early twentieth century. Hill House (WI-158) is one of several gable-front structures that distinguish the village of Quantico. Estimated to date to around 1860, the side hall/parlor plan dwelling retains much of its original form and detailing. The Delsie-Bounds House (WI-159) is a 1929, well-built Colonial Revival, two-story center hall frame dwelling, featuring corner pilasters, a block cornice, and a Tuscan-columned front porch with a barrel vault ceiling.

The Bounds-Brown and the Gillis Houses are unusual buildings for the locale. The Bounds-Brown House (WI-161, dating to 1838) is an interesting example of how houses were modified over the years to suit various needs of different occupants. While the exterior of the house appears to date from the turn of the twentieth century, the main block is comprised of two early to mid-nineteenth century structures that were pushed together and later remodeled. The side hall parlor house and what appears to have been a one-room plan structure, both partially covered with beaded weatherboarding, were reworked around 1900 with a new Victorian exterior that disguised the age of the early nineteenth century buildings.

The Gilliss House (WI-162) is an unusual structure in the village of Quantico with its two-story, six-bay elevation that combines a private dwelling with a former store and post office. Dating to around 1840-50, the northern three-bay section of the house was enlarged around 1890-1900 with the southern three-bay part. In an effort to unify the entire structure a new roof was built with a cross-gable centered on the lengthened elevation.

The Dr. Slemons house (WI-69) ca. 1860, is one of the most prominent mid nineteenth century Greek Revival dwellings in the village of Quantico.

There are two churches in Quantico: St. Philips Episcopal Church and the First United Methodist Church. St. Philips Episcopal Church (WI-71) is a well preserved cruciform frame church, estimated to date to around 1900, that combines architectural elements linked to both the Victorian period and the Colonial Revival style.

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**Description**

**Continuation Sheet 7.3**

The John C. Bailey, Jr. house dates from ca. 1945 and follows a Colonial Revival design and stands on the site of the old Quantico Hotel, which burned on December 12, 1922. There is one extant, commercial building in Quantico--the Disharoon Store (WI-164), which is a gable-front frame structure erected around 1890-1910. The mid-nineteenth century store is particularly significant with its unaltered features. The Disharoon-Gordy House (WI-165, ca. 1880) is a modest sized late- nineteenth century frame dwelling that follows the prevailing taste in vernacular design on the Eastern Shore for the period.

Properties that do not contribute to the significance of the Quantico Survey District are located at 6623 Hebron-Quantico Road and at 6305 Cherry Walk Road.

**History**

Like many of the villages in Wicomico County, Quantico is a name associated with the Indian heritage of the Eastern Shore. Quantico took its name from the creek, Quantico, which means "dancing place." Quantico was a flourishing village in the early nineteenth century. It has been said that the first canning factory and the first tanning plant on the Eastern ashore were built in Quantico, but this is not confirmed. There were many rich plantations in the area. An early grist and sawmill and a three-mile canal that connected them, were built early in its history. A building known as Jones' Store, built during the Civil War, was called the "World's Goosemarket." Thousands of geese were driven to the store during the fall from surrounding counties to be auctioned off.

The Quantico Hotel, owned by Thomas B. Gordy, was a stopping place for the state coach line which ran from Princess Anne to Cambridge by way of Whitehaven, Mardela and Vienna. Horses were changed and both drivers and passengers refreshed themselves. The hotel became known for its fine meals, especially its snapper turtle pies. After Gordy's death, local Democratic leaders who met there to pick their candidates, award patronage, and have a good time drinking and feasting continued the dinners. This relationship came to an end in 1905 after Wicomico became a "dry" county and the court ordered the bar to close. The last owner of the Quantico Hotel was John C. Bailey, Sr. His son's house is located on the site of the old hotel, which was destroyed. That this small village had seven doctors in residence a century ago—Harlan Kerr, Samuel J. Kerr, Albert Slemmons, Edwin Rider, Harrison Dashiell, John Wesley Taylor, and his son Zachariah Taylor—attests to its importance before being superseded by Salisbury.

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**Description**  
**Continuation Sheet 7.4**

Another measure of the political importance of Quantico in the early days of Wicomico County may be found in the fact that Thomas F. Rider, member of the 1867 Constitutional Convention, became Wicomico's first clerk of court. In addition, William Harvard became its first elected sheriff, and Andrew J. Crawford its first state senator. Finally, one of the earliest Maryland post offices was established in Quantico in 1808.

The significance of Quantico is only fully appreciated within the context of the development of Wicomico County, created in 1868 through the efforts of Salisbury's leaders to gain political autonomy for the dynamically growing city and its surrounding area. It has been evaluated within the context of Wicomico County history and in relation to the themes of transportation, agriculture, industry and commerce. It has been considered within the context of Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815, Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870 and Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930.

**Quantico (Within the Context of Wicomico County History)**

The period from 1660 to 1680 was characterized by years of instability and growth in the county. The first settlement in what later became Wicomico County took place on the north bank of the middle section of the Wicomico River in the late 1660's. Settlement had taken place at the most southern and deepest flowing portion of the Nanticoke River. Early settlers of Wicomico County came from a variety of backgrounds in the British Isles and the Chesapeake. Some were Virginians whose families had been in the Chesapeake for a generation or two. Other settlers included Marylanders who crossed the Bay from the more established, and less economically favorable lower western shore. Colonists of what later became Wicomico County participated in the relatively rapid establishment of Somerset County's government.

In the period 1680-1720 Wicomico County's water-bounded borders were settled from the upper reaches of the Nanticoke River to almost as far north along the Wicomico River as present day Salisbury.

A town that was established about 1702, but did not develop until much later, is now called Allen. Whitehaven, incorporated in 1708, probably functioned largely, if not solely, as a ferrying place possibly with an associated tavern. Green Hill, along a creek tributary to a middle section of the Wicomico River, was designated a town by a 1706 act. The town was laid out in 1707. By 1780 most of the area of Wicomico County was occupied.

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Wicomico County, Maryland**

**Description  
Continuation Sheet 7.5**

Land transportation complemented water transportation along the Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers. The 1695 post road from Philadelphia south to Oxford was widened in the 18th century and extended southward across a Choptank River ferry to Cambridge, Vienna, Salisbury, and St. Martin's. Mason and Dixon's plat description for the Maryland-Delaware boundary included descriptions of a road from Salisbury to Laurel, Delaware and another road from Salisbury to Vienna.

Important internal improvements, in agriculture and transportation particularly, occurred in the period from 1780-1870. Quantico Mill (later shortened to Quantico) shows up on maps of the period. The 1794 map shows two towns in what later became Wicomico County, Salisbury and Trap. Other mills were located on Barren Creek, Quantico Creek, and along the Wicomico. The railroad era caused greater integration of the Wicomico County economy with that of the United States in the period from 1870 to 1930. The introduction of a fast and efficient alternative transportation network had far reaching effects for Wicomico County. The introduction of railroad service caused the rapid growth of Salisbury and the creation of Wicomico County out of the two neighboring counties.

Particularly important for the advancement of Quantico was the opening of the Wicomico River steamboat route in 1881. The narrow, winding channel to Salisbury was found to be navigable by newer, larger steamships. Stops were also made at Nanticoke, Whitehaven, Allen Wharf, and Quantico. After an experimental run during the 1893 fruit season a newly built, larger, faster steamboat was put on the Wicomico River route. Stops were also made at Nanticoke, Whitehaven, Allen Wharf, and Quantico. The route was abandoned in 1929.

The speed with which the railroad moved goods allowed Wicomico County to emphasize production of perishable vegetable and fruit crops for which the soil was well adapted. The 1870 Census of Manufactures lists three shipbuilding and ship repair yards, two lumber planing mills, and seventeen lumber sawing mills. Traditional wood products industries flourished. Spurred on by the coming of the railroad after the Civil War, towns developed at locations where there had been crossroads, a few homes, and

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**Description**  
**Continuation Sheet 7.6**

possibly a church. Some already established towns, such as Salisbury, grew rapidly. The new towns or newly vitalized towns combined transportation, marketing, religious, political, and educational functions. As the railroad stimulated the growth of towns, new industry, and a shift in population from farm to town occurred. Wicomico County's agriculture took advantage of the newly accessible form of transportation. In the period from 1870 to 1930 the county grew approximately 2% of the state's grain. As a corollary, in 1880, Wicomico County was listed as having 17 flouring and grist mills, 24 shipbuilding yards, and 45 lumber sawing mills. The country's manufacturing establishments reached their greatest number, at 165, in 1900.

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Wicomico County, Maryland**

**Significance  
Continuation Sheet 8.1**

**Significance Summary**

The Quantico Survey District is significant under Criterion C for its architecture and as a rural marketing century under Criterion A. It is a cohesive district, divided into two sections, which reflects the development of typical crossroads communities on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Its residential, commercial, educational and religious buildings, while modest, range from the late eighteenth century in the small number of buildings, and some late-nineteenth, and early-twentieth century styles. It epitomizes the development of a small crossroads community constructed at the nexus of water, land and rail travel.

**Significance**

Quantico is rich in historical importance for its development as a rural crossroads begun as a mill village at Quantico Creek, It was a local market for goods and services. The Quantico Survey District is significant under Criterion C for architecture. It is also significant as a rural marketing center under Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Quantico is largely a cohesive district whose residential, commercial, and religious buildings, while modest, represent a range of styles and demonstrates the development of a small crossroads community on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: <del>ELIGIBLE RESOURCES INCLUDE PROPERTIES ASSIGNED NHP # WI 2309, 11, 15, AND 157-103.</del>	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: <u>8/18/00</u>
Reviewer, NR program: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: <u>8/23/00</u>

*[Handwritten mark]*

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**Wicomico County, Maryland**

**9.1 Major Bibliographical References**

Corddry, George H. Wicomico County History (Salisbury: Peninsula Press).

1877 Atlas of Wicomico County (reprinted in The 1877 Atlases Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Salisbury: Wicomico Bicentennial Commission, 1976 ).

Papenfuse et al. Maryland, A New Guide to the Old Line State (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1976).

Sunday Times, July 4, 1976, Page C26.

Touart, Paul. Maryland Inventory Forms (non-published)

USGS Quadrangles for Hebron and Eden, Md.

Wooten, Orlando. Sunday Times, December 10, 1972, Page C10.

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**Continuation Sheet 8.2**  
**Statement of Significance**

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA**

**Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore**

**Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

**Rural Agrarian Intensification 1680-1815**  
**Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870**  
**Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930**

**Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:**

**Architecture, Religion, Commerce**

**Resource Type:**

**Categories:**

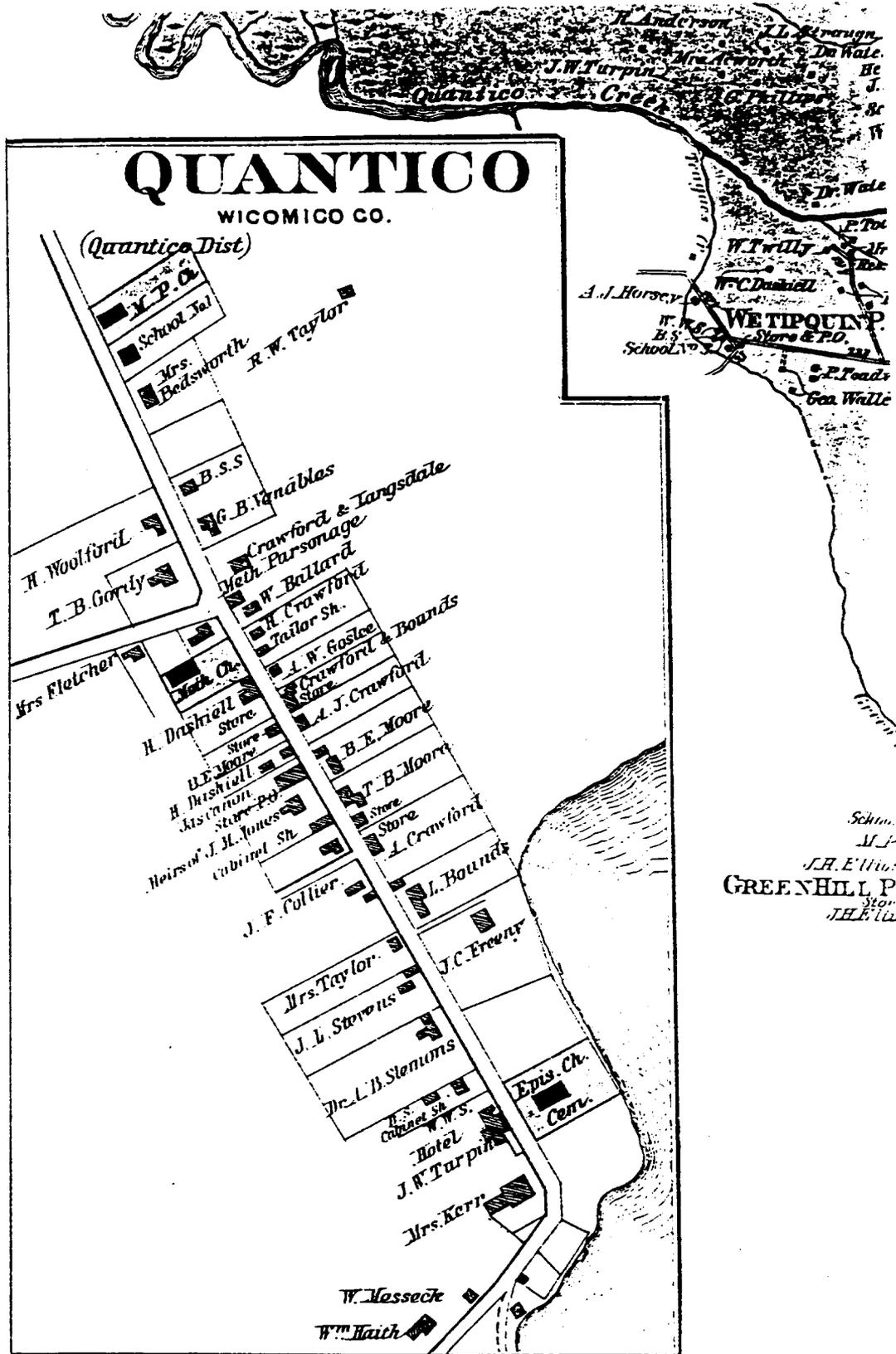
**Standing Structures, Archeological Sites**

**Historic Environment: Rural**

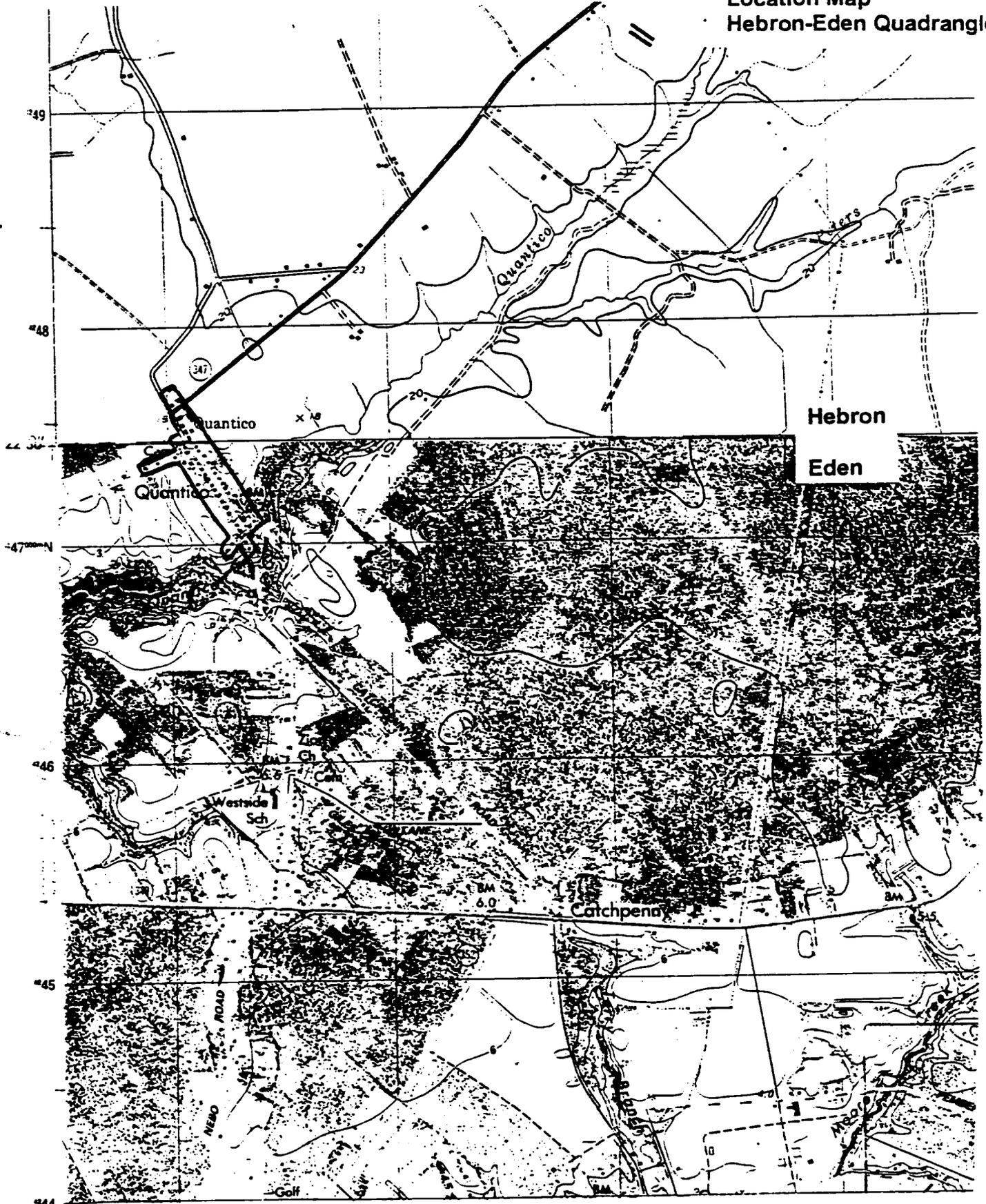
**Historic Functions and Uses (former and/or present):**

**Economic/Commercial/Stores**  
**Subsistence/Dwellings/Outbuildings**  
**Religious/Churches**

**Unknown Design Sources:           None**



WI-391  
Quantico Survey District  
Wicomico County, Maryland  
Location Map  
Hebron-Eden Quadrangles





Quantico Historic District

WI-391

Wicomico County MD

R Suttner MD #A 5/98

negs at MH 11

General Streetscape

MD 347 Looking S from <sup>vicinity at</sup> <sub>intersection of</sub> <sup>^</sup>Cherry Walk Rd

1/5



WI-391

Quantum Survey District

R Saffren MDSH +

negs at MHT

Cherry Walk Road looking east

Dorman Bungalow - WI-181  
1941-48

in foreground on left

2/5



Roll # 9

WI-391

Quantico Surveil District

R Suffern Negs at MIT  
Sha 1958

MD 347 looking South

Clay & Weyda Homes (WI 162, 167?)

315



Roll 2 # 1

WI-391

Quantico Survey District

R. Suffren, negs at MIT  
SHA 1997

MD 347

West side of MD 347,  
looking north toward  
Disharoon Store (WI-164)

4/5



Roll # 12

WI-391

Quantico Survey District

Wicomico County MD

R Suffness MASHA 5/98  
negs at in HT

St Phillips Episcopal Church

(WI-77)

ca 1910

5/5