NPS	Form	10-900
(Oct.	1990)	

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280 JUL I I 1996 NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property	······································			······································
historic name	PRITCHARD, DR	. WILLIAM	B., HOUSE	
other names/site number_	Foggy Bottom	,		
2. Location				
street & number	29994 Polks R	oad		N/A 🗆 not for publication
city or town	Princess Anne			🖄 vicinity
state Maryland	codeMD	county	Somerset	code039_ zip code21853_
3. State/Federal Agency	Certification			
Signature of certifying office State of Federal agency a In my opinion, the propert comments.)	cial/Title Ind bureau ry		RIC PRESERVATIO	N_OFFICER
Otata an Endard anonau a				
State or Federal agency a		N		
4. National Park Service			gnature of the Keeper	AA Date of Action
entered in the National F	Register. i sheet.	as	m H. L	eal 8.3.96
determined eligible for th National Register See continuation	ı sheet.]	Entered in the National Registe	pr,
National Register See continuation determined not eligible fo National Register.	i sheet. or the]	Entered in the National Registe) r ,
National Register	n sheet. or the nal]	Entered in the National Registe	

Pritchard, Dr. William Name of Property	n B., House	Somerset County and	<u>Co., MD</u> S-40 State	<u>4</u>
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Re (Do not include pr	sources within Prop eviously listed resources in	e rty n the count.)
 ☑ private □ public-local □ public-State □ public-Federal 	 building(s) district site structure object 		Noncontributing	sites
		2	0	Total
Name of related multiple pr (Enter "N/A" if property is not part	roperty listing of a multiple property listing.)	Number of co in the Nationa	ntributing resources I Register	previously listed
N/A		0		
6. Function or Use		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·····
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Function (Enter categories from		
DOMESTIC/single dwelling		DOMESTIC/sin;	gle dwelling	
7. Description				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from	n instructions)	
LATE VICTORIAN		foundationBr	ick	
LATE 19th and 20th CE	NTURY	walls We	atherboard	
REVIVAL/Colonial Revi	val			
		roof <u>As</u>	phalt	
		other		

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- □ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☑ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- □ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- □ B removed from its original location.
- \Box **C** a birthplace or grave.
- \Box **D** a cemetery.
- **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- \Box **F** a commemorative property.
- □ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Somerset Co., MD S-404 County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1860-1906

Significant Dates

c.1860

c.1880

c.1904-1906

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder, Richard A. Malone

Narrative Statement of Significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 6 (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography

#

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

recorded by Historic American Engineering
 Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- □ State Historic Preservation Office
- □ Other State agency
- □ Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Somerset County Historical

Trust, Inc., Princess Anne, MD

10. Geographical Data Acreage of Property ____approximately 15.32 USGS quad: Eden, MD **UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) 3 1 8 4 3 7 6 1 0 $|1_18| \le |4|3_18|1_11_0|$ 4 2 3 5 2 6 0 4 2 3 5 2 0 0 Easting Northing Northing Easting Zone **Zone** 4 3 7 9 7 0 1,8 4 2 3 4 8 3 0 2 See continuation sheet SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 12 Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 13 **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) 11. Form Prepared By Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian name/title Private Consultant date 14 October 1994 organization _____ street & number P.O. Box 5 _____ telephone (410) 651-1094 city or town _____ Westover _____ state ___ MD zip code 21871 Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner						
(Complete this item at	the request of SHPO or FPO.)					
name	Mr. & Mrs. Hannes VanWagenberg					
street & number _	109 Overhill Road	telephone				
city or town	Baltimore	_ stateMD zip code21210				

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet DR. WILLIAM B

DR. WILLIAM B. PRITCHARD HOUSE Somerset County Maryland

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DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Dr. William B. Pritchard house is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, five-bay, frame dwelling constructed in several stages between ca. 1860 and Supported by a low brick foundation, the single-pile frame 1906. house is sheathed with plain weatherboard siding, and it is covered by a steeply pitched, asphalt shingle roof. The house substantially achieved its present Colonial Revival configuration in a remodeling campaign carried out in 1904-06. At that time, it was enlarged with additions and Tuscan columned porches that stretch across the south (main) and north (creek) elevations. Attached to the east end of the porch is a distinctive octagonal gazebo. A single-story west end addition, attached in 1947, joins a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story frame kitchen to the main block. The interiors feature a mixture of mid-to-late nineteenth century and early-to-midtwentieth century woodwork. Also on the property is a ca. 1900 frame dwelling now used as a guest house.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Dr. William B. Pritchard house is located at the end of a tree-shaded lane that intersects Polks Road approximately a mile west of the Princess Anne-Allen Road in the vicinity of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, five-bay, frame house faces south with the gable roof oriented on an east/west axis.

Dating from four periods, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, frame dwelling rests on a part brick, part poured concrete foundation, and the entire structure is sheathed with plain weatherboards. The steeply pitched gable roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The oldest section, estimated to date ca. 1860, is the two-story, two-bay, east end of the five-bay, frame dwelling. Around 1880, the twostory building was enlarged into a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, three-bay, crossgabled farmhouse. In 1904-1906, the three-bay farmhouse was enlarged with a two-bay west gable end addition, and porches were built spanning the front and rear elevations with an octagonal gazebo at the east end. Also around 1904-1906, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story kitchen was erected off the southwest corner of the south porch. Finally in 1947, a single-story frame addition, built on a poured concrete foundation, was erected against the west gable end of the main block in order to connect the kitchen to the main block. Since the mid-1940s, only modest changes have been made to the structure.

The south (main) facade is an asymmetrical five-bay elevation sheltered by a single-story porch that stretches the full length of the house and wraps around the east gable end. A fully glazed front door is flanked by six-over-six sash windows, hung with louvered shutters. Seams in the weatherboard beneath a slightly larger adjacent south wall window indicate the former location of a doorway. The Tuscan columned porch features a rooftop balustrade that stretches across the length of the south elevation. The second floor of the south facade features a gable roofed, one-room extension of the main block, which is supported by the porch roof. The second floor is lighted by six-over-six sash windows fitted with louvered shutters. At the west end of the second floor there is a small shed-roofed enclosure which protects an exterior staircase that provides access to the flat-roofed porch. The roof is marked by a series of three hip-roofed dormers with six-pane

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DR. WILLIAM B. PRITCHARD HOUSE Somerset County Maryland

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windows.

An octagonal gazebo is located at the southeast corner. The gazebo is supported by Tuscan columns, and the eight-sided roof rises to a wooden finial. The rafters have chamfered edges, and the flooring is cut in shape of narrow pie slices that meet in the center.

The one-story porch wraps across the east gable end. Rising against the gable end of the house is an exterior 11-course common bond brick chimney stack with corbelled shoulders at the second floor level. Six-over-six sash windows with louvered shutters light the first and second floors. Small two-over-two sash windows illuminate the attic.

The north (creek) elevation also is asymmetrical, with a Tuscan columned porch stretched across the entire first floor. A portion of the porch has been enclosed with weatherboard siding and six-over-six sash windows. The western three bay section remains screened, with a square baluster handrail stretching between columns. The second floor is lighted by five unevenly placed, six-over-six sash windows flanked by louvered shutters. Formerly centered on the nineteenth century farmhouse but now located off center, is a large cross-gable pierced by a six-over-six sash window. Three hip-roofed dormers mark the roof slope, and each of the six-light windows has small louvered shutters. Rising through the west end of the house is an interior brick chimney stack finished with a corbelled cap.

The west gable end of the house is partially covered by a single-story, flat-roofed wing, topped a balustrade that marks the perimeter of the addition. A triple set of six-over-six sash windows mark the north wall, and a tall exterior brick chimney stack rises against the west wall with single six-over-six sash windows to each side.

At the southernmost end of the building is the ca. 1904-06 $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, rectangular frame kitchen wing distinguished by a gableroofed, two-story porch attached to the west side. The first floor of the porch is enclosed while the second floor remains open and accessed through a four-panel second floor door. An interior brick

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stove chimney rises through the south gable end. The steeply pitched roof has exposed rafter feet. Attached to the east side of the kitchen is an enclosed shed roof addition. Originally freestanding, the kitchen now is connected to the main block of the house by a one-story hyphen constructed in 1947.

The interior of the house reflects a mixture of mid-to-late nineteenth century and early twentieth century features. The east end living room contains a turned baluster staircase anchored by a late nineteenth century turned newel post. A shallow four-panel door opens into a stair closet. Fixed against the east wall is a plain ca. 1860-1870 mantel with undecorated pilasters rising to a plain frieze topped by a thick shelf. Built-in bookcases have been added to the east wall and they frame the fireplace.

The room adjacent to the entrance, formerly used as a dining room, features a plain ca. 1860-1870 mantel and early twentieth century built-in corner cupboards. The mantel features unadorned pilasters that rise to a plain frieze and simple end brackets supporting a thick board shelf.

The west end of the 1904-1906 house was remodeled when the 1947 addition was attached. The end wall was removed to make one large dining room/living room area. Brick fireplaces were built in both rooms with the larger fireplace in the 1947 addition. A small alcove on the south wall in the 1904-1906 house formerly was part of the kitchen and has been converted to a bar. There is a onestep shift in floor level between the two rooms.

The first floor interior of the kitchen is plainly finished with a ladder-type stair providing access to a second floor bedroom. Beaded board wainscoting covers the lower portion of the walls. The second floor walls and ceiling are covered with fourinch boards, and a shallow four-panel door in the west side provides access to the second floor porch.

The second floor of the main block is simply finished. The second floor hallway has wide five-inch pine flooring, which contrasts with the narrower two to three-inch flooring in the 1880 section. The turned baluster handrail continues across the second floor hallway and abuts an enclosed attic staircase. A shallow

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four-panel door opens into the attic stair. The east bedroom is plainly finished, and the mantel has been removed from this space. The rooms on the west side of the hallway were remodeled during the 1904-06 and later 1947 renovations. A brick fireplace is located in the far west bedroom.

The attic is finished with four-inch board walls and ceiling. A wide pine floor distinguishes the east attic bedroom, and small rectangular mortises in the flooring around the stairwell indicate the former location of a rectangular stick balustrade which has been removed. A vertical beaded board partition separates the east bedroom from the rooms west of the stairwell. There is a consistent shift to narrower flooring in the rooms on the west side of the stair.

Standing on the east side of the house is a two-story, threebay, frame guest house which dates to the turn of the twentieth century. The weatherboard frame structure is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The first floor is sheltered by a Tuscan columned porch and the house is lighted by six-over-six sash windows. Two-story additions extend the singlepile main block to the rear.

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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Dr. William B. Pritchard House is significant under Criterion A for its association with a trend at the turn of the twentieth century in which purchasers from outside the region acquired rural properties on the lower Eastern Shore and remodeled them to serve as country estates. The attenuated, single-pile, Colonial Revival dwelling has at its core a traditional nineteenthcentury farmhouse, which was reworked extensively around 1904-1906 by New York physician, Dr. William B. Pritchard. Pritchard's acquisition and remodeling of the house are reflective of an early twentieth century trend in which rural Eastern Shore properties were purchased by urban professionals for country retreats. The buildings located on these tracts were frequently remodeled in the Colonial Revival style, which evoked romantic associations with Eastern Shore history and gentility. The Pritchard House derives additional significance under Criterion C as an expression of the Colonial Revival style in Somerset County, one of several wellexecuted remodelings in this style attributed to local master The period of significance, ca. 1860builder Richard A. Malone. 1906, spans the original construction and early twentieth century remodeling of the house.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural/Industrial Transition, 1815-1870 Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings Historic Environment: Rural Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling Known Design Source: Richard A. Malone, builder

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Beginning around the time of the Civil War, non-resident buyers began to acquire large acreages on the Eastern Shore. Many local families, who had held title to their ancestral land for several continuous generations were forced to sell in the wake of agricultural downturns and bankruptcy settlements. In Somerset County, some of the most visible of these transfers involved the mid-eighteenth century plantation dwellings such as "Arlington" and "Westover". Westover's distressed condition was described in an 1879 article in the national publication <u>Harper's Weekly</u>; author Bayard Taylor called the house a

fine building, broad and roomy, with an air of vanished grandeur about it. Decaying as the old Westover mansion now is, fallen into ruin here and there through years of neglect and ill usage, it still stands a monument of former Eastern Shore magnificence and hospitality.... Such it might have been in the old times; but alas! it is crumbling to ruin, and its glory is rapidly departing. The ballroom is used as a granary.

In November 1886, Frederick Baldt purchased Westover from Edmund B. and Sarah Cook, and it was during Baldt's twenty-one year occupation that the house was thoroughly reworked with Colonial Revival designs.

Although nowhere near the scale of Westover, the nineteenth century farmhouse acquired by Dr. Pritchard in 1904 was enlarged and modernized with the Colonial Revival aesthetic in mind. He added a two-bay addition on the west end and hip-roofed dormers were installed along the north and south roof slopes in order to light the finished attic bedrooms. Broad porches, with the Tuscan columns characteristic of the Colonial Revival style, were built spanning the south facade and east gable end, and a decorative octagonal gazebo was added at the corner.

The early twentieth century restyling of the house was executed by a local builder, Richard A. Malone from the nearby village of Allen, whose work is documented on several other Wicomico Creek dwellings. Malone's "signature" details include the

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hip-roofed dormers and the Tuscan columned porches that end in an octagonal gazebo. Similar porches and Colonial Revival features are found at Brentwood (S-38), Happy Hollow Farm (S-401), and the Tull Farm (S-403). This local group of dwellings are among the finest examples of early twentieth century domestic Colonial Revival designs in Somerset County.

Dr. William B. Pritchard was one of several New York physicians who moved to Somerset County and established country estates on Wicomico Creek. Dr. Edward E. Tull purchased the old Adams plantation (S-29) and Dr. George Wallace Jarman acquired Brentwood (S-38). The Eastern Shore counties were favorite destinations of northern industrialists, businessmen, and professionals from New York, Philadelphia, and from as far west as Chicago and Detroit.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the American public wholeheartedly embraced the Colonial Revival as a particularly appropriate style for domestic architecture. Following the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia (1876), the public's fascination with the country's colonial past grew tremendously. American architects and builders responded by adopting eighteenth century forms in often exaggerated ways. Furthering the country's devotion to America's colonial architecture was the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, held in 1893. The centerpiece of the fair site was a great "White City" based on neoclassical forms of Old World civilizations in Italy and Greece. The various states supplied their own exhibits, often focusing on replicas of eighteenth century life.

American architects and builders aggressively borrowed from colonial and classical building vocabularies, and employed various architectural elements in new ways to achieve individualistic designs unintended to replicate the past. The long Tuscan columned porches and octagonal gazebo on the Pritchard house do not duplicate eighteenth century forms, but the porches convey a sense of generous space, leisure, and hospitality that were often perceived during the early twentieth century as an integral part of eighteenth century life.

The history of the land during the second half of the

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nineteenth century involved continuous ownership by the Cooper family, who first acquired the property in 1867. George Cooper, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, bought the farm, then 425 acres, from George B. and Emeline Jones for \$12,000. Due to the late nineteenth century architectural character of the core farmhouse, it is estimated that the structure was erected during George Cooper's ownership, which stretched from 1867 to 1887 when his heirs transferred ownership to John D. Cooper. The farm remained in the Cooper family until 1903.

Dr. William B. Pritchard's association with this Somerset County property began in 1904 with his purchase of eighty-nine acres of upland, twenty acres of woodland, and twenty acres of marshland along the south shore of Wicomico Creek. Identified as part of the "Edinburgh" tract, the property was held by William B. Pritchard until his death in 1942, when the farm and its improvements were sold to Norma Dare Owen, a New York fashion designer who operated under the name, Norma Dare. She and her William B. Owen, Jr., called the property "Pigs In husband, They held the property a short time, and sold it three Clover". years later to Isabelle Stuart Danziger. She and her husband sold the farm two years later, in 1947, to Andreas H. VanWagenberg, a Hollander who came to America around World War II. The VanWagenbergs ultimately established an import business on the property, which they named "Foggy Bottom".

Around 1947, the VanWagenbergs made some modifications to the house which included a single-story west end "Great Room" addition with a basement that joined the main block to the semi-detached $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story kitchen. A few alterations were made to the 1880s farmhouse as well. A section of the Tuscan columned porch was enclosed, and the north wall of the living room was removed to enlarge that space.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Graham, John L. Ed. <u>The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the</u> <u>Eastern Shore of Maryland</u>. Salisbury, Maryland: Wicomico County Bicentennial Commission, 1976.
- Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historic Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.
- Somerset County Land Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.
- Somerset County Probate Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.
- Telephone conversation with R. Patrick Hayman, 20 October 1994, Princess Anne, Maryland.
- Touart, Paul B. <u>Somerset: An Architectural History</u>. Somerset County Historical Trust, Inc. and the Maryland Historical Trust: Princess Anne, Maryland and Annapolis, Maryland, 1990.

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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DR. WILLIAM B. PRITCHARD HOUSE Somerset County Maryland

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated property contains all that parcel of land described as follows, and recorded among the land records of Somerset County in Liber ITP 402, Folio 979:

Beginning at a point on the south side of Wicomico Creek, at the mean high water mark running south 25°24'00" west 750.00 feet to an iron pipe thence south $67^{\circ}\overline{4}6'24''$ east 310 feet to an iron pipe, thence south 12°52'52" west 113.66 feet to an iron pipe; thence south 25°48'31" west 214.10 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 51°42"55" west 256.89 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 43°05'55" east 119.50 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 33°55'10" west 161.74 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 7°30'51" west 125.03 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 26°58'10" west 106.10 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 17°23'18" west 58.11 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 46°25'34" west 56.40 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 12°49'21" west 131.88 feet to a 30 inch pine tree; thence north 43°15'05" west 259.58 feet to an iron pipe; thence north 63°05'45" east 182.10 feet to an iron pipe; thence south 43°40'04" east 210.5 feet, more or less, to a point; thence south 34°36'48" west 128.92 feet more or less, to a concrete monument, thence south 00°07'34" east 90.78 feet to a point, thence south 26°31'41" east 55.59 feet to a point, thence south 43°26'39" east 30.99 feet to a point, thence south 25°22'54" east 121.69 feet to a point; thence south 20°26'10" east 58.77 feet to a point; thence south 5°46'5" west 55.58 feet to a point, thence south 19000'07" east 21.41 feet to a point thence north 50°31'48" east 50.82 feet to a point; thence south $29^{\circ}10'54''$ east 27.57 feet to an iron rod; thence north $50^{\circ}31'48"$ east 196.0 feet to an iron rod; thence north $50^{\circ}31'48"$ east 40.95 feet, more or less, to a point at the mean high water mark of Wicomico Creek, thence in a southeasterly, thence easterly direction by and with the mean high water mark, as aforesaid, 1,000 feet, more or less to the place of beginning, and containing 15.32 acres. Being the same property known as "Lot 2" of Pritchard Farm as indicated on a plat drawn by Chris D. Custis dated 3/2/1992 and recorded among the land records of Somerset County in Plat Book ITP 17/76.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property, 15.32 acres, comprises the resource within its historic setting, and preserves its historic relationship with Wicomico Creek, which forms the long north boundary. The other boundaries coincide with current property lines.