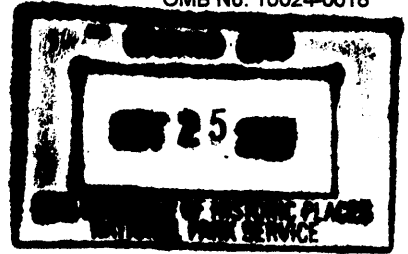


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

13234



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 any 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 Beaudley
other names _____

2. Location

street & number 3955 Jesterville Road not for publication
city or town Tyaskin vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Wicomico code 045 zip code 21865

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 10-23-01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - Determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other (explain): _____

[Signature] 12/7/01
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
2	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic/Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Wood/weatherboard
roof	Wood/shingle
other	

Narrative Description

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

Description Summary

The property historically known as Beudley is improved by a late eighteenth-century, story-and-a-half, brick-ended frame house that stands at the end of a lane which intersects Jesterville Road approximately 1/2 mile south of Maryland Route 349 in the vicinity of Tyaskin, Wicomico County, Maryland. The story-and-a-half, side hall/double-pile dwelling faces west with the gable roof oriented on a north/south axis. Attached to the east (rear) wall of the three-bay main block is a mid nineteenth-century, single story hyphen that joins a slightly taller single story,

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 pattern of our history.
B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
x 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.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1795-1860

Significant Dates

c. 1795

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on files (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:

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

Name of repository:

x Wicomico County Planning and Zoning Office

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.77 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) Wetipquin, MD quad

1	1 8 Zone	4 2 3 9 7 0 Easting	4 2 3 9 6 6 0 Northing	3			
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart
organization Consultant date November 2000
street & number P. O. Box 5 telephone (410) 651-1094
city or town Westover state Maryland zip code 21871-0005

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 _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction 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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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early nineteenth-century kitchen to the main block. Extending southward from the main block is a two-story, one-room plan frame addition erected around 1850. The house is joined on the nominated lot by several small outbuildings of a non-contributing nature and a Walter family cemetery.

General Description:

Dated around 1795, the story-and-a-half, brick-ended frame house is supported on a low brick foundation covered with cement. The north gable end brick wall is laid in Flemish bond, while the other three sides are sheathed with beaded weatherboards with the outside edges trimmed in paneled, mid nineteenth corner boards. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Extending from the east (rear) wall of the story-and-a-half main block is a stepped service wing consisting of a single-story gable-roofed hyphen and a slightly taller single-story, one-room plan section which formerly served as the kitchen. The hyphen dates to the mid nineteenth century and the kitchen was built around 1810. Attached to the south gable end of the main block is a two-story, one-room plan frame wing erected around 1850, and extending southward from it is a small, single-story gable roofed addition built during the late 1970s.

The west (main) elevation of the story-and-a-half house is a three-bay façade with an entrance in the south bay. The six-panel front door is a replacement, but the adjacent window openings are filled with original nine-over-nine sash windows. The window openings are flanked by modern raised-panel shutters. The base of the roof is finished with a boxed cornice trimmed with an early bed molding. The crown molding appears to be a modern replacement. The steeply pitched roof is marked by a pair of gable roofed dormers filled with six-over-six sash windows and encased with diagonal beaded board sides. A crown molding trims the edge of each dormer.

The north façade is the Flemish bond wall with nine-over-nine sash windows lighting the first story. The first story window openings are topped by a rowlock brick arch, and a two-course beltcourse stretches across the wall at the second floor level. Rising through the center of the gable end is an interior end brick chimney with small second floor window openings piercing the upper gable end.

The south gable end is partially covered by the two-story, two-bay, mid nineteenth century addition, which is sheathed with plain weatherboard siding and it is covered by a medium pitched gable roof of wood shingles. The two-bay addition is lighted on the first floor by nine-over-six sash windows, and six-over-six sash windows illuminate the second floor. An exterior stuccoed brick stack rises against the gable end. The base of the gable roof is trimmed with a plain boxed cornice, and the edge of the gable end is flush. Piercing the south wall of the main block is a single nine-over-nine sash window flanked by louvered shutters.

Attached to the back of the main block is a single-story, two-bay one-room plan hyphen

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that currently serves as the kitchen. Sheathed with beaded weatherboards, the hyphen is covered by a low pitched wood shingle roof, and it is extended on its south side by a shed-roofed, screened-in porch. The hyphen connects the former single-story kitchen to the main block. The former kitchen is a slightly taller single-story, two-bay, one-room plan structure sheathed with a combination of beaded and plain weatherboards. The steeply pitched roof is covered with wood shingles. A narrow, single flue brick chimney rises through the gable end. The kitchen is lighted by six-over-six sash windows. A kitchen loft is lighted by small four-pane windows piercing the gable end to each side of the interior end brick stove flue. The gable end is finished flush with a plain bargeboard. A board-and-batten door served as a direct kitchen entrance on the south wall.

The interior of the main block follows a side passage/double-pile plan fitted with a combination of original and slightly later Federal woodwork. The hall is dominated by a dog-leg staircase anchored by a chamfered edge newel post featuring small lambs-tongue stops. The newel post as well as two square balusters per tread support a slender molded handrail. The stair stringer is distinguished by a decorated scroll pierced by a comma shaped design. The wall surface below the stringer feature a series of flush panels. A six-panel door, framed by an ogee molded surround, opens into a small closet under the first landing. The staircase soffit overhead is finished with flush paneling. Trimming the passage as well are Federal chair rail and baseboard moldings. Piercing the inner passage partition is a six-panel door framed by an ogee molded surround.

The six-panel door opens into the front parlor, which features a corner fireplace. The firebox is framed by a Federal mantel. A molded firebox surround is topped by a five-part frieze with three projecting blocks. The plain surface blocks are surmounted by a heavily molded shelf that follows the broken line established by the block frieze. The shelf incorporates a dentil bed molding. Fixed atop the mantel is a crossetted surround molding that was introduced during the 1970s. Trimming the perimeter of the room are period chair rail and baseboard moldings. The cornice molding was added during 1970s renovation.

The back parlor or dining room is finished with late Federal period woodwork that dates from the early nineteenth century. Greek ovolo molded surrounds frame the doors and windows, and an early nineteenth-century mantel distinguishes the corner fireplace. A raised six-panel door opens into the adjacent room located behind the front stair passage. Now used as an office, the room is fitted with chair rail and baseboard moldings. A flush six-panel door with beaded edges around each panel opens into the adjacent addition.

The second floor of the main block is divided by plastered stud walls into two principal chambers, a modern bathroom, and a small closet. Raised-panel doors retain early rim locks with brass knobs. The chambers are plainly finished.

The rear hyphen has been reworked as a modern kitchen, and the former kitchen serves as a living room. Surviving in the former kitchen is an enclosed ladder stair which is enclosed with

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a vertical beaded board partition and a board-and-batten door. Remnants of the original horizontal beaded board wainscoting remains in place around the perimeter of the room. Missing from the east end of the room is the large chimney stack and cooking fireplace. Vertical seams in the east end board wainscoting indicate its former location. Modern bookshelves have been introduced across the west end of the room. The loft is unfinished and with wide pine flooring. Double-struck nails are found in the stud wall framing of the gable end. The kitchen is spanned by a common rafter roof system.

The two-story south end addition is fitted with mid nineteenth-century interior finishes. Located on the first and second floors are mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival mantels. Plain pilasters flank the firebox and support a plain frieze and thick board shelf.

The Walter family cemetery is located along the southern boundary of the nominated lot and contains four recorded burials.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The property historically known as Beaudley is architecturally significant on account of its vernacular design and construction, cumulative plan, as well as its largely intact exterior and interior finishes. Initially built around 1795, the story-and-a-half, side hall/double-pile main block extends to the rear with a mid nineteenth century single-story hyphen that joins a slightly taller single story kitchen erected around 1810. Around 1850 a fourth section was added to the other end. The resulting stepped or telescope building form is indigenous to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Beaudley stands out as one of the best examples of this architecture tradition in western Wicomico County.

Also distinctive for the region is the brick end wall construction for the main block, whereby the fireplaces were contained within a masonry gable end less vulnerable to fire. In an effort to economize, the other three walls of the main block were built in a less expensive manner with traditional braced frame techniques sheathed with beaded weatherboards.

The story-and-a-half side hall/double pile main block retains a large percentage of its late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century woodwork including an intact Federal stair, six-panel doors with original locks, and Federal mantels in the two first floor rooms. There are distinct differences in the molding profiles found in various sections of the main block indicating it was finished over a period of two to three decades.

Resource History and Historic Context:

George Dashiell Walter (1767-c. 1818) was clearly responsible for the construction of this story-and-a-half, brick-ended frame dwelling around 1795 on property he had resurveyed in 1790 as "Addition to Beaudley."¹ George Dashiell Walter had inherited the Nanticoke Hundred plantation through his grandfather George Dashiell's will, executed in 1768.² The Beaudley tract (also spelled Bewdly or Beawdly) passed to George Dashiell through his father, James Dashiell's will written in 1708.³

By the time of the 1798 Federal tax assessment George Dashiell Walter had improved his plantation with the construction of a new story-and-a-half, brick ended frame house that was listed as

Situated on the Road from the Head of Tiaskin to N. Point about One mile below the Chappel a Dwelling House of wood one story 26 by 28 feet unfinish'd with 8 windows

¹ Wicomico County Patents, IB F/33, 1790, Nanticoke Hundred. Maryland State Archives, Cited in unpublished manuscript by Anne Clay.

² Somerset County Register of Wills, EB 4/135, proved 18 March 1768, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

³ Somerset County Register of Wills, EB 5/115, proved 14 March 1708, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

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64 Ins by 28 Ins, 5 ditto 44 Ins by 28 Ins, 2 ditto 24 by 20 Ins, Kitchen 16 by 18, Smoke House 12 by 10 feet erected on 80 perches of land and valued at \$250⁴

The dwelling house and outbuildings were assessed apart from the plantation lands, which the assessors described as

Two hundred and ninety one acres of Land adjoining Ebenezer Collier & John Jones valued at \$757.50 on it an old dwelling house unoccupied, barn 24 by 18 old, valued at \$50.⁵

George Walter was also listed on the Federal tax assessment with 7 slaves, 5 of whom were between the ages of 12 and 50.⁶

The reference to the "old" and "unoccupied" dwelling house in the land description indicates that George Dashiell Walter embarked on a plan to replace a deteriorated family house that probably dated from the early to mid eighteenth century. His new house was more substantial than the old with its solid brick end and continuous brick foundation. George Walter was one planter out of many who entered into the rebuilding process across the lower Shore after the Revolution. In the description of the new house, the Federal assessors described the house as "unfinish'd," which indicates that the structure was recently built but in an incomplete state. The distinct early nineteenth-century nature of some of the interior woodwork reveals that several decades lapsed before the house was fully finished.

The extant single-story kitchen, built with double-struck nails around 1810, was probably erected before George Walter's death in 1818. Following his death, the plantation passed to his son by the same name. The second George D. Walter occupied the Beaudley plantation throughout his life. He married Mary D. Waters on September 28, 1814,⁷ and the couple had four children, a son George D. Walter and three daughters. In 1831 he had the plantation resurveyed as "Second Addition to Beawdly" for 420 ³/₄ acres.⁸ George D. Walter died while his children were still minors. In his will, probated in 1838, he left the plantation to his son George D. Walter, a minor, whose education expenses would be financed by the annual profits from the plantation. He provided 1/3 of his personal estate to his wife Mary Bell Walter, and to their three daughters the privilege of shelter in the Beaudley house until their marriages.⁹

⁴ Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Particular List of Dwelling Houses, 1798, Nanticoke Hundred, George Walter, Nabb Research Center for History and Culture, Salisbury State University.

⁵ Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Particular List of Lands, 1798, Nanticoke Hundred, George Walter.

⁶ Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Slave Schedule, 1798, Nanticoke Hundred, George Walter.

⁷ Somerset County Marriage Records, 1797-1831, transcription typescript at the Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne.

⁸ Wicomico County land patents, TWL D/93, 1831, Maryland State Archives, as cited in Anne Clay's manuscript history on the property.

⁹ Somerset County Will Book, JD 5/21, written 1 April 1834, proved 10 March 1838, Somerset County Courthouse.

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The third George D. Walter resided in the story-and-a-half house and was probably responsible for the mid nineteenth-century two-story addition. In the 1850 United States census, he is listed at age 28 with his 23-year old wife Sally and a year old son "George, Jr."¹⁰

After the third George D. Walter's death in 1858,¹¹ the Beaudley plantation remained in family hands. In the 1860 United States census, widow "Sarah," aged 33, is listed with real estate valued at \$6000 and an equal sum in personal property. She is grouped in the census with her 11-year old son George, 5-year old Rosanna, and a second son Levin J. Walter, aged 2.¹²

The farm continued under Walter family tenure through the balance of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century. On the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas ownership is listed as the "Heirs of George Walter."¹³ The three Walter children, George, "Rosie," and Levin, retained interest in the Beaudley lands until the 1940s when the property passed out of family ownership.¹⁴ Essentially abandoned for a generation afterwards, the old Walter house was restored by Willard and Karin Pusey after their purchase of the farm in 1977.¹⁵

The period of significance, c. 1795-1860, encompasses the period between the initial construction of the house and the date by which the resource had substantially achieved its present form and appearance.

¹⁰ Seventh Census of the United States. (1850) Population Schedule transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden, p. 230.

¹¹ John E. Jacob, "Graveyards and Gravestones of Wicomico," privately printed, 1997, p. 92.

¹² Eighth Census of the United States, (1860) Population Schedule transcribed by John C. Barnes, printed by Ruth T. Dryden, 1988, p. 286.

¹³ John L. Graham, ed. *The 1877 Atlases and the Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Wicomico County Bicentennial Committee*, p. 12.

¹⁴ Anne Kennerly Clay, "Manuscript history of Beaudley," no date, p. 1.

¹⁵ Wicomico County Land Records, AJS 880/684, 1 August 1977.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Anne Kennerly Clay, Manuscript history of Beaudley, no date.

Eighth Census of the United States, (1860) Population Schedule transcribed by John C. Barnes, Printed by Ruth T. Dryden, 1988.

Federal Direct Tax Assessment, 1798, Particular Lists of Dwelling Houses, Lands, and Slaves, Microfilm at the Nabb Research Center for History and Culture.

John L. Graham, ed. *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, Wicomico County Bicentennial Committee.

John E. Jacob, "Graveyards and Gravestones of Wicomico," privately printed, 1997.

Seventh Census of the United States, (1850), Population Schedule transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden.

Somerset County Land Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Somerset County Will Books, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Wicomico County Land Record, various volumes, Wicomico County Courthouse.

Wicomico County Will Books, various volumes, Wicomico County Courthouse.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

All that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Nanticoke Election District of Wicomico County, State of Maryland, located on the Northeasterly side of a binding upon the Jesterville Road at a point North 27 degrees 54 minutes East a distance of 503.34 feet from an iron pipe settled in the ground at the Northwesterly corner of the land now or formerly owned by Earl T. Taylor; thence running by and through other lands of the said Willard L. Pusey, distance of 941.57 feet to an iron pipe settled in the ground; thence continuing by and through said Pusey land South 28 degrees 46 minutes west a distance of 226.79 feet to an iron pipe settled in the ground; thence continuing by and through said Pusey land South 59 degrees 25 minutes 2 seconds East a distance of 489.05 feet to an iron pipe settled in the ground; thence continuing by and with said Pusey land North 28 degrees 46 minutes East a distance of 442.36 feet to an iron pipe; thence continuing by and with said Pusey land North 65 degrees 14 minutes 21 seconds West a distance of 490 feet to an iron pipe; thence continuing by and with said Pusey land South 28 degrees 46 minutes West a distance of 115.74 feet to an iron pipe; thence continuing by and with said Pusey land North 64 degrees 47 minutes 14 seconds West a distance of 942.33 feet to the Northeasterly line of the aforesaid Jesterville Road; thence running parallel with the Northeasterly line of the said Jesterville Road but 5 feet thereof South 27 degrees 54 minutes West a distance of 50.05 feet to the place of beginning, containing 5.77 acres of land, more or less, and laid down and designated as all of Lot 1 in Block "A" on plat entitled "Property Survey for Willard L. Pusey, Jr." dated August 17, 1984, made by Hampshire, Hampshire & Hampshire, Surveyors.

Boundary Justification:

The 5.77 acres included in nomination with the Beaudley house follows the metes and bounds of the current acreage associated with the property.

