

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 9 1975
DATE ENTERED MAY 13 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hayward's Lott; Ivy Hall

AND/OR COMMON

Hayward's Lott (preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West side of Hayward Road

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

1-3/4 miles N. W. of Pocomoke City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Somerset

CODE

039

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

—DISTRICT

—PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

—AGRICULTURE

—MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

—UNOCCUPIED

—COMMERCIAL

—PARK

—STRUCTURE

—BOTH

—WORK IN PROGRESS

—EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

—SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

—ENTERTAINMENT

—RELIGIOUS

—OBJECT

—IN PROCESS

—YES: RESTRICTED

—GOVERNMENT

—SCIENTIFIC

—BEING CONSIDERED

—YES: UNRESTRICTED

—INDUSTRIAL

—TRANSPORTATION

NO

—MILITARY

—OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Sigrist

STREET & NUMBER

Hayward Road

CITY, TOWN

Pocomoke City

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Somerset County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

—FEDERAL —STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT

DETERIORATED

UNALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE

GOOD

RUINS

ALTERED

MOVED

DATE _____

FAIR

UNEXPOSED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hayward's Lott (Ivy Hall) is located north of U. S. Route 13 on the western side of Hayward Road about 1-3/4 miles northwest of Pocomoke City, Maryland. This 2-1/2 story farmhouse was built circa 1730 of Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers. Being six bays long by two deep, it is a good example of a large dwelling of this early period, having relatively small windows in the principal elevations, a steeply pitched roof and two interior T-shaped chimneys.

Around most of the base of Hayward's Lott is a simple water table of rectangular brick. Across the front there are two belt courses. The one between the first and second floors is cut by a large southwestern window which lights the stair hall, and the other extends across the gable ends at the level of the cornice.

Throughout the first floor all windows on the principal elevations are 6/6 except the rear western one which is 9/6. At the second level, they are 9/9. There are rubbed brick flat arches over the windows on the northeastern (front) elevation; but, throughout the remainder of the house, segmental brick arches were used. At the first floor level, except over the door in the rear western corner, and in the southeastern gabled end, these segmental arches have alternate glazed headers.

The small front portico, a simple pediment with Tuscan columns, was a later addition. Another modification is the rear door in the western corner. This was most likely a window which was enlarged so as to provide access to a nineteenth century clapboard addition (now removed) that adjoined the main house. On the front, there are three wide dormers.

The plan of Hayward's Lott is basically a hall and parlor separated by a central stair hall with entrances from the front and rear. There is an open string stair with three runs. In this house, the owner's living room is to the southeast, and its original form with the fireplace flanked by two closets lit by small windows in the gable end remains. On the northwest are two smaller rooms which were both heated by a triangular corner fireplace. The one toward the front is now a dining room; the other is a kitchen. The plan of the second floor is similar to the first.

The interior woodwork is not original since it is typical of nineteenth century Greek Revival designs. The architraves with corner blocks are abstractions of fluted pilasters. In the living room the mantel is also of Greek Revival design.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___PREHISTORIC	___ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	___COMMUNITY PLANNING	___LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	___RELIGION
___1400-1499	___ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___CONSERVATION	___LAW	___SCIENCE
___1500-1599	___AGRICULTURE	___ECONOMICS	___LITERATURE	___SCULPTURE
___1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	___MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
___1800-1899	___COMMERCE	___EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
___1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	___INDUSTRY	___POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

circa 1727-1737

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hayward's Lott, located in the southernmost region of Maryland's Eastern Shore, offers an insight into the colonial history of the province. This imposing brick structure very probably dates from circa 1730. Its location about fifteen miles inland on the Pocomoke River and far from the main stream of modern activity emphasize the demography of the early tidewater civilization. Dependent on water transportation, the great houses were constructed on creeks and rivers. Hayward's Lott, only a mile and a half from Stevens' ferry across the Pocomoke, was within easy distance of water transportation down the river to Pocomoke Sound and Chesapeake Bay. Access to the Bay in early Maryland meant close contact with England and the provincial capital was possible. Trading in tobacco and manufactured goods, as well as the movement of news, was all conducted by ship. Those who lived far from Annapolis by land were relatively close by sea. But with the advent of convenient and speedy land transportation, plantations as far down the Shore as Hayward's Lott became isolated from the mainstream of events.

The sheer size of Hayward's Lott indicate that the man who built it had great wealth, for in 1730 only the most affluent lived in brick houses, much less two-story ones. That Hayward was probably a planter can be surmised by the fact that planting was the livelihood of nearly all men on the colonial Eastern Shore. It is possible, however, that Hayward was more than just a planter. The men who acquired fortunes in the first half of the 18th century were those who engaged not only in planting but also in trade.¹ These merchant-planters bought the smaller crops of their neighbors and sold them with their own crops to the merchants in England. They also often kept a store of goods manufactured abroad which they sold or traded to people in the vicinity. Because there are no records extant relating to the death of Thomas Hayward, it cannot be said for certain whether or not he was a merchant-planter. However, because of the great size of the house he built, it is very likely that he did engage in some profitable enterprise in addition to planting.

The use of all glazed headers in the four Flemish bond walls further testifies to Hayward's status in the community. This ornamental technique, usually associated with American "medieval" style buildings, was very popular during the first half of the 18th century in Somerset County. More frequently the glazed headers were used to create patterns in the gable ends such as was done at Makepeace and Waterloo. The overall

see continuation sheet

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

Land Records, Somerset County. Hall of Records, Annapolis, and Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Probate Records, Somerset County. Somerset County Courthouse,

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

(See Continuation Sheet 2)

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 20 acres

UTM REFERENCES

D	A	18	44.8	17.10	4.2	16	11.80	B	18	44.8	4.20	4.2	16	11.80
		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING							
E	C	18	44.8	50.10	4.2	16	0.40	C	18	44.8	2.60	4.2	15	95.10
		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING							

270

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Pamela James-Asst. Historian
George Andreve-Asst. Architectural Historian is.
 ORGANIZATION Maryland Historical Trust DATE July 21, 1975
 STREET & NUMBER 21 State Circle TELEPHONE 301-267-1438
 CITY OR TOWN Annapolis STATE Maryland

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE [Signature] DATE 12/3/75
 TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE 5/13/98
 ATTEST [Signature] DATE 5.12.26
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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HAYWARD'S LOTT - CONTINUATION

use of glazed headers exists in two other Somerset County structures, Arlington and Almodington, both of the same 1700-1740 period as Hayward's Lott.

Thomas Hayward was one of the early settlers in Somerset County, having arrived sometime between 1666 and 1700. He served as clerk of Somerset County in 1723. This difference in length of service illustrates Donnell M. Owings' statement in His Lordship's Patronage that "turnover [in this office] was rapid in the earlier proprietary period, and long tenure, indeed life tenure, became the rule thereafter."²

In 1737, Thomas Hayward had 740 acres of land on the north side of the Pocomoke River surveyed. To be known as Hayward's Lott, this land included two tracts already in his possession, called William's Hope and Blake's Hope, plus twenty-seven acres of vacant land. The patented certificate refers to "ye now dwelling house of ye afore-said Hayward,"³ an indication that the house was probably built between 1727, the year Hayward purchased 700 acres of Blake's Hope from William Stevens, and 1737, when the patent was granted for the resurveyed tracts. Thomas Hayward deeded the property to his son, Thomas Hayward, Jr., in 1765. From that time until 1948, a period of almost two hundred years, Hayward's Lott remained in the possession of the Hayward family.

¹Aubrey C. Land, "The Planters of Colonial Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, LXVII (Spring, 1972), 113.

²Donnell M. Owings, His Lordship's Patronage (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1953), p. 58.

³Patented Certificate #1114. Somerset County. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

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Tax Records for Somerset County, 1783 and 1798. Hall of Records,
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