NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Medicine Hill

other names Richard's Beginning, D-27

2. Location

street & number 1130 Hooper's Island Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Church Creek x vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Dorchester code 019 zip code 21648

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).

Elizabeth Hughes Director/SHPO June 14, 2022

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maryland Historical Trust

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 of the Keeper Date of Action

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	
10		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
12	0	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/farmhouse
COMMERCE/TRADE/Department store/general store
AGRICULTURE/Subsistence/Processing/Storage/
Animal Facility/Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Gun Club

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD/Weatherboard/Board and batten
roof ASPHALT
other

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

Description Summary:

The property known historically as Medicine Hill, and also called the Robert F. Tubman plantation or later, the John E. Applegarth farm, is located at 1130 Hoopers Island Road near the crossroads community known as Golden Hill in southwestern Dorchester County, Maryland. The farm complex is situated on a ridge of land framed by a marsh, and is reached by a narrow farm lane that crosses a bridged feeder stream. The historic property comprises a ca. 1815 house and an uncommonly extensive complement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings dating from throughout the 19th century and into the 20th, including smokehouse, storage shed/wagon shed, concrete block pump house, milk house, stable/granary/wagon shed, corn crib/carriage house, chicken house and privy. A ca. 1880 frame store building incorporates, as a side wing, part of a late 18th century hall/parlor house that was moved to its present site from some other location in the yard. Formerly the John E. Applegarth Store, which carried dry goods and groceries and housed a post office, this building currently serves as headquarters for the Medicine Hill Gun Club.

General Description:

The property known historically as Medicine Hill is located between Hip Roof Road and Hooper Island Road in the northwestern corner of the Lakes Election District in southwestern Dorchester County, Maryland. The farm complex, oriented to the south, is accessed from Hooper Island Road by a narrow farm lane that crosses a feeder stream of Spicer Creek, a tributary of the nearby Honga River in the vicinity of Golden Hill.

Centered in the ten-building complex is a two-story early 19th -century frame **house** built in seven stages between c. 1815 and c. 1980. The original two-story, three-bay side hall/parlor frame dwelling is the westernmost portion of the nine-bay structure, and it constitutes the first period of construction around 1815-20. The second period, dating from c. 1820-30, was executed with a two-story, four-bay stepped profile dining room/service wing addition. The dining room was incorporated into the two-story portion with an additional chamber on the second floor. The addition also included a single-story section that included a first floor sitting room accessed by a narrow rear passage. This portion of the house was erected with an internal brick chimney with back-to-back fireplaces.

Attached to the gable end of the stepped profile dining room/service wing addition is a single-story, two-bay, one-room plan kitchen that appears to be a late 18th-century structure that was reworked during the early 19th century. Only consisting of three structural walls, the steeply

pitched gable roof structure was previously part of a ca. 1790 hall/parlor house that existed elsewhere on the property. The 18th-century house was divided and repositioned on the property, part as the attached kitchen and the other part as a doctor's office that was subsequently incorporated into the two-story late 19th-century Applegarth store.

Around 1885, the main block was enlarged with a two-story porch tower addition sheltering the front entrance, and around the same time the single-story section of the service wing was raised to a two-story height. The main house as well as the additions were restyled with extended eaves and returns.

The south (main) elevation is an asymmetrical nine-bay façade with the projecting porch tower sheltering the front entrance. The first-floor rooms are lighted by a combination of six-over-six and nine-over-six sash windows framed by ovolo backband surrounds and bullnose molded sills. The exterior of the house is sheathed with a combination of beaded and plain weatherboards. The front entrance has a four-pane transom, and the opening is filled with a partially glazed early 20th-century door. The doorway is framed by an early 19th-century surround enhanced with an ovolo molded backband. The first floor of the porch is screened in. Also evident within the porch is a vertical corner board between the third and fourth bays that marks the transition between the first period house and the second period addition.

The porch tower is visually divided on the exterior by a pent eave that wraps the three sides of the tower. The second story is enclosed and covered with plain weatherboards. Each side is pierced by a two-over-two sash window. Fixed in the upper gable end of the porch tower is a Venetian style three-part window with a centered two-over-two sash window flanked by single-pane sash sidelights. The edge of the tower roof has an extended eave with a decorated bargeboard. The second story of the early 19th-century house is lighted by six-over-six sash windows framed by ovolo molded backband surrounds and bullnose molded sills.

The south side of the east end service wing has a pent eave supported on brackets that shelters two board-and-batten doors that open into the kitchen and adjacent room of the service wing. The second floor of this section, which was raised around 1885-90, is sheathed with plain weatherboards and is pierced by two-over-two sash windows. An interior brick stack pierces the roofline and is finished with a corbelled cap.

The south elevation of the east end kitchen wing is pierced by the door opening as well as an adjacent window. The kitchen wing is covered with plain weatherboards. Rising against the east gable end is an exterior brick chimney stack built with a wide base and corbelled sides that rise to a single flue stack. The flush gable end of the kitchen wing is finished with a plain

bargeboard. A six-over-six sash window pierces the east end wall to the north of the chimney stack.

The west gable end of the main block retains its original beaded weatherboards. Centered on the wall is an exterior common bond brick chimney with a corbelled base and corbelled shoulders at the second story level. The double flue chimney stack pierces the extended eave of the gable end and it is finished with a corbelled cap. Small four-pane windows finished with ovolo molded backband surrounds and bullnose molded sills light the attic.

The north side of the house is an asymmetrical elevation partially sheathed with beaded and plain weatherboards. The first and second floors of the original early 19th-century house are lighted by six-over-six sash windows. The rear entrance is covered by a single-story, frame bathroom/laundry room added around 1980. It has a gable end pediment that finishes a low-pitched gable roof. A door pierces its north gable end wall. Extending from the eastern end service wing section is a single-story hip roofed frame bathroom wing covered with plain weatherboards. The north side of the kitchen is covered by a single-story shed roofed porch that incorporates an enclosed pantry sheathed with plain weatherboard siding. Attached to the east end of the shed porch is a pyramidal roofed spring house built atop a rusticated concreted block foundation and sheathed with plain weatherboard siding. The west side of the spring house sheltered by the porch is pierced by a board-and-batten door, whereas the other three sides are pierced by small louvered openings. Fixed atop the main pyramidal roof is a pyramidal-roofed cupola with narrow vents in each side. The base end of a tapered finial protrudes through the peak of the cupola.

The interior of the house retains most of its original early 19th-century woodwork. The side hall features a dog-leg staircase enhanced with a square cross-sectioned newel post fitted with a molded cap. A molded handrail is fixed to the newel posts with a pinned mortise-and-tenon joint. The handrail is supported by a series of rectangular balusters. The outer end of the staircase has a scroll decorated stringer, and the triangular space beneath the stringer is finished with flush horizontal boards. Access under the staircase is provided through a raised four-panel door.

The interior partition of the hall is pierced by a centered six-panel door framed by a cyma curve backband. On the reverse side of the six-panel door is the only surviving early 19th-century rim lock in the house. It retains its original brass knobs. Also enhancing the hall interior are early 19th-century chair rail and beaded baseboard moldings, and an early- to mid- 19th-century plaster cornice.

The adjacent parlor features an original Federal style mantel comprised of a five-part paneled frieze supported by fluted pilasters resting on molded bases. The five-part paneled frieze has three projecting flush panels, and the entire frieze is topped by a molded and broken profile shelf. The shelf is enhanced with a cyma recta crown molding that breaks out above each molded frieze panel. The mantel is decorated also with small panels of reeding in repeating intervals across a narrow band under the crown molding as well as on the surface of the hearth surround. During the late 19th or early 20th century, the mantel was given a marbleized paint finish by William F. Applegarth's daughter, Annita (1880-1981) while in residence at Medicine Hill.[1]

The second story of the original c. 1815-20 side hall/parlor house retains most of its early 19th-century woodwork including the open Federal staircase that rises to the third-floor attic. On the second floor two adjacent six-panel doors are framed by cyma reversa molded backbands, and early 19th-century chair rail and baseboard moldings trim the wall surfaces. The left or southern of the two doors opens into a small chamber, whereas the right door provides access to a small chamber that was converted into a bathroom during the early-to-mid 20th century. A flat four-panel late 19th-century door in the south wall, framed by a bulls-eye block surround, opens into the porch tower chamber.

An early 19th-century raised panel door in the east wall of the hall opens into the dining room chamber. The open stringer staircase continues to the attic level. The interior wall surfaces of the stair hall at the attic level are finished with a combination of vertical beaded boards and plaster. The adjacent attic spaces are unfinished other than a coat of whitewash. The common rafter roof system in the west end attic has lapped collar beams fastened with mature cut nails. The attic space on the east side of the attic stair hall is unfinished as well, with an exposed common rafter roof system and nailed collars. On the gable end of the original house, above the level of the collar beams, is a series of painted weatherboards indicating the formerly exposed end of the c. 1815-20 house. When the porch tower was built, a doorway was cut through the roof framing to provide access into a garret chamber finished with a vaulted ceiling. The garret chamber is entered through a short four-panel door framed by a plain surround. The underside of the porch tower roof, outside the garret chamber, is fitted with small cubby-like storage closets.

The interior of the dining room in the second period addition retains an early 19th-century Federal mantel consisting of a molded firebox surround and a paneled frieze below a molded mantel shelf. A built-in dining room cupboard to the south of the fireplace retains a pair of

[1] Applegarth Family Oral History, E-mail correspondence 7.19.2017.

raised two-panel upper doors and a pair of flush panel lower doors. The cupboard unit is accented with an original crown molding.

The dining room chamber on the second floor retains a Federal period mantel and over-mantel consisting of a molded fireplace surround topped by two vertical flush panels. Fixed above the two vertical flush panels is a complex molded mantel shelf, over which there is a long rectangular flush panel defining the overmantel. Resting atop the over mantel is a plain board shelf. To the right (south) of the fireplace is a raised-four panel door that is hung on wrought iron HL hinges. The door has a Victorian rim lock fitted with white porcelain knobs.

On the first floor, the room between the dining room and the kitchen, now used as a bed chamber, has an exterior door as well as an inside door accessing the rear passage. The room retains an original second quarter of the 19th-century mantel, built-in storage cupboard and an enclosed winder staircase in the northeast corner. The closed stringer staircase has a series of narrow balusters that support a molded handrail, which is anchored by a square cross-section newel post. The staircase rises in five steps to a beaded board-and-batten door hung on wrought iron HL hinges. The mantel has semi-detached columns that flank a flat rectangular panel above the firebox. The flanking columns rise to capitals in the shape of blocks trimmed with an early 19th-century molding that supports a thin mantel shelf. Fixed in the recess south of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with a flush four-panel door. A small cupboard space above is accessed by a pair of rectangular flush panel cupboard doors.

The room above was built during the late 19th century, and it is finished with Victorian woodwork. Bulls-eye block surrounds frame the windows and doors, and a late 19th-century stair railing features turned balusters and turned newel posts with ball finials. The floor is laid with narrow tongue-and-groove boards. In the northeast corner there is a flat four-panel door that opens into an enclosed stair that provides access to the unfinished attic above. The unfinished attic has a common rafter roof system. A flat four-panel door in the attic provides access into the attic space above the dining room chamber.

The interior of the kitchen wing has been reworked during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The corner winder staircase in the southeast corner dates from the late 19th century. There is an exposed wall of beaded siding on the west side of the kitchen, a former exterior wall later covered by the relocation of the late 18th-century structure to the end of the house as a kitchen. A section of early 19th-century chair rail survives on the north wall, and the rear kitchen door is hung on wrought iron strap hinges pivoting on driven pintels. The cooking fireplace is framed by a wide wooden board surround. The room above the kitchen is plainly finished.

OUTBUILDINGS

Standing off the southeast corner of the kitchen is a single-story, gable-roofed frame **smokehouse** supported on brick piers and covered with plain weatherboard siding. The early 19th-century frame structure is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof finished with flush gable ends. An off-center board-and-batten door pierces the west gable end, and it is hung on long wrought-iron strap hinges. The interior is fully smoke blackened, and the roof framing has hooks formerly used to hang meat.

Due east of the smokehouse is a **gable roofed frame structure** supported on brick piers and covered by vertical board siding. The building is extended on its east side by an open shed roofed wagon storage bay. Board doors provide access to the exposed frame interior fitted with a board floor. Circular saw kerf marks indicate the building was erected during the third quarter of the 19th century.

East of the kitchen wing is a single-story, pyramidal roofed, rusticated concrete block **pump house** dating from the early 20th century. The rusticated concrete block structure is covered with a pyramidal roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. An opening on the east side of the pump house is fitted with a diagonal board door.

Centrally located in the backyard is a mid 19th-century frame **milk house** supported on a brick pier foundation and covered with wide weatherboard siding. A board-and-batten door pierces the east side, and louvered openings are located on the north and south sides. The dairy has an unusual and possibly unique "hooded" roof design with the main roof supported on cantilevered plates and corner braces above a wooden plank roof that covers the milk house interior. The hooded design provided an air space between the two roof surfaces, thereby protecting the milk products stored inside. There are also two additional louvered vents positioned in the upper gable ends front and back. The interior of the milk house is fitted with characteristic shelving and it retains a whitewashed finish.

A range of farm buildings is located along the north side of the backyard. These buildings include a combination third quarter of the 19th-century **granary/stable/wagon shed**, a combination early 20th-century **carriage house/corn crib**, and an early 20th-century **chicken house**. The story-and-a-half frame granary is supported by brick piers and it is sheathed with board-and-batten siding. Built around 1870, the rectangular main block is extended on its east side with a shed roofed wagon bay and to the west by a three-sectioned shed roofed stable. Board-and-batten doors provide access to the various interiors including the loft of the main granary.

Standing slightly north and west of the granary is the **combination carriage house and corn crib** dating to the early 20th century. The long gable roofed carriage house has gable end doors in its west end, and the building is sheathed plain weatherboard siding. The attached corn crib, also dating to the early 20th century, has a combination of board-and-batten and vertical slat siding. The steeply pitched roof has extended eaves and exposed rafter tails. The corn crib has an upper and a lower level; the lower level has a protective metal sheathed interior.

Located east of the granary is a single-story, gable-roofed frame **chicken house** also dating from the early 20th century. The long rectangular structure has a medium pitched seamed metal roof, and the roof ridge is enhanced with decorative pressed metal, scroll-shaped end ornaments. The south side is pierced by a series of board doors and paired or single four-pane windows. The door openings are fitted with screen doors as well.

On the eastern edge of the backyard bordered by marsh is a single-story shed roofed **privy**, a rebuilt frame structure with a mixture of whitewashed and unpainted interior framing. There is also a mixture of mature cut and wire nails. A board-and-batten door is fixed in the west side, and louvered openings are located on the north and south sides. The exterior is covered with plain weatherboard siding.

A notable feature of the Medicine Hill farm complex is the former John E. Applegarth **store** and post office located west of the main house. The two-story rectangular gable-front store, built around 1880, is extended on its west side by a single-story wing that is a late 18th-century hall/parlor house moved to this location from elsewhere on the property to serve as a doctor's office and subsequently incorporated into the John E. Applegarth store during the 1880s. The entire structure is supported by a minimal brick foundation and the exteriors are sheathed with plain weatherboard siding. The steeply pitched roofs of both sections are covered with asphalt shingles. Located in front of the Applegarth store is a concrete pad that formerly served as the base for a Pure Oil gasoline pump.

The south (main) elevation of the 1880s store is a three-bay façade with a center double-door entrance with partially glazed doors. The center entrance is flanked by six-over-six sash windows fitted with iron grilles. The second floor and gable end are defined by six-over-six sash windows as well. Trimming the corners of the 1880s store are plain pilasters that rise to the extended eave and returns of the gable end. A single-flue brick stove stack pierces the center of the 1880s store building. The west side of the store is extended on its rear corner by the late 18th-century wing and a single-story shed roofed addition stretches along the balance of the west store wall. The late 18th-century lateral wing is extended on its north (rear) side by a shed roofed addition.

The interior of the store and former late 18th-century house retain period finishes reflective of their original construction. The J. E. Applegarth store interior has horizontal tongue-and-groove beaded board walls. It also retains interior chamfered support posts and some of the original store counters. Fixed in the southwest corner is a stair fitted with a simple stick style balustrade anchored at its base by a large, chamfered edge newel post topped by a beveled cap.

The interior of the late 18th-century hall/parlor house is one of the most significant aspects of the Medicine Hill complex. The hall/parlor plan house was erected with an exposed, decorated framework of corner posts, horizontal plates, intermediate posts and floor joists. The west gable end wall on the first floor is enhanced with a field of raising paneling and a built-in corner cupboard, all of which is finished with a crown molding enriched with a dentiled bed molding. The corner cupboard has butterfly shaped shelves. Wall surfaces adjacent to the raised paneling and corner cupboard retain portions of plaster over riven lath fastened with wrought iron nails. Surviving on a section of plaster next to the corner cupboard is a pencil drawing of two-masted schooner.

Fixed in the southwest corner is an enclosed winder staircase with an exposed series of steps retaining a molded handrail and a few diamond cross-sectioned balusters. Inside the enclosed portion of the stair is another section of handrail. Chamfered-edge posts with a rounded head anchor a molded handrail supported by diamond cross-sectioned balusters resting atop a closed stringer. The chamfered newel post at the head of the staircase extends down through the floor and is finished with a tear-drop shaped stop.

The loft of the former 18th-century hall/parlor house retains a combination of lath covered walls and vertical beaded board wall finishes. The head of the stair is enclosed with a section of vertical beaded board partition trimmed on one corner with an ovolo backband molding. An inner vertical board partition also survives and divides the loft space into two rooms. Also evident are former openings for original dormers that were later removed from the structure. Plaster stains on the inside surfaces of the rafter blades indicate their former position and inside plastered finish. Surviving on the east end of the loft interior are sections of wide weatherboard siding probably original to the late 18th-century structure.

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.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1790 to c. 1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

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:

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

Name of repository:

_____

Summary Statement of Significance:

Medicine Hill is significant under Criterion C on as an exceptionally complete and unaltered assemblage of vernacular domestic and agricultural buildings on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland dating from c. 1790 to c. 1930. The two-story Federal period frame plantation house was built c. 1815 and c. 1830, and retains a high percentage of original, expertly crafted Federal style interior and exterior finishes. The property comprises a large and uncommonly intact complement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including a smokehouse and a milk house with a unique double pyramidal roof, both contemporaneous with the main house. The other outbuildings reflect the evolution of the farmstead throughout the 19th century and into the 20th. Finally, the property features a ca. 1880 general store building with its interior fixtures and finishes largely intact, and this building incorporates a late 18th century house with a decorative articulated frame.

The Period of Significance, c. 1790--c. 1930, begins with the construction date of the earliest structure on the property, the hall/parlor plan house later incorporated into the store building, and ends when the property fully achieved its historic and current form and appearance.

Elaboration on Significance:

The early 19th -century house reflects the characteristic separation of spaces occupied by the white owners versus their African-American slaves. Typical of the region's stepped profile plantation houses of the ante-bellum period, there was no direct interior access between the kitchen and its loft -- the domain of servants – and the owners' spaces. During the ownership of the Tubman and later Applegarth families, the slave-occupied loft above the kitchen was physically separate and segregated from the other sections of the house.

Following the Civil War, the Federal house was modified around 1885 with the addition of a front porch tower, extended eaves and a raising of a section of the service wing to a two-story height. A second period of modifications, executed around 1900-10, included improvements to the service wing with the addition of a shed porch incorporating an attached spring house and kitchen pantry. The later periods of alterations to the early 19th-century Federal house reflect stylistic and functional trends that influenced domestic architecture on the lower Eastern Shore during the mid to late 19th century and the early 20th century. The porch tower and the extended eaves followed prevailing taste in Victorian design and construction. The attached spring house, pantry and bathroom were built in response to improvements to the domestic function of the house.

The property is also significant for the survival of a late 18th –century hall/parlor plan house built with an articulated, decorated frame. Corner posts, intermediate posts, plates, and joists are all exposed and finished with decorated edges. The ground floor interior is enhanced with a raised-panel end wall, built-in corner cupboard, and an enclosed winder stair reflective of superior architectural craftsmanship for the late 18th century in Dorchester County. The end wall raised paneling and corner cupboard feature a finely executed crown molding with a dentiled bed molding. The enclosed staircase survives with diamond cross-sectioned balusters, molded handrails, chamfered newel posts, and a tear drop stop finish to the end of the second floor newel post. The loft retains vertical board paneling that divides the space into two rooms and finishes the stair enclosure. The loft also retains riven oak lath fastened with wrought-iron lath nails.

Wrought-nail construction and the articulated frame of the 18th –century house differs distinctly and importantly from the early 19th-century mature cut-nail construction and flush framed wall system used to build the main house. The contrasting framing and decorative finishes between the two dwellings provides an instructive example reflective of the changing nature of Chesapeake region house construction occurring during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.[2]

The outbuilding complex is also significant as it reflects building traditions and methods of domestic food processing and storage, agricultural crop storage, and animal housing over a period spanning the early to mid 19th century to the early 20th century. The "hooded" milk house standing behind the house, dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, is a particularly distinctive and inventive example of milk house construction whereby the roof structure was built in two layers with an air space between in an effort to protect the dairy products stored inside. This method of milk house construction is not known elsewhere on the Eastern Shore. Another building in the complex, the smokehouse that stands in front of the kitchen wing, is dated to the early 19th century as well. The outbuilding complex also includes a late 19th -century granary/stable/wagon shed, an early 20th -century rusticated concrete block pump house, an early 20th -century privy, a mid 19th -century barn with a shed roofed section for animal stalls, an early 20th -century chicken house, and an early 20th-century corn house with an attached section for the storage of farm implements.

Additionally, the two-story Applegarth store in the midst of the Medicine Hill farm complex is a rare combination of agricultural and commercial purposes on the same property.

Resource History and Historic Context:

[2] Willie Graham, "Timber Framing," in Cary Carson and Carl R. Lounsbury, ed, *The Chesapeake House*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, pp. 206-220.

The Medicine Hill farm is located on a ridge of land framed by creeks and marsh at the head of the Honga River. Referenced in a Dorchester County land record, a tract of 25 acres known as "Richards Beginning and Mount Pleasant" was conveyed from Dorsey Wyvill to Robert F. Tubman (1792-1864) for $1,400 in November 1815.[3] The significant sum of $1,400 for the transfer of 25 acres suggests the Richards Beginning and Mount Pleasant tracts were improved with substantial structures that included the single-story hall/parlor plan dwelling that survives on the property. The approximate construction date of 1790-1800 aligns with the architectural finishes and wrought-nail construction of the single-story hall/parlor house that was later moved and incorporated as part of the two-story, gable-front commercial building. The mature cut nails and wrought hinges found in the two-story, three-bay Federal period house point to a construction date around 1815-20 after the Wyvill/Tubman land transaction. The November 1815 date of the Wyvill/Tubman land transfer of Richards Beginning also coincides with the same time when Robert F. Tubman married Dorothy Staplefort on December 4. The couple occupied the Richards Beginning tract, which Dr. Tubman renamed "Medicine Hill."[4]

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Robert Francis Tubman was the son of Richard Tubman III (1752-1813) and Mary Keene.[5] As the youngest of four sons, Robert F. Tubman established his own estate in southwestern Dorchester County in proximity to the family's ancestral lands known as St. Giles Field, acquired by Richard Tubman I (d. 1717) during the 17th century.

During the second quarter of the 19th century, Robert F. Tubman assembled an impressive estate in southwestern Dorchester County. On July 30, 1828 Robert F. Tubman purchased a large assemblage of tracts from Dorchester County sheriff, Nathaniel Applegarth.[6] The Griffith family plantation lands, named in the court ordered settlement between George Griffith and Stewart Keene, encompassed 865.50 acres and included tracts "Keene's Burrows," "Whitely's Adventure," "Surveyor's Point," "Robsons Pasture and Piney Point," "Keene's Purchase," "Walnut Neck," "Contention," "Kemble's Increase" (a resurvey), part of "Richard's Beginning," "Strawberry Grove," and "Addition to Strawberry Grove."

The year before, in April 1827, Robert F. Tubman is recorded as the grantee in a transaction from Howes and Henrietta Maria Goldsborough for a 326-acre plantation on the

[3] Dorchester County Land Record, ER 4/67, Written 11.27.1815, Recorded 2.26.1816. Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[4] Dorchester County Marriage Records, 12.4.1815, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[5] Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletins, n. p..
[6] Dorchester County Land Record, ER 11/128, July 30, 1828, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

Transquaking River along the road between Ennalls Ferry and Cambridge.[7] Two years later, in November 1829, Robert F. Tubman is recorded as buying George W. Keene's interest in lands in southwestern Dorchester for $500.[8] It was during the late 1820s and the early 1830s, that the Medicine Hill plantation house was improved with the two-story gable end dining room and service wing addition. The single story, gable roofed smokehouse that stands in front of the kitchen wing likely dates from this period as well as the "hooded" milk house that stands in the backyard.

In early 1829, Dorothy Staplefort Tubman died on February 2. Dr. Tubman remarried Mary Gaither Keene (1811-1876) on May 30, 1830. Robert F. Tubman continued to add to his land holdings during the 1830s; he acquired the goods, chattels and lands of George W. Keene on March 3, 1830.[9] Three years later, in April 1833, he purchased lands belonging to Daniel Meekins including "Johnson's Misfortune" on the south side of the Blackwater River as well as "Shenton's Delight," "Neglect," John's Delight," "Working Ridge," " Johnson's Seat" and "Hazzard."[10] Listed in 1830 U.S. Census, Dr. Robert F. Tubman resided in District 5 with seven slaves.[11]

During the 1840s, Dr. Tubman continued to add to his land holdings in the Blackwater region with the purchase of the lands of Thomas H. Meekins.[12] While he was adding to his plantation and timber lands in southwestern Dorchester County during the early 1840s, he purchased the Glasgow estate on the edge of Cambridge on April 14, 1842.[13] He negotiated a $4,000 mortgage for the 360-acre plantation with George J. Robertson. After this purchase Dr. Tubman and his family relocated to the Glasgow plantation. In an 1850 land transfer for part of "Richard's Beginning," executed between Stewart and Mary Vickers and James L. Bryan, the property description included the land reference,

> *...on the North side of the County Road that leads from Charles Shenton's to Moses L. Keene's Plantation and opposite Dr. Robert F. Tubman's old residence called Medicine Hill being on the same ridge of land and adjoining Robert M. Burton's residence...*[14]

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[7] Dorchester County Land Record, ER 10/477, April 16, 1827, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[8] Dorchester County Land Record, ER 11/466, November 9, 1829, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland, Lands included in the transaction involved "Contention," "Robsons Pasture and Piney Point," "Surveyor's Point," "Richard's Beginning," and "Whiteley's Adventure," totaling 211 acres.
[9] Dorchester County Land Record, ER 11/589, March 3, 1830, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[10] Dorchester County Land Record, ER 13/173, April 1, 1833. Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[11] Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, National Archives, ancestry.com.
[12] Dorchester County Land Records, ER 18/144, October 6, 1840; ER 18/544, February 2, 1842, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[13] Dorchester County Land Record, ER 19 and EPL 1/37, April 14, 1842, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[14] Dorchester County Land Record, WJ 5/382, April 23, 1850, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

After Dr. Tubman relocated to Cambridge, the property was occupied for a short period by a cousin, "Dr. G. A. Tubman," the son of his father's brother Charles Tubman.[15] Dr. George Augustus Tubman left the practice of medicine in exchange for a career in farming, and Medicine Hill was advertised for rent in the *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser* in 1845.[16] In June 1848, in an issue of the Baltimore *Sun*, Robert F. Tubman republished an advertisement offering Medicine Hill for rent:

MEDICAL STAND

> THAT much desired Medical Stand is now for rent, where the subscriber lived and practiced medicine for about thirty years, and only relinquished the same in consequence of advancing age and great fatigue of practice. There is a two story Dwelling House, with additions at each end, smoke house, carriage house, stables, granary, and all the other necessary out houses. There is attached a yard and garden, and also three lots of about three acres each, in tolerable order. It is situated on the head of a beautiful river, abounding in fish, oysters, terrapins, crabs, and in fine all the great luxuries of the salt water. As a medical stand it is a large opening, and there are none to equal it in the State. Those persons wishing to rent will do well to call on the subscriber, who will show the premises.
>
> Robert F. Tubman
> near Cambridge
>
> June 17, 1848.[17]

Dr. Tubman and his family occupied the Glasgow plantation during the 1850s, and he is listed in the Seventh Census of the United States as a 56-year old farmer with $30,000 in real estate and personal property. He wrote his will in January 1860, and it was proved five years later on January 2, 1865.[18]

In 1874, Robert F. Tubman's executor, Benjamin G. Keene, transferred ownership of the Medicine Hill farm to John Elsey Applegarth (1814-1887), who had married Ann Maria Tubman Keene (1811-1889) on August 31, 1840. Ann Marie Tubman Keene was the daughter of Richard Tubman IV (1782-1825) and Zipporah Wallis (1791-1862).[19] Ann Maria Tubman's first husband, John S. Keene, had died in 1836.[20] Executor Benjamin G. Keene conveyed

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[15] Dorchester County Historical Society, Genealogical Files, 6.21.2017.
[16] *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, July 1845, citation provided by Elizabeth Beckley, 1.30.2017.
[17] Baltimore *Sun*, June 17, 1848, citation provided by Elizabeth Beckley, 1.30.2017.
[18] Dorchester County Will Book, EWL 1/305, Written 1.7.1860; Proved 1.2.1865. Dorchester County Register of Wills, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[19] Applegarth Family Genealogy, E-mail correspondence from Paul V. Applegarth, 7.19.2017.
[20] Dorchester County Genealogical Records, Dorchester County Historical Society, Tubman Family papers, Cambridge, Maryland; Find A Grave Memorial, Clark's Manor Cemetery, Golden Hill, Dorchester County, Maryland.

....all those tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land of the tract of land called Richards Beginning of which Robert F. Tubman died seized and possessed known as "Medicine Hill," "Piney Point" together with and (sic) lot of ten acres more or less, an oyster lot of one half acre more or less...All which land lying and being in Lakes District at the head of "Honga River" and South of the County road leading from Charles Shenton's to the late Henry Keene's residence...containing in all seventy eight (78) acres more or less...[21]

The Medicine Hill farm was located near the crossroads known as Golden Hill where the Shenton windmill stood. In addition to being a farmer with real estate and personal property valued at $6,000,[22] J. E. Applegarth also operated a store and post office on the property as indicated on the Lake District map of the Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas published in 1877.[23] The Lake District business directory listed

> J. E. Applegarth, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store. Residence and store at Golden Hill P. O.

By the time of the 1870 U. S. Census, John Applegarth is listed as a "Retired Grocer" and he had increased his real estate and personal property holdings to $14,000.[24] His 27-year old son, William F. Applegarth, served for a time as the postmaster.[25] John E. Applegarth also served as a part-time undertaker and he had a barrel factory on the farm to aid in cargo shipments to and from Medicine Hill.

On May 23, 1887, John E. Applegarth, who had moved to Martinsburg, West Virginia, died intestate. A settlement between his heirs, William F. Applegarth and Nora S. Keene, followed in July 1888.[26] Nora S. Keene and her husband Samuel A. Keene transferred the Medicine Hill farm along with numerous other parcels in the Lake's Election District to William

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[21] Dorchester County Land Record, FJH 9/447, July 2, 1874, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[22] Eighth Census of the United States, (1860), Population Schedule, National Archives.
[23] John L. Graham, ed., *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.* Wicomico Bicentennial Committee, 1976, p. 70.
[24] Ninth Census of the United States, Population Schedule for Dorchester County, National Archives as cited on Ancestry.com.
[25] U.S. Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971, as cited on Ancestry.com.
[26] Dorchester County Land Record, CL 11/691, July 9, 1888, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland. "This deed made this 9th day of July A.D. 1888, between Samuel A. Keene and Nora S. Keene, his wife, of Howard county, State of Maryland, of the first part and William F. Applegarth of Dorchester County, State of Maryland of the second part, Witnesseth that whereas the said Wm T. Applegarth and Nora S. Keene sole heirs at law & children of John E. Applegarth, late of Martinsburg, West Virginia who died intestate mutually agreeing to divide all the real estate between them of which their father died seized and possessed..."

F. Applegarth for the sum of $5,900. At the time settlement, the Medicine Hill farm, encompassing 190 acres, was combined with seven other tracts totaling 1185 acres.

William F. Applegarth (1842-1920) attended St. John's College in Annapolis, and at age thirty-five he married Emma Annette Keene (1858-1943) in 1877. The couple had nine children; William F., Jr., John Elcey, Annita, Edna, John Earle, Vivian Evelyn, Samuel Hubert, Harold Gregory and Cecil Keene.[27] In the 1900 U.S. Census, William F. Applegarth, aged 58, is listed as a "Capitalist," and he is grouped in the census with his wife "Nettie," 22-year old William F., Jr., a teacher; "Anita," who is listed in school; Hubert, also in school as well as repairing bicycles; Harold and Cecil, both of whom were in listed as students. It appears that the late 19th century (c. 1885) and early 20th-century improvements (c. 1900-1920) to the house and farmstead were accomplished during William F. Applegarth's tenure on the farm.

During William F. Applegarth's ownership of Medicine Hill, his commercial and agricultural activities expanded to include a canning factory that operated between 1908 and 1920.[28] Produce and cargo shipments were made from Medicine Hill's wharf on the Honga River to Baltimore on a motor vessel called the *Aurora*.[29] While the *Aurora's* trips to Baltimore were largely commercial shipments, they did include passengers as well. William F. Applegarth was also involved in the organization of the first local telephone company in the region.[30] In Cambridge, William F. Applegarth was closely associated with the Farmers & Merchants Bank as well as the Dorchester National Bank. Beyond Dorchester County, William F. Applegarth served in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1894, and he was elected to the Maryland Senate between 1898 and 1904.

Following William F. Applegarth's death in 1920, his wife Annette remained at Medicine Hill and for a period was the postmistress in the Applegarth store.[31] After Annette died in 1943, her sister, Susan Amanda Keene (1856-1956) lived in part of the house with a caretaker, Louis W. Shenton (1912-1993), occupying another part. In 1983, full interest in the Medicine Hill farm passed to William F. Applegarth,[32] son of Cecil Keene Applegarth (1892-1967). Subsequently, in 2013, the farm was transferred to Cecil Keene Applegarth's grandson, Paul V. Applegarth.[33] The western half of the main house is used by the Applegarth family during

[27] Archives of Maryland, Biographical Series, MSA SC 3520-14788; Applegarth Monument at St. Mary's Star-of-the-Sea Church, Golden Hill, Maryland.
[28] R. Lee Burton, Jr., *Canneries of the Eastern Shore*, Centreville, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1986, p. 90.
[29] Interview with Paul V. Applegarth, William F. Applegarth (b. 1919) and Harold Gregory Applegarth (b. 1922) at Medicine Hill on June 25, 2017.
[30] *Ibid.*
[31] *Ibid.*
[32] Dorchester County Land Record, 227/31, May 12, 1983, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.
[33] Dorchester County Land Record, 1139/292, January 2, 2013, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

various visits, and the eastern half is rented by a tenant. The Applegarth store has been used by the Medicine Hill Gun Club as its headquarters since the 1980s.

Major Bibliographical References:

Applegarth Family Archive, scanned documents provided by Cindy Schmidt.

Archives of Maryland, Biographical Series, "William F. Applegarth."

Baltimore *Sun*, various issues.

Dorchester County Genealogical Records, Dorchester County Historical Society, Cambridge, Maryland.

Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Population Schedule for Dorchester County, National Archives.

Fifth Census of the United States (1830), Population and Slave Schedules, National Archives.

Graham, John L. ed., *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, Wicomico Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Land Records of Dorchester County, Dorchester County Courthouse, Cambridge, Maryland.

Ninth Census of the United States, Population Schedule for Dorchester County, National Archives.

Personal Interviews with Paul V. Applegarth, William F. Applegarth, Harold G. Applegarth, June 25, 2017.

St. Mary's Star-of-the-Sea Catholic Church Cemetery.

Seventh Census of the United States (1870), Population Schedule for Dorchester County, National Archives.

Medicine Hill, D-27
Name of Property

Dorchester County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2.5 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
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, Architectural Historian

Organization Private Consultant date 2017; revised 6/14/2022

street & number Cedar Hill Box 5 telephone 410-251-1430

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 Hon. Paul V. Applegarth

street & number 607 Bridgeway Lane telephone 202-352-6021

city or town Naples state Florida zip code 34108-2778

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.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is shown on the attached map labeled National Register Boundary, and more specifically described as follows: Beginning at a point marked A on the northwest corner of a bridge crossing a tributary of the Honga River as indicated on Dorchester County Tax Map 77, and coincidental with the west side of the farm lane of the nominated property known as Medicine Hill, thence in a northwesterly direction by and with the western edge of the farm lane for a distance of approximately 342' to a point on the west side of the farm lane on the north side of the Medicine Hill farm complex to a point marked B, thence in an easterly direction for a distance of approximately 225' to a point marked C on the eastern edge of the farm complex, thence in a southeasterly direction by and with a line drawn along the eastern border of the property for a distance of approximately 475' to a point marked D on the north side of Spicer Creek, a tributary of the Honga River, thence in a northwesterly direction by and with the course of the creek to the place of beginning, containing 2.5 acres more or less.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, approximately 2.5 acres, comprises all the contributing features of the property within their immediate setting. The surrounding agricultural acreage and marsh lands do not directly contribute to the significance of the property.

Lat/Long Coordinates:

38.398778, -76.225076

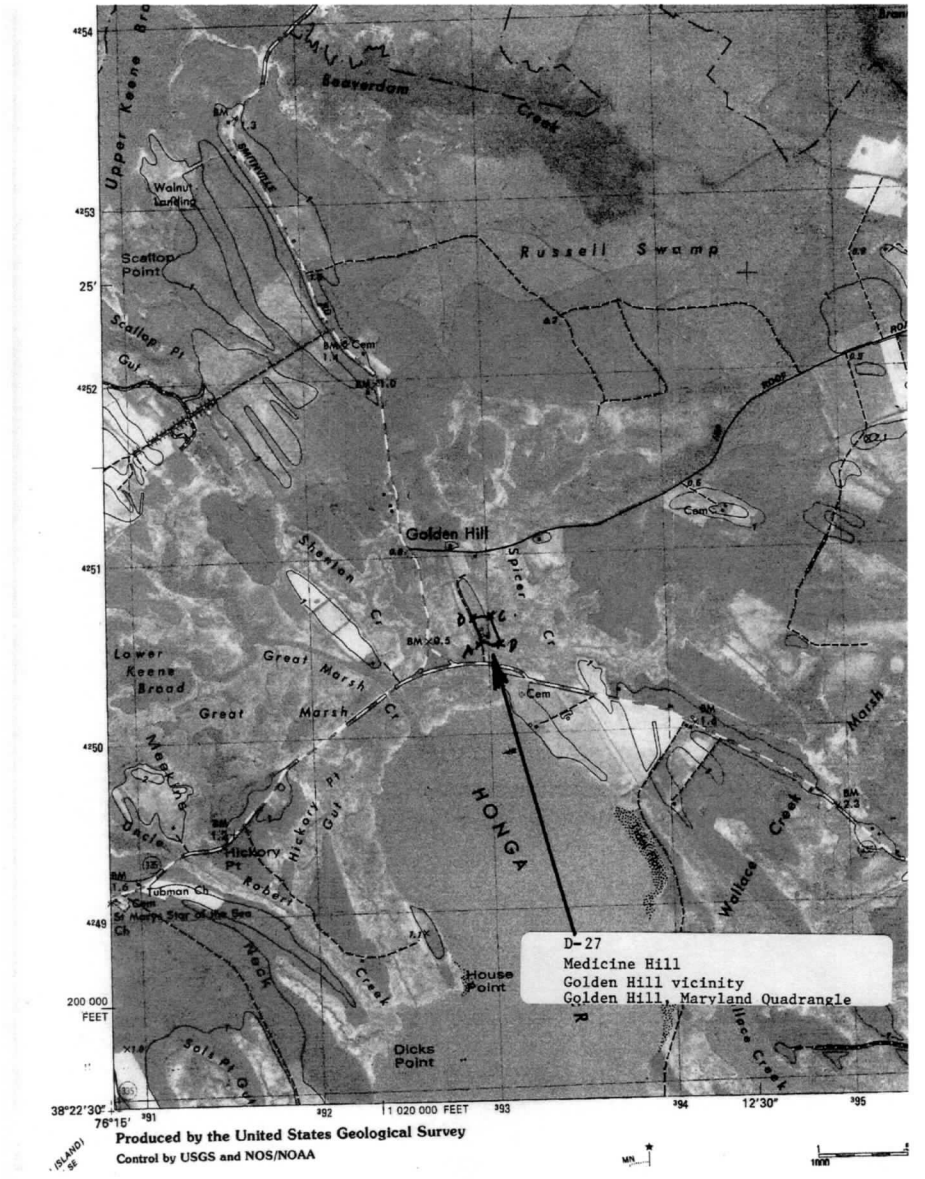
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Medicine Hill, D-27
Name of Property

Dorchester County, Maryland
County and State

Section 10 Page 2



Lat/Long 38.398778, -76.225076

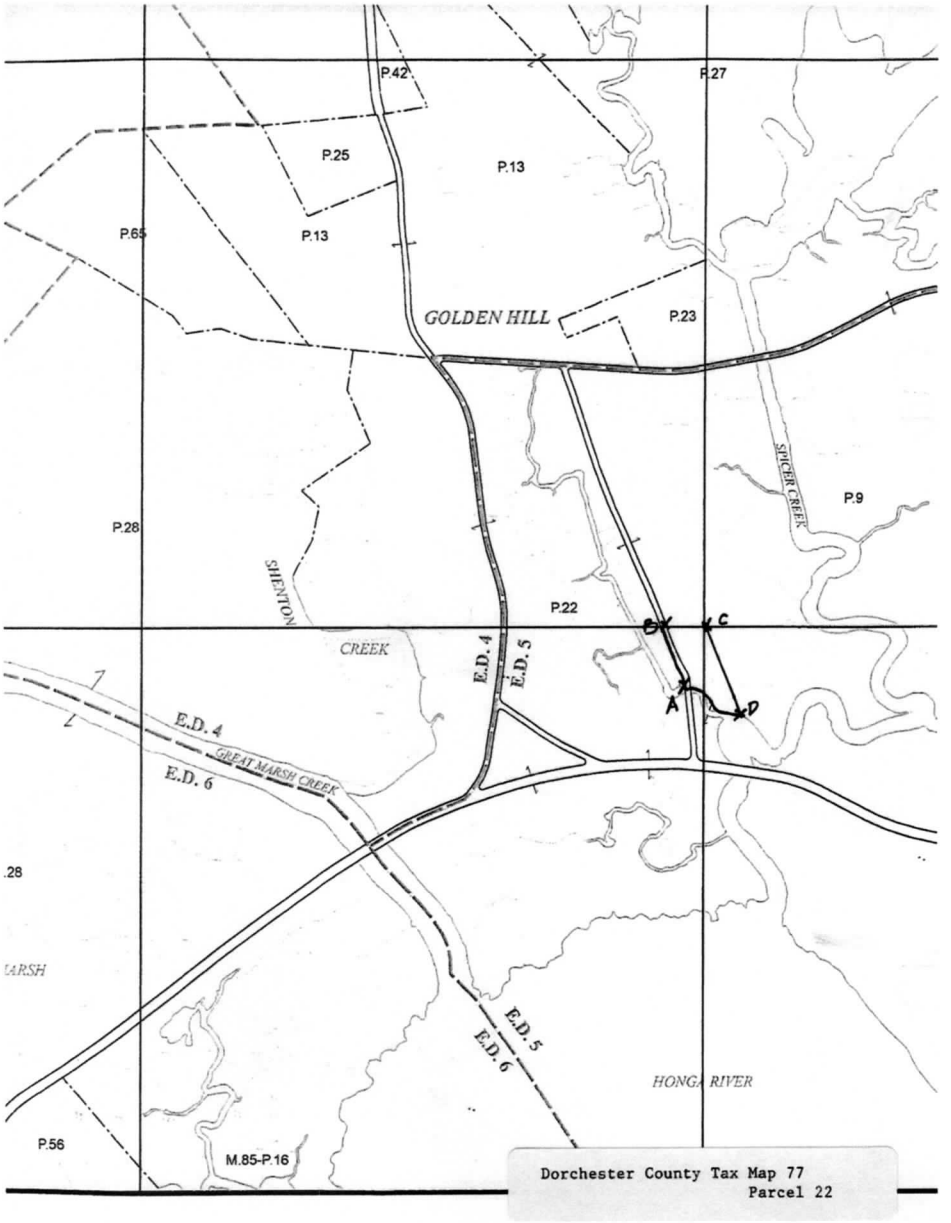
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

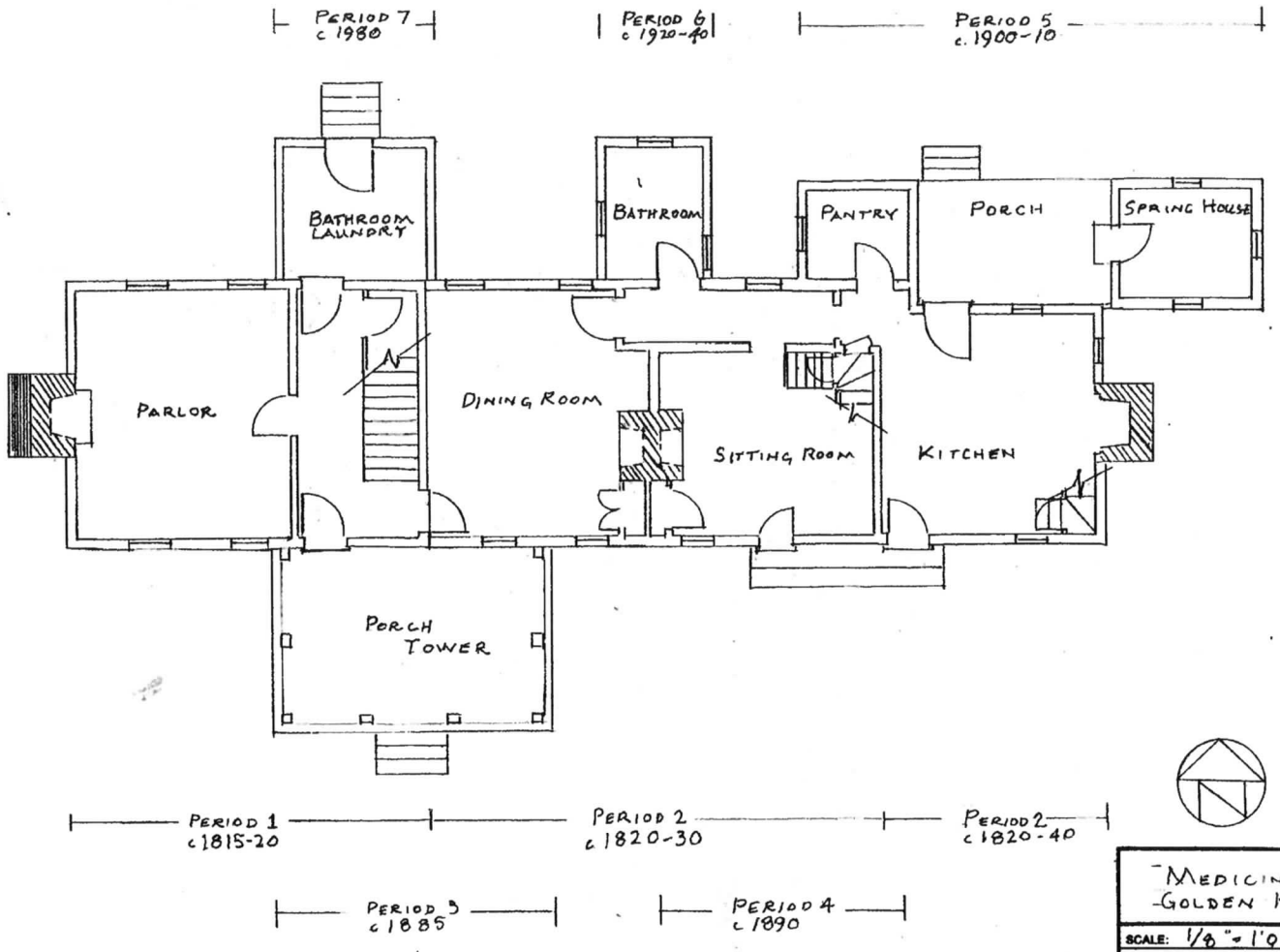
Medicine Hill, D-27
Name of Property

Dorchester County, Maryland
County and State

Section 10 Page 3



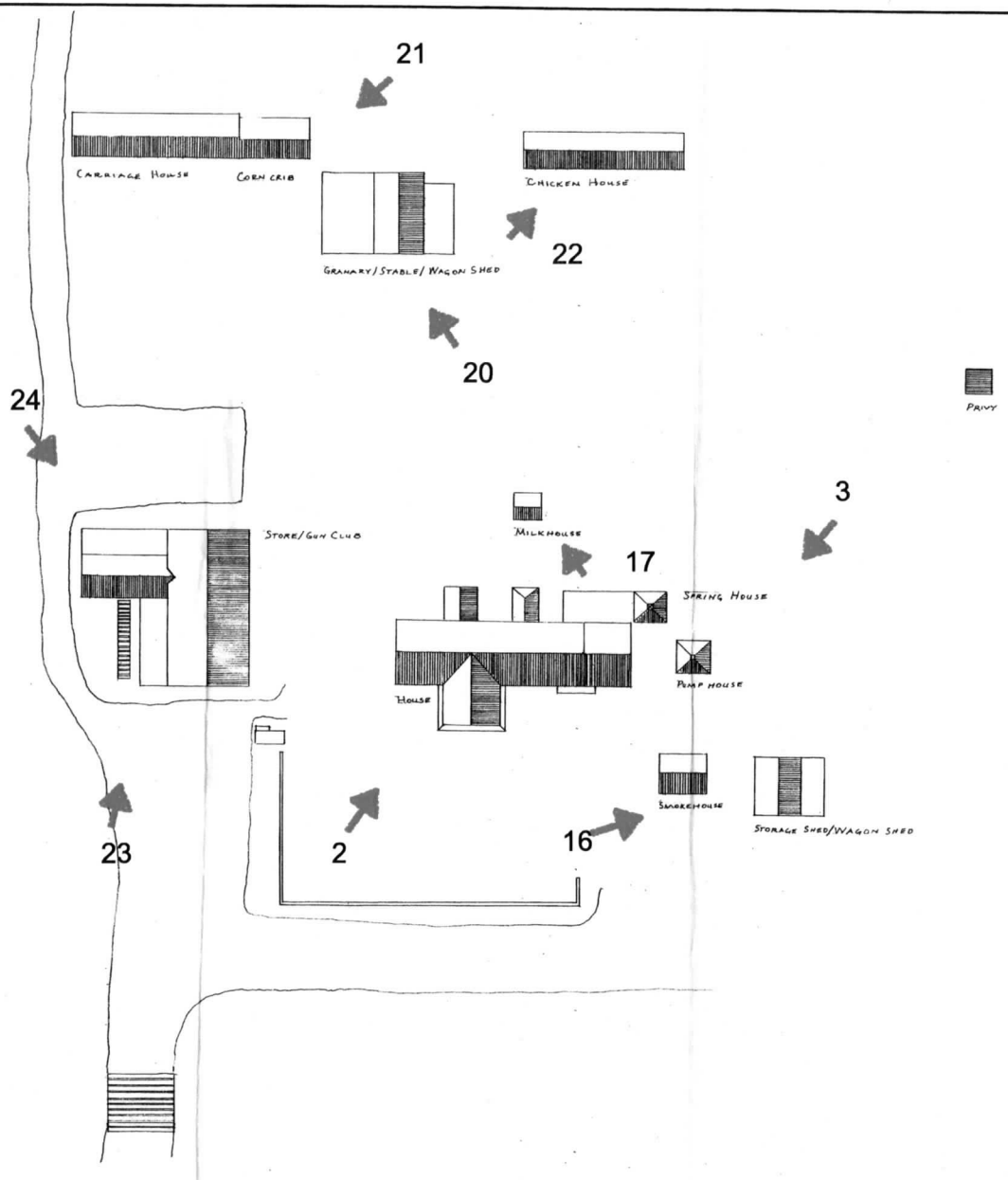
D-27, Medicine Hill, Dorchester County, Maryland, National Register Boundary



MEDICINE HILL
GOLDEN HILL VIC., DORCHESTER CO., MD

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'0"	APPROVED BY	DRAWN BY PBT
DATE: 6.28.17		
		DRAWING NUMBER

ARTISTIC PRINTOUT NO. 1653A-11X17



Arrows indicate photo number and direction of view

Medicine Hill
Golden Hill vic, Dorchester Co, Md

SCALE: 1/16"=1'0" APPROVED BY DRAWN BY PBT
DATE: 6.30.17

Site Plan

DRAWING NUMBER

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: D-27
Name of Property: Medicine Hill
Location: Dorchester County, Maryland
Photographer: Paul B. Touart
Date taken: June 2017*
Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

*Note: although these photographs are more than two years old, they nevertheless accurately represent the appearance and condition of the property at the time of submission of the nomination.



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0001
View from south



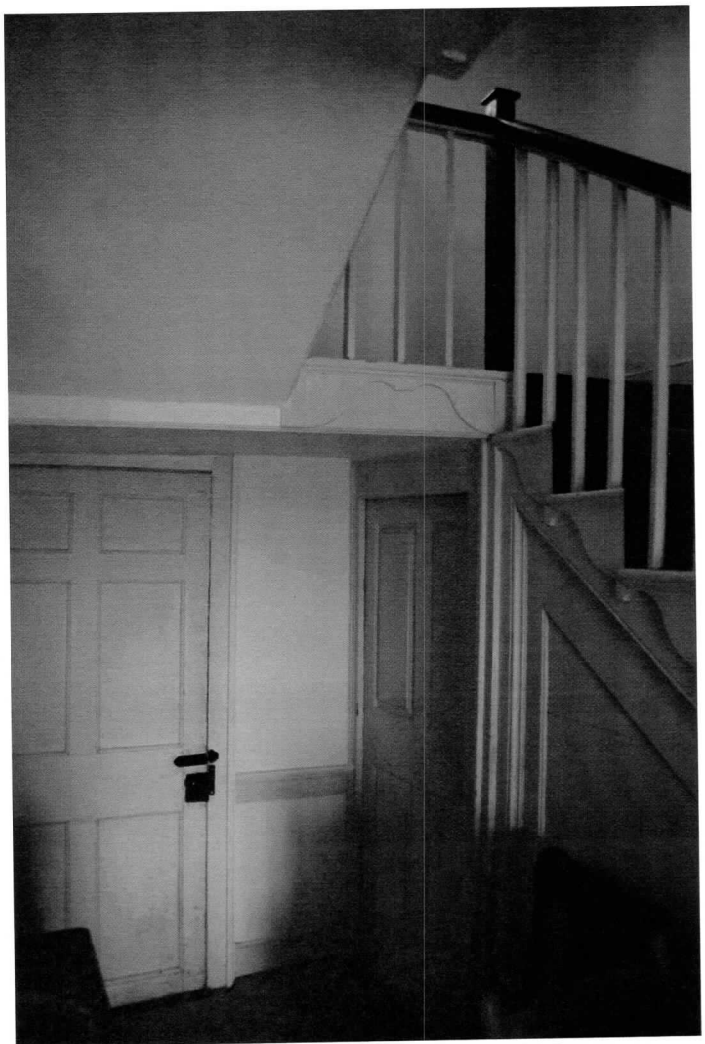
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0002
House, view from southwest



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0003
House, pump house, dairy view from northeast



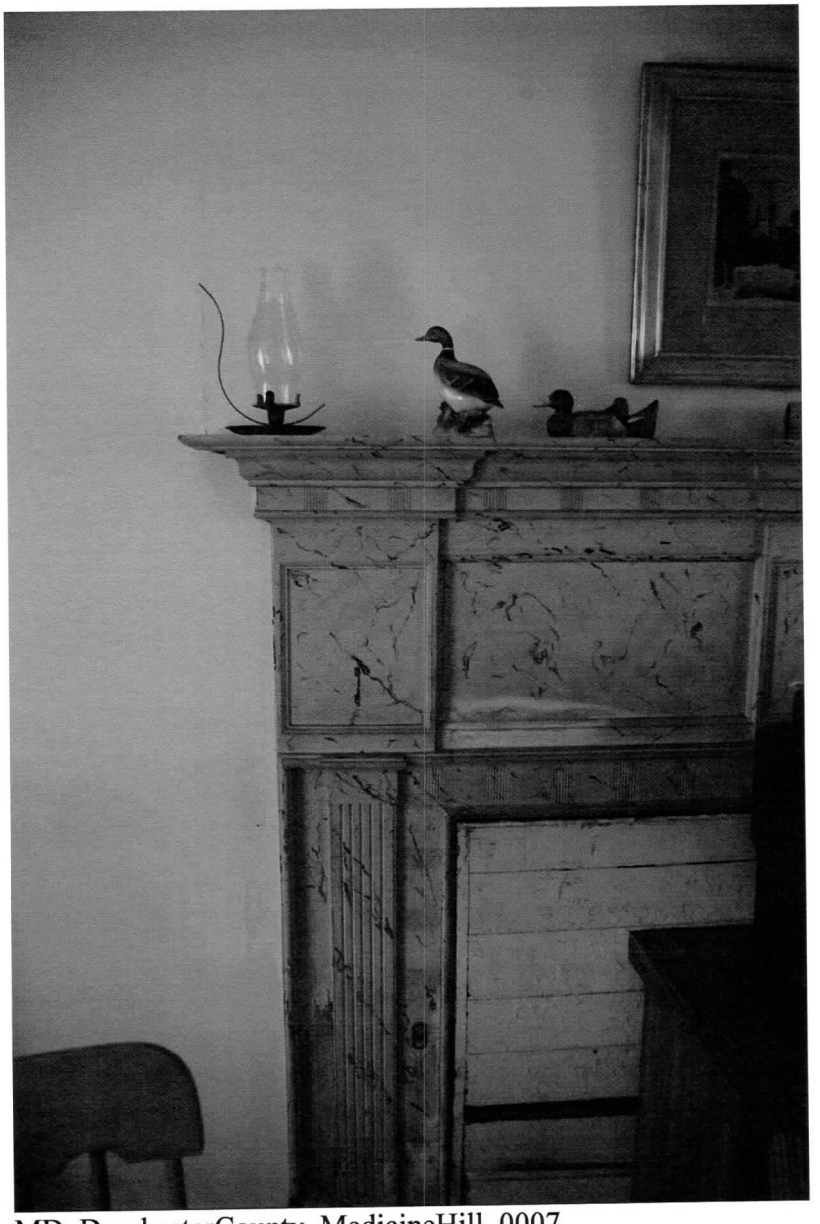
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0004
Stair



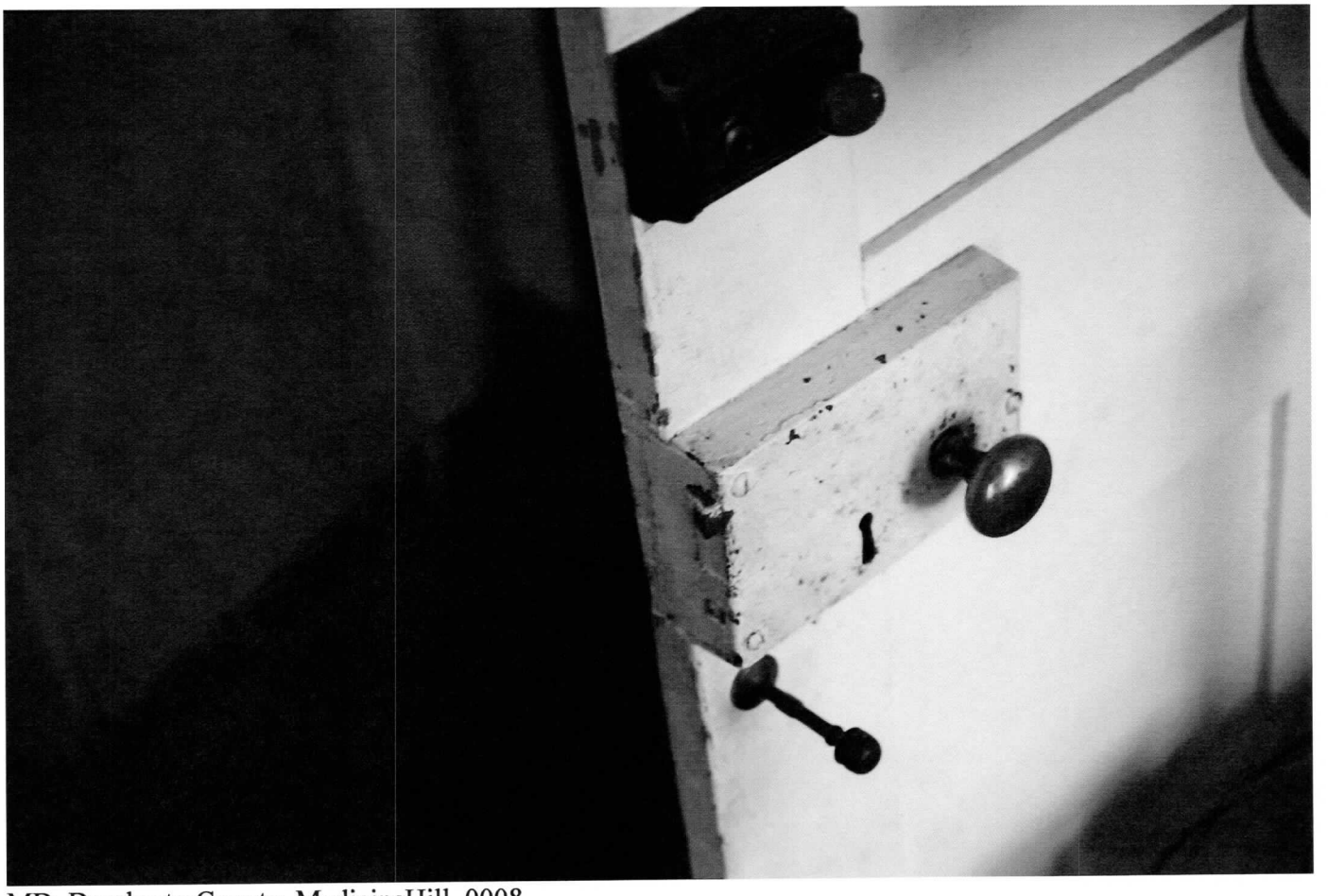
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0005
Stair



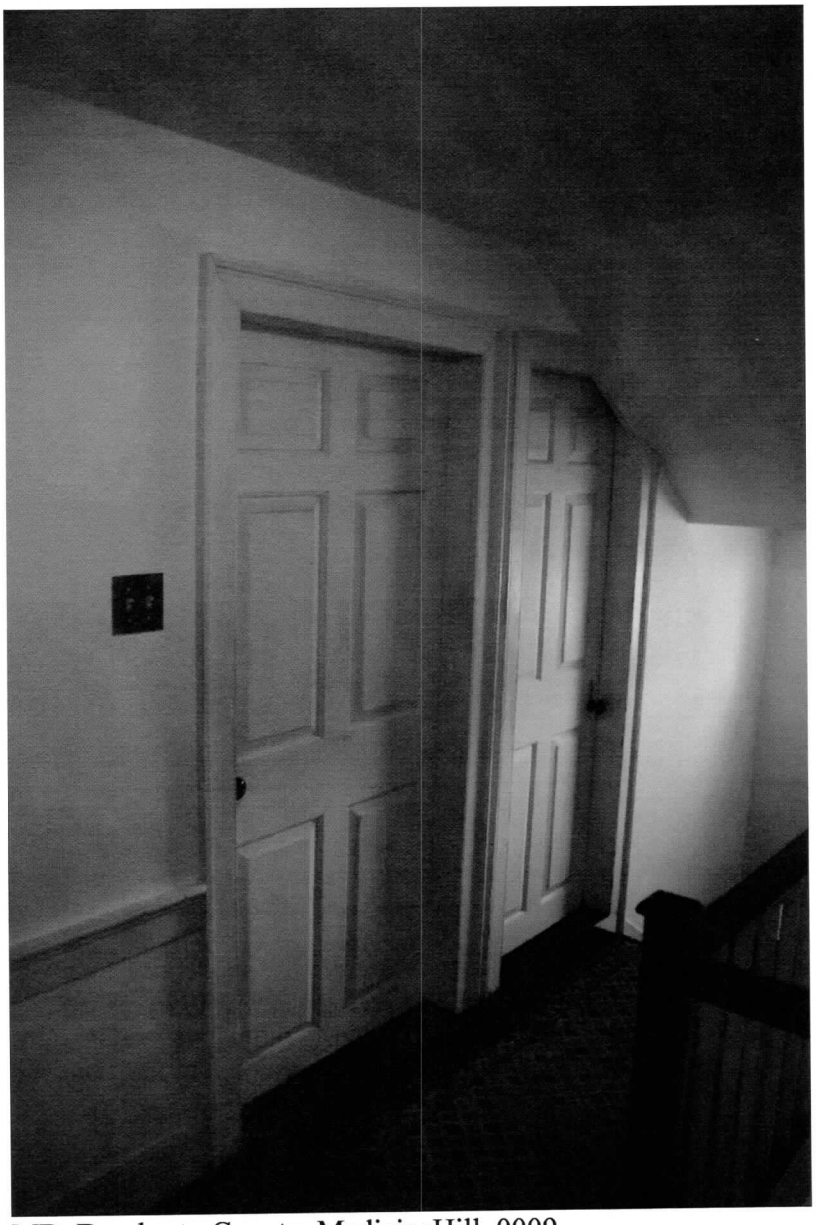
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0006
Parlor facing west



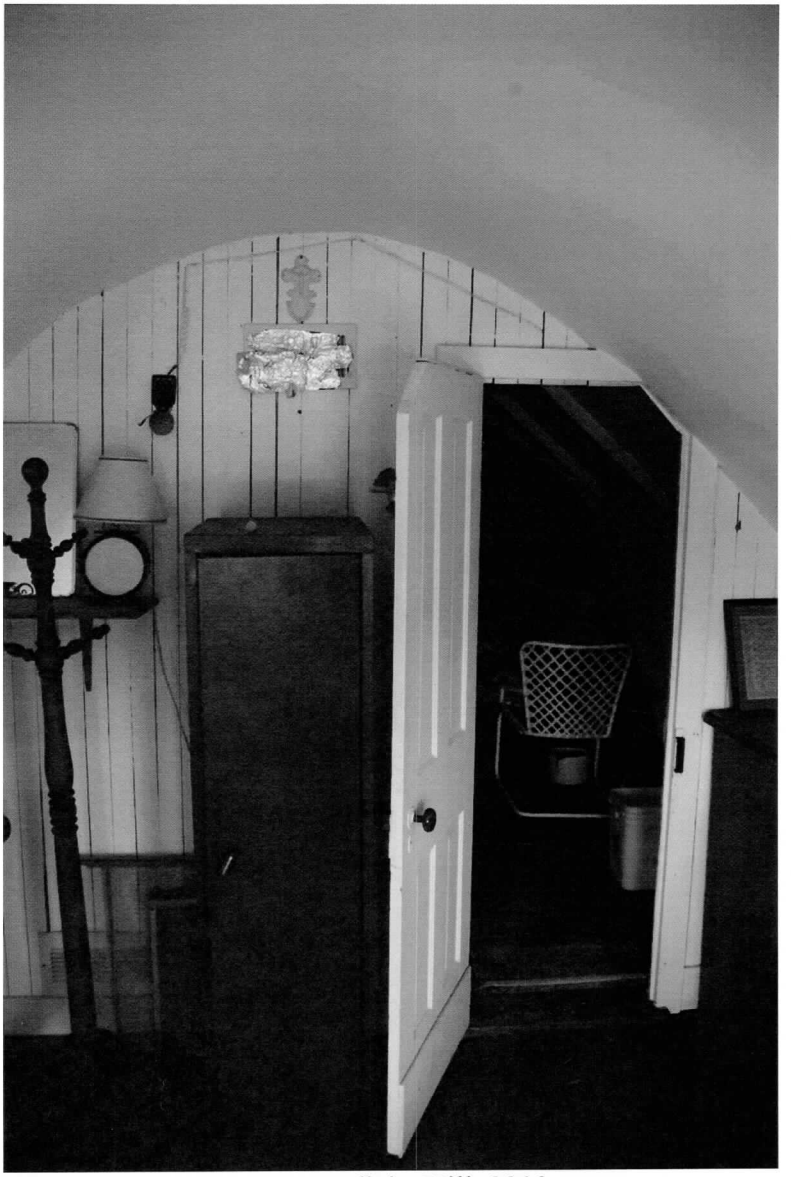
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0007
Parlor mantel detail



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0008
Parlor door, rim lock



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0009
Second floor hall doors



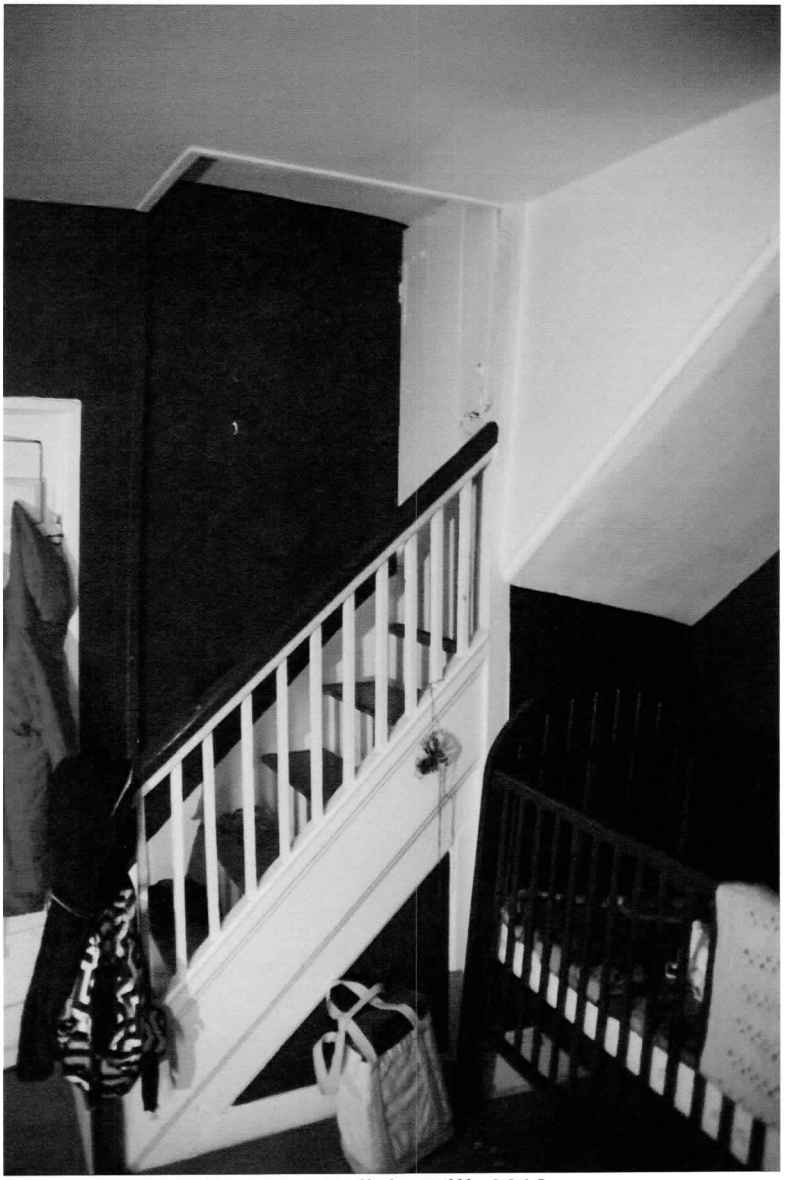
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0010
Porch tower chamber



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0011
Dining room mantel and cupboard



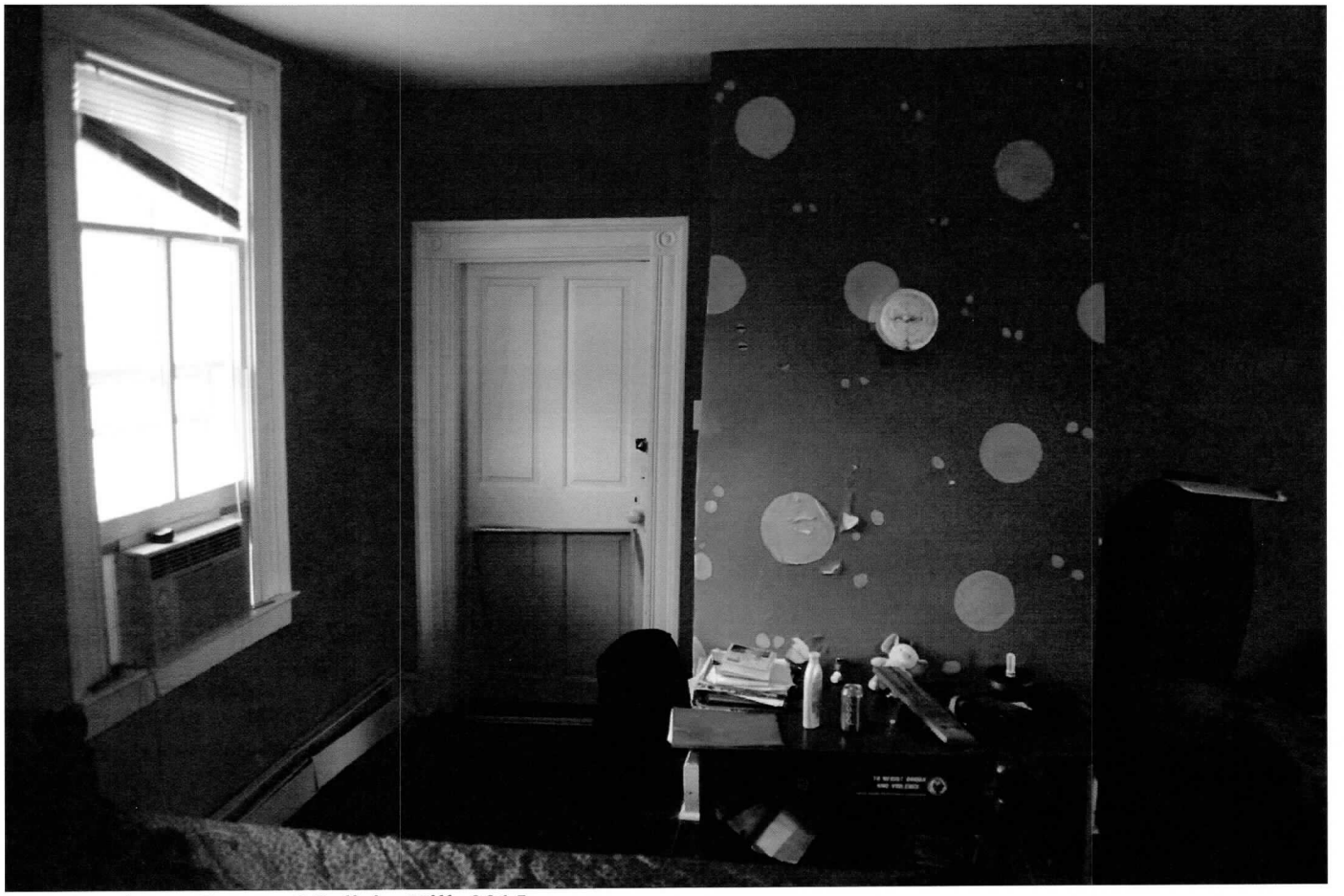
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0012
Chamber above dining room



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0013
Stair in service wing



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0014
Victorian railing on second floor of service wing



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0015
Chamber on second floor, service wing



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0016
Smokehouse, view from southwest



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0017
Milk house, view from southeast



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0018
Milk house, roof framing detail



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0019
Milk house interior



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0020
Granary/stable/wagon shed, view from south



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0021
Corn crib, view from northeast



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0022
Chicken house, view from south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

D-27
Medicine Hill
Name of Property

Dorchester County, MD
County and State

Section PHOTO Page 24



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0023
Store and post office, view from southwest



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0024
Store and post office, view from northwest



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0025
Store interior: stair



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0026
Interior of late 18th century house incorporated as wing of store, showing dentilled cornice and corner cupboard



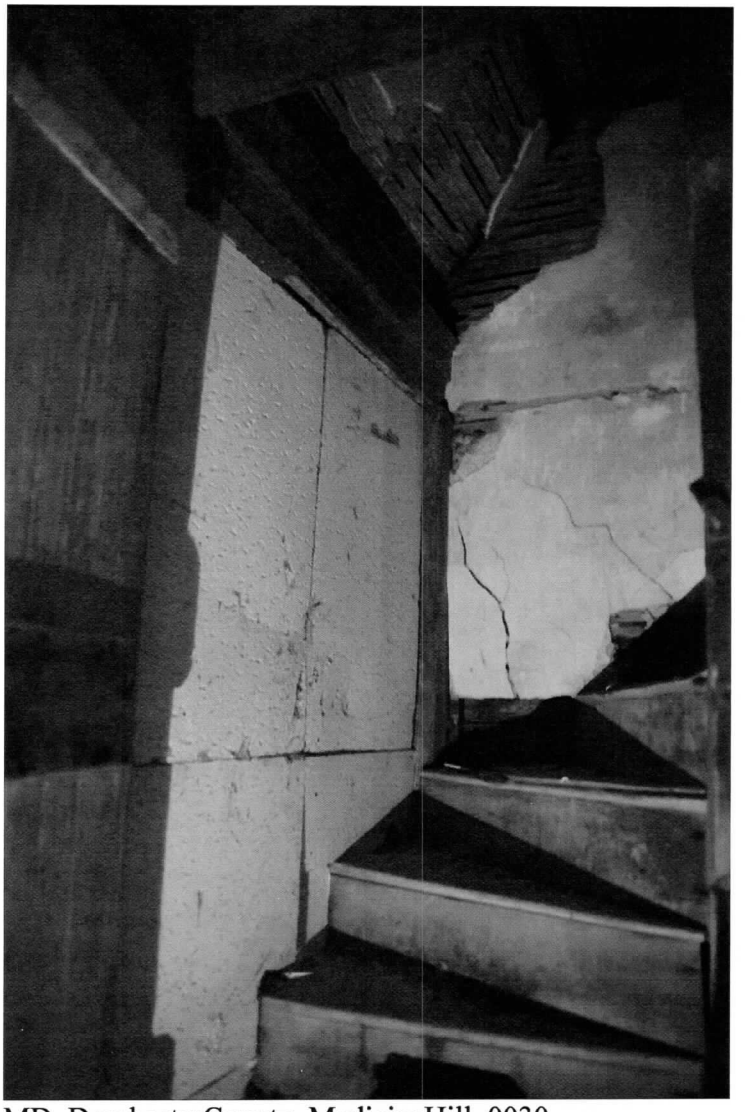
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0027
Pencil drawing of two-masted schooner on north wall of former 18th century house



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0028
Tear-drop stop of second floor newel post in former 18th century house



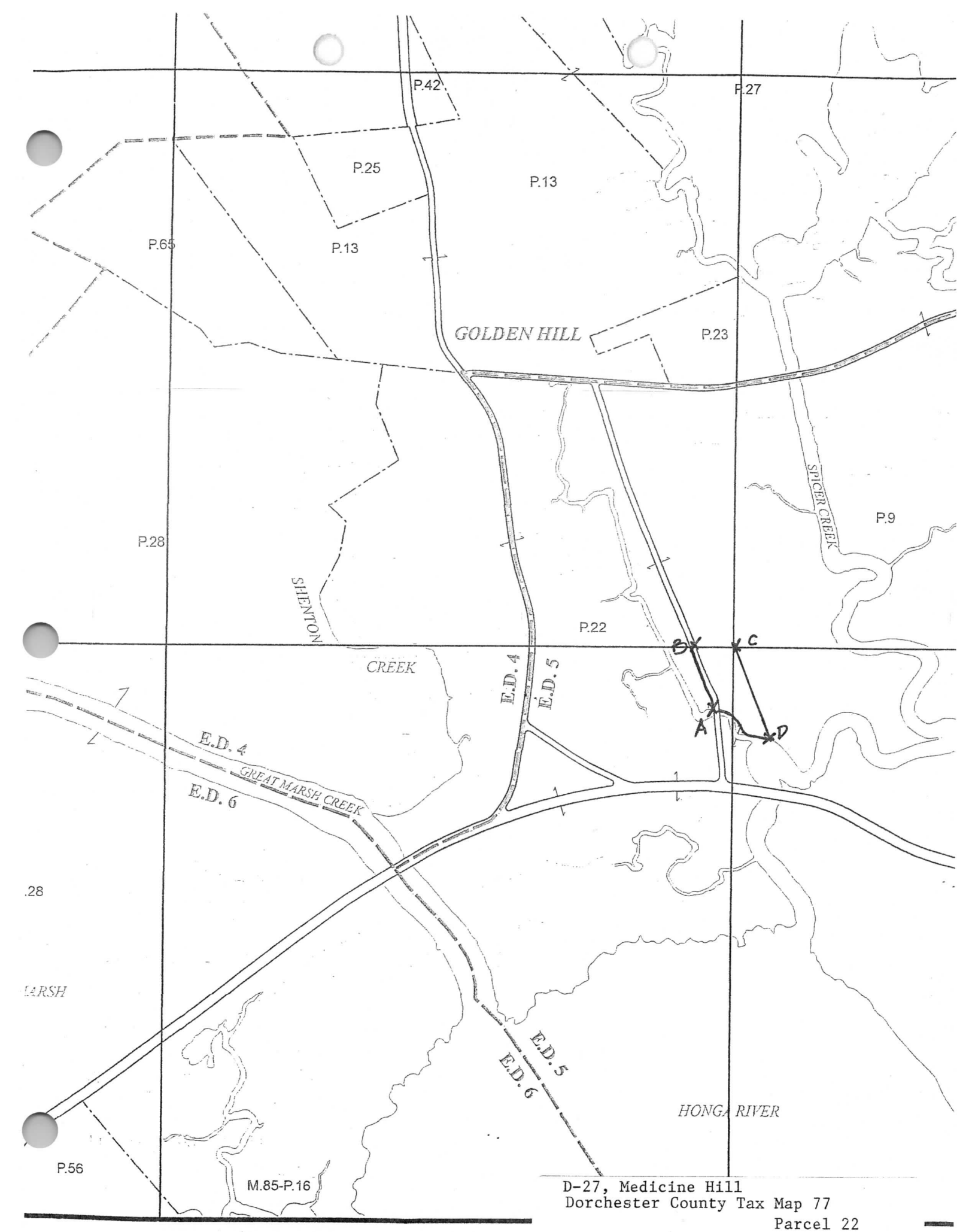
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0029
Corner stair with exposed and decorated framing in former 18th century house



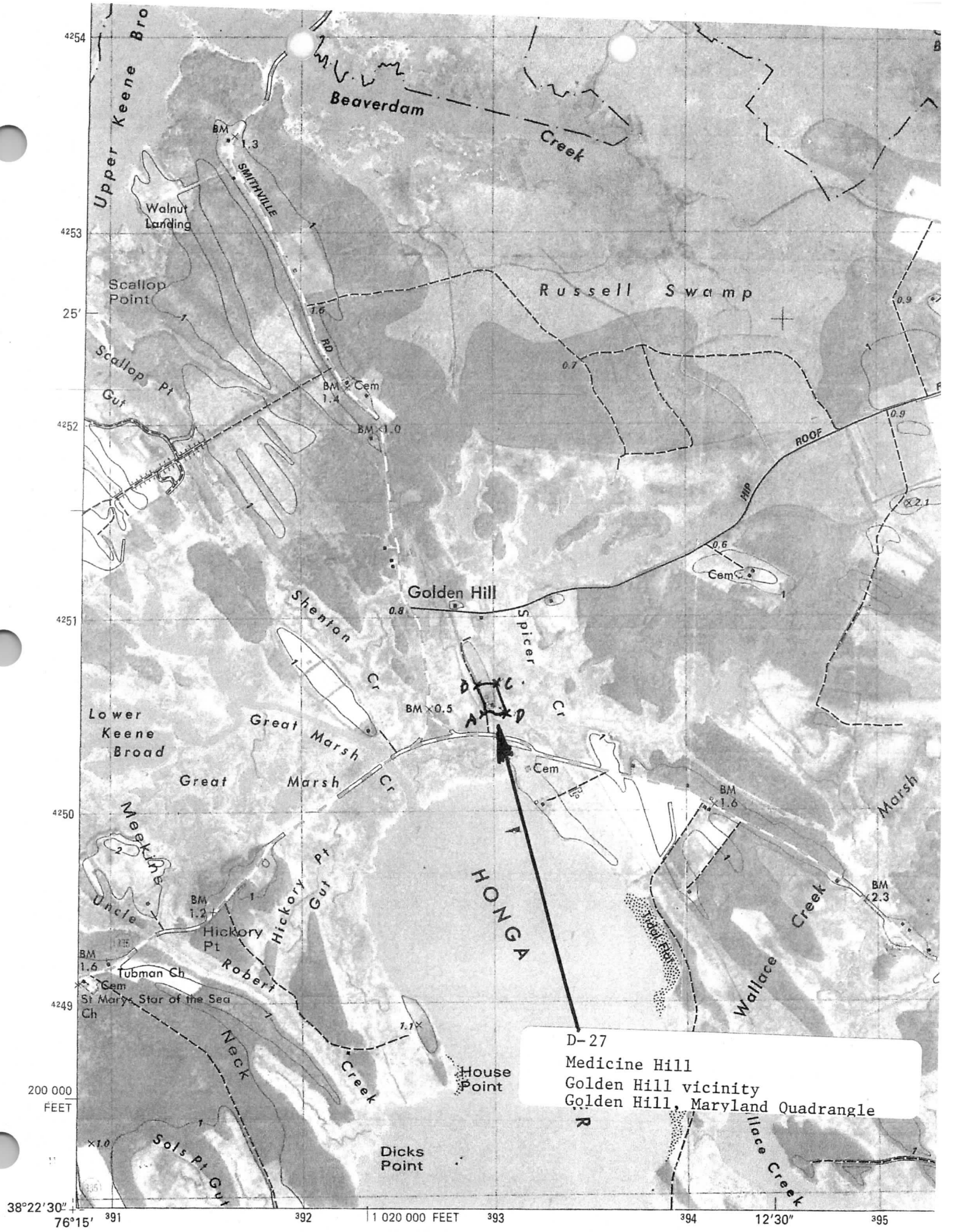
MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0030
Enclosed stair with exposed and decorated corner post



MD_DorchesterCounty_MedicineHill_0031
Vertical board paneling and riven lath on second floor of former 18th century house

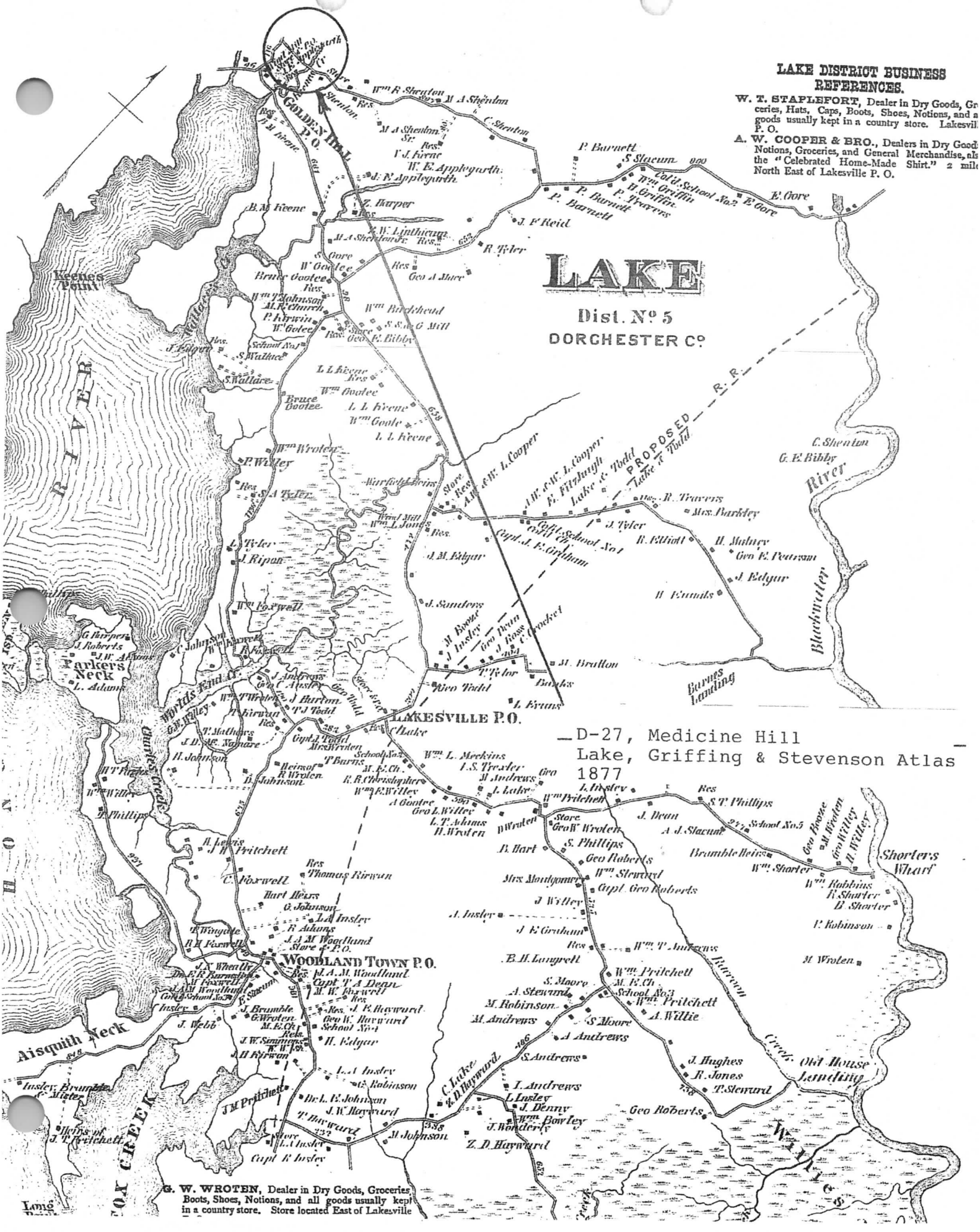


D-27, Medicine Hill
Dorchester County Tax Map 77
Parcel 22



D-27
Medicine Hill
Golden Hill vicinity
Golden Hill, Maryland Quadrangle

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA



D-27, Medicine Hill
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas
1877



D-27_2012.09.21_01

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL VIC, DORCHESTER CO., MD.

SOUTH ELEVATION

PHOTO BY TOWNLEY, PHOTOGRAPHER

HABS MD-[illegible]

1/31



D-27_2012.09.12_02

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL VIC. DORCHESTER

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

PAN 5. TOWERS, PITTOCK MANSION

2/31



D-27_2017.06.07_03

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL VIC, DURCHSTOSS [illegible]

NORTHEAST ELEVATION

PAUL B. TOURART, PHOTOGRAPHER

MS/STO

3/31


CHESAPEAKE
BAY
N

D-27_2017.06.12_04

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL VIC, DOCTESTIN [illegible]

MAIN SYNDICATE

PAUL B. TOLANT, PHYD V.

MD/SITPD

4/31



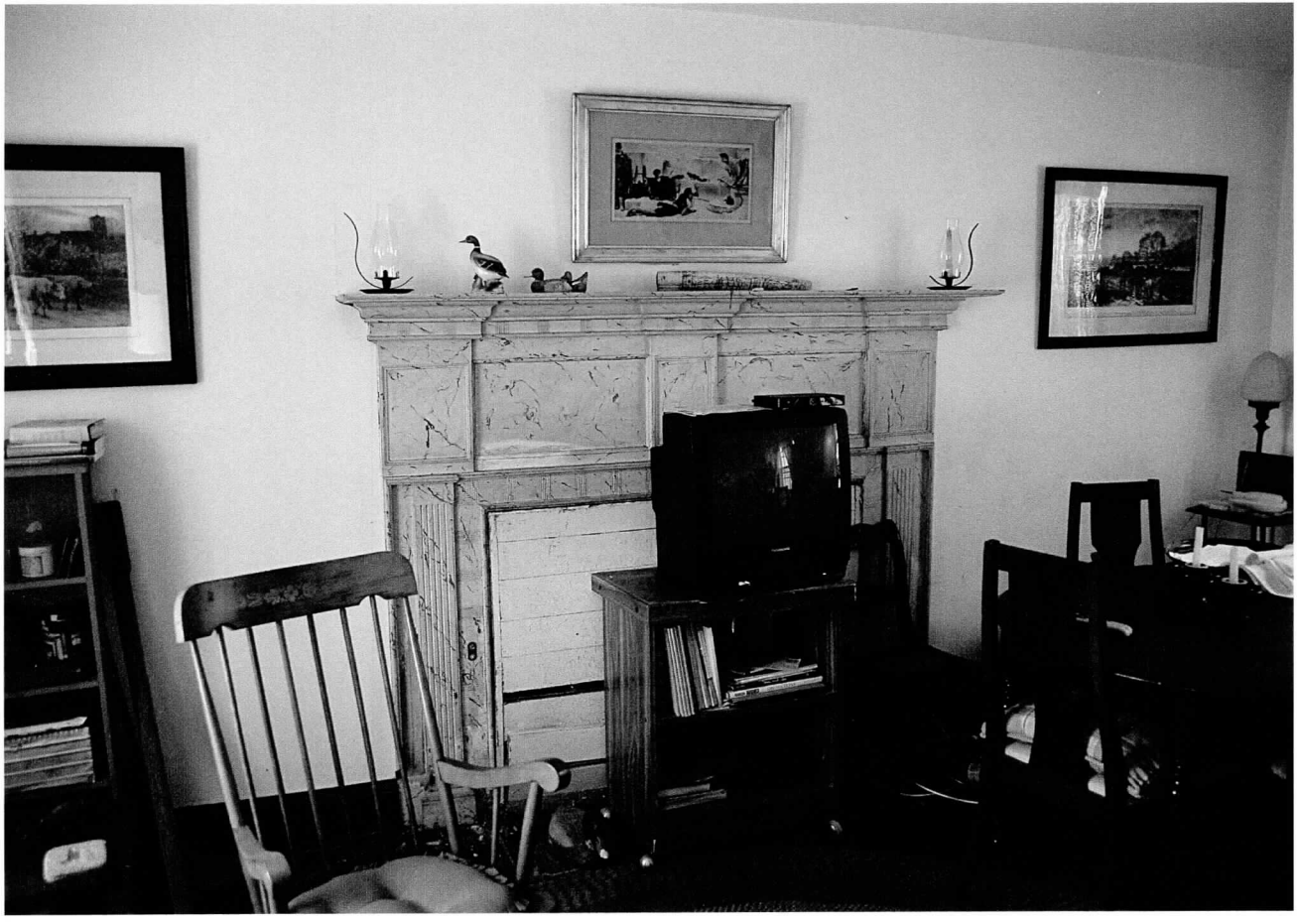
D-27_2017.06.12_05

MEDICINE THIEF

GOLDEN THIEF WIFE, DOMESTIC ABUSE

MAN STANDING AND
HAND INTENSIVE

PAUL B. TOURAY, PHYTO.
MD / SITPO



D-27_2017.06.12_06

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL VIL, DORCHESTER CO., MD.

PANEL: MANTLE

PAUL B. TOMANT, PITTSBURGH PITTSBURGH

MB/SHPO

6/31



D_27_2017.06.12_07

MEDICINE HAT

GROUP HOME VIC, DORCHESTER CL, MS.

PARKSIDE MANTLE DENTAL

PAUL B. TOUANT, PHYS.

MD/ SHPD

13/17

D-27_2017.06.12_08

MEDICINE ETHICS

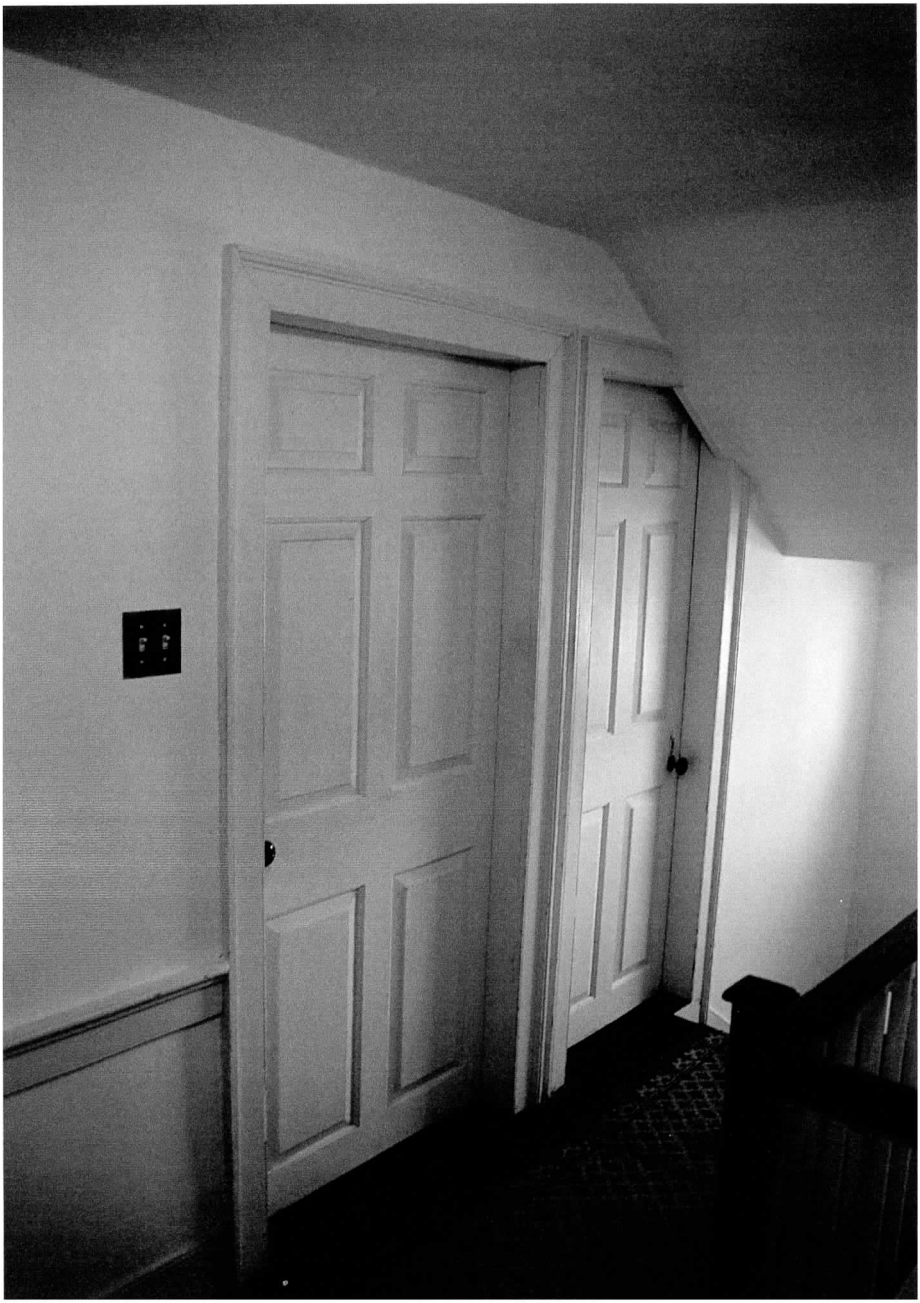
GOLDEN ETHICS VS. BORDEN STOCK CO., MD.

PARLOR DOOR KISS CASE

PAUL B. TOURTY, PITTSBURGH

MD/SHPO

8/31



D-21-2017.06.12-09

MEDICINE HILL

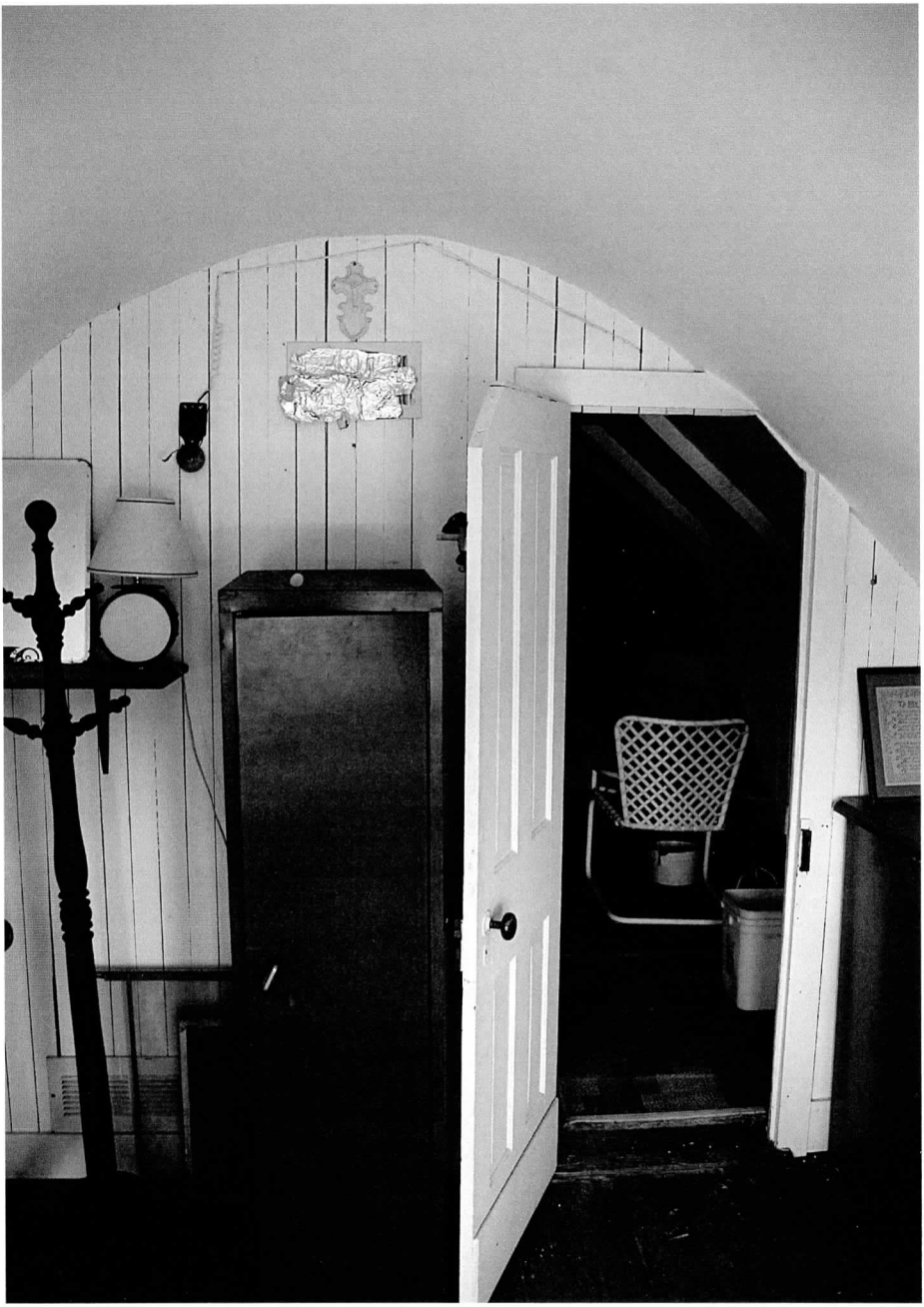
GOLDEN HILL CIC, DORCHESTER

SELDEN ROOM HALL DOORS

PAUL B. TOURART, PHOTO.

MD/SHPO

9/31



D-27_2017.02.12_10

MEDICINE Thicket

Golden Thicket Vic.

Dorchester Co. MD

Point Tower Chamber

Paul B. Touart, Photo,

MD/SHPO

10/31


dish
dish
dish

D-27_2017.06.01_11

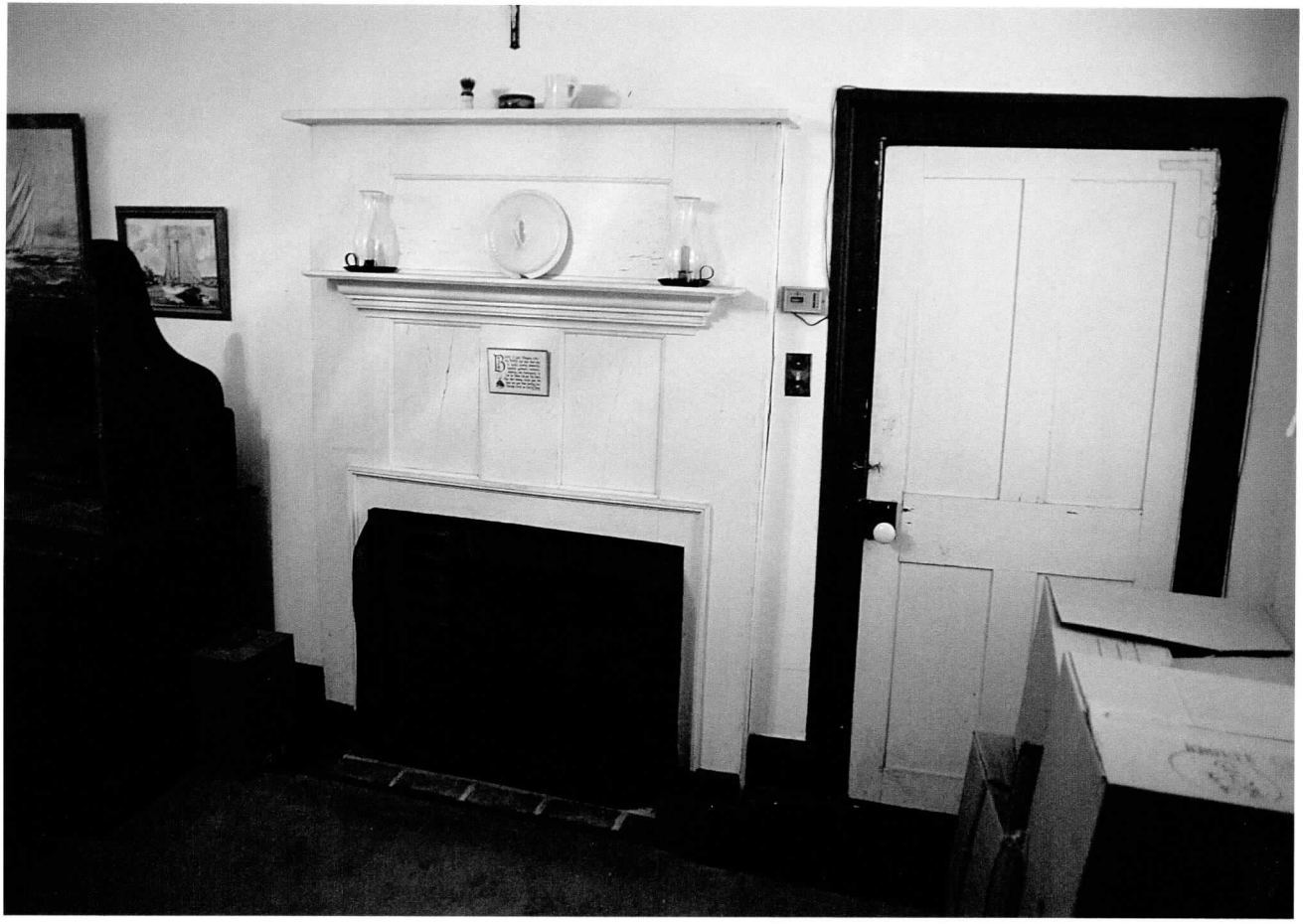
Medicine Hill

Golden Hill via, Domestic Co. Rds

Paul B. Tourney, Photographic

MD/SHPO

11/31



D-27_2017.06.12_12

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL VIC; DORCHESTER CO., MD.

DINING ROOM CHAIRS

PAUL B. TOMANI, PHYSICIAN/APOTH.

MD/SHPO

12/31

D-27_2017.06.07_13

MEDICINE 1861

GOLDEN JUBILEE

DEDICATED 6.7.17

CORNER STONE IN SERVICE WING

PAUL B. TOMAN, PHD.

MD/STUD

3/31



D-27_2017.06.07_14

Medicine Hat

Golden Hill U.C., Dehydrated Co, Ltd.

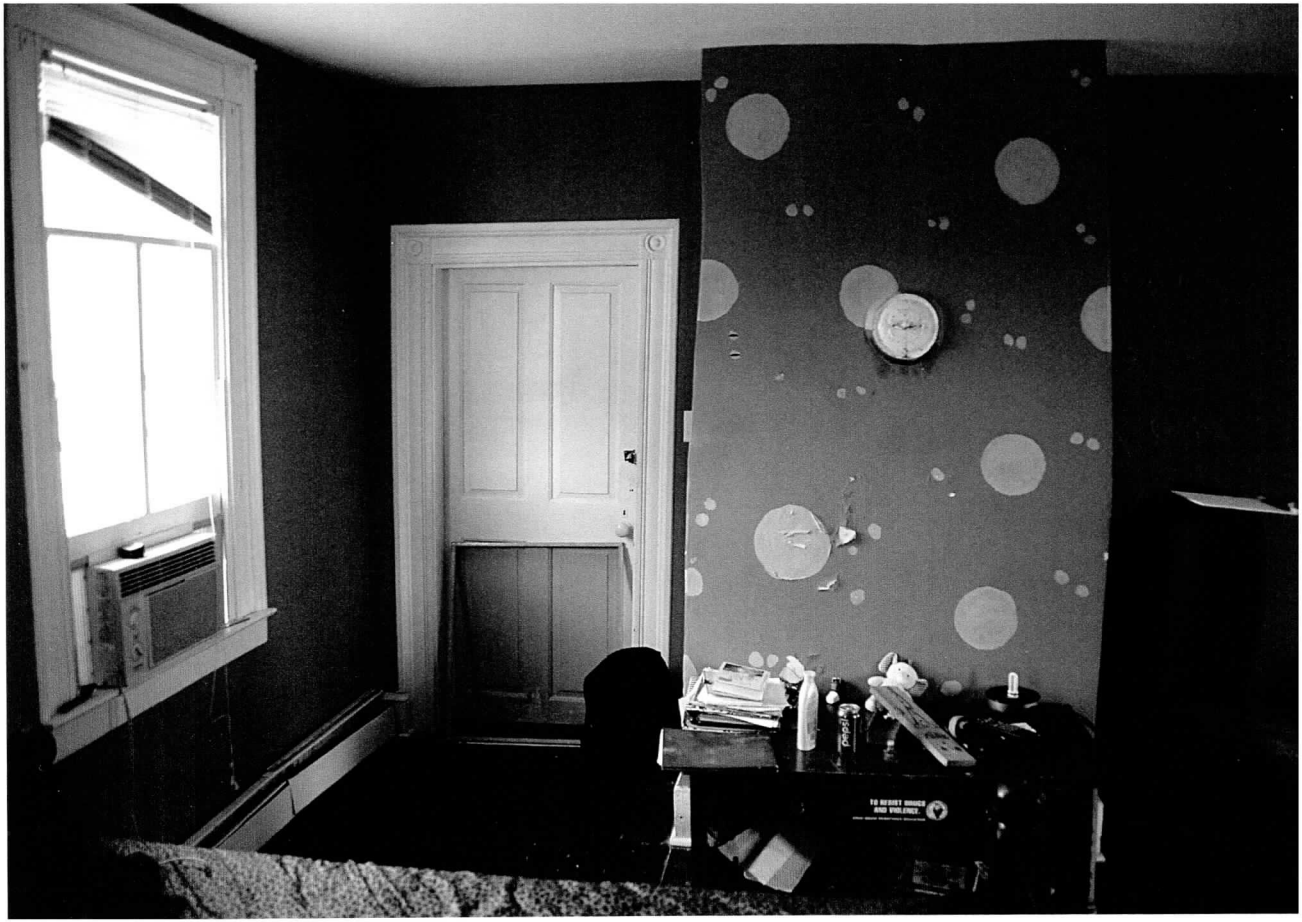
Virtual Meeting via Streams Floor

or Service Hall

Paul B. Tomas, Photographer

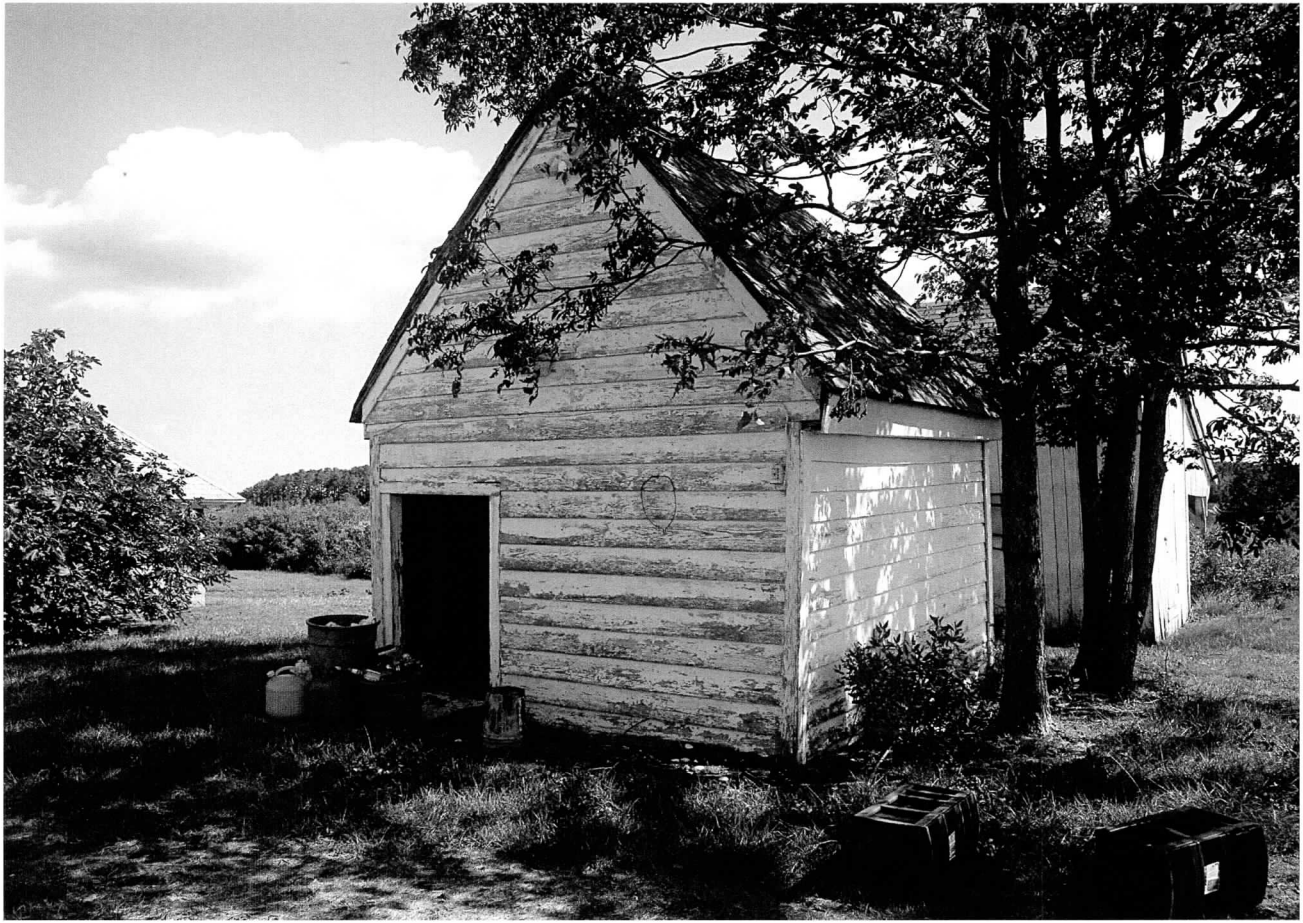
600/STPD

14/31



D.27.2017.06.7-15

15/31



D-27_2012.09.21_16

16/31



D-27_2017.04.01_17

Machine Hill

Golden Hill VII, Dorchester Co., MD

Milk House - Southeast End.

Paul B. Touart, Photographer

Mill Site

17/31



D-27_2017.06.07_18

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL SW, DORCHESTER CO., MD.

CANTILEVERED CONSTRUCTION OF

"STRUNED" MILK STONE

PAUL A. TOMAS, PHOTOGRAPHER

2017 SITE

18/31



D-27-2017-06.07_19

MEDICINE MILL

GOLDEN MILLS,

DORCHESTER CO. MD.

MILL HOUSE INTERIOR

PAUL B. TOWERS, PHOTO.

MD/STP

1931



D-21_2017.06.01_20

MARLENE THIEL

GOLDEN TRIANGLE OF DOMESTIC GROUND

GRAVELLY / STABLE / WARM SITES -

SOUTH ELEVATION

PAUL B. TOMARS, PHOTOGRAPHER

MD / SHPO

20/31



D-27_2017.06.07_21

MEDICINE HAT

GOLDEN HILLS, DANCHUK CO., LTD.

CORN CRIB - NORTHEAST ELEVATION

PAUL B. TOMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER

HAER SASK

21/31



D-27_2017.06.27_22

Medicine Hill

Golden Hill UC, Dorchester Co. MD

Citizen House - South Elev.

Paul B. Tomaet, Photographer

MD / SHPO

22/31



D-27-2012.09.21-23

Marcine Hall

Grading the Lot, Demolition of Gas

South Elevation of E. Applegate

Stone & Post Office

Paul D. Tomaro, Photographer

May 5th 2

23/31



D-27_2017.06.07_24

Receive this

Golden Hill Ltd., Director of Lo.

Northwest Division of

J. E. Addicott Store P.O.

Paul B. Tovani, Pilot.

MD/SITPO

24/31



D-27_2017.06.12_25

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL LLC,

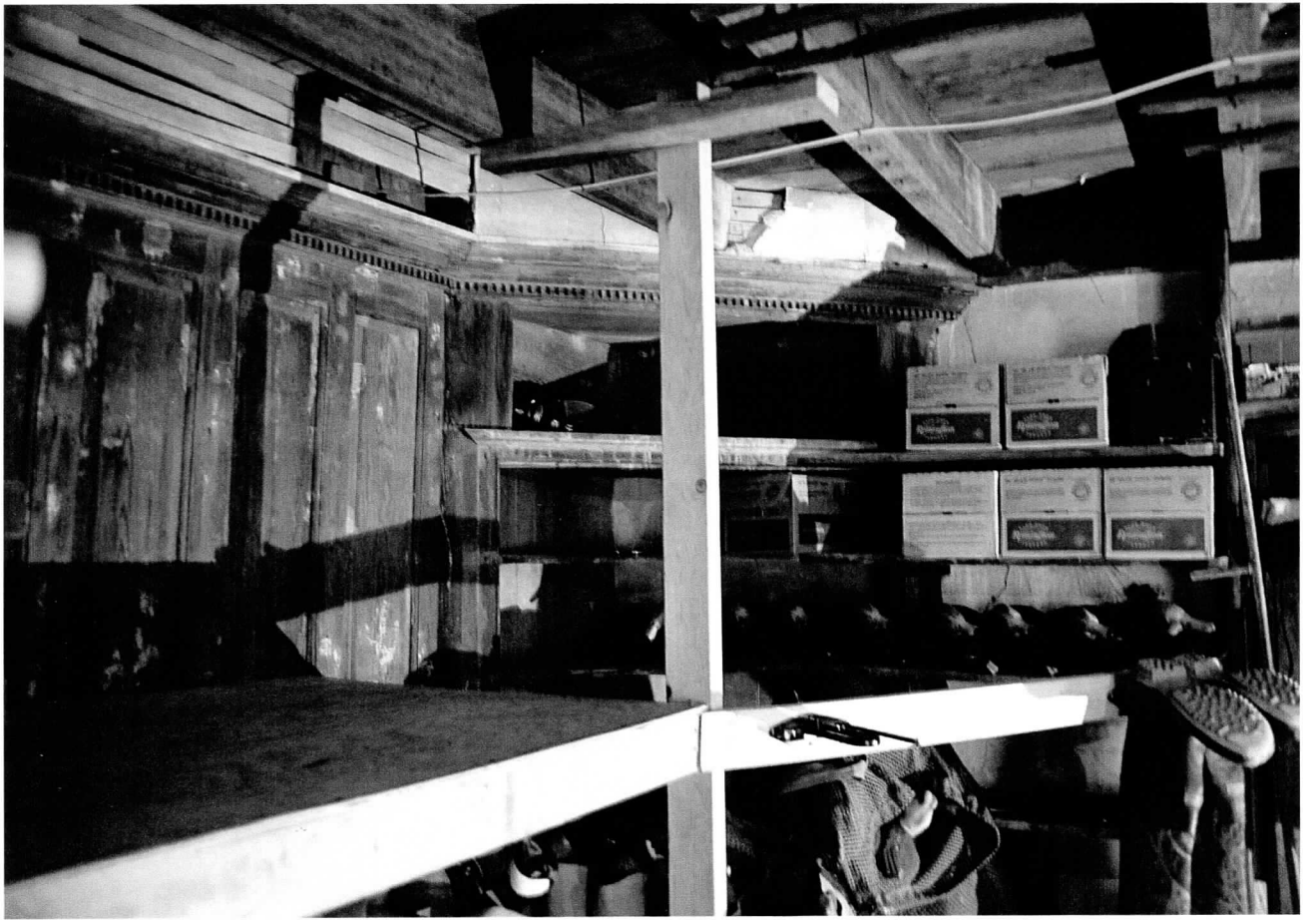
DOMESTIC CO. NO.

STORE INTERIOR SIDE

PAUL B. TOMAS, PHYS.

MD/SHPO

25/3



D-27_2017.06.12_26

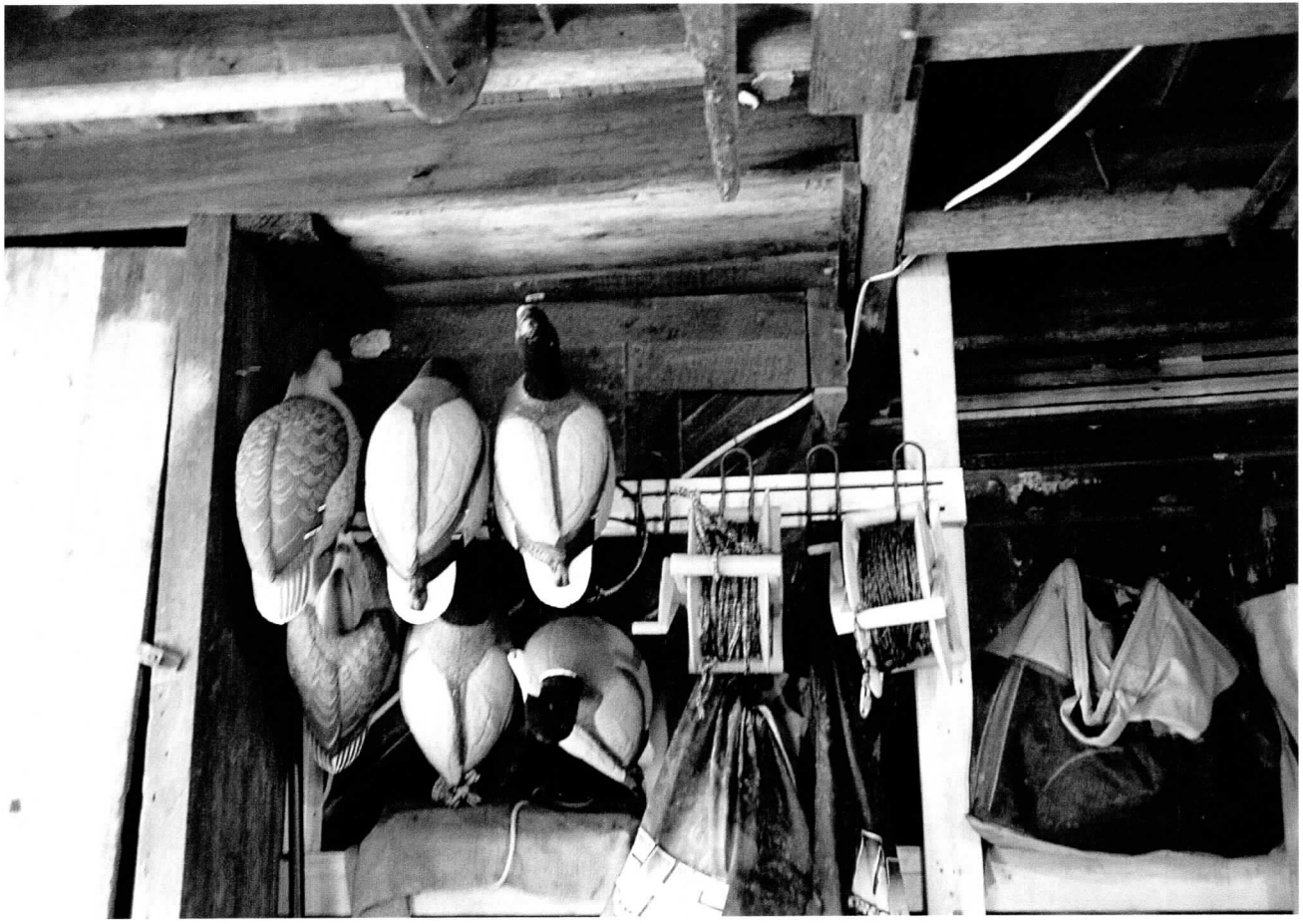
Rezoning the
Golden Isle Ltd., Donation for
Expansion of Cafe (Offices,
Hall/Parlor House, Converted
to West Wing of Applecart Inn
Cafe), Now Rezoning the Rear Lot
Part B. Tower, Pinehurst Inn
(VC2/SPD)

26/31

D-27-2017.06.12-27

Viewing this
[illegible] this via Dorchester Co.
Pencil drawing of two-[illegible]
Sentinel on north wall of
former jail / Parson House
Paul B. Toomey, Pittsburgh
NPS / SHPO

27/31



D-77-2017-06-12-28

MEDICINE HILL

GOLDEN HILL LLC, DONETSK G.

FEHLDRON STIP OF SECOND REVOK

VIEWED POST

PAUL B. TORCHIA, PHILADELPHIA

WD 1-SITPO

28/31



D-27_2017.06.12-29

MEDICINE HALL

GOLDEN HALL VIC, DORCHESTER CO.

INTERIOR OF CORNER STACK WITH EXPOSED & DECORATED FRAMING

PAUL D. TOMAIS, PITTSBURGH ARCH/SHPO

29/31



D-77L 2017.96.[illegible]-D

MEDICINE ITEM

GOLDEN HILL U.C.;

DOMESTIC [illegible]

ENCLOSED STAIR WITH

EXPOSED & DECORATED

CORNER POST

PAUL B. TORAN, PITTM.

MS / SAPS

30/31

D-27-2017-06-12_31

MEDICINE HILL

GLENN DAVIS,

DIRECTOR, [illegible]

SECOND FLOOR VERTICAL

BORDER PAVING

PHASE 3 TOWARD PITMD

MD / SITPO

3/13