T-56

Wickersham (Dawson Baker Farm)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the "vertical files" at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 04-25-2013

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. T-56

Name of Property: Wickersham \ Dawson Baker Farm
Location: 203 Locust Street, St. Michaels (currently)
vicinity of US 50 and MD 662 (historically)

MHT was advised as part of the Section 106 review for project 201102893\201103303 that Wickersham was moved to St. Michaels in 2004. "Prior to its move in 2004, the house was split in half from front to rear, placed on a flatbed and after being stored on an adjacent property it was eventually moved to Locust Street where it was reconstructed by the owners and friends over the course of four years. The wood frame addition at the rear of the house was not moved. According to the owner, when they split the house the rear wall collapsed as it was less sturdy than the other walls due to the number of additions and alterations that had occurred on the rear wall."

Prepared by: Jonathan Sager

Date: 8/24/2011

Survey No. T-56

Magi No. 2100565104

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic: Wickersham

and/or common: Wickersham, Dawson Baker Farm

2. Location

street & number: North side of Airport Road ___ not for publication

city, town: Easton _x_ vicinity of congressional district: 1st

state: Maryland county: Talbot Co.

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	_x_ agriculture	___ museum
_x_ building(s)	_x_ private	_x_ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_x_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_x_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name: Heirs of Dawson G. and Ruth C. Baker/c/o Janet Covey (Mrs. James Covey)

street & number: Route 1, Box 342 J telephone no.:

city, town: Seaford state and zip code DE 19973

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Talbot County Courthouse liber

street & number: Courthouse Square folio

city, town: Easton state: Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. T-56

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
_x_ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Wickersham is located on the north side of Airport Road approximately 1/2 mile west of the intersection with U.S. Route 50, north of Easton.

The house is sited on a slight rise surrounded by open agricultural land. A 20th century one story frame farm building to the rear of the main house is the only surviving outbuilding.

The early house known as Wickersham is a one story brick dwelling, five bays long and one room deep with flush brick chimneys centered on either end of the pitched gable roof. The house is oriented on an east-west axis with the principal facade facing south to the road. A two story frame wing dating to the late 19th or early 20th century projects from the east end of the rear or north facade. Evidence of an original brick hyphen projecting from the southwest corner of the west gable wall is described in detail below.

The front facade, as noted, faces south to the road. A broad, double door is located in the center bay. flanked by two large 6/6 windows on each side. Queen closers are evident on both jambs of the door, and on at least one jamb of each window. The window openings may have been enlarged slightly by cutting them down one or two courses, an alteration implied by the evidence of original interior chairrail above the existing sill level. The dimensions of the original openings are 3 feet 2 inches wide by approximately 6 feet high, suggesting original sash of either 9/9 or 12/12 configuration. There are three 6/6 pitched roof dormer windows on the second story. These date to the Greek Revival period but may replace earlier dormers. Cellar window openings are located below each of the four first story windows; there is no cellar opening below the door. The two cellar window openings flanking the center bay remain undisturbed but the east and west windows have been reduced in size with 20th century brick. The original cellar openings are quite decorative with three-centered brick segmental arches that include alternating glazed headers.

(Continued)

7.1 Description (Continued)

Several glazed queen closers are also evident. A heavy wood frame with horizontal diamond-section wood bars and traces of red paint survives on one window. This frame is probably a 19th century replacement. It is in relatively good condition due to a later porch that protected it from the weather. The corners are joined with half-lap joints nailed from the top, in contrast to the pegged corner detail usually found in 18th century examples.

The brickwork on the front facade is laid in Flemish bond above a beveled water table and Flemish bond foundation that changes to English bond for the five courses closest to grade. The cornice is boxed in and trimmed with a complex crownmold applied to a plain fascia and complex bed mold applied to a beaded frirze board. The cornice appears to be constructed with machine nails and probably was rebuilt during the Greek Revival renovation of the interior. The dormer windows are sheathed with wood shingles and trimmed with simple Greek Revival details; the roof of the house is covered with asphalt shingles. Louvered wood shutters dating to the 19th century survive on three of the first story windows. They are hung on standard manufactured hinges and are fitted with simple hand forged shutter dogs. Two half-columns survive from a late 19th century porch that extended across the center three bays of the house until a few years ago.

A small, original brick structure, presumably a hyphen, projected from the southwest corner of the west gable wall. This structure was 9 feet 8 inches deep and one story high, the walls extending up approximately 9 to 9½ feet above grade. The evidence for this structure is extensive: the southwest corner of the main house has been rebuilt for the first 9 feet above grade; queen closers do not start until this point on the front facade of the main house; the outline of the rear wall of the hyphen is clearly visible where the wall was demolished, leaving rough bricks projecting from the gable wall of the main house; and the outline of the rear cornice and part of the front pitch of the gabled hyphen roof remain visible. Evidence of a rough stone foundation may be seen in the side yard and driveway, suggesting that considerable archeological evidence remains. A door from the west room of the main house to the hyphen was bricked up when the hyphen was destroyed, and a beveled water table was added using cement mortar.

Original window openings were located in the north way of the first story of the main house and flanking the chimney in the upper gable. These openings have all been bricked in. According to family tradition, this was done during the Civil War. The first floor window opening measures two feet two inches wide and four feet eight inches high, with occasional queen closers and a regmentally arched lintil. Queen closers are evident on the south window of the second floor. These window openings evidently lacked symentally arched lintils but do appear to be original.

7.2 Description (Continued)

A bulkhead cellar entrance at the north end of the gable wall was cut in at the north end of the gable wall was cut in at a later date, replacing an original bulkhead on the rear facade.

The brickwork on the west gable facade is laid in English bond above a beveled water table and English bond foundation. The upper gable is laid in three-course common bond. This change in bond is almost certainly original. It is not uncommon for the bonding pattern to change in the upper gable, but this is a particularly early example of the use of three-course bond. A corbeled drip course is carried around three sides of the chimney. The gable eaves are trimmed with beaded and tapered rakeboards.

The east gable wall of the house is embellished with a handsome pattern of interlocking diamonds executed with glazed header bricks. This pattern consists of 29 small diamonds arranged so that 25 of them form a single large diamond with one additional diamond at each corner. This diamond pattern is flanked by a pair of window openings on the first story and a record pair in the upper gable. These window openings are similar to the west gable, having segmental lintels on the first story and flat soldier course lintels on the second story. The brickwork on this facade is laid in English bond above and below the beveled water table; the upper gable is random bond. The chimney on this gable is only a single flue in contrast to the larger double flue chimney on the west gable. The eaves are trimmed with beaded and tapered rakeboards.

Of particular significante are three inscribed bricks found in this gable end of the house. One, dated June 26, 1750 is located within the small diamond at the base of the larger overall pattern. A second, dated 1750, is located in the next diamond up and to the right. A third brick inscribed

H
R R 1750

is located on the north corner, 35 courses above the water table. The initials are assumed to stand for Robert Harwood, who acquired the property from his father in , and his second wife, Rachel, whom he married in .

The east portion of the rear or north facade is concealed by a two story frame wing dating to the latter part of the 19th century. The original rear door to the main house is offset to east (left) of center and now opens onto a screen porch against the rear wing. A single large 6/6 window is located in the west bay and there are two 6/6 pitched roof dormer windows on the rear facade. The original bulkhead cellar entrance was located between the rear entrance and the west window. This entrance was constructed with brick side walls keyed into the foundation wall of the house. It was later bricked up and replaced with a similar entrance on the west gable. The brickwork on this facade is laid in English bond above and below a beveled water table. The decorative cornice, asphalt shingle roofing and louvered shutters match the front facade.

7.3 Description (Continued)

The rear wing measures 16 feet wide by 20½ feet deep. It rests on a continuous brick foundation and is covered with plain weatherboard siding secured with wire nails. The pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles; the eaves oversail and are boxed in. On the east facade, there are two 6/6 windows on the first story and two 6/3 windows on the second story. A brick stove chimney is centered on the interior of the north gable wall. A door at the extreme east end of the first story is the only opening in the north gable. The next facade is similar to the east facade except there is a door in the south bay, opening into a one story lean-to porch that extends across most of this facade of the wing.

A round brick well located adjacent to the northwest corner of the wing appears to be contemporary with the wing in its present form, but may be rebuilt using an earlier shaft.

The interior of the main house consists of a center stair passage flanked by a single room on each side. The proportions of the rooms are relatively large and gracious. The stair passage is almost 9½ feet wide, with a wide, stair rising against the west wall to a landing at the rear. The closed-string stair is four feet wide, with 11½ inch beads and a rise of only 6½ inches per step. The closed-string carriage is molded with 18th century details; a large triangular raised panel fills the space below the carriage. The balustrade consists of a simple square newel with molded cap, a molded rail, and plain square balusters. The stair turns 90 degrees with three windows to a landing and then turns 90 degrees and continues to the second story. The stair is constructed with wrought nails. A four-panel door with fully raised panels opens onto a stair to the cellar. This door is unpainted on the concealed (cellar) face and is hung on wrought H-L hinges. The only other early decorative trim in the passage is the molded baseboard that is carried up the stairs. The remaining trim dates to a major renovation in the Greek Revival period. This includes simple beaded baseboard and architrave trim made with two strips of Greek ogee backband trim facing each other against a plain fascia and terminating against plain corner blocks. The front double doors each have one glass paved above a simple wood panel. The rear door is a large two-panel door with the panels set side-by-side, running the full height of the door, a pattern typical in the Greek Revival period. The interior doors are four-panel 19th century doors. The west door has flattened ogee panel molds similar to the door architraves; the east door has a panel mold more typical of the early Victorian period. The outline of an early chairrail is clearly evident in the passage.

The west room is relatively plain, due largely to the 19th century renovation. A blocked fireplace is centered on the west gable wall, with a built-in closet to the right and evidence of the original door to the hyphen in the alcove to the left. The fireplace is fitted with a heavy, relatively plain mantel presumably dating to the Greek Revival renovation. To the right is a six-panel door with fully

7.4 Description (Continued)

raised panels hung on large wrought H-L hinges secured with wrought nails bedded with leather washers. These hinges are nailed to the face of the door and the face of a plain unbeaded architrave with a full Georgian ogee backband. This closet appears to be an original feature, lighted by a window in the gable wall. It is fitted with shelves that appear to be original. The chairrail evidence does not continue into the closet, but the molded baseboard does. The baseboard has light evidence of white wash but is otherwise unfinished, and the shelves are bedded in the plaster. These shelves have half-round nosings set off by a fillet above and below. A small cupboard is built in below the bottom shelf to the left of the closet door. This has beaded edges and is constructed with wrought nails, though several machine nails also appear to be evident. The latter nails are heavily rusted making identification difficult.

The rest of the detailing in this room dates to the 19th century renovation. The architrave trim and baseboard is plain, but the outline of an early (presumably original) chairrail is clearly evident around the room a few inches above the window sills, suggesting the windows may have been made deeper.

In the east room, a blocked fireplace is centered on the east gable wall, with a closet to the right. The fireplace is fitted with a mantel with rabbetted pilasters and frieze below a handsome molded shelf. It appears that the closet is a later feature, added after the gable windows were bricked up. Two blocked window openings are clearly defined on the rear wall of this room. One of these window openings was converted to a door when the wing was added. The architrave trim in this room is similar to the Greek Revival trim in the passage, the baseboard trim is rabbeted. The trim on the closet is a later imitation of the Greek Revival trim. The original wide flooring hase been covered with narrow pine flooring.

The second floor consists of a center stair passage plan with an original wheated chamber at the south end of the passage. Eighteenth century architrave trim matching the first floor west closet survives on all three interior doors. The four-panel interior doors have fully raised panels and are hung on H and H-L hinges. Other trim includes the beaded baseboard and beaded dormer alcove edging. A small blocked fireplace on the west gable wall is fitted with a plain mantel. Closets have been added in the gable chambers. Riven lathing and wrought nails are visible where plaster has fallen in the east room. There is no direct access to the attic or eaves, but a limited investigation is possible from the attice of the wing.

The cellar was originally divided into two rooms by a brick partition under the west wall of the passage. The east room

7.5 Description (Continuation)

was further divided at an early date by a second brick partition approximately 6 - 8 feet from and parallel to the east gable wall. This wall is one full brick thick and is not keyed into the foundation walls of the house. A rough wood door frame is constructed with wrought nails. Significant features in the cellar include the large segmentally arched chimney bases centered on each gable wall, the whitewashed, hewn and pit sawn ceiling joists, and the large beaded batten door between the two original cellar rooms.

8. Significance

Survey No. T-56

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	_x_ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	_x_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
_x_ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
_x_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
_x_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1750 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. T-56

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

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 Architectural Description: Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator

organization Maryland Historical Trust **date**

street & number Shaw House, 21 State Circle **telephone** 301 - 269-2438

city or town Annapolis **state** Maryland 21401

Field Notebook MD-12; Recorded September 19, 1984

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

2100565104
T-56

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Wickersham
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Airport Road, ½ mile west of Rt. 50
CITY, TOWN
Easton
__ VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First
STATE
Maryland
COUNTY
Talbot

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
Dawson G. Baker
Telephone #:(301) 822-6645
STREET & NUMBER
Airport Rd., Rt. 2, Box 282
CITY, TOWN
Easton
__ VICINITY OF
STATE, zip code
Maryland 21601

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #: 238
Folio #: 238
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Talbot County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
Washington Street
CITY, TOWN
Easton
STATE
Maryland 21601

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
DATE
__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN
STATE

T-56

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

Wickersham, located near the Easton Airport, is a superior mid-18th century dwelling. It is constructed of brick above a basement, with English bond from grade to water table, and Flemish bond above on the south facade. Champhered watertable is laid in Flemish bond around the house. Above the basement window are segmental arches. There are no arches above the windows elsewhere. The facade has a wide central entrance with double doors flanked by two windows on each side. Three dormers light the second floor rooms. All sash and frames have been replaced late in the 19th century.

On the west gable is a bricked-in door which led to the original kitchen. Traces of the colonade walls can be seen where it was bonded to the gable wall. Similar broken bonding can be seen on the north side where there was originally the basement entrance. The present entrance is located on the west gable.

The east gable originally had two small windows on both storys which have been bricked in. Between the four windows is a large diamond design in glazed headers. It consists of a large diamond composed of sixteen smaller diamonds with a small diamond at top and bottom. Its design is similar to, though more ambitious than, Orem's Delight on Ferry Neck. Wickersham, also, boasts three bricks dated 1750 on the east gable. One reads only 1750 while the other two have June 26, 1750 and R R 1750 respectively.

On the east side of the north facade is a two bay long two story frame kitchen wing, installed around the end of the 19th century. It is in poor condition.

Interior not accessible.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

T-56

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

- __PREHISTORIC
- __1400-1499
- __1500-1599
- __1600-1699
- ✓ 1700-1799
- __1800-1899
- __1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

- __ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
- __ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
- __AGRICULTURE
- ✓ ARCHITECTURE
- __ART
- __COMMERCE
- __COMMUNICATIONS
- __COMMUNITY PLANNING
- __CONSERVATION
- __ECONOMICS
- __EDUCATION
- __ENGINEERING
- __EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- __INDUSTRY
- __INVENTION
- __LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- __LAW
- __LITERATURE
- __MILITARY
- __MUSIC
- __PHILOSOPHY
- __POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- __RELIGION
- __SCIENCE
- __SCULPTURE
- __SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
- __THEATER
- __TRANSPORTATION
- __OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES 1750 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wickersham is not only a fine one and one-half story large scale mid-18th century house, but it also carries the most ambitious glazed brickwork in Talbot County. In size it is similar to Fausley, the birthplace of Tench Tilghman only a mile and a half away. Originally it had a brick hyphen like Sherwood near Claiborne.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

T-56

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant

ORGANIZATION
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE
Jan., 1977

STREET & NUMBER
Shaw House, 21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Annapolis

STATE
Maryland 21401

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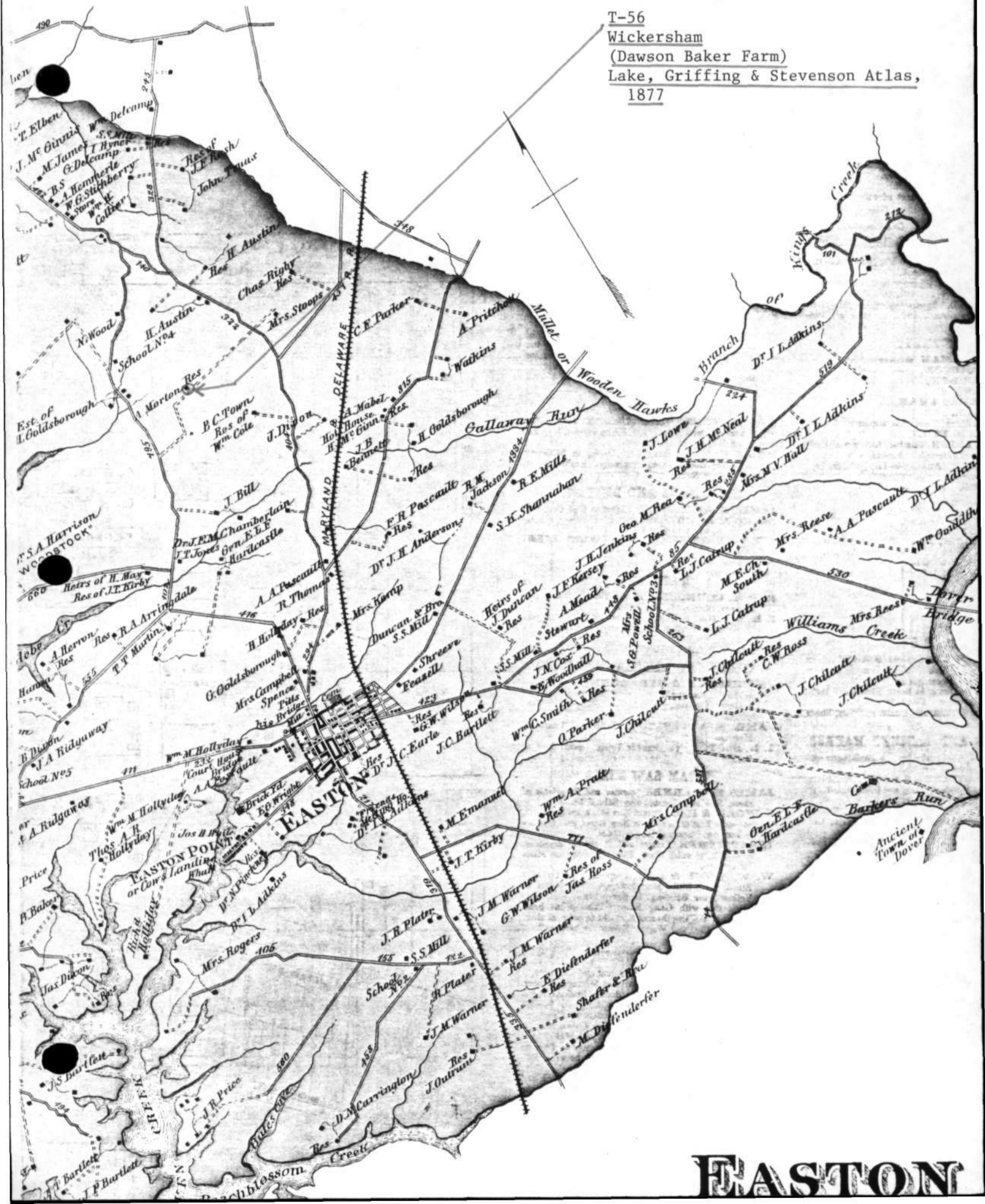
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

T-56
Wickersham
(Dawson Baker Farm)
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas,
1877


EASTON
EASTON POINT
or Cum's Landing
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
Miller or Wooden Hawks Branch
Gallaway Run
Williams Creek
Barkers Run
Tuckahoe Creek
Peachblossom Creek
Ancient Town of Dover
Dover Bridge
Court House
Big Bridge
Brick Pd.
Res of Jas Ross
Res of J.T. Kirby
Res of J.E. Rash
Res of H. May
Res of J.T. Kirby
Heirs of J. Duncan
Heirs of H. Goldsborough
Est of H. Goldsborough
Duncan & Bro. S.S. Mill
Gen. E.L.F. Hardcastle
Dr. J.L. Adkins
Dr. J.H. Anderson
Dr. J.F.M. Chamberlain
Dr. J.T. Jones
Dr. J.L. Adkins
Mrs. Campbell
Mrs. Rogers
Mrs. Reese
Mrs. Kemp
Mrs. M.V. Hall
Mrs. Stoops
Mrs. Spence
Mrs. Pitts
Mrs. Campbell
Mrs. Reese
Mrs. Powell
Mrs. Jackson
Mrs. Campbell
Mrs. Reese
Mrs. Campbell
Mrs. Rogers
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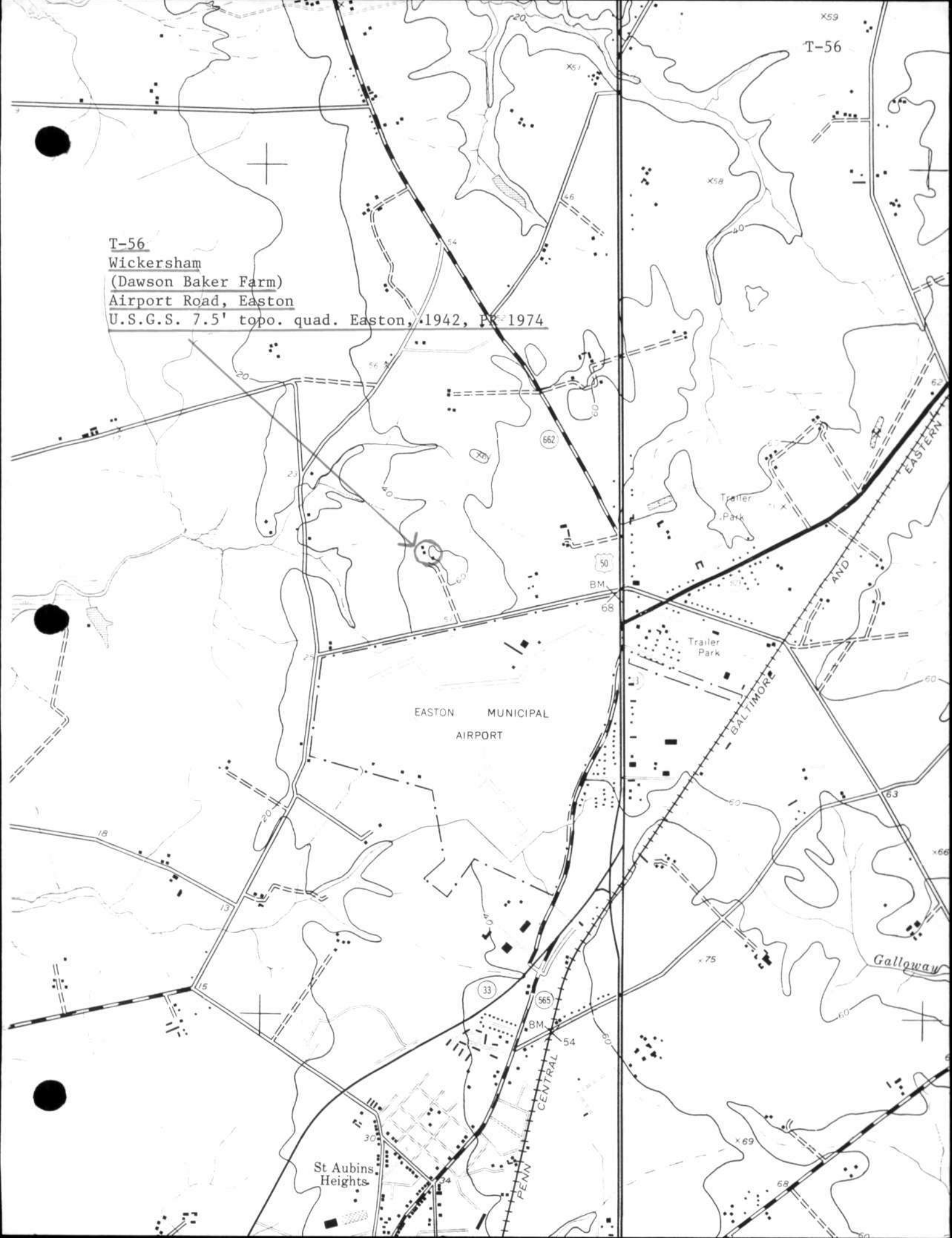
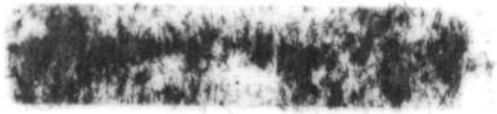
Mrs. Reese
Mrs. Campbell


T-56
T-56
Wickersham
(Dawson Baker Farm)
Airport Road, Easton
U.S.G.S. 7.5' topo. quad. Easton, 1942, PR 1974
EASTON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
Trailer Park
Trailer Park
BALTIMORE AND EASTERN
PENN CENTRAL
St Aubins Heights
Gallaway
662
50
33
565
BM
68
54

18 x 1.95

75% 56

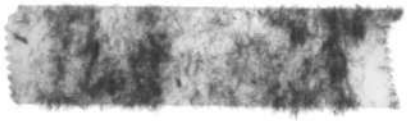
W. Chersham T. 56



S + W M. Bourne 2/77

Wickersham

T-56

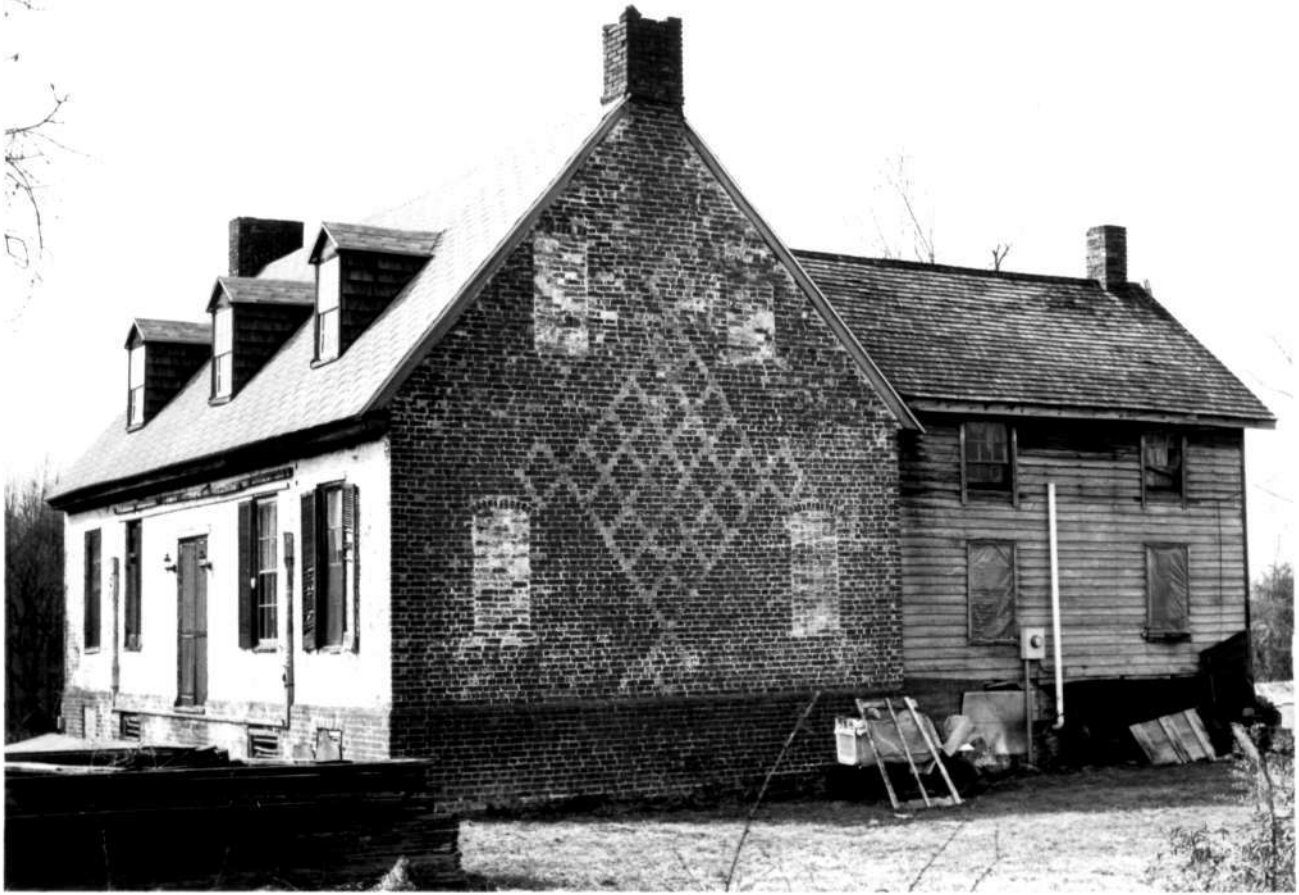


J. Tyler Campbell
FREE-LANCE PHOTOGRAPHY
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

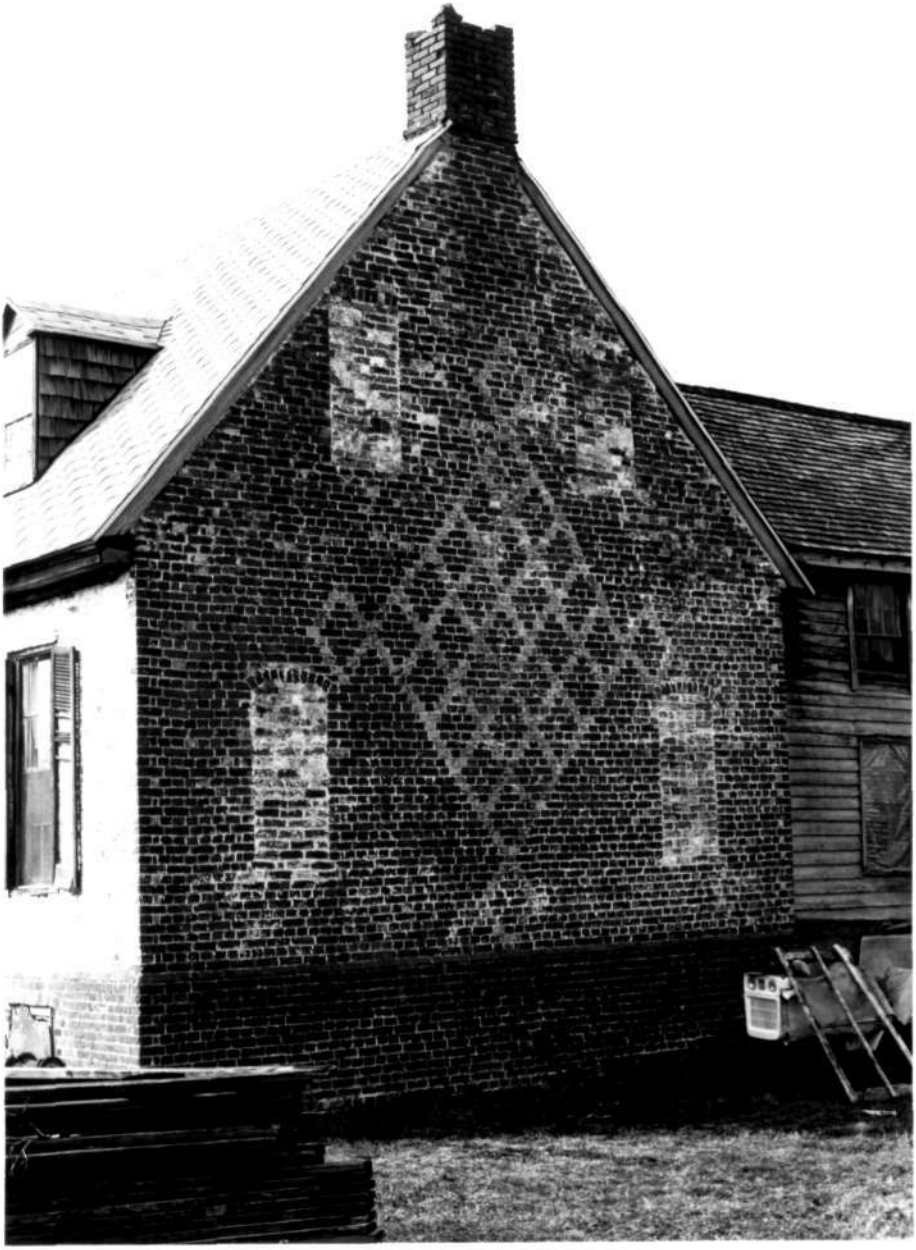
M. Bourne Feb. 1977 E. facade (gable)

WICKERSHAM T-56
Easton, Talbot County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. at Maryland Historical Trust
Southwest gable elevation, also
showing south (front) facade.
2 of 6

WICKERSHAM T-56
Talbot County, Maryland (Easton)
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. at Maryland Historical Trust
South (front) facade
1 of 6



WICKERSHAM T-56
Easton, Talbot County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. at Maryland Historical Trust
Southeast elevation, also showing
east facade of frame addition.
3 of 6



WICKERSHAM T-56
Easton, Talbot County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. at Maryland Historical Trust
Detail of glazed header diaper pattern
4 of 6

WICKERSHAM T-56
Easton, Talbot County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. at Maryland Historical Trust
East gable end, detail of cornice at northwest corner, showing dated and inscribed brick:"HRR 1750"
5 of 6

V760

WICKERSHAM T-56
Easton, Talbot County, Maryland
Mark R. Edwards, February 1980
Neg. at Maryland Historical Trust
One (of three) dated bricks: "1750"
6 of 6

Wickersham

T-56

B.11 Bodenstein: photo