

MARYLAND'S
historic

Worcester County



1. Costen House:

Dr. Costen, elected the first mayor of Pocomoke in 1892, built this Victorian Italianate home in 1870. It has remained in the Costen family until recently. Now it is the property of the Spirit of Newtown Committee, Inc., and is listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

2. Winter Quarters:

Also known as Cowley, this home was built in 1830 by General Ebenezer Hearne. Originally, this pre-Victorian home was on three hundred acres of land. Five generations have lived in it.

3. Chanceford:

This large home on Federal Street in Snow Hill was built about 1792, either by Robert Morris, "Financier of the Revolution," or from plans from a handbook by the English architect, Robert Morris. It is of brick laid in Belgian Bond, later covered with sand stucco patterned to resemble marble blocks, as was the fashion about 1800. All walls, partitions and foundations are brick, and the floors and hand-carved woodwork are original. The home contains 9 brick fireplaces. Revolutionary War records were temporarily stored here in 1814, during the burning of Washington, D.C.

4. Sno-Where

The earliest part of this three-section home was constructed in 1750, and consisted of a kitchen and a loft, a colonnade to the hall with an upstairs chamber and a full summer kitchen in the cellar. In 1850, the colonnade was enclosed and the living room added. Other additions were made in 1890. The home is warmed by seven working fireplaces.

5. Cherrystone:

This is a majestic home. Since 1791, the building and those who have owned it are recorded. The kitchen with its hewn sills and rafters and its fourteen inch old pine flooring give evidence of an earlier construction. There is a Palladian window on the second floor and a Bull's Eye on the third.

6. John Walter Smith Home:

This home was built in the late 1890's by John Walter Smith who was both Governor and later a Senator. The original stained glass windows are exquisite. There are nine fireplaces on the first two floors with imported tiles. Some rooms boast the original wallpaper.

7. One-Room School:

The one-room school, moved and restored by the teachers of Worcester County, is a symbol of early education in Maryland. Originally the Mount Zion School, it was given by the Samuel Shockley family and officially dedicated on June 6, 1964 as a museum. The books and furnishings are authentic.

8. All Hallows Episcopal Church.

This Church, which stands in ancient dignity, was ordered in 1692 and the present building was started in 1748. Touches of the olden days are still evident; the memorial tablets on the Western wall, the Bible dating 1701, which was presented by Queen Anne. Over the outside walls of brick, mellowed with age, an English ivy has flung a mantle, the shoots of which were borne from Kenilworth Castle in the Mother Country.

9. The Morris House:

This clapboard frame house was built during the late eighteenth century. It features bull's eye glass panes over the front door and a central chimney with three flues. The front gate in the picket fence uses a cannon-ball closure. The dwelling is typical of the architecture of the region during that period. Most of the original structure has been retained.

10. Purnell Museum:

Formerly a church, the museum houses a collection of varied antiques; farm and dental implements, furnishings for the home, clothing, and interesting collections both local and also many sent by friends from distances. It is maintained by the Worcester County Historical Society.

11. 200 West Market Street:

This fine example of an eighteenth century town-house is believed to have been built circa 1750-80. It is constructed on the side hall-two-room plan. Interesting exterior details are the foundation laid in Flemish bond, original beaded siding and grills in the cellar windows, several of which are original. The interior of the house contained the original pnaeling, flooring and wood work.

12. The Laws House:

Built in 1815 in Georgian style, this is a two and one-half story, two room deep frame dwelling with a superior entablature around the front door. The latter has semi-engaged fluted columns.

13. Courthouse:

Constructed in 1894, the building is similar to Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Above the center of the structure is an octagonal cupola containing the town clock. A combination of Queen Anne and Classical Revival, the Courthouse is enriched with Ionic pilasters. The interior decor is extremely well appointed.

14. Purnell Cottage:

This is a small one and one-half story framed structure composed of two small sections. It appears to date from the early 19th century. The Worcester County Bicentennial information booth is a one-half scale model of this cottage.

15. Thebaud House:

Built in 1870 by George Washington Purnell, this lovely Victorian home has some of the original wall-paper and carpeting. Across the front porch are cast-iron supports and cornices in a grape pattern.

16. Necessity:

Necessity, constructed prior to 1810, remains unaltered except for the addition of a bathroom. Originally, there was a three story portico with six columns which was removed prior to the Civil War. It has a pedimented gable facade with a small Doric entrance porch.

17. The Mansion House:

The original part of this home has four roof levels and was constructed between 1750-1760, whereas the other portion appears to have been constructed around 1840. The home possesses a two story gallery and overlooks the bay.

18. Nassawango Iron Furnace:

Between 1832-1842, the Furnace was in operation refining bog iron found in the near-by swamps. At one time a town flourished there. The huge stone structure remains today through the efforts of the Worcester County Historical Society.

19. Worcester County Bicentennial Tree

This southern red oak tree is located on the former site of Trinity Methodist Church, one mile south of Newark. The tree is about 200 yards east of U.S. Route 113, just north of the intersection of Basket Switch Road and Route 113. The Maryland Forest Service estimates this tree to be 279 years old. The Forest Service is providing a plaque which will be permanently located at the tree, and should be placed in July, 1976.

20. Stephen Decatur's Birth Place:

Stephen Decatur was born in a small house which was located on the farm across Route 113 from the park which now bears his name. The house has disappeared but a stone marker has been moved from the farm to the park. Decatur's exploit in Tripoli Harbor against the Barbary pirates was called by Lord Nelson, "The most daring act of the age!" "My country—may she ever be right, but right or wrong, my country!" is Decatur's most quoted tribute.

21. Burley Manor:

The main wing of this handsome house was built in 1832, although there is some evidence to suggest the small wing at the southern end of the building was constructed earlier. The property has been owned by the same family since 1833. The dwelling is constructed of brick which has been covered with stucco, scored to simulate ashlar masonry. This property contains almost all of its original out-buildings, including a summer kitchen, smoke house, ash house, barn, carriage house, necessary house and storage buildings.

22. Burley Cottage.

This Federal style house is believed to have been built around 1835. It is of brick construction and its story and a half is reminiscent of several eighteenth century houses.

23. Genesar:

One of the earliest structures in Worcester County, Genesar is believed to have been built around 1732 by John Purnell. Of particular interest is the pattern of glazed bricks which can be seen in the walls of the building. At one time this dwelling contained extensive fine woodwork and paneling which has now disappeared. Genesar is included in the National Register of Historic Sites.

24. Caleb's Discovery:

The story and a half wing of this house is the earliest section, being built in the early eighteenth century. The two and a half story wing and hyphen were built in the early nineteenth century and are unusual in being placed at right angles to the original structure. The brick construction here has also been covered with stucco, scored to simulate ashlar masonry. The earlier wing has two huge fireplaces at each end.

25. Saint Martins Episcopal Church:

Saint Martins was the first church built for Worcester Parish. It was constructed between 1756 and 1759. The original box pews and other items of furniture are still in the church, although the original arrangement appears to have been altered. Services are now held once a year in June. The Vestry of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Berlin, has begun an extensive restoration of the structure.

26. Mason-Dixon Line Marker

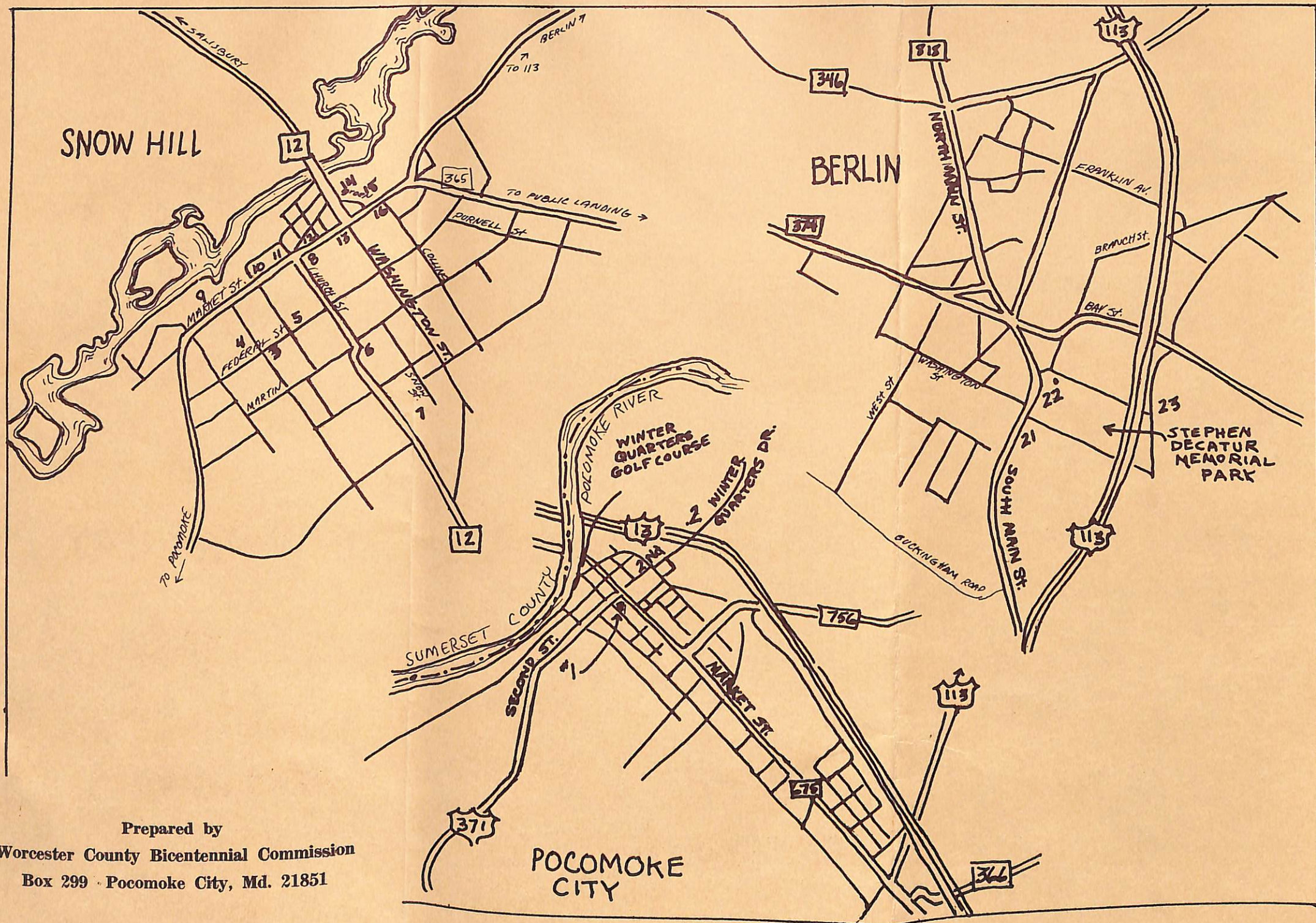
This point marks the Eastern Terminus of the Mason-Dixon Line, established in 1767 to define the Maryland-Delaware-Pennsylvania boundaries.

27. Whaleyville:

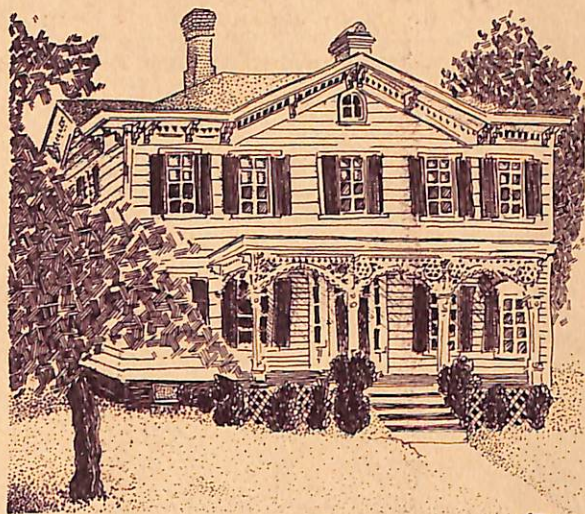
An authentic pre-Revolutionary village located four miles south of the southern boundary of Delaware and sixteen miles west of Ocean City. Founded circa 1670, it has many of the original buildings still standing and has changed very little over the years. Except that it is now bisected by Maryland routes 610 and 346, just a jog off the U.S. 50, it has no structures newer than the 1930's. It was settled by General Edward Whaley and his son-in-law, Goffe, fugitives from the English Puritan Revolution which occurred in the 1660's. The village was ideally suited to hiding-out because of its dense forests and swampy areas.

28. Indiantown:

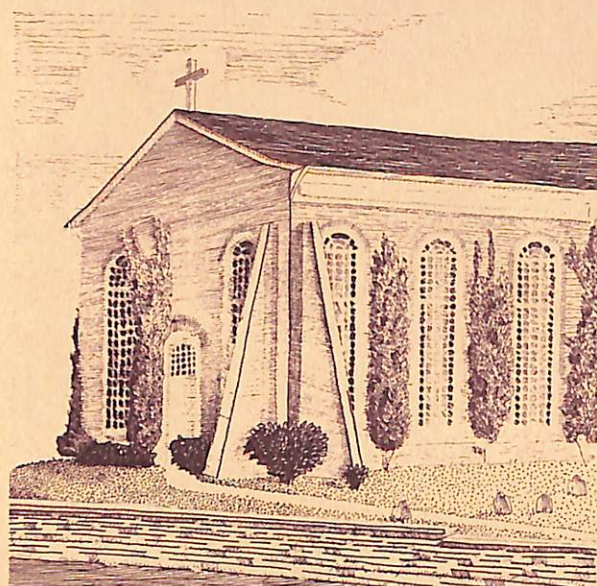
On the Salisbury Road from Snow Hill was Askiminokonsan, which in 1671, was the largest Indian town in Maryland, jointly occupied by the Pocomoke, Annamessex, Manokin, Nassawattex, and Acountica Indians. A large Indian reservation was established in 1686, by the Maryland Assembly.



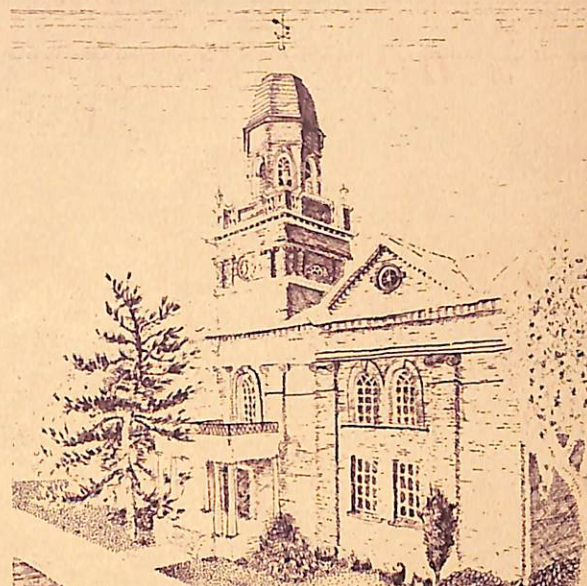
Prepared by
Worcester County Bicentennial Commission
Box 299 Pocomoke City, Md. 21851



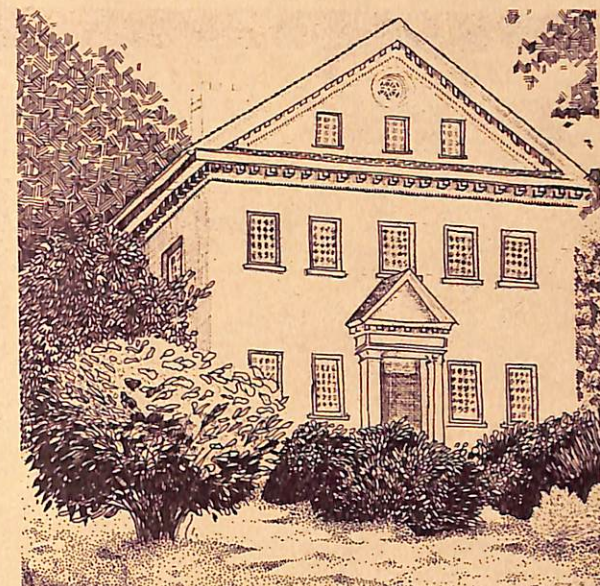
Costen House



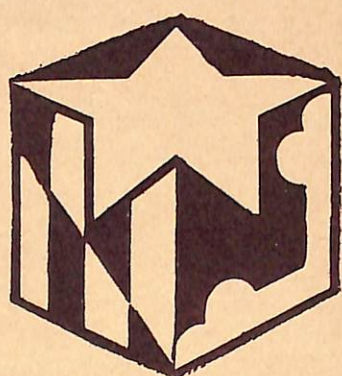
All Hallows



Court House

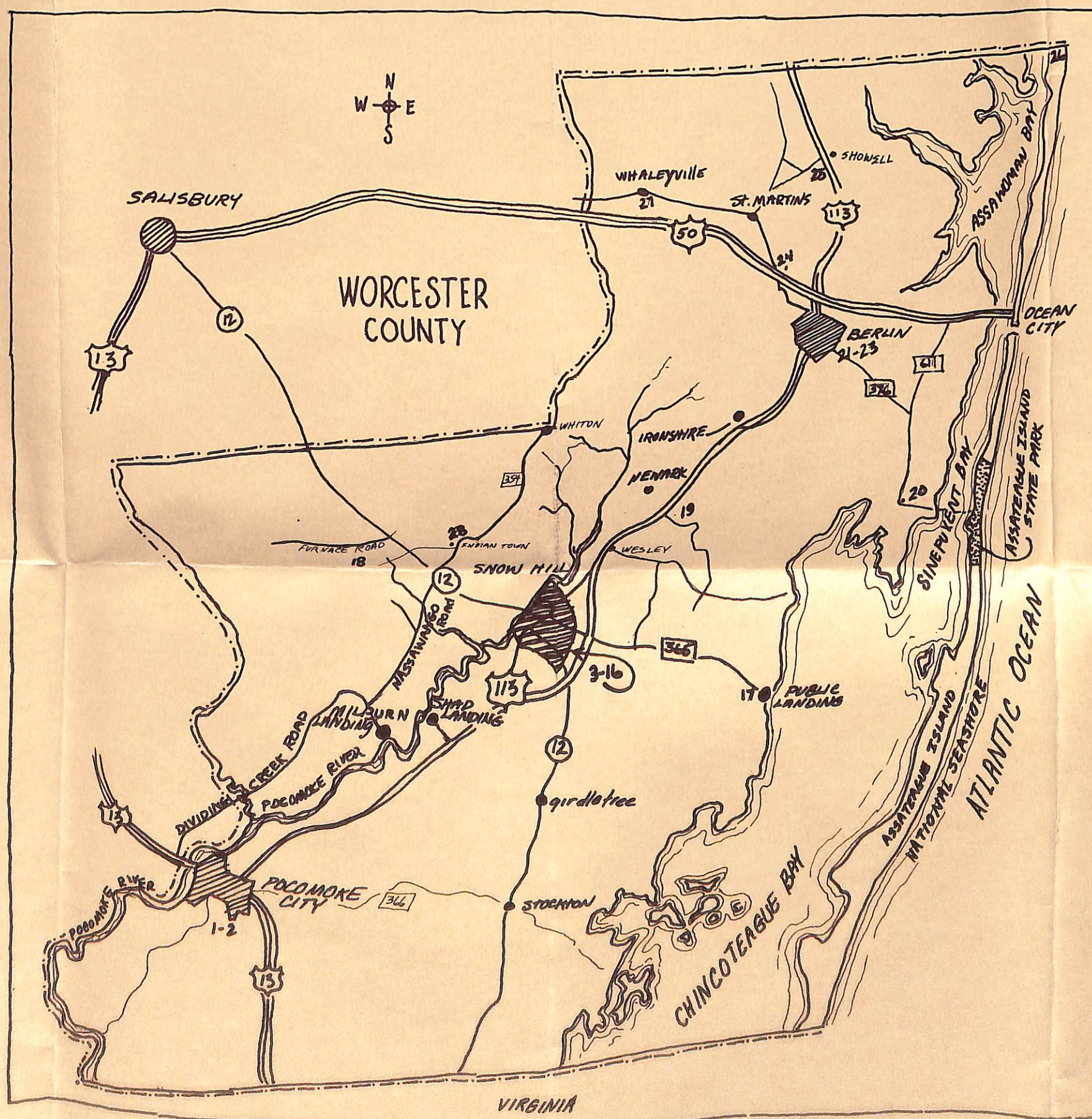


Chanceford



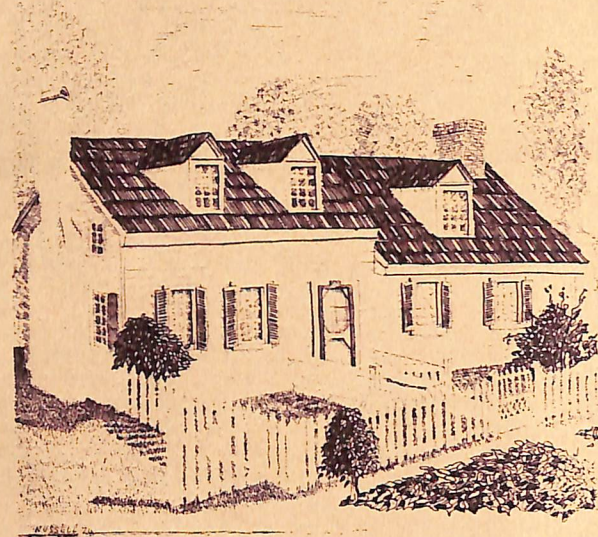
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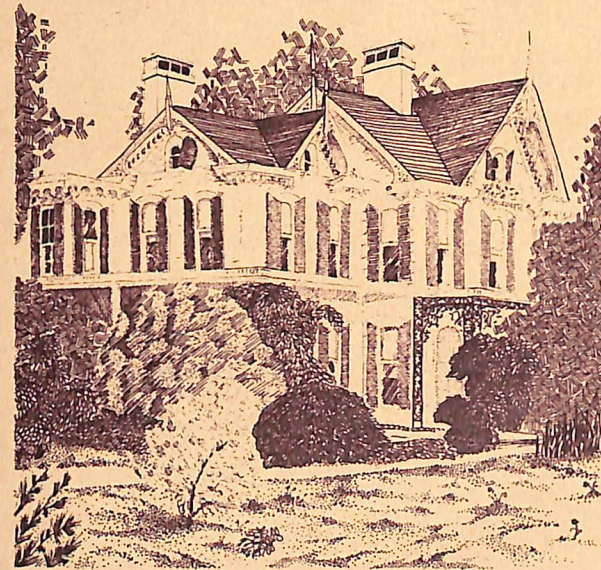


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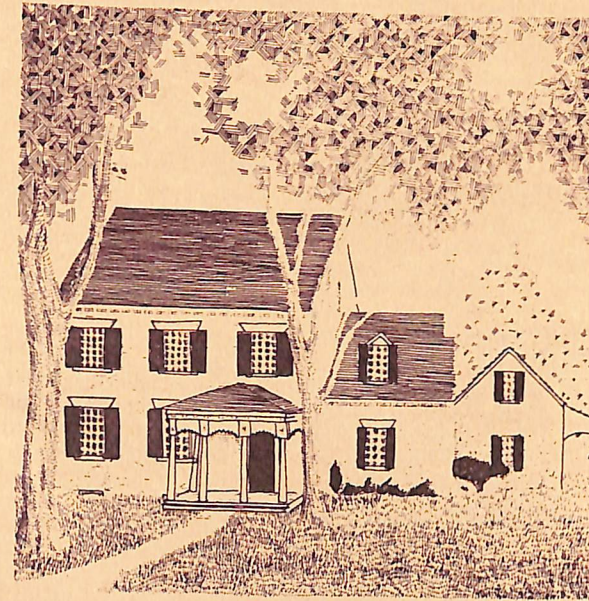
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Purnell Cottage



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