United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000759 Date Listed: 11/2/2105

Property Name: Wye Hall

Multiple Name:

County: Queen Anne's State: MD

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

11/2/2015
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to amend Section 5 of the nomination form (Number of Resources within Property). With the concurrence of the MD State historic preservation office, the resource count is amended to add one contributing structure to recognize the designed, raised terrace upon which the house sits.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

759

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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.

RECEIVED 2280
SEP 18 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Wye Hall

Other names/site number: QA-124

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

2. Location

Street & number: 505 Wye Hall Drive

City or town: Queenstown State: MD 21658 County: Queen Anne's

Not For Publication: __ Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ 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 _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__national _X_statewide __ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A _X_B X C _X_D

Elizabeth Hughes 9.15.15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus 11/2/2015

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site

Wye Hall (QA-124) Queen Anne's Co., MD
Name of Property County and State

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	8	buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
4	10	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary structures
Agricultural: Agricultural outbuildings
Landscape: Garden

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary structures
Agricultural: Agricultural outbuildings
Landscape: Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Georgian Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
Foundation: BRICK
Walls: BRICK
Roof: STONE: slate
Other: STONE: limestone (paving); METAL: iron (railings, window grills)

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Wye Hall is a large, five-part Georgian Revival country house, constructed in 1937 on the surviving foundation and landscape terraces of a grand mansion built in 1792 for William Paca (1740-1799), signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland. The property is located on the eastern side of Wye Island in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Also on the property are a smoke house dating from Paca's occupation, a reconstructed 18th-century stable/carriage house, and several other domestic and agricultural outbuildings representing various periods. The terrace platform upon which the house stands is especially noteworthy, having remained intact from Paca's original construction, and having been the subject of extensive archeological investigation. The property retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity.

William Paca built his retirement home on Wye Island, a 1400-acre plantation he inherited from his first wife, Mary Chew (d. 1774). He began this project around 1792 by first commissioning Joseph Clark to execute a design for a new house appropriate to the Post Revolutionary era. At the same time he commissioned Luke O'Dio, a landscape designer, to plan the terraces on which the house was to stand. The site for the new house may have been on or near an earlier structure on the east side of the plantation, bordering Wye Narrows, but that site has not been confirmed. The original brick house was a five-part neoclassical style Country

House designed to illustrate Paca's prominence. The earthwork terrace on which the house stood was created through the efforts of the slaves Paca had at his disposal (he owned over 100 slaves at the time). The large terraces are 319' long x 184' wide x 6'6" high and 251' long x 264' wide x 8'. The terraces run north to south in a rectangular shape and are located on both front and back of the mansion. Facing south, the semicircular upper terrace echoed the design of the semicircular front porch. The earth terraces are the most identifiable aspects of the property as belonging to William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland. The large terraces are much different than the garden he established behind his Annapolis House in the 1760s. The north and south terraces are not continuous but have an hourglass plan that is defined by the east and west sides of the two wings. This arrangement provides the wings a basement level with access to grade.

The original house burned in 1879 but was remodeled using standing walls and some foundations following plans drawn by James Crawford Nielson, an architect from Baltimore. That house stood between 1880 and 1936 in a gradually deteriorating condition, until the property was sold to a wealthy businessman from Chicago & New York, Wellesley H. Stillwell. A new five-part brick Georgian Revival mansion designed in 1937 by the Philadelphia firm of Tilden, Register and Pepper replaced the old house. It was constructed in the same location as the original building using foundations from that house and commanding the same presence as the original. The terrace created by Paca remained essentially unchanged and thus survives from 1792.

A smokehouse remained from the Paca period as well as a stable/carriage house. The latter was the first building to be restored/rebuilt in 1937 based upon its original size and design with unique circular windows on the upper level. A new brick pump house was constructed near the old smokehouse at the east end of the mansion. Mr. Stillwell owned the property until 1946.

Between 1946 and 1999, the property was owned by several other individuals & couples who built auxiliary structures that were needed for their various uses, including a boat house, dairy and other miscellaneous buildings and structures that have since been demolished or remodeled.

Upon acquisition of the property in 1999, the current owners began a program of research and restoration of the historic mansion and its surroundings. Architects were employed to restore the historic mansion and add a garage with terrace and conservatory above, attached to the east wing of the Georgian Revival mansion. The kitchen, pantry and servants' quarters above were remodeled in the east wing. The remainder of the house was brought up to currrent standards with the removal of lead paint and asbestos. Plumbing, heating and lighting systems were renewed throughout without doing any alterations to the extraordinarily fine interior.

Several summers of archeological investigations revealed the framework of the 1790s landscape design by O'Dio that is still largely intact. The design of Paca's garden was also documented and recorded in two extensive reports cited below. Other buildings were restored or built anew. The latter will be described at the end of the Narrative Description with reference to their locations on a site map.

Narrative Description

Wye Hall is located on a 27.7-acre parcel of land on the eastern side of Wye Island, a uniformly flat island surrounded by the waters of the Wye River. On the west side of the parcel is a raised terrace which originally held a great house built for William Paca, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and later Governor of Maryland after the American Revolution. Paca's house was constructed on a large man-made earth terrace that is between six and eight feet above the surrounding land. Although the original house no longer exists, the present house was built in the same location and on the foundations of Paca's house. Thus it retains the majestic feeling intended by Paca as seen from the land approach. A reproduction of Paca's stable/carriage house is located on the eastern half of the current parcel, also slightly elevated from the surrounding land. It was reconstructed in 1937 after the architects studied the remains of the 18th-century building and reproduced it as it was originally designed. After 1960 it was converted into a residence and is now used as a guesthouse. The north boundary of the property is the Wye River along Wye Narrows, across the river from Wye Plantation and the Aspen Institute. The west, east and south boundaries of the property adjoin agricultural lands that are owned and managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Within the property are several buildings of various ages and uses that are described below.

The present house (#1 on the attached site map & photos 0001 & 0002) was constructed on parts of the foundations of Paca's original house that remained in place when the property was purchased in 1936 by Wellesley H. Stillwell of Chicago and New York. It was designed by the firm of Tilden, Register & Pepper of Philadelphia and built in 1937-38. It is a five-part Georgian Revival style mansion constructed of brick laid entirely in Flemish bond with occasional black headers. Its principal elevation faces south across the top semicircular terrace with brick walk and steps leading to a lower rectangular terrace and a walkway across that terrace in an easterly direction, to another set of brick steps to grade adjacent the driveway. Between the bottom of the terrace and the main east-west drive is the south lawn that contains remnants of a semicircular path and a new pair of brick posts based on evidence discovered during the archeological investigations in the late 20th century.

The two-story main block of the mansion is three bays long by two bays deep with a Doric portico on a limestone deck that is six steps higher than the semicircular upper terrace. Centered on the façade is an entrance with architrave having fluted Ionic pilasters flanking double doors and a broken semicircular arched pediment with carved urn in the center enriched with flowers and floral swags. The ensemble continues above the broken arch with consoles that rise and envelop the second story window. This window and the others of the second story all have 8/8-pane sash with cornices above the trim. The first story windows have the same cornice treatment but they are larger and have 8/12-pane sash. All of the windows are equipped with louvered blinds. Modillion blocks are the principal feature of the five-part cornice that wraps

around the slate hip roof of the main block and triangular pediment of the portico. There is a horizontal oval window in the shiplap-sided pediment with classically divided lights that form a diamond pattern. It is surrounded by bold trim with four keystones. From the apex of the slate-covered hip roof rise two tall chimneys with openings for the flues beneath a masonry cap. Returning to the ground floor, there are two small three-pane windows flanking the entrance covered on the exterior with wrought iron grills; these windows provide light into two closets (photo 0003).

Flanking the main block are two hyphens one story tall with two 8/12-pane sashes (photo 0002). They are approximately two feet lower than the main block. Gauged brick jack arches are found above the hyphen windows as well as the windows of the two-story wings. The cornices of the hyphens and wings are large but lack modillions. All of the slate roofs are equipped with built-in gutters. On the north elevation of the hyphens are semi-glazed French doors with transoms centered on the facades. The doors open onto limestone stoops (photo 0006).

On both the north and south elevations of the wings there is only one 12/12-pane sash window while the long outer sides have three windows on the west and two on the east. A secondary entrance with plain architrave, paneled door and transom and limestone stoop and steps are located between the two windows of the inner elevations; they lead to secondary stair passages within.

The rear or north elevation of the main block is very similar to the south elevation but instead of a portico, there is a shallow pavilion with pediment carrying the same modillions as the cornice (photo 0006). Centered in the brick pediment is a round window with bold trim and four keystones. Semi-engaged Corinthian columns are part of the entrance architrave that in this instance has a rounded pediment with a decorated urn within the pediment that is slightly smaller than the front architrave. The architrave does not continue to the second story window as it does on the south façade. Above the windows are modest cornices, the same as the remainder of the second story windows of the main block. A limestone terrace with iron balustrade is the same width as the pavilion and about half as deep. Six semicircular steps lead from the porch to grade that is also a limestone terrace as wide as the pavilion. A small rectangular pool was installed in 2002 a short distance from the bottom of the aforesaid steps aligned with the north ends of the wings.

During the year 2002, a conservatory with garage below was designed and constructed on the east side of the east wing (photo 0007). The conservatory itself is a square two-story brick structure with pyramidal roof having a cupola with windows on each side. Each of three sides of the conservatory has a large-scale bay window with triple-hung sash, above which are three small stationary 4-pane sash windows. Three small windows are also found on the fourth wall above the roof of the connector to the east wing. Both sides of the connector have a French door with sidelight in which the muntins align with those in the triple-hung sash. On the north side of the conservatory are two sets of stairs that hug the brick foundation and extend down to grade. The south side door opens onto a limestone terrace that extends the full length of the east wing and around the east side of the conservatory to one of the two stairs mentioned above leading to grade. Beneath the conservatory and terrace is a brick garage that has three segmental-arched openings with brick pilasters facing east and the drive. On the north side of the parking area and garage is a set of steps that ascends to the top grade of the terrace. There are iron balustrades on each set of stairs as well as around the limestone terrace. The garage extends the depth of the

terrace to the original brick wall of the east wing. These new structures replace previous additions at ground level that were built after 1946.

Within the garage is a dry-laid well or cistern that appears to date from the 1790s. East of the garage there are two outbuildings and a kitchen garden. The two outbuildings are described as the old smokehouse (1792) and the well house (1938) elsewhere in this nomination.

As mentioned above the west elevation of the west wing is three stories above grade; this provides access to the basement rooms (photos 0004 & 0005). The three-story wall is as long as the length of the west wing. This feature would have been similar to the east wing prior to the construction of the conservatory and garage. Exposed on this wall is a brick chimney that protrudes from the face of the wall that services fireplaces in the billiard room at ground level and living room on the first story. A single door that replaces a window and an original window align vertically with the windows above. The new door does not detract from the historic integrity of the property. On the second story is a small bathroom window adjacent the chimney that was part of the original design. Brick steps rise to the upper terrace at both ends of the west wing adjacent retaining walls. A modest wilderness garden reminiscent of the one that was favored by William Paca at his Annapolis garden is situated west of the house.

North of the house is a long grass terrace with grass ramp to a narrow lower terrace. From the middle terrace a second ramp falls to yet another terrace that extends east and west to beyond the confines of the upper terraces. From the north end of the series of terraces is a grassy meadow that extends to the shore of Wye River.

The interior plan of the house beginning with the central block consists of a large Foyer (room G on the attached floor plan) with bold open string mahogany stair (photo 0008) that ascends to the second story in two flights with intermediate landing, the width of the room. Beneath the landing are double mahogany doors to a vestibule with flanking closets that are lighted by the aforementioned small windows flanking the central entrance. The main door in the vestibule has a brass lock bearing the Motto of the Order of the Garter: "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" ("Shame on him who thinks evil of it."). Walnut parquet flooring in a large geometric pattern was installed in the foyer. A paneled dado circles the room and rises with the stair paralleling the balustrade. The Foyer extends to the north wall in the center of which are half glazed French doors that are like the hyphen doors (photo 0009). There is a broken pediment above the cushion frieze and three-part trim, without vase or urn like the exterior door trim. Near the center of the east and west walls are double mahogany doors that open into two passages with full pediment trim carrying a course of dentils (photo 0010). The pediment rests on top of crossetted trim and cushion frieze, like the north door. In the center of the ceiling is an antique chandelier of Russian design hanging from a floral plaster medallion[1] (photo 0008). The Foyer cornice has a bold row of modillions between the bed and crown moldings.

The east and west passages have parquet flooring that is smaller in scale than the foyer. They are finished in a manner simpler than the principal rooms of the house. The east passage opens into a Reception room (room H) on the south and a lavatory (room L) on the north. The west passage opens into the Library (room E) on the south and a small room containing a stair to the lower basement level (room F).

The Reception room (photo 0011) is simply finished with a nicely detailed mantel having a central urn surrounded by a bead and reel oval. At each end of the mantel are carved

[1] Comments by Spurgeon- Lewis Antiques, July 2005.

bellflowers with recessed arches of bead and reel molding, the latter atop fluted pilasters. The mantelshelf includes a row of dentils. Reeding embellishes both the chair rail and the fascia of the cornice. There are two windows in the room that have recessed paneled jambs above a wood grill in the sill. Beneath the sill is a panel that conceals the heating elements or radiators. The floor in this room is composed of herringbone pattern oak.

The Library chimneybreast (photo 0012) is paneled to the ceiling with bolection molding around the panels. A mantel with cushion frieze embellishes the fireplace. All of the fireplaces in the house with the exception of the Billiard room are finished with marble surrounds and hearths. The entire room is finished with bookshelves having cabinets below the chair rail and open shelves above. It is otherwise simply finished with herringbone oak flooring and four-part cornice. It also has panels that conceal the heating elements.

On the second floor, a landing at the top of the stairs leads to a large bedroom on the west side of the house and a sitting room on the east side of the house with adjoining dressing room. Between the west bedroom and dressing room is a large bathroom, all simply finished without fireplaces or other focal points.

From the two above-mentioned passages there are four steps down to the floor level of both hyphens and wings. The hyphen rooms (rooms D & I) are nearly identical, with two windows on the south wall and a single half-glazed French door with transom on the north wall. At their respective far ends are double mahogany doors to the dining room on the east and living room on the west. They are finished simply like the adjoining passages in the main block but with oak herringbone flooring.

The west or Living Room (room B) wing contains the largest and most opulent room in the house with projecting chimneybreast on the west wall that is richly carved (photo 0013). The design of the carved detail on the chimneybreast has been attributed to Grinling Gibbons[2] but it is closer in scale to 18th century work that is found in Philadelphia and Charleston. In addition to the extraordinary chimneybreast, the entire room is fully paneled both below and above the carved chair rail. In addition there is carved molding on the cornice as well as the broken pediments that have carved baskets of fruit and flowers above the double mahogany doors (photo 0014). The flooring in this room is wide pegged oak. Centered on the chimneybreast is one of a pair of antique Swedish chandeliers[3] (photo 0015), the other located in the dining room in the east wing.

On the north wall mahogany doors open to a small vestibule that leads to the Morning Room (room A) at the north end of the west wing and a stair hall (room C) that gives access to three second story bedrooms and a basement level billiard room with adjoining bedroom and bath. The stair ascends and descends in a tight circle against a semicircular wall (photo 0016). A door on the east wall of the stair hall opens out onto the north terrace. The Morning Room is simply finished without fireplace or focal point. Opening on the east wall is a door to a lavatory.

From the Living Room to the Dining Room (room J) on the east side of the house it is necessary to traverse the west hyphen (photo 0014), the west passage, the Foyer, the east passage (photo 0017) and the east hyphen (photo 0018). Opening into the Dining Room is a pair of mahogany doors that has a cornice with swag carvings but no pediment (photo 0019). The Dining Room is slightly smaller in size than the living room but both have four large windows.

[2] Spurgeon-Lewis Antiques
[3] Ditto

Its fireplace is centered on the north wall and contains an antique English marble mantel that is boldly carved with acanthus leaf brackets below a rose and fruit carved frieze. Both legs of the mantel are paneled pilasters that diminish in width from the top to bottom, a typical design of Neo-classical mantels (photo 0020). On the left side of the fireplace is a door to the east stair hall without embellishment. Centered in the ceiling is a twin to the living room chandelier hanging from a floral-molded medallion[4]. Baseboard, chair rail and cornice carry simple motifs around the room.

North of the Dining Room was the original pantry which has been modified to become the East Stair Hall (room K). It originally had a stair occupying the east end of the space but by re-arranging the stair to the south wall a passage was created between the house and the new Conservatory built in 2002. The re-arrangement also provided a space beneath the upper reaches of the stair for an arched alcove that contains the door to the Dining Room and another to the basement stair. The passage is now fit with a built-in hutch between two doors to the remodeled kitchen.

The northernmost room of the east wing is the Kitchen (room M) that was remodeled in 2002 along with the former pantry and construction of the new Conservatory. It has a door to the Conservatory on its east wall. A range is positioned between the two doors to the East Stair Hall to imitate installation within a fireplace (photo 0021). Opposite the range is the sink area in front of the north window. Cabinets with counter tops and upper cabinets are located on the remainder of the walls as well as an Island in the middle of the room.

There were originally four servants' bedrooms on the second story, but they were eliminated and the spaces remodeled into an office above the kitchen and a workroom/sitting area above the Dining Room.

In 2002 a Conservatory (room N) was constructed that is accessible to the East Stair Hall and the Kitchen. Its exterior is described above. The interior is very light with three large bay windows with triple-hung sashes (photo 0022). They are framed with Doric columns supporting a classical cornice with plain frieze. Three four-pane windows are centered above the cornice. The ceiling is divided into recessed squares, the center nine of which are open to the underside of the pyramidal roof and its lantern. A narrow space between the Conservatory and the kitchen contains an entrance on each side as well as a lavatory between the two. Below the conservatory and adjoining terrace are the garage and an entrance to the basement kitchen. An old well or cistern is located in the north side of the garage.

Beneath the dining room and kitchen, the basement level of the house contains a second kitchen (photo 0023), a wine cellar that has incorporated a large "safe" door taken from the opposite end of the house, a laundry room, storage rooms and a sitting room. Flooring in this section of the lower level is slate. Opening from the basement kitchen is a passage under the east hyphen to the utility rooms under the main block. In the middle part of the house plaster has been removed to reveal original brickwork from the foundation of William Paca's house (photo 0024). That space is referred to as the Adams Room. From this area a stair ascends to the small room (Room F) in the northwest corner of the first story mentioned above. To the west is another stair that descends four steps to the lower west hyphen (photo 0025). The Adams room and west hyphen are floored with 2 ½" oak.

[4] Spurgeon-Lewis Antiques

The billiard room in the west wing is about the same size as the living room above. Its ceiling contains five large oak girders with molded edges and smaller joists extending between the girders (photo 0026). Heavy oak posts support the ends of the girders including those flanking the large fireplace on the west side of the room. The remaining walls are simply finished with plaster. On the north wall is a door to the stair well and a bedroom and bath. The floor of the room is composed of four-inch-wide edge-grain oak boards with a border of two wider boards. Remodeling and finishing of the basement level has not materially compromised the integrity of the 1937 interior.

(Auxiliary Buildings are shown on the accompanying site map)

Smoke House – Photo 0025, map 5 (contributing)

The smoke house is the only building that remains from the 1792 construction of the original Paca Mansion. The Smoke House is a small square brick building with low-pitch pyramidal roof, the walls of which are laid in whitewashed Flemish bond. There are two 3" x 9" vents in each wall of the building approximately one course of brick above the door head. The door faces south and currently has a board-and-batten door hung on iron strap hinges anchored to a wide wood frame. The building was examined by Peter F. Wechsler of Daiku Woodworking in 1999 and subsequently restored by him. His work involved repairing only the materials that were deteriorated due to exposure to the elements including ends of rafters and joists, parts of the wall plate and one center joist on which the king post rests. Much of the sheathing was replaced prior to application of a wood shingle roof.

Well House - Photo 0026, map 5 (contributing)

The building stands in the center of the kitchen garden adjoining a larger well house that was constructed at the same time as the existing mansion in 1937. It is a square brick structure laid in Flemish bond with pyramidal roof having a cupola type vent at its apex with a finial on its pyramidal roof. The well house is slightly larger and taller than the smokehouse and has a slate roof. There are windows on the north and south walls, the northern window being covered with louvers and the southern window having 6/6-pane sash. There is a door on east and west walls, the east door having louvers and the west door having panels. All of the openings have gauged brick jack arches matching the arches of the mansion hyphens and wings.

Old Dairy – Photo 0027, map 6 (non-contributing)

Close to the River bank north of the mansion stands a modest frame building with attached terracotta tile silo called the Old Dairy. It was constructed around 1930 and continued in operation until 1959. Since 1999, the building and its silo have undergone renovation. It consists of a two story rectangular structure with south facing lean-to porch and a silo nearly centered on the back. The first story façade has three large pair of batten doors on the east side of the building and two 4/4-pane sash windows and a door on the west end. On the second story are five four-pane windows. The other sides of the building have irregular fenestration. On the apex of the lead coated copper roof are two typical round barn vents custom made from lead-

coated copper. The top of the silo is a half-round metal roof. A terracotta block ladder enclosure rises between the dairy and the silo from grade to the top of its masonry walls. The building is covered with board-and-batten siding. It is currently used for storage and a workspace. Because of its substantial recent remodeling, it is not a contributing structure to the nomination.

Bath House Complex and Pool – Photo 0028, map 7 (non-contributing)

Aligned with the central path of the cutting garden is the gable end of the smaller of two frame bathhouses. A fireplace chimney is centered on the gable but the building itself is not symmetrical due to a covered porch being included beneath a symmetrical roof. There are two small casement windows flanking the chimney on the upper level. A wood bulkhead is located on the left side of the chimney.

The north façade of the three-bay porch beneath the overhanging roof is somewhat symmetrical with two windows in the outer bays and the central bay composed of a door and a window. The south façade has only three windows with 6/6-pane sashes. There are two 6/6-pane sash windows in the west gable. This building is centered on the south end of a rectangular swimming pool.

West of the pool is a second building that matches the aforementioned bathhouse. It is composed of five bays on the east façade two of which are recessed beneath a porch and another three on the outer wall. The west façade has three windows on its plain wall. Both gable elevations have two 6/6-pane sash windows plus a third window in the south gable. The north gable has a chimney within the structure that rises above the apex of the roof.

A narrow walk around the pool is laid with irregular shaped flagstone. The same type paving creates a patio in front of the two houses that extends to a brick food preparation area composed of a pergola with fireplace. The latter is the second "structure" mentioned in the beginning of this nomination.

Cutting Garden & Pump House – Photo 0029, map 8 (non-contributing)

The Cutting Garden is aligned with the stable/carriage house and is laid out with raised beds on both sides of a central path. At the northwest corner of the garden is a small square frame pump house with board-and-batten door hung on strap hinges. Two louvered openings flank the door between the door head and the cornice. The walls are covered with beaded shiplap and the pyramidal roof is covered with wood shingles and there is a metal finial at the apex thereof. It is not contributing to the nomination.

Stable/Carriage House – Photo 0030, map 9 (contributing)

When William Paca's mansion was built in the 1790s a Stable/Carriage House was constructed for his horses and carriages. The existing structure was reconstructed in 1937 based on surviving architectural evidence and photographic documentation. It was the first building completed in the 1937 building campaign. It is the same size as the original and is built of brick laid in Flemish bond in the same location. Both north and south facades are nearly identical, composed of three-bay pavilions flanked by two-bay extensions. They both have central entrance doors on the first story and glazed doors above. A beam extends from the south gable

the means by which hay and straw was carried to the second story when it was in use as a stable. The north gable does not have that feature. All of the windows on the ground floor have 6/6-pane sash whereas the second story windows are circular with nine panes each; the four easternmost windows hinge from the top. The classical cornice returns upon itself at each of the four gables. The roof is covered with wood shingles.

The east gable wall has two tall semicircular-headed openings with sliding patio doors below 16-pane transoms. In the center of the gable is a larger circular window also with nine panes. This window and two on each of the north and south facades are not. The west gable has two windows on the first story and one on the second, all with 6/6-pane sash. A wide 4-inch recess extends up to the level of the cornice. A screened porch between the two first story windows extends three bays westward toward the cutting garden that is enclosed by a picket fence. The porch is a recent addition.

In the 1970s the building was converted to residential use and today it is used as a guesthouse for the main house. Due to the fact that it was contemporary with the mansion, it is a contributing structure to this nomination.

Boat House – Photo 0031, map 10 (non-contributing)

North of the Stable/Carriage House there is a frame boathouse in the Wye River built on wood pilings. It was constructed between 1950 and 1960 and was re-built in 1999. It is somewhat Italianate in style. The dock extends from the shore to the center of the square main structure and then continues out into the river. There are two smaller additions forward of the main block that are accessible from both sides of the dock. They are covered with board-and-batten siding. The main block is divided into five narrow bays that correspond to the positions of the pilings. Between the brackets of the outside walls are octagonal windows. The main block has a lead coated copper hipped roof with vent rising from its apex. It has a cathedral ceiling within made from tongue-and-groove vertical grained fir. The Boat House is a very attractive building but due to its being mostly reconstructed, it is not a contributing building.

Barn – Photo 0032, map 13 (non-contributing)

In the southeast corner of the Wye Hall property stands a large frame barn, 31' by 105', constructed in 2006 as an office and storage space for farm equipment and supplies. The exterior is covered entirely with vertical board-and-batten siding and large batten doors on the south end. In the center of the east and west facades are large doors for access. There are doors and windows in the northern half of the structure suggesting a farm use. However, the north half of the building contains the estate office and a temperature controlled storage area.

Lead coated copper was used on the "A" roof with its two pediments on the west side of the roof and the pyramidal roofs of the three vents at the apex of the roof. With the lead color roof and the grey siding, the building fits well into the landscape.

On the east side of the barn is a rectangular parking area reminiscent of a farmyard. It is not a contributing element to the nomination because of its age.

Greenhouse – Photo 0033, map 14 (non-contributing)

In the northeast corner of the parking area is a gable-roofed glass greenhouse with geo-thermal climate control. It is constructed on a brick foundation laid in Flemish bond. Attached to the south side of the greenhouse is a cold frame with removable glass covers for seasonal temperature control. It was manufactured by the Florian Greenhouse Company and installed in 2006. Since the greenhouse is relatively new, it is not considered contributing to the National Register nomination.

Granary – Photo 0034, map X (non-contributing)

Set several feet north of the barn and greenhouse is a square frame structure about 14' square with wood-covered pyramidal roof. Such structures were common in England in the 18th Century. It is elevated on staddle stones, mushroom-shaped stone foundation supports, which made it almost impossible for rodents to climb into the stored grain. A recent reconstruction, it is not considered a contributing structure.

Machine Shed – Photo 0035, map 16 (non-contributing)

North of the barn, greenhouse and granary is a reproduction of a machine shed. The three-bay structure is covered with board-and-batten siding, like the barn. On the south side of the building is an overhanging roof with wall that is lined up with the apex of the roof. Two doors open from this side of the structure. On the north side there are three open bays. Its roof is covered with lead-coated copper and the siding is painted grey. It is not a contributing building.

Landscape

The principal landscape feature at Wye Hall is the area immediately around the mansion. That three-tier terrace is one of the principal features of the property on its own as well as the site of the historic houses that have occupied the preeminent location. The fact that enslaved laborers constructed the terracing is of great interest. This was ascertained through the archeological investigations undertaken initially in 1989 and continued into the 21st century. The archeologists also determined that the earth was removed from the lower open area east and possibly west of the mansion. Archeology has been undertaken throughout the current property and different buildings, fences and other features have been located to reflect the fact that the property was changed from time to time depending upon the needs of the owners or occupants of the mansion.

Landscaping has been added to the surrounding parts of the property to emphasize the various uses to which the property has been redirected, such as the new barn and associated buildings, the old stable/carriage house that has been converted into a guest house and the entertainment and recreation areas west of the guest house. In addition to those areas, meadows have been established in five areas around the periphery of the current property as well as shoreline restoration along the Wye Narrows.

The fountain centered on the north terrace was installed in 2002.

The following material is excerpted from Historic American Landscape Survey documentation completed in 2012:

Current Physical Condition:

Starting in 1999, a team of professionals, including architects and archeologists, was recruited to aid in the restoration of the house and gardens. They were also informed by several summers of archeology by the University of Maryland graduate students led by Dr. Mark Leone.

Through this exploration, the framework or "bones" of the 1790's landscape design by O'Dio was discovered to be mostly intact. The massive terraces constructed by Paca's slaves were still present and his 18th century garden was documented. In addition, a historic walking path and the original road from the old Paca Bridge to Wye Hall was investigated. Further research confirmed the original foundation of Paca's Wye Hall on which the 193[7] house was constructed. Also revealed were many other historic artifacts, a cistern, out buildings and slave quarters.

The documentation of Wye Hall has been a long process involving both the dwelling and landscape. The falls and terraces were preserved as found. A driveway that had been added in later times was removed. The falls were restored in 1999 under the direction of Jay Graham, Graham Landscape Architecture. The Kitchen and Cutting gardens were also reestablished."[5]

[5] Historic American Landscape Survey, Wye Hall Farm, MD-22, p. 2.

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.)

- [X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [X] B. Property is 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.
- [X] 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.)

- [ ] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Politics & Government
Architecture
Archeology

Period of Significance
1792-1938

Significant Dates
1792
1937

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
William Paca

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Joseph Clark, designer (1792)
Luke O'Dio, landscape archited (1792)
Tilden, Register & Pepper, architects (1937)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Wye Hall is significant under Criterion A for its association with the American Country House movement of the 1930s. The 18th-century house had suffered a major fire and subsequent rebuilding in the late 19th century; it was in deteriorated condition when it was acquired in 1936 by businessman Wellesley H. Stillwell. Stillwell engaged the Philadelphia architectural firm of Tilden, Register and Pepper to design an elaborate five-part Georgian Revival mansion, which utilized the surviving foundation of the 1792 house. This building campaign also involved the reconstruction of the original Stable/Carriage House according to architectural and documentary evidence.

The property derives significance under Criterion B for its association with William Paca, one of Maryland's four Signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was active in drawing up the early laws of the Nation (1792). Paca served three terms as Governor of Maryland after the Revolutionary War. The original Wye Hall was constructed by Paca as his retirement residence. Even before its construction, Paca's property on Wye Island served as his part-time residence and as a depot where Revolutionary supplies could be stored and picked up without interference from the British forces. Built elements of the property that reflect Paca's occupation include the earthwork terraces and the 18th-century foundations incorporated into the 1937 mansion.

Wye Hall is significant under Criterion C as a representative example of a type of building that characterized the country residences of wealthy Americans during the 1930s period. The mansion is an exceptionally well-preserved example of its type, designed by a prominent Philadelphia architectural firm whose projects included numerous elaborate suburban and country residences. Surviving 18th-century architectural elements and landscape features reflect the involvement of Joseph Clark, a designer responsible for some of the improvements to the Maryland State House during Paca's tenure as Governor, and Luke O'Dio, an English landscape architect of the period, who designed a large terrace that created an elevated position on an otherwise flat terrain. The creation of terraces on both principal sides of the house appears to be a unique feature in the 18th-century architecture of the region.

Finally, the property derives additional significance under Criterion D for the archeological investigations of the landscape and terraces, which contributed to the understanding of landscape organization and enslaved labor during the late 18th century.

The Period of Significance, 1792-1938, encompasses the construction of the landscape terraces and house foundations for William Paca, through the construction of the existing house and reconstruction of the stable/carriage house by Wellesley H. Stillwell. During this period, the property achieved its historic form and appearance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The following paragraphs are excerpted from the archeological report on the property (Babiarz, J.J.,Chisholm, A., Leone, M.P., Phase I, II and III Investigations of Wye Hall (18QU977), Queen Anne's County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 2008, pp. 4:13 -- 15).

Before William Paca built the classically inspired mansion and attached terraced gardens known as Wye Hall, ancestors of his wife's family had been living on the island for nearly one hundred years. None of these households had the size or organization of the later Paca plantation; they were, instead small farmsteads. In 1695 there is a deed recording the sale, for £70, by Charles Hemsley to Henrietta Maria Lloyd (an ancestor of William Paca's first wife Ann Chew) of "...lands and plantations on which the said Charles Hemsley doth now live upon or in the possession of; taken up by Thomas Carey of London, merchant, easternmost end of island (known as Island Point) and improvements.... (Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD (MSA), Talbot County Land Records, 7/127, MSA, 1/42/1/-)." Although the land on Wye Island is mentioned through wills and deeds between family members, no mention of how the property was being used is mentioned again until the will of Daniel Dulany the Elder written on February 26, 1752. In it he "bequeaths until my said wife all the Negroes & stock of every kind which shall be on the Island in Wye," making it clear that enslaved African Americans live and work there ((MSA, Prerogative Court Wills, 29/31). His wife Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew Dulany in turn left the entirety of the island to her son Philemon Lloyd Chew including "crops of corn, grain, pulse, tobacco, hemp, and flax to continue to be cultivated and harvested by Negroes on the Island" (MSA, Prerogative Court Wills, 34/8).

It was Philemon Chew, dying less than five years after his mother, who left Wye Island to his sisters Margaret Bordley and Mary Paca in 1770. The island was divided down the middle along Dividing Creek, with Margaret, married to John Beale Bordley, receiving the western half, and Mary, married to William Paca, receiving the eastern half. The property for each equaled approximately 1403.5 acres. Although tobacco was the main crop of Wye Island during the 17th century, by the 18th century the majority of crops were wheat, maize and hemp (Stiverson and Jacobsen, 1976).

WILLIAM PACA/ REVOLUTIONARY ERA: 1770-1799

William Paca was born into a landed but socially humble family in Baltimore County and eventually rose to prominence as a wealthy, powerful, and well-known figure in state and national politics. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia and trained in law at the Inns of Court in London, and in 1761 was admitted as an attorney into the courts in Annapolis, along with John Brice and Samuel Chase. In 1763 he married the aforementioned Mary Chew, who hailed from a powerful and wealthy colonial family. William and Mary had built a five-part Georgian mansion and terraced garden in the

heart of downtown Annapolis that was finished about 1765, and which can still be seen today on Prince George Street in the historic district.

By the mid 1770s, Paca had become a warden and vestryman of St. Anne's Church that sits on Church Circle in Annapolis, as well as becoming an elected delegate from Annapolis to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Maryland. These positions led to his involvement in a series of written debates protesting colonial taxation using legal precedent and philosophical entreaty to argue for colonists' independence from English oppression. Paca was chosen as one of the delegates to represent Maryland at the First Continental Congress, as well as all successive ones until he helped construct and then sign the Declaration of Independence. He was an early supporter of independence from the British Crown, and supported the fledgling government through the Revolutionary War by continuing to serve in the Continental Congress as well as in the State Senate. Paca was also appointed as a judge on the General Court of Maryland, as well as being appointed as a judge on the Court of Appeals for admiralty and prize cases by Congress.

William Paca was very involved with the organization of the military, as well as its provisioning, during the Revolutionary War. In a letter to Governor Johnson on September 6, 1777 Paca informs the Governor that Queen Anne's County is "raising a company of Light Horse," and thanks him for the supplies and tents that were sent. He also asked for commissions and intelligence from Washington's army (Schoch, 1975). His work with provisioning both the State and Continental armies was particularly impressive.

The Eastern Shore bore the brunt of provisioning for Maryland, and it seems that Paca gave thousands of pounds of cattle and grain from Wye Island, as well as used the Island as a depot for the Army's provisioning. Probably because the Wye River is easily accessible from the Chesapeake Bay, but protected by Bennett Point and Shaw Bay, this was a good place for area farmers and plantation owners to send provisions for the Army to pick up. In December 1780, William Paca sold 3000 lbs of beef to the army (Schoch 1975), and a letter from exactly a year later describes beef being salted on Wye Island and then waiting to be picked up. "The beef remains in bulk at Mr. Paca's, 15,543 lbs.... Please (as promised in our last) to order a vessel to Wye for the beef which is ready and very good.... (Schoch 1975: 89)." By a week later, the State Council had asked John Bullpen Esq. to impress vessels to send to Wye Hall to pick up the 20,000 lbs of beef and flour in order to get them as quickly as possible to the Army.

It is clear from a 1779 letter that Paca had been spending a great deal of time with his family in Philadelphia, as the State Council had to give him permission to draw food supplies from Wye Hall to support their residence in Philadelphia. Many wealthy Maryland planters sent their families to Philadelphia during the War, as the Eastern Shore was subject to looting and attack by the British and Philadelphia was one of the most powerful and well protected cities on the east coast at the time (Schoch 1975:62). In fact it appears that in August of 1777 he and his family were kept for a time from reaching Philadelphia, as British were reported to be in Cecil County. In a long letter to Governor Johnson he reports, "Apprehending that I cannot with safety venture to Phila. I am determined to remain in this Quarter and share the Fate of my Country (Schoch 1975; 101)". Paca then helps in the organization of county leaders across the Eastern Shore,

suggests a place on the Sassafras River to set up a headquarters and says with great drama, "My plan is to be a respectable Body of Militia arm'd and assembled immediately and I hope no scoundrel or Tory or Traitor will be able to show his head or give any Discouragement to our Exertions (Schoch 1975: 102). In the next week he writes again to the Governor: to comment on needed supplies, including tent materials and lead, to report that the British are taking slaves from properties on the Eastern Shore and refusing to return them, as well as commenting on a recently read letter from General Washington. He closes by telling the Governor that he will send money that Congress sent to Paca at his request (Schoch 1975: 102-103)". From these letters it is clear that he took his duties in the support of revolution seriously, but also that his opinions were both sought out and well respected by powerful political players of the time. It is no wonder that he became Governor of the State only a few years later. This political power was tempered by a complex personal life that he did not always feel the compunction to keep private.[6]

Paca spent the majority of his time in Philadelphia and Annapolis until the early 1780s, when, after the death of his second wife Ann Harrison he sold his house in Annapolis and sent his children to live at Wye Hall. In 1782, he began the first of three one-year terms as governor of Maryland and struggled to reestablish the economy the state, which was greatly strained after the Revolutionary War. Paca was invited to join the Constitutional Convention as a delegate, but declined the offer and even tried to block the Constitution's ratification as a leader of Maryland's Anti-Federalists. He eventually agreed to support ratification with the promise that his concerns would be heard and weighed carefully as amendments introduced to committee; many of his ideas would later find their way into the Bill of Rights (Stiverson & Jacobsen, 1976). President George Washington appointed him to his last public office, as judge of the Federal District Court of Maryland in 1789.

William Paca built the plantation landscape of Wye Hall, including the gardens, stable and main house, in the early 1790s, but only survived to enjoy the finished estate for a short time. In the 1798 Federal Tax Assessment, he is listed as having one dwelling house and two out houses on two acres that are subject to taxation, for a total value of $3,000.00 (MSA 1798: Federal Direct Tax, Microfilm M-3474). That dwelling house is recorded with 1414 acres on Wye Island in Worrell Hundred; this acreage was worth $11,105, which made Paca one of the wealthiest men in the Queen Anne's County. In the 1790 Census, Paca is listed with over 75 slaves as well as 21 dwelling houses not exceeding $100.00 each and totaling only $500.00 for all of them.

Upon the death of William Paca at Wye Hall in 1799, the property descended to his only surviving son John Philemon Paca (1771-1840).

Wellesley H. Stillwell: 1936 – 1948

Between 1921 and 1936, primarily tenant farmers occupied the old house. Since they did not own the building they apparently did not maintain the building as it may have been maintained during the ownership and occupancy of the Paca family so the 1927 photos of the

[6] Babiarz, J.J.,Chisholm, A., Leone, M.P., Phase I, II and III Investigations of Wye Hall (18QU977), Queen Anne's County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. 2008, pp. 4:13--15.

house show a deteriorated building with only the main block and two small additions on the east side thereof.

Wellesley Stillwell saw a dilapidated building when he arrived on Wye Island in 1936 and hired the Philadelphia architectural firm of Tilden, Register and Pepper to design a new house that would mirror the five-part composition that William Paca and his architect had constructed 144 years before. After examining the building they used some of the original foundations and the overall size of the main block with hyphens and wings built from the ground up. A photograph of the exposed foundations was included in an article on Wye Hall in the Baltimore Sun newspaper of October 6, 1937. Interestingly, the Stable was the first part of the project to be completed as seen in a photograph looking across the old foundations. The new mansion was designed a little differently from Paca's house in so far as the arrangement of the foyer and adjoining rooms created smaller rooms on the north side of the structure where the passage had been located previously. And, they had aligned with the hyphens in the Clark drawings (See Clark rendering which accompanies this documentation). In the 144 years between the original design and the 1937 design living conditions had changed considerably. The execution of the new building was of the finest materials including parquet flooring and extraordinarily fine workmanship. The arrangement of the second story rooms was undertaken with the ideas established on great houses of England and elsewhere that made basically a suite of rooms for the owner and no guest room in the main part of the house. Guests were relegated to the west wing and servants to the east wing. The house was completed in July of 1938 at a cost of $176,590.00. The Contractor for the house was Rupert & Fulenwider.[7]

Wellesley H. Stillwell was responsible for constructing a significant architectural masterpiece on the site of one of our Founding Fathers houses. His mansion is the finest executed in Queen Anne's County, Maryland in the period between the first and second World Wars. The principal rooms of the house are intact from 1938 with only the service areas having been remodeled in the early 21st century. It retains the feeling of a great house similar to that constructed by William Paca.

Archeological Investigations: 1989 – 2008

The following paragraphs are excerpted from the archeological report on the property (Babiarz, J.J.,Chisholm, A., Leone, M.P., Phase I, II and III Investigations of Wye Hall (18QU977), Queen Anne's County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 2008, pp. 4:32—34).

> Historic Annapolis Foundation, led by Anne Yentsch, did four days of testing at Wye Hall in April of 1989. The testing was done in order to ascertain the integrity of archaeological remains around the main house and its terraced gardens. A total of 12 test units were dug; there was also some soil coring within the garden to test for the existence of early garden features. One unit was excavated to the south of the main house near the road, where the remains of a gate post were found. The rest of the units were dug on the

[7] The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Architects & Buildings, Tilden & Register, Registered Architects (https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/24147, accessed August 19, 2015).

east side of the main house. Some of the features found were post holes, a wall associated with the garden and a small midden. The midden contained late 18th to early 19th century materials including food remains and household trash. Historic Annapolis Foundation recommended further investigation, as findings suggested high potential for a great deal of intact cultural remains, including extant stratigraphy in the garden (Bescherer and Yentsch 1989)

In the fall of 2000, GeoModel, Inc. conducted Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Electromagnetic (EM) surveys at Wye Hall in five areas. Three of the areas were investigated in order to ascertain the original location of the front road to Wye Hall, south of the main house. The majority of the original 18th & 19th century road was determined to be in the same place as the modern road, in many cases directly on top of it. The fourth and fifth sites were, respectively, the bowling green and a possible former garden area directly north of the main house. Both of these areas were determined to have buried metal, possibly pipes, and therefore contain features of archaeological interest (GeoModel, Inc. 2000)

During fieldwork conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis (AiA) between 2000 and 2002, which is summarized below, A LiDAR survey was conducted of the eastern half of Wye Island. LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging; See following map) is a form of topographic mapping done by equipment in aircraft that shoot infrared pulse lasers at the ground. The reflection of the lasers is measured and turned into distance data, which is then used to create a topographic map. Topographic changes in the landscape that are invisible to the naked eye can be discovered using this technology. LiDAR of the eastern half of the island produced evidence of a north-south and east-west axis, meeting east of the main house. The east-west axis road begins east of the outbuildings of the mansion house, and includes the raised roadbed that continues to the Carriage House. The LiDAR indicates this road may continue to the eastern tip of the island, where the Dulany and Paca farmhouse may have stood before the Wye Hall mansion was built (Harmon, Leone, Price and Snyder 2006).

Between the summer of 2000 and the spring of 2002, archaeological investigations were conducted on the property at the behest of the owners, in advance of planned construction and landscape modifications. This work was supplemented by some basic archival research. All of the work was conducted by Archaeology in Annapolis (AiA), including University of Maryland summer field school in historical archaeology. AiA worked with the landowners and landscape architects to develop research questions and testing priorities for the project, and the work was directed by Drs. Mark Leone, Jessica Neuwirth and James Harmon. The landowners plan to protect as much of the archaeological and natural resources as possible on Wye Island. This archaeology was intended to explore the 18th century layout of the terraced garden lying immediately north of the main house, as well as the immediate landscape surrounding the house. The gardens were found to be largely undisturbed and were protected as much as possible during the reconstruction of the main house. Ruins from the previous home fires were discovered at the site, and the house was recently reconstructed on the original

footprint. A significant archaeological deposit relating to landscape organization was also discovered in form of a road between the main house and the carriage house. This road was determined to have been extant from the late 18th century, although it originally included a fence parallel to the road bed. Evidence was also found for work areas along the road bed that helped to mark an important feature of the plantation: the east-west and north-south axis that likely divided many of the work buildings and enslaved housing from the daily living areas for the Paca family. Also, an area for further potential work was identified along the eastern edge of the property along Maryland Department of Natural Resources property (MdDNR). The late 18th and early 19th century artifacts found during a shovel test survey led the archaeologists to believe that this area (located among the remains of a tenant farmhouse and its outbuildings) was a possible location for slave quarters. This was referred to as the tenant farm area (named after the only visible buildings) and after gaining permission from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, was the focus of 2004 and 2005 fieldwork (Harmon, Hill, Beadenkopf, Neuwirth, Leone and Russo (2003).[8]

The 18th or early 19th century garden was documented and left basically undisturbed. (See the projected plan of the garden beds below on the north terrace that was included in the Archeology Report, 2003.)

[8] Babiarz, Jennifer J., Chisholm, Amelia, Leone, Mark P., Phase I, II and III Investigations of Wye Hall (18QU977), Queen Anne's County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 2008, pp. 4:32--34.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Wechsler, Peter Freer, **Wye Island Smokehouse Report,** Boonsboro, MD 1999.
Weeks, Christopher, Editor, **Where Land and Water Intertwine,** Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 1984.

Previous documentation on file (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 # _____
__X_recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _MD-22_____

Primary location of additional data:

__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency

Wye Hall (QA-124) Queen Anne's Co., MD
Name of Property County and State

___Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): QA-124: 18QU977

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 27.7 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1: 38.890983 -76.116485
2: 38.890656 -76.118368
3: 38.888234 -76.120185
4: 38.886154 -76.116426
5: 38.888311 -76.115195

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is described among the Land Records of Queen Anne's County in Liber 688, folio 410 and Liber 704, folio 577.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property, 27.7 acres, represents the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource, and comprises all contributing elements within their immediate historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael O. Bourne
organization: Highfield,Inc.
street & number: 24576 Langford Road
city or town: Chestertown state: MD zip code: 21620
e-mail michael.highfield@gmail.com
telephone: 410-778-1779
date: June 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Wye Hall (QA-124)
City or Vicinity: Queenstown
County: Queen Anne's County State: MD
Photographer: see below
Date Photographed: see below
Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0001.tif
South Terrace & Mansion; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0002.tif
South Façade of Mansion: Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0003.tif
Window grill, south façade: Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0004.tif
West elevation of West Wing from N.W.; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0005.tif
West elevation of West Wing from S.W.; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0006.tif
North Elevation from North; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0007.tif
East Elevation with garage & conservatory; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0008.tif
Foyer looking S.W. toward stair; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0010.tif
Broken Pediment above north door in Foyer; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0009.tif
Foyer, double doors with pediment to west passage; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0011.tif
Reception Room Mantel; West elevation; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0012.tif
Library chimney breast; East elevation; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0013.tif
Living Room chimney breast; West elevation; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0014.tif
Living Room double doors looking east through west hyphen; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0015.tif
Living Room chandelier & plaster medallion; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0016.tif
North view of West stair to guest rooms & Billiard Room; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0017.tif
View West through East Passage to Foyer; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0018.tif
View west through East Hyphen from Dining Room; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0019.tif
Dining Room double doors, West elevation; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0020.tif
Dining Room Mantel on North Wall; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0021.tif
S.E. view of Ground floor kitchen; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0022.tif
South elevation of Adams Room showing original Paca-era wall; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0023.tif
Easterly view of stairs between West hyphen & Adams Room; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0024.tif
Billiard Room fireplace on west wall with decorative structure above; Jane McConnell, 10/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0025.tif
South elevation of Smoke House; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0026.tif

S.E. view of Well House with glimpse of conservatory & smoke house; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0027.tif
Old Dairy from south; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0028.tif
Pool House complex from North; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0029.tif
View west through cutting garden to pool house. Pump House on right; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0030.tif
Southeast view of Carriage House/Stable; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0031.tif
Boat House from the S.W.; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0032.tif
New Barn from the southwest; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0033.tif
North elevation of Greenhouse; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

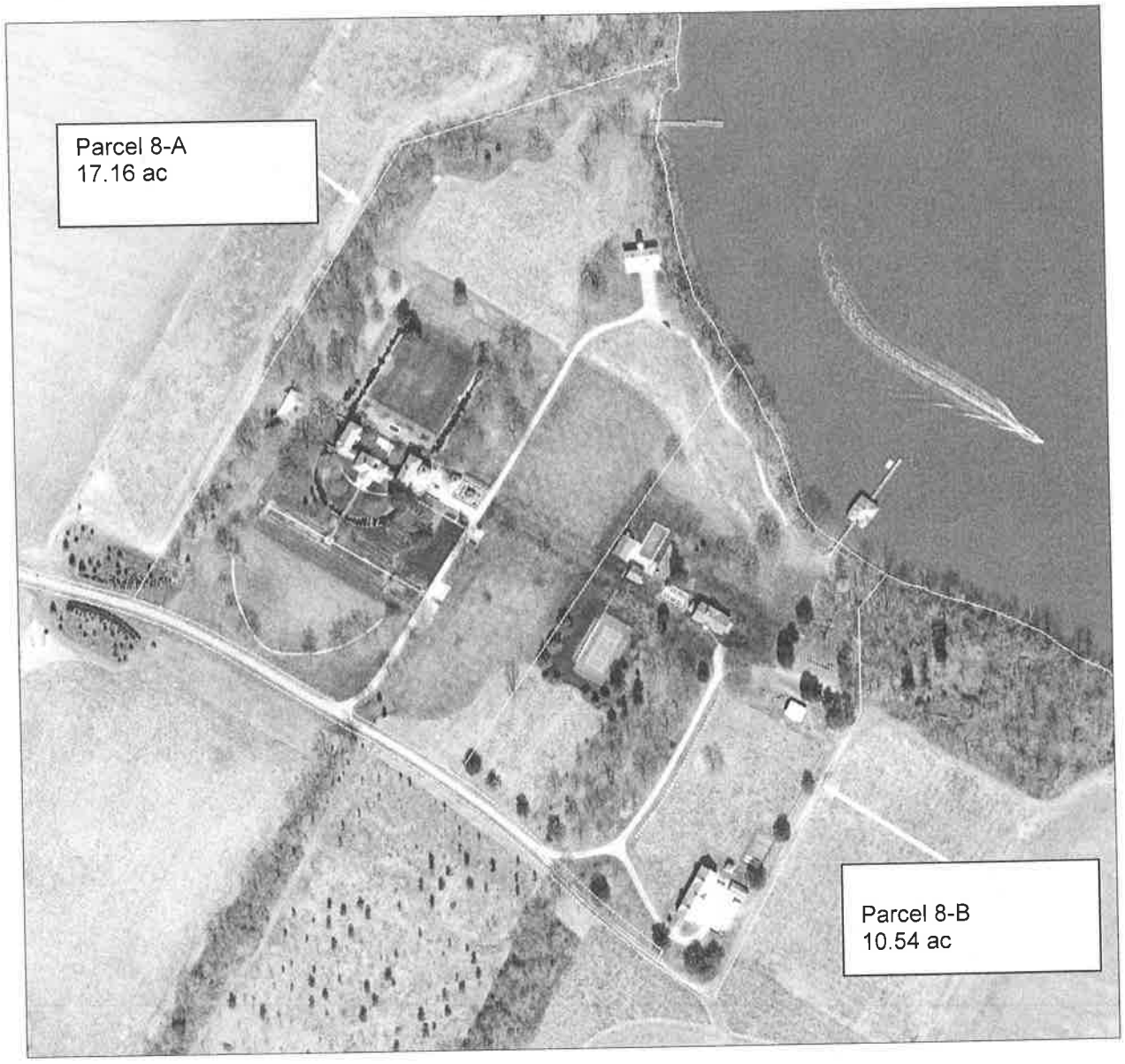
MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0034.tif
Granary from the north (under construction); Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

MD_QueenAnne'sCounty_WyeHall_0035.tif
Machine Shed from the southwest; Michael O. Bourne, 8/2013

Paperwork Reduction Act 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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Wye Hall (QA-124), Queen Anne's County, MD
Property Boundaries

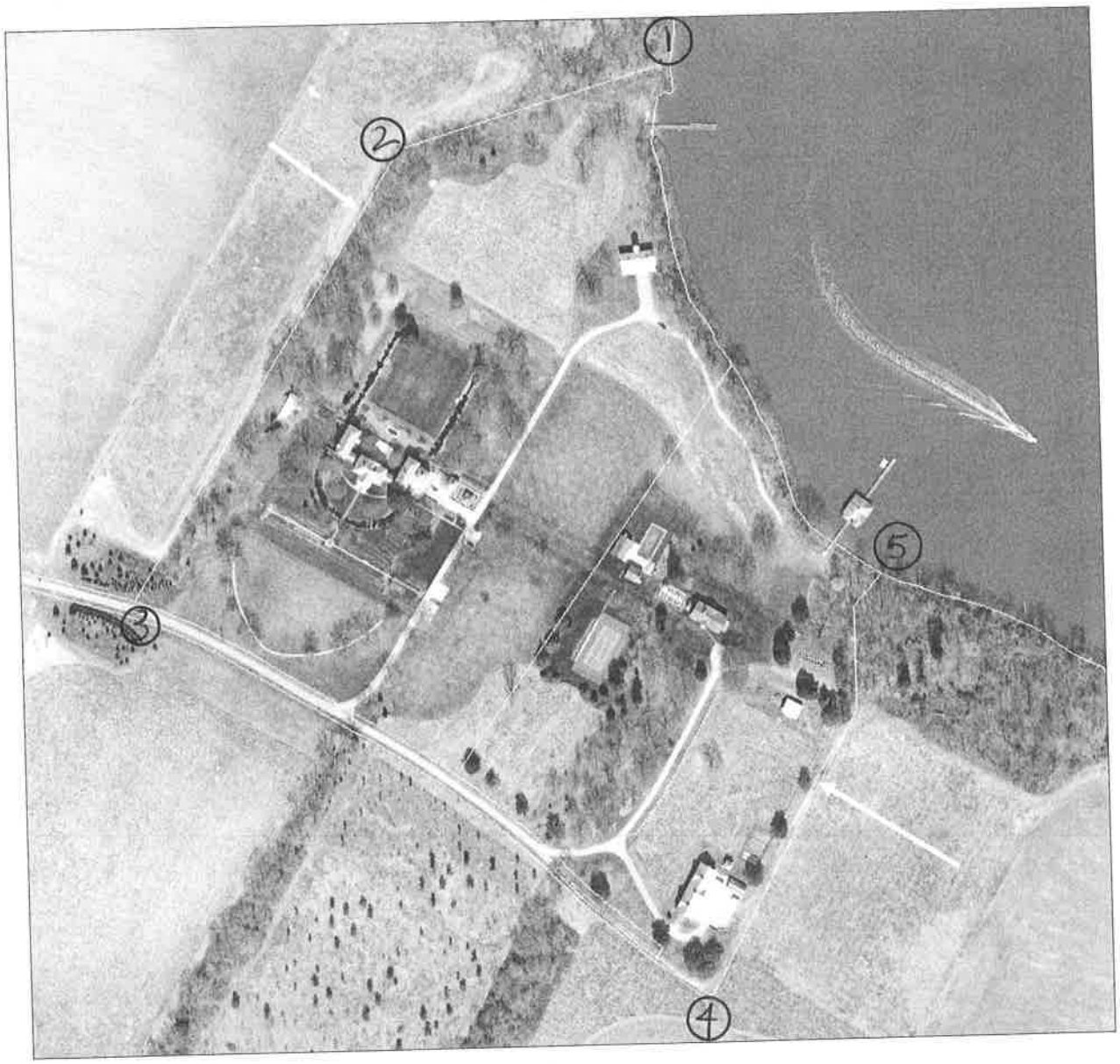
Source: National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2014



Wye Hall (QA-124), Queen Anne's County, MD
Lat/Long Coordinates

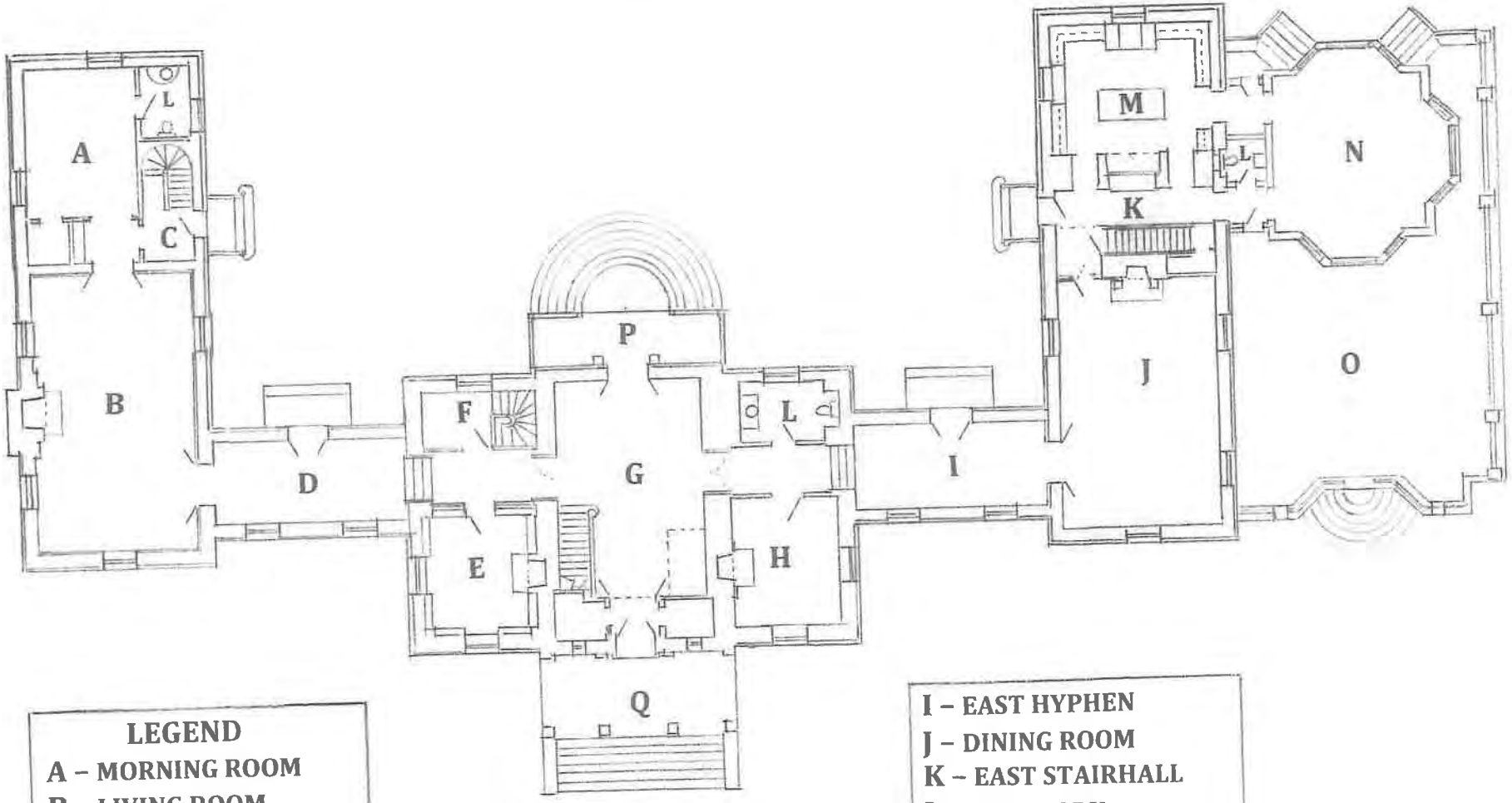
1: 38.890983 -76.116485
2: 38.890656 -76.118368
3: 38.888234 -76.120185
4: 38.886154 -76.116426
5: 38.888311 -76.115195

Source: National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2014



QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD

WYE HALL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE



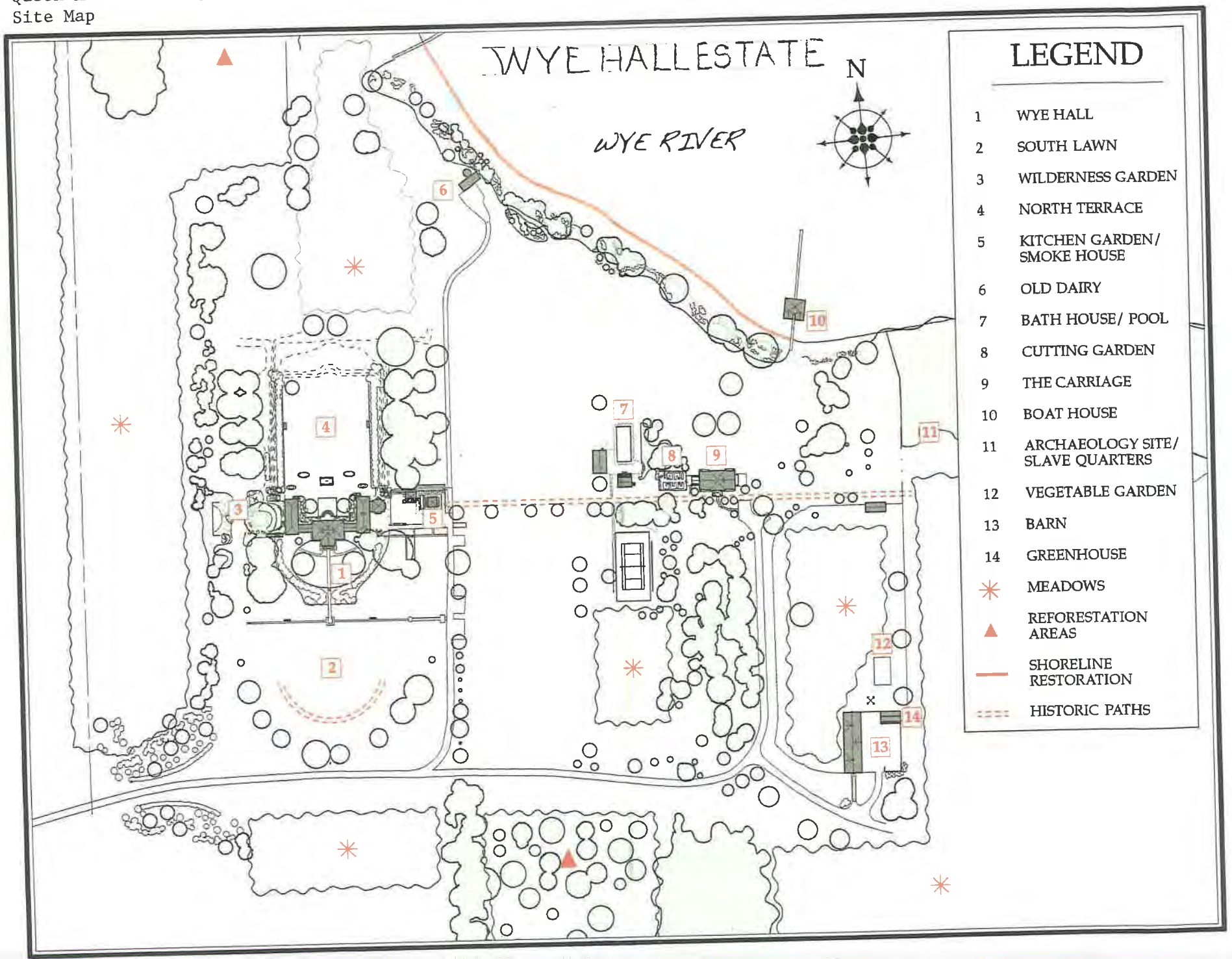
LEGEND

A – MORNING ROOM
B – LIVING ROOM
C – WEST STAIRHALL
D – WEST HYPHEN
E – LIBRARY
F – STAIR TO BASEMENT
G – FOYER
H – RECEPTION ROOM

I – EAST HYPHEN
J – DINING ROOM
K – EAST STAIRHALL
L – LAVATORY
M – KITCHEN
N – CONSERVATORY
O – EAST TERRACE
P – NORTH TERRACE
Q – SOUTH PORTICO

MOB

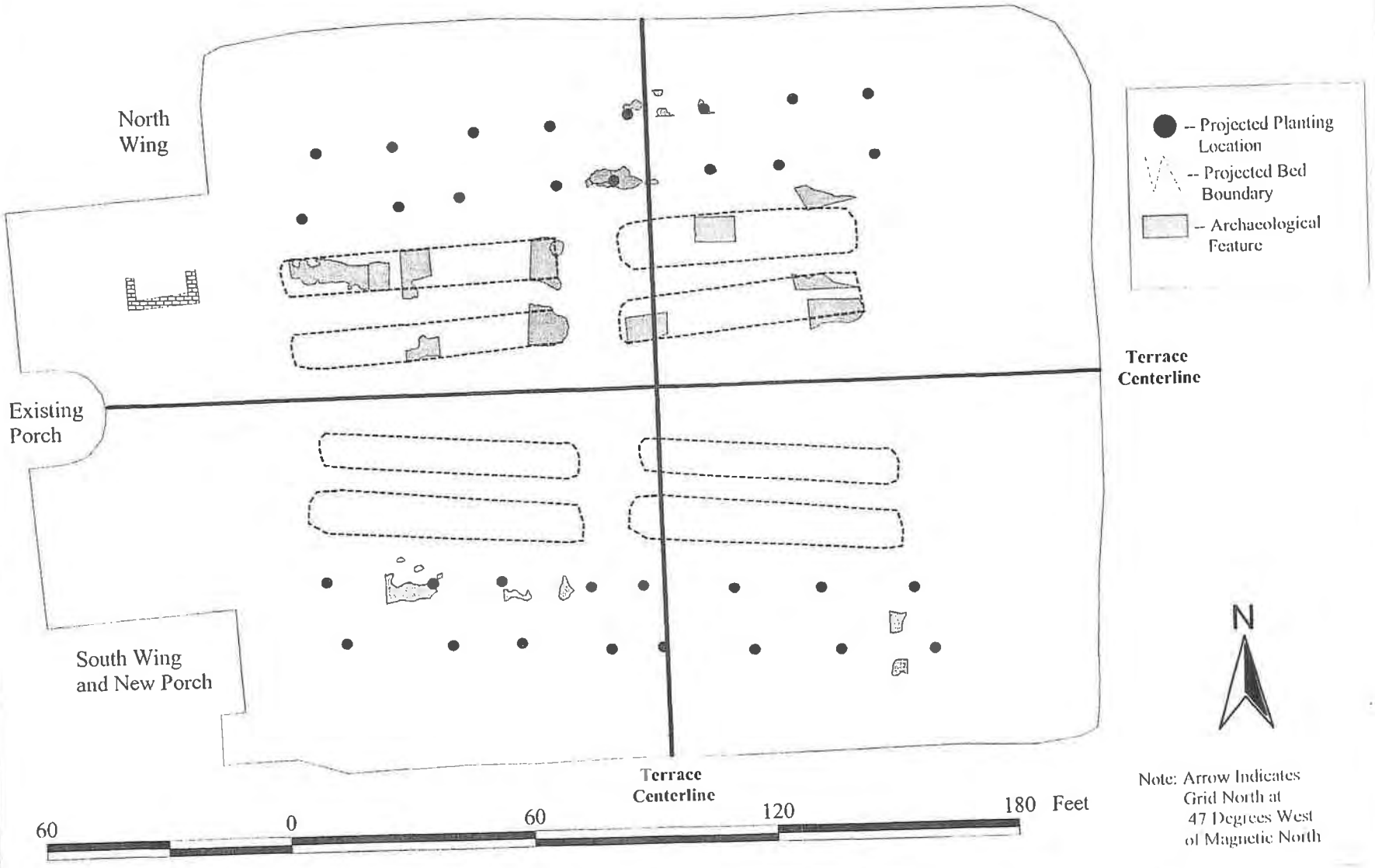
QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD
Site Map



QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD

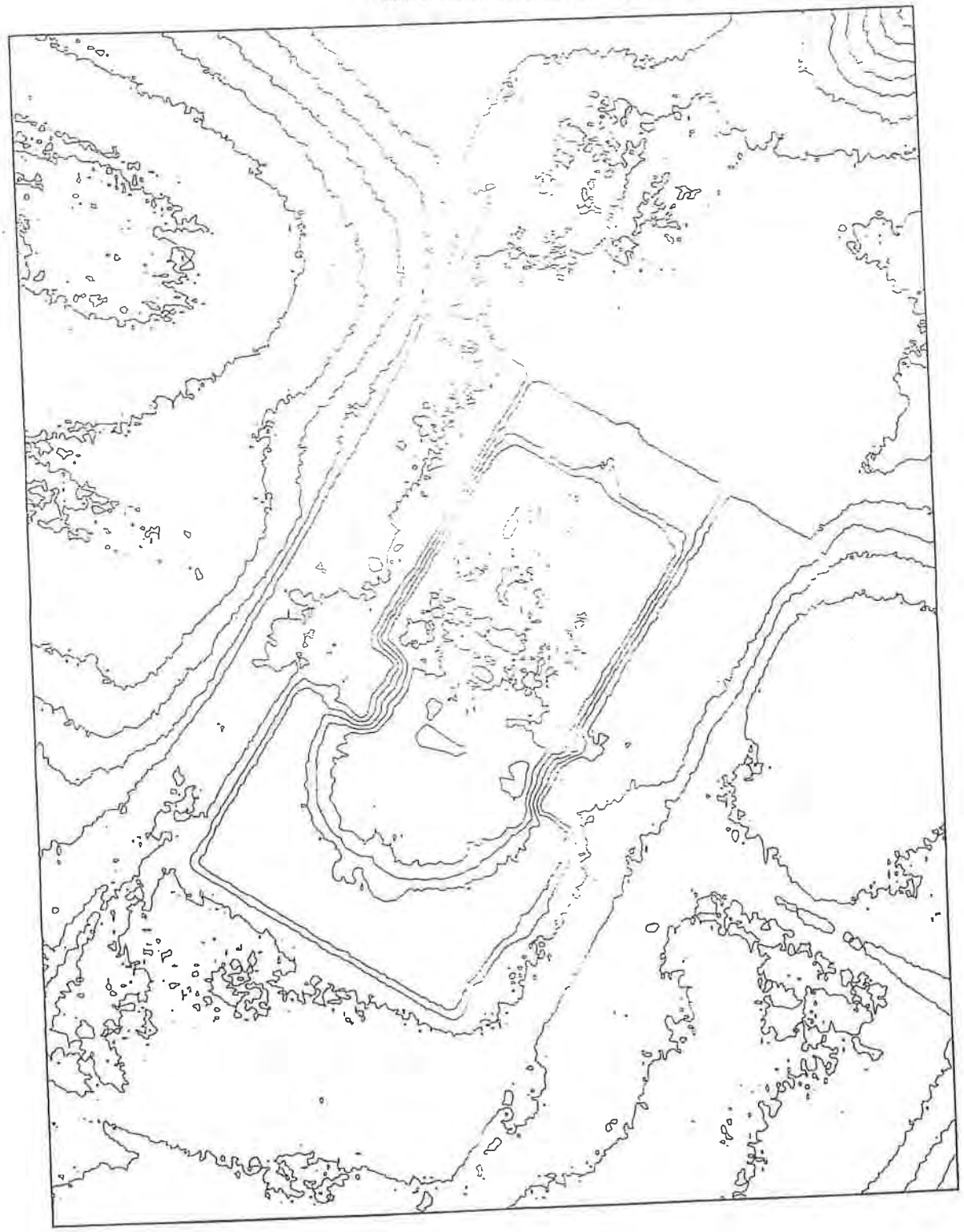
Wye Hall Plantation
Terrace Garden

Hypothetical Layout of Early 19th Century Garden



Wye Hall
Main House Area
50 Centimeter Contours

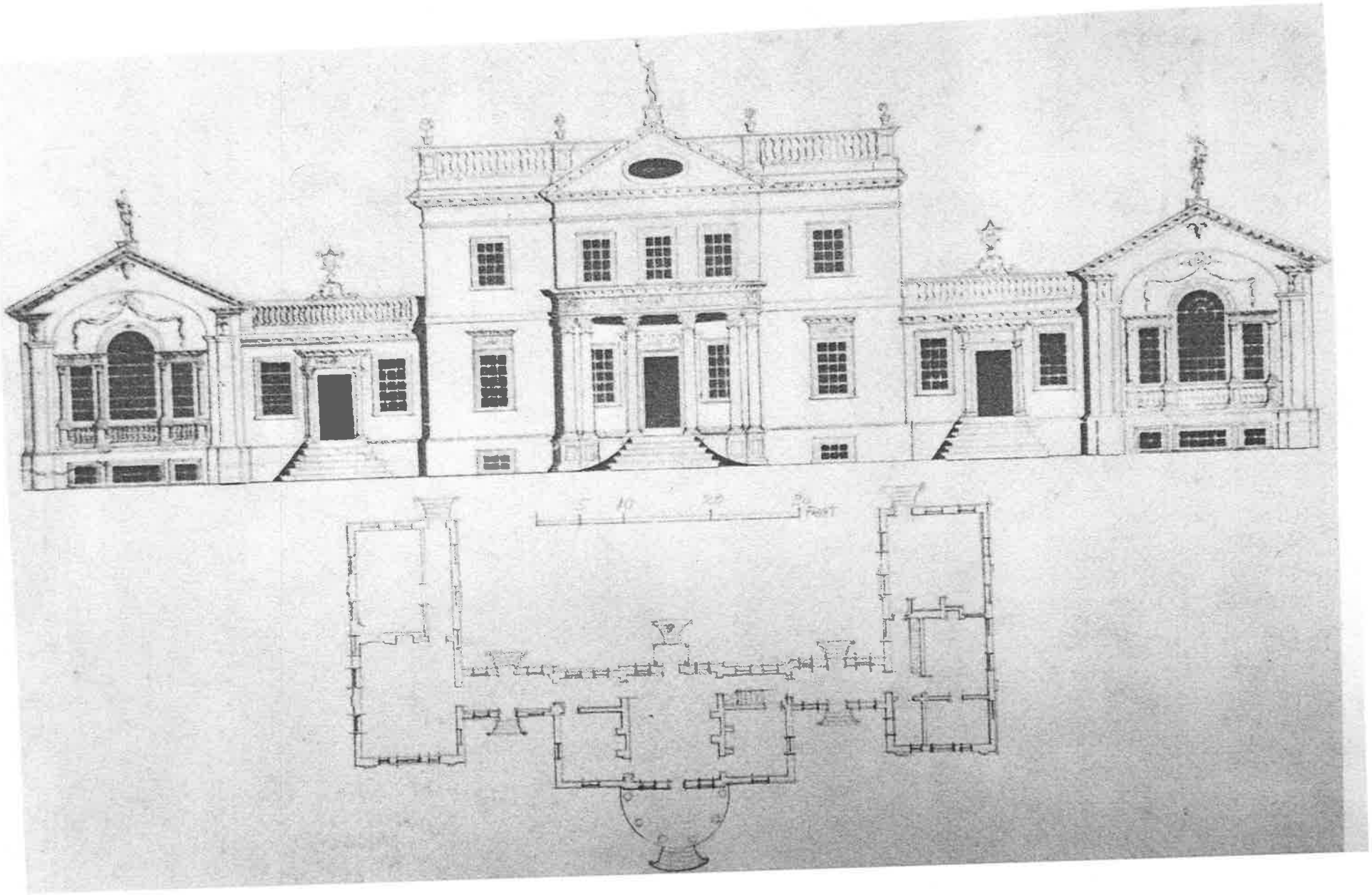
This map was derived from the 1 by 1 meter grid based on the total Lidar Dataset. This map was produced to show contrast between the 50 centimeter vertical contour interval and the closer interval used for the grid-shaded map. The dataset needs some editing, but maps using any desired contour interval across the entire study area can be produced.



N

0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD
LIDAR contour map



QA-124
Wye Hall, Queen Anne's County, MD

Plan and elevation of William Paca's 1792 house, by Joseph Clark, architect

Source: Henry Chandlee Forman, Maryland Architecture (Cambridge, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1968), Fig. 67.

QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD

aerial view from south, ca. 1940

QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD

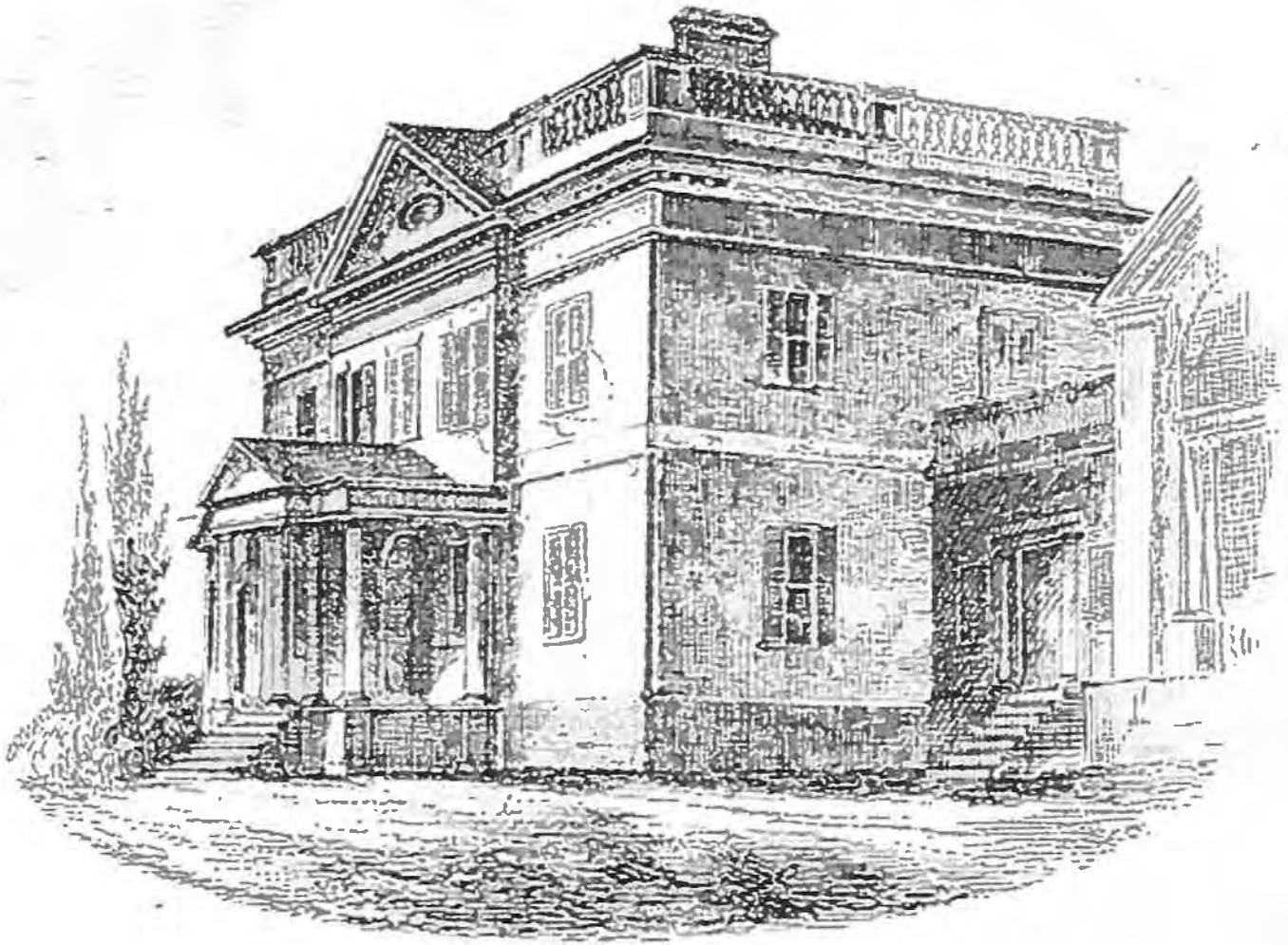
early 20th century view from north

QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD

early 20th century view from west

QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD

rendering of 1792 house



RES. OF W^m PACA

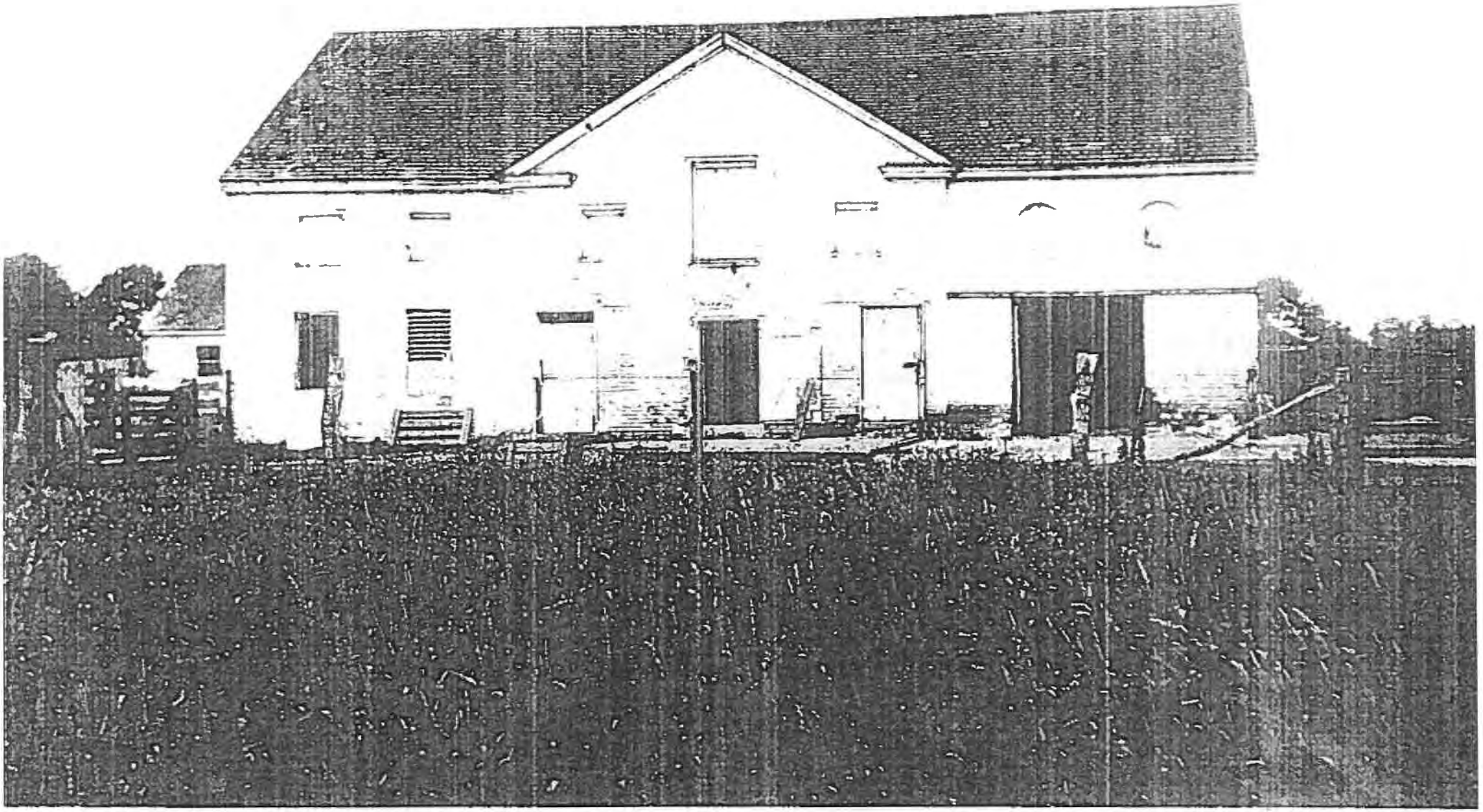
Queenstown M^d

Z24.876 Historic Houses - William Paca House - Queenstown, MD

Copy From Original Owned By The Maryland Historical Society. No Reproduction Without Permission.

QA-124
Wye Hall
Queen Anne's County, MD

original stable/carriage house, n.d. (before 1936)



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WYE MILLS QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5762 II SW (LANGFORD CREEK)

5862 III SW (PRICE)

CHESTERTOWN 19 MI.
CENTREVILLE 3.4 MI.

5762 II SE (CENTREVILLE)

1 MI. TO MD. 213

1 080 000 FEET

420 000 FEET

390 000 FEET

1 050 000 FEET

Starr

Carmichael Sch

Chesapeake College

Station

Wye Mills

WYE OAK STATE PARK

Old Wye Ch

Willoughby

QUEEN ANNES CO
TALBOT CO

Old St Joseph Ch

Newton Sch

Skipton

Wye Landing

St Pauls Ch

BALTIMORE AND EASTERN

QUEENSTOWN 2 MI.

CARMICHAEL 1.8 MI.

QUEEN ANNE 4.5 MI.

CORDOVA 0.6 MI.

QUEEN ANNE 2.7 MI.
DENTON 8.9 MI.

5761 I NW (QUEENSTOWN)

5861 IV NW (RIDGELY)

(ST MICHAELS) 5761 I SW

(FOWLING CREEK) 5861 IV SW

(EASTON) 5761 I SE

EASTON 7.8 MI.

WYE EAST RIVER

WYE NECK

WYE NARROWS

WYE ISLAND

SKIPTON CREEK

Mill Creek

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods and by planetable surveys 1942. Aerial photographs taken 1942

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

MN GN
9° 160 MILS
0°40' 12 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1 FOOT

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MARYLAND
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route
State Route

WYE MILLS, MD.

N3852.5—W7600/7.5

1942
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 5761 I NE—SERIES V833

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1976

QA-124
WYE HALL
QUEEN ANNE'S
COUNTY, MD

1: 38.890983
-76.116485
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-76.118368
3: 38.888234
-76.120185
4: 38.886154
-76.116426
5: 38.888311
-76.115195

WYE MILLS,
MD QUAD