

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name) Nottingham Lot #15

historic Randall's Prospect/Randall's Purchase/Rose Bank Farm/Rosegarden
Farm
and/or common

2. Location

street & number 168 Chandlee Road not for publication

city, town Rising vicinity of Calvert congressional district 3rd

state Maryland 21911 county Cecil (9th district)

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

 (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Dewey . and Lorene H. Newman

street & number 168 Chandlee Road telephone no.: 301-658-6058

city, town Rising Sun state and zip code Maryland 21911

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Court House liber MAS #59

street & number East Main folio 369

city, town Elkton state Maryland 21921

6. Representation in Existing

Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

 pository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. C-2000

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move <u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			<u> </u> N/A

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

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Benjamin Chandlee house is located approximately one mile north of "Brick Meeting House" near Calvert in Cecil County, MD., on Nottingham Lot #15, conveyed to Randall Janney by Wm. Penn in 1702. (See Figure 1 for original plat plan). The farm has successively been called Randall's Prospect, Randall's Purchase, Rose Bank and now Rosegarden Farm. High terrain provides good slope for water drainage. The house is of fieldstone construction and built in two sections. The western section is 2½ stories high, two bays wide by two bays deep, with a gabled roof and a full basement. The eastern section is 2 stories high, one bay wide by one bay deep, with a gabled roof and without a basement.

On the western section of the house both north and south elevations are fenestrated similarly with an entrance in the central bay. This opening was later filled with stonework on the north side at ground floor level. There are windows in the flanking bays and a window in each bay of the second story. The facades are not rigidly symmetrical, as the central bay is offset slightly to the east. A former outside basement entrance on the south side is now enclosed and this area is used for space in the present kitchen. There was another outside entrance door on the west side of this west section of the house. The windows are varying size design with 4/4 and 6/6. The interior of the house appeared to be heated by two corner fireplaces on one end and the other end by a central fireplace. The foundation supports located in the basement for the two corner fireplaces are still in place. These two fireplaces appear to have shared a common chimney stack which exited at the ridge of the roof. There is one small window in the basement with oak bars doweled into the window sash for possible security purposes. Two square recesses exist in the basement stone foundation walls, which may have held candles or lanterns as light sources.

¹Copy of map showing Nottingham Lots on page 55 -- book number 16 -- of the Land Record Books of Cecil County, Maryland.

For Description Summary, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

8. Significance

Survey No. CE-200

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

CLOCKS
SURVEY
INSTRUMENTS

Specific dates _____ **Builder/Architect** _____

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D *ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST*

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Randall's Prospect (Rosegarden Farm) has significance as the home of Benjamin Chandlee, one of the first American trained clock-makers. He was an apprentice to Abel Cottey of Philadelphia, his future father-in-law, who made the first tall clock recorded in the states (Figure 7). Cottey, born in 1655, received his apprenticeship in England and was an accomplished watchmaker before coming to America in 1682. He prospered in Philadelphia and in 1706 purchased Nottingham Lot no. 15, deeded in 1702 by William Penn to Randall Janney and later named "Randall's Prospect."

Benjamin Chandlee, called "The Immigrant" due to his departure from Ireland at an early age, married Sarah Cottey, Abel's daughter, in 1710. In 1711, one year after Abel's death, Chandlee moved with his wife, Sarah, and mother-in-law, Mary, to Lot #15 in Nottingham, Pa., which was later willed to Benjamin and Sarah at Mary's death.

Due to his craftsmanship, a successful watchmaking business was established in a shop located on Little North East Creek just 800 feet east of the home site, where water power was available to manufacture working parts for the tall clocks. As a respected citizen in the nearby Quaker church and school, Benjamin was chosen as one of four trusted Quaker members of the Brick Meeting House congregation to petition William Penn to confirm a deed verbally given earlier for Lot No. 30 of Nottingham lots (40 acres).

Mr. Edward E. Chandlee in his book, "The Six Quaker Clock-makers" names Abel Cottey as the first Quaker clockmaker, Benjamin Chandlee as the second, Benjamin Chandlee, Jr., the third and Benjamin, Jr.'s sons (Isaac, Goldsmith and Ellis) as the last three of the six Quaker Clockmakers. This covered a 135 year span of the manufacture of tall clocks, surveying compasses and mathematical instruments of all kinds from Abel Cottey of Philadelphia in 1682 to Isaac's death in 1817 at Nottingham, Pa.

For Significance Summary, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY (continued)

The eastern section has a lower ridge of gable roof line, with the same roof slope on the south side as the western section. The ridge of roof intersects a pent eave on the wall of the western section, suggesting later construction for the eastern section. The roof line is low on this two story section where the top of the windows and the roof plate meet at the roof eaves. Brick arch supports over one of the two outside entrance doorways and two windows are architectural designs in masonry not seen in the western section. This section was heated by a centrally located fireplace on the eastern wall.

According to an account in Mr. George Johnson's history², three distinct footprints were evident on one of the rafters in the garret of the James Trimble house, owner of the Chandlee home at the time of his writing. He proposed that while building was in progress on the original house, over 100 years previously, an Indian may have stepped in some indelible fluid of berries and walked on rafters lying on the ground. "They are the prints of a large flat foot, bare, each toe showing separately and distinctly, and each print as far apart as a tall man would naturally step." Flint rock arrowheads are still found in newly plowed fields adjacent to home site just after a fresh rain.

The present bank barn was erected in 1903 of timbers grown on the farm, with similar fieldstone construction for foundation walls as was used for the house. Earlier barns may have been destroyed by fire or deterioration.

²George Johnson, History of Cecil County, Maryland, 1881, p. 534.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The fieldstone house has a 1300 foot lane due east of Chandlee Road, a secondary county road previously named Thankless Lane and later called Barber Road. (Location is shown on sketch in Figure 2.) This was a private dirt road, without gravel surface, until 22 years ago. Chandlee Road intersects state road 273 on the south and runs in a northerly direction to meet a county road, Fell Road (Figure 9). The northeast fork of the North East Creek is located just 800 feet east of the house. The water from this creek ran through a mill race to a water wheel to provide power for the manufacture of clock elements in the early shop of Benjamin Chandlee on this site.³ This was recorded in the Annapolis, Maryland Hall of Records. The remains of the mill race is evident today, located in the woods east of the stream, 7/8 mile north of Calvert and west of Maryland route 272.

Figure 1 shows a plat plan of the Nottingham Lots as laid out in the 3rd month of 1702 by Jacob Taylor. William Penn originally claimed these lots as part of Pennsylvania, but later turned them over to Maryland and encouraged early settlers to purchase and locate here. Ran'l (later spelled Randall) Janney purchased lot #15 and recorded it as "Randall's prospect" when it was sold to Abel Cottey in 1706.⁴ Abel Cottey's widow, Mary, willed the #15 lot to her son-in-law, Benjamin Chandlee, who married Sarah Cottey in the second month (Feb) 28th, 1710 in Philadelphia, Pa.

There are two large silver maple (ACER, SACCHARINUM) trees on this site, one on the east and a second on the west side of the house. The tree on the east side was drilled to check the age on July 4, 1976 and was found to be 285 years old.⁵ This meant that the tree was 21 years old when Benjamin Chandlee brought his bride and mother-in-law, Mary Cottey, to live here on the 26th day of the 7th month, 1712, from Philadelphia.

Figure 3 shows a plat plan drawn by Lordical Churchman in the 6th month of 1777 modifying the original plan. The first Chandlee homestead is portrayed on lot #15 as a 2 story building with two gable ends drawn in the same plane. This is a surveyor's convention found in early plats and is seen in another house of this same plat. The gables are actually opposite each other.

³H. Chandlee Foreman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, MD, 1967, p. 103

⁴Edward E. Chandlee, Six Quaker Clockmakers, Historical Society of Pa., 1943, pgs. 12, 32 and 33.

⁵Maryland's Bicentennial Trees and a Listing of Species of Trees Believed To Be Living in Maryland in 1976. Dept. of Natural Resources, Maryland Forest Service, 1976.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Cont.)

Lot #15 was renamed "Randall's Purchase" from "Randall's Prospect" in 1796 when 289½ acres was conveyed to James Trimble by William Trimble. In 1832 Joseph Wilson surveyed Randall's Purchase into three parts: 105 northern acres to William Phillips and 189 southern acres to James Trimble, of which 58 acres was called the "Widow's Dower" -- an estate left to Elizabeth Trimble, widow of James Trimble, Sr. At this time, the name of "Rose Bank" was given to the home site by James Trimble (see figure 6).

Figure 4 is a reproduction of a 1877 map of the "Brick Meeting House" area showing the intersection of six roads mentioned in Johnson's book. Route 273 was relocated in 1956 shown in Figure 10.

The existing fieldstone house was built in two sections as shown in the lower part of Figure 5 and photographs. The east section is smaller, has two stories, and is believed to be built last. The western section has 2½ stories and full basement with an unpartitioned full garret. Both finished stories of the western section have unequal bays with partitions to allow stairways between floor level and basement. The exterior fabric is field stone, very roughly quoined but not consistently coursed. The stone walls are basically stacked stone to stone with wedged stone chips for structural rigidity. The void areas were filled with mixture of sand and lime. Concrete mortar had not been developed when this construction was built. The exterior wall surface is coated with a "white-wash" made from fired lime and water mixture. This coated treatment was to prevent water absorption through the porous sand-lime mixture. Weathering over the years has allowed washing to expose some of the flint field stones of crystal white and tan colors. The gabled roofs are supported by oak rafters fastened by wooden pegs. Original construction materials are found in the first floor joist and the second story ceiling joist. The first floor joists are hand hewn. Random width oak flooring is found on the third story. The first riser of the stairway leading from the first to second story has a bowed board to provide better head room clearance. Other materials in this stairway appear to be the original material.

The top section cellar plan of Figure 5, marked "a" shows the survey line for the Widow's Dower of 1832. The sketch also shows the foundation for a huge first story fireplace and bake oven, both now

⁶Edward E. Chandlee, Six Quaker Clockmakers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1943, p. 34

⁷George Johnson, History of Cecil County, Maryland, Elkton, 1881, p. 533

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Cont.)

gone. "Evidently the fireplace had formerly a span of about ten feet and a depth of five feet -- one of the largest fireplaces built in the free state. The oven was supported by a rounded corbelled stove bracket set about three feet above the cellar floor, which was probably paved with flagstones."⁸ The opening to the outside steps where the widow, Elizabeth Trimble, went up and down freely remains. Figure 6 shows the irregular line for the boundary of the "Widow's Dower" which separates the eastern and western house sections. The deed gave the widow the western section, with rights to the carriage house, corn crib, use of water from the hand dug, stone lined well (still in existence) and the right to pass and repass through the cellar stairway.

The interior of the house has been altered by the removal of massive fireplaces and chimneys to make room for space heaters during an earlier period. The three stove flue chimneys have been retained and one fireplace has been rebuilt. Most of the interior has been modified with modern plumbing (2½ baths), new electrical wiring and circulated hot air heat. Original paneling and fireplace mantels have been removed. There are some fabricated panel doors with beaded edges used as closet and bathroom doors, which may be original. A variety of window and door moldings are in use, a few of which are thought to be of early 18th century design.

⁸H. Chandlee Foreman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture of Tidewater Maryland, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, Md., 1967, p. 109

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY (continued)

In a twelve month search for clocks in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, Mr. Edward Chandlee photographed 60 clocks for his book. Chandlee clocks are not nationally known because of their limited distribution. Of the sixty-eight photographed, forty clocks are owned by descendants of the original purchasers, who obtained them from the Chandlee clockmakers of Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania -- later Cecil county, Md.¹ Ten clocks are owned by descendants of the man who made them. Forty-nine clocks were located within sixty miles of the place where they were purchased. The clocks were well made with parts wrought from fine brass and were easy to repair. Today Chandlee clocks may be found as far away as California. One is located in a Bristol, Connecticut clock museum, according to the director and curator, Mr. Christopher H. Bailey, who is the author of Two Hundred Years of American Clocks and Watches.

The Chandlee homestead was included in the 45th Annual Maryland Home and Garden Pilgrimage of 1982. The Theodore Chandlee, Jr. family of Baltimore, 7th generation direct descendants of Benjamin Chandlee, were among the 317 visitors for the open house. They are recent purchasers of the clock shown on page 88, Figure 46, of The Six Quaker Clockmakers and report that it keeps good time today, losing only 30 seconds in one weeks running time.

¹Edward E. Chandlee, Six Quaker Clockmakers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, PA, 1943, p. XVI Foreword.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Abel Cottey was twenty-one when the long pendulum clock was invented (1676). The first recorded tall clock made in America is shown in Figure 7 with a signature -- Abel Cottey, Philadelphia. The front brass plate, which supports the works, reveals a legend "B C 1709 M 9 9th month x 20 clock." The initials "B C" stand for Cottey's apprentice and future son-in-law, Benjamin Chandlee.² (Figure 8)

Benjamin Chandlee was born in 1685, son of William Chandlee II of Kilmore, in the county of Kildare, in the Kingdom of Ireland. At the age of sixteen or seventeen, he was granted a "Certificate of Removal" for Friends in Pennsylvania, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1702. Soon after his arrival, he became apprenticed to the clockmaker, Abel Cottey, and probably served as apprentice for seven years, conforming to English custom. Benjamin set up his own shop after learning the trade of watchmaking but continued to live with the Cottey household, as he married Sarah, daughter of Abel and Mary Cottey, on twenty fifth of third month 1710.³

One year after Abel Cottey's death (1711), Benjamin Chandlee requested a "Certificate of Removal" at a regular Quaker meeting in Philadelphia to remove himself, his wife, Sarah, and mother-in-law, Mary Cottey, and move to Nottingham, Pa. This is the Lot #15 that Abel Cottey bought in 1706 and willed to his wife, Mary, at his death. The two story fieldstone house sketched on Lot 15 in Figure 6 represents the first home of the Chandlee family.

The first autumn was a challenge to start a clockmaking business at this new location. Due to Benjamin's experience in metal work, he was able to make different kinds of household and farm implements until a market for clocks developed. Clocks made from 1714 to 1730 were placed in walnut cases measuring less than seven feet high, so they could stand in rooms with low ceilings. Between 1732 and 1741, he had assistance from sons, William and Cottey Chandlee (who evidently did not continue clockmaking) and Benjamin, Junior. Benjamin and Sarah raised six children here on Randall's Prospect, Mary (b. 1712), Cottey (b. 1713), Hannah (b. 1718), William (b. 1721), Benjamin, Jr. (b. 1723) and Abel (b. 1726).

In 1741, Benjamin and his wife, Sarah, sold to James Trimble the Nottingham lot (Randall's Prospect), on which they had been

²Edward E. Chandlee, Six Quaker Clockmakers, Historical Society of Pa., 1943, p. 13

³Minutes of the Friends Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia dated second month, 28th 1710 at 302 Arch Street, p. 32 of Six Quaker Clockmakers.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF HISTORY AND SUPPORT (cont.):

living and requested a "Certificate of Removal"⁴ to Newark Meeting, Wilmington, Delaware. Three children, Mary, Hannah and Abel moved with them. Benjamin, Jr., with William and Cottey, moved to a plot of fifty-nine acres, including the "Common", located at Nottingham, which Abel Cottey bought in 1703, and was willed to them at Sarah's death.

Nothing is known about the activities of Benjamin after he left Nottingham. No records have been found of his death, assumed to be in 1745, with a burial in Friend's Graveyard at 4th & West Streets in Wilmington, Delaware.

Benjamin Chandlee, Jr. (1723-91) became the third Quaker clockmaker. He and wife, Mary Fallwell, daughter of Goldsmith Edward Fallwell of Wilmington, were married in 1749 and had four sons. Three of the sons, Goldsmith (1751-1821), Ellis (1755-1816) and Isaac (1760-1813), continued the business and became the last three of the "Six Quaker Clockmakers." The fourth son, John (1757-1813) was considered more of a silversmith than a clockmaker.

In 1770, Benjamin, Junior, formed the company of Chandlee and Sons in Nottingham and many articles were made out of bell metal, brass and iron.⁵

When the Mason and Dixon Line was established in 1767, Benjamin Chandlee's family found themselves living in Maryland instead of Pennsylvania.⁶ Plat plan of the Nottingham lots (Figure 3) shows the section of land remaining in Pennsylvania and the balance transferred to Maryland. The same thing happened to James Trimble who had purchased the old Chandlee homestead, "Randall's Prospect."

Benjamin Chandlee, Junior, made more clocks than any other of the Quaker clockmakers. Goldsmith removed himself from Nottingham on June 5, 1775⁷ to Stephens City (Winchester) in Virginia and continued making clocks and surveying instruments. Ellis and Isaac, after the death of Benjamin, Junior, continued to make clocks and mathematical instruments until their death. Isaac was the last to die (1817) which ended the era of the "Six Quaker Clockmakers" that lasted for 135 years.

⁴ Nottingham Monthly Meeting, 1730-1756, I pp. 75, 148, 149.

⁵ Edward E. Chandlee, Six Quaker Clockmakers, Historical Society of Pa., 1943, p. 51

⁶ Chandlee Foreman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, MD., 1967, p. 105

⁷ Nottingham Monthly Meeting Men's Minutes, Volume III, p. 341 "29th 4 month 1775, Library of Genealogical Society of Pa.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF HISTORY AND SUPPORT (cont.):

After the Chandlee home was transferred to James Trimble in 1741, the property stayed in the Trimble name for 115 years (1741 to 1856). James Trimble, Jr. was married, but childless, and shared his home with a bachelor brother, Joseph, and their widowed mother, Elizabeth, as explained before by the "Widow's Dower." James' fondness for flowers was reflected in a beautiful garden and greenhouse of choice plants admired by the local residents, and his novel taste attracted Dr. Darlington of West Chester, who sent him a copy of his recent botany publication, "Florula Gestrica." Correspondence continued between the two men. James Trimble gave the land, laid out the lots and planted the shrubbery for the cemetery near the Brick Meeting House to which he gave the name of his farm, "Rose Bank." It was described as one of the most beautiful places of burial to be found in the country.⁸ The Trimble family later removed to Pennsylvania and at Joseph's death his body was brought to Rose Bank cemetery for interment.

Figure 9 shows a map drawn by Edward Plumstead, who lives next to his industrial architectural modeling business at the William Cole mill site dated 1734. The Brick Meeting House at Calvert Village is shown on the map along with other historical sites such as the Benjamin Chandlee Sr. home (1712 to 1741) marked near Chandlee Road. The adjacent lot east of Brick Meeting House marked "Log Store" (1789) was built with hand-hewn timbers by David Mullen for a store and later called "Mullen's Folly." Mullen sold it to James Trimble who created the Rosebank Cemetery mentioned previously with part of the land and sold the house to Jacob Berriker in 1867,⁹ who later sold it to Mrs. Louise Fitzgerald.

Mrs. Fitzgerald in 1956 had the following quotation from William Penn hanging on the wall:

"Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee not good.
 If thou wouldst be happy, bring thy mind to thy condition
 and have an indifference for what is more than sufficient."

The Chandlee/Trimble home is still in use today. The lower section of Figure 5 shows the present floor plan, which has been altered for modern comfort with bathrooms, new wiring and central heating system.

⁸George Johnson, History of Cecil County, Maryland, Elkton, 1881, p. 534.

⁹George T. Gifford, Jr., Cecil County, Maryland, 1608-1850 As Seen By Some Visitors, George E. Gifford Memorial Committee, 1974, p115.

Bibliographical References

- George Johnson, History of Cecil County, Maryland (Elkton, 1881)
- Edward E. Chandlee, Six Quaker Clockmakers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1943
- H. Chandlee Foreman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, MD. 1967
- Cecil County Land Record Books
- Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD
- Maryland's Bicentennial Trees and a Listing of Species of Trees Believed To Be Living in Maryland in 1776, Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Forest Service, 1976
- G. E. Gifford, Jr., Cecil County, Maryland 1608-1850 As Seen By Some Visitors, The Calvert PTA & Alumni Association, 1974
- Christopher H. Bailey, Two Hundred Years of American Clocks & Watches, Yale Publishers, 1975
- Edward A. Battison/Patricia E. Kane, The American Clock 1725 to 1865, Yale University
- Alice E. Miller, Cecil County, Maryland, a Study In Local History, Elkton, Maryland, 1947.
- Brooks Palmer, The Book of American Clocks, McMillian, New York, 1964

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Cecil TOWN Calvert VICINITY STREET NO. Thankless Lane, north of Rt. 213 ²	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY CE-200
	2. NAME "Randall's Prospect" of "Rosegarden" DATE OR PERIOD early 18th century STYLE colonial ARCHITECT BUILDER
ORIGINAL OWNER Benjamin Chandlee ORIGINAL USE dwelling PRESENT OWNER Dewey Newman PRESENT USE dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION stone NO. OF STORIES 2	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC no

Randall's Prospect is an early stone house which belonged to Benjamin Chandlee, the first of the Chandlee clockmakers in that area, in 1702. The present building is a two story two bay house with a smaller two story two bay wing on the east side and slightly south of the first structure. There is an enclosed porch on the south side of the first house and an open porch on the west gable. Windows have 6/6 sash, no shutters. The stone work has been painted or white washed which is now wearing off. It is situated on a knoll and is surrounded by fields and woods.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered no Interior Exterior good

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH *coln 4480*

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
 INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

Forman, H.C., Old Buildings Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland, Tidewater Publishers, 1967, p. 103-109.

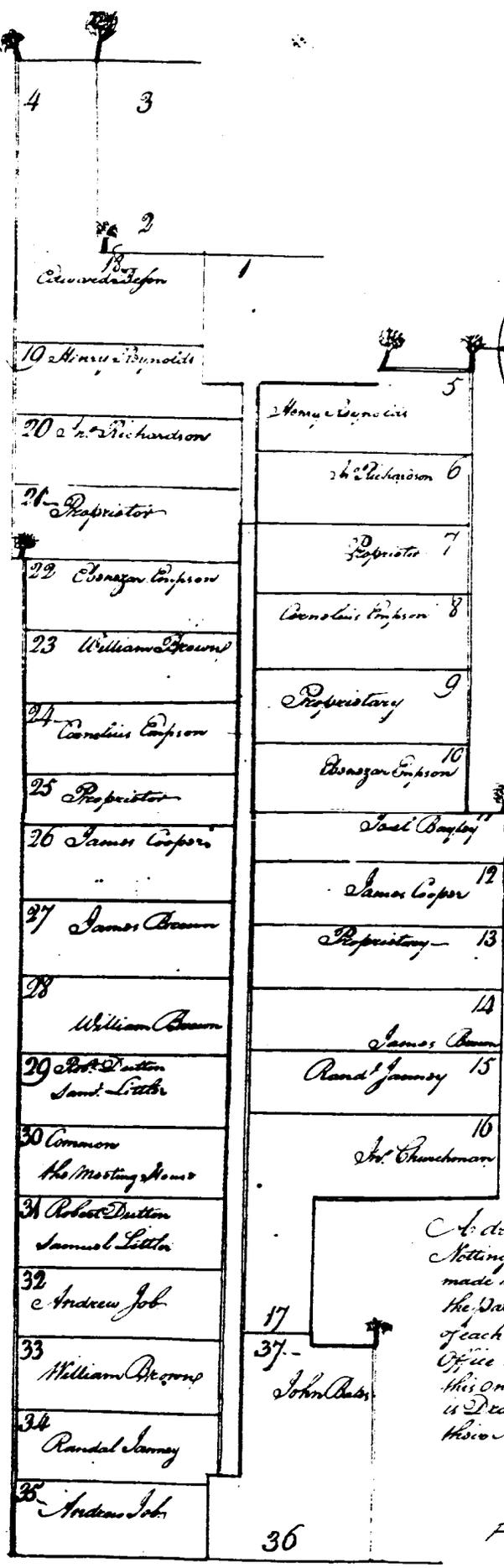
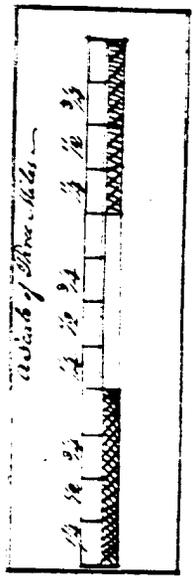
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Michael Bourne
 Maryland Historical Trust

DATE OF RECORD Aug. 12, 1968

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE





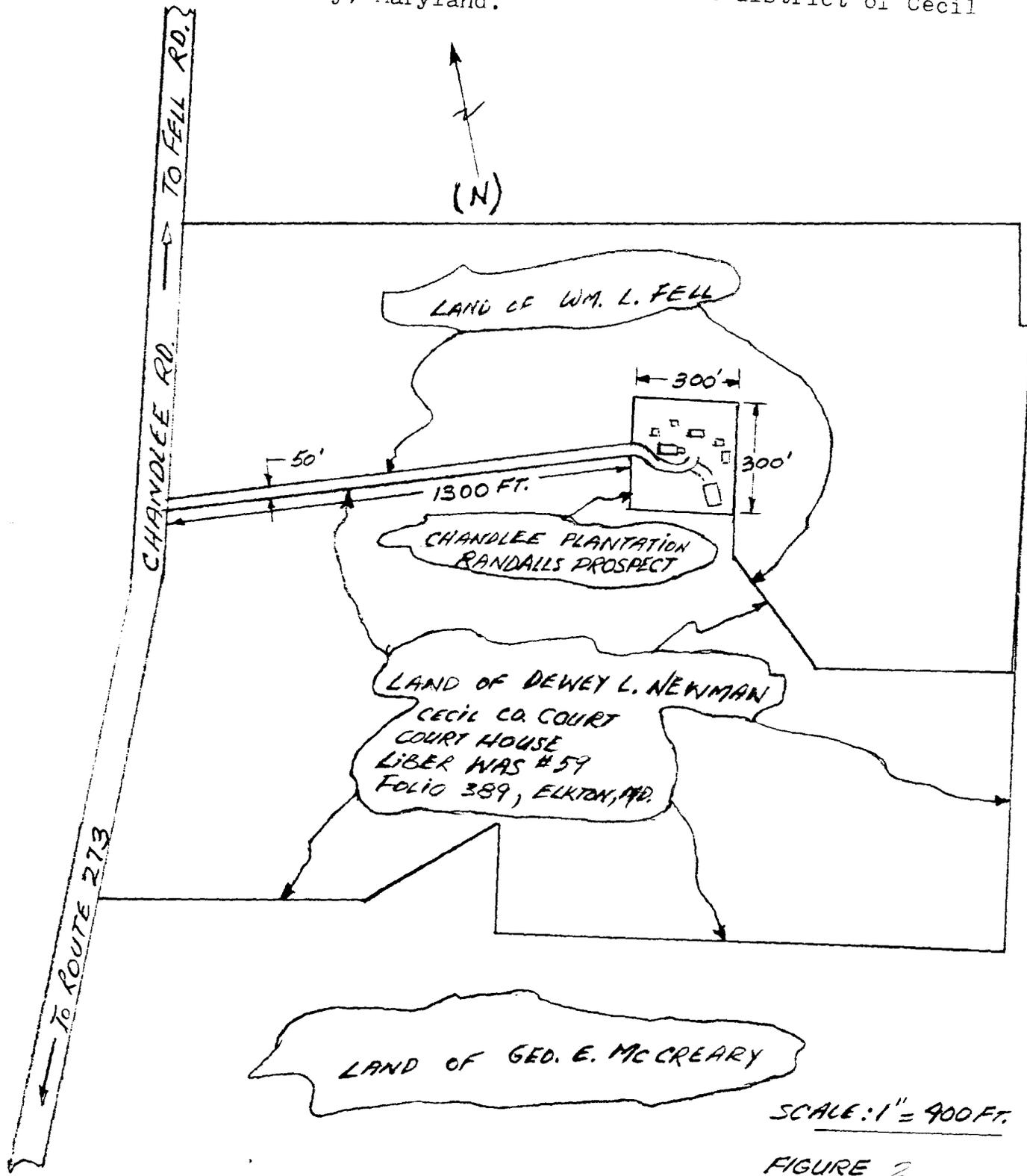
A Draught of the Town of Nottingham according to the survey made thereof in the 3. Mon. 9th 1708 the Particular Returns Draughts of each Lot or Parcel being in my Office by which several Draughts this one Draught of the whole is Drawn exactly answering those Numbers & Proportions of Jacob Taylor Surveyor

FIGURE 1

The Town of Nottingham according to the survey made thereof in the 3. Mon. 9th 1708 the Particular Returns Draughts of each Lot or Parcel being in my Office by which several Draughts this one Draught of the whole is Drawn exactly answering those Numbers & Proportions of Jacob Taylor Surveyor

At a point on Chandlee Road identified as #168, a fifty foot wide lane begins and runs east for thirteen hundred feet to a square 300 ft. plan, which includes all buildings and in-ground swimming pool. This property is located in the ninth election district of Cecil County, Maryland.

66-200



SCALE: 1" = 400 FT.

FIGURE 2



A Draft of the Township of Nottingham
 was made in 1762 in Maryland
 but was not in effect until
 the year 1777 when
 the original draft was
 used as a basis for the
 present map.

Nottingham laid out for 16,000 acres
 of which 1,158 acres in Pennsylvania
 the remain 14,842 acres fall in Maryland
 as confirmed 1779

A Draught of the Township of Nottingham
 according to a survey made there in the 8th
 Month of 1762. The particular Returns &
 Draughts of each Lot or Part being in the
 Surveyor's General Office to which several Draughts
 one was originally drawn by a Taylor &c
 exactly answering their Numbers and Proportions
 copied from the original &c Dec 1777
 John B. Galloway

Courtesy of Fred J. Gorman

FIGURE 5-A. Map of Nottingham Tract—1777

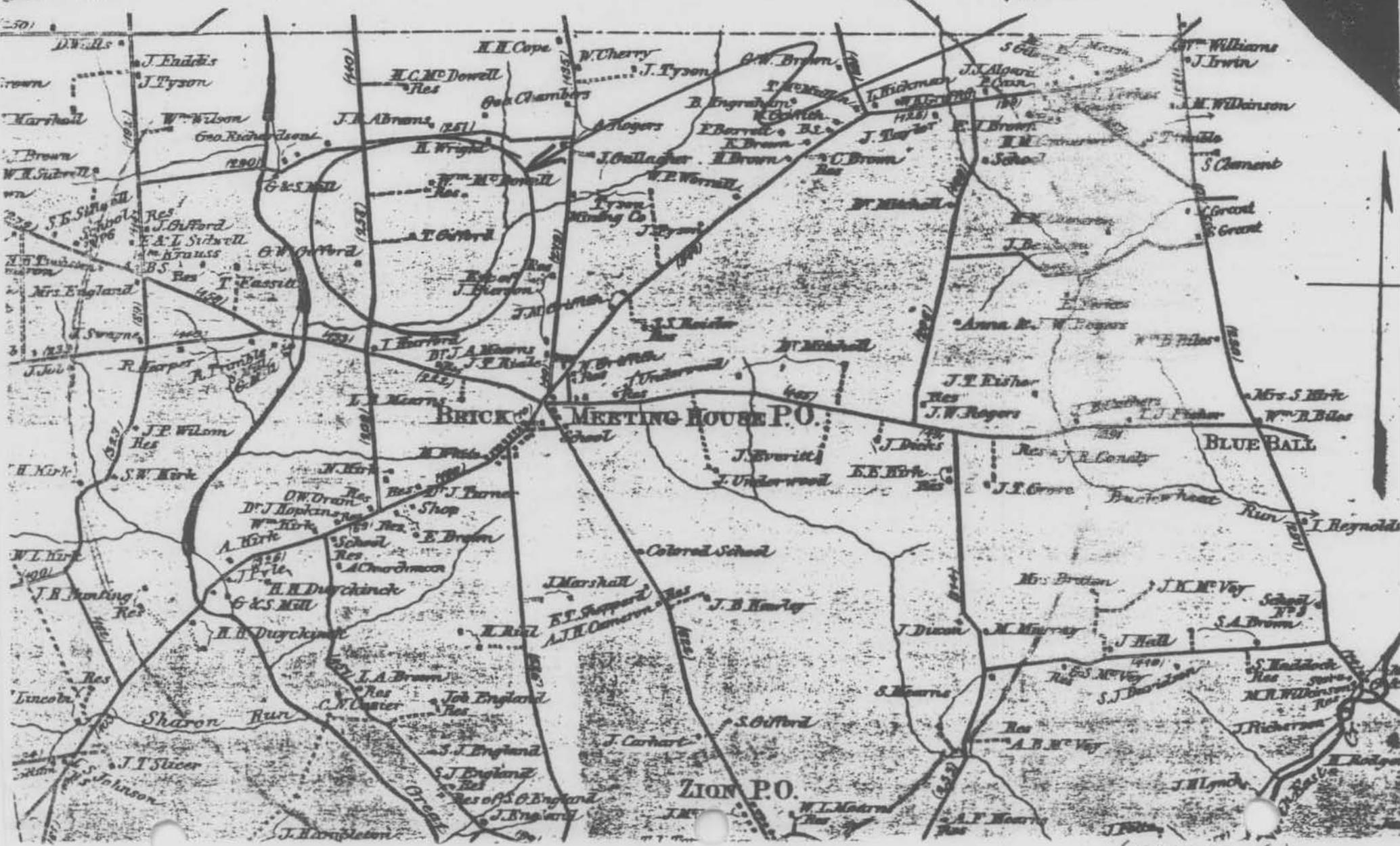
FIGURE 3

BRICK MEETING HOUSE

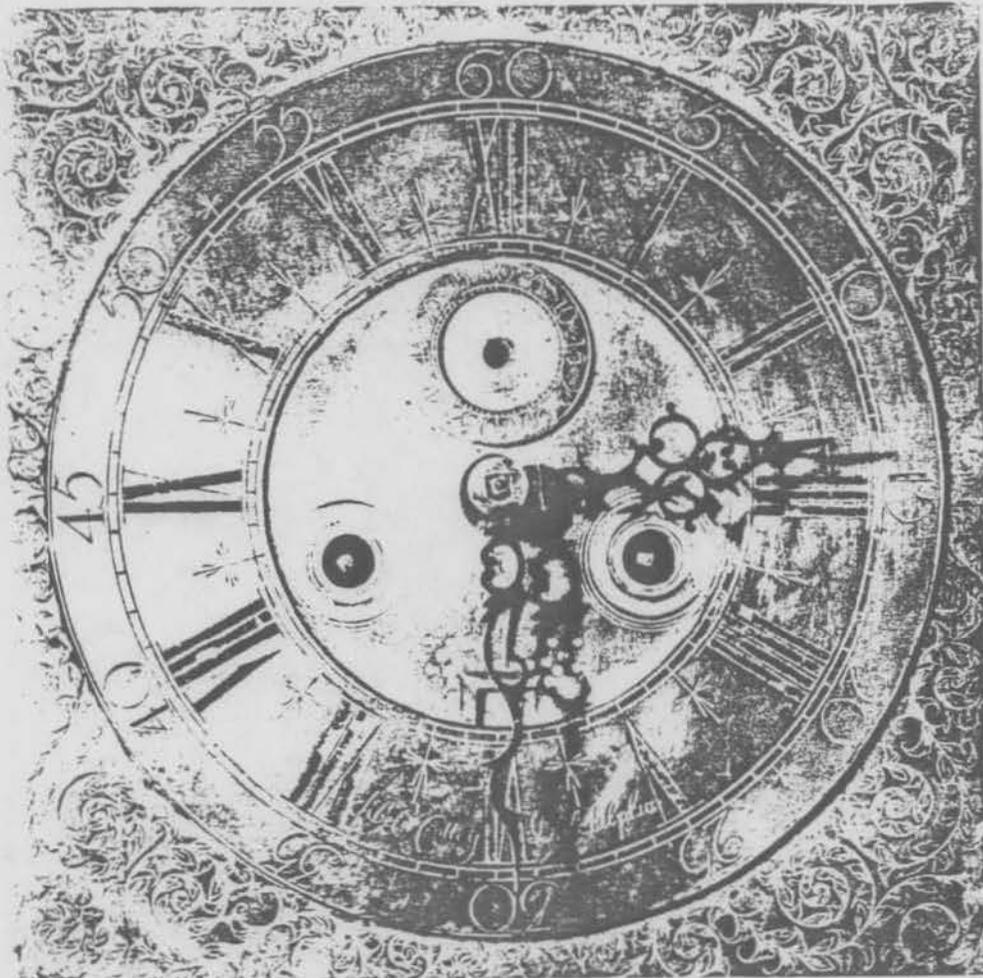
DISTRICT NO. 9. 1877

Scale 2 inches to the Mile RENIE + DEWEY
NEWMAN

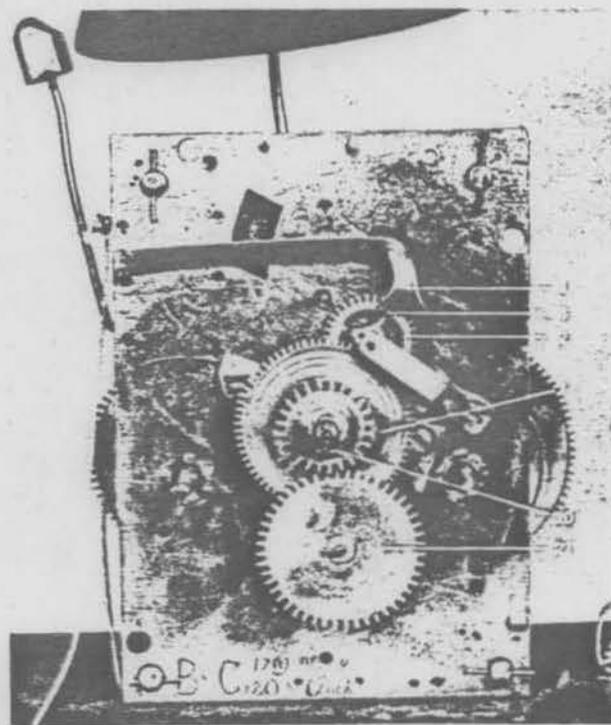
002-37



(FIGURE 7)



SIGNED - ARD COTTEY - PHIDELPHIA FIGURE 7



B C 1709 Mo 9
x20 CLOCK

FIGURE 8



#3 NEGATIVE

CE-200

- 1) RANDALL PROSPECT / CHANDLER HOME
- 2) CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND
- 3) DEWEY L. NEWMAN
- 4) NEG. LOC. - MD. HISTORICAL TRUST. ANNAPOLIS MD.
- 5) 16 JANUARY, 1985
- 6) S.W. ELEVATION of HOUSE 3
CAMERA FACING N.E.
- 7) 1/5



#5 NEGATIVE

CE-200

- 1) RANDALL PROSPECT / CHANDLEE HOME
- 2) CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND
- 3) BEWEY L. NEWMAN
- 4) NEG. LOC. MD. HISTORICAL TRUST - ANNAPOLIS, MD.
- 5) 16 JANUARY, 1985
- 6) N.E. ELEVATION OF HOUSE
CAMERA FACING S.W.
- 7) 2/5



#7 NEGATIVE

CE-200

- 1) RANDALL PROSPECT / CHANDLER HOME
- 2) CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND
- 3) DEWEY L. NEWMAN
- 4) NEG. LOC. MD. HISTORICAL TRUST - ANNAPOLIS, MD.
- 5) 16 JANUARY, 1985
- 6) N.W. ELEVATION OF HOUSE
CAMERA FACING S.E.
- 7) 3/5



#12 NEGATIVE

CE-200

- 1) RANDALL PROSPECT / CHANDLER HOME
- 2) CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND
- 3) DEWEY L. NEWMAN
- 4) NEG. LOC. MD. HISTORICAL TRUST - ANNAPOLIS, MD
- 5) 16 JANUARY, 1985 12
- 6) S.E. ELEVATION OF HOUSE
CAMERA FACING - N.W.
- 7) 4/5



#14 NEGATIVE

CE-200

- 1) RANDALL PROSPECT / CHANDLER HOME
 - 2) CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND
 - 3) DEWEY L. NEWMAN
 - 4) NEG. LOC. MD. HISTORICAL TRUST. ANNAPOLIS, MD.
 - 5) 16 JANUARY, 1985
 - 6) S.W. VIEW OF FARM 14
CAMERA FACING NE.
- 7/5/5



CE-200

Randall's Prospect

Near Calvert, Cecil County

South Elevation

Photographer - George Lutz, 1977

Neg/MHT



CE-200

Randall's Prospect

Near Calvert, Cecil County

Southeast elevation

Photographer - Paul Touart, 1977

Neg/MHT