

K-176

Andover Farm
Millington
c. 1860

In its heyday, Andover Farm was the best house east of Millington. Built in the Italianate style around 1860, the house was similar to the Thompson Farm to the north of town. On both the 1860 Map and the 1877 Atlas, Edward Turner appears to be the owner. He was undoubtedly the builder as well.

When completed, the house was a square two story frame structure with low hipped roof with observatory in the center. A wing with hyphen was connected on the southwest side of the house. Brackets with drop finials were installed in the deep frieze around the house and all of the windows were fitted with louvered blinds. Like most of the houses of the era and style, the front entrance had a classical architrave (naively executed) and a front veranda.

Unfortunately, the house has had most of its period detail removed or covered with enameled aluminum. Only the form, architrave and brackets remain.

Andover Farm borders a former mill on the Andover Branch. The mill is mentioned on both of the previously mentioned maps.

K-176

Circa 1840-1860

Andover Farm

Near Millington

Private

Although now devoid of most of its original detail and surfaces and with some interior partitions removed or relocated, enough remains to be certain that the frame, two-storey, 30-foot-square, hipped-roof house at Andover Farm was built in a locally-fashionable Greek Revival style between about 1840 and 1860. Perhaps a reaction against what came to be perceived as the "fussiness" of Federal houses' details, this house places its emphasis on the broad, plain, simple and flat, considered to be among the virtues of the classical period. The one surviving interior door architrave and a remnant of original baseboard show the popularity of plain split-face trim, sometimes expanded to several corbelled courses. The simple battered-pilaster main-entry architrave survives, a local rarity. The square, flattened central portion of the roof has a handsome, simple, perimeter balustrade, and most of the cornice brackets remain though the other details of the broadly overhanging boxed cornice are covered. Middle-nineteenth-century frame houses with this form and style have become quite rare in Kent County. In addition, this appears to be the only architecturally notable building between Millington and the Delaware line.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Andover Farm (Preferred), Turner Farm, Sunrise Farm

and/or common Chandale Farm

2. Location

Northwest side Peacock Corners- Andover Bridge Rd., .3
street & number miles south of Rt. 291, east of Millington not for publication

city, town Millington vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Kent

3. Classification

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

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

name Mr. & Mrs. William M. Chance Jr.

street & number P.O. Box 27 telephone no.: 928-5139

city, town Millington state and zip code Maryland 21651

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Court House liber EHP 46

street & number Cross Street folio 30

city, town Chestertown state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Site Inventory - HABS Inventory

date January 1969 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. K-176

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

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

From its form and remaining details it is clear that the main section of the frame, two-story, hipped-roof house at Andover Farm was built in a vernacular Greek Revival style between about 1840 and 1860. However, since it was last sold, in 1972, dramatic changes have been made to both the interior and exterior in an attempt to modernize and make more comfortable a house in considerable need of attention. Many original surfaces and elements have been covered, removed, or replaced. The present owners also removed a sizable gable-roofed, frame service wing that was attached (apparently by a hyphen) to the southwest end. Said to have had seven rooms and possibly have been a separate structure (perhaps a tenant house), it once was used to house farm workers and may have had a kitchen on the first story. A replacement one-story hipped-roofed wing that is one-bay wide but four bays deep, with a garage at the rear, was built on the southwest end and extends well to the rear of the main house. An unusually closely spaced five bays wide and two deep, the main section is about thirty feet square, with the main entry in the slightly wider central bay of the southeast, approach side facing the Peacock Corners-Andover Bridge road. This road was originally only a mill lane through the farm to the nearby Andover Mill (K-290), evidently also owned before the twentieth century by the farm owner. Aluminum materials now cover the exterior, including the architraves, except for the main entry, which is notable for battered pilasters. The handsome cornice brackets remain on three sides, and there is a square balustrade around the central, flattened portion of the roof. On the interior, the stair and one door architrave are intact, the latter, like the main entry, showing the preference of the period for simple broad flat detail. Old papers relating to the building of the house are said to be stored in the now almost inaccessible attic.

(Continued)

8. Significance

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 type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates Circa 1840-1860 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

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

Although now devoid of most of its original detail and surfaces, enough remains at Andover Farmhouse to determine that it was built to follow at least local vernacular precepts for a basically Greek Revival style house. Perhaps a reaction against what came to be perceived as the "fussiness" of Federal houses, this house placed its emphasis on the broad, plain, simple, and flat, considered to be among the virtues of the classical period. The battered main entry architrave is quite rare in Kent County, and it is quite likely that the mantels were constructed similarly. In general, frame houses with this house's form and styling have become quite rare in the county. In addition, this is the only building between Millington and the Delaware boundary along the main route (291) that seems to be of note architecturally, perhaps because this farm has been considered the most productive in the area, with the best soil. The family that built the house probably was one of the Turners, made prosperous to be able to afford it by not only a productive farm but also because of ownership of the Andover Branch Mill (K-290).

(Continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. K-176

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Margaret Q. Fallaw, Survey Consultant		
organization	County Commissioners of Kent County	date	May 19, 1986
	Historical Society of Kent County		
street & number	Court House	telephone	778-4600
	Church Alley		778-3499
city or town	Chestertown	state	Maryland

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

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

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

The main facade has retained its original openings, but the rear openings have been altered. Five windows remain on the second storey, but one (bathroom window) has been replaced with a smaller window. The entry opposite the main entry has been covered on both interior and exterior, and the presumed first-storey two windows to the southwest have been removed, one entirely and the other replaced with a smaller one in a between-bay location. The two first-storey northeast windows in the rear have been replaced with new units that have 9-over-6 lights, a contrast with the 6-over-6 original double-hung windows.

The northeast end has two windows on the second storey, one to each side of the central chimney, which is within the wall. There are no openings on the first storey and may not have been originally. The southwest end similarly has two second-storey windows flanking a central chimney (though one may have been a door while the old wing was present). The original fenestration of that end's first storey is not now known.

White aluminum siding with 8" exposure has been applied to the walls, already covered by asbestos shingles over the original horizontal, lapped weatherboard. It is not known if there were corner pilasters, often used on Greek Revival buildings in Kent County.

The crawl-space foundation is built of brick with wide joints and has been much repaired. Through an opening in the foundation it can be seen that the apparently original joists are logs surfaced only at the tops to accept the flooring. They run across the width of the house (northeast to southwest) and are supported in the center by a summer beam, now supported by concrete blocks. There has been considerable alteration/repair in this under-floor area.

The two chimneys are built of brick now painted red. They each have a two-course cap. It is unclear whether originally there was only a single, deep first-storey room on each side of the central hall, in which case a fireplace would have been in the center of each long outside wall, or whether there originally were two rooms on each side, in which case each central chimney may have served a pair of corner fireplaces. Or a pair of rooms may have been of unequal size, with a fireplace serving only one. The current owners do report removing a partition wall in the southwest end of the house (combining the kitchen and dining room), but it is not clear whether the partition was original and just what the fireplace arrangement was. The chimneys are quite wide and appear to have been built with two flues, though there were, of course, second-storey fireplaces as well.

The roof is shallowly hipped to a central, flattened, square area with bold balustrade around its perimeter. It is not now clear if easy access to that roof area was provided or if it was purely decorative. The main, hipped roof is covered with black asphalt shingles over wood shingles; the material of the center section could not be seen.

The broadly overhanging (c. 20") boxed cornice is now entirely covered by
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white aluminum. The crown molding appears to be in place but is covered by beveled aluminum. The bed molding is gone or covered. On three sides (not the wing end) handsome cornice brackets are in place; they are now painted black. They are spaced about 16" on center. Of moderate size and not appearing overwhelming, they are of c. 4" built-up material with a c. 16" lower leg and a 12-14" upper arm. They are relatively simply sawn and have a turned drop from the upper arm. The lower leg is on the deep plain frieze typical of Greek Revival buildings.

The roof's center balustrade has a heavy (c. 6-8" square) post at each corner that appears about 40" tall. Cap detail was created by chamfering the edges and beveling from the corners. The tops may be pyramidal. Between the posts there are plain, heavy, perhaps 2" square balusters. There are both upper and lower rails, simple and bold.

The main entry in the central bay of the approach side is the only remaining main-section entry. Any former porch there is gone, and there is now only a red-brick stoop with step around three sides. The door is modern, and the sill is a replacement. There are narrow three-light sidelights on each side above a single plain, recessed panel with applied modified-ogee panel molding. There is a shallow three-light transom; the transom bar is plain and heavy. The entire architrave measures six feet wide. The outer pilasters are wide, plain, and battered. They are 6" wide at the cap but 8" wide above the base. Similar tapering is rare but has been seen on door trim at Windy Curve Farm (K-631) near Galena and at the Stoltzfus Farm (K-186) on one mantel. The plain bases are 9" square with three corbelled courses above, below the main "columns." The caps are simple, a cyma reversa below a plain fillet/cap piece. The lintel trim has a 4" fillet below three courses of corbelling. Above is a plain, deep (c. 10") plain board, indicating that possibly there may have been a hood as at the Coleman-Thompson Farm (K-626), a quite similar house in some respects that is northwest of Millington. There are three entries into the new wing.

The remaining original windows are double-hung with 6-over-6 lights. First-storey windows are taller than those of the second storey; the difference appears to be 6-7". First-storey window lights measure about 8-5/8" x 13-5/8". The architraves are covered, and aluminum storm windows/screens are in place. The original shutters are gone, and plastic or aluminum louvered shutters are screwed to the walls. The old hinge mortises remain.

On the interior, the northeast first-storey hall wall has been removed, combining the originally narrow hall space (c. 6'-2") with that of the northeast room. A single post, like the beam it supports covered with panelling, has been placed at about the depth of the third step of the stair. The hall may have seemed quite tunnel-like. It is not clear if the single, deep northeast room was ever partitioned. A rebuilt fireplace is now in the middle of this room's long wall. In the hall there is a fragment of original simple baseboard--5" high exposed above the wall-to-wall carpeting, with one upper corbelled course. In the old, remaining hall wall the door near the foot of the
(continued)

stairs leading to the southwest room retains its original architrave. It is the only one in the house, although it has been somewhat modified for the luan replacement door. There was a large (5/8") inside corner bead (bowtell) and only plain split-face trim with no backband (1-1/8" and 3"), echoing the corbelling in wood used elsewhere. At the rear of the former hall the secondary-entry door has been covered and a panelled closet built. All first-storey walls have been panelled with 4'x8' decorative plywood except the southwest hall wall, which is still painted plaster. The southwestern portion of the first storey is now one large room, the partition wall having been removed. The long outside wall's apparently central mantel has been panelled over. The two rooms formed by the partition must have been of unequal size if the covered mantel shape is any indication. The ceiling of this now-large room has been lowered with the application of a suspended-panel ceiling. The ceiling of the north room is covered with 12"x12" ceiling tile. Original first-storey ceiling height seems to have been about 8'8".

The straight-run, open-string stair rises against the remaining southwest wall of the old hall. Treads and risers are carpeted. The newel is an early Victorian, compoundly-turned newel, with a plain, 4-3/4" square base. The plain main shaft is tapered. Its c. 5"-diameter cap receives the c. 2-1/4" nearly round rail that is dark and varnished. The rail and balustrade are continuous until terminating at the southwest hall wall on the second storey. There are two plain, rectangular (3/4" x 1") balusters per tread and plain lattice step brackets. The paneled spandrel has been retained. Each of the seven vertical panels is c. 12" wide overall (including the 2"-wide flattened-ogee panel molding with a sort of inside bead.

The original second-storey plan is not clear. There may have been a small room at the front of the hall (which, unlike at most similar houses of the period, is not now the location of a modern bathroom) and two rooms on each side. Now, however, the front-hall area is part of the northeast corner bedroom, which has three front windows lighting it (in addition to one end window). The end window trim abuts the partition/closet wall, with a shallow closet for both front and rear bedrooms. The rear bedroom had a fireplace, now panelled over. The northwest bedroom appears to have been divided, half for a bathroom entered from the hall at the top of the stair, and half a small room entered from the front, southwest bedroom.

On the second storey all original surfaces have been covered or removed, except for the hall, which has paper on plaster. The now-tiled ceiling is low, about 7'-6" from the floor.

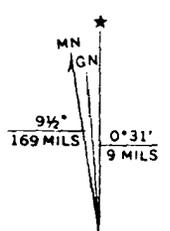
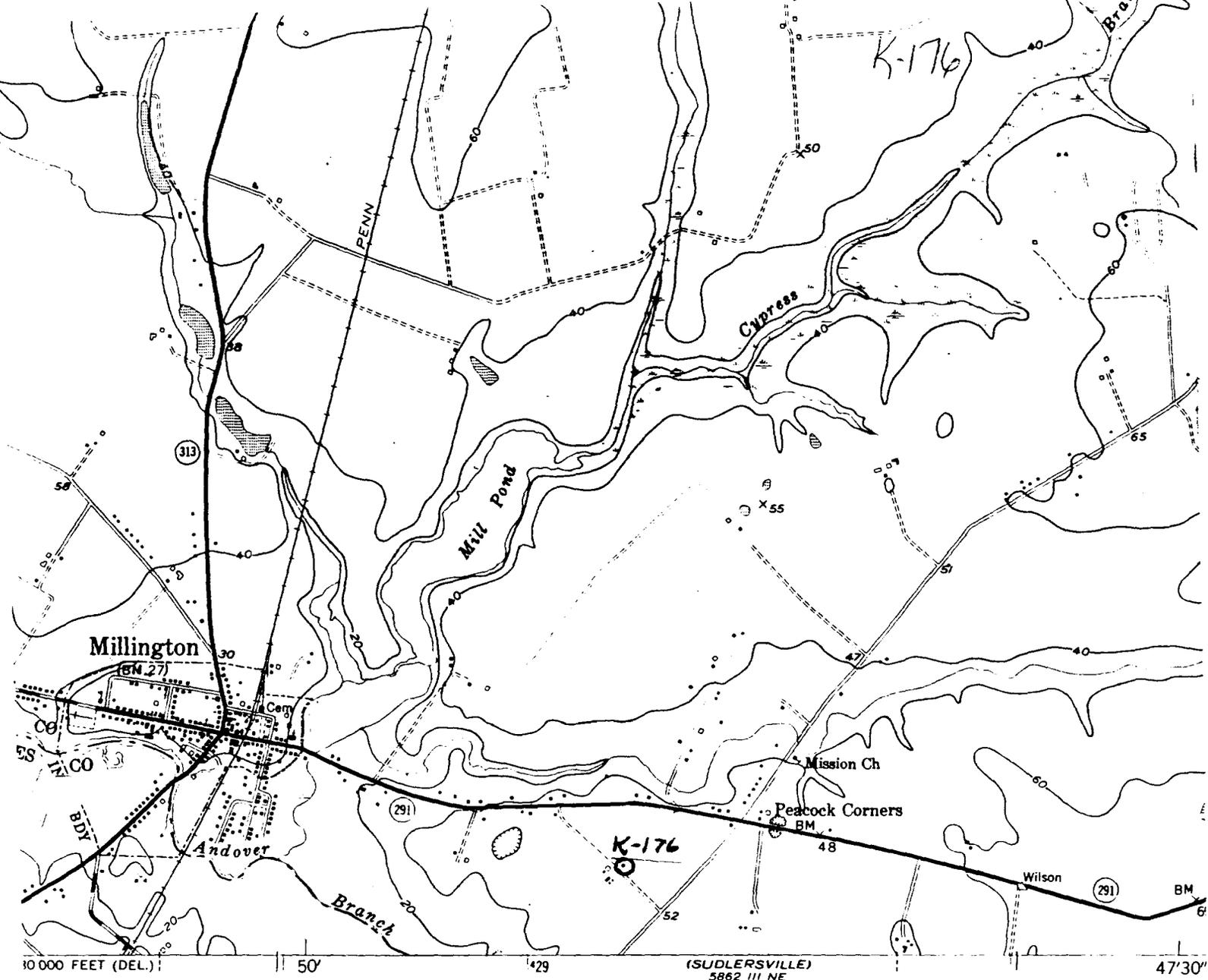
The farm is a modern combined grain-dairy operation, and most outbuildings are modern except for a somewhat altered cow stable. A small front yard with lawn is enclosed by an evergreen hedge. In the rear there is a large vegetable garden with a calf-raising area behind it. Cultivated fields surround the farmstead.

Across the tilled fields to the northeast Rt. 291 (the Millington-Delaware road) can be seen with several houses at Peacock's Corner. In that direction
(continued)

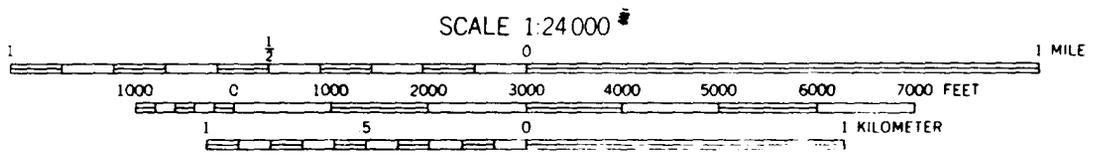
but on the farm property near the old mill lane is the c. 1984 house built by the farm owners to live in. A son now lives in the old farmhouse. To the east is a farm with a 2-1/2-storey frame house that appears to date from the nineteenth century. To the southeast is the across-the-road field of Andover Farm, with trees beyond near the old mill site at Andover Branch. To the west an adjacent farmstead can be seen.

The house seems to have been built by one of the Turner family, long-time owners of the farm in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Turners, originally members of the Society of Friends' Head of Chester Meeting, also owned the nearby mill lands created in part from farm property.

The present middle-nineteenth century house may have been the second on the farm, with the preceding one in the field belonging to the farm across the public road that originally was a farm lane to the mill. Quite close to the mill site in that field there is an unusual graveyard. Within what may be an old brick house foundation (not measured but estimated at c. 16' x 28-30') there are at least three graves within the dirt piled in the foundation area and therefore above the level of the surrounding field. Three of them have large, incised grave covers of stone, denoting three members of the Jester family: Jonathan Jester, who died at 57 in 1805; Jonathan Jester, Jr., who died in 1800 at 19; and William H. Jester, another son, who also died in 1800 but at age 26. There seem to have been thin brick dividing walls between the graves (perhaps five altogether). The brick walls are deteriorated, and groundhogs have been active within the foundation area. However, the walls are c. 13" thick, and at least the road side and one end that could be seen well show a bond of 1-to-4 common. The field is now cut down somewhat around the foundation, though dirt is still higher close to it. The brick walls appear to be about 30-36" above earlier ground level.



M GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1:24 000
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

MILLINGTON QUADRANGLE



K176
#30
2000
dis
K-176

Andover Farm

Peacock's Corner Rd., near Millington

M. Q. Fallaw - 5/19/86

View to south



K-176

Andover Farm

Peacock's Corner Rd., near Millington

M. Q. Fallaw - 5/19/86

View to north

**NEWLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
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K-176 - C.1860