

K-178

Grantham & Forest Farm
Millington
c.1815

In 1801, John Woodall, Sr. who lived near New Market, wrote his will in which he devised to his son John, the plantation he had purchased of Jonathan Smith, being part of Grantham and Forest.¹ It is questionable as to how soon after John, Jr. took possession of the farm, but by 1815-20 he had built himself and family a substantial brick house which faced the road between New Market and Head of Chester (between Chesterville and Millington).

The house was a two story, four bay long dwelling (36' 2" x 19' 4"; 3 bays on the south). The location of the kitchen is unknown. Its north facade was laid in Flemish bond above an unmolded watertable. There was no belt course and the jack arches were without sophistication. As would be expected of a hall-parlor plan house, the entry in the second bay from the west opened into the hall. A brick wall extended from the basement to the attic separating the two rooms. Like Big Fairlee, built during the same period, the two rooms were both fitted with enclosed stairs. The mantels in the house were designed in the Federal idiom, the one in the hall being more refined with gougework and reeding. The house was also similar to the Robert Moody farmhouse near Galena.

The farm remained in the Woodall family until it was sold by Emily Ann Gamble in 1842.² She had inherited half ownership from her father. The other half was bequeathed to her by her mother who had purchased her son's half interest. By this time the plantation included two more tracts

or parts of tracts: Woodall's Fancy and Plains.

Samuel Jarman purchased the farm from Emily Ann Gamble and subsequently left it to his sons with a dower interest to Sarah, his widow. The two sons mortgaged the farm to J. R. Lusby who sold the mortgage to George B. Westcott. In 1875 after the mortgage had not been paid off, Westcott acquired Sarah's dower.³

In 1883 Westcott gave the farm to his son Charles Tilden Westcott, who sold it in 1897 to William E. Jarrell.⁴ In one of the later deeds, the land is referred to as "Lewis Farm," an indication that it had been tenanted by a family of that name in the 20th Century. Since 1875 the house has been tenanted.

1. Wills, Lib. 8, fol. 120.
2. Land Records, Lib. 8, fol. 168.
3. Land Records, Lib. DCB 1, fol. 493.
4. Land Records, Lib. SGF 6, fol. 330.

K-178

Circa 1790-1810

Deer Haven

Near Chesterville

Private

Deer Haven is two miles east of Chesterville on the south side of the Chesterville-Millington road. Set well back from the road on high ground, the main facade faces north. The main section is two storeys, gable-roofed, and built of brick in a Federal style between about 1785 and 1810 with a hall-and-parlor plan. The main entry is in the second bay from the west, into the larger west room; a rear door is opposite. A much later lower two-storey frame wing is at the main section's east gable end. Numerous surfaces have been covered on the interior, but much of the fine woodwork remains. The west mantel on the first storey is especially fine, with much gougework. There are two stairs, in the outer south corners of each room. The main, north facade is four bays wide and the rear three. Though the house has been somewhat altered on the interior, it is an example of the high quality of woodworking craftsmanship during the immediate post-Revolutionary War period in Kent County. Such quality work would disappear later with the advent of machine molded trim components and as skill in the painstaking craft no longer appeared to be taught and young men sought their fortunes in the West. This house is also an example of the persistence of an early house form and plan that made efficient use of space--the hall and parlor plan. Not much later a house of this one's apparent cost and quality would have been built with a central hall plan with one room on each side.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Deer Haven

2. Location

street & number South side Chesterville-Millington Rd., 2 miles east of Chesterville not for publication

city, town Chesterville 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 Alfred Neven-Dumont c/o of David Muth

street & number P.O. Box 698 telephone no.: 778-6280 (Muth)

city, town Chestertown state and zip code Maryland 21620

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Court House liber EHP 136

street & number Cross Street folio 206

city, town Chestertown state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Sites Inventory - HABS Inventory

date September 13, 1968 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. K-178

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input 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 checked="" 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.

Deer Haven is two miles east of Chesterville on the south side of the Chesterville-Millington road. Set well back from the road on high ground, the main facade faces north. The main section is two stories, gable-roofed, and built of brick in a Federal style between about 1785 and 1810 with a hall-and-parlor plan. The main entry is in the second bay from the west, into the larger west room; a rear door is opposite. A much later lower two-story frame wing is at the main section's east gable end. Numerous surfaces have been covered on the interior, but much of the fine woodwork remains. The west mantel on the first story is especially fine, with much gougework. There are two stairs, in the outer south corners of each room. The main, north facade is four bays wide and the rear three.

(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 checked="" 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 1790-1810 **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.

Though the house has been somewhat altered on the interior, it is an example of the high quality of woodworking craftsmanship during the immediate post-Revolutionary War period in Kent County. Such quality work would disappear later with the advent of machine molded trim components and as skill in the painstaking craft no longer appeared to be taught. This house is also an example of the persistence of an early house form and plan that made efficient use of space--the hall and parlor plan. Not much later a house of this one's apparent cost and quality would have been built with a central hall plan with one room on each side.

The 1877 atlas map for the First District of Kent County shows George B. Westcott as the owner. He owned numerous properties at the time and would not have lived at Deer Haven but had it tenanted instead. A Samuel Jarman is shown as the owner on Martenet's 1860 map of Kent County. He also may have had the farm tenanted. Kent County's farms have been heavily tenanted over the years. In the late nineteenth century over half appeared to be tenanted. It was only in the twentieth century, especially with the assistance of New Deal farm measures, that many former tenant farmers were able to buy farms. This farmhouse is now tenanted, though the tenant does not work the farm. The farm is held and operated for investement purposes by the owner.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. K-178

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Q. Fallaw, Surveyor Consultant

organization	County Commissioners of Kent County	date	May 10, 1986
	Historical Society of Kent County		778-4600

street & number	Court House	telephone	778-3499
	Church Alley		

city or town	Chestertown	state	Maryland
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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 brick main section measures about 36'-2" wide by 19'-4" deep. The wing, set in slightly both front and rear from the main section, is about 22' wide by 18' deep. The main section is three bays wide on the south, secondary side and four on the main approach side. The gable ends are two bays deep. The only openings in the west end are a casement window on each side of the chimney, also present on the east end. The original fenestration of the east end below the gable is not now known because of the wing addition, except that on the first storey in the south bay there was a door long exposed to the weather; it now leads to a bathroom. The first-storey east room has two windows on the north side and one on the rear. The west room has a window and door on both sides.

The main facade exterior walls of the main section are laid in Flemish bond above the water table. The water table below is 1-to-4 and 1-to-5 common bond. The west end and south side are laid in 1-to-5 bond. The bricks are large and dark red. They have been painted white and/or whitewashed. The coating is now eroding. The water table, on front and rear only, is plain and unmolded; a header course is set out about half the width of a header. The wing is covered with horizontal, lapped weatherboard with 6-7" exposure. It is evident where the former south porch was until it blew off fairly recently.

There is a cellar under the entire brick section, with a brick partition wall dividing it into two rooms as the first storey is divided. The foundation is laid in the same common bond as seen on the exterior in the water table. The four cellar windows have splayed stretcher arches. There has been considerable recent repair, with modern grey mortar. The west-bay rear window has horizontal iron bars in place over the window. The floor joists seen in the cellar display what appears to be fine up-and-down-saw marks. The joists measure about 7-1/2" x 3". The floor is now concrete. There are two entries to the cellar. The exterior one, with modern board-and-batten door, is in the location of an old, gable-roofed entry. Entry from the interior is in the southeast corner, under the stair to the second storey. There are identical chimney bases at each center end of the cellar. They are round-headed with headers arches. They now have shelves in the openings. There is no sign of a flue for a cellar fire. The opening is 68" high from the concrete floor at arch center and 36" wide. Overall the bases measure 71" wide by 26" deep by 75" high. The first-storey flooring material seen in the cellar is narrow to medium random in width (3-1/4" to 6"). It has been hand planed to rest levelly on the joists. The wing is built over a shallow crawl space. Some of the north foundation brick appears old, perhaps re-used from elsewhere or re-used from an earlier version of the wing on the site of the present, reworked one. Some of the wing foundation is of modern common brick on poured concrete.

There is a chimney at each end of the main section, in the center within the walls, built of dark-red brick. Each has a three-course corbelled band two courses below chimney top. They are probably rebuilt. The wing has a square exterior chimney at its east gable end, possibly intended originally for a stove, though the chimney is not used for any purpose now. It is built of what is probably twentieth-century brick.

(continued)

Both sections' roofs are gable. Both are now covered with asphalt shingles over wood shingles. The main section cornice is boxed. The crown molding is partially gone but is large, a large cyma recta profile above a smaller cyma reversa; it appears original. The deep bed molding (c. 6" high) is compoundly molded, with an ovolo with fillet above a cove with fillets. The bed molding is coped at each end. The west-end verge boards are mostly gone except for a small piece. Paint ghosts indicate that they were tapered. The east-end verge boards are also mostly gone and/or patched.

The main entry, in the second bay from the west on the north side, still has most of its original materials. The wood sill has been replaced by one of concrete. The door has six panels, with panels raised and slightly beveled on the exterior, with a small ovolo panel mold. The jambs and soffit are also paneled in the same style but with ogee and fillet panel molding, with jamb panelling to align with the door's. There are two pairs of panels above the lock rail, the upper smaller. An aluminum storm-screen door is in place. The architrave trim is wide (5-3/4") and split-faced. The backband is the same as the molding used for one mantel. There is a large inside corner bead. There is a five-light transom at the inside side of the brick wall. An aluminum storm window is applied at the outside face. The brick arch is flat and splayed, with alternating stretchers and headers. The porch is modern, but there is evidence in the brickwork of a former porch that was about eleven feet wide.

The rear entry, opposite that of the front, is in the central bay but is off-center toward the west. The door may be original; it is six panels, raised and beveled on the exterior. However, the trims and trim are all replacement, and the five-light transom has been moved to the exterior face of the brick wall. Original hardware is gone, and there is a concrete sill. Another entry is into the south side of the kitchen, in its central bay.

The windows, except for the 4-light attic casements, are double-hung and with 6-over-6 lights. The first-storey windows are taller than those of the second storey; windows align from first storey to second. On the north side there are tall, flat, splayed stretcher arches, as at the main entry. Their mortar appears pink but possibly is repair mortar. These may have been rubbed bricks. Most of the second-storey north windows are original, but there are two north windows on the first storey with replacement trim and thin, replacement sills. The original or earlier sills are about 3" thick. The architrave trim has an inside beaded fillet and an outside backband of bold ovolo with small fillets. On the south side the architraves have been replaced; also, sash rides in channels of aluminum. The shutters have been removed, but several kinds of shutter dogs remain. Some are shell-type and may be original. Others are later and longer, a modified propeller type. Applied pintel-type hinges remain on the old frames. On the north side one window is covered with a white aluminum storm window. In the rear the arches do not seem to have the pink mortar.

The west mantel is the most elaborate, with notable gouge work in the frieze. (See photo.) The east mantel is handsome but simpler. Dark plywood paneling covers the west wall, leaving exposed the mantel and end doors.

<p>1. STATE <u>Maryland</u> COUNTY <u>Kent</u> TOWN <u>Millington</u> VICINITY STREET NO. <u>Chesterville-Millington Road,</u> <u>1 mile west of Rt 301, (south)</u></p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE <u>dwelling</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>Martin Beachy</u> PRESENT USE <u>dwelling</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>brick</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>two</u></p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY <u>K-178</u></p> <p>2. NAME <u>Beachy House</u></p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD <u>c. 1790's</u> STYLE <u>Federal</u> ARCHITECT BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>no</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Beachy House is a late 18th century brick building which is four bays long on the north facade and three bays long on the south facade. The entrance is located in the second bay from the west gable, and has paneled jambs, door and transom. The north entrance retains its original exterior trim, similar to the Martin-Hoecker House near Calena (Cosden Farm). ^{K-154} There are flat arches above each window and all sash is 6/6, although the lower windows are taller than those of the second story and contain new sash. It has a good wood box cornice with very large crown moldings. The "A" roof has a medium pitch and there is a chimney at each gable. A modern two story frame kitchen wing is attached to the east gable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On the grounds is a log smoke house with "A" roof retaining an unusual strap hinge with perpendicular support near the butt. One of the logs (plank) is over two feet deep.</p>	
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE <u>Endangered</u> <u>no</u> Interior Exterior <u>poor</u></p>	
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> 	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p>
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>	<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Michael Bourne</u></p> <p>DATE OF RECORD <u>Sept. 13, 1968</u></p>

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

Beachy House is a late 18th Century ^{brick} structure, 4 bays long
 2 story tall with a 2 story modern frame wing, both
 having "A" raze. The ^{north} walls is laid in Flank bond, while
 the other's are laid in common bond. There are flat arches above
 basement windows, which have horizontal wood grills, and others on
 1st+2nd story which have 1/2 size and louvered shutters on the upper floor.
 The entrance is located on the 2nd bay from the
 west gable and has paneled door + jamb, ^{and exterior}
 tin. (The same treatment is on service door which is the
 center ~~of~~ of 3 bays.) A modern brick stoop with iron
 railing ~~is~~ services the main entrance. Chimneys are located
 on each gable. ~~Between~~ On each side of the chimney is the
 west gable on 4-pane cosetts, lighting the attic. Basement
 entrance is also located on west gable.

Name Beachy House MHT# K-178Location Kent Chesterville
COUNTY town— Chesterville - Millington Road - about 1 mile west of Rt 301
address or road#

First owner of record _____ DATE _____

Present owner Martin Beachy — (Daniel - resident) DATE _____Address Millington, Md.

Parcel or Deed # _____

Original use dwellingsPresent use dwellings

Md. Map Coordinates _____

Long. & Lat. reading _____

Style ColonialDate(s) of construction 1790's

Architect _____

Builder _____

DESCRIPTION:

2 Brick
NUMBER of stories type wall constructionFoundation-basement — basent window — horizontalwood grill — flat archesWall construction- Brick — Flue bond on W — common otherWater table, string course, other decorative work essential to walls
flat archesChimneys in each gable —

Name Beachy House MHT# K-178Entrance type & placement 2nd bay for west gable -
paneled fan-trim, 5 pan transomWindows 6/6 - 1st floor modern - 2, 4 pan casements -
galls.Shutters louver-upRoof type A covering woodCornice, eaves large wood boxDormers, cupolas NDPorches steep g brick - modernWings, hyphens 20th cent wing - 2 store frame clapboardInterior:
Stairway open stair to door -

Doors _____

Trim _____

Other notable work _____

Name Beachy HouseMHT# K-178Physical condition poorEnvironment farm

References:

MHT Color slide # _____

MHT B & W # _____

Owner contacted Mr Beachy

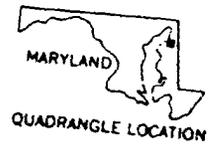
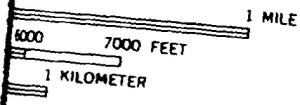
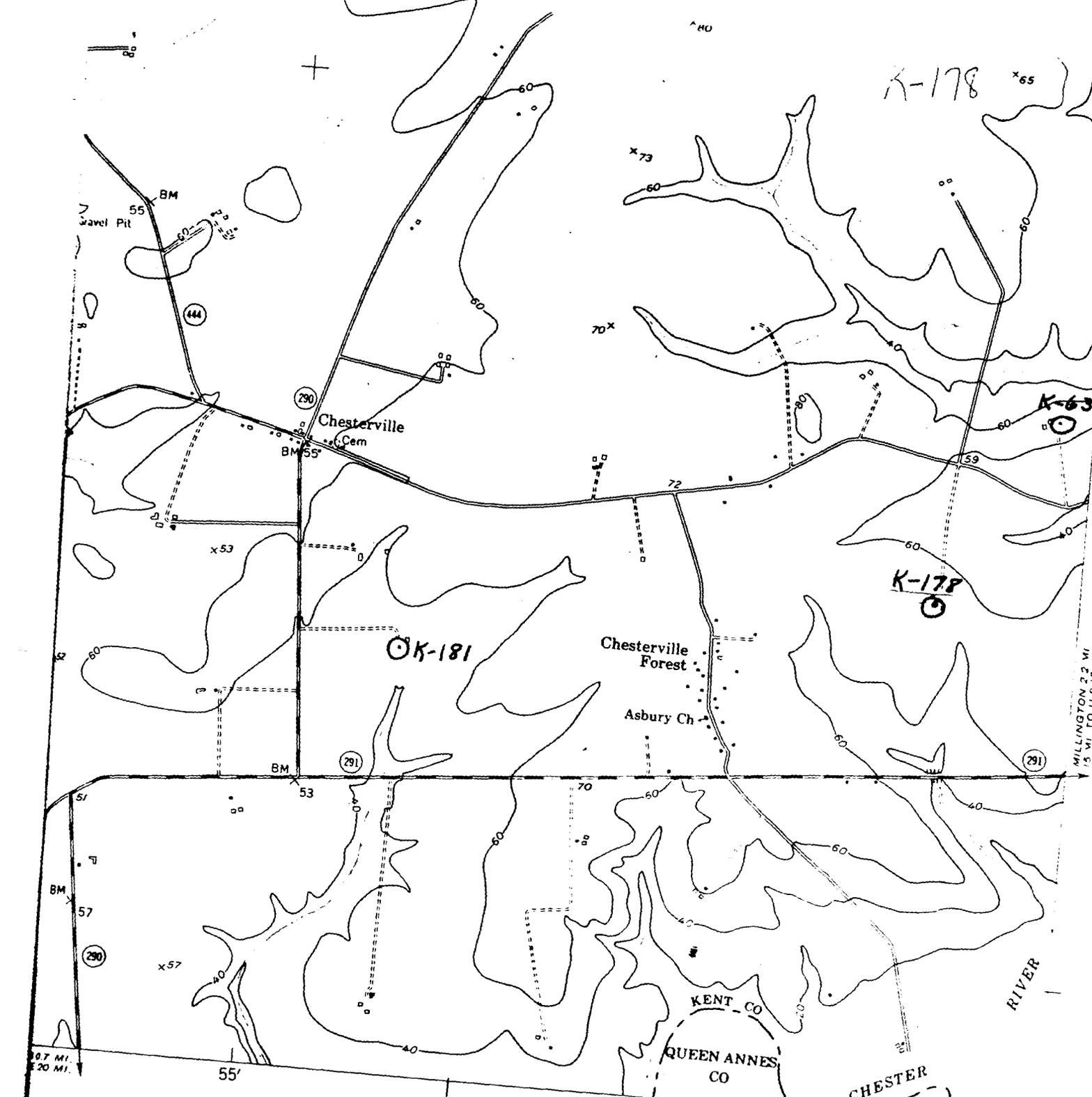
OTHER: _____

Recorder Michael BourneDate Sept 13, 1968

Summary: the Beachy House is a late 18th Century ^{brick} building which is 4 bays long on the north facade and 3 bays long on the south facade. The entrance is located in the 2nd bay from the west gable and has paneled jacks, door and transoms. The main entrance retains its original ^{simple} trim (similar to the Martin-Hoacker House, New Galena). There are flat arches above each window and all oak is $\frac{1}{2}$, although the lower windows are taller than those of the 2nd floor. It has a good wood box cornice with very large crown moldings. The "A" roof has a medium pitch and there is a chimney at each gable. A modern 2 story frame kitchen wing is attached to the east gable.

On the grounds is a log smoke house with "A" roof retains an unusual strap hinge with perpendicular support near the butt. One of the logs is over 2 feet deep.

Enclosures: e.g. Map, Historical significance, sketch of floor plan, and angle of photos, etc.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	4 LANE 16 LANE	Light-duty
Medium-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE	Unimproved dirt
		U. S. Route
		State Route

GALENA, MD.
 SW/4 CECILTON 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3915-W7552.5/7.5
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1974
 1953

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D. C. 1955-1963

75°52'



K-178

Deer Haven

Chesterville-Millington Rd., near Chesterville

M. Q. Fallaw - 5/10/86

View to north

K178
#10
Free

Deer Haven

GREENLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
LEBANON

K-178 Grantham + Forest Farm C.1815

B



