

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. K-705

1. Name of Property **Board of Education Building** (indicate preferred name)

historic Chestertown High School
 other Chestertown Elementary School

2. Location

street and number 213-215 Washington Avenue not for publication
 city, town Chestertown, MD 21620 _____ vicinity
 county Kent County

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

name Washington College
 street and number 300 Washington Avenue telephone 410-778-7855
 city, town Chestertown, state MD zip code 21620

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent County Courthouse liber MLM-710 folio 406
 city, town Chestertown, MD tax map 201 tax parcel 399 tax ID number 018451

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape
Contributing	Noncontributing		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture
buildings			<u>1</u> <u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social
structures			
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use
			<u>Number of</u>
			<u>objects</u>
			<u>Total</u>

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The property located at 213-215 Washington Avenue, Chestertown, including the Kent County Board of Education Building thereon was acquired by Washington College in February 2012. Washington College plans to construct a new building that will house both offices and classrooms on this property and therefore the purchase was made with the stipulation that the existing building could be demolished.¹ Because the existing building was included in the Historic District when it was expanded several years ago, permission to demolish the building is required from both the Historic District Commission and the Maryland Historical Trust. The purpose of this report is to record the details of the building before it is demolished.

The existing structure is composed of a two and one half story brick central section built in 1915 with two two-story wings added in 1953. Although it had been designed in 1952, the final one-story addition was not constructed on the east side of the south wing until around 1959. Adjoining lots were acquired by the Board of Education as they came available in 1928 and 1959 until it had amassed 4.47 acres.

Since the first part of the building was originally constructed in 1915, the Board of Education Building has had four major building campaigns resulting in what remains today. Each campaign will be described as well as can be given the fact that there are no existing photographs available of the changes as they occurred.²

The center of the building originally when constructed in 1915 measured approximately 90' x 50'. It was constructed on a large lot of ground composed of parcels #50-52 on Washington Avenue on land that had been acquired earlier that year. The parcels were recorded on a plat of Washington College lands laid out in 1882. Examination of the Lake Griffing Atlas of 1877, as well as the 1903 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates that neither of these two lots had been built upon previously. In Usilton's History of Kent County (1916), he states, "...the new High School was erected on Washington Avenue at a cost of \$3700 for lot and \$16,800 for building. A.M. Culp was the contractor and builder. The building Committee was Messrs. Curtis E. Crane, Thomas G. Wroth, Eben F. Perkins, Professor J.L. Smyth and Charles S. Smith."³

The central part of the existing building consists of the lowest floor that is half below grade and two full stories above a water table. Originally the walls between grade and the water table were constructed of poured concrete and those above were laid in common bond brick with rows of sailor and soldier courses at water table height. In its original state, the central entrance was embellished with a Doric portico five steps above grade leading to a half-glazed double entrance door with transom and sidelights. Above the top of the architrave is a tri-partite window with bracketed cornice above. Flanking the central door and window are two narrow windows that aligned with the tops of four series of five 9/9-pane windows in wood frames that light the classrooms within. Above the series of windows was a line of soldier course brick with a break between the tall windows and the narrow windows mentioned above. Over the second story windows and soldier course was a metal trim with about three courses of brick between the trim and a metal cornice. The cornice is carried around three sides of the building with a short parapet wall above and finally a capping of metal. Above the three central openings, i.e. door, window and flanking narrow windows the parapet rises a short distance creating the

¹ See: Deeds: MLM 0639/113; MLM 0710/406.

² Refer to Floor Plans prepared by Environmental Testing, Inc. for direction of photographs as well as room numbers.

³ Usilton, Fred G. History of Kent County Maryland, Chestertown, 1916, p. 108.

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impression that it is the top of a pavilion. There were three basement windows aligned with the five windows above both north and south of the central entrance that were fit with tilting sash.

Both the north and south ends of the building originally had three windows at ground level and series of three 9/9-pane sash windows above. On the south side of the building at the western end of the basement there was an exterior entrance.

The rear elevation (east) of the original central section has nearly identical fenestration as the front (west) elevation, except that there are three exterior basement doors accessible down a short flight of steps to the lower level. They are not aligned with the windows above. Four sets of five windows flank a central double window on both first and second stories with narrow windows like the front (west) elevation. At the ends of the north and south walls the cornice returns around the parapet wall. Between the cornice returns runs a gutter that catches rainwater from the single slope roof. There are five downspouts extending to grade. In its original state a chimney penetrated the roof a little east of center.

Originally the basement or ground floor of the 1915 school contained a central double stair from the basement to the landing at the front door. The plan included a stair hall, a library in the northwest corner, a boiler room centered east of the stair hall, a room with unidentified purpose in the northeast corner, and a kitchen and lunchroom south of the stair and stair hall. Tin ceilings were installed in the basement. Tilted window sashes provided light and ventilation in all of the spaces with four doors leading outside on the south and east sides of the building.

The first floor plan of the original building consisted of a square central stair hall with two class rooms on the west side, two lavatories in the center of the east side and adjoining coat closets. Possibly two more classrooms flanked the lavatories. Two closets flanked the wooden central stair. The location of the Principal's Office or other offices is not known, but may have occupied a portion of one or both of the classrooms. Double-hung windows on two walls of each classroom provided light and ventilation for the classes. Wainscot made of narrow chamfered boards was found in the closets and hall. The classroom finish is unknown but probably had only baseboards above wood or asbestos tile floors, window trim and tin ceilings.

On the second or top floor there was a similar arrangement of stair hall, two lavatories opposite the stair and two closets in the center of the structure and from the hall two side-by-side doors on south opened into two classrooms. Wainscot was used in the hall and closets. The north wall also had two doors with original trim and wainscot. Inside the east door ceiling panels have dropped to the floor and developed clusters of mold from the leaky roof. The whole top floor had tin ceilings. The four classrooms were lighted and ventilated by double-hung windows on two of their four walls and blackboards were located where they would fit. Most of the building remained unchanged until 1952.

The Second Building Campaign was initiated by the Board of Education in 1952. With the adopted intent to create a new elementary school, they contracted with William H. Elliott, AIA to create a new design that would incorporate the old school building. A new High School had been built on Campus Avenue the same year and the senior class moved into that school by the following year. Mr. Elliott's design for the new elementary school included a wing on both ends of the building consisting of two narrow additions set back about four inches from the plane of the center

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section. These two additions have a single window on two levels that suggest the locations of stairs within. The top of the wall is capped with stone coping and is lower than the old school parapet. Slightly lower than the narrow additions are two two-story wings with three clusters of three windows on both floors with limestone trim around each set of windows. In addition to the limestone window trim there is limestone coping at the top of the wall.

The north wall of the north addition has a flat-roof porch the length of the wall with a double door centered on the façade. There is a single window centered above the door on this elevation. The south side of the south addition has a central double door recessed beyond a decorative brick surround.

Windows on this elevation are somewhat haphazard, with two small windows on each floor of the west half of the façade that light closets within. They are trimmed like the windows on the west front with limestone trim. Their windows are aluminum with two 2/2 horizontal pane sashes. Centered on the second story above the entrance is another larger window with the same detail as those previously mentioned. Returning to the ground floor, the eastern side of the south façade has a set of two pair of large windows with limestone trim and sills around the pair. The windows have aluminum frames and the double-hung sashes contain three horizontal panes of glass in all eight sashes. The space in the wall above the aforesaid cluster of four windows is solid brick with limestone coping at the top.

The east façade of the north wing has fenestration that is similar to the west façade except that the series of three pair of windows are closer to the north corner of the new wing. A small window is located on both stories near the south corner of the wing. The space between the wing and center section is recessed behind the east façade and appears to be on the same plane as the old center structure.

The east façade of the south wing is hidden on the first story where a one-story auditorium was attached several years later. Windows on the second story, above the roof of the auditorium are like those on the north wing but here they are centered in the east façade leaving equal amount of brick walls on the far sides of the windows.

The narrow connector between the old center building and the south wing is recessed back of the center building's east façade and the south wing east façade, leaving space for a single window on both stories on the north side of the south wing.

During the construction of the two wings, a major remodeling was also undertaken in the 1915 building in order to provide fireproof stairs between all floors including the center stairs illustrated in photos and stairs at each end of the original classrooms. The north stair is shown with a flight on the left descending to the basement or ground floor and the right side ascending to the first floor. The south stair shows a flight to the second floor on the left and another descending to the basement. A new boiler was installed in the northeast corner of the old basement with large attached chimney outside the structure. The library, kitchen, and lunchroom were up-dated with new floor and dropped ceiling. The old furnace room had its chimney removed from the roof down to the basement and then turned into a storage room. In addition to interior remodeling windows of the west facade were replaced with aluminum frames and sashes throughout and the central entrance was installed three feet further into the building and the old façade was veneered with the same

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brick as the new additions. On each side of the new recessed entrance "1915" and "1953" date plaques were installed in the jambs.

On the first story the new plan called for retaining the two original class rooms and attached coat rooms on the west side of the building and the installation of work cabinets on their east walls, each with sink and bubbler. A wide corridor was installed on a north-south axis thru the center of the building thus creating access to the new additions. On the east side of the hall, new rooms were built from north to the south including a sick bay, principal's office, two lavatories, teachers room and conference room along with closets and a central trophy cabinet facing the hall. New tile flooring was added along with dropped ceilings. With the additions built on the north and south walls of the old building windows in those walls were blocked up thus eliminating the light that brightened the two classrooms on the west side of the corridor.

The second floor (top floor) stair ascended to the center hall with its four classrooms and attached coat closets; unaltered except for the installation of work cabinets fit with sinks in each classroom. With new additions built at each end of the 1915 building students were able to exit to the new stairs as well as the central stairs. Like the floor below, new tile was added to the floors and new drop ceilings were installed. Other than the new aluminum double hung windows on the east and west walls there was little change. The lavatories however were up-dated with new ceramic tile and fixtures.

Both the north and south additions to the building contained two classrooms and a boys and girls lavatory. On the east side of the new stairs halls there was also an exit to grade on the east side. Half of the stair descended to the basement and the other half ascended to the first floor level. All of the interior walls were constructed of glazed tile blocks of varying heights. In addition to the main lavatories one classroom in each addition has a single lavatory directly off the classroom, tucked behind the stair. In order to access the second story rooms of the north and south additions it was necessary to have another flight of stairs from the first floor center hall to the new second story.

The third major building campaign consisted of the construction of a one-story auditorium, a feature that had actually been originally designed in 1952 but not built until 1959. The north wall of the auditorium aligns with the south wall of the new stair hall in the south wing. A double door entrance is situated approximately in the center of the long one-story wall. This entrance has a very plain flat roof hood above the door supported on two brick walls with circular openings. Immediately to the west of the entrance is a series of four small windows with 2/2 pane sashes high in the wall, the whole assemblage surrounded by limestone trim. A second series of four windows with 2/2 pane sashes at the same level is located close to the northeast corner of the north façade.

Beginning on the northeast corner of the auditorium is a series of three tall double-hung windows with 3/3 horizontal pane sashes all surrounded by limestone trim like the other windows of the 1952 additions. The remainder of the east elevation is composed of a large entry and a series of three small windows high in the wall, which are surrounded by limestone trim. The wall of the remainder of the east elevation is lower than the auditorium and has a single small window like the three adjoining windows. It houses a receiving room for the former kitchen.

Approximately six feet behind the auditorium is a two-room frame structure built for two additional classrooms. It has two single doors about three feet apart on its west side facing the east entrance of the brick structure. There are no

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windows on the remainder of the west façade nor the north and south gables but the east façade has two sets of four windows with each window having 2/2 horizontal panes. The weatherboard is painted yellow.

The aforementioned shorter part of the auditorium has no windows on its south side and a half wall on its west façade concealing the door into a storage room. A circular opening in the wall is the same detail as two other entrances into the auditorium. The remainder of the structure is simply a flat roof covering a deck and door into the former kitchen on the south wall of the addition. The south wall of the kitchen is as high as the rest of the auditorium addition but protrudes farther south than the remainder of the main building. Its south wall besides rising above the aforementioned storeroom has a pair of double windows with 3/3 horizontal pane sashes, the pair surrounded by a limestone trim. The west wall has a pair of single windows the same size as the south façade.

The south side of the auditorium has the same fenestration as part of the north side, i.e. with a double door entry with hood supported on two shallow brick walls with circular opening in each. In this case the door is close to the west corner of the structure and between it and the kitchen is a series of four small windows high in the wall surrounded by a trim of limestone. The south wall of the auditorium is approximately eight feet south of the south addition.

Inside the one-story brick addition is a large combination auditorium/gymnasium and lunchroom with a kitchen on the south side. At the east end of the room is a stage where the students could put on plays and musical productions. There is a bold architrave around the opening to the Stage that is approximately three feet above the floor. The stage itself has been blocked with sheetrock creating a space that is called the Caucus Room. From that elevated room is a set of steps down to the level of the north corridor. Behind the stage with its stairs is a large room with large windows that could be used for dressing area and storage of props or even a classroom. A south corridor is located between the stage and the kitchen. The kitchen is a tall rectangular room that now has no fixtures or fittings to indicate its original use. Its walls are glazed tile to the ceiling but it is now used for storage of books from the College Library. It has two openings on the south side, one to the exterior and the other to the storage or receiving room. On the outside east walls are the women's and men's lavatories flanking the back door.

The Chestertown Elementary School remained at 213-215 Washington Avenue until it was consolidated with Garnett Elementary School on Calvert Street around 1971. During that time there were little or no additional changes made to the building. Shortly after that consolidation, the Board of Education moved their headquarters into this building. As the layout of the building was not convenient for the new occupants, the Board of Education undertook the last major remodeling at that time which consisted of dividing the large classrooms of the 1915 building into two or three offices by partitions of plywood, leaving the work cabinets in place and installing very few doors.

At the same time as the Board's move, the Elections Board moved into the 1959 auditorium that it shared with Social Services on Wednesdays. Between 1979 and 1991, the two classrooms in the south addition were rented to Sally Harding who ran Town and Country Nursery School. At the north end of the building the classrooms there were used for special education classes and the office for Faye Miller who ran the bus services for the Board of Education. The Board offices occupied most of the 1915 building with all of its many changes until its fairly recent move to Rock Hall Middle School. The property was then placed on the market and was subsequently purchased by Washington College.

8. Significance

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Period and justify below	Areas of Significance					Check
Ne of both <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 <input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1915 <input type="checkbox"/> science <input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> archeology <input type="checkbox"/> architecture <input type="checkbox"/> art <input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> economics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education <input type="checkbox"/> engineering <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ commerce <input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage community planning settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine <input type="checkbox"/> industry <input type="checkbox"/> invention <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture recreation <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ <input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government religion <input type="checkbox"/> law literature <input type="checkbox"/> maritime history other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
Specific dates	1728, 1782, 1915		Architect/Builder	A.M. Culp (1915); William H. Elliott, AIA		
Construction dates	1915, 1953, 1959					

Evaluation for:
 National Register
 Maryland Register
 not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The former Board of Education Building at 213-215 Washington Avenue, Chestertown was significant architecturally (criteria A) when it was constructed in 1915 as it was the largest and most developed of the County Schools built in the 1910s. It served as the High School for Chestertown students from 1915 until a new structure was built in 1951-52. In early 1952, the board hired William H. Elliott to design enlargements to the 1915 school to be converted into an Elementary School. In late 1952, contracts were signed with Phillips and Thompson for general construction for \$164,934.00 and with J. Noble Hardesty for mechanical work for \$42,175.00 for a total price of \$207,109.00. The total figure included \$4200.00 from the Board of Education to be used for brick veneering the front of the old building (\$1,000.00) and re-plastering and painting the interior of the old building. It was re-opened in 2016 as the Chestertown Elementary School. It was an important building because it is a key element in the education of Kent County's youth from 1915 to 1971 and the Board of Education from 1971 to 2007. There is hardly a more important contribution to the broad pattern of our history, both local and national than the education of our youth (Criteria A).

Under Criteria C, the former Board of Education Building had distinctive characteristics that echo the same details of construction found elsewhere in the State of Maryland. However, most of these details have either been removed or covered with subsequent intrusions. Moreover, the building was not well maintained once it was acquired by the Board of Education. As such it does not meet the element of integrity.

The first concrete sign of establishing a school in Kent County occurred on August 21, 1728 when Simon Wilmer sold part of "Stepney" to the Visitors of the Free School. The parcel was described in the deed as "...beginning at the mouth of a Gutt of Marsh lying on the northernmost of Chester Town ... containing one hundred acres of land." The General Assembly had passed an Act for the Establishment of Schools in each County in 1723, but it took five years for Kent County to respond to the Act. It has not been determined when the first Free School structure was built but it was standing when Dr. William Smith arrived to take over as head of the school in 1780 as well as the Rector of Emmanuel Church.¹

¹ Dumschott, Fred W., Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 1772-1972, Chestertown, MD 1972.

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In 1782 the Maryland Legislature authorized the establishment of Washington College that assumed title to the land formerly in possession of the Kent County Free School. The only verbal description for a building associated with the Free School appears in an advertisement in 1797 after it had been superseded by a new college building on "the Hill" seven or eight years earlier.² The Free School was located close to the intersection of Washington Ave. and Spring Street and was not near the property that later was acquired by The Kent County Board of Education.

The Board of Visitors & Governors of Washington College decided to subdivide their acreage to raise funds for the continuance of the College in 1882³ with the stipulation that ground rent was to be paid to the college every year. In a description of the plat it is interesting to note that the beginning point is the same as the original 1728 plat. Many of the lots were sold to individuals who built houses for themselves or for clients. Lots 50 & 51 were sold to two individuals but they never built on the lots⁴ and by 1915 their descendants decided to sell to the Board of Education. The Board had decided to buy the lots and build a High School in town due to the poor condition and foul smell of the older school next to a pig farm at the end of Cross Street. The Board began building a High School that same year. The new school was open to students in 1916.

The new High School continued in use until the number of grades was increased from 11 in 1916 to the time it was increased to 12 grades to fulfill a state mandate in 1951-52. After that change in the number of grades required for graduation the High School was moved to a new High School Building at the end of College Avenue three blocks behind the old school. From 1952 the old school with new additions was converted to use as an Elementary School that it remained until 1971. (The changes made to the old school are detailed above in the building description.)

Within a year The Board of Education transferred its main office to the former school on Washington Avenue after the classrooms were subdivided into smaller offices in the 1915 building. Other parts of the enlarged Elementary school were rented to the County Elections office, a private pre-K school and an office for the logistics of carrying students to and from the County Schools. Around 2007 the Board of Education moved from Washington Avenue to a smaller un-used school building in Rock Hall where they are currently located. In 2010 their property was transferred to the County Commissioners. They in turn sold it to Washington College in 2012.

Between 2012 and 2014 Washington College petitioned the Chestertown Historic District Commission to demolish the old building so they could replace it with an appropriate building for the Anthropology Department containing classrooms and offices for the staff. The petitions to and minutes of the Commission are included as an addendum to this report. They range in date from June 2014 to October 2014 when approval from the HDC to demolish the old school was announced in the Kent County News.

In December 2014 the Maryland Historical Trust had received news from the HDC that their approval had been granted to the college and they in turn send a letter to the college requesting documentation of the old school in the form

² Bourne, Michael, *Historic Houses of Kent County*, 1998, Historical Society of Kent County, Chestertown, MD, p. 297.

³ See plat of College lands dated 1882

⁴ See the 1877 Atlas and the 1903 Sanborn Insurance Map

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of a Report. The following month a proposal to produce the desired report was submitted to the College. This is the result of the request for the report to document the information on the old school and how it was used during its lifetime.

An interesting conclusion to the report is that the property on which the old school was constructed was the same property that Washington College had owned since 1780s and on which no other building had been constructed. Moreover the fact that the only building constructed on the property had been for educational purposes. It therefore seems appropriate that granting the College approval to demolish the old school to be replaced with a new building for Washington College would be in keeping with the intent of its original purpose.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Usilton, Fred G., History of Kent County Maryland, Chestertown, MD 1916
Elliott, William H., Drawings: Alterations & Additions to Chestertown Elementary School, produced in Chestertown, MD, 1952.
Environmental Testing Inc., Ahera 6-Month Surveillance Inspection of Kent County Board of Education Building, 215 Washington Ave., Chestertown, MD August 28, 2006, Middletown, DE
Usilton, Fred G. The History of Chestertown, Gem City on the Chester, Chestertown, 1898.
Conversations with Joan O. Horsey, Florence Sutton, Nina Newlin & Sally Harding.
Bourne, Michael, Historic Houses of Kent County, 1998, Chestertown, MD, p. 297-302

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 4.47 acres
Acreage of historical setting 3 acres
Quadrangle name Chestertown Quad.

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

"All that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Fourth Election District of Kent County, Maryland and described as follows:

BEGINNING FOR THE SAME at a point at the intersection of the division line between the lands now or formerly of Anne S. Warhurst (see M.L.M. 189/325) and the herein described lands, with the easternmost side of Washington Avenue (50' wide).

THENCE, leaving the lands of Warhurst and binding on said Avenue N 02°00'00" W, a distance of 378.20' to a point at the intersection of the division line between the lands now or formerly of Harrison W. Vickers III (see: E.H.P. 290/369) and the herein described lands.

THENCE, leaving Washington Avenue and binding on the division line between the Vickers lands, lands of Richard B. Kessinger (see: M.L.M. 410/11) and the herein described lands the following (2) two courses and distances: N 89°18'03" E, a distance of 205.00' to an iron rod set, passing in the transit an iron rod set 4.00' from the beginning thereof, and N 02°00'00" W, a distance of 103.79' to an iron rod set on the southernmost side of Campus Avenue (50' wide).

THENCE, leaving the Kessinger lands and binding on the southernmost side of Campus Avenue N 89°18'03" E a distance of 239.76' to an iron rod on the westernmost side of Philosophers Terrace (50' wide).

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Michael Bourne		
organization	Highfield, Inc.	date	28 February 2015
street & number	24576 Langford Road	telephone	410-778-1779
city or town	Chestertown,	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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 Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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THENCE, leaving Campus Avenue and binding on said westernmost side of Philosophers Terrace S 02°02'19" E, a distance of 487.80' to an iron rod set at the intersection of the division line between the lands of Up River 230, LLC. (See: M.L.M. 252/229) and the herein described lands.

THENCE, leaving Philosophers Terrace and binding on said division line S 88°47'34" W, a distance of 222.11' to an iron pipe found on the division line between the lands of UP River 230, LLC, and the aforementioned Warhurst lands.

THENCE, leaving the UP River 230, LLC, lands and binding on the division line between the Warhurst lands the following (4) four courses and distances: N 02°11'20" W, a distance of 2.70' to an iron rod set, S 89°36'52" W, a distance of 97.20' to a fence post found, N 02°46'18" W, a distance of 6.26' to a dimple in concrete, and S 88°31'12" W, a distance of 125.64' to the place of beginning. Passing in transit an iron rod set 5.00' from the end thereof. Containing in all 4.476 acres of land more or less, as surveyed by Michael A. Scott, Inc. in August 2007."

Ref. Liber M.L.M. 710, folio 406.

BEING OR INTENDED TO BE all of that conveyance from the Board of Education of Kent County to the County Commissioners of Kent County, by deed dated March 8, 2010, and recorded amongst the Land Records of Kent County, Maryland in Liber M.L.M. No. 639, folio 113." (This deed includes a plat of the property being conveyed)

The Boundaries of the 4.47-acre parcel above are chosen because they are the same parcels of land purchased by the Board of Education and because they are also parts of the 1882 property held by Washington College, The Board of Education only built the structures that exist on the property and are scheduled for demolition.

K-705
Board of Education Building
213-215 Washington Avenue
Chestertown, MD 21620
Chestertown Quad
Tax Map 0201, Parcel 0399

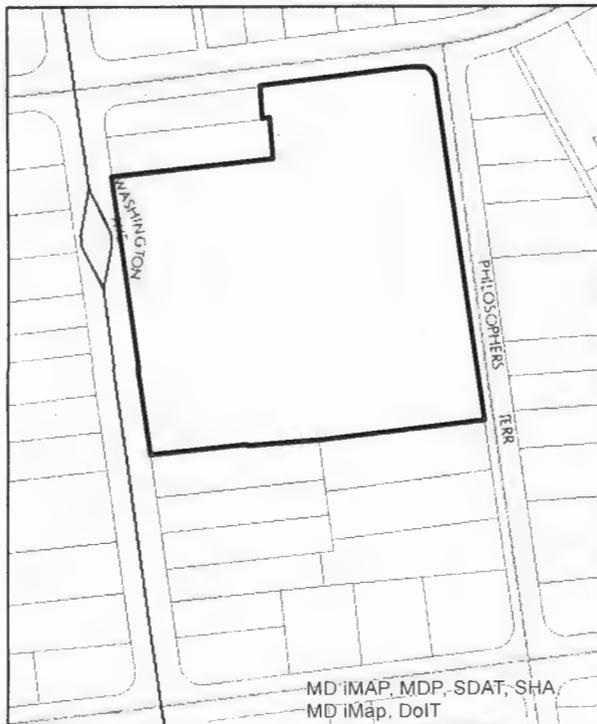
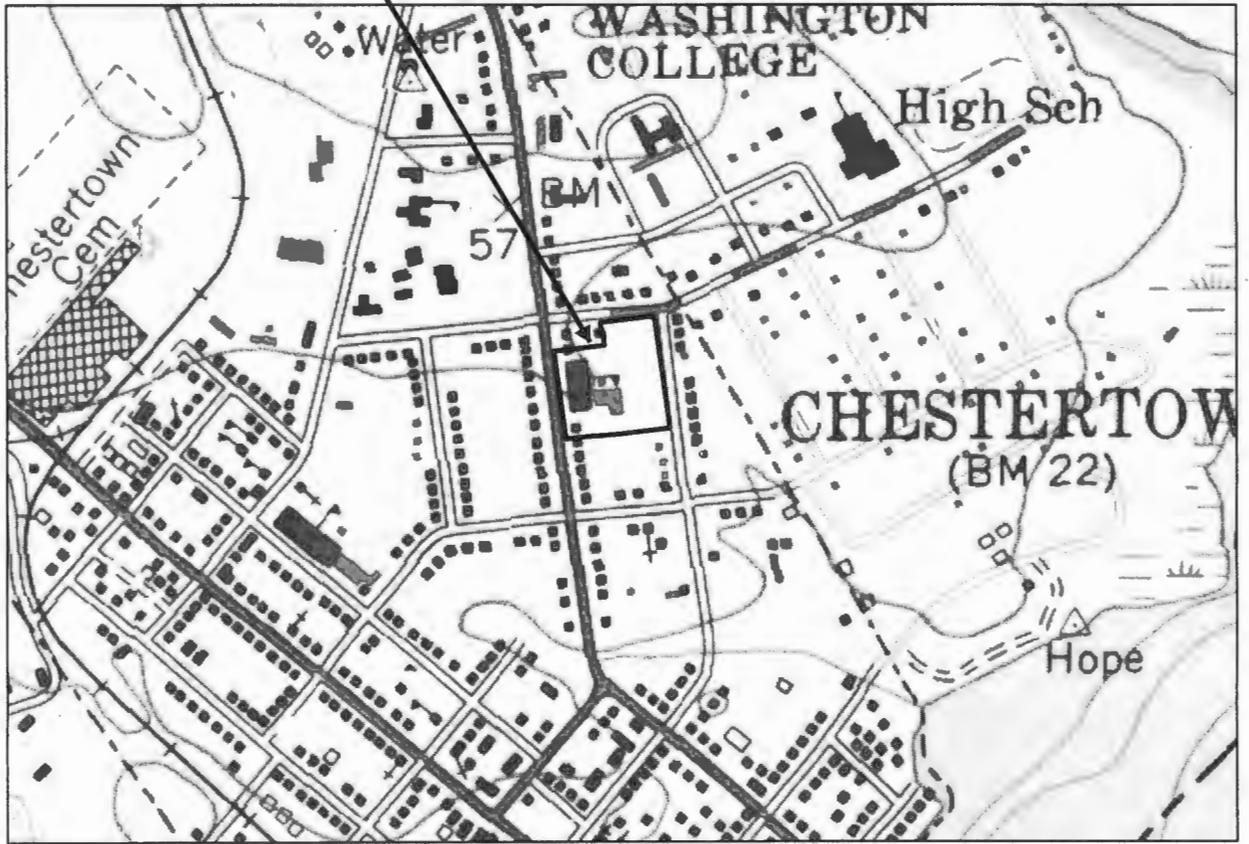


Photo Log for K-705	
File Name	Description
K-705_2014-01-19_01.tif	West Façade; view from SW
K-705_2014-01-19_02.tif	East Elevation from east
K-705_2014-01-19_03.tif	Basement Stair looking west
K-705_2014-01-19_04.tif	Old Furnace Room from west
K-705_2014-01-19_05.tif	Basement Ceiling
K-705_2014-01-19_06.tif	First Floor Stair looking west
K-705_2014-01-19_07.tif	First Floor Closet, south of main stair
K-705_2014-01-19_08.tif	Second Floor, view west
K-705_2014-01-19_09.tif	Ladies Lavatory, Room 227B
K-705_2014-01-19_10.tif	Men's Lavatory, Room 228B
K-705_2014-01-19_11.tif	Second Floor Closet looking east
K-705_2014-01-19_12.tif	Doors to Rooms 225 and 226, view south
K-705_2014-01-19_13.tif	Room 227, Closet, looking west
K-705_2014-01-19_14.tif	Doors to Rooms 221 and 222, looking north
K-705_2014-01-19_15.tif	Room 222, detail of mold on fallen ceiling
K-705_2014-01-19_16.tif	Second Floor Ceiling (detail)
K-705_2014-01-19_17.tif	Room 226B, looking SE
K-705_2014-01-19_18.tif	West Façade, view from NW
K-705_2014-01-19_19.tif	North Wall and Porch from NE
K-705_2014-01-19_20.tif	Decorative Brick Work surrounding South Entrance
K-705_2014-01-19_21.tif	South Elevation of South Addition from south
K-705_2014-01-19_22.tif	North Stair to Basement, first floor, view west
K-705_2014-01-19_23.tif	South Stair, first floor, view west
K-705_2014-01-19_24.tif	Boilers, basement, looking NE
K-705_2014-01-19_25.tif	Re-Location of Central Door (c.1953)
K-705_2014-01-19_26.tif	1915 Façade with 1953 Brick Veneer
K-705_2014-01-19_27.tif	Stair Between First and Second Floor, view south
K-705_2014-01-19_28.tif	North Entrance to Auditorium from NE
K-705_2014-01-19_29.tif	South Wall of Auditorium from SW
K-705_2014-01-19_30.tif	Detail of Stage Architrave, looking south
K-705_2014-01-19_31.tif	Former Kitchen, looking west



K-705

Board of Education Building

Kent County, MD

The Historical Society of Kent County

date unknown - circa 1920

HS of KC

Chestertown High School - View from Southwest

1/31



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East elevation of 1915 building

2/31



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Basement stair - view looking west

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Old furnace room - view looking east

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Basement ceiling - showing original tin ceiling

5/31

EXIT



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First floor stair - looking west

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First floor closet - south of main stair -
showing original wainscot and trim

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Second floor - view looking west

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Ladies lavatory - room 227B - view looking east

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Mens lavatory - room 228B - view looking east

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2NP floor closet - view looking east

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Doors to rooms 225 and 226 - view looking south

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Room 227 - Closet - view looking west
showing original wainscot and trim

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Doors to room 221 and 222 - view looking north

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Room 222 - detail of mold on fallen ceiling panels

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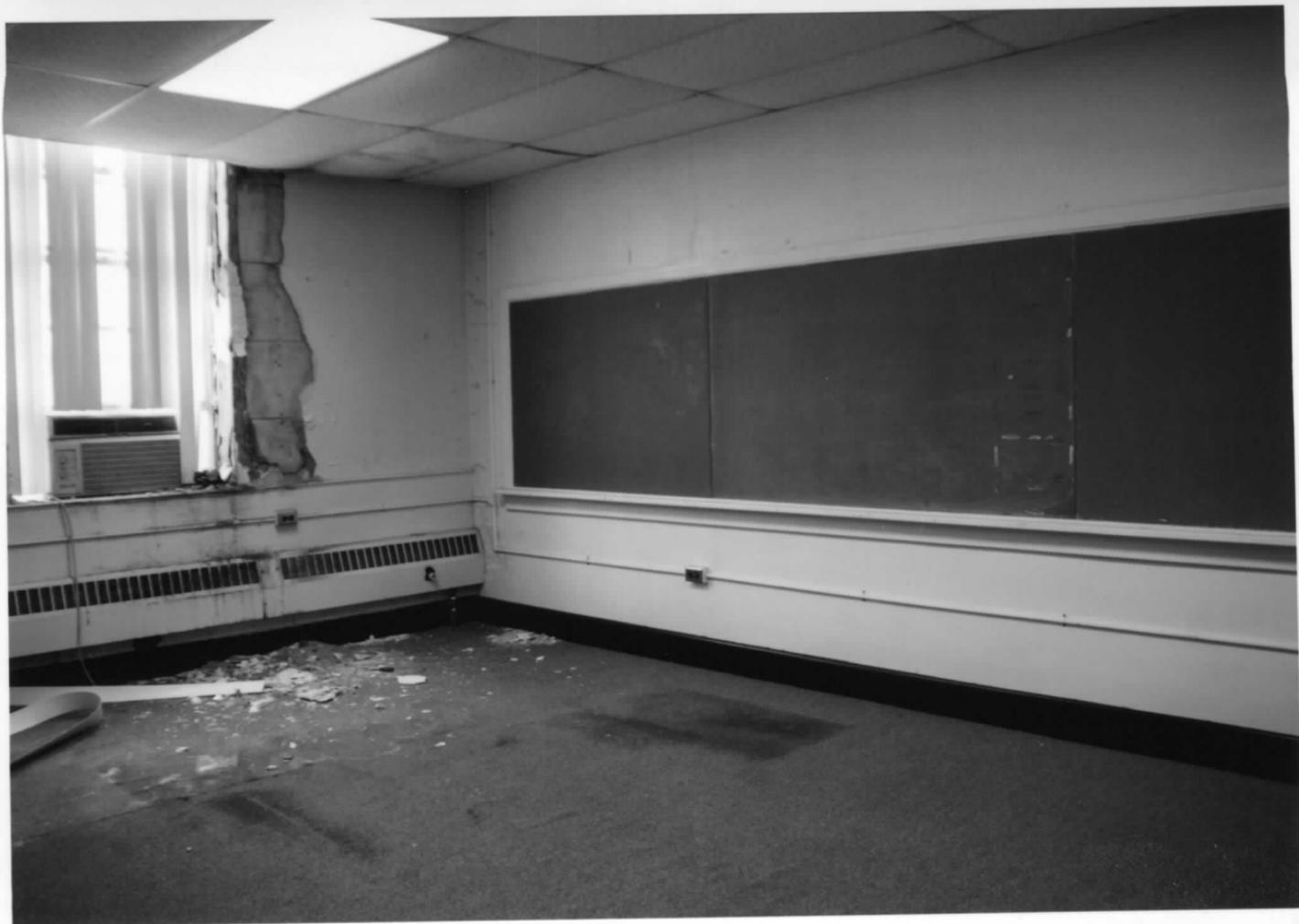
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Second floor - detail showing original tin ceiling

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Room 226 B - view looking southeast

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View of northwest corner

12/31



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View of north wall and porch

19/31



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View of south entrance and decorative
brick surround

20/31



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South elevation of the south addition

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North stair to basement and first floor - from ground floor -
view looking west

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South stair to ground floor and second floor from first
floor - view looking west

23/31



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Two boilers in new boiler room

24/31

TOBACCO
FREE GROUNDS

REBUILT
1953

ERECTED
1915



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1953 relocation of central door

25/31



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1953 brick veneer of 1915 facade - west elevation

26/31



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1953 Stair between first floor and second floor - view
looking south

27/31



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North entrance to auditorium - view from
northeast - note brick detail

28/31



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South wall of auditorium wing with kitchen and storage
areas - view from south

29/31



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detail of stage architrave in auditorium -
view looking south

30/31



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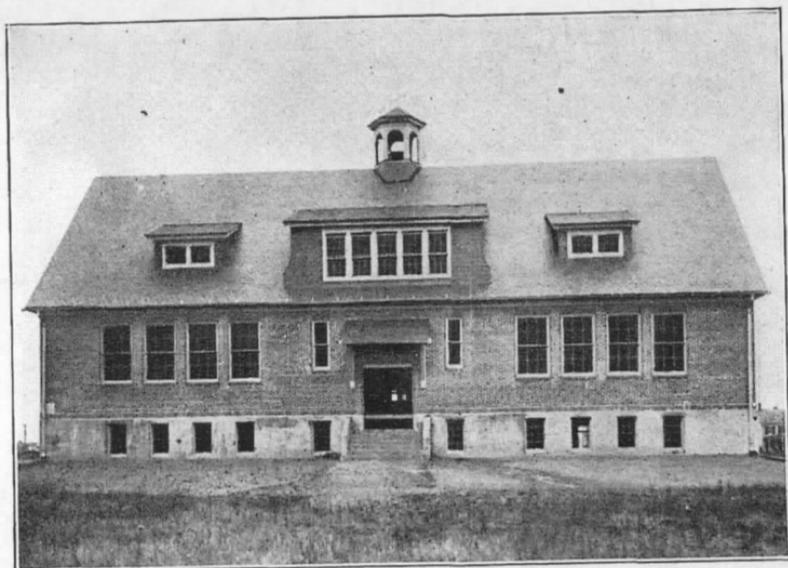
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view of former kitchen - view looking west - note glazed
block to ceiling

31/31

brick building containing three rooms was erected by John T. Dodd on the site of the old house; a great improvement on the latter, but wholly inadequate both in plan and accommodations. A few years later a large two-story frame addition was



ROCK HALL HIGH SCHOOL—1915.

made to the north end of the brick building, and later still, the Methodist Protestant Church, now the home of the *Enterprise*, was bought and added to the ill assorted group of buildings.

“In 1901 the elegant Grammar School was erected by A. M. Culp on the Vickers-Hurtt lot on High street, at a cost of \$15,000. The Commission comprised Wilbur Eliason, J. W. Lambert, William B. Usilton, J. K. Aldridge and M. A. Toulson.

FRED G. USILTON

HISTORY OF KENT COUNTY

1916, Chestertown, MD

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NOTE CENTRAL FENESTRATION

or Compare with Chestertown High School