

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Goodhand House Inventory Number: QA-10
 Address: Dominion Road (MD 552) (West side, .25 mi south of US 50/301) Historic district: yes no
 City: Chester Zip Code: _____ County: Queen Annes
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Kent Island
 Property Owner: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
 Project: _____ Agency: _____
 Agency Prepared By: DOT/FHWA/E. Elinsky
 Preparer's Name: _____ Date Prepared: 12/3/1979
 Documentation is presented in: _____
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Goodhand House, a frame vernacular dwelling, is architecturally significant for the 1-1/2-story log wing, a rare and unusual example of post and plank construction. Also of importance to the property's integrity is the corn crib, demonstrating dove-tailed joints in its post and plank method of construction.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: Federal DOE

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Carol D. Schull (Keeper of NR)

Monday, February 11, 1980

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

QA-10
Goodhand House
Chester
Private

early 19th century

The Goodhand House began as a small 1 1/2 story hall-parlor house dating to the early 19th century. At an early date a post-and-plank kitchen wing was constructed adjacent to the south gable, and in the late 19th century the main house was raised to 2 1/2 stories. The post-and-plank wing is one of the finest examples of this type of construction in Tidewater Maryland, and is complemented by a later post-and-plank corn crib in the rear yard with unusual dovetailed corner post construction.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

The Goodhand House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West side of Dominion Road 1/4 mile south of U.S. 50/301

CITY, TOWN

Chester

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Richard C. Zantzinger, et al

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

c/o William B. C. Addison, Addison Suburban Realty

CITY, TOWN

Upper Marlboro

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 25

Folio #: 100

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-10

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 _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Goodhand House is located on the west side of Dominion Road on Kent Island, about one-quarter mile south of U. S. Route 50/301. The house faces the road, and is heavily overgrown. To the rear of the house is a small log plank farm building that was probably used as a corn crib.

The house was built in three separate stages. The earliest house was of frame construction, one-and-one-half stories high, three bays wide and one room deep. The date of construction is uncertain, but appears to be circa 1815-1830. In the second quarter of the 19th century, a small log plank wing, also one-and-one-half stories high, was added to the south gable of the original house. In the second half of the 19th century, probably circa 1875, the main house was raised to two-and-one-half stories. At the same time, or perhaps a few years later, a one story frame porch was added to the front (east) facade of the main house. A small pantry was added to the southwest corner in the 20th century.

The principal facade faces east, with a door in the center bay flanked by a pair of six-over-six windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows in the north and south bays on the second floor.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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 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 checked="" 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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Goodhand House is an interesting study in the growth of a dwelling, beginning with a small hall/parlour house and growing through two successive stages to its present appearance. The primary significance of this building, however, is found in the unusual construction of the south wing. Although as many as two dozen buildings of post-and-plank construction have now been identified in Tidewater Maryland, this is one of only a handful that ever served as dwellings. The remainder are farm buildings and meat houses. This is also a rare example of log construction in which the interior walls and framing have remained exposed.

Also of note is the small corn crib to the rear of the house. This is one of two known examples in which the log planks are dovetailed into the corner posts rather than the usual mortise-and-tenon joint. The combination of dovetail joints secured

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

QA-10

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

11/14/78

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

A one-story porch stretches across this facade, with turned columns and scrolled gingerbread brackets.

On the north gable, there is a flush chimney with the brickwork exposed on the first floor. This is laid in random-course common bond. Two small windows flank the chimney in the upper gable. The original sash is gone, but it probably consisted of a single four-light sash in each window.

The west or rear facade is identical to the front facade, with a door in the center bay on the first floor and six-over-six windows in the north and south bays on both the first and second floors.

The south gable is almost entirely covered by the log addition. The exterior chimney is shared by both the main house and the wing, and shows evidence of having been rebuilt. A small window opening is located on the east side of the chimney in the upper gable.

The exterior siding consists of beaded horizontal weatherboards dating to the first period of construction on the first floor of the front facade and both gables, and later plain weatherboards on the entire rear facade and the second floor of the remaining walls. A plain box cornice extends across both facades, returns at the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

gables and is carried up the gable eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are no dormer windows.

The south wing is an exceptional example of post-and-plank construction. Although it has been suggested that this wing was at one time a separate building and was moved to its present location, framing evidence suggests that it was built in place. The exterior of the building has been covered with vertical board siding on the first floor and horizontal weatherboards in the upper gable of the south wall. There is a door in the north bay on both the east and west facades and a single window in the center of the south gable on the first floor. Although the sash is gone, it would appear to have been six-over-six. There is evidence of a window in the south bay on the east facade, but this has been blocked off and covered with siding. There is also a window opening in the upper gable on the south wall. This may never have had any sash, but was covered with a batten shutter hung on iron pintels driven through the jamb. The eaves are finished with a plain box cornice on each facade and with beaded and tapered rakeboards on the gable. The roof is standing seam tin.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

The first floor of the main house consists of a hall/parlour plan, with the larger hall to the north. There are fireplaces centered on each gable wall and an enclosed winder stair is set into the alcove to the right of the fireplace in the hall. A door to the left of the south fireplace leads to the wing. The two rooms are divided by a beaded vertical board partition wall. Both of the mantels, the front door and two interior doors are gone, but otherwise the trim has remained relatively intact. This consists of a beaded baseboard, molded chairrail and molded architraves. The rear exterior door and the door to the stairs are both of batten construction with wide, random width beaded boards secured to three battens. They are hung with very fine wrought strap hinges.

The second and third floor of the main house are of later construction, and are relatively plain.

The roof is of common rafter construction, 41 degrees in pitch, with the rafters resting on a flat false plate and mitred and butted at the ridge. Short collar beams have been face nailed to the rafter pairs, primarily to act as ceiling joists. One of these collars, as well as several roof nailers, are

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

obviously scraps of beaded siding from the earlier house. These were probably salvaged from the west wall and from the upper gable of the north wall when the building was raised.

The interior of the log wing is quite unusual. The interior walls have never been plastered, and the post-and-plank construction is clearly visible. The vertical posts are unevenly spaced on approximately four to five-foot centers, with each window or door opening framed by two posts. The planks are hewn and pit sawn, and run continuous from one corner post to the other, except where they are interrupted by door and window openings. The intermediate posts are laid against the inner face of the planks and are secured with wooden pegs. The ceiling joists have also remained exposed. They are hewn and pit-sawn, and do not have carefully finished edges. The bottom face of the loft flooring forms the ceiling. All interior surfaces have been heavily coated with whitewash. A large kitchen fireplace protrudes into the room from the north wall, and a steep ladder-stair in the southwest corner leads to the loft. The beaded batten exterior doors add the only touch of decoration to an otherwise purely

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

functional room.

The loft is quite plain, and apparently served either as storage or as a spare sleeping chamber. If it was used as living quarters, it was with only the barest necessities. The space was unheated and unplastered, and apparently had only a battened wood shutter to close the opening in the south gable. The most interesting detail in the loft are the floorboards, which have finely beaded edges and are face nailed with wrought nails.

The roof is of common rafter construction, 47 degrees in pitch, with the rafter pairs secured at the ridge by a pegged mortise-and-tenon joint. Several rafter pairs are stabilized with collar beams; these are half-lapped and nailed with machine nails. The rafters rest on a flat false plate supported by the floor joists, which are notched over the top plate.

Because log buildings are so difficult to date, it should be noted that the proposed date of this wing (second quarter of the 19th century) is quite tenuous. Physical evidence is somewhat ambiguous, as the flooring of the loft is secured with wrought nails, but machine nails are used everywhere else. Other examples

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

of post-and-plank construction can be found on Kent Island, and these appear to range in date from the last quarter of the 18th century through the second quarter of the 19th century. Although it has been previously noted that the log section could predate the original house, the physical evidence argues against this possibility.

Corn Crib

To the rear of the house is a small corn crib constructed in an unusual variation of the post-and-plank form. The planks are dovetailed into the corner posts and secured with an iron bolt through the center of the joint. Although the iron bolts may be later than the building, the lack of pegs strongly suggests they are original. Although the building is only 10 feet long by 7 feet wide, both of the side walls are reinforced with intermediate posts. These are laid against the inner face of the planks, and are secured with wooden pegs. The pegs have been split and a thin wedge driven in the peg to secure the joint. This type of connection is quite common in simple

CONTINUATION SHEET

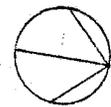
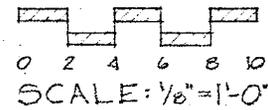
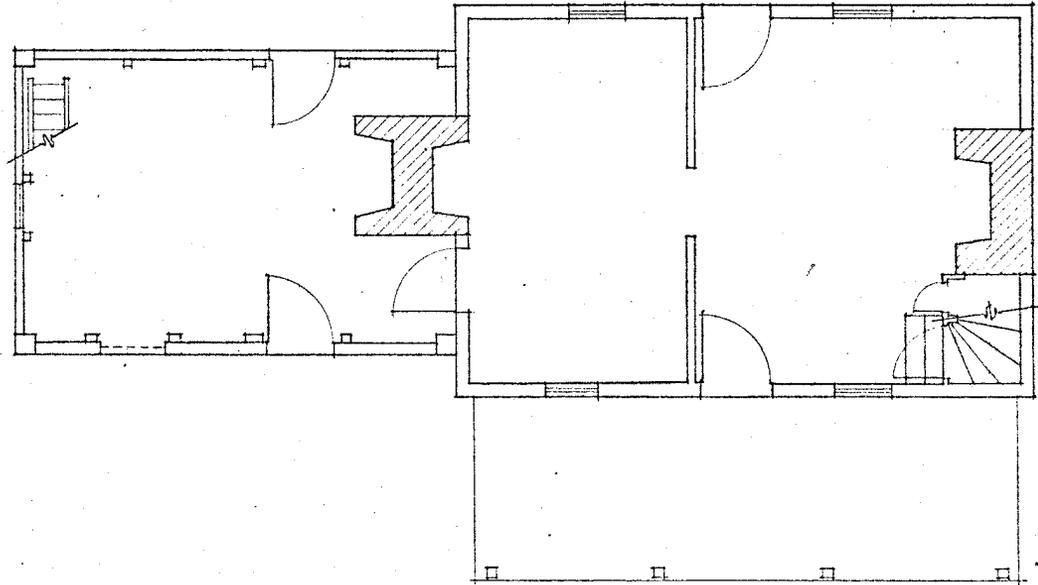
7.7 DESCRIPTION

furniture, and in particular may be found in chair joints, but is extremely rare in rough framing. Another unusual detail is the method of support. The ground sills rest on round cedar posts or blocks set in the ground. These appear to be relatively short, but are heavily deteriorated due to the marshy condition of the ground, and are difficult to analyze. Other details of interest include feather-edge flush siding in the upper gable of the south wall, and faint traces of red paint under the eaves.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

with iron bolts and intermediate posts secured with an unusual pegged joint make this an unique example of log construction in Maryland. The combination of bolted joints and pegged joints suggests that this is a rather late, transitional example, in which more traditional methods are partially retained and partially discarded in favor of new technology.



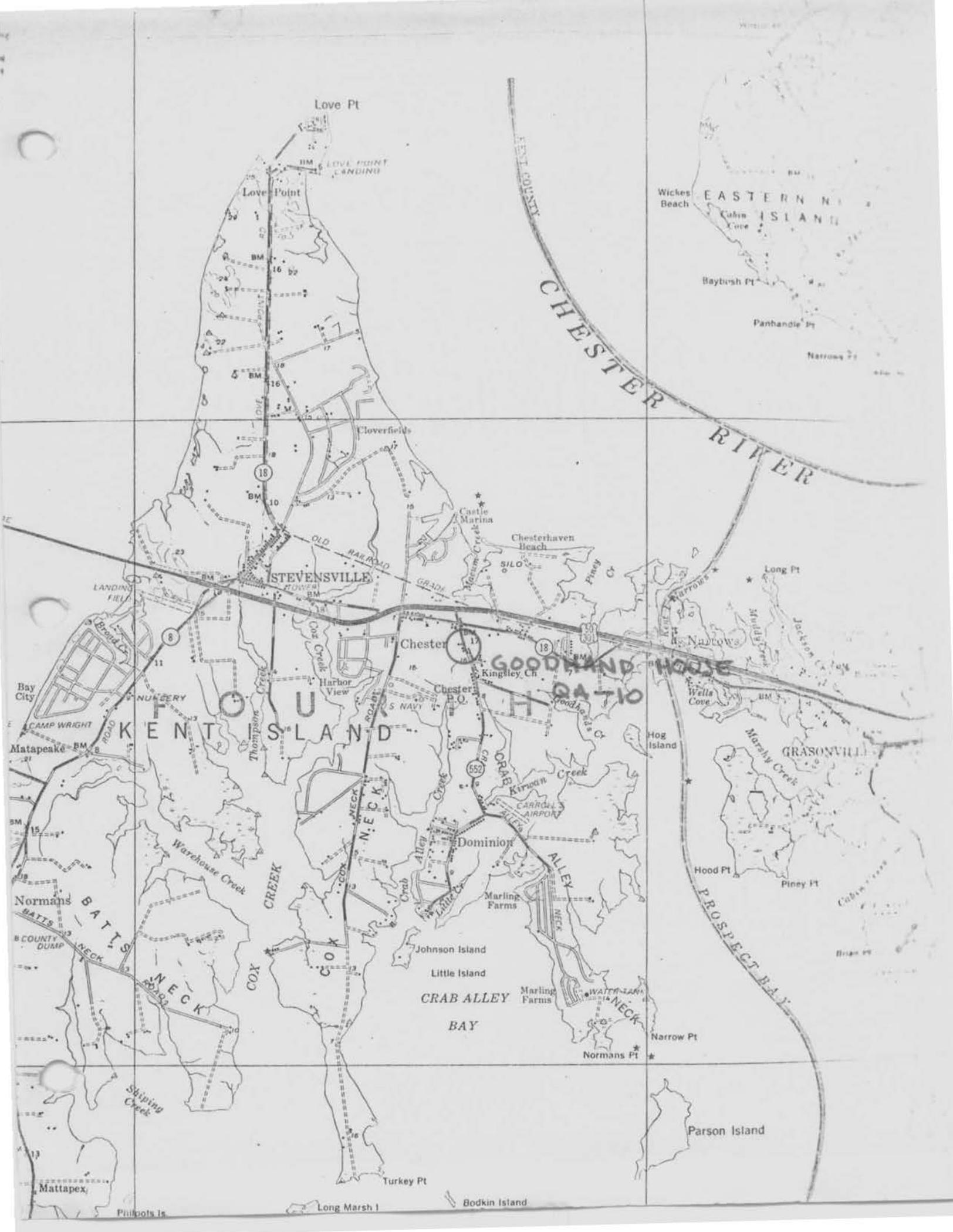
ORLANDO RIDOUT V

QA-10

GOODHAND HOUSE
CHESTER, MARYLAND

JANUARY 28, 1978.

QA-10





Q4-10

Goshawk House
chester, Md

OR V 1978.



Goodland House

QA 10



10
Q4-~~111~~

Goodbank House
Cheston, Md.

ORV 1778



QA-60

Goodhand House
Chester, Md.

ORV 1778

wing - interior



Q4-10
goodhand House
Chester, Md.

ORV

ITP.

wing - atlein



Goodhand House

QA 10



QA-10

QA-10

Goodland House
Chester, Md.

ORV 1979.

North room, main house

N



QA-10 Goodhand House: Outbuilding
Chester, Md.
Olando Ridout V, 1978 (MHT)
North Gable, camera facing south



QA-10

QA-10

Go Hand House
Chester, Md.

ORV 1278

civ - detail



QA-10

QA-10

Crib at goodhand house
Chester, Md.

OR v 1578.

Crib - detail