

QA-205

Legg-Earreckson Farm
Batts Neck, Kent Island
Private

circa 1800-1815

Constructed in the first years of the 19th century, the early house on the Legg-Earreckson Farm is one of the most perfectly preserved small period dwellings in the county. In overall form and appearance, it bears much in common with other two story brick houses in this region, and is primarily notable for the fine Flemish bond brickwork of the front facade. The interior has had few alterations aside from the insertion of a modern bath, and most of the fine, Federal interior woodwork has survived intact. The most significant feature of the house, however, is the unusual floor plan found on both the first and second stories. The first floor plan consists of a narrow center passage with flanking rooms and an enclosed stair in the south room rather than the passage, similar to the Clements Farm (QA-48). The second floor is divided into two heated chambers, a small stair passage, and an unheated passage chamber that bisects the center of the house. This is the only recorded example of this plan variation in the county.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME
 HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
 Legg-Earreckson Farm, Beveridge Farm

2 LOCATION
 STREET & NUMBER
 East side of Maryland Route 8
 CITY, TOWN
 Stevensville VICINITY OF
 STATE
 Maryland
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
 1st
 COUNTY
 Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
 NAME
 Andrew B. Beveridge, etal Telephone #:
 STREET & NUMBER
 c/o Warehouse Creek Associates
 3903 Calverton Drive
 CITY, TOWN
 Hyattsville VICINITY OF
 STATE, zip code
 Maryland 20782

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE,
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Queen Anne's County Courthouse Liber #: CWC 33
 Folio #: 297
 STREET & NUMBER
 Courthouse Square
 CITY, TOWN
 Centreville
 STATE
 Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE
 DATE
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
 DEPOSITORY FOR
 SURVEY RECORDS
 CITY, TOWN
 STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

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"/> MOVED	DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED			
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Legg-Earreckson Farm is located on the east side of Maryland Route 8 on Kent Island, approximately one mile north of the intersection with Batt's Neck Road. The farm is now part of Batt's Neck Plantation, fronting on the south bank of Warehouse Creek.

The early house on the Legg-Earreckson Farm is of brick construction, 2 stories high, three bays wide and one room deep, with flush brick chimneys centered at each end of the pitched gable roof. A two story frame wing dating to the late 19th or 20th century projects from the north gable wall of the main house.

The front facade faces west toward the road. The door is located in the center bay, flanked by a single window to north and south. Three windows are ranged across the second story and two cellar windows are located directly below each first floor window. There are no dormer windows on the roof. All of the original sash on this facade have been replaced with 2/2 Victorian sash except for the north window on the second floor, which retains early 6/6 sash. The brickwork on this facade

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

is laid in Flemish bond above a common bond foundation with no water table or belt course. All of the openings on this facade have splayed brick jack arches. The eaves are trimmed with a box cornice, a handsome complex bed mold and a replaced complex crown mold. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

On the south gable wall, there is a single window with replaced 2/2 sash to the east of the chimney on the first and second floor and a pair of four-light windows flanking the chimney in the upper gable. The brickwork is laid in five-course bond; the rakeboards have been replaced.

The rear facade is similar to the front facade, but the central door has been bricked in and replaced with a modern window. The fenestration is identical, including early 6/6 sash in the north bay of the second story and 2/2 replacement sash elsewhere. The brickwork is five-course bond; the cornice is boxed with the same early complex bed mold and replaced crown mold.

The majority of the north gable wall is covered by the two story frame wing. The only exposed openings are a pair of four-light windows flanking the chimney in the upper gable.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

The original interior plan is an unusual variation of the center passage plan in which the passage is quite narrow and does not include a stair. The only stair is located in the southwest corner of the south room, to the right of the fireplace. This stair rises five steps along the west facade wall and then turns and continues as an enclosed winder against the south gable wall. The first five steps have an open-string carriage with a handsomely fluted square newel post, a simple rail and square balusters. The carriage is decorated with solid scrolled stair brackets and the area below the carriage is paneled with beaded boards set parallel to the carriage piece. The original Federal mantel survives in this room. It consists of a board surround with reeded pilasters framing the opening below a reeded frieze and a complex molded shelf with Federal moldings. A six-panel door opens into a small closet under the stairs. The closet door opening is framed with a Federal backband. The windows in this room have paneled soffits and jambs and are trimmed with beaded and rabbetted broken-field architraves with a cove/astragal backband. The sill pieces below the windows are beaded and rabbeted as well. The interior door opening into the hall has been replaced, but the opening is trimmed with a similar

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

Federal architrave with an ogee backband. Beaded baseboard trim survives on all four walls.

The passage extends from front to rear and there seems to be little doubt that it is an original feature. The north wall is brick and although the south wall is frame, all of the trim matches the original woodwork elsewhere in the house. The passage has been partitioned in this century to form a small entry hall at the west end and a modern bath to the east. The east door has been replaced with a bathroom window. Original trim surviving in the passage includes the Federal architrave on the front (west) door and on the door opening into the south room, as well as portions of the beaded baseboard. The door opening into the north room has been reduced in width approximately 4 to 6 inches and the early door replaced with a simple 20th century door. Surprisingly, there is evidence of a blocked door opening at the east end of the passage that once opened into the north room.

The north room has been completely renovated. The fireplace has been blocked, the original flooring covered, and all trim replaced. A door to the right of the fireplace opens into the wing.

The second floor plan is equally unusual. The stair

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

rises to a small stair passage that extends along the south end of the west facade and opens into a second passage that bisects the house from east to west, corresponding to the first floor passage. There is a large chamber to the north and a small chamber to the southeast. An enclosed winder stair in the northeast corner of the north chamber provides access to the attic.

The brick partition that forms the north wall of the first floor passage is carried up through the second floor, forming the north wall of the second floor "passage chamber" as well. The remaining second floor partitions are constructed of vertical beaded boards and appear to be original. There is no evidence of seams in the flooring or plaster to indicate altered stair or partition locations, so the plan is assumed to be original.

The stair opening in the stair passage is enclosed with a plain railing with square newels and balusters. The board partitions in this room have been covered with several layers of wallpaper. The doors opening into the southeast chamber and the passage chamber are framed with beaded fascias and ogee/fillet backbands. The six-panel doors have fully fielded panels with an ogee panel mold and are hung on early butt.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

hinges and fitted with Civil War period box locks.

Other trim surviving in this room includes the window architrave, a double beaded chairrail on the west wall, and beaded baseboard.

The small southeast chamber has been renovated. The fireplace has been blocked and the board partitions concealed with drywall. The window trim and baseboard have been replaced, but the door architrave survives intact.

The passage chamber extends through the center of the house from east to west and corresponds to the first floor passage except that it is somewhat wider. The beaded partition that forms the south wall has been covered with wallpaper but the seams are clearly visible. A two-piece chairrail is carried across the east and west walls of this room but evidently did not continue on the interior partitions. This chairrail is let in against partitions and does not match the chairrail in the stair passage, so there seems little doubt that the partitions are original. This conclusion is reinforced by the beaded baseboard trim, which encircles the room and is carefully mitred in at the corners. The window architraves are partially original with some later repairs. The door to the north chamber has a beaded

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

frame but no backband. This door has six plain, raised panels with no panel mold. It is hung on butt hinges and has a mid-19th century "Corbin" box lock.

In the north chamber, a blocked fireplace projects into the room on the center of the north gable wall, with an enclosed winder stair in the northeast corner leading up to the attic. The mantel survives in place. It is a beaded surround with an ogee backband framing the opening below a molded Federal shelf. The stair rises four steps along the east wall and then continues as an enclosed winder against the north gable wall. It is fitted with a beaded batten door with a handsome Federal period spring latch. A smaller beaded door opens into a closet under the stairs. To the left of the attic stairs, two later steps lead down through a low doorway into the second floor of the wing. Surviving early trim includes beaded window architraves with wide ogee backbands, beaded baseboard, and evidence of a chairrail. This entire room has been scorched by a fire but the damage is generally superficial.

The attic is floored but not plastered and is divided into two rooms. The exposed common rafter roof framing is whitewashed in the north chamber.

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
400-1499	<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 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 house on the Legg-Earrecksion Farm is one of the more interesting houses in the county. In overall form and exterior appearance, it bears much in common with other two story brick houses in this region, and is primarily notable for the high quality of the Flemish bond brickwork on the east facade.

The interior plan is quite unusual on both the first and second floors, however. The first floor is an unusual variation of the center passage plan in which the passage is quite narrow and does not include the stair, which is located in the southwest corner of the south chamber. This plan is almost identical to the James Clements House (QA-48) in the upper part of the county. The second floor plan is even more unusual, with a large heated chamber to the north and a smaller heated chamber to the southeast, an unheated "passage chamber" through the center of the house, and a small stair

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

passage to the southwest. No other second floor plan has been located in this county that bears even a slight resemblance.

Interior details worthy of note include two Federal mantels, a simple but handsome stair, a variety of architrave, chairrail and baseboard trim, and beaded vertical partitions on the second story.

QA-205

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

8/27/81

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-12; Recorded October 12, 1979.

Field Notebook QA-25; Recorded June 26, 1981.

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

LEGG-EARECKSON FARM

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* Paragraph 4 should read "During the LATE nineteenth century is passed to

The farm became the property of Thomas Benjamin Eareckson in 1880 and he raised his children there. The 1890 Census is missing. The 1900 census lists him living on Monroe Street in Baltimore. His daughter, Emma Winston Eareckson Murray, remembers growing up on that farm and living in that house.

If the house does indeed date ca. 1795-1815 it was built by John Eareckson (ca. 1765 - 1826), a sixth generation descendant of Johan Ericksson who came to Kent Island in 1652 and received a patent for Stinton in 1658.

The wife of John Eareckson (died 1826) was Sarah or Ann Winchester.

They had four children:

- Benjamin Winchester (inherited the home farm)
- Susan
- Martha
- Emeline

We have a photograph of Benjamin Winchester Eareckson and one of his wife, Elizabeth White Goodhand Eareckson.

Also know of a Murray cousin who has a portrait which was "always in the house". The subject is an Eareckson and probably John (died 1826).

GRAVEYARD

When we visited the farm in about 1969, we found stones which had once marked the graves of the following:

- Benjamin Winchester Eareckson
- Elizabeth White Goodhand Eareckson
- Frederica M.E. Goodhand Eareckson
- Frances Eareckson
- Roderick Benjamin Eareckson
- Julia Caroline Eareckson

The stones no longer marked gravesites but were on the ground in careless fashion under a large tree. At the time we did not realize the relationship between Frederica and the first two names listed above. The DAR record of the stones listed dates for Frances as 1817 - 1851. We too read her birth date as 1817, when it should have been 1847. Therefore we did not know that Frances was a daughter of Frederica.

Fearing that the stones would be vandalized further, we moved the stones for Frederica, Roderick, and Julia Caroline, to the Wye Church. Since we had the incorrect date for Frances, we did not realize that she too was one of Frederica's children, so we left that stone under the tree with the stones for Benjamin Winchester and Eliz. White Goodhand Eareckson.

Frederica Goodhand Eareckson was the Great-grandmother of Captain F. L. Eareckson, Jr. of Annapolis.

* Orlando - the grandson, Hon. Benj. Eareckson said that his family owned the farm until c 1935. I should look at the records after about 1895 to see when it passed out, Eareckson hands.

Jean Lee Eareckson
1990

- I John Erickson (c. 1621-1674) came to Maryland 1651. Received land grant for STINTON in 1658
- II Matthew (c. 1647-1704) married Dorothy Barnes
- III John (c. 1682-1747) married Elizabeth Threw in 1714
Issue: John Matthew Jacob Johnson Charles
Sarah Susanna Elizabeth
- IV The people of interest to us here are Matthew and Sarah. Matthew (1710-by 1742) Eareckson married Mary Sliny.
Issue: Sara Elizabeth John (c.1735-c.1800)

Sarah Eareckson (? - 1795) married Benjamin Tolson. No issue. Sarah purchased part of a tract called "Cabbin Neck" from the Fitzhughs. [John Elliott purchased the other part of Cabbin Neck]. When Sarah died in 1795 her principal heir was her nephew John, "son of Matthew". John inherited Sara's tract of Cabbin Neck.

V John Eareckson
Born: c. 1735
Died: c. 1800
Married: ?

VI John Eareckson
Born c. 1765
Died 1826. Will TEC1/149 1819.

Built the house on Batts Neck Road, Kent Island, now called the Legg-Eareckson Farm, between 1795-1815.

John married either Sarah Winchester b. 1775 or her sister, Ann Winchester b. 1776, daughters of Margaret Derochburne and Thomas Winchester. The Derochburnes had patented Friendship Resurveyed [396 acres more or less] and Josephs Addition of about 60 acres. These tracts came to Thomas Winchester through his wife. Their daughter, wife of John Eareckson, inherited some of this land. In 1814 John received a patent for the resurvey of his land which included parts of Friendship Resurveyed, Cabbin Neck, and Neglect, [Derochburne's Neglect]. John's resurvey was called Eareckson's Prospect, 295 1/2 acres. [Certificate # 84 - Patents].

John's wife predeceased him. Their children were:

- Benjamin Winchester Eareckson m. Eliz. White Goodhand
- Susan married James Bright in 1828
- Martha married Charles Skinner in 1826
- Emeline - did Martha die & then Emeline married Charles Skinner?

VII Benjamin Winchester Eareckson 1803-1867

Married Elizabeth White Goodhand, widow of Frederick Goodhand
No issue.

When Benjamin Winchester Eareckson died, his principal heir was Thomas Benjamin Eareckson, son of Dr. Roderick Winchester Eareckson. Thomas Benjamin Eareckson was the grandson of Eliz. White Goodhand Eareckson.

Thomas Benjamin Eareckson received Eareckson's Prospect after a life interest of Eliz. White Goodhand Eareckson.

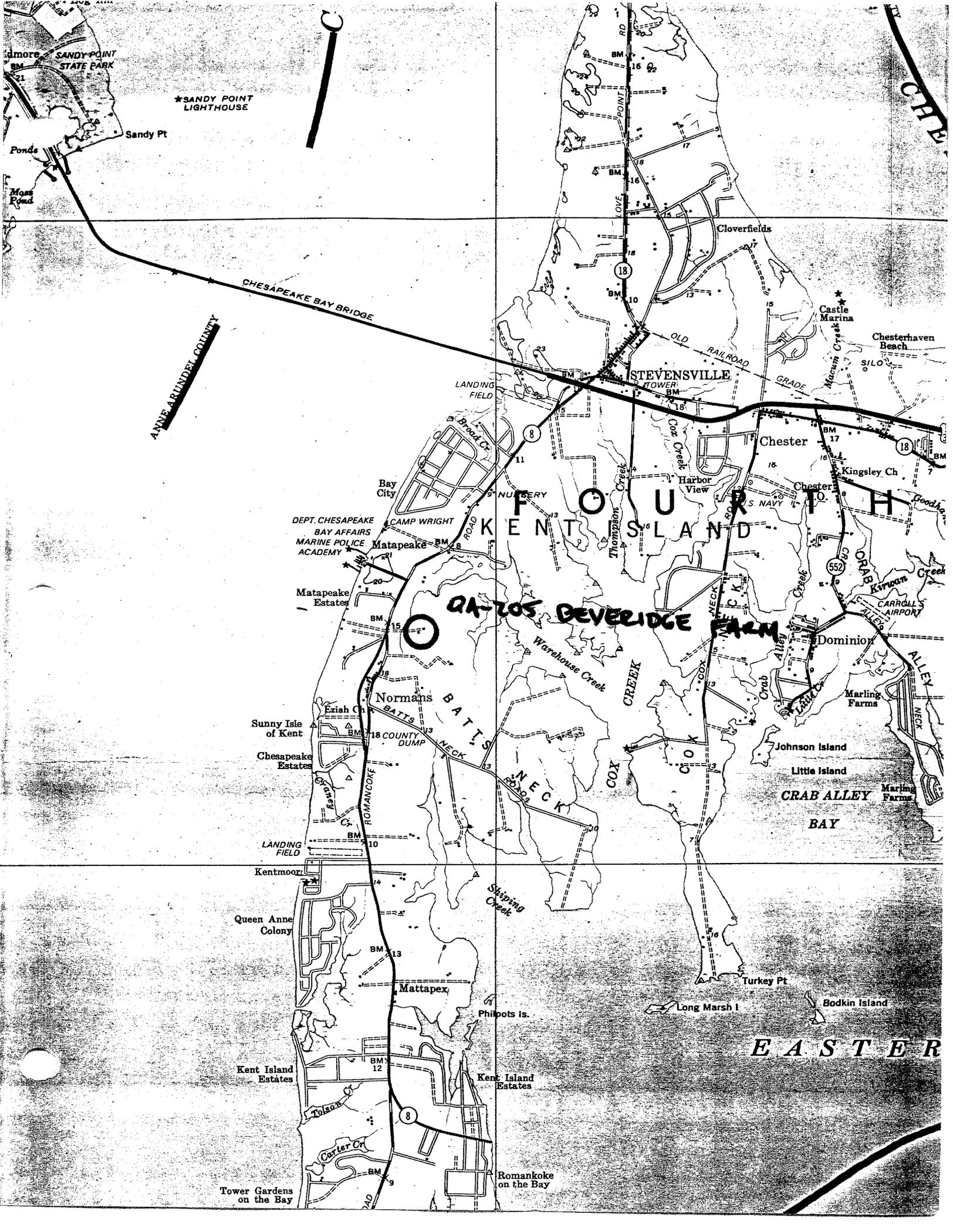
J. Benjamin Bright, son of Susan Eareckson Bright, also received land.

Benjamin Winchester Eareckson and Caroline Winchester Eareckson (wife of Roderick) were first cousins because his mother and her father were brother and sister. [She was a daughter of Thomas Winchester & Ann Pryor].

Benjamin Winchester Eareckson & Dr. Roderick Winchester Eareckson are more closely related through the Winchesters than through the Earecksons.

Ref: Of History and Houses. 1982

Jean Lee Eareckson, Annapolis, MD 1990



ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

CHESAPEAKE BAY BRIDGE

KENT ISLAND

QATOS BEVERIDGE FARM

BATT'S NECK

CRAB ALLEY BAY

EASTERN

SANDY POINT STATE PARK

SANDY POINT LIGHTHOUSE

Sandy Pt

Cloverfields

STEVENSVILLE

Chester

Chester

DEPT. CHESAPEAKE BAY AFFAIRS MARINE POLICE ACADEMY

CAMP WRIGHT

Matapeake Estates

Normans

Sunny Isle of Kent

Chesapeake Estates

Kentmoor

Queen Anne Colony

Mattapex

Kent Island Estates

Kent Island Estates

Tower Gardens on the Bay

Romankoke on the Bay

Chesterhaven Beach

Castle Marina

CARROLL'S AIRPORT

Dominion

Marling Farms

Johnson Island

Little Island

Marling Farms

Turkey Pt

Bodkin Island

Long Marsh I

Phibots Is.

Tolson

Carter Cr

Crab Alley

ALLEY NECK

ALLEY

LANDING FIELD

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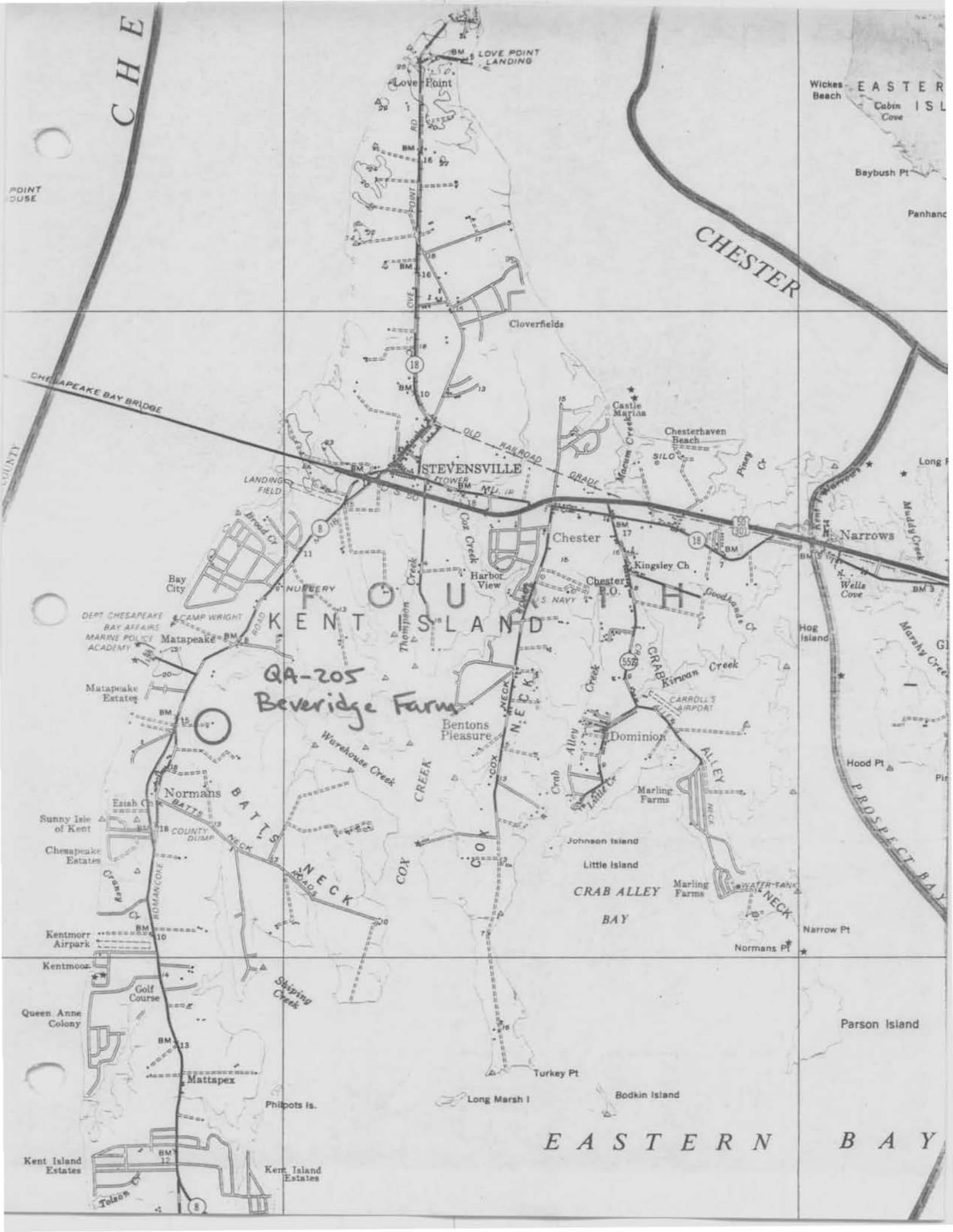
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QA-705
Legg-Eareckson Farm
(Beveridge Farm)

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





QA-205 Beveridge Farm
Stevensville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Front facade from Northwest



QA-205 Beveridge Farm
Stevensville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
Rear facade from Southeast