

T-84

Pleasant Valley (St. Michaels Fresh Runs)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 04-05-2004

T-84
Pleasant Valley
Easton vicinity
private

c. 1773

Pleasant Valley is one of those rare houses in a county which reflects the height in architectural achievement for a specific period. Dating from the early 1770s, this two-and-a-half story brick dwelling was erected in the best craftsman traditions known to exist in Talbot County during the Revolutionary War era. Only a few other houses repeat such sophisticated architectural spaces. (See, Ratcliffe Manor, T-42; and Comsberry, T-156) The exterior is highlighted by a molded watertable and a rubbed brick beltcourse and jack arches. Unusual for the period is the attached story-and-a-half kitchen wing that repeats the same exterior features. At the time this house was erected, kitchens were normally detached structures located a short distance from the house. The joined kitchen at Pleasant Valley establishes an early precedent for a feature that became more common after 1800.

Built on an impressive scale, the two-and-a-half story Flemish bond main house follows a four-room plan, not uncommon for large plantation houses of the period. The survival of ninety-five per cent of its original woodwork, however, is highly unusual for Revolutionary War era houses. Obviously executed by the best craftsmen of the time, the woodwork of Pleasant Valley has long been known for its beauty and excellent state of preservation. The turned baluster stair, rising in five flights to the third floor, boasts a ramped and molded walnut handrail that terminates in a spiral at its base. Trimming the stringer is a delicate scroll decoration that continues uninterrupted to the third floor. The parlor is also significant as one of a handful of fully paneled rooms in Talbot County.

Construction of Pleasant Valley is believed to have been financed by Howes Goldsborough around 1773 on land called "St. Michaels Fresh Runs," property which his father, Robert Goldsborough, Jr., began leasing in 1742. Full title to the plantation, situated at the head of the Miles River, was acquired through deeds executed during the early 1760s. Since Robert Goldsborough, Jr. lived at Myrtle Grove, but also owned the "St. Michaels Fresh Runs" land, it is believed Howes initiated the construction of this impressive brick house on land he stood to inherit. Howes Goldsborough's expense book includes an entry dated July 19, 1773, "To William Ashton (Bricklayer) L4..10..0" Although this small sum would not approach the masons costs in erecting a large house it does establish contracted brickwork on Howes Goldsborough's land. On November 16, 1773, Howes Goldsborough married his cousin, Rebecca Goldsborough (1757-1802), the daughter of Robert Goldsborough of "The Point," a farm located near Cambridge, Maryland.

Apparently the couple occupied their new dwelling shortly afterwards. In 1783, Howes Goldsborough was assessed for his property, which was described as,

1 Tract of Land called part of St. Michaels Fresh Runs, part of Gore, Newnam's Thicket, Good Chance, part of Carters Forest, part of Carters Preserve on which are one large Brick dwelling house and Kitchen, 8 small Log dwelling houses, 1 Old Frame ditto (house), 3 Tobacco houses, 3 Corn houses, Meat house, Stable, Hen house, Blacksmiths Shop, 2 Apple Orchards, partly light Soil and pretty Good partly low Stiff Clay land, Situate on the head of Miles River.

The 1783 tax assessment is revealing. It indicates Howes Goldsborough's plantation was a sizable one and that he engaged in the mixed tobacco and grain agriculture of the period. Eight small log dwellings housed his slaves, and a variety of outbuildings provided for necessary domestic and

farm-related activities. Howes Goldsborough died in 1797, and although he left no will, the property passed into Rebecca's hands.

Rebecca Goldsborough died a few years later in 1802, and the plantation passed to her son, Charles. Under Charles Goldsborough's ownership the plantation operated in the same manner as it had during the eighteenth century with a mixture of tobacco and corn as the principal crops. In 1804 the property was assessed with close to 1000 acres.

During the next twenty years, however, shifts in agriculture and its profits coupled with financial problems spelled difficult times for Charles and his wife, Sarah. By 1824 Charles was dead, and five years later "Pleasant Valley," then comprising 861 acres, was sold in Easton on the courthouse steps to Colonel William Hughlett. Colonel Hughlett, a prominent land owner, merchant, and state legislator, was elected president of the Eastern Branch of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland in 1840. Colonel William Hughlett died in 1845, and his will directed that the property pass to his wife, Mary, and then to his daughter Martha W. Hughlett. The next year Martha Hughlett transferred legal ownership of the property to her mother. In 1863, Mary Hughlett bequeathed ownership of Pleasant Valley to her grandson, Thomas Hughlett, who resided on the property through the balance of the nineteenth century.

In 1906, Thomas Hughlett devised the Pleasant Valley farm to Lydia A. Hughlett, who in turn, sold the property four years later to Clinton McSorley Henry. After several transfers during the next fifteen years, the farm was purchased by Harriet D. Spring in 1926. In 1934, Harriet D. Spring sold the farm to Arthur C. and Francis F. Dodge, who embarked on the first restoration of the house. Dodes held on to the property until 1946

when Heisler and Ethel E. Harrington bought the house and 400 acres. The present owners purchased the house with 5.3 acres in 1985 and have added to the acreage around the house site.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic PLEASANT VALLEY*; ALSO ST. MICHAELS FRESH RUNS

and/or common

2. Location

street & number End of lane west of MD Route 662 ____ not for publication

city, town Easton ☒ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Talbot

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

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

name Mr. and Mrs. John K. Waters, Jr.

street & number Rt 2 Box 450 telephone no.:

city, town Easton state and zip code MD 21601

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Talbot County Clerk of Court liber 595

street & number Talbot County Courthouse folio 446

city, town Easton state MD 21601

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Sites Inventory

date 1977 ____ federal ☒ state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state MD 21401

7. Description

Survey No. T-84

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

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

Pleasant Valley, situated at the headwaters of the Miles River, stands at the end of a long private farm lane which intersects MD Route 662 north of Easton. The main house faces a southerly direction with the gable roof oriented on an east/west axis.

Built circa 1773, the two-and-a-half story Flemish and English bond brick house is supported by a raised foundation with a fully excavated cellar. Unusual to this area the brick color of the house is more orange than red. The five-bay, four-room plan main house is covered by a medium sloped gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Attached to the east gable end is a contemporary story-and-a-half brick kitchen and to the west extends a story-and-a-half brick addition finished in 1987. Standing behind the kitchen wing is a single-story common bond brick smokehouse.

The south (main) elevation is a rigidly symmetrical, Flemish bond, five-bay elevation with a cyma-recta molded watertable and a rubbed brick beltcourse. The center entrance, sheltered by an early twentieth-century Tuscan columned portico, is highlighted by a rubbed brick round arch. The round arched opening is filled with a fanlight of radiating muntins above a raised six-panel door. Flanking the entrance are twelve-over-twelve sash windows highlighted by rubbed brick jack arches. The second floor is lighted by the same twelve-over-twelve sash windows, and a cove cornice trims the base of the roof. Centered on the roof is a pair of early twentieth-century gable roofed dormers with slightly extended eaves and six-over-six sash windows. The foundation wall is pierced by six-pane windows topped by rubbed brick jack arches as well.

The west gable end is partially covered by the new story-and-a-half Flemish bond brick addition which mirrors in size and shape the kitchen wing. The three-bay addition was erected with a close attention to compatible brick color and the details of the main block. Gabled dormers filled with six-over-six sash windows light the second floor. Attached to the gable end of the addition is a five-sided screened-in porch. The west gable end of the main block is defined by the molded watertable and the rubbed brick beltcourse like the front of the house, and twelve-over-twelve sash windows light the first and second floors. A pair of six-over-six sash windows illuminate the third floor to either side of the interior end brick chimney. The corbelled cap is topped by arched brick flue covers. Finishing the flush gable end is a molded bargeboard.

(continued)

Following the same format as the front of the house, the north (rear) facade is a symmetrical five-bay elevation with central entrance and flanking twelve-over-twelve sash windows. A round, rubbed brick arch frames the doorway which is sheltered by a Tuscan columned portico. Rubbed brick arches top each of the first and second floor sash as well as the cellar window openings. Two twentieth-century gabled dormers light the third floor, and the base of the roof is finished with a coved cornice.

The east gable end is partially covered by the story-and-a-half brick kitchen which dates to the same period as the main block. The brickwork of the kitchen is consistent with the main house with a mixture of Flemish and English bond walls, and a molded watertable skirts the base of the structure. At the points where the kitchen walls join the main house the brick courses are neatly tied into the gable end wall instead of simply abutting it. Also indicative of a contemporary date is the termination of the rubbed brick beltcourse on the main house which does not stretch across the east end. Instead the beltcourse turns the corners of the house but ends after a short distance. Piercing the gable end of the main house is a small first floor two-over-two sash window topped by a segmental arch, and two six-over-six sash windows light the third floor. The attic windows flank the interior end brick chimney which is finished in the same way as the west end stack. The foundation wall includes a large opening filled with a broad board door hung on strap hinges.

The Flemish and English bond kitchen, three bays across by one room deep, is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof marked by pairs of gabled dormers on each roof slope. A molded brick watertable skirts the base of the kitchen. Rising through the gable end is an interior brick chimney finished with a corbelled cap and arched flue covers. The south side of the kitchen is pierced by a center six-panel door with nine-over-nine sash windows to each side. Finely pointed jack arches surmount each opening. The gable end of the kitchen is a plain English bond brick wall with a rare projecting brick oven enclosure sheltered by a smooth brick-paved shed roof. The gable end is flush, and it is trimmed by a plain bargeboard. The north (back) wall of the kitchen is partially covered by a recently erected (1987) gable roofed frame entry and mudroom. Nine-over-nine sash windows flank the gabled structure.

The first floor interior of the main house is divided by plastered masonry partitions into a four-room plan with a generous stair hall located in the southeast corner. Fixed in the southeast corner of the hall is an open, turned baluster stair which rises in five flights to the third floor. The ramped and molded walnut handrail is supported by turned walnut balusters and ends in a spiral at the foot of the stair. The stringer is embellished with a repeating scroll-shaped design that continues to the third floor. Beneath the stringer raised panels finish the wall surface, and the stair soffit is paneled as well. Stretching around the perimeter of the room is raised panel wainscoting. Framing the door and window openings are molded surrounds with cyma-curve backbands. The window reveals are paneled as well. Unusual to the hall is an arched parlor

doorway framed by a molded surround with interrupting keystones. Atop the raised six-panel door is an arched transom with radiating muntins.

The adjacent southwest room, or study, is an approximately square space served by a corner hearth. Original finishes include a raised-panel overmantel and a molded hearth surround, raised-panel wainscoting, raised-panel window reveals, and a cornice molding. The woodwork in this room has been stripped and refinished to a natural yellow pine. Bookcases fashioned from old yellow pine with raised-panel doors have been added across the east wall opposite the hearth. Piercing the north wall of the study is an interior door that opens into the parlor.

Like the hall and study, the parlor has retained its late eighteenth-century woodwork and is one of the few fully paneled rooms to survive in Talbot County. The floor-to-ceiling paneling covers each wall and boasts original baseboard, chair rail, and cornice moldings. Ovolo molded backband surrounds frame the raised six-panel doors. Distinguishing the projecting hearth wall is a crossetted overmantel surround framed by flush paneling. An original Georgian style mantel is enhanced by a crossetted surround, a block frieze, and a broken mantel shelf. Fitting under the shelf is a Wall-of-Troy bed molding. Directly left of the chimney breast is a recessed entrance into the addition. Originally a built-in closet occupied this niche.

The northeast room is the dining room which is also richly finished with floor-to-ceiling paneling along the hearth wall. An elaborate crossetted surround frames the hearth, and the overmantel consists of five, large raised panels. Slightly recessed back from the chimney breast is the raised panel closet wall. A raised two-panel door is hung on H hinges. To the right of the hearth is the former location of a door opening which led into kitchen. This passage has been blocked. The other walls are fitted with raised-panel wainscoting, and cornice, chair rail, and baseboard moldings stretch around the perimeter of the room.

The second floor is divided in a similar manner with three rooms that open off a generous stair hall. Raised-panel wainscoting finishes the perimeter of the hall, and raised six-panel doors open in the various bedrooms. Like the room below it, the southwest bedroom is served by a corner hearth that boasts a raised-panel overmantel, and raised-panel wainscoting trims the other walls. Cyma curve backband surrounds frame the various openings.

North of the hall are two large bedrooms with a new bathroom that has been introduced between them. A pair of French doors have been added to create an outside entrance through which one enters a small section of hall with six-panel doors to each room. The northeast room is highlighted with a floor-to-ceiling raised panel hearth wall, and interestingly, the adjacent north (outside) wall boasts floor-to-ceiling paneling as well. A crossetted surround frames the fireplace, and a two-panel door hung on H hinges opens into a closet. A new door piercing the west wall provides access to the new bathroom.

The northwest bedroom is finished in a similar fashion with a raised-panel hearth wall and raised-panel north (outside) wall. A molded surround frames the fireplace opening, and a raised two-panel door hung on H-hinges opens into a small closet.

The third floor is divided by vertical beaded board partitions into two principal rooms with raised six-panel doors providing access between spaces. The large north room is served by a small fireplace in the east end of the room, and a cyma curve backband surround frames the firebox. An adjacent two-panel door opens into a closet, and another door leads to a narrow space with a ladder stair to the garret.

The cellar is divided into four rooms by foot-thick brick partitions. Although the doors have been removed, a few of the original mortise-and-tenon joined door frames remain in place with driven pintels. Other notable features include the whitewashed floor joists and the arched niches within each chimney base.

The story-and-a-half eighteenth-century kitchen has been reworked to provide modern conveniences. A large hearth is located in the end wall with a rebuilt stair that provides access to the second floor bedroom. New partitions and kitchen cabinets were added when the house was reworked in 1987. According to other descriptions of the house the kitchen was initially redesigned during the 1930s. The second floor was reworked as well with new partitions dividing three spaces, a bedroom, a bathroom, and a small dressing room. Old six-panel doors were reused.

Standing directly behind the kitchen wing is a single-story five-course common bond brick outbuilding, a dairy or a smokehouse. The small gable-roofed structure has boxed cornices and flush gable ends. Piercing the south wall is a large board door hung on long strap hinges. The sides are pierced by small openings.

8. Significance

Survey No. T-84

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 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 1773

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/orApplicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GLevel of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

Pleasant Valley is one of those rare houses in a county which reflects the height in architectural achievement for a specific period. Dating from the early 1770s, this two-and-a-half story brick dwelling was erected in the best craftsman traditions known to exist in Talbot County during the Revolutionary War era. Only a few other houses repeat such sophisticated architectural spaces. (See Ratcliffe Manor, T-42; and Combsberry, T-156) The exterior is highlighted by a molded watertable and a rubbed brick beltcourse and jack arches. Unusual for the period is the attached story-and-a-half kitchen wing that repeats the same exterior features. At this time kitchens were normally detached structures located a short distance from the house. The joined kitchen at Pleasant Valley establishes an early precedent for a feature that became more common after 1800.

Built on an impressive scale, the two-and-a-half story Flemish and English bond main house follows a four-room plan, not uncommon for large plantation dwellings of the period. The survival of ninety-five per cent of its original woodwork, however, is highly unusual for Revolutionary War era houses. Obviously executed by the best craftsmen of the time, the woodwork of Pleasant Valley has long been known for its beauty and excellent state of preservation. The turned baluster stair, rising in five flights to the third floor, boasts a ramped and molded handrail that terminates in a spiral at its base. Trimming the stringer is a delicate scroll decoration that continues uninterrupted to the third floor.

The parlor is also highly significant as one of a handful of fully paneled rooms in Talbot County. A crosstetted surround highlights the overmantel, and an enriched mantel frames the fireplace. In contrast to the raised-panel woodwork in the rest of the house, the parlor was fitted with a flat panel design set in a mortise-and-tenon grid of rails and stiles. Original cornice, chair rail, and baseboard moldings trim the paneled walls. Also notable is the arched transom over the interior doorway between the hall and the parlor. The other first floor rooms are fitted with well executed raised-panel woodwork. Another significant difference in the finish of Pleasant Valley is the abundance of raised-panel woodwork used to cover the second floor walls. Each of the three hearth walls are

(continued)

fully paneled, and the two north bedrooms were fitted with a paneled north wall, perhaps in an effort to insulate those rooms which had a northern exposure. The paneling also enhanced these rooms which were the principal chambers of the house. The third floor survives with early features that include beaded edge, vertical board partitions and raised six-panel doors.

Historically, Pleasant Valley is associated with the influential Goldsborough family of Talbot County. Construction of the house is estimated to date during the ownership of Howes Goldsborough (1747-1797), a second generation descendant of Robert Goldsborough, Sr., who settled in Talbot County in 1676. Robert Goldsborough, Jr. (1704-1777) purchased a lease to "Robert Carter's plantation," consisting of land known as "St. Michaels Fresh Runs." Beginning in 1760, Robert Goldsborough, Jr. started to acquire titles to the divided third interests in Carter's former plantation at the head of the Miles River. (see 19/21, and 19/139) The property remained in Goldsborough family hands until 1829. Various members of this prominent family have contributed significantly to the social and economic fabric of Talbot County.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Construction of Pleasant Valley is believed to have been financed by Howes Goldsborough around 1773 on land called "St. Michaels Fresh Runs," property which his father, Robert Goldsborough, Jr., began leasing in 1742. (15/249) Full title to the plantation, situated at the head of the Miles River, was acquired through deeds executed during the early 1760s. Since Robert Goldsborough, Jr. lived at Myrtle Grove, but also owned the "St. Michaels Fresh Runs" land, it is believed Howes initiated the construction of this impressive brick house on land he stood to inherit. Howes Goldsborough's expense book includes an entry dated July 19, 1773, "To William Ashton (Bricklayer) £4..10..0" Although this small sum would not approach the masons costs in erecting a large house it does establish constructed brickwork on Howes Goldsborough's land. On November 16, 1773, Howes Goldsborough married his cousin, Rebecca Goldsbrough (1757-1802), the daughter of Robert Goldsborough of "The Point," a farm located near Cambridge, Maryland.

Apparently the couple occupied their new dwelling shortly afterwards. In 1783, Howes Goldsborough was assessed for his property, which was described as,

1 Tract of Land called part of St. Michaels Fresh Runs, part of the Gore, Newnam's Thicket, Good Chance, part of Carters Forest, part of Carters Preserve on which are one large Brick dwelling house and Kitchen, 8 Small Log dwelling houses, 1 Old Frame ditto (house), 3 Tobacco houses, 3 Corn houses, Meat house, Stable, Hen house, Blacksmiths Shop, 2 Apple Orchards, partly light Soil and pretty Good partly low Stiff Clay land, Situate on the head of Miles River.

The 1783 tax assessment is revealing. It indicates Howes Goldsborough's plantation was a sizable one and that he engaged in the mixed tobacco and grain agriculture of the period. Eight small log dwellings housed his slaves, and a variety of outbuildings provided for necessary domestic and farm-related activities. Howes Goldsborough died in 1797, and although he left no will, the property passed into Rebecca's hands. In 1798, the federal assessors entered another description of the property on their tax list. The description reads,

Sit on Head of Miles River 1 Brick 2 Story Dwelling House, 40 by 38, 12 windows 60 by 22, 4 windows 40 by 24, 2 windows 32 by 20, 800\$; 1 brick kitchen adjoining 1 Story 36 by 20, 4 windows 60 by 24, 4 windows 40 by 24, 250\$; 1 School House, wood 20 by 20 1 Brick Chimney, 3 windows 40 by 24, 2 windows 24 by 20, 1 window 20 by 16 at 40\$, 1 Quarter wood 36 by 24 Stack Brick Chimney, 40\$; 1 Ditto (Quarter) of no value, 1 Brick Smoke House 12 by 10, 20\$; 1 Stable 30 by 20 and 1 Ditto old (stable) 12 by 10 on 2 acre lot at 40\$, 1 more (?) house of very little value.

This second assessment indicates the construction of a school house between 1783 and 1798 as well as the addition of a new quarter which measured 36 feet across by 24 feet deep. These dimensions suggest the quarter housed more than one family. Rebecca Goldsborough died a few years later in 1802 (Will 5/466), and the plantation passed to her son, Charles. Under Charles Goldsborough's ownership the plantation operated in the same manner as it had during the eighteenth century with a mixture of tobacco and corn as the principal crops. In 1804 the property was assessed with close to 1000 acres.

During the next twenty years, however, shifts in agriculture and its profits coupled with financial problems spelled difficult times for Charles Goldsborough and his wife, Sarah. By 1824, Charles was dead, and five years later, "Pleasant Valley," then comprising 861 acres, was sold in Easton on the courthouse steps to Colonel William Hughlett. (48/473) Colonel Hughlett, a prominent land owner, merchant, and state legislator, was elected president of the Eastern Branch of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland in 1840. Colonel William Hughlett died in 1845 and his will directed that the property purchased from the estate of Charles Goldsborough was to pass to his wife, Mary and then to his daughter Martha W. Hughlett. (Will Book 9/731) A Mrs. M. Hughlett is designated on the 1858 Dilworth map of Talbot County. The next year Martha Hughlett transferred legal ownership of the property to her mother (see 68/285). In 1863, Mary Hughlett bequeathed ownership of Pleasant Valley to her grandson, Thomas Hughlett, who resided on the property through the balance of the nineteenth century. Thomas Hughlett is designated on the Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas of Talbot County, published in 1877.

In 1906, Thomas Hughlett devised the Pleasant Valley farm to Lydia A. Hughlett, who in turn, sold the property four years later to Clinton McSorley Henry. (157/365) After several transfers during the next fifteen years, the farm was purchased by Harriet D. Spring in 1926. (206/176) In 1934, Harriet D. Spring transferred the title to Arthur C. and Francis F. Dodge, who embarked on the first restoration of the house. (233/471) The

Dodges held the property until 1946 when Heisler and Ethel E. Harrington bought the house and 400 acres.(266/189) The present owners purchased the house with 5.334 acres in 1985.(595/446)

Survey No. T-84

HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION

Resource Name: PLEASANT VALLEY

MHT Inventory Number: T-04

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA:

- 1) Historic Period Theme(s):

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

- 2) Geographic Orientation:

EASTERN SHORE

- 3) Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

RURAL AGRARIAN INTENSIFICATION
1600-1915

- 4) Resource Type(s):

DOMESTIC - SINGLE DWELLING
AGRICULTURE - PROCESSING

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

2100845204
T-84

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Pleasant Valley

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1 mile west of Rt. 662, 2 miles south of Longwoods

CITY, TOWN

Easton

— VICINITY OF Longwoods

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Talbot

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

—DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

—STRUCTURE

—SITE

—OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

—PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

—BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

—IN PROCESS

—BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

—UNOCCUPIED

—WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

—YES: RESTRICTED

—YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

—AGRICULTURE

—COMMERCIAL

—EDUCATIONAL

—ENTERTAINMENT

—GOVERNMENT

—INDUSTRIAL

—MILITARY

—MUSEUM

—PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

—RELIGIOUS

—SCIENTIFIC

—TRANSPORTATION

—OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Heisler Harrington

Telephone #:(301) 822-1940

STREET & NUMBER

Pleasant Valley, Rt 2, Box 68

CITY, TOWN

Easton

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21601

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Talbot County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Easton

STATE

Maryland 21601

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

—FEDERAL —STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

7-84

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pleasant Valley is one of the great Revolutionary period dwellings of Talbot County. It is a five bay long, two and one-half story brick building, two bays deep, with a one and one-half story brick wing, three bays long, and one bay deep. It is located near the headwaters of the Miles River between the towns of Longwoods and Easton.

The building is built of a uniform color brick laid in Flemish bond above the cyma reversa water table and English bond below. Both facades are the same, with central entrance having a semi-circular fanlight above the door and a 20th century porch over the single bay. Flanking the door are two windows with 12/12 sash and widely splayed gauged and jack arches. Between storys is a four course rubbed brick belt course. Five windows, also with 12/12 sash light the second story. Their arches are mostly obscured by the bold plaster cove cornice which also exists on the kitchen wing. Two 20th century dormer windows light the attic on each side of the 'A' roof. Two windows flank the chimney in each gable, and on the west gable are two large windows on both storys. A small window lights the dining room closet on the east gable and beneath it is a cellar entrance.

Two kitchen walls are laid in English bond while the facade is Flemish. On the kitchen gable is a brick pent which contains the original brick oven, now obscured inside. On each side of the 'A' roof are two original dormers.

Inside, the kitchen has been totally remodeled since 1934 (see Forman) and divided into three rooms.

Inside the principal part of the house, the plan consists of four rooms, the entrance/ stair hall and living room being approximately the same size and the den and dining room being smaller. The stair is well-known for its graceful design and superior craftsmanship. It ascends in three flights to the second story and then to the third. Its walnut balustrade has three turned balusters per step and a bold volute at the lower termination. The handrail rides over the top of the intermediate newels. A delicate fretwork scroll is located on the steps above the raised panel spandrel. Raised paneled dado extends around the hall and stair as it does in the den and dining room. Like the two aforementioned rooms, there is also a window seat. The original diagonal battened door hangs below the fanlight and boasts original 'H' hinges, latch and wood lock.

Between the hall and living room there is a door with transom, like the front doors, boasting trim with keystone and similar shaped inposts. The living room is paneled on all walls with recessed panels, above and below chair rail. Below the four-part cornice are a series of small panels the same width as the tall ones below. The crossetted trimed central overmantel panel is surrounded by recessed panels. A mantel shelf is supported on consoles which rest upon crosseted trim around the segmentally arched fireplace.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

7 Continued

On the south side of the fireplace is a cabinet and on the opposite side is a window. Unlike other windows of the first floor, there is no window seat, but there is a panel beneath the window. Pilasters at the corners of the windows extend to the chair rail and the trim rises from the chair rail. Between the living room and dining room is a later entrance.

Two walls of the dining room are paneled, with raised panels, the fireplace wall and exterior wall. Like the living room, the fireplace wall is not symmetrical. On one side is a closet and on the other a door to the kitchen. Bold crossetted three-part trim surrounds the fireplace.

Both dining room and den overmantels have the same composition, with long panels at top and bottom with three panels between. In the den the fireplace trim has only a hint of a crossett. Unlike the other two first floor fireplaces, that in the den is built on the diagonal in the northwest corner of the room. With the exception of the stair hall, all of the aforementioned rooms are finished in natural yellow pine.

On the second story, as well as the basement, the plan is the same.

Behind the kitchen is a brick smokehouse and well in the brick paved yard.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

T-84

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 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

1774

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Howes Goldsborough

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecturally, Pleasant Valley is the greatest of Talbot County's revolutionary period houses. Not only is the building constructed of superior materials, by able craftsman, most of those materials are intact. Few alterations have been made to the house since it was built in 1774.

Pleasant Valley was constructed for Howes Goldsborough and his wife Rebecca on part of the tract called St. Michael's Fresh. The house is mentioned in the 1783 tax assessment..... "a large brick dwelling house and kitchen" along with several quarters, barns and shops. It is described in detail in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax including school house, quarters and smoke house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Forman, H.C., Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, 1934, p. 190-192.
- Wilson, E.B., Maryland's Colonial Mansions....., A.S. Barnes, New York, 1965, p. 57-59.

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

Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

April, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

Shaw House, 21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

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

PLEASANT VALLEY

YEAR: 1985 VOL: 595 PAGE: 446
 FROM: Mary H. Watkins and Jane H. Scott
 TO : John K. Waters and Jennifer B. Waters
 NOTES: \$200,000. 5.334 a. The house and outbuildings are included in this deed. Conveyed to Watkins and Scott by the Personal Representatives of Ethel Harrington 1983, 573/271. The property is shown on a plat and survey dated 1980. The following apply:
 (1) 1983, 573/271. Mary H. Watkins and Jane H. Scott, Personal Representatives of Ethel E. Harrington to Mary H. Watkins and Jane H. Scott. The 5 acre tract with the house is split off from the original 400 acres of "Pleasant Valley".
 (2) 1965, 43/431. The Will of Ethel E. Harrington.
 (3) 1946, 266/189. Dodge to Harrington.

YEAR: 1946 VOL: 266 PAGE: 189
 FROM: Arthur C. Dodge and Francis F. Dodge
 TO : Heisler Harrington and Ethel E. Harrington
 NOTES: 400 acres more or less. The property is known as "Pleasant Valley". The deed refers to a plat and survey made for a 1913 transfer which was not found.
 Conveyed to Dodge by Spring 1934, 233/472.

YEAR: 1934 VOL: 233 PAGE: 471
 FROM: Harriet D. Spring and Husband
 TO : Arthur C. Dodge
 NOTES: \$28,250. Called "Pleasant Valley".
 1934, 233/473 is a mortgage.
 Conveyed to Spring by Henry 1932, 228/461.

YEAR: 1932 VOL: 228 PAGE: 461
 FROM: T. Hughlett Henry
 TO : Harriet D. Spring
 NOTES: \$13,000. This was a sale made upon default of mortgage 1931, 227/25.
 Conveyed to Williams by Spring 1931, 227/23.

YEAR: 1931 VOL: 227 PAGE: 23
 FROM: Harriet D. Spring and Husband
 TO : Lenore Wheeler Williams, of Oyster Bay, New York
 NOTES: Same description .
 1931, 227/25 is a mortgage to Spring.
 Conveyed to Spring by Held, assignee 1926, 206/176.

YEAR: 1926 VOL: 206 PAGE: 176

FROM: C. W. Held, Assignee

TO : Harriet D. Spring

NOTES: \$18,000. Sale made by authority of mortgage 1919, 183/128 after default.
Conveyed to Baker by Morse 1919, 1919, 168/422.

YEAR: 1914 VOL: 168 PAGE: 422

FROM: Margaret D. E. Morse and Anson D. Morse

TO : James Baker and Sarah D. M. Baker

NOTES: Known as "Pleasant Valley Farm" or "Col. Hughlett Home Farm"
Conveyed to Morse by Henry 1913, 164/352.

YEAR: 1913 VOL: 164 PAGE: 352

FROM: Clinton McSorley Henry and Alice M. Henry

TO : Margaret D. E. Morse

NOTES: The deed refers to a plat and survey which has not been located.
Conveyed to Henry by Hughlett 1910, 157/365

YEAR: 1910 VOL: 157 PAGE: 365

FROM: Lydia A. Hughlett

TO : Clinton McS. Henry

NOTES: \$7000 plus assumption of a \$17,000 mortgage (1906, 146/111).
"Pleasant Valley Farm". 860 acres.

Devised to Lydia A. Hughlett by Thomas Hughlett 1906, 17/372.

Devised to Thomas Hughlett by his grandmother, Mary Hughlett 1863, 11/84.

Also the following quit claim deeds:

Henry to Hughlett 1906, 146/

Hollyday to Hughlett and Henry 1897, 127/209.

Hollyday to Hughlett and Henry 1896, 125/320.

Prior to 1863:

1859, 68/ 285. Martha W. Hughlett to Mary Hughlett.

YEAR: 1859 VOL: 68 PAGE: 285

FROM: Martha W. Hughlett

TO : Mary Hughlett

NOTES: 800 acres more or less "near Potts Mill". ("Pleasant Valley" not mentioned).

Devised to Mary Hughlett by her father, William Hughlett. After Mary's death to go to Martha.

The lands were purchased by William Hughlett from the trustee for the sale of the estate of Charles Goldsborough.

YEAR: 1829 VOL: 48 PAGE: 473

FROM: John Goldsborough, trustee for Charles Goldsborough.

TO : William Hughlett

NOTES: Property transferred consists of parts of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs", "Seton's Rest", "The Gore", "Newnam's Thicket", "Good Chance", "Reserve", and "The Forest" except the family burying ground. 861 acres.

From here the title is somewhat conjectural. No metes and bounds are given for any of the deeds in the break-up of the original 1150 acres of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs".

The Goldsborough geanealogy for the "Ashby" Goldsboroughs is rather complicated. The funeral of a Charles Goldsborough was held August 14, 1824.

Howes and Mary Goldsborough had a son, Charles born November 9, 1800.

Richard, son of Charles and Sarah Goldsborough "of Pleasant Valley" was born May 2, 1815. This is a bit early for the 1800 Charles, above!

Sarah and Charles Goldsborough last record is a child baptized December 22, 1824

The use of "Pleasant Valley" in recording the birth of Richard Goldsborough above, is the earliest use of the name found thus far.

YEAR: 1762 VOL: 19 PAGE: 139

FROM: Robert Noble

TO : Robert Goldsborough

NOTES: All the 1/3 of those lands which were conveyed by Ann Cockayne, one of the coheirs of Richard Carter to her son William Cockayne near the head of the St. Michaels River. Part of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs", "The Forest", "Carter's Reserve", "The Gore", "Newnam's Thicket", and "Good Chance".

YEAR: 1751 VOL: 18 PAGE: 39

FROM: Robert Noble

TO : Thomas Price

NOTES: This is a lease that includes all "five messuages or tenements" on several tracts including "St. Michaels Fresh Runs". "All the land that was assigned and laid out for the dower of Elizabeth Carter late of Talbot, deceased.

YEAR: 1744 VOL: 16 PAGE: 140

FROM: Robert Noble

TO : Thomas Muir, Sheriff of Dorchester County

NOTES: Refers to an Act of the Assembly, 2 June 1744. All of Noble's real and personal estate and all the tract of Miles River, 1803 acres called "St. Michaels Fresh Runs".

YEAR: 1742 VOL: 15 PAGE: 249

FROM: Robert Noble

TO : Robert Goldsborough the younger

NOTES: A lease for 9 years of several lands, including "Carter's Dwelling Plantation". All being the dower of Elizabeth Carter late of Talbot County, deceased. All the lands being part of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs".

YEAR: 1739 VOL: 14 PAGE: 403

FROM: Will of Robert and Katherine Noble

TO :

NOTES: (1) To daughter, Susannah Noble - 200 acres of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs".

(2) To son, Robert Noble - All the rest of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs".

YEAR: 1730 VOL: PF B PAGE: 143

FROM:

TO :

NOTES: Talbot County Land Commission 1723-1736

William Edmondson, guardian of Catherine Cockayne, petitions for the land entitled to her. Is the dower right of Elizabeth Carter, part of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs". Refers to an agreement between Samuel Cockayne and Elizabeth Carter

YEAR: 1721 VOL: 13 PAGE: 16

FROM: Anne Cockayne, "of St. Michaels River"

TO : Samuel Cockayne

NOTES: 400 acres of "St. Michaels Fresh Runs" at the head of St. Michaels River. Laid out for Andrew Skinner.

YEAR: 1669 VOL: 1 PAGE: 86

FROM: Andrew Skinner and Ann Skinner

TO : Richard Carter

NOTES: "St. Michaels Fresh Runs" all 1,150 acres as contained in the patent.

YEAR: 1717 VOL: 12 PAGE: 292

FROM: Ann Cockayne, widow of Samuel Cockayne

TO : William Cockayne (her son)

NOTES: All those lands, etc. which were part of the inheritance of Richard Carter, which descended to Ann Cockayne and Elizabeth Carter, widow of Richard Carter.

Deed 1717, 12/294 gives Ann Cockayne as the daughter of the older brother of Richard Carter, dcd.

T. 84

YEAR: 1664 VOL: PAGE:

FROM: Proprietor

TO : Andrew Skinner

NOTES: Patent for "St. Michaels Fresh Runs". 1150 acres at head of St. Michaels River. Copy of patent and Certificate, attached.

PLEASANT VALLEY

FROM THE TAX LIST FOR 1783

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, esq. - 1 tract of land called St. Michaels Fresh Runs, part of The Gore, Newnam's Thicket, Good Chance. Part of Carter's Forest, part of Carter's Preserve, on which are one large brick dwelling house and kitchen; 8 small log dwelling houses; 1 old frame ditto; 3 tobacco houses; 3 corn houses; meathouse and stables; henhouse; blacksmith's shop; 2 apple orchards; pretty light soil and pretty good partly low stiff clay land. Situate on the head of Miles River.

COPY OF THE TAX LIST FOR 1798 ATTACHED.

FROM THE TAX LIST FOR 1804

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH - part of St. Michaels Fresh Runs, 217 acres; Gore, 67 acres; Carter's Forest, 161 acres; Carter's Preserve, 100 acres; Good Chance, 48 acres; Newnam's Thicket, 48 acres; Cottingham 291 acres; Addition, 113 acres; Bantry, 1 1/8 acres.

Brick dwelling house; brick kitchen; barn and granary; 2 tobacco houses; negro quarters; brick meathouse; cyder house; 2 log corn houses; poultry house; 2 stables; overseer's house; framed spinning house; 2 frame tenant houses.

ON THE 1817 TAX LIST

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH - Essentially the same but without "Cottingham". It now has a "milk house" and a "weaving house".

ON THE 1826 TAX LIST

The property is listed under "Charles Goldsborough's heirs" with tenure of Henry Goldsborough.

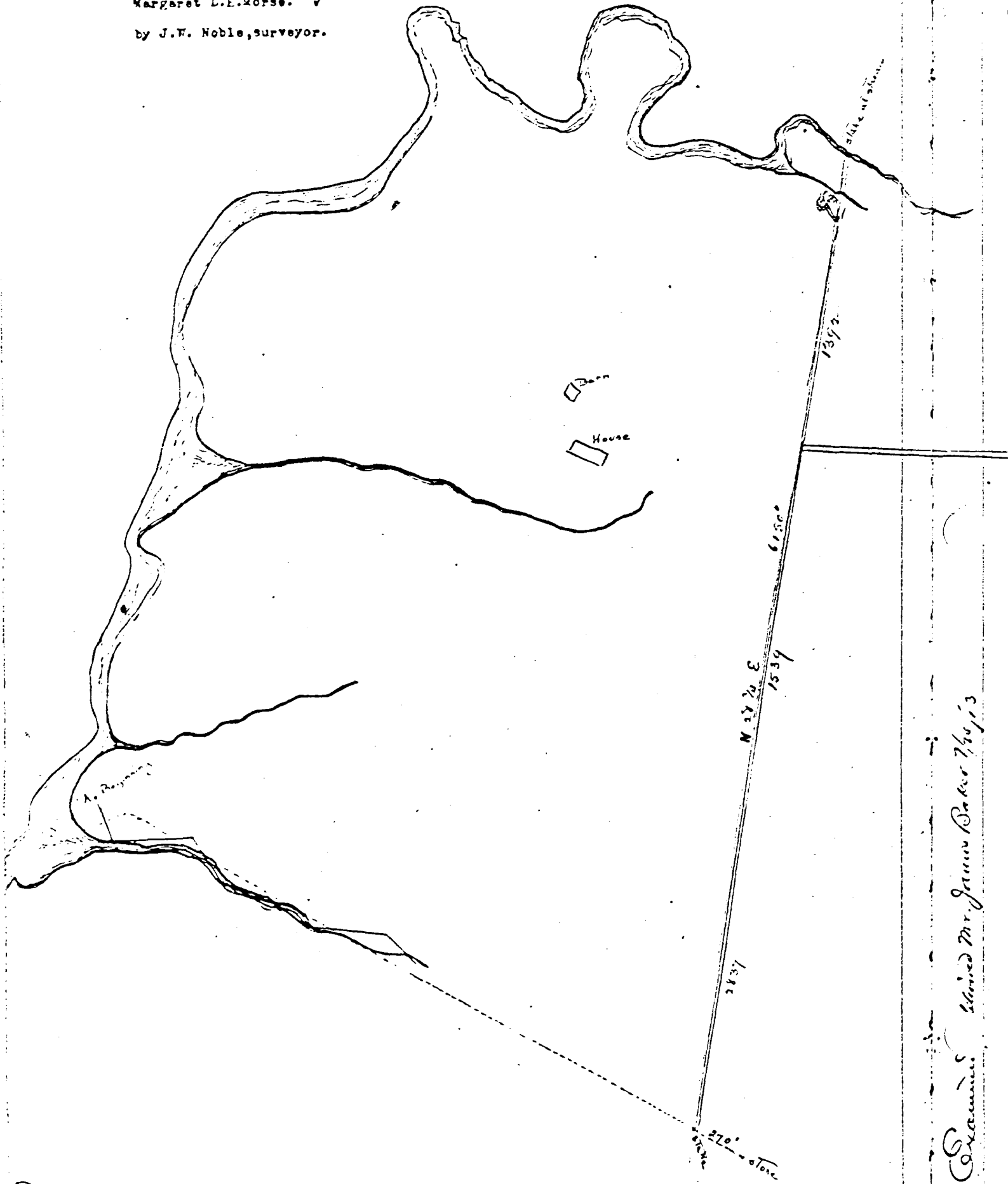
ON THE 1832 TAX LIST

The owner is now WILLIAM HUGHLETT, it has 861 acres with a two-story brick dwelling house.

Plat of "Pleasant Valley"

made for
Margaret D.E. Morse. ✓
by J.W. Noble, surveyor.

T-84

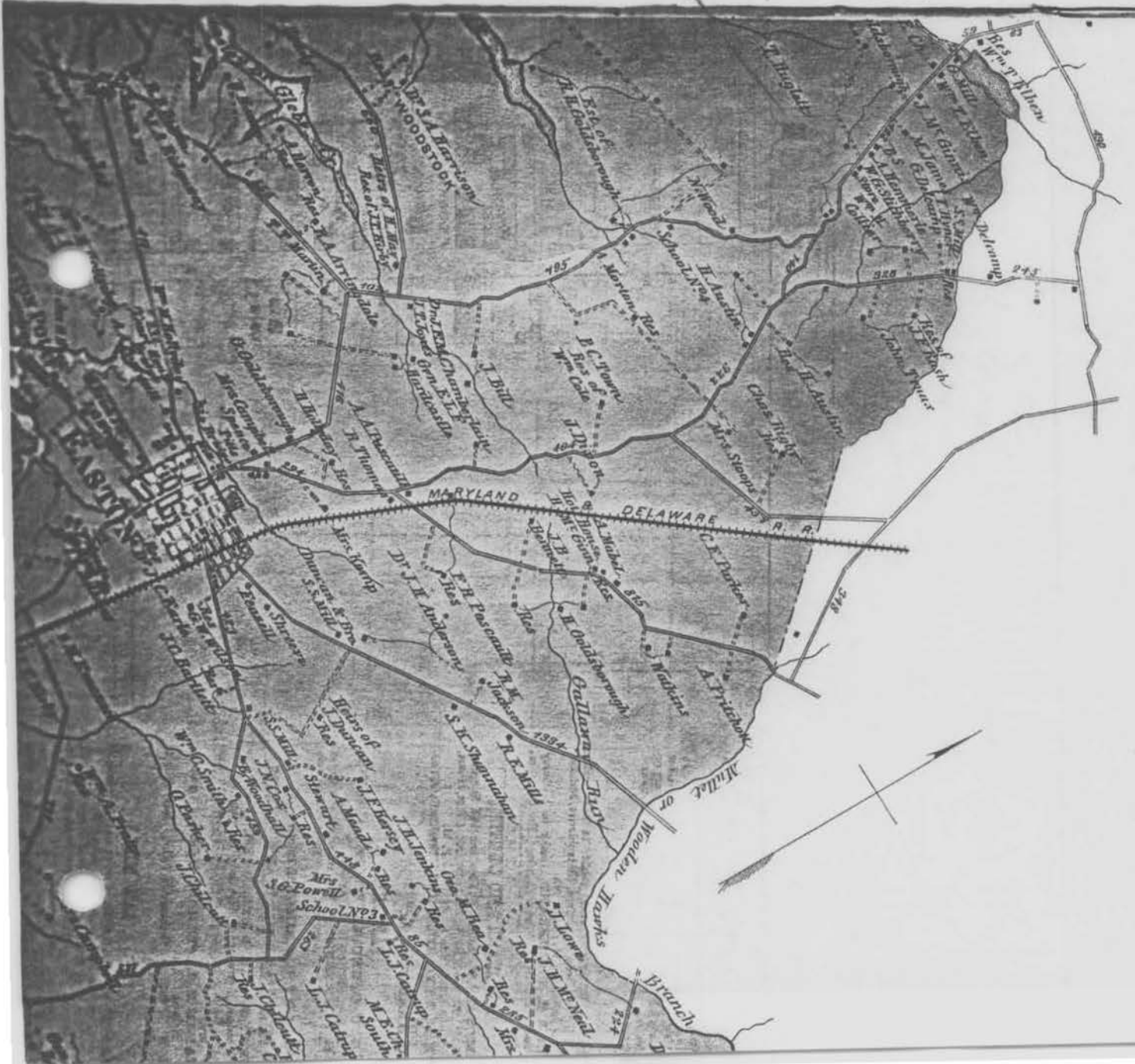


Examined and signed Mr. James Baker 7/14/13

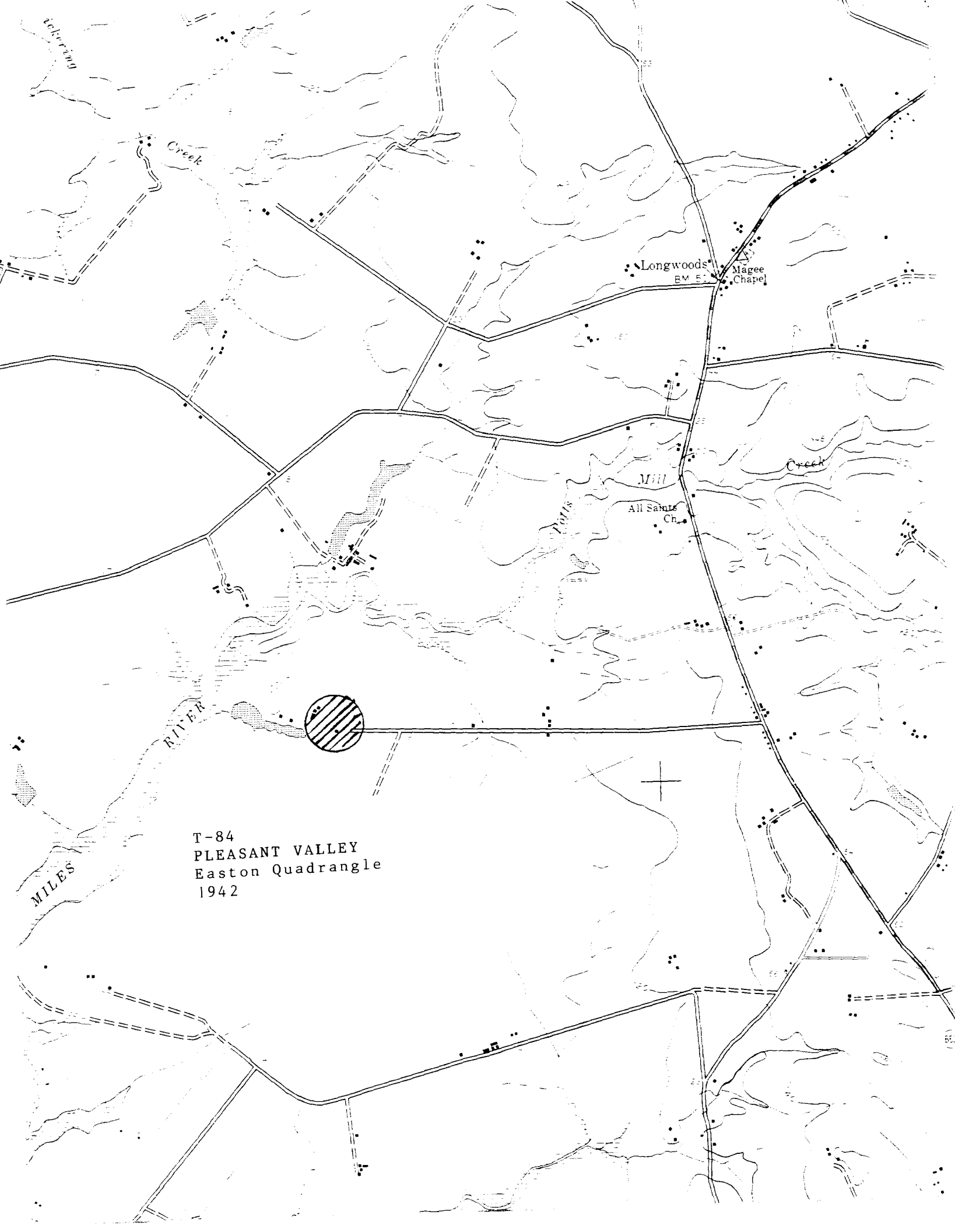
W.T. Goldsborough



T-84



1877 at sea



T-84
PLEASANT VALLEY
Easton Quadrangle
1942

PLEASANT VALLEY

1743

The elegance and refinement existing here mark this as being one of the finest houses in Talbot County.

The Hon. Robert Goldsborough of Cambridge built "Pleasant Valley" for his son Howes in 1743. Before this date the property belonged to Richard Carter Esq. who was buried here in 1708. On his tomb it states that he was "the son of Thomas Carter of Kirkly Wisk in the County of York in Great Britain".

There are carved mantels in every room in the main house. The Living Room is panelled on all sides to the ceiling with the most refined mouldings that the writer has seen. The stairway is a study in itself. The Kitchen has a ceiling over eleven feet high. In this twenty-five foot room there was plenty of space for the retinues of Maryland Lords of the manor, who might have visited "Pleasant Valley".

Views: From Southwest and Hall Stairs.
Dimensions:

Overall, main part, 40-3 by 38-0.

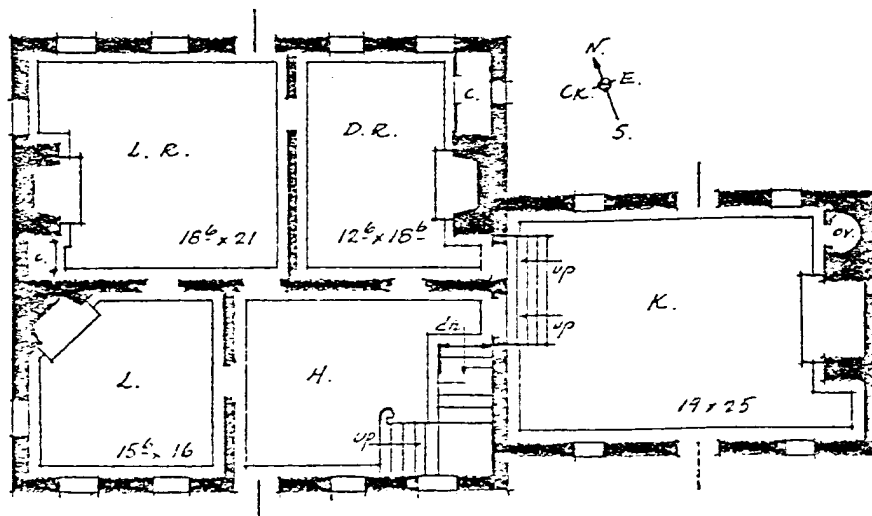
Grade to floor, 43.

Ceiling, 11-2.

Sill, 39 and 40.

Panes, 8 by 10.

Wall, 19.





11 x 1.85

75%

84

Pleasant Valley

T - 84



S.

MICHAEL BOURNE

Aug 1976



Pleasant Valley North Kitchen yard

T- 84



M. Bourne

MICHAEL BOURNE

Aug 1976



Pleasant Valley, Dining Room

T- 84



M. Bourne

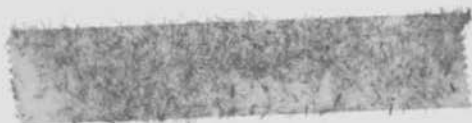
MICHAEL BOURNE

Aug. 1976



Pleasant Valley - Living room

T-84



MICHAEL BOURNE

Aug 1976



Pleasant Valley - stair

T. 84



MICHAEL BOURNE

Aug 1976



T-84

PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

South elevation

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-84

PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

North elevation

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



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PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

East gable end of kitchen wing

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



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PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

Brick outbuilding, southeast elevation

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



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PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, Md

Stair

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



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PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

Study hearth wall

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



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PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

Parlor door with transom

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-84

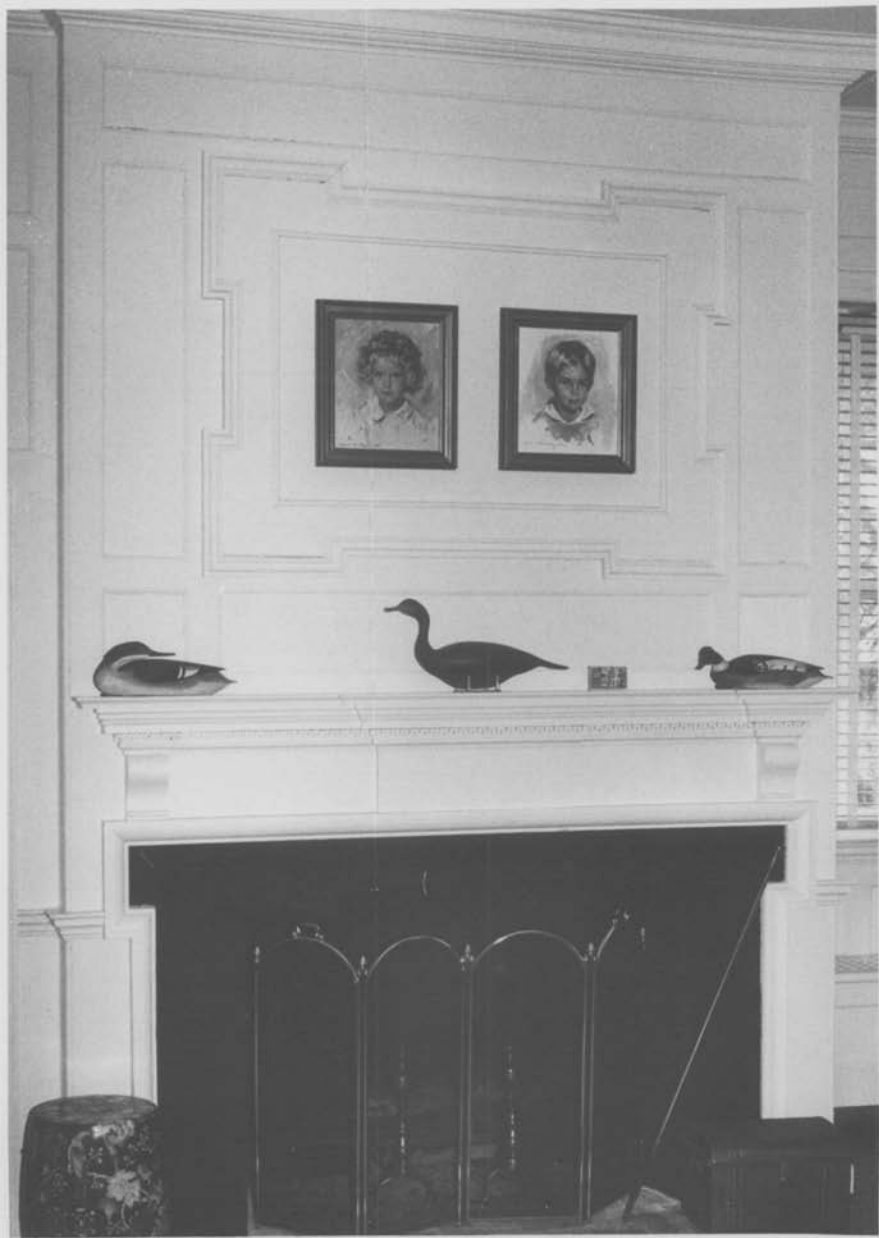
PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

Parlor paneling

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust



T-84

PLEASANT VALLEY

Easton vicinity, Talbot County, MD

Parlor paneling and mantel

3/89, Paul Touart, photographer

Negative/MD Historical Trust