

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Piney Grove

Other names/site number: K-242

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 7281 Wilkins Lane

City or town: Chestertown State: MD County: Kent

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Name of Property

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>8</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

MID-19TH CENTURY: Italianate Villa

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STUCCO

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Oriented toward the Chester River about a mile south of Chestertown proper, the two-and-one-half story, six-bay, gabled roofed, stuccoed brick dwelling with gabled dormers was built in two sections. The original portion is the easterly three bay, four-room plan with end chimneys built ca. 1773. In 1864, a corresponding three-bay addition of equal size was added to its west side. Eight-over-eight windows were used throughout, and dormers were added to both roof slopes in 1864. The whole was tied together in the Italianate taste with a stuccoed and scored finish and a glorious square columned, giant-portico that dominates the river front and its commanding view of the waterway. The portico is one of the finest and most exuberant expressions of the 1850s and 1860s Italianate taste in the county and region. Much of the interior was redone in 1864 and reflects the mid-19th century preference for plaster rather than paneled walls, but the idiosyncratic ca. 1773 floor plan and fireplaces survive, as does the mortise-and-tendon framing, wide plank flooring, raised panel doors, and much of the main staircase. Two important 19th century outbuildings remain; a subterranean ice house and a brick smoke house. The farm largely retains its 1860s character.

Narrative Description

The original section of the dramatically sited, two-and-one-half-story stuccoed brick house with a modern crimped metal roof (originally shingled) is the three-bay, two-story section set on a stone foundation that is daylighted on the river front (area under portico) (photograph 1, figure 1). The 34' by 28' block was arranged with a four-room, double pile plan. Eight-over-eight light windows in pegged frames with molded backbands are used on the long elevations. They do not diminish on the second level. Narrower six-over-six windows are in place on the east (side) elevation; those on the west elevation were lost to accommodate the 1864 addition. Four-over-four windows flank the interior chimneys centered on the gable ends (photograph 2). The one in

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the northeast quadrant was filled to accommodate the 1864 addition, and there apparently never was a window in northwest quadrant. All first and second level windows have operable blinds secured with wrought iron dogs.

The layout of the original house is unusual and represents a plan that was used for at least five dwellings from the 1770s in the county. The plan affords a commodious dwelling with four easily-accessible levels (basement to attic) and three heated chambers on each of the principal levels (see first floor floorplan below). The 17' by 17' east rooms are wider than those on the west side. Each west-side chamber has an exterior door, and they are divided by an arched opening with plain surrounds that dates to the 1864 work. The main staircase is located in the north room. It features the original open stringer, dog leg staircase with delicate square balusters, two per step, a slender turned newel and intermediate posts, and molded ramped handrail (photograph 3). The steps themselves appear to have been rebuilt. Stairs to the basement are tucked in under the first flight of steps. They are enclosed by a raised panel door and paneled spandrel that is the only remaining 18th century paneling in the house (photograph 4). The southwest room retains an original cabinet built into the chimney reveal, but the plain brick fireplace itself appears to have been rebuilt in the early 20th century (photograph 5).

The second floor plan is largely complete. At the head of the stair is a small hall with four doors leading to four bedrooms and the enclosed attic staircase. It is finished with plank siding and a four-panel door accessing the broad dogleg stairs. The roof framing has the tie beams mortised and tenoned into the rafters, and the rafters half-lapped and pegged -- the reverse of the more usual practice. The asymmetrical chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. The broader east-side chimney accommodates five flues, including the cooking fireplace in the basement. Most of any 18th century paneling and chimney pieces were removed when the interior was refreshed in the Italianate taste with plastered walls and simple mantels, but some 18th century fabric remains including the flooring, flat-paneled shutters at in the northeast chamber, 4-panel doors, and a mantel in the second floor northeast chamber (photo 6).

The high basement under both sections has changed little from original construction save for the bricking up of the window openings on the river side. The openings themselves are readily discernible. The original mortise-and tenon framing is exposed throughout the original section as is the stone foundation and arched bracing for first floor fireplaces. The kitchen fireplace with a brick hearth and wood lintel remains in place under the northeast chamber (Figure 2). The supporting arch in the room behind it was reportedly once part of a basement cooling well.

In 1864 a brick addition matching the mass, fenestration, and dimensions of the original house was constructed and the whole then stuccoed and scored in imitation of ashlar masonry (photograph 7, photograph 8, photograph 10). The joints are scored and penciled. Four gabled dormer windows with clapboard siding were added to each slope of the gable roof. The addition was arranged with a large dining room on the river side with a pantry and kitchen fitted with a massive cooking fireplace and hearth on the land side. The most formal of the principal rooms, the dining room is finished with nicely detailed circular headed cabinets with butterfly shelves flanking a Grecian mantel with a plain frieze and pilasters located on the end wall (photograph

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9). Above are additional bedrooms accessed by an interior staircase between the pantry and the dining room.

The glory of the house is the superbly detailed giant order portico/porch added to the river front. It ranks as one of the finest expressions of the Italianate taste in the county (photograph 1, figure 1). Generously proportioned and supported on brick piers, it features chamfered corner square columns supporting a shallow, nearly flat, roof with a French gutter. The overhang is accented with modillions, deeper brackets at the columns, and corner brackets. The robust balustrades are composed of oversized vase-shaped balusters and chamfered handrails that continue down the flight of steps in the center bay to enormous turned newels (photograph 16, figure 1). The ceiling is paneled and set with circular cast iron ventilators and vintage pancake-style ceiling fans. The balustrades and steps are currently being conserved and restored with in kind replacement of deteriorated components as needed. The tripartite frontispiece and double leaf doors with bold molding defining clipped corner panels and narrow sidelights and a transom is also representative of the best trim of the period. The land front features a much simpler, three-bay, Italianate porch with square columns on the land front of the ca. 1773 section (photograph 10). It is finished with a plain baluster balustrade.

In 1951 the addition was refreshed with the rearrangement of the land side bedrooms into modern bathrooms and a dressing room with built-in closets. A lavatory was added to the pantry behind the dining room. A stuccoed, concrete block breakfast room matching the existing styling was added to the southwest corner of the house along with a frame "porch" sheltering the 1864 area and basement access (photograph 7, photograph 11). The house and grounds remain unchanged since that work that was completed in the early 1950s.

Nineteenth and 20th century outbuildings related to the historic use of the property survive. Oldest is 12' by 14' brick smoke house with the same stucco as the main house (photograph 12, Figure 3). It retains its well-stained mortise-and-tenon, king post roof framing and the original/early board door with wrought iron strap pintle hinges. The important and well-preserved 19th century, ice house to the southeast of the house has a 12'-deep subterranean brick ice pit and a steeply pitched shingled gable roof finished with spike finials. Most of the 8"-wide insulation boards remain in place on the underside of the roof. The entrance end fill has mid-20th century German shiplap siding while the opposite side retains remnants of the original/early board and batten siding (photograph 13, Figure 4). The pit is accessed by a plain wood flight of steps.

Three 20th century farm buildings are located along west property line. They include a ca. 1920 1-story gable roofed frame shop building with a range of three paneled overhead doors that telescope creating access for larger equipment. It is finished with overhanging eaves and drop siding. The shop was originally located closer to the house but was moved back to the west (photograph 14). In 1951-52 a gable-roofed, concrete block, two-story, three-bay garage with overhead doors and quarters above was added. It echoes the style of the main house and features small light double hung windows and stuccoed finish. A frame chicken house and a saltbox-roofed 5-bay open equipment shed were also added in the early 1950s. Both have fiberglass

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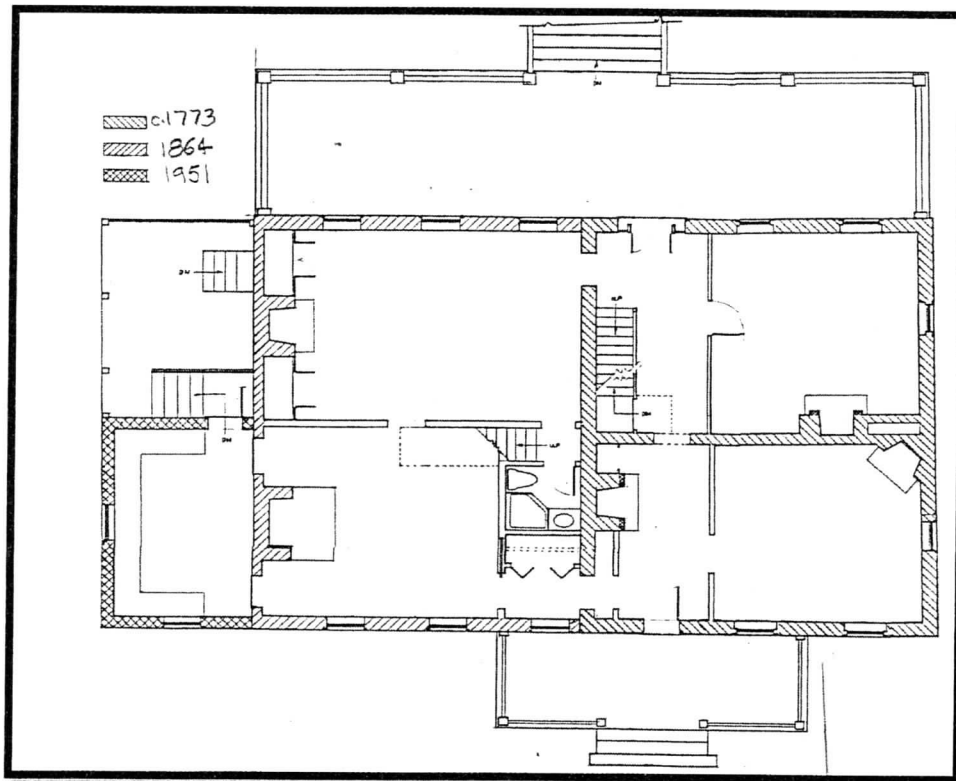
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shingled roofs and retain their mid-century framing, vertical board siding, fenestration and appearance (photograph 14).

In the early 1950s the acreage easterly of the house was landscaped with a formal allee of cedar of Lebanon trees (photograph 15, Figure 5) and the gravel lane and circular drive on the land front of the house was planted with boxwood and a variety of specimen trees including fir, American holly, oak, walnut, Japanese cherry, and pecan. Many of those trees and remnants of the boxwood remain, and the allee is mature and complete. The landscaping scheme of the land front and the east side are the most Colonial Revival features of the property which retains its casual elegance as a comfortable manor house on what has always been and continues to be a working farm. All the seven buildings were built within the 1770-1955 period of significance and are still used to support the agricultural use and preservation of the property and the landscape.



Floor plan sketch showing sequence of construction from Michael O. Bourne's *Historic Houses of Kent County An Architectural History: 1642-1860* published in 1998 by The Historical Society of Kent County.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1773-1955

Significant Dates

1864

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Piney Grove is significant under Criterion C for its architecture. It is the most complete of the several notable and unusual, four-room floor plan houses built in Kent County in the 1770s. It is

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also notable for the quality of the 1864 Italianate “improvements” to the original ca. 1773 brick house. The Italianate style was immensely popular in the 1850s and 1860s and is well

represented throughout Kent County, but few examples are as distinctive as Piney Grove, where the scored stucco finish and only documented giant order portico in the county transformed the basic, Georgian-style, six-bay, two-and-one-half story pile into a fashionable and *au courant* Romantic suburban Italianate villa. It is also significant under Criterion A for its association with events that influenced the development and growth of commercial fruit production and its positive impact on the local and regional economy during the 60 years between the Civil War and World War I. The house and outbuildings are all remarkably complete with integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship and association to its 1773-1955 period of significance due in large part to the ownership and management by the same family since 1860. The property documents a century and a half of one family’s ties to the land.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The east half of Piney Grove was built ca. 1773 by Robert George on 327 acres of the 1670 patent of 900 acres to Richard Tilghman.¹ In 1783, George was assessed \$800 for 410 acres and “a Brick dwelling and other necessary houses” on the farm.² The ca. 1773 date for two-story, 3-bay, brick house is based on findings and analysis of the Maryland Historical Trust’s 1970s Kent County Historic Sites Survey and The Historical Society of Kent County’s 1998 publication *Historic Houses of Kent County an Architectural History: 1642-1860*. It is one of five Kent County dwellings constructed in the 1770s with an unusual four room plan consisting of a stair hall and small room behind the stair sometimes heated, sometimes not, plus two larger rooms that were heated. Significantly Piney Grove is the only one of the group to retain its original plan on both floors and the original fireplaces.³

Known as Piney Grove since at least 1848, the farm had a series of owners between 1806, when it was sold out of the George family, until 1860, when it was purchased by Edward Wilkins (1813-1879), a large owner who is credited with introducing commercial peach cultivation in Kent County in 1856.⁴ The 1860 Martinet Fourth District map of Kent County shows that Wilkins already owned the adjacent farm to the west. His intention was for Piney Grove to become the home of his daughter Julianna (1839-1874) upon her marriage to Robert S. Emory in 1860. The couple settled “at once” at Piney Grove, and Wilkins titled the property on his daughter and her children in 1866.⁵

¹ Kent County Land Records. DDT, fol. 178.

² Bourne, p. 242.

³ Bourne, p. 75. The others, Springfield built in 1770 (K-99), ca. 1770 Hopeful Unity (K-23 and National Register listed in 2015, ca. 1770 Hepbron (K-217), and ca. 1770 Bordley-Usilton House at 414 High Street in Chestertown (K-61) all have had significant 19th- and 20th-century modifications to their original 4-room plan.

⁴ *Portrait and Biographical Record of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, p. 227.

⁵ Kent County Land Records. JNG 11, fol. 712 and JHK 5, fol. 616.

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Robert S. Emory (1832-1906), shared his father-in-law's interest in horticulture and was recognized as the "pioneer in pear culture in Maryland," starting his orchards at Piney Grove in 1862.⁶ Wilkins's and Emory's pioneering efforts in demonstrating the profitability of commercial peach and pear cultivation were so successful that in the 1870s and 1880s that "there was a continual forest of peach trees" along the Chester River in Kent and upper Queen Anne's counties that it extended a mile or two from the water and indeed throughout the entire peninsula."⁷ By 1887, Kent County alone had more than a million-and-a-half peach and pear trees⁸ and, by 1900 canning was the state's leading industry, and peaches and pears were the highest quantity commodity packed.⁹ Much of the credit for the late-19th century's fruit cultivation boom on the upper Eastern Shore is attributable to Robert S. Emory, described as one of the most earnest, ardent, and successful fruit growers in the state. He was tireless in promoting sound agricultural practices through science and horticultural societies he helped found and lead, including the Peninsular Horticultural Society in 1886 and the Maryland State Horticultural Society in 1898. The 1898 *Portrait & Biographical Record of the Eastern Shore of Maryland* states that Emory "grew more pears than anyone east of California, having about 20,000 trees" at Piney Grove and his other nearby farms.¹⁰ The June 2, 1906 *Baltimore Sun* obituary eulogized him as "one of the most widely known farmers in the state" and Piney Grove identified as "one of the finest estates in Kent County."

Steam-powered coastwise shipping stimulated the development and growth of fruit orchards and its economic impact to the Upper Eastern Shore economy starting in the middle of the 19th century. The railroad came to Kent County starting in 1869 linking the peninsula with the Philadelphia market and beyond. Likewise, the growth of the canning industry was a boon to fruit growers. By 1900, canning of fruits, vegetables and oysters was the largest industry in the state with peaches being the highest quantity packed.¹¹ Pears were also a substantial pack, and steamers and trains both added extra service during the season to accommodate moving the important cash crop for processing at canneries located in Baltimore and in many of the waterfront towns on the Eastern Shore, including Chestertown. The 1870s and 1880s were the "halcyon days" for peaches and pears, but the peach yellows and San Jose scale starting in the middle 1880s all but wiped out the pear orchards and significantly reduced the peach production by 1900.¹²

Emory used the scientific approach to horticulture, including participating in studies "seeking remedies" for disastrous peach yellows and San Jose scale that did more than anything else to change the emphasis of regional agriculture from fruit growing to field crops starting in the late 1880s. He was instrumental in organizing the trade-related Peninsula Horticultural Society established in 1886 and then served in leadership positions, including president. In 1896 the

⁶ *The Chestertown Transcript*, November 29, 1902.

⁷ Thompson, p. 2.

⁸ Thompson, p. 2.

⁹ Smith, p. 120.

¹⁰ *Portrait and Biographical Record of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, p. 304

¹¹ Smith, p. 120.

¹² Usilton, p. 163.

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society prevailed with the general assembly to create the position of state entomologist. The first State Entomologist, W.G. Johnson, saw the benefit of a statewide industry organization for horticulture based on the Peninsula Horticulture Society model. Again, Emory was instrumental in the 1898 organization of the Maryland State Horticultural Society and served as its president in 1902.¹³ Although he was not able to defeat the pernicious San Jose scale in his renowned pear orchards, he persisted in scientific studies to that end and actively participated in scientific experiments and field tests until his death in 1906.¹⁴ Like many other farmers in the region, he had diversified from largely fruit to field crops like tomatoes, asparagus, and cantaloupes.¹⁵

Although today nary a pear or peach tree survives, extant buildings directly associated with Robert S. Emory's successful fruit cultivation do. According to period accounts, Emory's fruit was stored and packed on the property, including in the daylighted cellar and on the portico.¹⁶ The brick ice house on the property supported fruit production operations, but a packing shed and a ripening house referenced in a 1902 description of the property are not extant. Other aspects of the property associated with fruit growing include the Chester River waterfront where the Piney Grove landing was located.

The agriculture-related prosperity the region enjoyed in the 1850s and 1860s coincided with the popularity of the Italianate style of architecture. That prosperity stimulated construction of handsome and well-detailed Italianate villas throughout Kent County and the equally high quality reworking of some 18th- and early-19th century houses in the prevailing taste. This includes the ca. 1759, ca. 1860 Smith-Ringgold House (K-19), the ca. 1765, ca. 1865 Lorain House (K-343) in Chestertown proper, the ca. 1790, ca. 1855 Woodland Hall (K-144), and the ca. 1785, ca. 1865 Brice-Johnson Farm (K-156) outside of town. The earlier houses were commonly Italianated by adding a third floor and/or shallow hip roof finished with a belvedere, overhanging bracketed eaves, tripartite frontispiece entrances, and/or a shallow hip-roofed, full-façade porch.

In 1864 the Emorys used a different approach when doubling the size of ca. 1773 house and updating it in the *au courant* style¹⁷. The mass, roof form, and fenestration of the original house were duplicated, and four gabled dormers were added to each face of the gable roof. The *retardataire* block was then transformed into a handsome suburban villa by finishing the whole with a soft, ocher- color stucco scored and penciled in imitation of ashlar masonry. The early brick smoke house was also stuccoed and scored. A five-bay, giant order, chamfered corner square columned portico with bracketed eaves was added to the river front. Set on high brick piers and finished with robust turned vase-shaped balustrades and a broad flight of steps in the

¹³ Thompson, p. 3-4. Robert S. Emory was a member of the Organizing Committee for the Maryland State Horticultural Society and as president in 1902.

¹⁴ Thompson, p. 12-17. Peach yellows could be eliminated by removing affected trees. The San Jose scale, however, required advances in effective spraying with a barrel sprayer that was developed and came into common usage after 1903. State Entomologist T.B. Symons noted in 1903 that "not one in a 100 fruit growers has any means of spraying." As the first decade of the 20th century went on, barrel pump spraying increased and the scale was controlled.

¹⁵ *The Chestertown Transcript*, November 29, 1902.

¹⁶ *Baltimore Sun*, November 23, 1902.

¹⁷ *Baltimore Sun*, November 23, 1902.

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central bay, the portico ranks as one of the most architecturally significant expressions of the Italianate taste in the county as well as being its only known example of the Italianate giant order. Of particular note is the handsome tripartite frontispiece with double-leaf entrance doors. The slate mantel with its original marbled finish in the southeasterly chamber is a superb example of a popular period detail. More restrained is the interior trim with plain circular-headed openings in stair hall walls and a simple Greek Revival mantel flanked by circular-headed glazed cabinets in the riverfront dining room in the addition.

After Robert S.'s death in 1906, title to the then 98-acre farm passed to his and Julianna's adult children, four of whom continued to reside at Piney Grove and operate the farm.¹⁸ Robert S.'s son Edward W. (died 2/1939) is listed in the 1920 U.S Census Bureau Kent County census as the head of household that included his three sisters, Belle (died 12/1946), Julia (died 12/1939), and widow Mary Ella Emory Atkinson and her three children Margaret (b. 1901), Robert E. (b.1902), and Isabelle (b.1904).¹⁹ A Cornell University trained civil engineer, Robert E. helped manage the family farms through his 1925-1951 career in sugar and coffee commodities and as a naval officer during World War II. He and his wife Elizabeth Hammill Atkinson moved permanently to Piney Grove in 1951. They updated the house and grounds to accommodate modern bathrooms in the addition and a single-story addition (a breakfast room) off the 1864 kitchen. They also planted a formal allee of cedar of Lebanon trees southerly of the house (Figure 5). The boxwood hedges were maintained and augmented as needed using the small shrubs cultivated inside the allee and identified by the Atkinsons as "the nursery." The shop building was moved to be in line with a chicken house and open equipment shed beyond the west side of the axial lane. A two-story garage/quarters was also added. Once the early 1950s improvements were completed, subsequent work to Piney Grove focused and continues to focus on preserving the historical appearance and use of the house, landscape and cultivated fields thus documenting one family's long and ongoing ties with the land and buildings that express its history and place in the historic context of the county, region and state.

¹⁸ Julianna Wilkins Emory died in 1874.

¹⁹ Mary Ella Emory married Cecil R. Atkinson who died in 1911. The family resided at another Wilkin's-owned farm nearby, Riverside. She and the children returned to Piney Grove after her husband's death.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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The Chestertown Transcript. November 29, 1902. "Captain Robert S. Emory" reprinted from November 23, 1902 *Baltimore Sun*.

Thompson, Arthur. *The First Ninety Years History of the Maryland State Horticultural Society*. Typewritten manuscript. Viewed September 24, 2019 at <https://www.mdhortsociety.org/history> .

Usilton, Fred G. *History of Kent County 1630-1916*. Privately printed.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Historical Society of Kent County, Chestertown, MD

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): K-242

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 61.55 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is described in the Land Records of Kent County Maryland as Map 48, Grid 1D, Parcel 66. Boundaries are shown on the attached 10/15/1985 survey entitled "Minor Subdivision of the Lands of Albert C. Lieber et al and Anne Lieber Michael." The northerly and southerly boundaries are marked by fence lines. The easterly boundary is the south shore of the Chester River, and the westerly boundary is Wilkins Lane. The property includes the tree-lined gravel lane to the house and outbuildings, the cedar of Lebanon allee, and cultivated fields.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property, 61.55 acres, represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource that has remained in agricultural use under the ownership of the same family since 1860. It is the land historically and culturally associated with the architectural and historic context that makes the property significant. It includes the landscape scheme established in the early 1950s as well as agricultural fields and buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Elizabeth McCahon and Albert Lieber
organization: _____
street & number: 7281 Wilkins Lane _____
city or town: Chestertown _____ state: MD _____ zip code: 21620
e-mail: memccahon@gmail.com _____

Piney Grove (K-242)
Name of Property

Kent Co., MD
County and State

telephone: _____

date: October, 2019 _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Piney Grove (K-242)

City or Vicinity: Chestertown

County: Kent

State: Maryland

Photographer: Various

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1. River front looking westerly. K-242.2020_01.01. Albert Lieber, photographer.

Photograph 2. East elevation looking northwest. K-242.2019_07.02. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove (K-242)

Kent Co., MD

Name of Property

County and State

Photograph 3 Stair hall looking southerly from river front entrance. K-242.2020_01.03. Albert Lieber, photographer.

Photograph 4. Detail of staircase. K-242.2019_07.04. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 5. Chamber on land side behind stair hall looking northerly toward doors to river front portico. K-242.2019_07.05. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 6. Mantel in second floor southeasterly chamber looking westerly. K-242.2019_07.06. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 7. Northerly and easterly elevations showing 1864 west addition. K-242.2020_01.07 Albert Lieber, photographer.

Photograph 8. South elevation. K-242.2020_01.08 Albert Lieber, photographer.

Photograph 9. Dining room looking westerly. K-242.2019_07.09. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 10. Porch on southerly side of ca. 1773 section looking northerly. K-242.2019_07.10. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 11. 1951 breakfast room and porch addition looking easterly. K-242.2019_07.11. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 12. Smoke house side looking southeasterly. K-242.2019_07.12. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 13. Ice house front looking northeasterly. K-242.2019_07.13. Mary McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 14. Farm buildings (shop, equipment shed, chicken house) along northerly property line. K-242.2019_08.14. Mary E. McCahon photographer.

Photograph 15. Allee to east of house. Looking easterly. K-242.2019_08.15. Mary E. McCahon, photographer.

Photograph 16. Original balustrades. K-242.2019_08.16. Mary E. McCahon, photographer.

Figures

Figure 1. Land front looking easterly noted as ca. 1940s. Attributed to Bill Usilton, photographer. Source: Historical Society of Kent County, K-242 vertical file.

Piney Grove (K-242)

Name of Property

Kent Co., MD

County and State

Figure 2. Basement cooking fireplace set into interior wall under easterly file of rooms. Photograph by C. Engstrom, August, 1977. Source: Historical Society of Kent County, K-242 vertical file.

Figure 3. Smoke house located southeasterly of house. Photograph by C. Engstrom, August, 1977. Source: Historical Society of Kent County, K-242 vertical file.

Figure 4. Cedar of Lebanon allee east of the house. Photographer unknown. Source: Historical Society of Kent County, K-242 vertical file.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



Photograph 1. North (river front) and east elevation looking southwesterly.

Albert Lieber, photographer.

Piney Grove, Chestertown, Kent Co. MD

K-242.2020_01.01



Photograph 2. East elevation looking westerly.

Mary McCahon, photographer
Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.02



Photograph 3. Stairhall and chamber behind on west side of ca. 1773 section. Looking south toward original land front entrance door.

Albert Lieber, photographer.
Piney Grove, Kent Co, MD



Photograph 4. Detail of staircase showing spandrel paneling, door to basement staircase, and steps looking toward second floor.

Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.04



Photograph 5. Southwest chamber on first floor of ca. 1773 section. Looking northerly toward door accessing portico.

Mary McCahon, photographer.
Piney Grove, Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.05



Photograph 6. Mantel in northeast second-floor chamber of ca. 1773 section. Looking southwesterly.

Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.06



Photograph 7. North (river front) and west elevations showing 1864 addition to west side of original house.

Albert Lieber, photographer
Piney Grove, Kent Co. MD

K-242.2020 01.07



Photograph 8. South (land front) showing 1864 addition to west side of original house.

Albert Lieber, photographer
Piney Grove, Kent Co, MD

K-242.2020_01.08



Photograph 9. Dining room looking westerly from doorway linking ca. 1773 and 1864 sections of house.

Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.09



Photograph 10. 1864 porch on southerly elevation. Three bays to right are ca. 1773 section.

Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.10



Photograph 11. 1951 breakfast room and porch addition to west side. Looking southeasterly.

Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

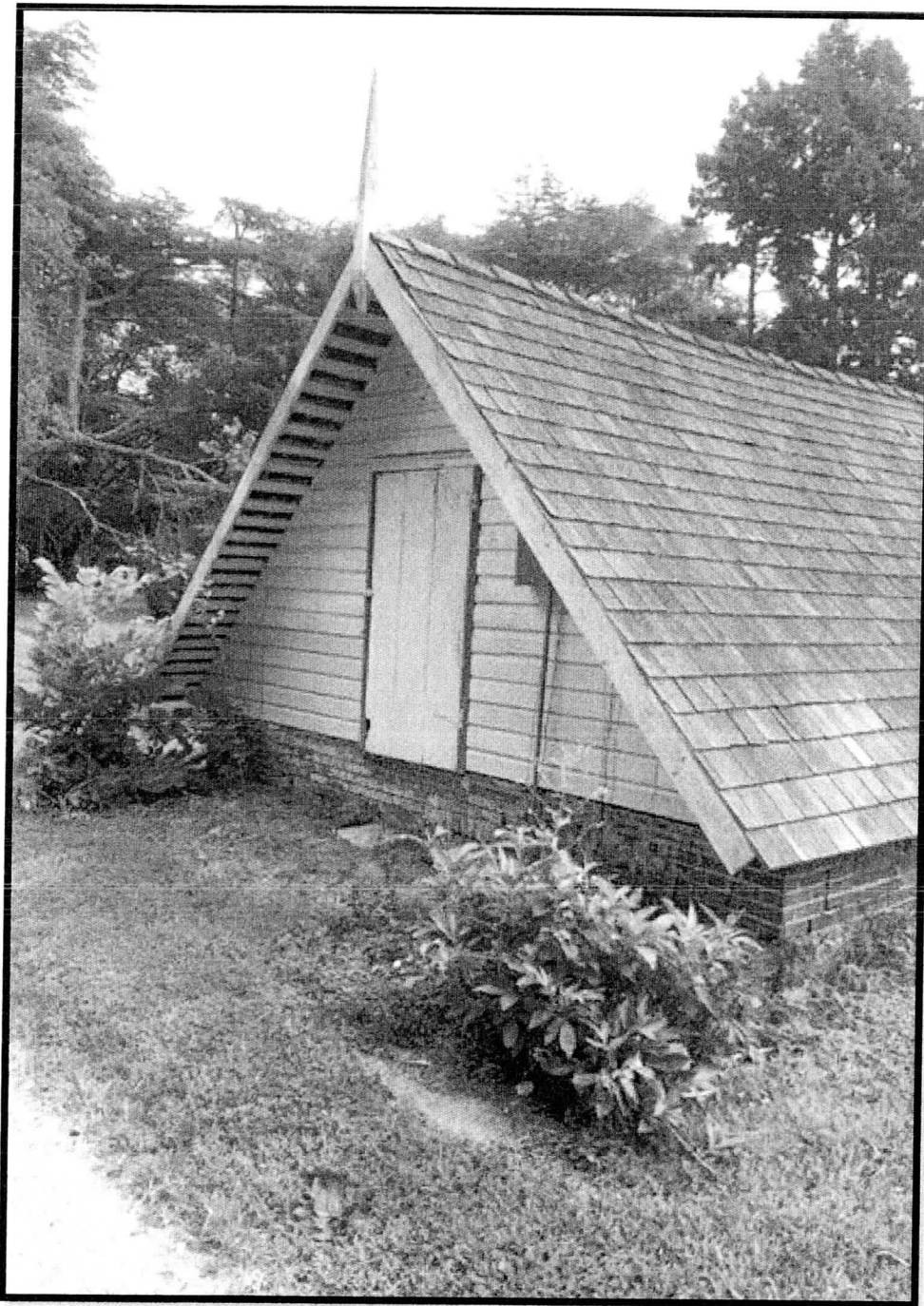
K-242.2019_07.11



Photograph 12. Northwest corner of smokehouse looking southeasterly.

Mary McCahon, photographer.
Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.12

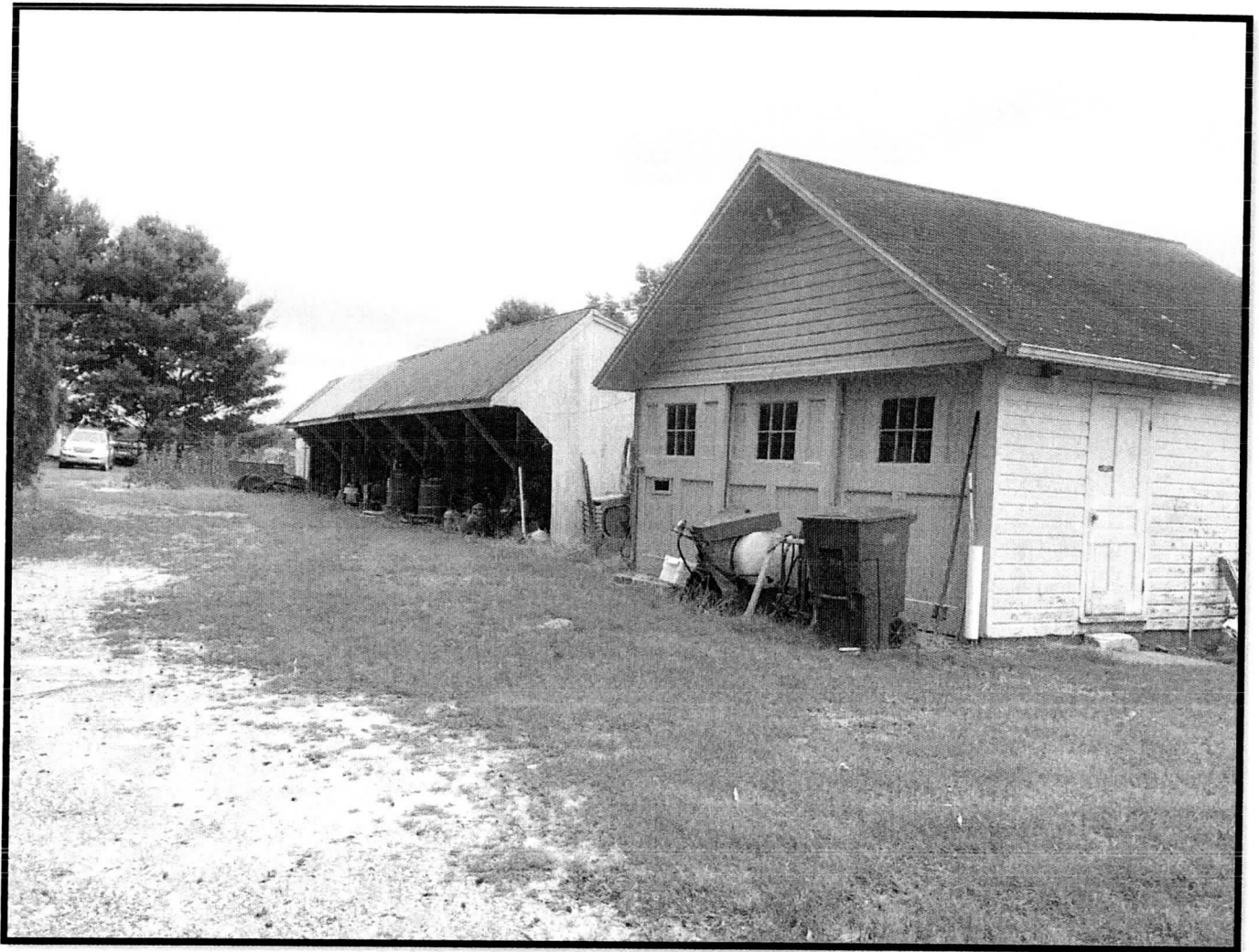


Photograph 13. Ice house west elevation looking southeasterly.

Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.13



Photograph 14. 1920s office (foreground) and ca. 1950-51 farm-related equipment and animal house southwest of the house and main lane. They abut west boundary.

Mary McCahon, photographer.
Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.14



Photograph 15. Cedar of Lebanon allee east of house. Looking easterly.

Photographer: Mary McCahon.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.15



Photograph 16. Original portico balustrade sections being conserved and then reinstalled.

Mary McCahon, photographer.

Piney Grove, Kent Co, MD

K-242.2019_07.16



Figure 1. Ca. 1940s (penciled on back) snapshot of east and north (river front) elevations of Piney Grove. Attributed to Bill Usilton, photographer. Source: Historical Society of Kent County: K-242 vertical file. Courtesy of Historical Society of Kent County.

Piney Grove. Kent Co, MD

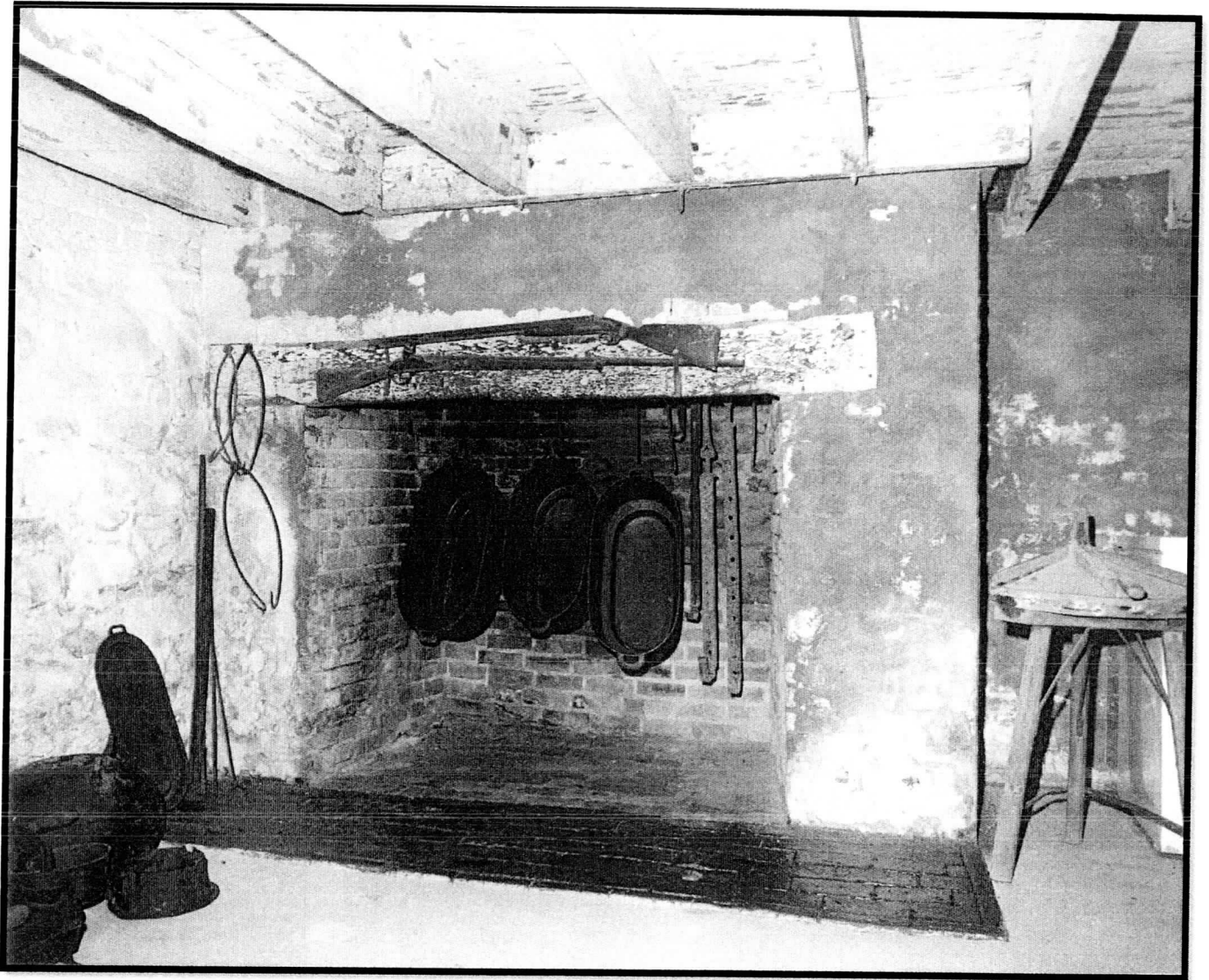


Figure 2. 1977 photograph of basement cooking fireplace on east side of ca. 1773 section. Looking southeast. C. Engstrom, photographer. Source: Historical Society of Kent County K-242 vertical file.

Piney Grove (K-242), Chestertown, Kent County, MD

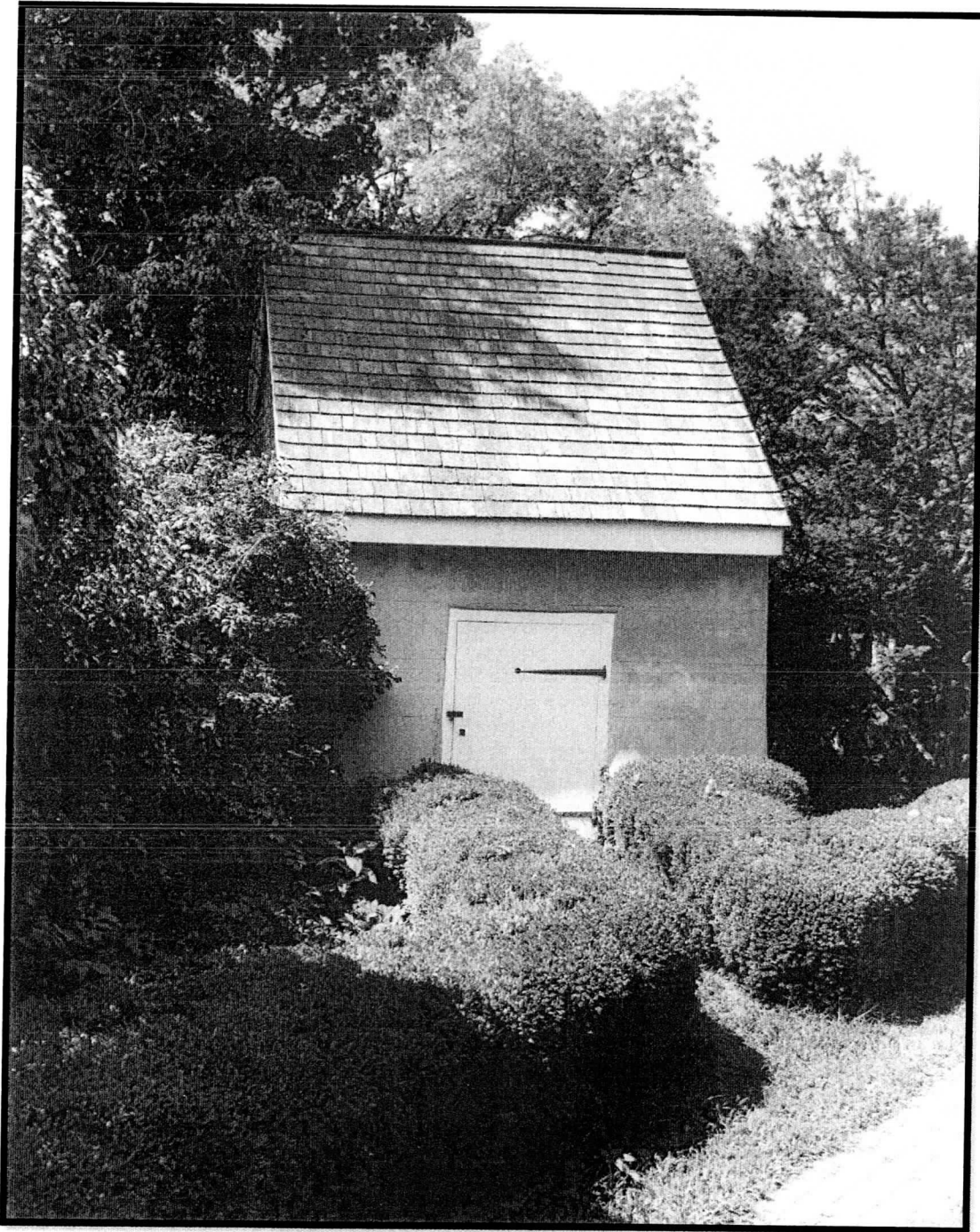


Figure 3. 1977 photograph of smoke house looking southwesterly. C. Engstrom, photographer. Source: Historical Society of Kent County K-242 vertical file.

Piney Grove (K-242), Chestertown, Kent County, MD

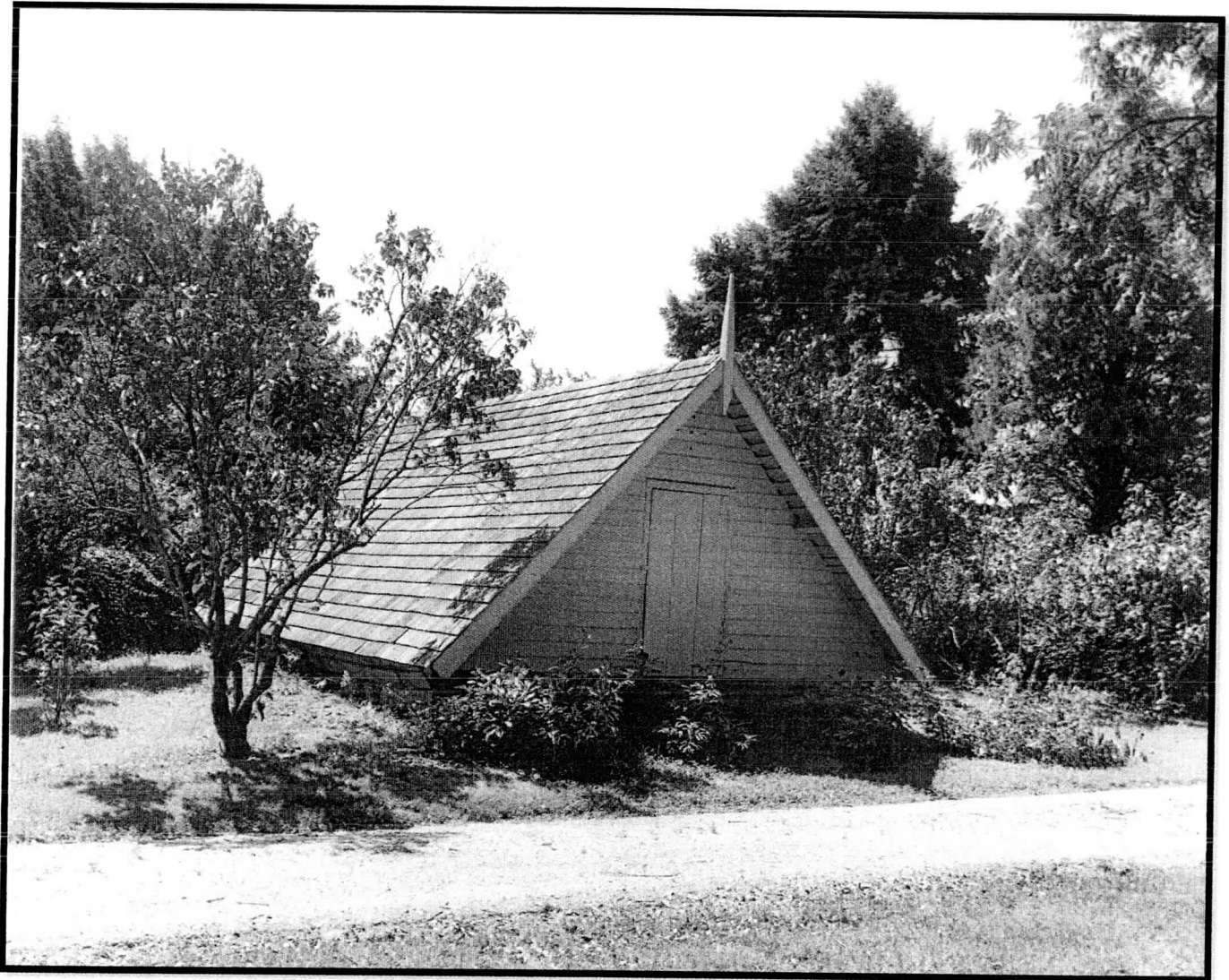


Figure 4. 1977 photograph of ice house looking easterly. C. Engstrom, photographer.
Source: Historical Society of Kent County K-242 vertical file.

Piney Grove (K-242), Chestertown, Kent County, MD

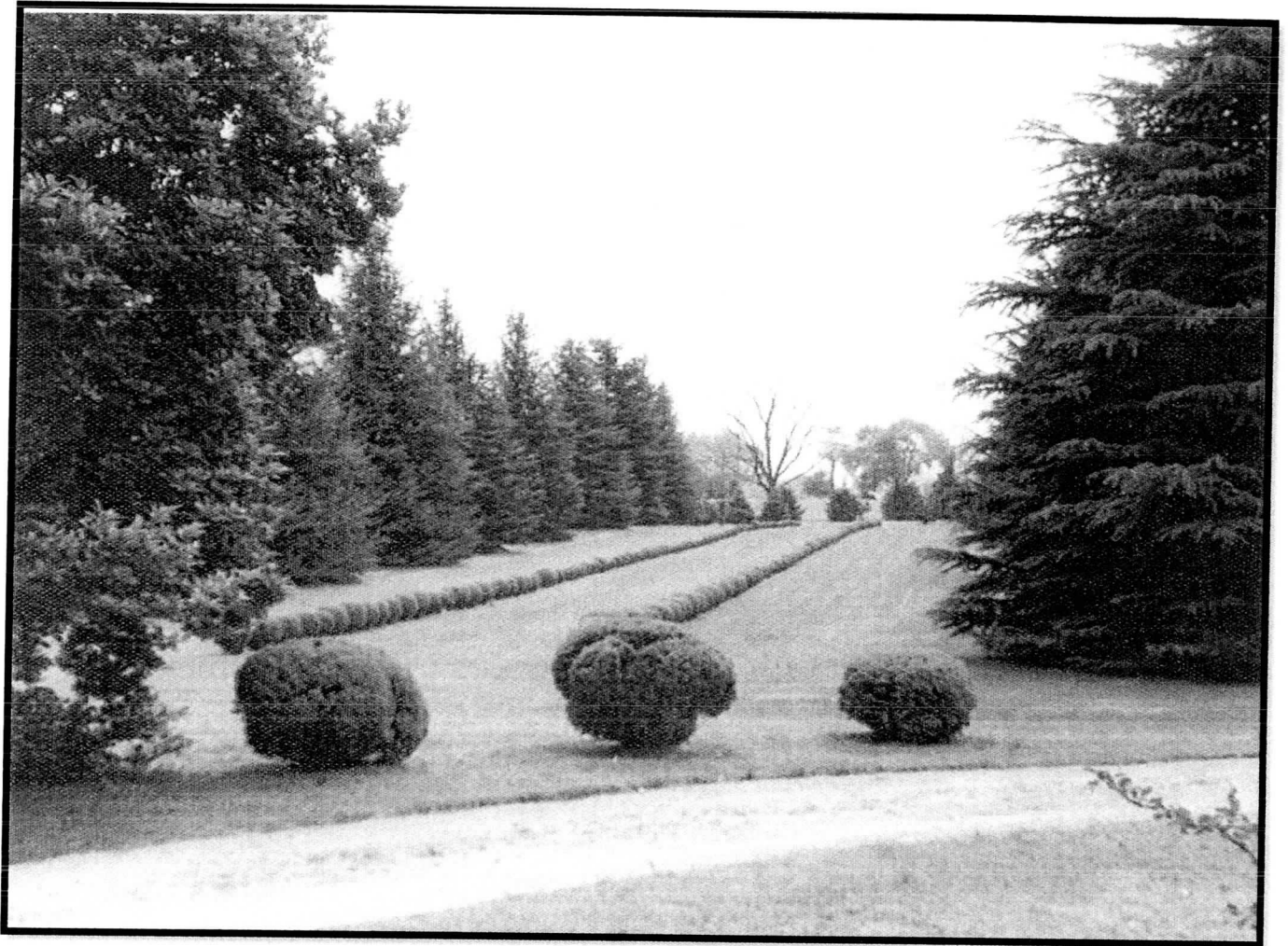
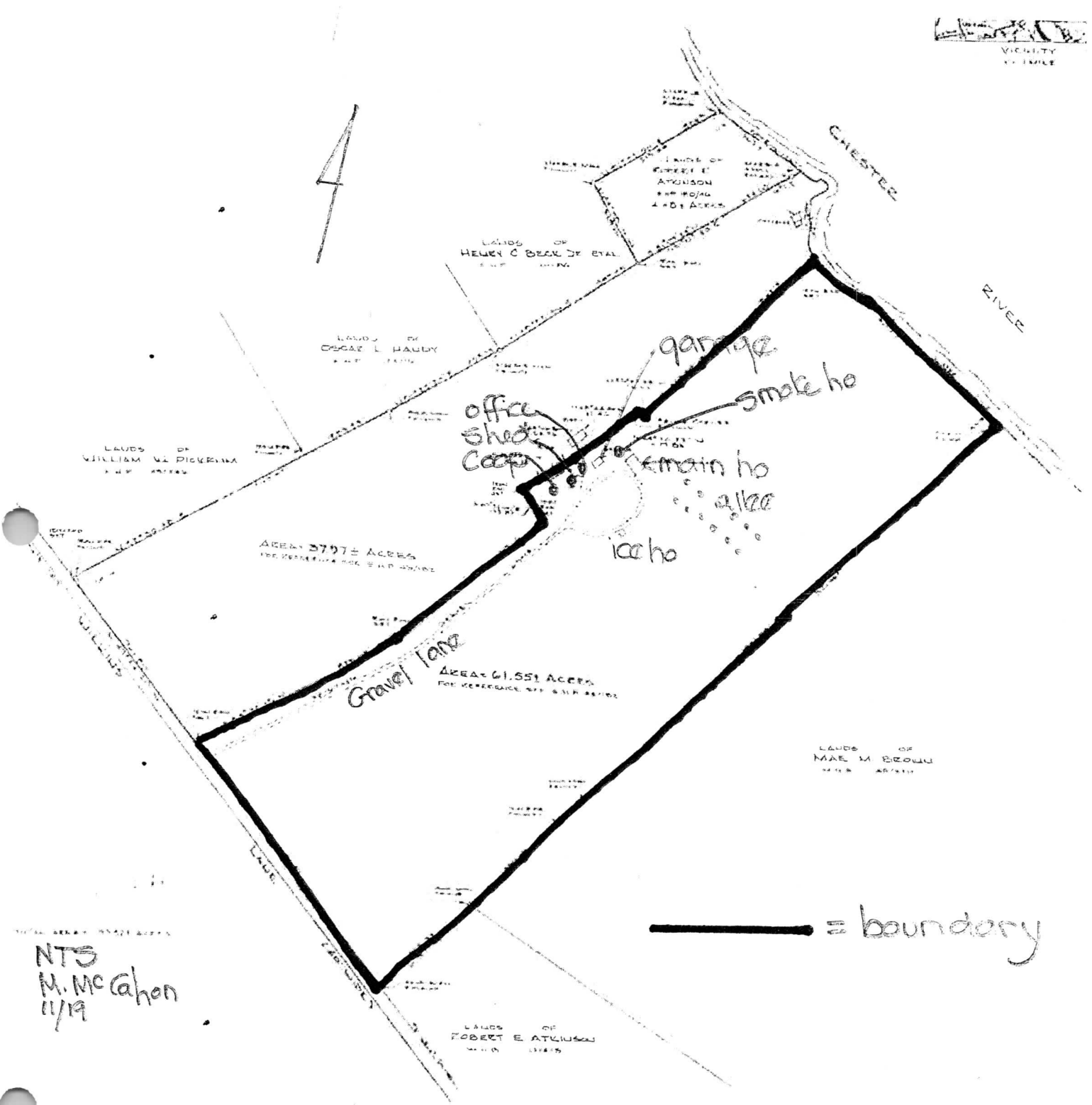
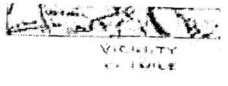


Figure 5. Undated photograph of cedar of Lebanon allee and boxwood "nursery" east of the house. Unknown photographer. Source: Historical Society of Kent County K-242 vertical file.

Piney Grove (K-242), Chestertown, Kent County, MD

Piney Grove K-242 Sketch Map



NTS
M. McCahan
11/19

Piney Grove K-242

Kent Co, ME

