1987

S-30
Brentwood
Allen vicinity
private

1738, 1916

The two-story Flemish bond brick house, known as "Brentwood" for much of the last century, stands on a prominent bank overlooking Wicomico Creek south of the small village of Allen. Not only is the house recognized for its significant eighteenth-century features, but a well-designed Shingle-style addition was attached in 1916 to enlarge the dining and service wings of the household. Although the interiors of the eighteenth-century house were modified when the dwelling was enlarged, the superior eighteenth-century woodwork in the study was preserved. The half-pilasters of the overmantel are similar to the fluted pilasters of "Bound's Lott" and "Williams Green," two other houses that were finished at approximately the same time.

The attributed builder of the brick house, Reverend Alexander Adams, had a significant role in early Somerset County history. Born around 1680, Alexander Adams was ordained as a deacon and a priest by the Bishop of London and arrived in Somerset County as the new rector of Stepney Parish in 1704. From about 1707 to 1711, Adams served as Presbyter of the Chuch of England for the entire county of Somerset, then including four parishes, Stepney, Somerset, Coventry, and All Hallows. Adams served as rector of Stepney Parish for sixty-five years until his death in 1769.

The land on which Brentwood farm is situated was initially known as "Smith's Adventure," patented to Samuel Smith in April of 1667. Five years later Samuel Smith conveyed half of "Smith's Adventure" to his daughter, Sarah, and son-in-law, William Brereton. Following this transfer, parts of "Smith's Adventure" were

5-30

resurveyed under new names; "Brereton's Chance," 1675; and "Mile End," 1680. William Brereton and his wife, Sarah, died within the years 1690 and 1698 and evidently passed to their son, William, the resurveyed lands. Beginning in the early eighteenth century, William Brereton and his wife, Dianna, began selling part of their inherited lands to Alexander Adams. The first transfer of a 165-acre tract occurred in March of 1718, with a subsequent transfer in August of the same year. Also in 1718, Adams purchased from John and Hannah Waltham, "part of Smith's Adventure." During the following half-century Alexander Adams added to his holdings and eventually created a large estate along the Wicomico and Passerdyke creeks. The 1738 date for the Adams house was documented by an etched inscription on the back of an attic stair riser, but the stair was rebuilt during the early twentieth century. Before his death in 1769, Reverend Adams conveyed to his son, Andrew Adams, a 160-acre parcel of "Smith's Adventure" and an 18-acre tract known as "Adam's Purchase." Andrew Adams's land holdings were recorded in 1783 and 1798. The most complete description of the property was written in 1798, which reads,

> Situated on Wicomico Creek near the Head thereof, One Dwelling House of Brick two story high, 34 feet by 28 feet with 5 windows, 5'10" by 20", 2 windows, 4'10" by 28", 4 windows, 34" by 24", finished in plain order and in good repair, Kitchen of wood 20' by 16' in very bad repair, Meat house saw'd logs 15' by 15' in good order, Milk house 10' by 8', Milk house 5' by 8', Ice house.

Located on the 320-acre plantation were two barns, a slave quarter, and a saw mill. Andrew Adams owned a total of twenty slaves with ten between the ages of twelve and fifty.

Remaining on the property for the next nineteen years, Andrew Adams, Sr. bequeathed to his son, Andrew Adams, Jr., "...all my dwelling plantation whereon I now dwell called by the names of Smith's Adventure, Adams Purchase, and the End

of Strife..." in November of 1817. A little more than ten years later Andrew Adams sold his grandfather's plantation out of the family.

The farm was sold many times during the second half of the nineteenth century, and for much of the period, the property appears to have been tenanted. On November 9, 1901, George Wallace Jarman of New York City purchased the 280-acre property in an effort to relocate his children in a more healthful climate of the Eastern Shore. From 1901 to 1964 the Jarman family owned the farm they renamed "Brentwood." The current owners purchased the creek farm in 1964 from Shelby Hammond Jarman.

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

S-30

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Brentwood Farm, "Adams Purchase" "Smith's Adventure"

and/or common: Brentwood Farm (preferred)

2. Location

street & number: Allen Road — N/A not for publication

city, town: Allen — X vicinity of — First Congressional District

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Somerset — code: 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: The Honorable and Mrs. E. McMaster Duer

street & number: Brentwood Farm

city, town: Princess Anne — N/A vicinity of — state: Maryland — 21853

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Somerset Clerk of Court

street & number: Somerset County Courthouse

city, town: Princess Anne — state: Maryland — 21853

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory — has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date: 1969 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland — 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	0	Total

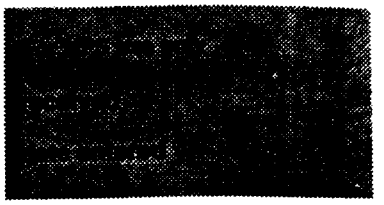
Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Brentwood Farm is situated in northern Somerset County, Maryland on land bordering the Wicomico Creek. The entrance lane, marked by two rusticated concrete piers, is one mile north of the intersection with Polks Road. Located at the end of a long dirt farm lane, the dwelling stands among a collection of mature oaks and sycamores. The house faces east with the principal gable running on a north/south axis. Reported to have been erected in 1738, the two-story three-bay Flemish bond brick house was enlarged by a well-designed Shingle-style/Colonial Revival addition in 1916. At the same time, a number of changes were included in a renovation of the old brick house. Despite the alteration to the brick house, the original appearance and the integrity of the early dwelling were largely preserved. Accompanying the house are two early twentieth-century frame buildings that stand immediately adjacent to the house.

For General Description, see Continuation, see Continuation Sheet No. 1



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The old three-room plan house is supported by a Flemish bond brick foundation which is distinguished by a one-brick-wide watertable. The steeply pitched wood shingle roof has been reworked with extended eaves and short returns on the gable ends.

The principal (east) elevation of the brick house is a symmetrical three bay facade with a center entrance marked by a gabled porch stoop with an arched ceiling. The front eight-panel door is an early twentieth-century replacement. Located above the door is a finely crafted ornamental shell carving. To each side of the door is a nine over nine sash window with a scored stucco jack arch. The window surrounds as well as the sash have been reworked. A three-course beltcourse divides the first floor from the second floor. Three evenly spaced windows light the second floor, and the lower part of each jack arch is exposed, while the top half is covered by the rebuilt cornice.

The south gable end of the brick house is covered on the first floor by a single-story glassed-in Colonial Revival porch that was added around 1900. Two French doors open onto the porch from the south parlor. Flanking the rebuilt brick chimney on the second floor are two six over six sash, while a pair of two over two windows light the attic. Entending from the southwestern corner of the porch is an octagonal screened-in "gazebo" porch that dates to the same period as the side and back porches.

The west elevation of the brick house is three bays wide and is covered on the first floor by a screened porch. A center door opens into the present study. The other features remain consistent with the rest of the house.

Fully covering the north end of the brick house is the 1916 Colonial Revival/ Shingle-style addition which more than doubled the size of the original house. Two sections of the addition, set perpendicular to one another, form a "T" and are covered by large gambrel roofs. The corner eaves of the addition that abut the brick house wrap around the old brick house in order to achieve an architectural transition between the original house and the addition. The frame addition rests on an excavated concrete wall cellar and is uniformly sheathed with wood shingles. An off-center chimney rises from the middle section.

The east elevation of the middle portion of the addition consists of an asymmetrical arrangement of windows. The middle section, which includes the stair hall and dining room, is lighted by a combination of twelve over twelve or six over six sash windows. The twelve over twelve sash window has sidelights and is located in the southern bay, while two six over six sash windows flanked by louvered shutters pierce the wall to the north. A pair of gambrel roofed dormers are centered on the roof. The service wing is set perpendicular to the middle section with a gambrel front comprising a two-bay eastern elevation. Two six over six windows with louvered shutters light the first and second floors.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The north side of the service wing is covered on the first floor by a Tuscan columned screened-in porch with a rooftop balustrade. Two gambrel-roofed dormers with six over six sash windows mark the north roof slope.

The west side of the 1916 addition is similar to the east side with a few exceptions. A partially exposed exterior brick chimney rises on the west gambrel end of the service wing, and it is flanked by identical six over six sash windows with louvered shutters. Two quarter-round louvered openings vent the attic.

The middle, slightly recessed dining room and hall section is an asymmetrical arrangement of doors and windows. Located in the north (left) bay is a tripartite window with a twelve over twelve sash window flanked by narrow six over six sash windows. Piercing the south (right) bay are three openings: one arched header doorway and one arched header six over six window opening. Immediately to the left of the window is a small bathroom window. The roof is marked by a shed-roof dormer as well as an adjacent gambrel-roofed dormer.

The interior of the brick house was altered during the 1916 expansion. A stair was removed from the front hall, and two south rooms were consolidated into one. The study with most of its woodwork was left alone. In each room the window jambs are splayed and decorated with a wide fluting. Both the windows and door surrounds in the hall and living room have crossetted moldings.

The most significant mid eighteenth-century woodwork survives in the study, a nearly square space heated by a corner hearth. The arched fireplace opening is topped by two corresponding curved raised panels. Framing the lower half of the hearth wall is a molded surround that curiously ends a short distance in from each side. Rising from the top surface of the surround molding on each side is a pair of fluted pilasters that extend to the cornice level. Three vertical raised panels comprise the overmantel. In addition to cornice moldings, the room is trimmed with baseboards and chair rail. Fixed in the northwest corner is a built-in cupboard with arched glazed doors and flanking fluted pilasters. The cupboard doors are hung on wrought-iron hinges. The muntins are appropriately wide for the mid eighteenth century. Two raised-panel doors enclose the space below knee level. The cupboard interior has a semi-circular back with a cove ceiling. Stretching across the south wall of the room are early twentieth-century built-in bookshelves.

The living room was remodeled during the early twentieth century with a Colonial Revival style mantel flanked by French doors that open onto the side porch.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The second floor of the brick house is divided into a hall, two bedrooms, and a bath. A few six-panel doors with HL hinges were reused; however, the raised panel side has been turned inward. The enclosed attic stair was also rebuilt and rises to an unfinished room. Oddly, the collar beams that stabilize the common rafters have beaded lower edges, and are traditionally lapped to the rafters with a half-dovetail joint fixed by wrought nails. The common rafters rest on tilted false plates.

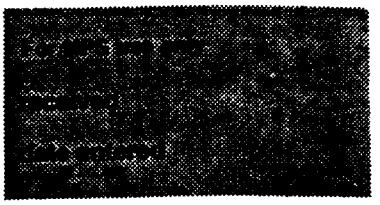
The gambrel-roofed addition has not been altered significantly inside. The generously proportioned stair hall is located next to the old part of the house and separates it from the dining room. The Colonial Revival stair rises in three flights to the second floor with a ramped handrail, Square balusters and a turned newel post. The molded handrail spirals in a tight curve at the base, while it ramps upward before each landing post. The step ends are decorated with scrolled ornament. An arched passage is located under the third flight of steps, and it is distinguished by a molded surround interrupted by keystone volute. Through the passage, access is provided to rear door, bathroom, and hall closet. The hall is also finished with high baseboards and a molded chair rail.

The dining room, which extends the full depth of the house, is finished in a Colonial Revival manner with an eighteenth-century style mantel with an ovolo molded surround, a modified cushion frieze with a center tablet and a molded and decorated mantel shelf. The hearth wall above the mantel is framed by a molded surround. Located in the wall cavity to the left of the hearth is an early twentieth-century iron safe. The balance of the first floor is divided into kitchen, pantry and other service rooms.

The second floor is divided into additional bedrooms and bathrooms that are finished in a similar fashion with early twentieth-century six-panel doors and Colonial Revival trim.

OUTBUILDINGS

Two contributing outbuildings stand a short distance from the house in the immediate landscaped yard. The single-story frame building west of the house is a turn-of-the-century clubhouse erected by the Jarmans. The weatherboarded frame building rests on brick piers and is covered by a low pitched wood shingle roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter feet. The southwest corner of the house was planned as a porch with the roof of the main house to cover it. Shallow four-panel doors open into two rooms that are lighted by two over two sash windows. A brick stove stack rises from the center of the structure.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

On the opposite side of the yard is a single-story frame office that was the former kitchen wing of the main house. At the time of the gambrel roofed addition (1916), the old service wing was reduced to a single-story level and moved to the north side of the front yard where it was used as an office and guest house. Individual shallow four-panel doors open into three rooms under a shed porch which stretches across the entire front of the building. Each room is lighted by two over two sash windows. The rooms are finished with plaster walls and have simple late nineteenth-century mantels that merely serve as decoration since the structure was once heated by stoves.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	_X_ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian	
_X_ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates 1738; 1916 **Builder/Architect** unknown

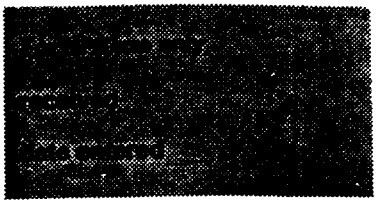
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The two-story brick house known as Brentwood is the earliest two-story brick house to survive in Somerset County. Brentwood displays a masterly combination of a second-quarter-eighteenth-century house and an imposing gambrel-roofed Shingle-style addition. Despite the size of the addition, the early brick house stands out as the dominant architectural focus, while the addition was skillfully blended as a well-designed extension that provided space for a large dining room and a modern kitchen. The former frame service wing had been attached to the land side of the main house so the present front entrance was completely obscured. As a result, the land elevation of the house had been significantly compromised. During the 1916 renovation these mistakes were rectified, and the old kitchen was removed. The center doorway was restored as the principal entrance and the bay was enriched by a shell-carved transom sculpture. Although the interior of the old house was altered with the removal of some period woodwork, the superior eighteenth-century woodwork in the study was preserved. The half-pilasters of the overmantel are similar to the fluted pilasters of "Bounds Lott" and "Williams Conquest," two other houses that were evidently finished at approximately the same time. The 1916 addition represents one of only two examples of the influence of the Shingle style in Somerset County.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 5



HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The first owner, Rev. Alexander Adams, had a significant role in early Somerset County. Born circa 1680, Alexander Adams was ordained as a deacon and a priest by the Bishop of London and arrived in Somerset County as the new rector of Stepney Parish in 1704. From about 1707 to 1711, Adams served as Presbyter of the Church of England for the eintire county of Somerset, then including four parishes, Stepney, Somerset, Coventry, and All Hallows (Snow Hill). Mr. Adams was rector of Stepney Parish for sixty-five years until his death in 1769.

The land on which Brentwood farm is situated was initially known as "Smith's Adventure," patented to Samuel Smith in April of 1667.[1] Five years later Samuel Smith conveyed half of "Smith's Adventure" to his daughter, Sarah, and son-in-law, William Brereton.[2] Following this transfer, parts of "Smith's Adventure" were resurveyed under new names, "Brereton's Chance," 1675; and "Mile End," 1680.[3] William Brereton and his wife, Sarah, died between the years 1690 and 1698 and evidently passed to their son, William, the resurveyed lands. Beginning in the early eighteenth century William Brereton and his wife, Dianna, began selling part of their inherited lands to Alexander Adams, Rector of Stepney Parish. The first transfer of a 165-acre tract occurred in March of 1718,[4] with a subsequent transfer in August of the same year.[5] Also in 1718, Alexander Adams purchased from John and Hannah Waltham, "part of Smith's Adventure," granted to Waltham on August 10, 1698.[6] During the following half-century Alexander Adams added to his holdings and eventually created a large estate along the Wicomico and Passerdyke creeks. Alexander Adams is credited with the construction of the extant house in 1738. The exact date of construction was etched on the back of an attic stair riser, but the attic stair was rebuilt in the early twentieth century. Although the etched date has not survived, the woodwork in the study is extremely similar to other second quarter of the eighteenth-century designs. (See Williams Conquest, S-64; and Bound's Lott, W-4.) Before his death in 1769, Reverend Alexander Adams conveyed to his son, Andrew Adams, a 160-acre parcel of "Smith's Adventure" and an eighteen-acre tract known as "Adam's Purchase."[8] Andrew Adam's land holdings were recorded in 1783 and 1798. The most complete description was recorded in 1798-1799 and reads,

> Situated on Wicomico Creek near the Head thereof, One Dwelling House of Brick two story high thirty-four feet by twenty-eight feet with five windows, five feet ten inches by twenty inches; two windows, four feet ten inches by twenty-eight inches; four windows thirty-four inches by twenty-four inches, finished in plain order and in good repair; Kitchen of wood twenty by sixteen feet in very bad repair; Meat House saw'd logs fifteen by fifteen feet in good order, Milk House ten feet by eight feet; Milk House five by eight feet, Ice House.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The land assessment for Andrew Adams includes,

> ...several parcels of land containing 330 acres all adjoining on which the said Adams now dwells with a Negro quarter 24 by 18 feet, old barn 32 by 20 feet, a new barn 42 by 32 feet also a saw mill on a very indifferent stream...

Andrew Adams owned a total of twenty slaves with ten between twelve and fifty years of age.

Remaining on the property for the next nineteen years, Andrew Adams, Sr. bequeathed to his son, Andrew Adams, Jr. "...all my dwelling plantation whereon I now dwell called by the names of Smith's Adventure, Adams Purchase, and the End of Strife..." in November of 1817.[10] A little more than ten years later Andrew Adams sold his grandfather's plantation to Alexander Kibble for $2,500.[11] Eight years later a judgement was passed in the Chancery Court of Somerset County against Alexander Kibble, which resulted in the eventual sale of "Adam's Purchase," "End of Strife: and a schooner called "Bee" to Joseph Barkley for $1494.00.[12]

Joseph Barkley retained ownership of the 370-acre farm until 1854 when he conveyed the land to Henry W. Potter,[13] however, seven years later Thomas Sudler, sheriff and executor of Joseph Barkley, filed a suit against Henry W. Potter which resulted once more in a sale of the creek property to Edward Long.[14] On the same day, Edward and Aurelia Long conveyed the farm to John Calvin Barkley, "being the same land where Henry W. Potter now resides.."[15] (Potter evidently attempted to purchase the farm in 1854, but defaulted on a mortgage made with Joseph Barkley. At Joseph Barkley's death the property was sold to the Longs and on the same day sold back to John Calvin Barkley, while Henry W. Potter apparently remained on the farm as a tenant). Three years later John Calvin Barkley was dead, and Edward Long, as trustee, sold the farm to Samuel S. Costen.[16]

Although the farm had changed owners it appears the land continued to be tenanted. In Samuel S. Costen's will, proved May 14, 1872, he left to his wife, Josephine Costen Robinson, "the farm that I purchased of Edward Long at a trustee sale...known as the Potter or Barkley farm at the head of creek near the Upper Trappe where Matthias Goslee now resides..."[17] The farm remained tenanted under Goslee's care until 1901 when George Wallace Jarman purchased the 280-acre property.[18] Dr. Jarman, an obstetrician from New York City, purchased the farm for use as a summer home, in the hope that the Eastern Shore environment would benefit his two children who were victims of polio. Following the 1916 addition and renovation, the property became the Jarmans' year-round residence.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Footnotes

1. Somerset County Rent Rolls, transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden.
2. Somerset County Land Records, Liber 03/116, June 8, 1672.
3. Somerset County, Maryland Maps, Harry L. Benson, 1942.
4. Somerset County Land Records, Liber IK/8, March 6, 1718
5. Somerset County Land Records, Liber IK/27, August 19, 1718.
6. Somerset County Land Records, Liber IK/13, March 3, 1718.
7. Somerset County Land Records, Liber 019/83, June 17, 1737.
8. Somerset County Land Records, Liber D/12, October 28, 1765.
9. 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Wicomico Hundred, Andrew Adams - Dwelling House, Land and Slave Assessments.
10. Somerset County Register of Wills, Andrew Adams, EB 23/261, November 8, 1817.
11. Somerset County Land Records, GH 4/56, November 28, 1827.
12. Somerset County Land Records, GH 8/319, May 20, 1836.
13. Somerset County Land Records, LW 3/126, July 10, 1854.
14. Somerset County Land Records, LW 7/1, January 29, 1861.
15. Somerset County Land Records, LW 7/1, January 29, 1861.
16. Somerset County Land Records, LW 8/507, December 6, 1864.
17. Somerset County Register of Wills, S.C.L. 5/298, proved May 14, 1872.
18. Somerset County Land Records, O.T.B. 31/439, November 9, 1901
19. Somerset County Land Records, 219/382, January 6, 1964.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

1798 Federal Tax Assessment, Somerset County, Maryland.
Wicomico Hundred

Somerset County Land Records, Somerset County Courthouse.

Somerset County, Maryland Maps and Resurveys, Harry L. Benson, 1942.

Somerset County Rent Rolls, transcribed by Ruth T. Dryden.

Somerset County Wills, Register of Wills, Somerset County Courthouse.

Torrence, Clayton, Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland,
Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co. 1966.

9. Major Bibliographical References

S-30

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 13.7 acres

Quadrangle name Eden, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	440020	4235450
B	18	439560	4235160
C	18	439490	4235480
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county		code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian		
organization	Somerset County Historical Trust	date	3 October 1985
street & number	424 North Somerset Avenue	telephone	(301) 651-0077
city or town	Princess Anne	state	Maryland 21853

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 7-31-86

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

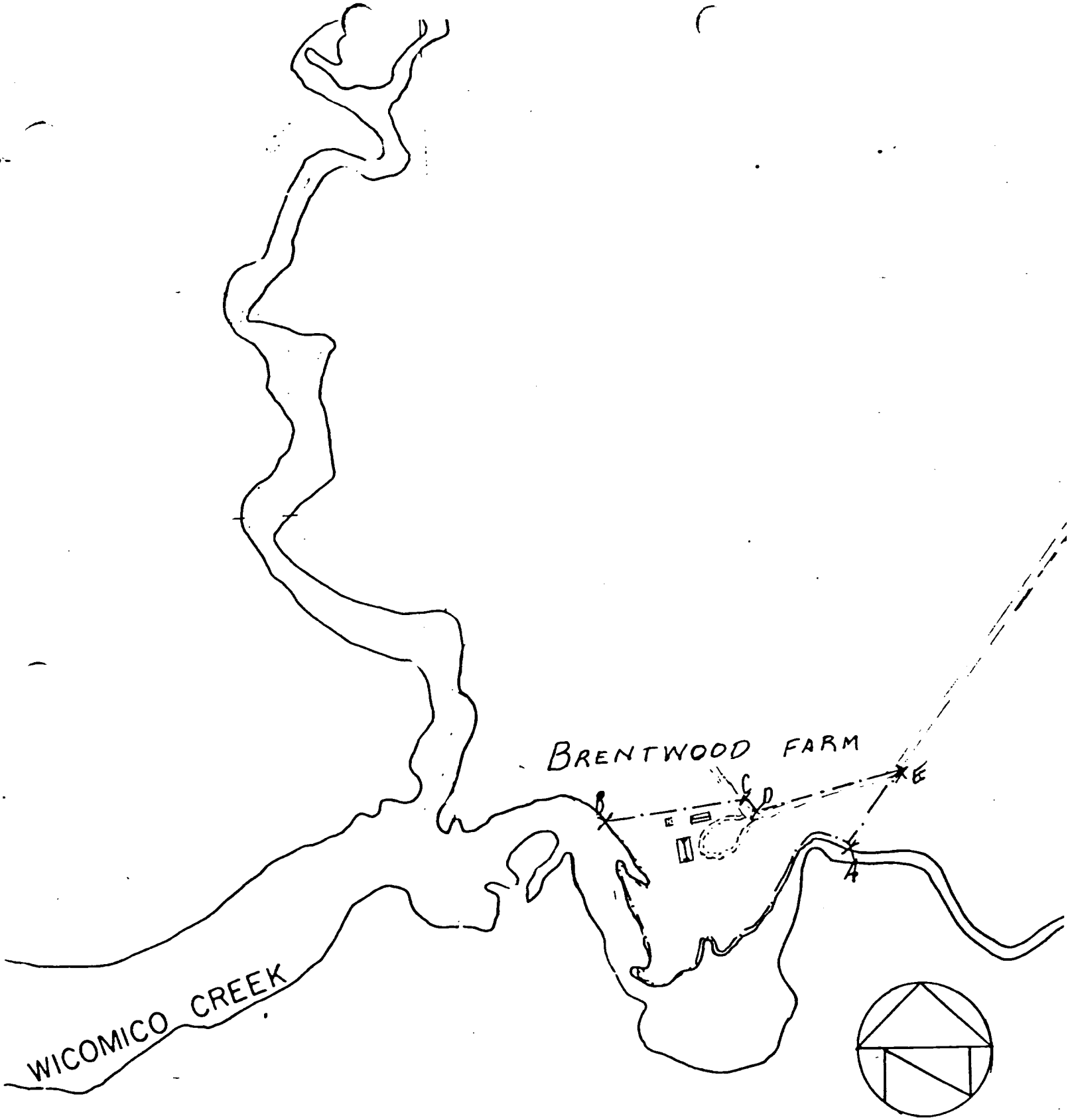
Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

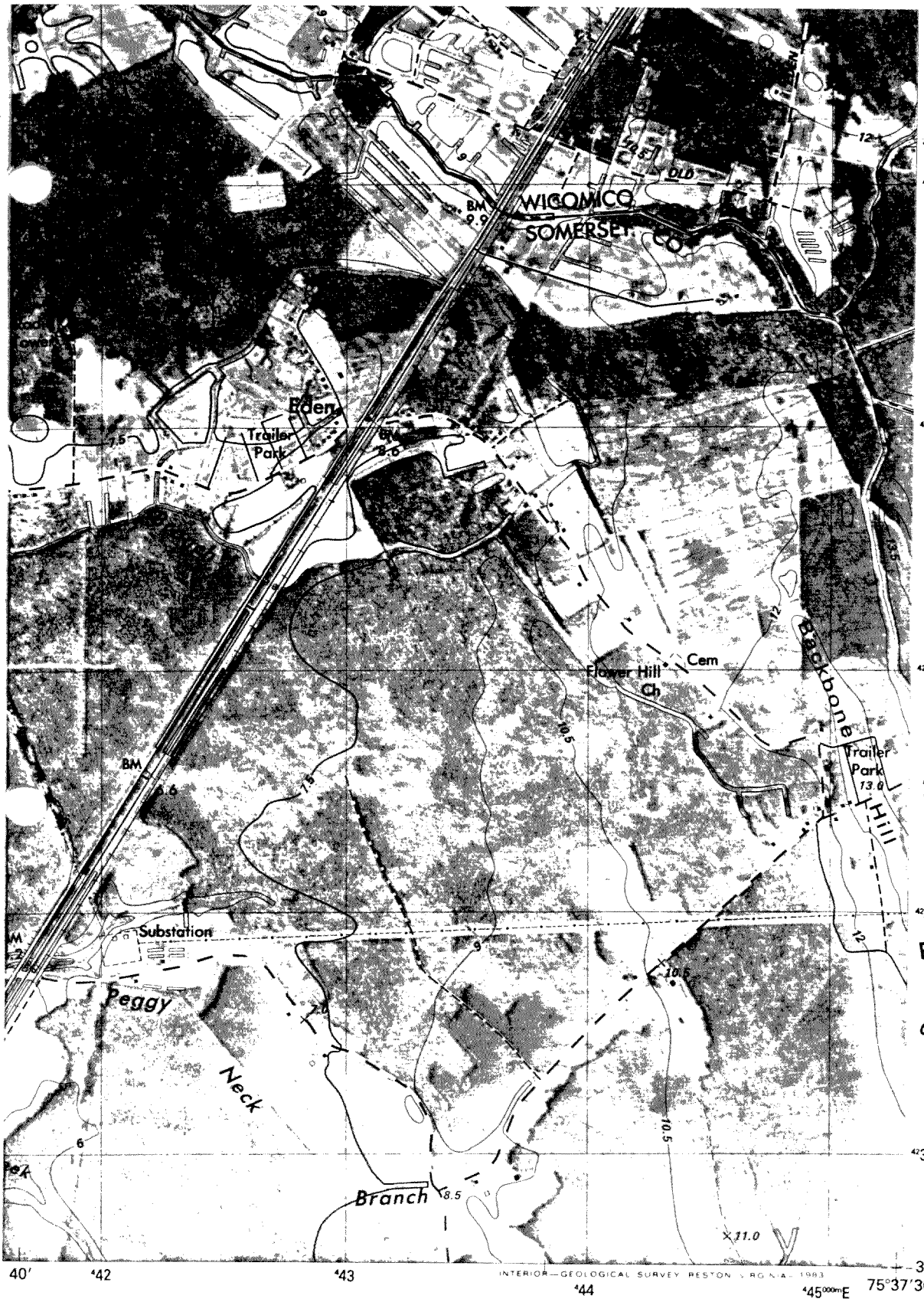
Verbal Boundary Description: Boundaries are depicted on the attached map, as follows: Beginning at Point A along the north bank of Somerset Creek, a tributary of Wicomico Creek, and at the intersection of the neighboring property line to the east, and running in a westerly direction by and with the course of the said creeks to Point B, located 2400 feet from Point A, thence due east for 675 feet, running north of outbuildings included in nomination, to Point C along the Brentwood farm lane, thence in a southeasterly direction along said farm lane for 75 feet to Point D, thence in an easterly direction for an additional 675 feet to Point E, also along said farm lane, thence in a southwesterly direction along the adjacent boundary line on the east for 450 feet to Point A, the place of beginning, containing approximately 13.7 acres.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, 13.7 acres comprises the immediate setting around the three contributing resources. The designated acreage serves to include the historic water vistas to the south and west. The boundary on the south and west corresponds to the natural shoreline, while the north and eastern lines were drawn arbitrarily along man-made features to separate the nominated structures from open farmland, which does not contribute to the historical significance of the resource.



S-30
Brentwood Farm
Somerset County, Maryland

National Register Boundary —.—.—.—
July 1986
Scale: 1"=600'



0 — 0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

17'30"

4238

4237

4236

4235

4234000mN

38°15'

40'

42

43

44

45000mE

75°37'30"

(Site not on this map - see map at back)

S-30
BRENTWOOD FARM
SOMERSET COUNTY
MARYLAND

A: 18-440020-4235450

B: 18-439560-4235160

C: 18-439490-4235480

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESTON, VA.—1983

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Unimproved road

Trails

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

(DIVIDING CREEK) 5960 II NE

MARYLAND

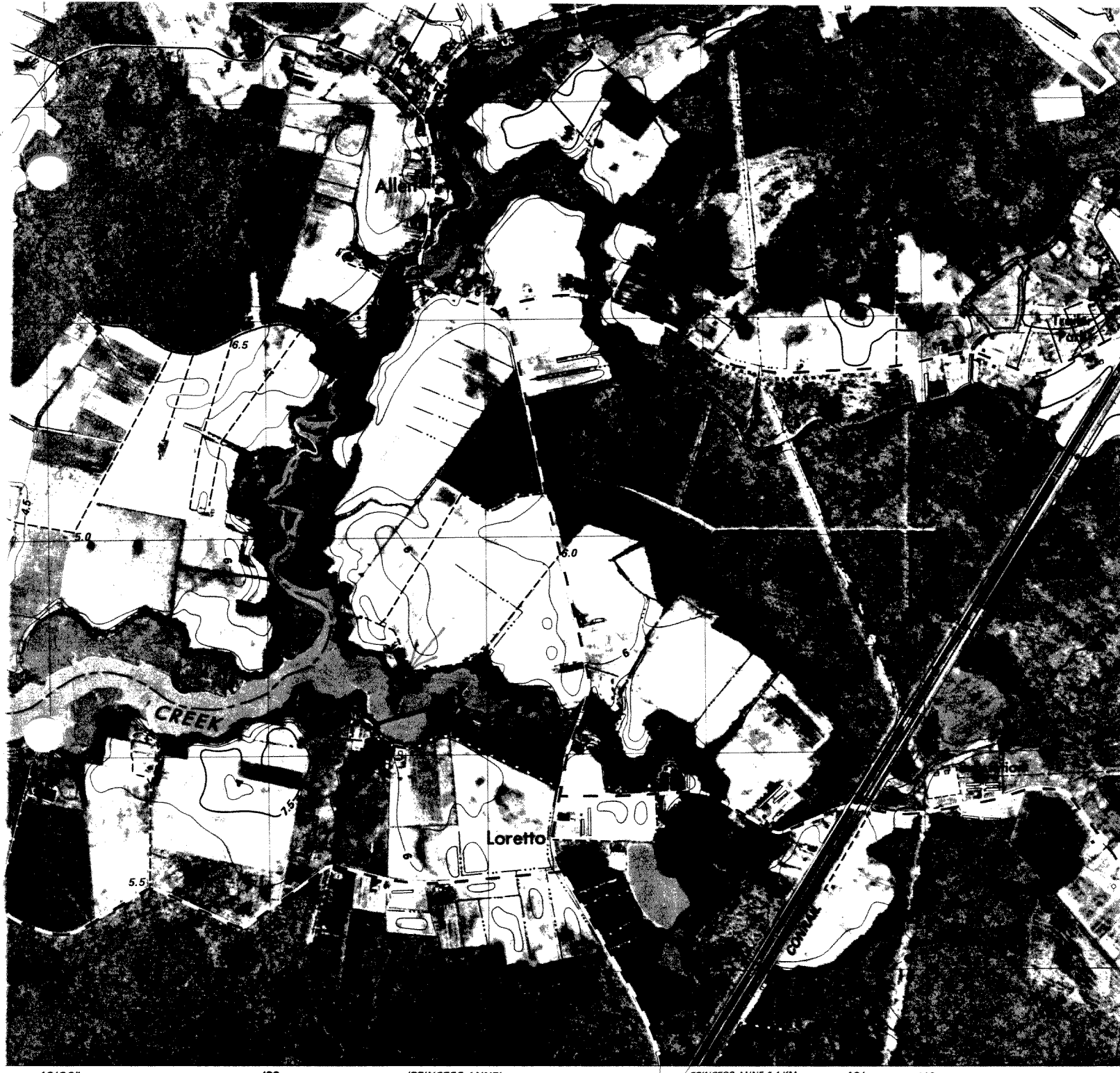
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS

EDEN, MD.

N3815 - W7537.5/7.5

1983



42'30" 39 (PRINCESS ANNE) 40' 42

5860 II NW

PRINCESS ANNE 6.4 KM
POCOMOKE CITY 28 KM

SCALE 1:24 000 S-30 Brentwood

1 .5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2

1000 0 METERS 1000 2000

1 .5 0 1

MILES

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000

FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.5 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS

EDEN QUAD

Brentwood Farm S-30
Near Loretto, Somerset County
South ~~East~~ Elevation
2/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Maryland Historical Trust

Brentwood Farm S-30
Near Loretto, Somerset County
Northwest Elevation
2/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg./Maryland Historical Trust

S-30

Brentwood Farm
Near Loretto, Somerset County
Documentary Photograph, c. 1916
South[redacted] Elevation
Neg./MD Historical Trust
Copied 2/85 Paul Touart
Collection of E. McMaster Duer

Brentwood Farm
Near Loretto, Somerset County
Documentary Photograph, c. 1940
South Elevation

Neg./MD Historical Trust
Copied 2/85 Paul Touart
Collection of E. McMaster Duer

S-30

Brentwood S-30
Loretto Vicinity, Somerset Co.
Stair
11/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

Brentwood Farm S-30
Near Loretto, Somerset County
Living Room Paneling
2/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Maryland Historical Trust

Brentwood Farm S-30
Near Loretto, Somerset County
Southeast Elevation
2/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg./Maryland Historical Trust

Brentwood Farm S-30
Near Loretto, Somerset County
Wicomico Creek Looking West
2/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Maryland Historical Trust

Brentwood S-30
Loretto vicinity, Somerset Co., MD.
Living Room Paneling
1/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./ MD. Hist. Trust

Brentwood S-30
Loretto vicinity, Somerset Co., Md.
Corner Cupboard
10/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./ MD. Hist. Trust

Brentwood Farm S-30
Near Loretto, Somerset County
Dining Room Mantel
2/85 Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Maryland Historical Trust

5-30

Brentwood Farm

Somerset

Photographed by
DANIEL C. CHURCH