1987

S-62
Beauchamp House
Westover vicinity
private

c. 1710-1730

Sited along the north side of the head of the Annemessex River, the Beauchamp house is architecturally and historically significant for several prominent reasons. Building features suggest the initial one-and-one-half story, "hall" plan, brick ended dwelling survives as one of the earliest small houses on the Eastern Shore. The north gable end Flemish bond wall exemplifies the most ambitious glazed brick patterns in Somerset County. The diaper pattern is found on only three other houses in the county. (Makepeace, S-81; Waterloo, S-31; and Suffolk, S-221) In addition to an extremely noteworthy exterior, the interior has survived with a large percentage of its eighteenth-century woodwork. The "hall" end wall is fitted with raised paneling that incorporates a built-in cupboard and an enclosed winder stair. Due to the bricked-up windows located in the end wall, it appears the main room was upgraded during the middle years of the eighteenth century. A series of exposed joists are finished with a cyma curve molded edge.

The southern half of the house was added later, perhaps during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Originally divided into two rooms heated by corner hearths, the interior was consolidated into one room around the turn of the nineteenth century. Attached to the south gable end of the main block is an early nineteenth-century service wing partially covered with beaded weatherboards.

Historically, the brick ended frame house represents the first phase of permanent buildings in Somerset County. Settlement period dwellings erected during the seventeenth century were eventually replaced by more permanent dwellings such

as the Beauchamp house. The superior glazed brickwork and interior paneling suggest the house was erected for a prosperous planter.

Extensive research concerning the land on which the Beauchamp house stands indicates the tract, known by the name "Puzzle,"(X/145) consisted of three portions of neighboring land surveys; "Johnston," "Contention," and "Discovery." The exact parcel on which the Beauchamp house was erected is not exactly known, but it is thought the early dwelling is located on the parcel, "Discovery," which is located on the north side of the head of the Annemessex River.

The initial survey for "Discovery" was patented in 1668 to George Johnson (CD/699). Johnson owned the 150-acre tract until William Planner, Sr. bought the property in 1695. (CD 700) It is thought William Planner, Sr. lived on a tract known as "Cheap Price" at the mouth of the Annemessex. Joshua Kennerly of Dorchester County purchased "Discovery" from the Planner estate in 1711 (CD/700), and subsequently sold the tract to Edmund Beauchamp, Jr. in 1727 (TH/131). Considering the fact the Edmund Beauchamp, Jr. inherited part of his father's plantation, it appears the adjacent tract of "Discovery" was purchased as additional land due to its proximity to the Beauchamp land known as "Contention." Edmund Beauchamp, Jr.'s son, William evidently ended up on the property. William Beauchamp purchased another part of the "Discovery" tract from his brother, Robert, on April 1, 1745 (X/144). This parcel is described as, "...beginning at a marked Red Oak tree standing on the dam side at the upper end of the plantation where the said William Beauchamp now lives..."(X/144). However, on the same day, April 1, 1745, William Beauchamp transferred the composite tract, then called "Puzzle," to William Jones (carpenter) for L 25 and 2000 pounds of tobacco (X/145).

William Jones sold "Puzzle" in 1753 to William Beauchamp's cousin an old neighbor, Isaac Beauchamp, planter.(A/299) Since Isaac Beauchamp had inherited from his father, Thomas, part of the "Contention" property, it appears "Puzzle" was a subordinate tract given over to Isaac Beauchamp's son, Thomas, and his wife, Jane Beauchamp. Issac Beauchamp's will of 1777 helps to sort out at least two adjacent Beauchamp houses. To his wife, Sarah, Isaac left free use of his dwelling house and plantation, whereas to his son, Thomas, Issac bequeathed,

> ...the plantation where he (Thomas) now lives and then to grandson Thomas...land divided from whereon I now live by a road leading from Thomas King's mill dam to Jesse Lister's and lying on the easternmost side of the said road...(EB 5/98)

Evidently, Thomas Beauchamp died between 1777 and 1783 for his widow, Jean (Jane) Beauchamp, was assessed in 1783 for a "midling good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and other houses, a tract called 'Puzzle' and another parcel known as 'Remnant.' With Jane Beauchamp's death shortly after, the property passed to Thomas and Jane's son, Thomas, as directed by Issac in 1777 (EB 5/98). Thomas Beauchamp of Great Annemessex Hundred was assessed in 1798 for,

> 1 Dwelling house built of wood one story high 30 feet by 18 feet 5 windows 5 1/2 feet by 2 feet 4 dormant windows 3 1/2 feet by 2 1/2 feet, 1 kitchen 18 feet square, 1 milk house 8 feet square.

Thomas Beauchamp's land assessment in 1798 included,

> ...4 tracts of land called Remnant, 13 acres; Puzzel, 90 acres; Flatland Marsh, 50 acres; part of Hartford Broad Oak and part of Catlin Venture, 41 acres; in the whole 194 acres on which are one blacksmith's shop and one small log house.

Interestingly, the blacksmith's shop listed in the land assessment suggests a strong connection with blacksmith, William Beauchamp (Thomas' grandfather's cousin), who owned the property in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Thomas Beauchamp's will was proved on February 11, 1815, which devised to his son Thomas

G. Beauchamp, "...all the land whereon I now live...including all the lands lying to the westward side of the said road..." Included in the will was a clause which bequeathed to his five daughters,

> ...a priveledge in all lands lying on the westmost side of the road leading from the County road where the old blacksmith's shop formerly stood, up to the westmost corner of my old dwelling house where it joins the colonade which leads to my cook house and thence with a straight line through the colonade down to the branch...(EB 23/226)

The mention of a colonnade and cook house in Thomas Beauchamp's 1815 will indicates that the colonnade was added after the 1798 tax assessment, but was replaced with the current kitchen by the mid nineteenth century. Thomas G. Beauchamp occupied his father's house with his first wife Maria Long and his second wife, Leah A. W. King, until his death in 1837 (JP 5/3). Due to insolvency Isaac Beauchamp, Jr. was empowered to sell his brother's estate to Edwin M. Long through various land transfers dating between 1837 and 1847 (LH/93, WP 1/207, WP 2/483).

Edwin M. Long owned the old Beauchamp house until his death. The property could not be divided equitably between Edwin M. Long's heirs, so Robert F. Bratton was declared a trustee to sell the farm. On April 13, 1881, Bratton sold the 135-acre farm to William S. Long for $1,900.(OTB 31/368). Twenty years later the farm entered Circuit Court once more to be sold by Robert F. Duer, trustee, to Edwin D. Long (ITP 233/640). The current owners purchased the house and seventy-three acres in 1985 (353/558).

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic: Beauchamp House (preferred); Long Farm

and/or common: Washburn House

2. Location

street & number: East side of Old Westover-Marion Road — n/a not for publication

city, town: Westover — X vicinity of — congressional district: First

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

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ 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: Dr. Wilcomb E. Washburn

street & number: 2122 California Street, N. W.

city, town: Washington — n/a vicinity of — state: D. C. 20008

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Somerset County Register of Deeds

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 elegible? ___ yes X no

date: 1967 — ___ 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
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
1	3	Total

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

Original and historical functions and uses: agricultural and residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Beauchamp House is a 1½-story brick-ended hall/parlor frame house standing at the head of the Annemessex River near Westover in Somerset County, Maryland. The main house was built in two stages, beginning with a c. 1710-1730 hall plan house. During the second half of the 18th century, the structure was enlarged by the addition of two downstairs rooms, each heated by a corner fireplace. Around the turn of the 18th century, the two rooms were consolidated to one with the removal of the middle partition and the consolidation of two hearths into one. During the second quarter of the 19th century, a 1½-story frame kitchen wing was attached to the south gable end. One of the most notable features of this important house is the glazed diaper pattern on the north gable end. The interior is significant as well with most of its 18th-century woodwork in place.

For General Description, see continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The "Beauchamp House" (also known as the "Edwin M. Long Farm" and the "Washburn House") is located on the east side of the old Westover-Marion Road, .6 of a mile south of Turkey Branch Road and one mile south of the Maryland Route 413 intersection at Westover. The early 18th-century 1½-story frame house with brick gable ends faces west with the roof axis running north/south.

Despite the structure's relatively uniform exterior, the main house was built in two stages, beginning with a c. 1710-1730 one-room plan dwelling with chamber above (north half of main house). Within the second half of the 18th century, the structure was enlarged by the addition of two downstairs rooms, each heated by a corner fireplace. The footings for each hearth are located in the crawl space under the house. Around the turn of the 19th century, the two rooms were converted to one with the removal of the middle partition and the consolidation of two hearths into one. Finally, a 1½-story frame kitchen wing was attached during the second quarter of the 19th century.

Standing on a raised brick foundation, the two-room plan structure is covered by a steeply pitched roof, half sheathed with wood shingles and half by asphalt tile shingles. A boxed cornice with bed and crown moldings stretches across the foot of the roof, while the gable ends are finished with a plain bargeboard.

The front and back walls of the main block are covered with a combination of beaded weatherboards and flush shiplap siding, while each gable end is laid in Flemish bond. One of the most notable features of this house is the glazed brick diaper pattern on the north gable end. Interior end brick chimneys rise from each gable and are finished with corbelled caps.

The west elevation is three bays across with a center six-panel door flanked by 9/9 sash windows. A pair of 2/2 sash gabled dormers pierce the west roof slope as well as the east slope. A cellar window in the north bay has been bricked up. The late 19th-century front porch rests on brick piers with the roof supported by turned posts. The porch covers the southern two bays of the main house.

The north gable end Flemish bond wall is divided by a sawtooth belt course and high-lighted by the brick diaper pattern. Two central diamonds in the design are solid glazed headers. Three small gable windows have been bricked up; two in the first floor and one in the half-story.

The east side is partially covered by the centrally located single story bathroom wing. A 6/6 sash window pierces each side, and a rear door is located on the east end.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The south gable end brick wall is largely covered by the 1½-story frame kitchen wing and its shed additions. Unlike the north end, the south end wall has random glazed headers and a standard belt course. A 9/9 sash window occupies the right bay.

The 1½-story kitchen wing is three bays across by one room deep with a shed porch on the front and an enclosed shed to the rear. Wide shed dormers with three over three sash are located on each roof slope.

Presently, the main house is divided into two rooms with the primary room or "hall" measuring 16' by 18'. The north wall of the main room is fully paneled with a glazed-door closet to the left of the hearth and an enclosed winder stair to the right. A four-panel door separates the winder stair from the straight flight of five steps which protrudes into the room. The present handrail is a replacement. Located beneath the stair and behind a two-panel door with strap hinges is a small closet. It is evident from the measured drawings of the hearth wall and the location of two obsolete gable end windows, which previously lighted the hall, that the raised paneling was inserted at a later date; probably around the mid 18th century. The side walls and partition are plastered and finished with beaded baseboard and molded chair rail (see profile). The floor joists are exposed and finished with an ogee corner molding. These "first period" floor joists measure 6" by 4½" and date to the c. 1710-1730 period of construction. In contrast, the floor joists in the adjacent room measure 5½" by 3½" and are finished with a standard bead on each corner. The marked difference in size as well as finish is another indication of two periods of 18th century construction.

The second room measures 13'6" by 18' and is separated from the hall by a plastered stud partition and raised six-panel door. Chair rail, baseboard and surround moldings follow third quarter of the 18th-century profiles. The turn of the 18th-century mantel consists of a heavily molded mantel shelf, a plain frieze and a molded hearth surround. A scar on the wall surface and chair rail of the partition provides evidence for the location of the removed wall (see drawing).

The second floor is divided in the same manner as the first floor with a stud partition. Located in the south room is a small access panel which opens into the crawl space above the collar beams. The common rafter roof system is distinguished by the fact that the lapped rafters over the initial house are joined at the peak by wrought nails whereas the rafters above the addition are fastened with wooden pins (another indication of two periods of construction within the main house).

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The 1½-story kitchen wing is simply finished. A partially enclosed stair rises in the southwest corner. Due to the fact the kitchen was built on ground level, a short flight of stairs in the northeast corner provides access from the kitchen to the main house. The room above the kitchen is finished in an ordinary manner without notable details.

Standing south of the house are three dilapidated farm buildings including a barn, a corn crib, and a wood shed. The barn appears to date from the turn of the 20th century, but contains reused members from an earlier structure. The corn crib is a rectangular frame structure with vertical slats. The wood shed is a simple frame building with a shed roof. These structures do not contribute to the significance of the resource.

Immediately surrounding the house and the aforementioned outbuildings is a shaded lawn. Within twenty yards to the north, east, and west are plowed fields and to the south, a small woods. The south branch of the Annemessex River runs to the south and east of the dwellings.

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	___ 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	
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates c. 1710–1730 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Level of significance for evaluation: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Beauchamp House derives its significance primarily from its architecture. Architectural features suggest the initial 1½-story one-room plan brick-ended house was constructed c. 1710-1730, making it one of the earliest small houses surviving on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. As such, this house represents an important link between Anglo-American building traditions and antecedents in English vernacular architecture. In Somerset County, this hall/parlor house is one of a small collection of approximately eight early 18th-century manor houses with glazed header brick construction. In contrast with the others in this group, this house stands out as one of the earliest and best preserved. The north gable end exemplifies the most ambitious glazed brick patterns in Somerset County. The diaper pattern is found on only two other houses in the county. In addition to an extremely significant exterior, the Beauchamp House survives with much of its 18th-century woodwork intact. The interiors have experienced at least two periods of 18th-century renovation. From architectural evidence, it appears the original one-room plan interior was unpaneled and evidently whitewashed. Around the mid 18th century, the end wall paneling was installed. At the same time, or slightly later the one-room plan was extended to the south with two rooms; each fitted with a corner hearth. Finally, in the late 18th century, the south rooms were consolidated into one. None of these alterations has diminished the interior's integrity. Historically, this 1½-story brick-ended frame house represents the first phase of permanent buildings in Somerset County. Settlement type dwellings erected within the first quarter century (1666-1690) were eventually replaced by more permanent dwellings such as the Beauchamp House which have survived to modern times. In spite of its diminutive size, the superior glazed brickwork and interior paneling suggest the house was erected for a moderately well-to-do planter.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Extensive research concerning the land on which the Beauchamp House stands indicates the tract, known by the name "Puzzle,"[1] consists of three portions of neighboring land surveys, namely "Johnston," "Contention," and "Discovery." The exact parcel on which the nominated house was erected and its exact date of construction are not known, but it is thought the c.1710-1730 story-and-a-half house stands on the parcel known as "Discovery," which is located on the north side of the head of the Annemessex River.

The initial survey of "Discovery" was patented in 1668 to George Johnson.[2] He owned the 150-acre tract until William Planner, Sr. bought the property in 1695.[3] It is thought William Planner, Sr. lived on a tract known as "Cheap Price" at the mouth of the Annemexxes River. Evidently, William Planner, Sr. allowed his son, William Jr., to live on the "Discovery" tract until senior's death around 1710.[5] As the executor, William Planner, Jr. took steps to settle his father's estate. In a 1711 deed between William Planner, Jr. and Joshua Kennerly, Planner sells "Discovery" for 4000 lbs of tobacco with consideration that he move from the property.[6] Joshua Kennerly of Dorchester County retained the "Discovery" tract until 1727 when he sold the land to Edmund Beauchamp, Jr.[7] Considering the fact that Edmund Beauchamp, Jr. inherited part of his father's plantation, it appears the adjacent tract of "Discovery" was purchased as additional land due to its proximity to the Beauchamp land known as "Contention." Edmund Beauchamp, Jr.'s son, William, evidently ended up living on the property. He is listed in the land records as a blacksmith. William Beauchamp purchased another part of the "Discovery" tract from his brother, Robert, on April 1, 1745.[8] This parcel of land is described as.

> . . . beginning at a marked Red Oak tree standing on the dam side at the upper end of the plantation where the said William Beauchamp now lives . . .[9]

However, on the same day, April 1, 1745, William Beauchamp transferred the composite tract, then called "Puzzle," to William Jones (carpenter) for 25 and 2000 lbs. of tobacco.[10]

With three different owners between 1695 and 1730, it is difficult to establish an undisputed builder for the initial c. 1710-1730 portion of this hall/parlor house. As the information stands, it was probably built for William Planner, Jr. between 1695 and 1711 or after 1727 by William Beauchamp. Joshua Kennerly seems to be an unlikely candidate due to his Dorchester County residency.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

William Jones sold "Puzzle" in 1753 to William Beauchamp's cousin and old neighbor, Isaac Beauchamp (planter).[11] Since Isaac Beauchamp had inherited from his father, Thomas, part of the plantation called "Contention," it appears "Puzzle" was a subordinate tract given over to Isaac Beauchamp's son, Thomas, and his wife, Jane Beauchamp. Isaac Beauchamp's will of 1777 helps to sort out at least two adjacent Beauchamp houses. To his wife Sarah, Isaac left free use of his dwelling house and plantation. To his son, Thomas, Isaac bequeathed,

> . . . the plantation where he (Thomas) now lives and then to grandson Thomas . . . land divided from whereon I now live by a road leading from Thomas King's mill dam to Jesse Lister's and lying on the easternmost side of the said road. . .[12]

Evidently, Thomas Beauchamp died between 1777 and 1783 for his widow, Jean (Jane) Beauchamp, was assessed in 1783 for a "midling good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and other houses, a tract called 'Puzzle' and another parcel known as 'Remnant'."[13] With Jane Beauchamp's death shortly after, the property passed to Thomas and Jane's son, Thomas, as directed by Isaac.[14] Thomas Beauchamp of Great Annemessex Hundred was assessed in 1798 for,

> . . . 1 dwelling house built of wood one storey high 30 feet by 18 feet 5 windows 5½ feet by 2 feet 4 dormant windows 2½ feet by 2½ feet, 1 kitchen 18 feet square, 1 milk house 8 feet square . . .[15]

Thomas Beaucham's land assessment in 1798 included,

> . . . 4 tracts of land called-Remnant, 13 acres-Puzzel, 90 acres-Flatland Marsh, 50 acres-part of Hartford Broad Oak and part of Catlin Venture, 41 acres-in the whole 194 acres on which are one blacksmith's shop and one small log house . . .[16]

In addition, Thomas Beauchamp owned ten slaves, five of which were between 12 and 15 years old.[17]

Interestingly, the blacksmith's shop listed in the land assessment suggests a strong connection with blacksmith, William Beauchamp (Thomas' grandfather's cousin), who owned the property in the second quarter of the 18th century. Thomas Beauchamp's will was proved on February 11, 1815, which devised to his son Thomas G. Beauchamp,

> . . . all the land wheron I now live . . . including all the lands lying to the westward side of the said road . . .[18]

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Included in the will was a clause which bequeathed to his five daughters,

> . . . a priveledge in all lands lying on the westmost side of the road leading from the County road where the old blacksmith's shop formerly stood, up to the westmost corner of my old dwelling house where it joins the colonade which leads to my cook house and thence with a straight line through the colonade down to the branch . . .[19]

The mention of a colonade and cook house in Thomas Beauchamp's 1815 will indicates that the colonade was added after the 1798 tax assessment and was apparently replaced with the present kitchen by the mid 19th century. Thomas G. Beauchamp occupied his father's house with his first wife, Maria Long and his second wife Leah A. W. King until his death in 1837.[20] Due to insolvency Isaac Beauchamp, Jr. was empowered to sell his brother's estate to Edwin M. Long through various land transfers dating between 1837 and 1847.[21]

Edwin M. Long owned the old Beauchamp house until his death. The property could not be divided equitably between Edwin M. Long's heirs, so Robert F. Bratton was declared a trustee to sell the farm. On April 13, 1881, Bratton sold the 135-acre farm to William S. Long for $1,900.00[22] Twenty years later the farm entered Circuit Court once more to be sold by Robert F. Duer, trustee to Edwin D. Long.[23] The farm was reduced to 100 acres and remained that size until the present owner bought the 73.40 acres surrounding the house in 1965.[24]

Footnotes

[1] Somerset County Land Records, Liber X/145, 4/1/1745. This deed is the first mention of land known as "Puzzle" and comprising parts of three surveys, namely, "Johnston," "Contention," and "Discovery."

[2] Somerset County Land Records, Liber CD/699, 3/5/1711. This deed explains earliest ownership of "Discovery."

[3] Somerset Land Records, Liber CD/700, 3/5/1711.

[4] Somerset Land Records, Liber B 1/2.

[5] Somerset Land Records, Liber CD/699, 3/5/1711. In this deed, William Planner, Jr. is mentioned as the executor of his father's estate.

[6] Somerset Land Records, Liber CD/700, 3/5/1711.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

[7]Somerset Land Records, TH/131, 11/31/1727.

[8]Somerset Land Records, X/144, 4/1/1745

[9]Somerset Land Records, X/144, 4/1/1745.

[10]Somerset Land Records, X/144, 4/1/1745.

[11]Somerset Land Records, A/299, 4/12/1753.

[12]Somerset Will Book, E B 5/98, 1/21/1777.

[13]1783 Somerset County Tax Assessment, Jane Beauchamp, Great Annemessex Hundred.

[14]Somerset Will Book, E B 5/98, 1/21/1777.

[15]1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Particular List of Dwelling Houses, Great Annemessex Hundred, Thomas Beauchamp. A difference of six feet exists between the actual length of the house and the measurement found in the tax assessment. All other features including window measurements are faithful to the extant house.

[16]1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Particular List of Lands, Great Annemessex Hundred, Thomas Beauchamp.

[17]1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Particular List of Slaves, Great Annemessex Hundred, Thomas Beauchamp.

[18]Somerset County Will Book, E. B 23/266, 1/11/1815.

[19]Somerset County Will Book, E B 23/226, 2/11/1815.

[20]Somerset County Will Book, J P 5/3, 1/1/1837.

[21]Somerset County Land Records, L H/93, 5/8/1839; W P 1/207. 1/24/1846; W P 2/483, 10/13/1847.

[22]Somerset County Land Records, O T B 31/368, 8/12/1901.

[23]Somerset County Land Records, I T P 223/640, 1965.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1783 Somerset County Tax Assessment, Great Annemessex Hundred, Jane Beauchamp.

1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, Great Annemessex Hundred, Thomas Beauchamp.

Somerset County Land Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Somerset County Will Books, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point along the west bank of the Annemessex River (also known as Turkey Branch) and at the corner boundary of land of Wilcomb E. Washburn and Charles T. Ruark and heading in a northwesterly direction along the property line of said Washburn and Ruark for 675' to a point along said boundary line, thence in a southwesterly direction across the field of said Washburn and intersecting the dirt lane to the nominated house for 880' to a point in the tilled field west of the house, thence in a southeasterly direction across the same field for 750' to a point on the west bank of the Annemessex River, thence by and with the natural watercourse of said river or branch for 975' to the place of beginning, containing 18 acres more or less. See attached plat.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property, approximately 18 acres, encompasses the resource within its immediate setting. Boundaries are determined by existing property lines on the north, Turkey Branch (Annemessex River) on the east, a tree line on the south, and a plowed field on the west.

9. Major Bibliographical References

S-62

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 18 acres

Quadrangle name Kingston, Maryland **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	430220	4129180
B	18	431210	4129180
C	18	431880	4128160
D	18	430210	4126120
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 Touart - Architectural Historian		
organization	Somerset County Historical Trust	date	10/20/83
street & number	424 North Somerset Avenue	telephone	home (301) 651-1094
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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 7-5-84

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER **date**

[redacted]

GPO 938 835

2000625164

S-62

Maryland
Somerset County
TOWN Westover VICINITY
STREET NO. Rt. 667, 2.3 miles south of Westover
ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE Dwelling
PRESENT OWNER Wilcomb E. Washburn
PRESENT USE Dwelling
WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame and Brick
NO. OF STORIES 1 1/2

2. NAME Washburn House

DATE OR PERIOD 2nd quarter 18th cent.
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC no

The Washburn House is one of the many houses in the lower Eastern Shore which has a profusion of glazed diapering on its gable. Two tiny windows have been bricked in on the first story of the gable, and there is a band of mouse-tooth brickwork across the gable as at Sudler's Seclusion and Makepeace, both in Somerset County.

It is a 1 1/2 story frame house with brick gables, three bays long and one room deep. Its frame portion is covered with beaded shiplap and the windows have 9/9 sash without shutters. Two dormers light the second story rooms on each side of the "A" roof.

Originally, the house consisted only of a hall and parlor. There has been a wing added south of the parlor which is now the kitchen and service rooms, and another small room opening off of the east floor. Raised paneling over the fireplace is flanked by the stair to the second story and a glazed cabinet. Both hall and parlor ceiling have exposed beaded joists, typical of the early 18th century work throughout Maryland.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered no Interior fair Exterior fair

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

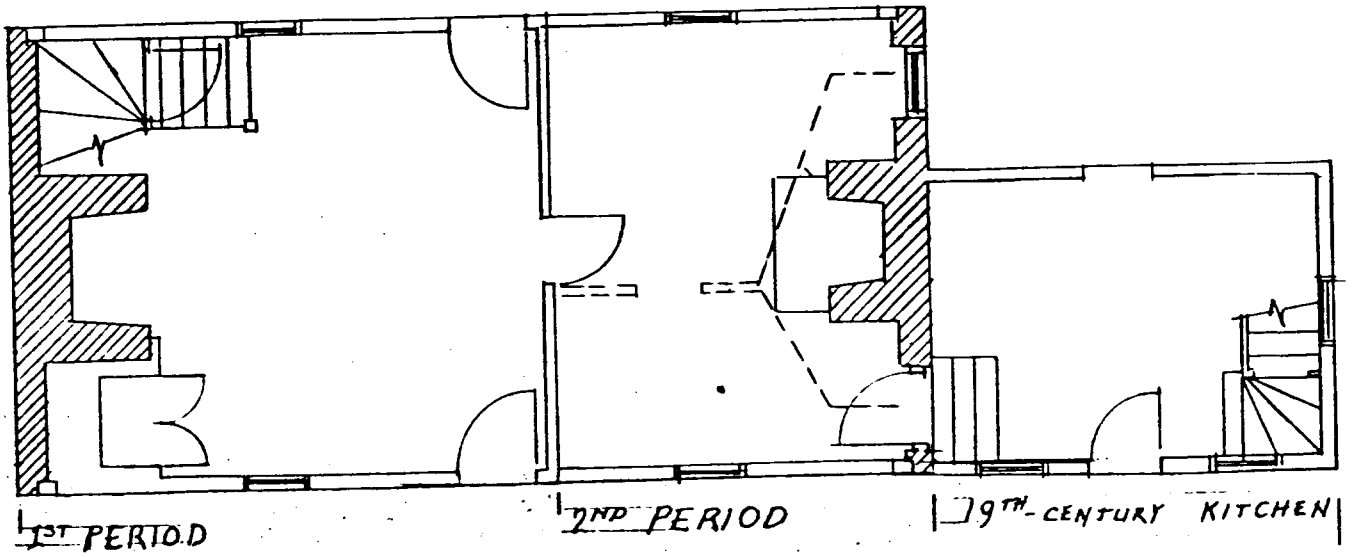
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

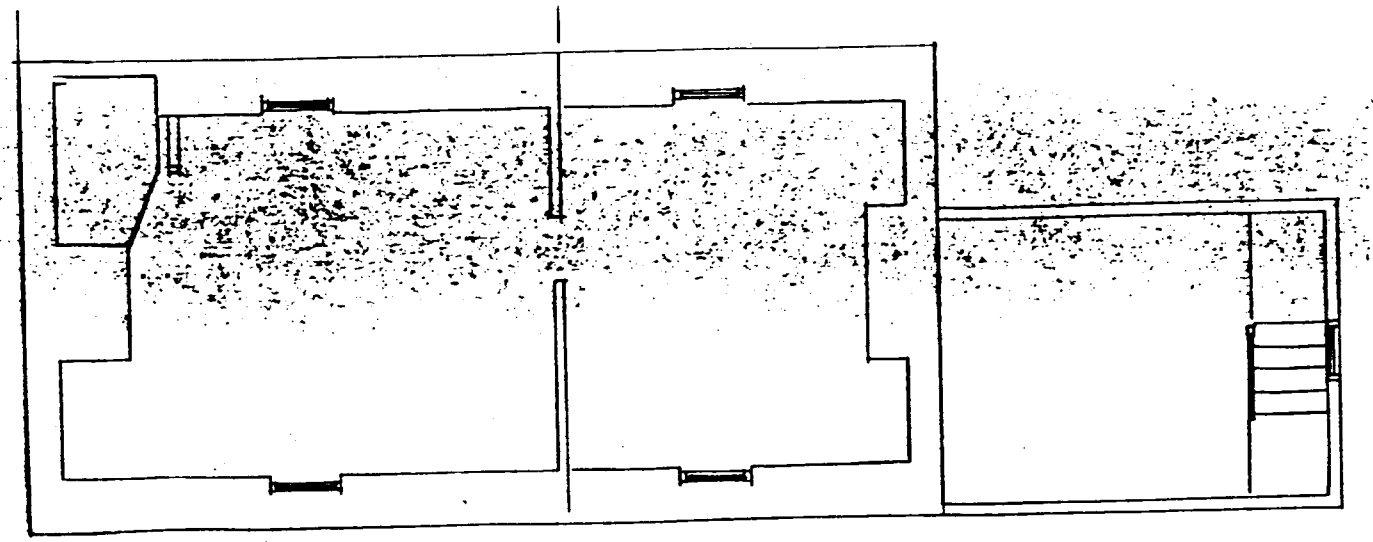
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

MDB

DATE OF RECORD 6/71

1ST FLOOR



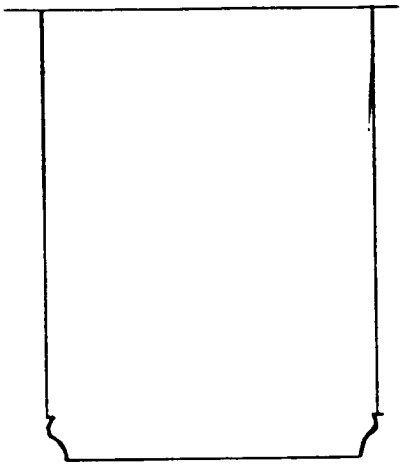


2ND FLOOR

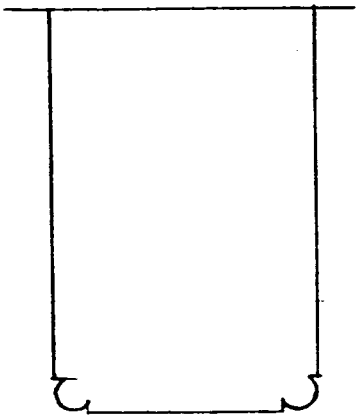
1/8" = 1'0"

BEAUCHAMP HOUSE S-62 NEAR KINGSTON CARY

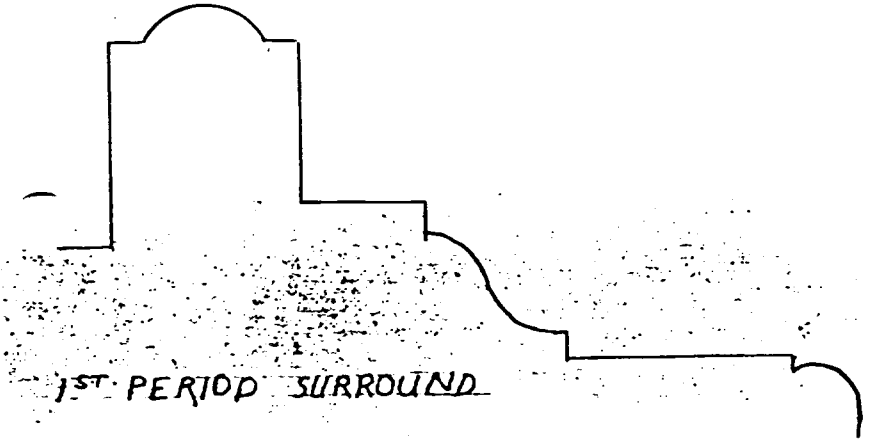
1ST PERIOD JOIST



2ND PERIOD JOIST

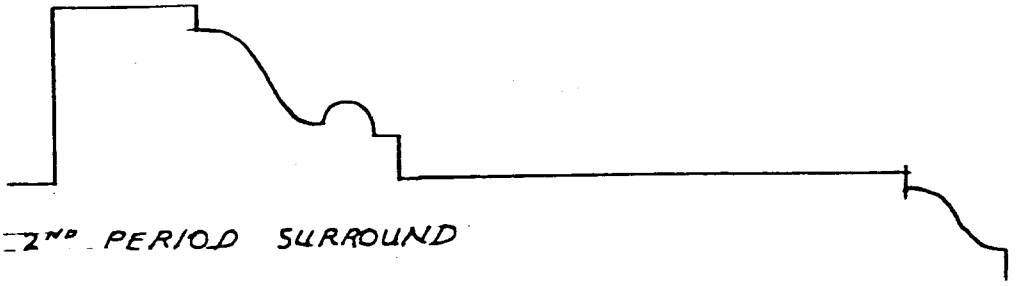


3/8" - 1'0"



1ST PERIOD SURROUND

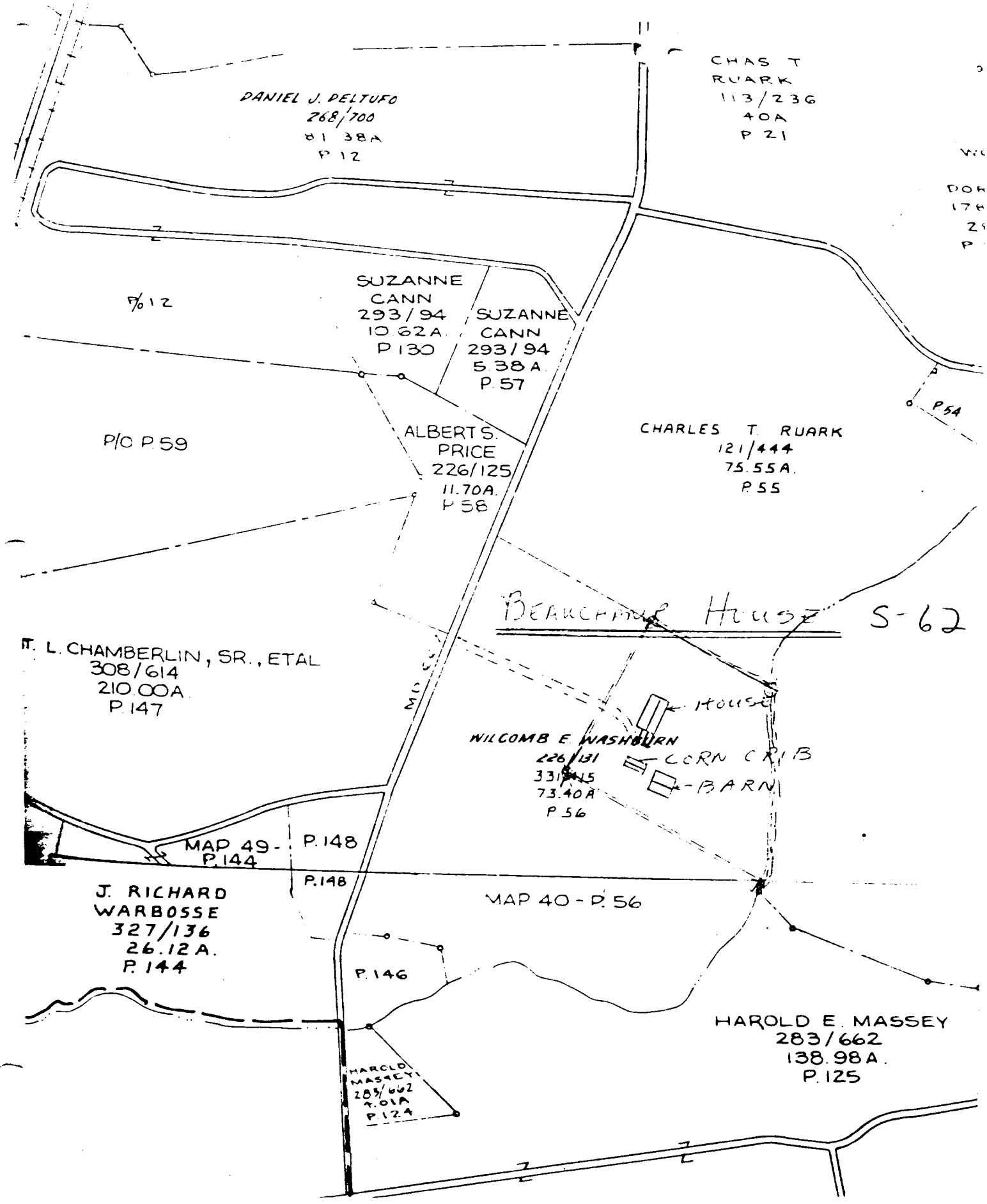
1" - 1'0"



2ND PERIOD SURROUND

RSON

S-62


DANIEL J. DELTUFO
268/700
81 38A
P 12
CHAS T
RUARK
113/236
40A
P 21
P/O 12
SUZANNE
CANN
293/94
10.62A
P 130
SUZANNE
CANN
293/94
5.38A
P 57
P/O P 59
ALBERT S.
PRICE
226/125
11.70A.
P 58
CHARLES T. RUARK
121/444
75.55A.
P 55
P 54
BEAUCHAMP HOUSE S-62
T. L. CHAMBERLIN, SR., ETAL
308/614
210.00A.
P 147
WILCOMB E. WASHBURN
226/131
331/115
73.40A
P 56
HOUSE
CORN CRIB
BARN
MAP 49 - P. 148
P. 144
P. 148
MAP 40 - P. 56
J. RICHARD
WARBOSSE
327/136
26.12A.
P. 144
P. 146
HAROLD E. MASSEY
283/662
138.98A.
P. 125
HAROLD
MASSEY
283/662
7.01A
P. 124

S-62
BEAUCHAMP HOUSE
SOMERSET COUNTY,
MARYLAND

A: 18-438220-
4215980

B: 18-438120-
4215680

C: 18-437880-
4215860

D: 18-438020-
4216120

Beauchamp House (Washburn House) S-62
West Elevation
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Photographer-Paul Touart
November 1983
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Beauchamp House (Washburn House) S-62
West Wall
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Photographer-Paul Touart
November 1983
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Beauchamp House S-62
(Washburn House)
near Kingston
west elevation
Photographer-Paul Touart
October 1983
NEG. / R.I.H.S. TRUST

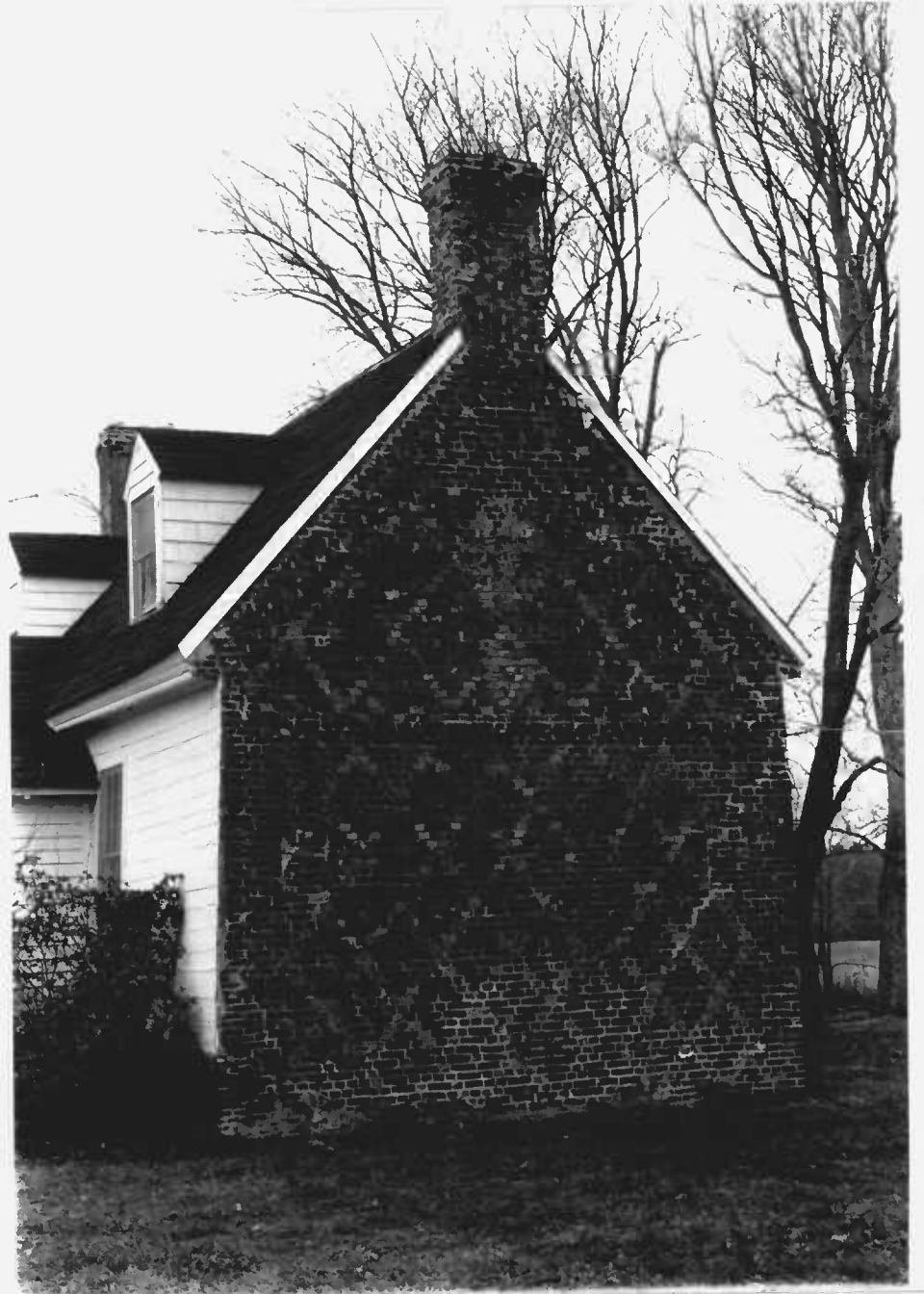
Beauchamp House S-62
Westover vicinity, Somerset County
Hall Paneling
8/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-62

WASHBURN

Beauchamp House (~~Washington~~ House) S-62
Cellar Arches
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Photographer-Paul Touart
November 1983
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Beauchamp House S-62
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Cellar Arch
11/83 Paul Touart
Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Beauchamp House S-62
Westover vicinity, Somerset Co.,Md
North Elevation
2/84, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Beauchamp House (Washington House) S-62
North Gable End
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Photographer-Paul Touart
November 1983
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

Beauchamp House (Washington House) S-62
Fireplace Surround
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Photographer-Paul Touart
November 1983
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

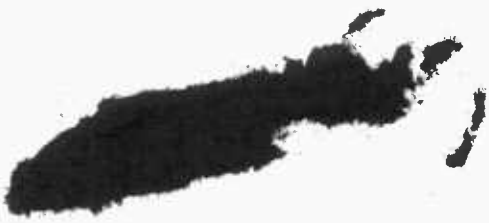
Beauchamp House (Westbrook House) S-62
Hall Paneling
Near Kingston, Somerset County
Photographer-Paul Touart
November 1983
Neg./Md. Historical Trust

S-62

Leave 1 space before

62

hburn House

Side view

Photographed by
DANIEL C. CHURCH