

K-251

Kedgerton, Thomas's Purchase, Thomas's Hill
Near Pomona
3rd Quarter 18th Century

Kedgerton was patented to Robert Kedger in 1660 for 1000 acres. It was later acquired by William Thomas and repatented in 1719² under the name of "Thomas's Purchase" and included 80 acres of vacancy. For some undiscovered reason, his heirs had it repatented again in 1741, possibly to reestablish the boundaries.¹

Part of the house on Kedgerton was probably built for one of the Thomases in the third quarter of the 18th Century. At that point it was a two story, three bay long, hall-parlor plan house with glazed Flemish bond brick work on its south facade and English bond elsewhere. It was built on the highest ground of the entire plantation, the boundaries of which extended to present day Pomona.

At the end of the 18th Century a brick kitchen wing was added to the west gable, replacing an earlier structure. The house remained in this form until the late 19th Century. In 1852, the farm was in the ownership of Thomas W. Trew who lived at the Reward. The assessor stated that the "Brick House and other Buildings (were) in Bad repair."² Thomas Trew died intestate in 1859 and the part of the farm with the "Brick House" on it went to his son, Thomas B. Trew.³ Thomas is listed as the owner in the 1877 Atlas in which the land is called "Thomas' Purchase."

Whether Thomas B. Trew or his successor remodeled the house is not yet known, but what was done was similar to that at Rodel Acres and

Gondomah. The house was reoriented to the east (facing the road) and a central entry and two bays were added onto the north side of the old house. The gable and chimney were disassembled and two windows were installed on both floors of the former gable to balance the new wing. A pair of gables with a central dormer embellished the new 'A' roof which ran perpendicular to the old roof. A porch was built on the east and south facades.

It apparently remained in the same form until 1959 when a new kitchen was built onto the north gable of the frame wing. Viewed from the land, it appears like a late 19th century vernacular house, but from across the creek, the impression is one of age.

1. Ruth, Grieb, Trew, Map; Colonial Quaker Neck, 1967.
2. Kent County Tax Assessment, 1852.
3. Land Records, Lib. JFG 5, fol. 120.

7. Description

Survey No. K- 251

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

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

Kedgerton is a house made up of four parts, an 18th century brick hall and parlour structure two stories tall, a later but early side wing, a Victorian frame ell with a new main entry and stair, and a mid-20th kitchen. Today the house is two and two-and-a-half stories tall with a pair of steep gables facing east.

8. Significance

Survey No.K- 251

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

Kedgerton is significant because it clearly dates to the eighteenth century, probably the middle of the century, and because it has a series of interesting additions and alterations. The earliest portion has fine brick walls with glazed headers and both Flemish and English bond. Most interior and wooden detailing is illustrative of the detailing of the nineteenth and twentieth century changes.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION (continued)

Building Form and Material

1. Size - Main Section: 2½ stories, 3 bays wide, 2 deep
 Wing A: 2 stories, 2 bays wide, one room deep
 Wing B: 2½ stories, 3 bays wide, two deep
 Wing C: 2 stories, 1 bay wide, one deep
2. Plan type - Main section: Originally a hall and parlour plan now
 a central hall plan.
3. Roof type - Main section: Gable roofs used throughout the house
 Wings:
4. Chimneys - Locations: An old chimney remains in the west gables of the oldest
 portion and wing A. Another chimney was constructed
 against the south wall of the central hall
 Materials: Brick, stuccoed
 Decorative elements: none
5. Material/Walls - Main Section: Brick; The bond is Flemish with glazed headers.
 English bond on sides and rear and below
 water table. 2 course Flemish bond belt
 course. Water table steps over basement
 windows. Beveled on front, plain else-
 where. Segmental arches remain over
 basement windows.
 Wing A: Brick; Flemish bond front, Liverpool elsewhere. No
 decorative details
 Wing B: Frame; German shiplap covered with aluminum.
 Wing C: Frame; Aluminum
6. Material/Roofs - Main Section: Green asphalt roofing
 Wing A: same, Wing B: same; Wing C: same
7. Material/Foundation - Main Section: Brick
 Wing A: Brick; Wing B: Brick; Wing C: Concrete block
8. Age - Main Section: Brick type, size, detailing would suggest a construction
 date of a third quarter 18th century
 Wings/Additions: Wing A: brick type and building form typical of Federal
 period- late 18th century.
 Wing B: detailing of trim and use of twin front gables
 suggest late 19th, possibly first decade 20th century.
 Wing C: 1959 by present owners
9. Style - Vernacular

Building Elements and Details

1. Doors - Main Entry: 3rd bay from south on east facade. A pair of 2 panel doors
 with round-headed upper panel , bolection moldings.
 4-light transom with red glass; 3-light transom with panels
 below, clear glass.
 Secondary entries: In main facade of early section, in front and rear of wing

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION (continued)

In central hall of wing B, in rear of Wing C. Some patterned etched glass remains in transoms of early section and Wing B, rear. One early 6-panel door remains in north entry of the early section. It has plain recessed panels on one side, shallow raised panels in delicate composite panel moldings, Federal period details.

2. Windows - Main section: type - double hung
lights - 2/2
details - plain sills, narrow bead and fillet trim
shutters - none in place
Wings: type - Same as above
3. Dormers - Gable with wide overhangs. Segmentally arched head. Front dormer has a finial.
4. Roof details - Main section: The entire roof was rebuilt when the Victorian additions were made. There are now a pair of steep front gables facing east, the entry facade. The major ridge runs north/south and this gable is shown on the south above the original main facade. The roof has widely overhanging eaves-very ample-and turned finials at major gables.
Wings: A - Boxcornice/vergeboards - modern
B - Simple gable
5. Porches - A shallow hipped roof porch was constructed all across the east and south facades of the early section and the east facade in the Victorian period. It has chamfered posts but no other detail. There was once a porch on the north side of the early section, probably also Victorian.
6. Color - Current: White, some early brick exposed Historic: Unknown
7. Other -

Interior Description

1. Plan type - Originally hall and parlour, now central hall
2. Major stair - dogleg with simple built-up square newel and plain balusters
Other stairs - Enclosed corner stairs remain in west room of early section and in Wing A
3. Major mantles - Late Victorian mantels with mirrors above, slender composite pilasters.
4. Major trim - Windows/doors: Inside head, applied Greek ogee and bevel backband.
Baseboards:
Cornices: None
Chair rails: None
5. Major doors - 4-panel
6. Floors - Medium width pine
7. Walls/ceiling finishes - Plaster

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION (continued)

Outbuildings/Site Description

1. Major outbuildings: None
2. Site Description - Surrounded by slightly rolling farmlands, lawns with numerous trees around the house. Farm buildings (modern) to north. Set back on a slight rise about 1/8 mile from road.
3. Views to/from site Views of Moffet and Suydam Houses from south of building. Small plain Victorian to east.

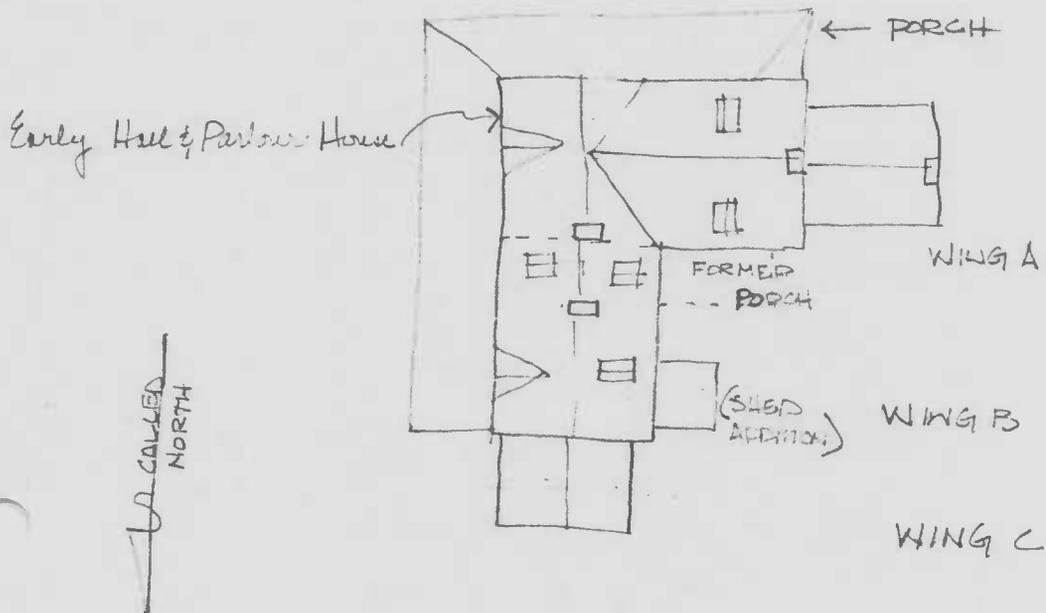
Use of Building

1. Current - Residence
2. Historic - Residence

History of Building/Past Ownership

According to the current owner, the farm's first English owner was a Mr. Kedger who named the property.

K-251



SKETCH ROOF PLAN
KEDGERTON - K-251
(NO SCALE)



View to West

KEDGERTON (K-251)

Chestertown, Kent County

Photograph: M. L. Fritz, May 1981