

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Rye Hall

AND/OR COMMON

Chester Hall (Preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Route 213, 1 mile S.E. of Chestertown

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Chestertown

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

X VICINITY OF

CODE

024

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Dr. Neil W. Brayton

STREET & NUMBER

357 High Street

CITY, TOWN

Chestertown,

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21620

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Commerce Street

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Chester Hall is a large brick federal style dwelling which was constructed in the 1790's by either Joseph Forman, Thomas Whittington or Samuel Wallis. It measures approximately forty-eight feet by thirty-six feet and is two stories tall above a high basement. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond both below and above the molded water table. The water table is very bold, being composed of two courses of brick, the upper course being a cove and the lower an ovolo.

A generous brick stair ascends to the bel-etage from a raised terrace. The principal entrance has a handsome pedimented architrave of recent date. The five-bay long south facade, in which the entrance is centered, is divided into three principal areas by pilasters. A wide pediment with lunette window crowns the three center bays. Between the pilasters, at the level of the second floor, is a recessed belt course. All windows have rusticated stone lintels with keystones, those of the first story being deeper than those above. Buttress-like pilasters rise at each corner of the rectangular building, similar to the Piper House and River House, both in Chestertown, across the River.

With the exception of the pilasters, water table, and rusticated stone lintels, the other three sides are very plain. The east side is two bays long, with an entrance to the basement at ground level, and the west side is three bays long with a door on the principal floor at the north side. One dormer is located on each of the three sides of the low pitch deck-on-hip roof, and a chimney rises on each side of the upper slope of the roof.

The north facade of the structure has a central entrance with double doors; to the east thereof is an entrance with original paneled reveal and door, and a window. The door is probably in such good condition as a result of being protected by the "covered way" which led between the former two-story kitchen and the house, described in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment. In more recent years, the door also led into a small frame lean-to kitchen which has been replaced by a porch. On the west side some brickwork on the first story has been altered and relaid to accommodate a triple window, probably replacing two single windows. This alteration occurred during the early twentieth century. On the second story are three windows, the center one being at the level of the stair landing.

Behind the house is a small brick meat house, probably the one mentioned in the 1798 Tax Assessment.

In many ways, the house resembles Bloomingdale (1792-National Register) in the southern part of Queen Anne's County. It is approximately the same size and the entrances are in the same locations. The low pitch hip roof and location of dormers and chimneys is very similar. Bloomingdale, however, lacks the pilasters and pediments which made Chester Hall a unique example of federal architecture on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

See Continuation Sheet #1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Chester Hall
Queen Anne's County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION (continued)

The interior floorplan is very similar to Poplar Hill Mansion, (National Register) Wicomico County. Its central hall contains the stair and flanking it are two rooms of unequal size on each side. On the west side is a very large drawing room with small den beyond; the latter is also accessible from beneath the stair landing. The drawing room mantel was taken from the house of the overseer of the basket factory which formerly stood at Scotch Point in Chestertown and possesses reeded plinth blocks supporting the shelf. On the east side of the hall are two rooms closer in size than the others, the south room being the dining room and north being the kitchen.

The majority of the woodwork, including the stair, was removed in the early twentieth century, although some trim and doors are original, as well as most of the floors. The present woodwork is in the style of the late eighteenth century and is appropriate to the house. It was installed in the mid-1940's by the previous owners, the Honorable and Mrs. Stephen R. Collins.

The basement is reached by a stair beneath the main stair. It is divided into areas like the first story, two rooms in which fireplaces (now bricked up) originally existed. In the corner of the room beneath the drawing room is a small room in which there was formerly a root cellar, down about three steps from the floor, a rare example in the Maryland tidewater area.

On the second floor, the small room in the northwest corner of the house is accessible from the stair landing. The large room above the parlor has been made into two bedrooms, one with a fireplace, and both having baths. Above the dining room, the master bedroom fireplace has another mantel taken from the basket factory overseer's house. This mantel is more refined than the one in the drawing room, having corsetted trim with fluted plinth blocks supporting the shelf. A large dressing room-bath opens from the master bedroom and hall. There is a Franklin stove on a hearth of square paving blocks which are original to the house.

The shallow third floor is divided into a bedroom and bath, storage room and hall. From the shape of the deck-on-hip roof, it appears that there may have been a deck on the roof which was accessible from the present skylight.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1790 (before 1798) BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chester Hall's area of significance lies chiefly in its unique architectural quality. At the end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth century, great federal buildings being erected along the East Coast were characterized by pilasters, wide pediments with lunette windows and a lightness in composition which was the result of the influence of the brothers Adam in England. Chester Hall is a unique example of that period and style of the Eastern Shore.

In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, it was valued at \$2,000 and was the single most valuable dwelling in Town Hundred in Queen Anne's County, and only a few buildings in the county were valued in excess thereof. Today it remains one of the great period houses of the county and it appears to have been overlooked by historians of the early twentieth century because of its remote location from the county seat.

The land on which Chester Hall stands was originally patented as Rye Hall in 1722 to James Wyatt of Kent County. Wyatt sold the property to George Ayres in 1728, whose heirs sold it to Joseph Forman in 1790. The sale price between 1790 and 1797 increased considerably, which may indicate that the house was constructed during that period. Thomas Whittington purchased it in 1797 and apparently had difficulty procuring the title until 1802 when he transferred it to Samuel Wallis, who was mentioned as the owner in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax.

Violet Primrose, whose family had owned the property adjoining Rye Hall to the south, lived there from 1843 until her death in 1856. A part of a crate with her name printed thereon was found in the attic when the house was restored. Rev. and Mrs. William Urie owned Rye Hall between 1865 and 1882. It passed through several hands until it was purchased by the present owner, Dr. Neil W. Brayton, in 1976. In the transactions of the twentieth century, the original name had been lost and thus the previous owners, the Honorable and Mrs. Stephen R. Collins, coined the name "Chester Hall."

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

QA-23

Emory, Frederick Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950.
 Queen Anne's County Records (Wills, Deeds, patents, etc.) Queen Anne's County Courthouse, Centreville, Md., Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
 Federal Direct Tax Assessment. 1798. Queen Anne's County. Particular List-Dwellings. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 64.35

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	4,1,0	4,7,0	4,3	4,0	0,1,0	B	1,8	4,0,9	7,6,0	4,3	3,9	3,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,8	4,0,9	3,5,0	4,3	3,9	6,4,0	D	1,8	4,0,9	7,2,0	4,3	4,0	2,3,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the north side of Maryland Route 213 2,400 feet south of the Chester River, then moving northeast 2,300 feet to a small stream, then southeast 1,500 feet to a dirt road, then following the road southwest 2,400 feet to its intersection with Maryland Route 213, then following 213 northwest to the point of beginning.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mr. Michael O. Bourne, Restoration Consultant

ORGANIZATION

DATE

November 1974

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 716

TELEPHONE

778-0069

CITY OR TOWN

Chestertown

STATE

Maryland 21620

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

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

John N Pearce

DATE

5/2/77

TITLE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

QA-23

CHESTER RIVER

WASHINGTON COLLEGE High Sch

CHESTERTOWN (BM 22)

Long Pt

CHESTERTOWN QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale 1:24000
1953

Kingstown

CHESTER HALL

Swimming Pool

BM 23

Gasoline

Chester River Country Club

James Cain

Emory

Piney Grove

Primrose Pt

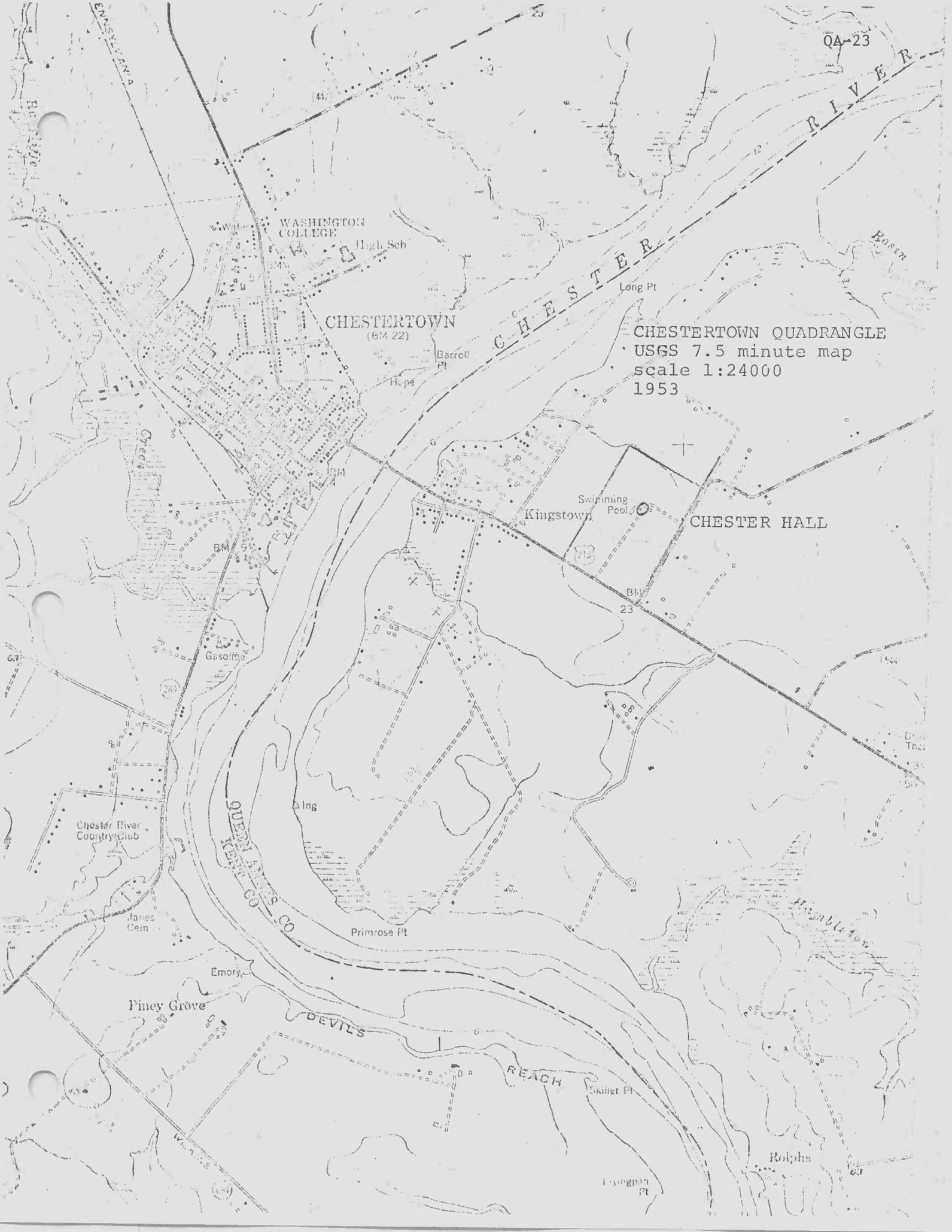
DEVILS

REACH

Quinn Pt

Rolphs

Lyngdon Pt



QA-23

Rye Hall, Chester Hall
Kingstown vicinity
Private

circa 1790

Constructed circa 1790, Rye Hall is one of the finest high-style early Federal houses on the Eastern Shore. This three story brick house was one of the largest houses in the county at the time it was built, and was valued at \$2000 on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, the single most valuable dwelling in Town Hundred.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Rye Hall

AND/OR COMMON

Chester Hall

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Rt. 213, 1 mile S. E. of Chestertown

CITY, TOWN

Chestertown

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE MUSEUM
 COMMERCIAL PARK
 EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS
 GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC
 INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION
 MILITARY OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Dr. Neil W. Brayton

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

357 High Street

CITY, TOWN

Chestertown

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21620

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-23

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Chester Hall is a large brick Federal style dwelling which was constructed in the 1790's by either Joseph Forman, Thomas Whittington or Samuel Wallis. It measures approximately forty-eight feet by thirty-six feet and is two stories tall above a high basement. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond both below and above the molded water table. The water table is very bold, being composed of two courses of brick, the upper course being a cove and the lower an ovolo.

A generous brick stair ascends to the bel-etage from a raised terrace. The principal entrance has a handsome pedimented architrave of recent date. The five bay long south facade, in which the entrance is centered, is divided into three principal areas by pilasters. A wide pediment with lunette window crowns the three center bays. Between the pilasters, at the level of the second floor, is a recessed belt course. All windows have rusticated stone lintels with keystones, those of the first story being deeper than those above. Buttress-like pilasters rise at each corner of the rectangular building, similar to the Piper

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

House and River House, both in Chestertown, across the River.

With the exception of the pilasters, water table, and rusticated stone lintels, the other three sides are very plain. The east side is two bays long, with an entrance to the basement at ground level, and the west side is three bays long with a door on the principal floor at the north side. One dormer is located on each of the three sides of the low pitch deck-on-hip roof, and a chimney rises on each side of the upper slope of the roof.

The north facade of the structure has a central entrance with double doors; to the east thereof is an entrance with original paneled reveal and door, and a window. The door is probably in such good condition as a result of being protected by the "covered way" which led between the former two-story kitchen and the house, described in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment. In more recent years, the door also led into a small frame lean-to kitchen which has been replaced by a porch. On the west side some brickwork on the first story has been altered and relaid to accommodate a triple window, probably replacing two

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

single windows. This alteration occurred during the early twentieth century. On the second story are three windows, the center one being at the level of the stair landing.

Behind the house is a small brick meat house, probably the one mentioned in the 1798 Tax Assessment.

In many ways, the house resembles Bloomingdale (1792-National Register) in the southern part of Queen Anne's County. It is approximately the same size and the entrances are in the same locations. The low pitch hip roof and location of dormers and chimneys is very similar. Bloomingdale, however, lacks the pilasters and pediments which made Chester Hall a unique example of Federal architecture on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The interior floorplan is very similar to Poplar Hill Mansion, (National Register) Wicomico County. Its central hall contains the stair and flanking it are two rooms of unequal size on each side. On the west side is a very large drawing room with small den beyond; the latter is also accessible from beneath the stair landing. The drawing room mantel was taken from the house of the overseer of the basket

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

factory which formerly stood at Scotch Point in Chestertown and possesses reeded plinth blocks supporting the shelf. On the east side of the hall are two rooms closer in size than the others, the south room being the dining room and north being the kitchen.

The majority of the woodwork, including the stair, was removed in the early twentieth century, although some trim and doors are original, as well as most of the flooring. The present woodwork is in the style of the late eighteenth century and is appropriate to the house. It was installed in the mid-1940's by the present owners.

The basement is reached by a stair beneath the main stair. It is divided into areas like the first story, two rooms in which fireplaces (now bricked up) originally existed. In the corner of the room beneath the drawing room is a small room in which there was formerly a root cellar, down about three steps from the floor, a rare example in the Maryland tidewater area.

On the second floor, the small room in the northwest corner of the house is accessible from the stair landing. The large room above the parlor has

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

been made into two bedrooms, one with a fireplace, and both having baths. Above the dining room, the master bedroom fireplace has another mantel taken from the basket factory overseer's house. This mantel is more refined than the one in the drawing room, having crossetted trim with fluted plinth blocks supporting the shelf. A large dressing room-bath opens from the master bedroom and hall. There is a Franklin stove on a hearth of square paving blocks which are original to the house.

The shallow third floor is divided into a bedroom and bath, storage room and hall. From the shape of the deck-on-hip roof, it appears that there may have been a deck on the roof which was accessible from the present skylight.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES **c. 1790 (before 1798)** BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chester Hall's area of significance lies chiefly in its unique architectural quality. At the end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth century, great Federal buildings being erected along the East Coast were characterized by pilasters, wide pediments with lunette windows and a lightness in composition which was the result of the influence of the brothers Adam in England. Chester Hall is a unique example of that period and style of the Eastern Shore.

In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment it was valued at \$2,000 and was the single most valuable dwelling in Town Hundred in Queen Anne's County, and only a few buildings in the county were valued in excess thereof. Today it remains one of the great period houses of the county and it appears to have been overlooked by historians of the early twentieth century because of its remote location from the county seat.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The land on which Chester Hall stands was originally patented as Rye Hall in 1722 to James Wyatt of Kent County. Wyatt sold the property to George Ayres in 1728, whose heirs sold it to Joseph Forman in 1790. The sale price between 1790 and 1797 increased considerably, which may indicate that the house was constructed during that period. Thomas Whittington purchased it in 1797 and apparently had difficulty procuring the title until 1802 when he transferred it to Samuel Wallis, who was mentioned as the owner in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax.

Violet Primrose, whose family had owned the property adjoining Rye Hall to the south, lived there from 1843 until her death in 1856. A part of a crate with her name printed thereon was found in the attic when the house was restored. Rev. and Mrs. William Urie owned Rye Hall between 1865 and 1882. It passed through several hands until it was purchased by the present owners in 1944-45. In the transactions of the twentieth century the original name had been lost and thus the present owners coined the name "Chester Hall".

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Emory, Frederick Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Maryland
Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 64.35

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael Bourne, Restoration Consultant

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Nov., 1974

STREET & NUMBER

Great Hopes

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Sudlersville

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

CONTINUATION SHEET

9.1 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Queen Anne's County Records (Wills, Deeds, patents, etc.) Queen Anne's County Courthouse, Centreville, Maryland. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Federal Direct Tax Assessment. 1798. Queen Anne's County. Particular List-Dwellings. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Addenda: Field work conducted March 30, 1978.

Smokehouse:

A small brick smokehouse is located directly behind the southeast corner of the house. Laid in seven- to nine-course American bond, the building is 10 feet wide by 10 feet 3 inches long. The gable roof structure is oriented on an east-west axis, with the door on the center of the east gable. The present door is a 20th century replacement.

The roof is framed of machine sawn common rafters mitred and nailed at the ridge. The rafters are set on a flat false plate which is supported by large hewn joists, they in turn rest on a plate laid on the masonry walls. Although the rafters show considerable blackening, it is not clear whether they are original. Sawn and mitred rafters and the use of widely spaced American bond suggest a mid-19th century date or later, but the roof might easily be a replacement, and 7 course bond is not unheard of in the late 18th and early 19th century.

Barn:

A large frame barn stands across the driveway and to the southeast of the house. Constructed of a combination of reused hewn timber and later circular sawn

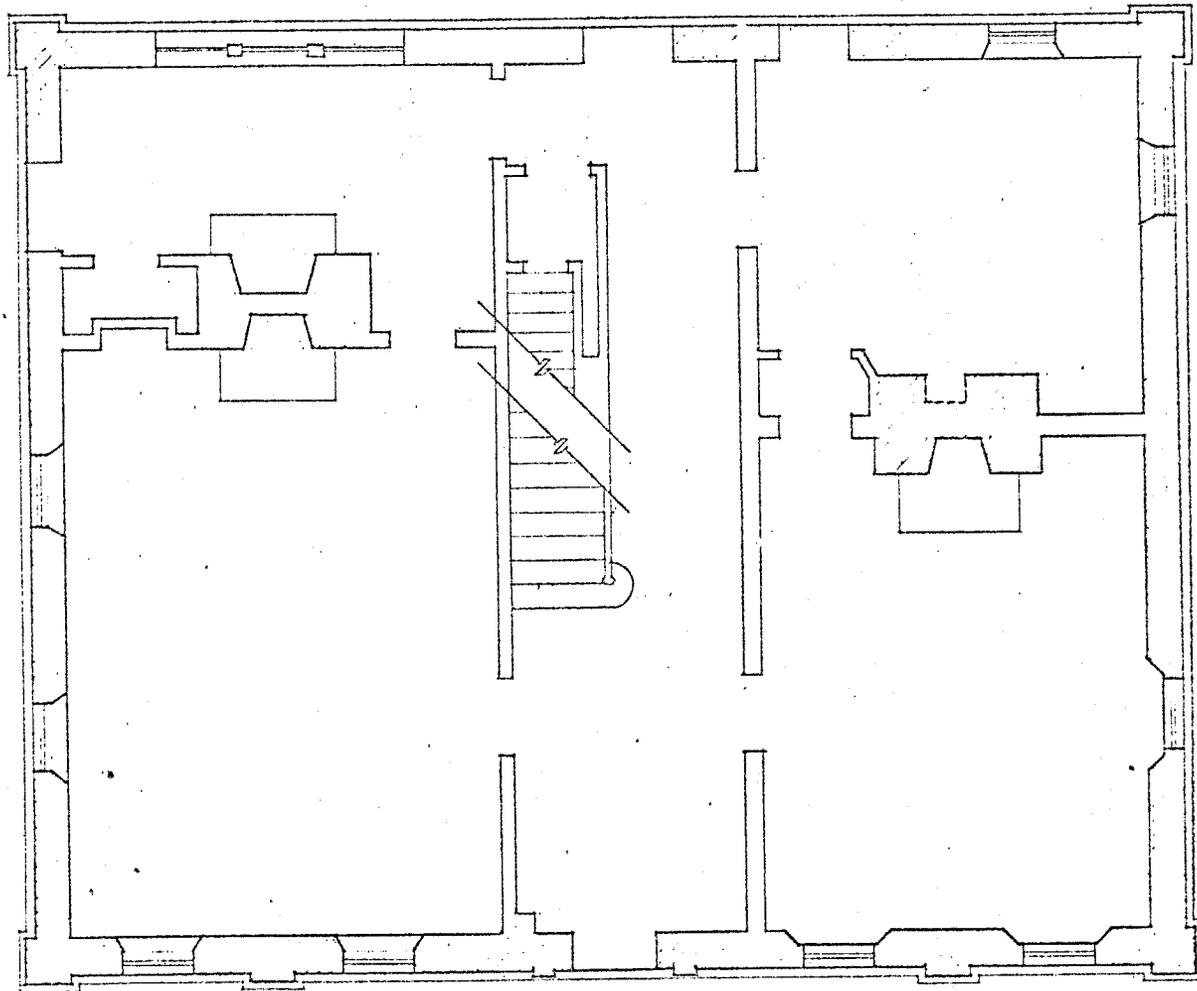
material, this building is 69 feet 8 inches long by 26 feet 5 inches wide. Covered with vertical board and batten siding painted a dark green, the high gable roof and overall form of the barn are the main exterior clues to its age.

The building is divided into several separate work areas, with a series of large sliding doors and smaller "Dutch" doors providing access to the various sections inside. One door is hung on large wrought iron strap hinges; all other hardware readily visible is 20th century. A steep stair near the east end of the building rises to a large and spacious loft interrupted by heavy, hewn tie beams.

Although the barn in its present form probably dates to the mid-19th century or later, it retains much of the character and overall appearance of an earlier barn. In addition, much of the material is clearly reused and probably dates to the 18th or early 19th century. Of particular interest are a series of curious pegs remaining in many of the reused timbers. These are generally about one inch in diameter, and are closely spaced, three to five inches apart, along one surface of the timbers. They are generally almost flush with the surface, though it is unclear whether they were driven in this far, or originally protruded some distance, and have since been cut back flush. The purpose of

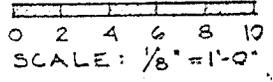
these pegs is unknown, but if they did originally protrude farther, might have been used to hang produce or some type of equipment, harnesses, or tools.

Orlando Ridout V



FIRST FLOOR

ORLANDO RIDOUT V

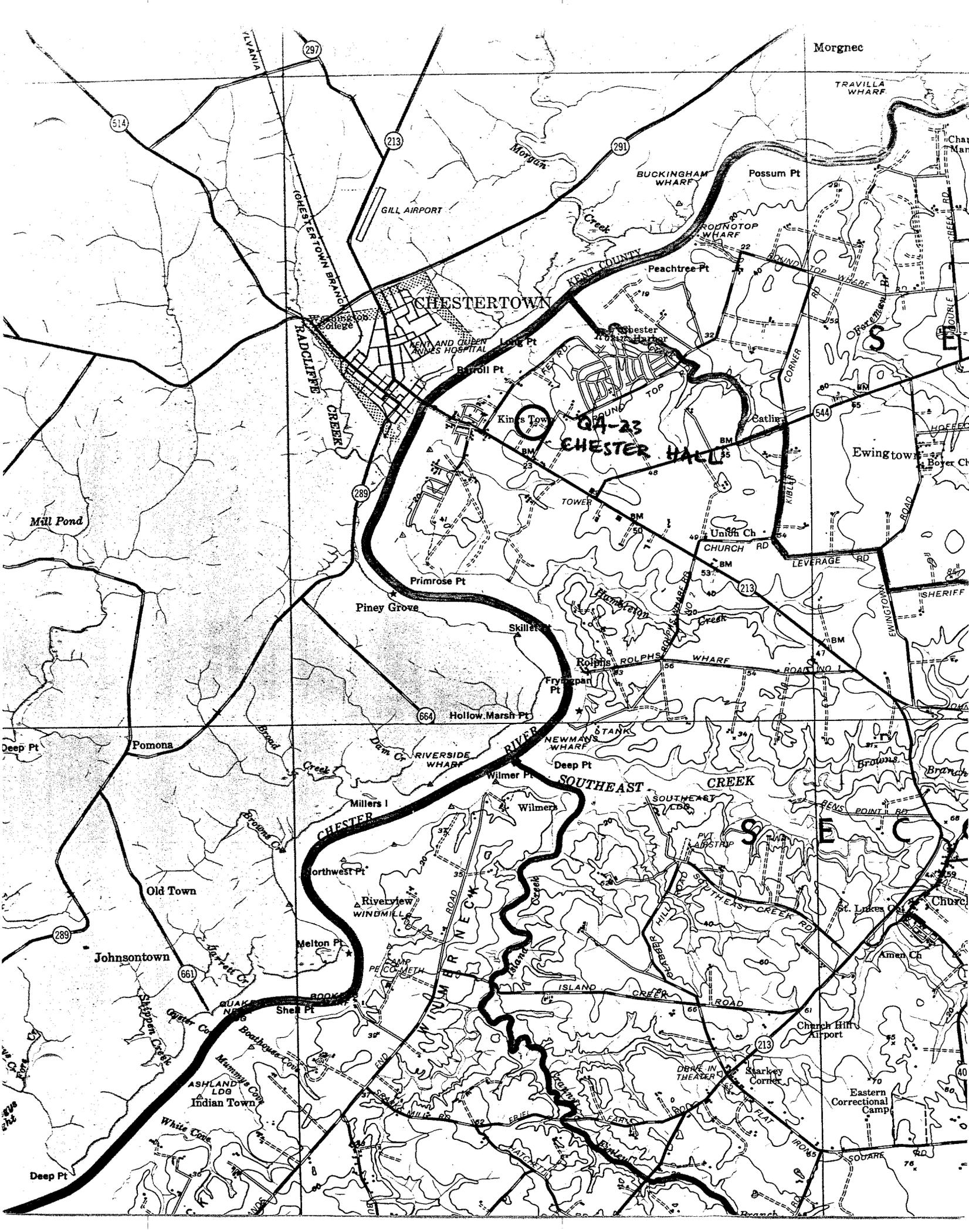


QA-23

CHESTER HALL
KINGSTOWN, MARYLAND

JUNE 5, 1978.

QA-23



Morgnec

TRAVILLA WHARF

CHESTERTOWN BRANCH
RADCLIFFE CREEK

GILL AIRPORT

CHESTERTOWN

BUCKINGHAM WHARF

Possum Pt

RODNOTOP WHARF

Peachtree Pt

NEW AND QUEEN
ARMIES HOSPITAL

Long Pt

Barroll Pt

G4-23
CHESTER HALL

Kin's Town

Catlin

Ewingtown

Mill Pond

Primrose Pt

Piney Grove

Skillet

Rolph's WHARF

Fry's Pt

Hollow Marsh Pt

NEWMAN'S WHARF

Deep Pt

WILMER'S

SOUTHEAST

SOUTHEAST CREEK

CHESTER RIVER

Millers I

Northwest Pt

Riverview WINDMILL

Melton Pt

Old Town

Johnsonstown

Shell Pt

ASHLAND LDG

Indian Town

Deep Pt

Church Hill Airport

DRIVE IN THEATER

Starkey Corner

Eastern Correctional Camp

SQUARE

QA-23

Chester Hall

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





CHESTER HALL

Chestertown, Queen Anne's County, Md.

Photographed by L. Dudley Reed

1967

from the east

MAY 9 1977

Chester Hall QA-23

Chester Hall QA-23



QA-23

CHESTER HALL

Chestertown, Queen Anne's County, Md.

Photographed by L. Dudley Reed

1967

108 10th Street, facing the road

MAY 9 1977

Southeast facade

7

ST Chestertown

ing the road