



Historic Preservation Commission Department of Planning, Housing, and Zoning

County Commissioners Hearing Room
400 High Street
Chestertown, Maryland

AGENDA

April 22, 2024

4:00 p.m.

Members of the public are welcome to attend meetings in person or via conference call.

Public participation and audio-only call-in number:

1. Dial **1-872-239-8359**
2. Enter Conference ID: **523 081 232#**

Members of the public are asked to mute their phones/devices, until the Chair opens the floor for comment.

Members of the public may also watch the live video feed and view the video after the meeting at the County's YouTube channel: @kentcountygovernment2757.

MINUTES

March 14, 2024

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Invitation to discuss State's Adventure

Discussion of amendments to bylaws

APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW

STAFF REPORTS

ADJOURN

Meetings are conducted in Open Session unless otherwise indicated. All or part of the Historic Preservation Commission meetings can be held in closed session under the authority of the Maryland Open Meetings Act by vote of the members.

Meetings are subject to audio and video recordings. All applications will be given the time necessary to assure full public participation and a fair and complete review of all projects. Agenda items are subject to change due to cancellations.



DRAFT

SUMMARY MINUTES

March 14, 2024

5:00 p.m.

The Kent County Historic Preservation Commission met on Thursday, March 14, 2024, at 5:00 p.m. in the County Commissioners' Hearing Room at 400 High Street, Chestertown, Maryland.

The following members were in attendance: Chair Elizabeth Beckley, Chair's Designee Jennifer Moore, John Lysinger, Max Ruehrmund III (remotely), and Melinda Zupon (remotely).

Architect Tammy Brice, Contractor Bob Coleman, and Contractor Colby Brice were in attendance in person to discuss the demolition of the farmhouse at Brice's Mill. Mr. Porter Durham, property owner, attended remotely.

Staff in attendance were William Mackey, AICP, Director; and Tyler Arnold, GIS Coordinator. Cynthia L. McCann, Esq. was present to represent staff.

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Elizabeth Beckley called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Jeremy Rothwell was elected Chair and Jennifer Moore was elected Vice Chair by unanimous votes.

MINUTES

Mr. Ruehrmund moved, and Ms. Beckley seconded approval of the minutes for June 22, 2023, as presented.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Welcome and Orientation for New Members

The Commission welcomed new members John Lysinger and Darius Johnson. Staff provided an overview of key documents and the Historic Preservation Commission's role.

Brice's Mill Farm

The property owners and project representatives discussed the circumstances that led to the demolition of the historic house due to structural instability and safety concerns after attempts to stabilize it. Commission members

expressed regret about the loss of the resource but acknowledged the challenges faced. The owners shared plans to rebuild using salvaged materials and historic techniques where feasible.

Cypress Branch Dam Removal Project

The Commission reviewed the Memorandum of Agreement for the project. While expressing support for ecological restoration goals, members emphasized the need for appropriate mitigation measures such as interpretive signage, documentation, and potential National Register nomination. Mr. Mackey will convey these comments and request key documents.

Ms. Beckley moved that present members do not oppose the demolition of the Cypress Creek Dam (K-170), that members request (a) the signed MOA for the record from MHT, (b) subsequent reports generated by agencies for the record, (c) that adequate signage be provided, and noting that the dam was eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A. Vice Chair Moore seconded the motion. The Commission voted unanimously in favor.

TriLeaf Section 106 Review--Rock Hall Water Tower

The Commission voted unanimously to request consulting party status in the Section 106 review process for the proposed antenna installation on the water tower.

Vice Chair Moore moved that Planning staff advise TriLeaf engineering firm that the HPC does wish to be added as a consulting part on the project. Ms. Beckley seconded.

The Commission discussed the process by which the County would receive a Section 106 review request. Requests submitted to the Planning Office would be forwarded to the Historic Preservation Commission when received.

STAFF REPORTS

Staff provided brief updates on the Morgnec Road solar array including landscaping requirements for the facility, the upcoming demolition of the Granary building, and the training requirements under the Open Meetings Act.

ADJOURN

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 6:57 p.m. The next meeting will be scheduled within 30-45 days.

Please note that 95% of this document was created by Claude 3 from Anthropic, utilizing a transcript created by Microsoft Teams. The DPHZ team then reviewed the document prior to its distribution to the Planning Commission.

EMAIL

**N.B.: Redacted to remove
personal email addresses**

From: William Mackey
Subject: Kent County Historic Preservation Commission - FYI - New Request for Demolition
Date: Tuesday, April 9, 2024 6:37:00 PM
Attachments: K-138.pdf
Land Use Ordinance - page 482.pdf

Good evening, Historic Preservation Commission Chair and Members,

I'm writing to the entire Commission since you recently inquired about the demolition process. The first step involves research by staff to make an initial determination regarding the age and significance of the structure using information found in SDAT, deeds, and applicant-provided documentation as well as a staff search for historical easements through the Maryland Historical Trust. For demolition-permit-related photographic documentation, staff reaches out to the designated HPC members to assist with required photography. The assistance that Vice Chair Jen Moore and Immediate Past Chair Biz Beckley offer is invaluable to DPHZ, as we don't have this expertise.

Today, I spoke with the architect of the owner of State's Adventure (K-138, attached). The property owner requested an estimate for restoration of the house, which is in poor repair with a hole in the roof and substantial deterioration as a result. Restoration would require several million dollars. The house is 4,300 square feet and neither the property owner nor their children are interested in living in the house. A contractor is being sought to salvage the interior millwork, stairs, etc. A demo permit is expected.

I'm forwarding this information to you, so photography can be planned. I forwarded the Land Use Ordinance excerpt to the architect, so Phase II drawings can be started.

I've also communicated to the architect that I feel certain this will be considered a Tier III property. Per the Land Use Ordinance, I can make that call, but I will defer to Chair Rothwell or Chair's designee, since this is already on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, and there may already be a substantial photographic record available.

As noted above, the drawings listed in the Land Use Ordinance have been requested. Per DPHZ standing protocol, Rob Tracey will reach out to Jen and Biz and coordinate who would like to be the photographer for this demolition permit. Then, Rob will reach out for permission and a date and time for the photo shoot with the property owner.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Bill

William A. Mackey, AICP
Director, Department of Planning, Housing, and Zoning
Kent County, Maryland 400
High Street, Suite 103
Chestertown, MD 21620
410-778-7423, ext. 9
wmackey@kentgov.org

- 5.5 A demolition permit may not be issued for any parcel or lot unless a *historic structure* review has been completed in accordance with the following process:
- a. Tier 1. The Planning Director, or Planning Director’s designee, shall determine if the *structure* meets the definition of a *historic structure*.
 - b. Tier 2.
 - i. If the *structure* is found to be more than seventy-five years old or otherwise thought to be of historic significance, then the permit shall require the following documentation.
 - a) The applicant shall provide a basic floor plan that includes interior and exterior dimensions of the *structure(s)*.
 - b) The Department shall conduct a site inspection for the purpose of photographing the *historic structure(s)*, which may include the exterior and interior of the *structure(s)*. The Chair of the Historic Preservation Commission, or the Chair’s designee, may accompany staff on the site inspection.
 - ii. Subject to the review of documentation, the Planning Director, or the Planning Director’s designee, and the Chair of the Historic Preservation Commission, or the Chair’s designee, shall determine if Tier 3 review and documentation is required. The decision shall be made within 30 days of the receipt of the required floor plan by the Department of Planning, Housing and Zoning. It shall require only one “yes” vote, for the application to proceed to Tier 3 review.
 - c. Tier 3.
 - i. Pursuant to a determination of historic significance, Tier 3 review and documentation shall be completed by staff within 45 days of the Tier 2 determination, which may result in completion of a Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form developed by the Maryland Historical Trust.
 - ii. Tier 3 review and documentation shall consist of the following:
 - a) Photographs of exterior details, including but not limited to features such as chimneys, wall coverings, windows, and doors;
 - b) Photographs of any outbuildings;
 - c) Access to the interior shall be granted in order to obtain detailed photographs of the interior spaces to capture any unique elements in the rooms that may help date the *structure*, including but not limited to woodwork, window surrounds, fireplaces, stairways, mantels, doors, and newel posts. Applicants shall make any hazards known, and only staff shall enter *structures* at staff’s risk, based on staff’s best judgment.
 - d) Overall measurements of the *structure*.
 - iii. The Historic Preservation Commission will review the documentation.
 - d. Failure to complete Tier 3 documentation within 45 days of the Tier 2 determination shall not delay the issuing of a permit unless another agency with review authority has failed to approve the permit or an extension is granted by the property owner. Failure of the applicant to grant interior access within the review time shall not result in the issuing of a permit.
 - e. Emergency provisions. These requirements may be waived or modified by the Planning Director, or the Planning Director’s designee, when a *structure* is deemed to be an imminent threat to health, safety, and welfare of the adjoining properties and persons.*
6. The *Administrator* may place any condition on a permit that is deemed necessary to assure compliance with and to provide enforcement of this Ordinance.

K-138

States Adventure (Nau Farm)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 01-23-2020

Raw refs.

K-138

"States Adventure"
Near Kennedyville
1797

States Adventure stands across the highway from Shrewsbury Protestant Episcopal Church. A large brick farm house, it is composed of two sections plus a one story frame wing. The house faces north, with a view of Shrewsbury Church in the distance.

The facade is five bays long and two and one half stories tall, laid in Flemish bond with both water table and string course. The wing facade is four bays long and two stories tall and is laid in the same manner as the principal section. The remainder is laid in common bond with less uniform brick, some glazed. In the west gable there is a date plaque with initials and the date 1797.

Like many of Kent's farmhouses, States Adventure has a central stairhall with flanking rooms. At a lower level there were originally two more rooms (now one large "country" kitchen). The interior is noted for its fine Federal period carved woodwork, similar to Evergreen Farm. It also boasts some original marbled baseboards, like Shepherd's Delight and Knock's Folly, all of which date from the same period.

In the deed to Lambert Wickes of Cecil County in 1816, the following reference points to the builder of the house:

"Whereas Alexander Briscoe formerly of Kent County . . . died seized of a tract of land lying in Kent County aforesaid called States Adventure granted to him by Patent dated the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord

one thousand seven hundred ninety two . . . containing 277 acres. . .”¹

Alexander Briscoe’s heirs sold the property to Lambert Wickes, but it is uncertain whether he lived on the farm or remained in Cecil County. After his death, it descended to his daughters, one of whom sold her half to her sister and brother-in-law, Louise and Peregrine Wethered, not to be confused with Peregrine who owned Knock’s Folly.²

Lewin Wethered, trustee of Peregrine Wethered’s estate, sold it to Samuel Wethered of Baltimore (probably the son of Samuel) and he in turn sold it in 1847 to William Maxwell.³ Maxwell sold the 277 acre farm to Margaret B. Polk, who had owned part of the Cadwalader farm down Shrewsbury Neck.⁴ Mrs. Polk appears as owner on the 1860 Martinet Map, but by the time of the 1877 Atlas, she had willed it to her daughter. The Atlas actually lists the name of her son-in-law, C. Beaston, as owner.

From the time of the Briscoe ownership this house on States Adventure has been used more as a tenant house than a primary residence. It is most fortunate that the exquisite woodwork has survived.

- 1. Land Records, Lib. BC 8, fol. 514.
- 2. Land Records, Lib. JNG 11, fol. 520.
- 3. Ibid.
- 4. Land Records, Lib. JFG 1, fol. 501.

K-138

1797

Nau Farm

Near Locust Grove

Private

The Nau farm is located on the southeast side of Route 213 east of Harmony Corner and southwest of the village of Locust Grove. The main facade faces north/northwest. The house at the Nau Farm is a large two-part brick house dating from the Federal period. There is also a modern, frame one-storey addition to the east gable-end of the wing. The 2-1/2 storey, five bay wide main section has the date 1797 incised into a pair of bricks turned flat-stretcher-side-out and recessed into the east gable. The lower, four-bay-wide, two-storey wing at the east end of the main section appears to have been built at the same time as the main section or later, but in the same location as a slightly smaller earlier building. Reuse of some of its bricks may account for some of the strange brickwork on the wing. The wing first-storey was hall and parlor, with the kitchen at the east end, but the partition was removed fairly recently and a new kitchen that is open built at the east end of the now one-room space. The plan of the main section is central hall, with a handsome stair open to the third level. The house at the Nau Farm is an unusually fine example of Federal-period construction and an indication of the apparent prosperity in the last years of the eighteenth century, before the agricultural economy of the county declined. Although portions of the house have been altered, apparently in the late nineteenth century as well as more recently, the detail that remains in the west parlor is particularly outstanding and includes unusual examples of the delicate hand-carving of the period. The chair rail and architraves are particularly notable. Though it has been partially removed, that room also has unusual marbelized baseboards and surround of the fireplace opening. The stair is notable not only for its balustrade but also for its engaged rail on the opposite wall and the fine detailing, including Wall of Troy molding, on the second-storey joist header trim.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Nau Farm

2. Location

street & number South side Rt. 213,
.8 mile west of Rt. 444 not for publication

city, town Locust Grove vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Kent

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Nau, Sr.

street & number RD. 1, Box 361 telephone no.: 348-5198

city, town Kennedyville state and zip code Maryland 21645

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent County Courthouse liber EHP 4

street & number Cross Street folio 607

city, town Chestertown state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Sites Inventory - HABS

date October, 1968 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town 21 State Circle, Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Survey No. K-138

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 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.

The Nau farm is located on the southeast side of Route 213 east of Harmony Corner and southwest of the village of Locust Grove. The main facade faces north/northwest. The house at the Nau Farm is a large two-part brick house dating from the Federal period. There is also a modern, frame one-storey addition to the east gable-end of the wing. The 2-1/2 storey, five bay wide main section has the date 1797 incised into a pair of bricks turned flat stretcher side out and recessed into the east gable. The lower, four-bay-wide, two-storey wing at the east end of the main section appears to have been built at the same time as the main section or slightly later, but in the same location as a slightly smaller earlier building. Reuse of some of its bricks may account for some of the strange brickwork on the wing. The wing first-storey was hall and parlor, with the kitchen at the east end, but the partition was removed fairly recently and a new kitchen that is open built at the east end of the now one-room space. The plan of the main section is central hall, with a handsome stair open to the third level. Although the east parlor has been altered and mantel removed, the west parlor, though deteriorated, is a catalogue of finely-detailed Federal details. In the past the main section in particular has been badly affected by insects and/or rot, even on the third storey.

(Continued)

8. Significance

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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1797 **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.

The house at the Nau Farm is an unusually fine example of Federal-period construction and an indication of the apparent prosperity in the last years of the eighteenth century, before the agricultural economy of the county declined. Although portions of the house have been altered, apparently in the late nineteenth century as well as more recently, the detail that remains in the west parlor is particularly outstanding and unusual examples of the delicate hand-carving of the period. The chair rail and architraves are particularly notable. Though it has been partially removed, that room also has unusual marbelized baseboards and surround of the fireplace opening. The stair is notable not only for its balustrade but also for its engaged rail on the opposite wall and the fine detailing, including Wall of Troy molding, on the second-storey joist header trim.

(Continued)

At the time of the site visit the first storey of the brick wing was undergoing further remodeling. The old, apparently original windows and their frames, with splayed jambs, were being removed and replaced by modern Andersen double-hung windows. The splay was not retained.

The brick bond of the north facade of the main section is Flemish; elsewhere it is 1-to-3 common. There has been considerable repointing, some with modern gray cement mortar. The joints are generally wide and unstruck although the facade bricks seem shallowly struck. The bricks of the main facade and the ends are deep red and quite uniform, with no dark-burnt bricks. It seems to be higher quality brick than that of the rear. Brick size is variable, but in the range of 4-1/4" x 2-1/4" x 8-1/4" to 8-1/2". There are numerous random dark headers and stretchers in the rear. On the front and rear facades there is a plain, shallow (1-3/4") water table. On the main, north facade there is a three-course belt laid in Flemish bond to within one stretcher's distance of the corners. In general, there appear to have been many repairs to the brickwork.

The facade of the brick wing also a three-course belt, with the wall laid in Flemish bond. The east end is laid in 1-to-5 common bond. On the east end there is evidence of old joist or rafter pockets, very likely for the porch that once stood at this end before the present frame addition was built; it must have had a shed roof. The east end bricks are much more red than the facade bricks, which are brown-red. It is possible that this wing was built over an extended period of time or, more likely, that the old, dark bricks from a previous building that stood in the place of the present wing were reused for the facade and the rear facade up to the level of the second-storey windows. It is not likely that this section was once 1-1/2 storeys and then raised. The wing is three-sided, and inspection of the crawl space shows that within the present foundation there are the remains of old flat footing stones for an earlier building that was smaller and that stood a few feet away from the east end of the main section. It is quite possible that the large, new main section was built first and then the old wing removed and the new begun, which would also account for the somewhat later flattened ogee-and-bevel applied door trim on the wing stair door and door to the cellar. This is not Victorian ogee-and-bevel trim, but somewhat later, probably than 1797. The wing has no water table.

Chimneys are located within each gable end of the main section, in the center. They are built of the same brick as the house walls. The west chimney is plain and parged, with no cap. The east chimney has a two-course cap with possible a band below, though it is difficult to tell because of parging. The east end of the wing has a center, within-wall chimney. There is a two-course cap with corbelling below. There is partial parging on this chimney as well. There never seems to have been a chimney at the west end of the main section, though a stove was vented into the east chimney at the common wall at this end of the wing.

The brick sections' roofs are covered with wood shingles. The new frame addition has a roof of asphalt shingles. The main section roof has a boxed
(continued)

cornice with overhang of about 14-18". The soffit and fascia are covered with white aluminum, though on the fascia it is slanted, indicating a crown molding behind. There is a deep, compoundly molded bed molding that appears original, on a deep frieze that stops about 9" short of the corners. The series molding on the frieze is outstanding, a series of drops with pendant. On the gable ends there are aluminum-covered verge boards.

The wing has no dormers. The main section's main-facade roof has three, in the center bay and between the outer bays. They have gable roofs with wood shingles; the cheeks appear to be covered with white aluminum. The pilasters are plain and flush with the sill. All seems to be aluminum-covered. The pilaster caps appear as roof returns, making a broken pediment of the gable. The sash are double-hung with 6-over-6 lights. The upper sash are shallowly segmentally arched. The verge boards are compoundly molded. These details are found only on the facade dormers. The rear two dormers, between the outer bays, are much plainer, with the west one altered (part of the pilaster cap is gone). These dormers lack the deep, molded verge boards or bed molding. The plain tympanum of the west dormer is covered with aluminum.

The main windows are double-hung with large 6-over-6 lights. There is a smaller 6-over-6 window in the center rear bay between first and second storey, at the stair landing, and a 3-over-3 window at the landing between second and third storeys. All trim is covered with plain white aluminum, and all sills are covered. The front windows are treated with more refinement than those of the rear. At the front there are flat, splayed stretcher arches of possibly rubbed bricks on both storeys. They are redder. On the second storey, however, the arch is partially covered by the cornice frieze. On the rear, the second storey windows have no arches, though the first-storey windows do have flat stretcher arches (not splayed) of common brick. At the first landing window, the arch is flat and built with headers. The second storey lights measure about 10-3/8" x 15-1/4". The second-storey windows do not appear smaller than those of the first storey. Muntins are thin and sharp. The original shutters are gone; in their places are black plastic louvered shutters affixed to the wall.

Some wing windows have been altered in the past and are being altered in 1985. In general the windows are 6-over-6, but most are recent replacements in original openings. These windows are smaller than those of the main section. The rear and end windows originally had flat header arches (where not removed in alterations), also over the attic gable casements. The front facade on the first storey has flat, splayed stretcher arches, which are perhaps on the second storey as well, though they are partially covered by the cornice bed. The shutters at these windows are fixed, louvered, and of metal.

The main entry is in the central bay of the north facade. The architrave and doors appear to date from circa 1840-1860. The doors each have 1-over-1 panels. On the exterior the panels are recessed and slightly raised, with a bulbous ogee-and-bevel panel molding applied. The lock rail is deep (14" high). The old hardware is gone. On the interior the panels are also recessed and slightly raised, with a flattened ogee similar to that on the doors in the wing
(continued)

and as seen on one door in the main section. On the interior the whole architrave appears a replacement, done in imitation of other door architraves but to different effect. It is tall, nearly to the ceiling, with crossettes. The trim is wide (6-1/2") and composite. From the inside, it includes: 1/2" bead, a narrow fillet (1"), a flattened ogee, fillet (1-7/8", bold ogee with bevel, and a 5/8 fillet on the outer backband. There is a large single-light transom. The jambs are plain and deep. On the exterior there is a 6-1/2" thick concrete or parged sill. The steps and stoops are of massive granite blocks about 6 feet wide, all pieces measuring 8" thick. It is not likely that these were placed in 1797. The exterior main-entry architrave is a replacement.

For interior details, see photographs. The main stair is half-turn with landings and open string.

A search was made to discover who had this fine house built and the old name for this farm, which is now unknown, although it apparently has been known as La Belle View because of the bell-like shape of its farm fields. The search hit a dead-end with the ownership of of Olivia R. M. Beasten, who owned the property up until her death about 1884. She did not appear to have lived at the farm herself, being from St. George's Hundred in New Castle County, Delaware. Mrs. Beasten is shown as the owner on the 1877 Lake, Griffing and Stevenson atlas of Kent County map for this section of the county. On the 1850 Martenet map of Kent County a Mrs. Polk is shown as the owner, possibly Mrs. Robert Polk. Over the years the farm is said to have been often tenanted, a common occurrence in a county where until well into the twentieth century over half the farms were tenanted, sometimes with results disastrous to fine old farmhouses.



K-138

Nau Farm

Rt. 213, near Locust Grove

M. Q. Fallaw - 5/30/85

View to south

#13A

5acc 00/26th

K138



K-138

Nau Farm

Rt 213, near Locust Grove

M. Q. Fallaw - 1/21/86

View to north

6 1/2 acc.

#32

K138

1. STATE <u>Maryland</u> COUNTY <u>Kent</u> TOWN <u>Kennedyville</u> VICINITY <u>Shrewsbury Ch.</u> STREET NO. <u>Rt. 213, 1/2 mile west of Rt 298</u> ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE <u>dwelling</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>Charles Nau</u> PRESENT USE <u>dwelling</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>brick</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>2 1/2</u>	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY <u>K - 138</u> 2. NAME <u>Nau House</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>1797 (dated brick)</u> STYLE <u>Federal</u> ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
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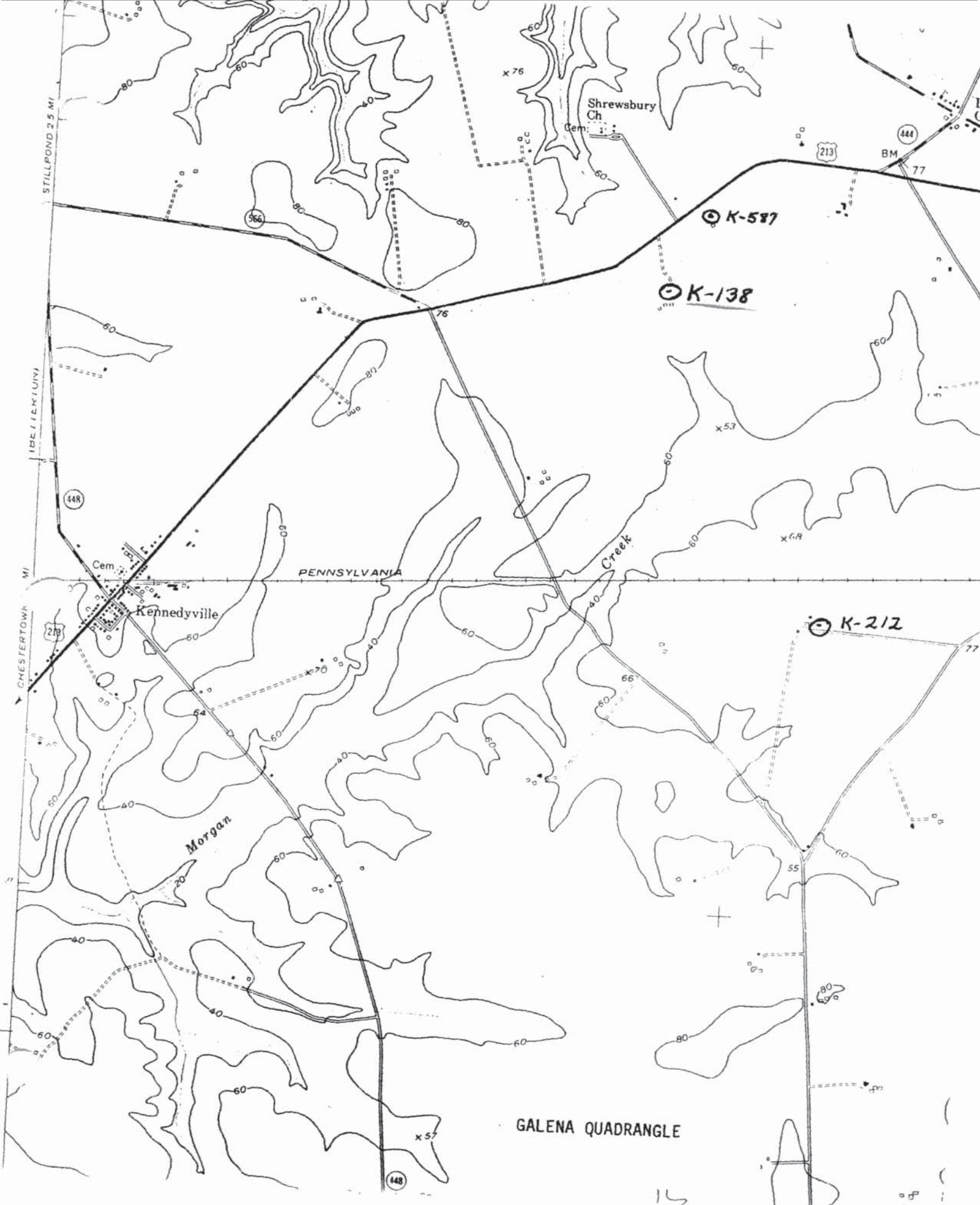
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC <input type="checkbox"/> NO <p>The Nau house is a large Federal brick farm house which has the date 1797 etched in a brick on the west gable. It is five bays long, 2 1/2 story tall and has, on its east side, a four bay long, two story brick wing and finally a frame enclosed leanto porch. The north facade is laid in Flemish bond with a stepped water table. Between stories is a three brick string course. Other walls are laid in common bond. The entrance in center bay has double doors, later trim with dentil molding and a one - pane transom. All sash are 6/6 and there are no shutters. The wood cornice is good with corbels on the fascia. On the "A" roof are three dormers with arched upper sash (two dormers on south side of roof).</p> <p>From the south side, it can be presumed, due to the difference in color of the brick above the second floor level ^{of the wing}, that the roof was raised at a later date and may have been the earliest house. The door ^{of the main portion} is slightly off-center and the windows above are located at the stair landing levels, producing an unsymmetrical arrangement, like the north side of Edick Farm House. Original stone steps lead to the south door. Chimneys are located at each gable.</p> <p>The interior of the main portion has dog-ear trim around doors and windows, paneled jambs, fine federal mantels and overmantels and a good stair to the attic.</p>
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE <u>Endangered</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>no</u> <u>Interior</u> <u>poor</u> <u>Exterior</u> <u>poor</u>

It is presently being renovated by the owners and it stands in the midst of a 200 acre farm, directly across the road from Shrewsbury Church.

This building is called "Blays Range" in the WPA Guide, but ~~is~~ "Blay's Range" is located across the road and is slightly west of Shrewsbury Church, according to local families.

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. <u>Forman, H.C., Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, privately printed, 1934, p.217 (Old House at Locust Grove 1797)</u>	7. PHOTOGRAPH 9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>Michael Bourne</u> DATE OF RECORD <u>October, 1968</u>
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



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Kent County Historic Preservation Commission
Bylaws

Section 1. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission shall be the first regular meeting in the month of January of each year. Such meeting shall be devoted to the election of officers for the ensuing year and such other business as shall be scheduled.

Section 2. Regular Meetings

Regular meetings of the Historic Preservation Commission shall be held in the County Commissioners' Hearing Room, *Kent County Government Center, 400 High Street, Chestertown, Maryland* on the Tuesday of the week prior to the Planning Commission of each month and shall be open to the general public. At such meetings, the Commission shall consider all matters properly brought before them without the necessity of prior notice thereof to any members. A regular meeting may be canceled or rescheduled as deemed appropriate by the Historic Preservation Commission. Notice of canceled, relocated, or rescheduled meetings shall be posted at the Department of Planning, Housing and Zoning.

Section 3. Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Historic Preservation Commission shall be held only by a decision of the majority of the Historic Preservation Commission members or by request of the Board of County Commissioners of Kent County. The Historic Preservation Commission shall determine the time and place of the special meeting. Notice of such meetings shall be given to all the members and the public not less than forty-eight hours in advance thereof.

Section 4. Quorum

At any meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission, a quorum shall consist of four members of the Commission. No action shall be taken in the absence of a quorum except to adjourn the meeting to a subsequent date.

Section 5. Voting

At all meetings of the Historic Preservation Commission each member attending shall be entitled to cast one vote. Voting shall be by voice. In the event that any member shall have a personal interest of any kind that would affect their ability to render a decision of a matter then before the Commission based solely on the evidence, he shall disclose his interest and be disqualified from voting upon the matter, and the secretary shall so record in the minutes that no vote was cast by such member. The affirmative vote of a majority of those members voting shall be necessary. A tie vote shall fail passage of a motion.

Section 6. Proceedings

A. At any regular meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission, the following shall be the regular order of business:

- ☞ The Chairman will call the meeting to order.
- ☞ The Chairman will state that the members have had an opportunity to review the agenda and will ask if a member has anything to disclose.
- ☞ The minutes will be read; changes noted; and a vote taken on the minutes.
- ☞ Each agenda item will be taken and will be followed in order:
 - 1) Staff report will be taken;
 - 2) Applicant will present case;
 - 3) Historic Preservation Commission will ask questions;
 - 4) Opposition may present its case;
 - 5) Citizens ask questions or present comments on the proposal;
 - 6) Applicants make a final statement;
 - 7) Staff will present any additional recommendations or comments;
 - 8) Historic Preservation Commission will have a general discussion;
 - 9) Motion will be made and seconded;
 - 10) Motion will be discussed; and
 - 11) Vote will be taken by all members.
- ☞ Officers and Staff will present reports.
- ☞ Additional discussion.
- ☞ Adjourn.

B. Each formal action of the Historic Preservation Commission required by law, rule, or regulations shall be embodied in a formal motion duly carried and entered in full upon the Minute Book after a vote as provided in Section 5 hereof.

Section 7. Rules of Procedure

All meetings of the Historic Preservation Commission shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order and Maryland's Open Meetings Law. Rules of evidence shall be relaxed, however the burden of proof shall remain with the applicant. All witnesses (including staff) who are testifying for those cases that are executive functions of the Historic Preservation Commission shall testify under oath.

Section 8. Officers

The Officers of the Historic Preservation Commission shall consist of a Chairman and Vice Chairman voted upon by the Commission members at the annual meeting for a term of one year.

Section 9. Duties of Officers

The duties and powers of the officers of the Historic Preservation Commission shall be as follows:

- A. Chairman
 - 1) Preside at all meetings of the Commission; and
 - 2) Call special meetings of the Commission in accordance with these bylaws.

- B. Vice Chairman
 - 1) During the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman shall exercise or perform all the duties and shall be subject to all responsibilities of the Chairman.
 - 2) During the absence, disability, or disqualification of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman, the member who has served on the board the longest shall exercise or perform all the duties and be subject to all the responsibilities of the Chairman.

- C. Department of Planning, Housing and Zoning
 - 1) Keep the minutes of all meetings of the Commission in an appropriate Minute Book.
 - 2) Give or serve all notices required by law or these bylaws.
 - 3) Prepare the agenda for all meetings of the Commission. Projects will not be placed on the agenda unless the Department of Planning, Housing and Zoning receives a complete application a minimum of ten days before the meeting. The Technical Advisory Committee shall review applicable projects at least once before the Historic Preservation Commission meeting.
 - 4) Be custodian of Commission records, all of which shall be open to the public. Appropriate fees may be charged for copies.
 - 5) Inform the Commission of correspondence relating to business of the Commission and to attend to such correspondence when directed by the Commission.
 - 6) See that all actions of the Commission are properly executed.
 - 7) All deed, covenants and restrictions shall be approved and signed by the Planning Commission attorney before recordation.

Section 10. Responsibilities of Members of the Historic Preservation Commission

- 1) Attend and freely participate in discussions at regular and special meetings. If a member misses three consecutive meetings without the permission of the Chairman, then that shall constitute a resignation by the member.
- 2) Develop understanding of Article 66 B of the Public General Laws of Maryland; the Kent County Comprehensive Plan, the Historic Preservation Ordinance, and the Land Use Ordinance within the spirit and intent of these documents.

- 3) Recommend courses of action to the County Commissioners and respond to requests for action by them.
- 4) Introduce subjects for the Commission's consideration.
- 5) Gain an understanding of applicable State and Federal agencies.
- 6) Gain an understanding of the workings of other local administrative bodies.
- 7) Take appropriate actions to demonstrate a vigorous, thoughtful, and positive influence of the County's well being within its authority.
- 8) Make personal inspections, when necessary, of land and other situations that require Commission action.
- 9) Help the general public to understand and accept the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Section 11. Vacancies

Should any vacancy occur among the members of the Commission by reason of death, resignation, disability, or otherwise, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the County Commissioners by the Department of Planning, Housing and Zoning. Should any vacancy occur among the officers of the Commission, the vacant office shall be filled by election at the next scheduled meeting, in accordance with Section 8 of these bylaws, such officer to serve the unexpired term of the office in which such vacancy shall occur.

Section 12. Amending Bylaws

These Bylaws may be amended at any meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission provided that notice of said proposed meeting is given to each member in writing at least five days prior to said meeting. A copy of these bylaws will be provided to the County Commissioners of Kent County.

These bylaws were adopted by the Historic Preservation Commission at its January 11, 2007 meeting.

As Amended – January 10, 2008