

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 28 1978

DATE ENTERED SEP 18 1978

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

**

HEBRON

AND/OR COMMON

Hebron

2 LOCATION

SE of Stillpond, MD 292

STREET & NUMBER

East side of Maryland Route 292, 1/2 mile northeast of its intersection with Maryland Route 298

CITY, TOWN

Still Pond

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE

Maryland

CODE
24

COUNTY
Kent

CODE
029

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- BOTH
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

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

PRESENT USE

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Dr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Wyman (Nancy G.)

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 92, Hebron

CITY, TOWN

Still Pond

VICINITY OF

STATE
Maryland 21667

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Kent County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

High Street

CITY, TOWN

Chestertown

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

Hebron is a two-story brick farmhouse probably constructed in the mid to late 18th century by John Corse or his brother Michael, members of a prominent Kent County Quaker family. The main house remains very much as it was originally built, a solid, simple, 2 1/2-story, central hall dwelling of Flemish and American bond brick. The interior stair and woodwork show the same restraint as the exterior; the house is a testimony to careful, economical craftsmanship.

The main house faces south, overlooking the flat farmlands of northern Kent County. Once part of a working "plantation," the house was no doubt surrounded with outbuildings. Only an old well east of the house and a small, oak-framed barn, probably of the early 19th century, remain of the earlier outbuildings. Some newer barns stand to the north-west of the house.

The house is four bays wide and one room deep. The gable roof has no dormers. It is now covered with tin and is finished with a plain box cornice with simple crown and bed moldings. Eaves terminate in verge boards which, like the cornice, appear to be early replacements.

The brick of the house is light, dull orange in color with random glazed headers on all but the main facade. The brickwork is regular and careful, but in no way ornamental. As was commonly done, the front (south) facade is laid in Flemish bond and the sides and rear in common (American) bond. Window openings are headed with a rowlock of king closers. Chimneys are straight-sided, of equal width for their entire height. That on the east side of the house projects a single brick length. Simple caps are reconstructions.

Windows and doors are evenly spaced on the front and rear facades, the main entrance (and formerly a rear entrance, now a window) located in the second bay from the west. Nine-over-nine windows are used on the first floor on both front and rear facades; nine-over-six sash windows are used on the second floor. The attic rooms are lit by two new small one-over-one sash windows in the gables. Additional windows are found on the rear elevation at the level of the stair landing, here a six-over-six sash is used, and in the basement in each window bay, front and rear. A tiny six-over-six sash window with panes set horizontally is situated north of the chimney on the first floor, west.

Throughout the house, plain, slightly projecting window sills are used. The window trim is beaded with backband consisting of fillet-large quirked bead-smaller beads. The main entrance has a recessed door, paneled lintel and jambs and four-pane transom light. The six-panel door itself is modern. Old, paneled shutters remain on the first floor windows. Each has three tiers of raised and beveled panels; several old wrought-iron shutter dogs remain in place. Second floor windows have modern, louvered shutters and ornate, 19th-century, cast-iron shutter dogs.

see continuation sheet #1

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hebron is a good representation of Eastern Shore architecture in the period in which it was built, and of the simplicity and soundness of the rural buildings built by prosperous Quaker farmers. The interior is remarkably intact, retaining most original features, in particular the vertical beaded board partitions which often have been covered with plaster by the 20th century, and the large corner cupboard in the parlor. The Count Rumford fireplace in the dining room is of interest; a flue that is curved rather than straight makes this type very efficient, and often when chimneys with this type of flue are rebuilt, this design is lost, as in the parlor at Hebron.

James Corse, a Quaker and early member of the Cecil Meeting, purchased 150 acres of Hebron's farm from Thomas and John Hebron in 1713. According to one source it was James Corse who built the main section of the present house (but see below).¹ In 1717 he became "Overseer of Cecil Meeting" along with George Duncan, another influential early Quaker settler.² James Corse died in 1720, and according to his will his property was equally divided between his sons, John and Michael.³

In 1733 Michael and John agreed to exchange the properties they had received, Michael giving to John the land on the north side of the division line in exchange for his property on the south side and a piece of land called Corse's Meadow. Mention is made in this transaction of "my now dwelling plantation."⁴ This probably referred to the predecessor of the present house which architecturally appears to date from the 1760's or 70's.

During the Revolutionary War John Corse had some of his personal property (mention is made of beds, cows and blankets) confiscated by the sheriff for his refusal to fight or to hire a substitute.⁵ In addition, in 1774, John Corse freed two slaves in accordance with a directive on manumission issued by the 1773 Yearly Meeting.⁶ In 1780 he was a member of the School Committee which, following the directions of the 1779 Yearly Meeting, looked into the establishment of a school, but nothing came of it.⁷

By 1783 John Corse was listed as the owner of Hepburn's Farm (169 acres), as well as two other properties totalling forty-five additional acres. At this time his property was valued at £309 and was assessed for £5.10s.3d.⁸

see continuation sheet #3

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PRIMARY SOURCES, Kent County Courthouse, Chestertown and Hall of Records, Annapolis

Land and Probate Records of Kent County
 Tax Assessment of 1783, Fourth District, Kent County
 see continuation sheet #5

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY five acres
 UTM REFERENCES

Lat.: 39° 19' 23"
 Long.: 76° 02' 24"

A 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lat.: 39° 19' 23"
 Long.: 76° 02' 24"

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

pmj

NAME / TITLE
 Marsha Fritz, Pamela James, Chris Nelson; Nancy Wyman, Katharine White

ORGANIZATION
 Maryland Historical Trust

STREET & NUMBER
 21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN
 Annapolis

DATE
 TELEPHONE
 STATE

(301) 269-2438
 Maryland 21401

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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 11/30/77

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<u>R.B. Pettig</u>	DATE <u>9/18/78</u>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: <u>William Lebovich</u>	DATE <u>9/14/78</u>
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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Kent County
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION, continued

Early in the life of the house, a 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed kitchen wing was constructed five feet behind the main house but attached to it. This structure is American bond brick with random glazed headers. It was evidently built as a kitchen with servants' quarters above. The south facade of the wing, as will be explained below, has been too greatly altered to establish its original fenestration, but it probably had a door in the east bay and possibly a window to the left. There is one six-over-six window centered on each floor on the rear elevation. There may also have been a window in the center of the south facade. The gable end has a tall, enclosed chimney and one opening, a tiny window placed just above the second floor to light an enclosed corner stair south of the chimney.

The amount of original detail, including floors and plaster, remaining inside Hebron is remarkable. The stair hall contains a stair with turned balusters, a closed string and simple turned newels with blocks at top and bottom. Newels and balusters are pine; the molded, one-piece handrail may be poplar. On the first floor the spandrel is a single triangular panel. A powder room and rear window replace the former rear entrance. As in most masonry buildings the walls become thinner on upper floors. At Hebron the step back occurs about 2 1/2 feet above the landing floor, forming a narrow shelf. The landing window trim follows this set-back.

The interior wall between parlor and stair hall is brick. The wall between the present dining room and stair hall is of vertical beaded boards facing the dining room; the dining room chamber above has an identical board wall facing the stair hall where it is plastered. A board partition is also used to divide a small chamber above the main entrance from the stair hall; this room presently houses a full bath.

The parlor has a mantel with crosette trim of bold quirked quarter round molding around the rectangular opening and molded shelf. There is a corner cupboard with round-arched opening surrounded by quirked quarter round molding and topped with a keystone. Doors have raised molded panels. Chair rail is a replacement.

The dining room fireplace, also with crossetted opening and mantel shelf, is of the square, shallow Count Rumford type. Paneling flanks the fireplace, rising from floor to cornice. Two raised and molded vertical panels are used on either side of the fireplace; that at the left is wider and conceals a small cupboard. A fragment of original crown mold cornice remains between the panels.

see continuation sheet #2

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PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION, continued

The parlor chamber has original plaster which shows where a chair rail was removed. The tiny fireplace (two feet high and two feet wide) is set off-center in a larger mantel with a rectangular opening and molded shelf. The dining room chamber also has a tiny fireplace, this one surrounded by a tiny crosssetted molding, making it seem a miniature of those below. There is a later, heavy, mantel shelf above.

Yellow pine floors are used throughout the house. In the dining room a newer floor has been laid over the old.

The interior of the wing is a document of the old Maryland way of life. Above the old kitchen with its large fireplace were two rooms; one, roughly as wide as the enclosed stair, was separated from the stair with a board partition. The other room, also set off from the stair by a board partition, had a tiny fireplace and hatch to the attic which was evidently used for storage. There was no connection between the main house and these quarters on the second floor, and possibly no interior connection on the first floor.

In the mid-19th century, the wing was extended five feet to the south. The roof therefore became asymmetrical and the south elevation of the house and wing continuous. A connection was made between the main house and wing through this extension on both floors. In the 1960's the extension was converted to a second floor screened porch, and a shed-roofed porch built around the south and west sides of the first floor. The present owners have constructed a brick, shed-roofed kitchen at the rear of the house in the corner formed by the main house and wing.

An old miniature in water color owned by Dr. H. Chandlee Forman on exhibit at the Talbot County Historical Society shows the wing of the house as a low two stories with a porch across the first floor. There is a one-bay, gable-roofed entrance porch on the main block of which evidence can be seen today on the south facade. The early 19th-century barn to the east of the house also shows up in the sketch which was painted by Joseph Turner (1790-1850) at an undetermined date.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Cassandra Rigby Corse, wife of John Corse, probable builder of Hebron, was a well-known traveling Friend among the Quakers of Kent County. It is noted in 1791 that she paid "'a Religious visit to Such of the black People as have Been Set free by Friends.'"⁹ She served on many local committees and helped start Westtown School.¹⁰ Her death in 1801 was much grieved by the community.

Their daughter, Sarah Corse, married Joseph Turner on December 16, 1789. He also was a Quaker, the son of Isaac and Hannah Bartlett Turner of Talbot County. As a boy, he and his family had moved from Easton, Maryland to Duck Creek, Delaware.¹¹ In 1791 Joseph Turner, as a member of the "Negro Committee," asked to "Extend Care in Redressing Said Peoples Agreivances, and Labour with those amongst us who hold Slaves under any Pretenses Whatsoever."¹² He was on the committee to disband Sassafras Meeting. He and Michael Megear sold the meeting house to Robert Moody in 1804. Two years earlier in 1802 he had bought Hebron Farm from his father-in-law for £596.3s.8d.¹³

Like his mother-in-law Joseph Turner was a traveling Friend, having attended, between 1802 and 1835, the Baltimore Yearly Meeting five times, the New York Yearly Meeting in 1837, the Southern Quarterly Meeting in 1819 and the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting in 1825.¹⁴ A devout Quaker, Joseph Turner was a regular attendant of the Cecil Monthly Meeting fore more than forty years. By this time the Quaker movement was entering into a period of decline. As early as 1813 there began to be problems of attendance and discipline. In fact it is noted that James Rigby Corse, Sarah's brother, "gave way 'to passion so far as to enter the premises of Joseph Turner and beat his son Isaac Turner,'"¹⁵ presumably for not attending regularly the Quaker meeting.

In 1845 after Joseph Turner's death, the Philadelphia Meeting published a memorial in his honor, praising his example and devotion. His son, Joseph Turner, jr. (1790-1850), while never the owner of Hebron himself, painted a small watercolor of the plantation which shows the house much as it looks today, even including a small barn still in existence. This painting is presently on display in the headquarters of the Talbot Historical Society and is owned by Dr. Henry Chandlee Forman.

The Turners were a prominent family in Kent County in the 19th century. Joseph Turner's grandson, Richard Townsend Turner, founded

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

SIGNIFICANCE, continued

the town of Betterton three miles north of Hebron. His great-grandson, Charles Yardley Turner, was considered one of America's three most noted mural painters and was president and founder of the Art Students' League of New York, vice-president of the National Academy of Design and director of the Maryland Institute, College of Art at Baltimore.¹⁷

Most of Joseph Turner's descendants had their permanent homes in Baltimore, but returned regularly to Hebron during the summer months where they enjoyed themselves, as their correspondence shows.¹⁸

¹Henry Chandlee Forman, The Turner Family of Hebron and Betterton, Maryland (Waverly Press, Inc., 1933).

²Kenneth Carroll, Quakerism on the Eastern Shore (Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1970), p. 122.

³Kent County Will 1/205, Kent County Courthouse.

⁴Kent County Deed 4/368, Kent County Courthouse.

⁵Carroll, p. 67.

⁶Carroll, p. 139.

⁷Carroll, p. 154.

⁸Tax Assessment of 1783, Fourth District, Kent County, p. 3, Hall of Records.

⁹Carroll, p. 142.

¹⁰Carroll, p. 182.

¹¹Forman.

¹²Carroll, p. 141.

¹³Kent County Deed TW 2/126, Kent County Courthouse.

¹⁴Carroll, p. 182.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

SIGNIFICANCE, continued

15Carroll, p. 183.

16Forman.

17Forman.

18Forman.

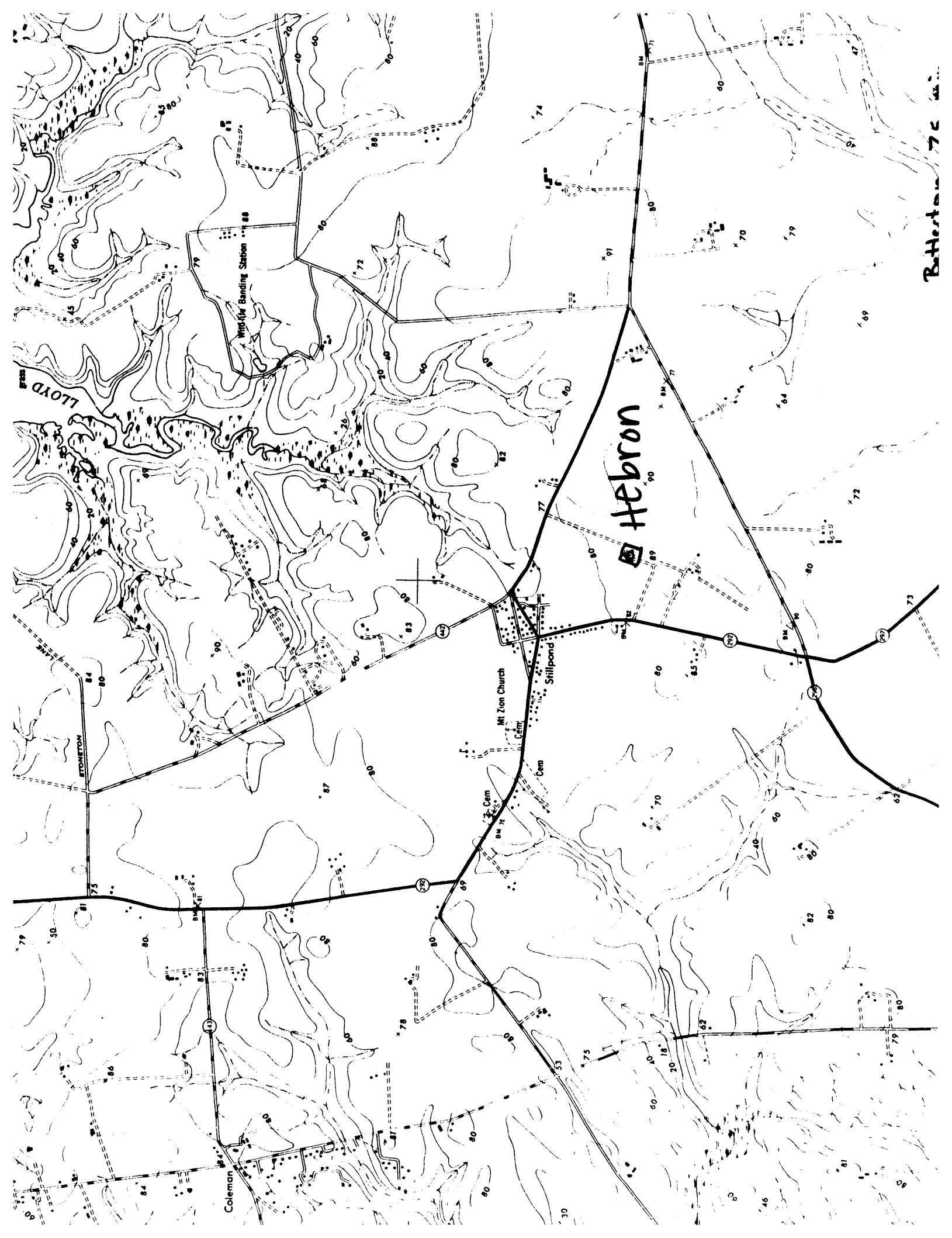
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SECONDARY SOURCES

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Maryland Historical Society, 1970.

Forman, H. Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland.
Easton, Maryland: by the Author, 1934.

The Turner Family of Hebron and Betterton,
Maryland. Waverly Press, Inc., 1933.



LLOYD

STONEMTON

Coleman

Windmill Banding Station

Mt Zion Church

Stilpound Cem

Hebron

Betterton 75