

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Trusty Friend Inventory Number: AA-123

Address: ³2829 Jessup Road (2839) City: Jessup Zip Code: 20794

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Savage

Owner: Tottenham, LC Is the property being evaluated a district? ___yes

132,
133,69,

Tax Parcel Number: 205 Tax Map Number: 13 Tax Account ID Number: 04-000-00665800

Project: Shannon's Glen Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___yes X no (it was previously proposed as a district)

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____
(see previously proposed Jessup Historic

NR-listed district ___yes Eligible district ___yes District Name: District, AA-991

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible Xyes ___no

Criteria: ___A ___B XC ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP AA-123, also MIHP AA-991 for Jessup Historic District, 1997 (and also prior Maryland DOE Forms, in 2007 and 2010)

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

See attached documentation.

Prepared by: Brian Kelly, AIA, and Terry A. Necciai, RA

Date Prepared: 19 March 2014

Prior Documentation

Trusty Friend was first surveyed in a brief field report for the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) by Orlando Rideout IV in January 1970. A longer MHT Inventory Form was prepared by Marion Morton Carroll of the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning in June 1978. That form focuses on the property's Significance under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture, although it also cites *The Story of Jessup*, (by G. Marie Biggs), a book that had been republished the year before which covers

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Eligibility recommended <u>X</u>	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___A ___B <u>X</u> C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: _____	
<u>Jonathan Kuntz</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>8/19/14</u> Date
<u>Bluntz</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>6/18/14</u> Date

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many other aspects of the Jessup area's history. The book mentions the Trusty Friend house, and it explains many aspects of local agriculture, architecture, transportation improvements, and other themes and activities that led up to the period when the house was constructed. In 1997, as part of the Anne Arundel County Historic Sites Survey, Sherry Marsh prepared a Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) form for a proposed Jessup Historic District (AA-991), citing Trusty Friend as an important component. The form was filed with MHT commentary, but the district was not determined Eligible at that time, mainly because more than half of the resources it contained were less than 50 years old at that time. In 2007, a Maryland Determination of Eligibility (DOE) Form was prepared for Trusty Friend by EHT Tracerics for the State Highway Administration. That form focuses on Criterion C. It discusses only the house, plus a non-historic "carport" (the "machine-shed-style" garage near the house, as discussed below), and it mentions the tennis courts, but makes no reference to other outbuildings, resources, or any other aspects of the landscape. In response to the 2007 document, MHT concurred with EHT Tracerics in saying that the house appears to be Eligible. In 2010, a separate DOE form was prepared for the tenant house that stood a few feet from Trusty Friend, with the address given as 2835 Jessup Road. That form recommended that the tenant house was not Eligible (it has since been demolished).

Current Project

Brian Kelly, AIA, has been retained, with preservation consultant Terry A. Necciai, RA, of Pennsylvania as a sub-contractor, by Elm Street Development to prepare the present Maryland Determination of Eligibility (MDOE) Form for the Trusty Friend (AA-123) in connection with its Shannon's Glen mixed-use subdivision and in response to MHT / MDP's letter to the Army Corps of Engineers dated January 2, 2013 regarding Section 106 Review for Effects on Historic Properties

Summary of Conclusions

The Trusty Friend house appears to be Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is Significant under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. Trusty Friend retains architectural integrity, location, workmanship, and feeling, and therefore still reflects its Architectural Significance. The house arose from historical developments in Agriculture and other themes, but the property no longer reflects these other Areas of Significance.

Description of the Property

The current property is a portion of the farm known as Trusty Friend that was established in 1829 by Amos Clark in Jessup, in the 4th District of Anne Arundel County.

The property is currently an assemblage of parcels most recently owned by the late Sarah Brown Shannon and conveyed to Tottenham, LC in 2013 for a proposed mixed-use residential development.

The original "parent" farmhouse was a small dwelling close to Geysers Branch, downhill from the current house and away from Rt. 175 (across Sellner Road from the Trusty Friend tract, and therefore not located on the property in question). As the farm grew and prospered, another larger, stylish house known as the Clark/Vogel house (MIHP AA-760) was built in close proximity to the original parent farmhouse. This house is where Amos and Eliza Clark lived and raised their family. As Amos Clark's sons matured, portions of the original acreage along Jessup Rd. were deeded to them to establish their own smaller farms and households. Two notable houses resulted from this gifting, one being the Rappaport House (MIHP AA-82) for Richard I. Clark (demolished in the 1970s) and the other known as Trusty Friend (MIHP AA-123) possibly for Joseph M. Clark. As noted above, this analysis pertains to the Trusty Friend only.

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Buildings

The property on which Trusty Friend is located includes ten remaining buildings ranging from the Trusty Friend house (main house) to modern, prefabricated storage sheds. Each of the buildings (and individual components if applicable) is analyzed in detail below including whether each outbuilding contributes to the significance of the Trusty Friend as a whole.

Building #1 - Trusty Friend (MHIP AA-123):

This is a two-story Italian Villa-style house, a product of at least four building campaigns (see photos #1 - #14). For clarity, each of the four sections (A-D) is described separately below:

(A) The Ell (ca.1840)

This section is a two and one-half story frame three-bay by two-bay dwelling that contains within it the oldest framing and masonry in the building likely dating to around 1840. As a result of additions being constructed to the north and south, the exposed elevations are now only east (see photo #3) and west. Asbestos shingles cover the original wood channel siding, and the roof is asphalt shingle. A test area revealed that the wood siding is painted with milk paint. The basement walls are Raritan sandstone that has been parged with cement above the grade line due to deterioration over time.

The canopy-covered entrance faces east and has precast concrete steps leading to a concrete landing. A ca.1920 gabled wood canopy supported by knee-braces hangs over the landing (see photo #3). The surfaces have been clad with vinyl siding and trim.

With the exception of the entrance door, the east and west elevations are identical, with three equally spaced windows at each level. The windows are double hung 6/6 wood with aluminum storm windows in front. The sash was likely replaced when the roof was raised on the Ell as described in paragraph C. The wood window shutters are now stored in the attic. A corbelled chimney of painted red brick is located at the south end of the gable (see photo #14). A door remains at the attic level to the west of the chimney after a fire escape was removed.

Also on the south side of the Ell, hidden by the Kitchen addition, is a basement entrance with a plank hatch door. Inside the basement are exposed stone walls, hand hewn joists and beam, a brick fireplace foundation, and wood basement windows (hinged awning-style sash) in line with the windows above. A series of adjustable modern steel support columns runs down the center in an attempt to correct first floor deflection.

The interior steps leading up from the basement are mortised into the stringer. Above this steep small wooden stairway, additional steps extend up to the attic in a confined space with winders in the turns. On each level, there are equally sized rooms to either side of the stairs. On the first floor, the south room (apparently the original kitchen) has a simple brick cooking fireplace with a simple pine mantle shelf (see photo #9). The mantel shelf is embedded in the wall materials around it. A built-in raised panel pine chimney cupboard fills the recess to the right and on the left is a passage to the current (ca.1920) kitchen (see photo #5). The walls and ceiling of this room have tongue and groove paneling that was added because of failing plaster. Both the doors and windows of the Ell and the second floor of the Main Block (defined below) are trimmed with a plain jamb and a field-made pediment. The opposite room has a closed-in fireplace with a wood mantelpiece and an adjacent built-in china cabinet. This ceiling is covered with plywood to secure failing plaster. The second floor rooms are identical in size as well. The north room and adjacent hallway has been paneled with Masonite while the south room is horsehair

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plaster. There is a thimble at the chimney flue in the south room where the wood burning stove once tied in.

A small room located behind the winding stairs (i.e., in the east half of the center bay) is a powder room with a ceramic tile finish on the first floor and a 1950's era kitchenette featuring painted wood cabinets and metal edged Formica countertop on the second floor. According to Sarah Brown Shannon, this was installed for the apartment located in the second floor and attic of the Ell (Brian Kelly, one of the preparers of this narrative, interviewed Mrs. Shannon before she died in November 2013). A portion of the hallway (at the east end) has been enclosed by doors to create a jack and jill bathroom that also opens to the stair landing of the Main Block. The ceramic tile finishes and vinyl floor are of recent vintage; however the bathroom has a claw-foot bath tub, evidence that it has been there in some form for many years.

The attic space has two bedrooms. They are described in further detail in paragraph C.

The ell demonstrates how the design of the Trusty Friend house evolved. In the way it is organized, one can still see the layout of a small house facing east. However, this earlier design has also been subsumed into a larger design since ca. 1860, when it became the rear ell of a north-facing house. Since then, it has served as the kitchen and secondary bedroom spaces of a much more formal residence. Minor changes have also been made over time to most of its surfaces

(B) The Main Block (1860's)

This section was likely built in the 1860's (see photos #1, #2, #4 - #8, #13 - #14). It changed the orientation of the house to face Jessup Road. Italianate features were added to be seen from the road, such as the disproportionately sized cupola. This section is symmetrically organized on the center axis of a tree-lined allée that extends toward the house from the road. The front "addition" is a two story, five-bay by two-bay balloon frame design with a cross-gable roof. It is built on a foundation wall of Raritan sandstone laid randomly. The exterior walls are Dutch siding covered with painted asbestos shingles. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles installed to replace the original Buckingham slate roof in 2010. The roof eaves and rake project about 18" past the plane of the wall. The frieze and fascia boards are relatively wide but unadorned except for a run of rounded molding. Two corbelled brick chimneys with painted surfaces penetrate the roof plane on the rear side.

The windows are typically 6/6 wood, double-hung, with original shutters still in place and aluminum storm windows in front. There are two circular attic windows at the gable ends almost 3 ft. in diameter.

The Veranda covers the full width of the five-bay front (North) elevation (see photos #1 - #2). On the center axis, there are concrete steps leading to the 8 ft. deep (north-south) floor of tongue-and-groove wood floor boards. The roof is supported by six lathe-turned Tuscan columns and a plain wood entablature. The soffit area has been covered with vinyl. The ceiling is penny-spaced wood slats for ventilation and the roof is asphalt over flat seamed tin.

The front double doors are pine stile-and-rail with an inset of Baroque geometry in the upper and lower panels (heavy-profile, stepped and ogival panel molding including a half-circle shape mitered into the top and bottom of each of the panels; each door leaf has two tall panels of this description) (see photo #4). The design of this door is also repeated at the nearby Dr. Asa Linthicum House (MIHP AA-91). The doors are surrounded by half-glass three-light sidelights and a four-light transom. In front of the doors, a pair of light-weight, pre-manufactured French doors has been installed to serve as storm doors.

On the second floor, in the center bay of the façade, a pair of full-height round-arched windows opens onto a balcony built into the middle of the Veranda roof. Each of the two arched windows has biforate wood tracery, dividing it into two round arches within the single round arch of that sash (see photo #6).

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Above these windows, the north-facing gable-end of the cross-gable roof features a gable decoration of barge boards that curve down in scroll shapes. Where the two curved pieces meet, below the peak of the gable roof, they are joined to a vertical member with a finial bottom (the finial also once pierced upward, rising above the ridge of the roof, but part of its top has been cut off or broken off).

The cupola, or belvedere, is nearly a cube with a shallow pyramidal roof. Three abutting arched windows are found on each side (see photos #2 and #13). The eaves overhang about 1 ft. and are supported by two pairs of decorative brackets at each corner. The finial and volutes have been removed and stored in the crawl space of the Tenant House.

The center hall features a staircase with turned spindles at two per tread, a curving walnut railing, and an elaborate newel post. Flanking the stairway are equally sized rooms on both the first and second floor (see photos #7 - #8). The ceilings of all four rooms have been covered with plywood on furring strips to conceal failing plaster. The floors of these rooms have the original loblolly pine floors except for the Parlor now where the floor is overlaid with oak. The walls are typically papered over the original flat plaster except in the east bedroom, which has been paneled with plywood to hide failing plaster.

The parlor and sitting room have the same round-arched Empire style slate or marble fireplaces as found in Italianate-style houses (see photo #7). The sitting room's mantelpiece retains its marbleized slate finish while the parlor's has been painted over and is missing the volute. The fireplaces in the two bedrooms are wood and of the same design as the one in the ell (see photo #8).

The attic has all of the roof structure exposed with the primary members being hand-hewn timber with pegged joints and secondary members being mill sawn. Steep wood stairs lead to the cupola whose interior has painted plaster walls and a flat bead board ceiling. The top of the stairway is enclosed by a bead-board half-wall (see photo #13). The windows have hold-open hardware to allow release of hot air by convection.

At the base of this section (the front, Italianate-style wing), the building has only a crawl space that is accessible through the basement of the Ell section.

The northern part of the house retains its Italian villa design characteristics. Within this design, some changes have been made and some components are in less good condition than others. Most of the changes and material conditions are not of consequence to the house's distinguishing design characteristic, the visual effect of the cupola when viewing the house from the front entrance. However, changes have been made like covering broken plaster with furring strips and sheet goods in an attempt to preserve the interior wall construction. The changes do not take away from what is known about the house's design and construction, and they are reversible. However, some of the original building materials were damaged or lost in some areas as a result of the way the repairs that were made. Other materials are in poor condition and in need of repair to maintain the house's structural integrity.

(C) The Ell Addition-Third Story Bedrooms (ca.1910)

As evidenced by examination of the roof framing, the attic of the ell was converted to habitable space by raising the roof height thus yielding two bedrooms (see photo #12). This alteration appears to date to ca.1910. The south bedroom has an exterior door that once led to a wood fire escape. The chimney flue was extended, and it offsets to avoid the roof ridge beam. The only provision for heat in this space is a radiator from the early twentieth century.

The trim and baseboards are from stock-milled lumber and the flat plaster is gypsum. The window sills are even with the floor and the head is even with the sloped ceiling break.

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The changes in the third floor further evidence how the house evolved. They are in tertiary spaces, and most aspects of these bedroom alterations do not take away from the house's design. The third story doorway and balcony, however, conflict somewhat with the house's appearance, both from the interior and exterior.

(D) The Kitchen (1920's / 1950's)

This portion of the building is a one story frame 1920's-era addition to the rear which was modernized in the 1950's which lessens the degree to which this portion of the house contributes to the overall structure. The addition is built on a concrete foundation that was backfilled to allow a concrete floor slab. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles that cover over wood Ranch-style siding. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The dimension of the overhang at the eaves is only 8 in. for this section, and it has a curve at the bottom on the barge board trim, typical Colonial Revival style details, which differ from the broader and flatter overhangs of the older Italianate detailing in the taller parts of the house. The surfaces of the eaves are now covered with vinyl. The windows are wood double-hung standard Anderson type windows.

In plan, the kitchen cabinets form an L- shaped configuration with mid-twentieth century wood cabinets (standard base and wall cabinets, as used from the 1950s through the 1990s, with manufactured wood doors) and a linoleum floor (see photo #10). There is a wood Dutch pantry wall-cupboard fastened in place in the corner (see photo #11). It has glass doors in the upper half and drawers just under counter height with paneled doors below that. Near it is second unit with just open shelves and no doors. A walk-in pantry closet with cabinetry of the same vintage is off the kitchen in the southwest corner.

On the west side, there is an entrance with a small portico and a half glass wood door and an aluminum screen door that leads to a small mudroom three steps lower than the kitchen floor. This room also encloses the formerly exterior hatch to the basement of the ell.

The kitchen addition reflects the evolution of the house in 1920s and about 1960-1980. The exterior shell of the kitchen wing is an example of how an addition can have a limited affect the older design. As it stands now, however, the kitchen is a mixture of the characteristics added in two very different eras. Despite spanning two eras, the kitchen design as a whole is not clearly reflective of either era. The addition is secondary to the most important aspects of the house as a whole.

Building #2 – Former Tenant House:

Part of the building appeared to be a remnant of a two-story braced-frame (i.e., "Chesapeake Tidewater frame") cottage consisting of one or two rooms per floor (the kitchen and room above it), built ca.1830-1860 and rebuilt by adding substantially to it (the living room and room above it) around 1920. Almost nothing remained to indicate how the original parts of the building were configured or used prior to 1920. For instance, before the ca.1920 stairway was added in the newer section, there would have been an earlier stairway, although (since there was no evidence of a stairway-sized opening in the ceiling and floor assembly) it may have been steep enough to call it a "ladder." The oldest kitchen cabinets may have dated to ca.1900, and the oldest vertical chimney-like element may have been parged brick or stone, but the material looked more like cast concrete (probably post-1920). One or two doors, the window sash, and the stair railing, all appeared to be ca.1920-1930. All other surfaces had post-1970 finishes. A furnace room had been added to the side, ca.1950-1960, with a porch added next to that. The porch contained oil tanks for the ca.1950 oil furnace.

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The original part or south section of the building had hand hewn notched floor joists, some with bark intact, as seen in images (jpegs) taken in February 2014 through an opening into the crawl space. The roof members had lap joints with no ridge beam, a detail could have been an indication of early (i.e., pre-1835) construction. They were originally sheathed only with roof lath for wood shingles. A previous DOE was completed on this structure in 2010 (filed under the address 2835 Jessup Road), and the preparer recommended that the building be found Ineligible for the National Register at that time. The evidence observed more recently was a mixture of a few partially visible early details below and above two rooms, hidden by newer surface materials, and impacted by pervasive twentieth century changes, including all the materials making up more than two-thirds of this one small building (four rooms, plus a bathroom, a stairway, a furnace room, and two porches). The building no longer exists, and further investigation is no longer possible.

Building #3 - The Rental House:

This single story house, the southernmost building on the property, down a swale from the ca.1990 barn, appears to have been built about 1960 (see photo #19). Because of the slope of the land, the basement is mostly above grade. The foundation walls are concrete block and the exterior walls have aluminum siding. The roof is pitched at about 3/12 and is covered in asphalt shingles.

Soffits and trim are sheathed in aluminum as well. There is a large ca.1990 pressure-treated wood deck on each side. The small, paired aluminum windows are consistent with those extensively used in the 1960's. Built after the Period of Significance, the Rental House is not a contributing component of Trusty Friend.

Building #4 - The Chimney House:

This house is a small single story frame dwelling of three rooms (see photo #15). The exterior walls are asbestos shingles and the sloping roof is asphalt shingle. The chimney is oversized and does not taper to the flue. Rather it rises up straight so that the same dimension seen at the fireplace is the dimension seen above the roofline.

The house appears to have been built around 1960, through-and-through, but has some newer finishes (ca.1980). The floor is slab on grade. Built after the Period of Significance, the Chimney House is not a contributing component of Trusty Friend.

Building #5 - The Gray Shed:

This small building appears to have been built around 1980 (see photo #16). It has T1-11 siding (plywood scored to imitate barn siding), a product characteristic of that time period. It also has two flush metal doors leading into separate compartments. Built after the Period of Significance, the Gray Shed is not a contributing component of Trusty Friend.

Building #6 - The Red Shed:

This small wood shed with a gable roof is located just behind the light gray shed (see photo #16). This is of dimensional lumber construction with vertical boards used as siding and applied batten strips painted yellow. The floor is plywood, which has begun to deteriorate and is no longer stable enough for use. The construction appears to date to about 1965. The vertical siding boards (barn siding) are weathered and look older than the other components of the building. Built after the Period of Significance, the Red Shed is not a contributing component of Trusty Friend.

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Building #7 - The Red Barn:

This red gambrel-roofed barn features vertical red siding, yellow trim, etc. It appears to have been built since 1990 (see photo #17). It has a shed addition on the south side. The addition is a single story plywood lean-to shed at a slightly lower elevation on the downhill side. Built after the Period of Significance, the Red Barn is not a contributing component of Trusty Friend.

Building #8 - The Machine Shed / Garage:

This appears to be a circa.1970 building built in the form of a tractor shed (or what some farmers call "machine sheds") that could also serve as a garage for automobiles (see photos # 17 - #18). It was referred to as a "carport" in the 2007 DOE form (it did not have garage doors except in one bay at that time; the other bays were all open doorways on the east side at that time). It has paired board doors in semi-octagonal openings (i.e., the openings have diagonal braces constraining the shape to angles at the upper corners of each opening). The doors are cut to the shape of the openings. The roof sheathing is oriented strand board, and the roof framing members are spliced together with metal splices. Built after the Period of Significance, the Machine Shed / Garage is not a contributing component of Trusty Friend.

Building #9 - The Tarpaper Shed:

Near the Rental House, there is a small (6' x 6') gable-roofed wooden shed (see photo #19). It is constructed with vertical pieces of dimensional lumber forming an "ell" member at each corner, with horizontal wood sheathing boards that help to hold the corners vertical. It has a stick-built roof structure of rafters and collar ties made of dimensional lumber. With one door in a gable end wall and no other openings, it faces east and is covered in gray tarpaper. Near it is a pond of recent construction; this shed and the rental house are to the south of the pond, and the machine-shed-style garage is to the north. Built after the Period of Significance, the Tarpaper Shed is not a contributing component of Trusty Friend.

Building #10 – Former Bulawka House:

This was the building that replaced the Rappaport House (MHIP AA- 82). It was a suburban style split level 1970's vintage house with a brick water table and aluminum siding above. The Bulawka House had a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. It was located off to the west side of the western branch of the Trusty Friend driveway. Though a modern building built on what was then a separate piece of real estate, it faced into the space in front of Trusty Friend and did not relate as directly to Jessup Road. The real estate, which was originally part of the same farm, has been recombined again recently. This house has been demolished.

Landscape:

The Trusty Friend house is situated on approximately eight acres of relatively level ground abutting Rt. 175 (Jessup Road). The terrain rises slightly toward the center, where the house is located. The property is also dotted with several mature (deciduous) shade trees and several tall conifers, interspersed with shorter, younger trees including a number of conifers. Many of the shrubs and ornamentals around the house have been installed in random fashion in recent years.

The principal surviving landscape feature from the time when the house was built is what remains of the tree-lined allée or carriage path leading from Jessup Road up to the front entrance of the Trusty Friend house. This design originally created a central axis to organize both the landscape and the architecture for

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Trusty Friend formally. What remains is a gravel driveway that rises in grade moving southward towards the Trusty Friend house from Rt. 175. While the remaining mature oaks, elms, and ash trees create a canopy over the allée and frame the view of the house, several mature trees have been removed from where the allée intersects with Rt. 175 as a result of poor health and substantial infrastructure work related to recent SHA improvements. More specifically, SHA recently obtained right-of-way across Trusty Friend's entire frontage to Rt. 175 for the relocation of multiple utility poles, pole mounted transformers, and the installation of numerous stormwater management devices (bioswales). There is a turnabout at the termination of the allée that encircles an island of shrubs, ornamental trees, and flowers. There are mature shade trees in scattered locations in the vicinity of the house, as well as evergreens, magnolias, and hollies. There is no discernable pattern as to the placement of plantings adjacent to the house. The current, surrounding landscape includes other features, such as paved roads, gravel roads, chained fencing, miscellaneous debris, small items constructed of stone such as a barbecue pit (see photo #18), one or two benches, and other landscape features. A pond is located about 200 ft. to the southwest of the house (see photo #20). The pond area incorporates several small, uncounted features such as a wooden pier that projects into the water, a wooden footbridge, and a ca.1995 ceramic Oriental bird house as a decorative piece (it is about the size, shape, and design of a Mexican chiminea, but taller). A deteriorating tennis court, likely built in the mid-twentieth century, is located near the northeast corner of the property formed by Jessup Rd. and Sellner Rd. It has chain-link fencing at one end (see photo #21).

One or two gravel roads branch off the semi-circular driveway. Most of the smaller outbuildings, including two of the three tenant or rental houses, plus the garage (tractor shed), the small 1990s barn, and two or three other small buildings are sited at the outer edge of the semi-circular path of the driveway, generally behind the house and barely visible from the main road. These buildings appear just as the land begins to slope, allowing one or two of them to have a slightly banked relationship to the land, though none of the buildings along the driveway were built over basements. The 1990s barn has a lower section on the downhill side, only a foot or two lower at the base, but enough to allow for a shed-roofed extension of the back slope of the building's main gambrel roof.

Behind the 1990s barn are several acres of open fields, topographically forming a swale that drains to the east (toward Sellner Road), as the land generally drops to the south. On the west side of this swale is a one-story rental house of several rooms, built ca.1960. Raised on a foundation that is exposed on one side, it has two modern wood decks accessing roughly equivalent entrance doors at the east and west sides. The current patterns of open land only appear to reflect the activities of the last 50 years. Only about four acres of land is currently completely free of trees, from the small ca.1900 barn back through the swale and past the one-story rental house. Beyond this, the land which once contained the lower acreage of the Clark family's farms is heavily wooded and slopes down to the south. It seems apparent that nearly all the land that is either now cleared or planted with shade trees had agricultural uses at one time or another. However, agricultural activities were also probably carried on in the areas that are now wooded with second growth native trees below the one-story tenant house, trees that were allowed to come up naturally as fields were abandoned. The areas that are now clear show little, if any, evidence of agriculture during the Period of Significance. There are no historic outbuildings, no old fence lines, no logical field patterns, no evidence of vegetable plantings, garden areas in general, tobacco plantings, orchards, scattered fruit trees, or even a modern garden area. The land has long served only as the setting of a residence, with smaller areas containing tenant houses, modern sheds used for modern landscape equipment, and recreational facilities designed for use by the owners or their tenants.

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What remains of the allée or carriage path leading from Jessup Road up to the front entrance of the Trusty Friend is the most contributing resource to Trusty Friend from a landscape feature perspective. The plant material and mature trees no longer represent one unified landscape resource, having had their integrity compromised over the years, limit their role as one contributing resource.

Evaluation of Significance

As stated in the prior MIHP Form (AA-123), Trusty Friend is Significant under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. It is an example of the Italian Villa variation of the Italianate style, an architectural trend that was evident in the decade before and the decade after the Civil War (see photos #1 and #2). It is relatively early in the story of this style, especially for such a frame house of its size in a rural setting. Most notable is the view of Trusty Friend from Jessup Road as it is situated in what remains of a tree-lined allée leading up to the house. The Period of Significance is 1840-1960, reflecting the construction of the older ell and then the Italian villa part of the house, as well as its continued use by one family for over a century and the modest evolution of the design over that time (it ends just over 50 years ago, in 1960, following the National Register's "50-year rule," but ending just before the most recent changes were made to the kitchen). While the property was associated with agriculture, slavery and possibly other Areas of Significance, almost nothing remains from the Period of Significance to reflect these Events and activities under Criterion A.

The Trusty Friend farm was started in 1829 by Amos Clark. It followed a typical pattern of evolution in northern Anne Arundel County from a slave based tobacco farm before the Civil War to a truck garden produce operation by the early twentieth century.

Agricultural Legacy

The subject property is part of the tract deeded to Joseph M. Clark by his father, Amos Clark (born 1799). While the 1850 Census records show that Amos was farming 200 acres while leaving 300 acres unimproved, the division between the improved and unimproved acreage cannot be established. The likelihood is that most of the earliest cleared farm acreage was downhill close to the parent house and a plentiful source of water at Geysers Branch. That would be consistent with the regional pattern of establishing farmstead first near a spring or other water source, and where possible, near a natural clearing or wet-meadow that made hay readily available until upland crop fields had been cleared, improved, planted, and placed into rotation. The main road (now Rt. 175), meanwhile, followed the interfluvial ridge (in this case, a flat ridge) to avoid crossing waterways and valleys in general. This would have placed the main road at a considerable distance from the house in the original delineation of this farm, generally out-of-view of the most traveled thoroughfare. The relocation of the residence to a higher elevation is indicative of success in farming, especially after the railroad came through the Jessup area, since the railroad access also made the main road (Rt. 175) going northwest more important as a connector. The reorganization of the farm by building this house and another just like it (the Rappaport House, MIHP -82) closer to the road suggests a move toward visibility. However, by the evidence of the older age of the ell, this move appears to have happened in two phases at this house, the first one not oriented directly to views from the road.

Another important factor in the reorganization of the farm and rebuilding of the house was probably the rise in the truck farming and canning businesses. The house was built in phases as the local farming practices evolved: the older ell is all that remains of this property from the earlier era, while the north wing reflects the area's transportation improvements and the canning industry. The land in the Jessup

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area contained a mixture of two kinds of topsoil: areas of light, sandy soil suitable for vegetables (truck farming), and heavier soil suitable for grain farming and raising animals. The pioneer-era pattern was to focus on raising grain (or other major crops, like tobacco) for longer-distance markets, while keeping draft animals and raising some items for subsistence including animals for meat, cows for milk, sheep for wool, a family-oriented garden, etc. This eventually included rotating the fields as fallow areas (for hay and "green manure") and pasture as a way of distributing manure to last year's and next year's crop fields. The heavier soils were the suitable places for the grain and animal-raising aspects of the agricultural system.

In the level areas where the lighter soil was found, the early families were apparently raising tobacco after clearing the land. Raising and harvesting tobacco typically involved slave labor. By the early nineteenth century, many tobacco farm owners began to notice that the fertility of the soil had become depleted. A few decades later, as the Civil War unfolded, they needed to find new kinds of agriculture that allowed them to rotate the land away from tobacco and decrease the labor needs once slavery had been abolished.

In the mid-nineteenth century, Jessup area farmers realized that the lighter soil found in level, less-eroded areas was excellent for raising garden produce. Some of these light-soil areas may have even been ignored prior to this, which may explain why part of the Trusty Friend tract near Rt.175 remained unclaimed until it was first patented in the mid-1850s. The Jessup area landowners decided to establish canneries as an extension of an industry already established in Baltimore. The railroad made the area a candidate to transition somewhat away from grain and animals (although manure would still be needed) to items like vegetables that were more valuable but also (at least without canning) more perishable. Fresh vegetables and canned goods could be shipped quickly to cities where they found a ready market. Eventually, they began to raise fruits and vegetables in order to make use of the lighter soils and take advantage of Jessup's location, which was central to three cities (Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis). Jessup not only had railroad access to all three cities, but in time it became clear that it was central to the population of all of Maryland. Thus, the farming operations began to reorganize and focus their facilities on lighter soils, road and rail access, access to the canneries, and similar factors. This transition also came with financial success, and rebuilding the older farmsteads. Houses were added along the main roads to show off the newly gained wealth. Having a main thoroughfare at the upper edge of several neighboring farm tracts led to building houses along what is now Rt. 175. Some other successful farmers built similar houses a half mile south or north of the road as well.

The soil is lighter and sandier around the house, so that even today it supports a different kind of vegetation than that found in the thickly wooded slopes away from the road. Some of the landscape features in the area around the house may relate to the agricultural activities. For instance, there may have been fruit trees in this area, especially before the front part of the house was built. However, there is little evidence today of fruit trees, vegetable garden plantings, tobacco, or other land uses that would indicate agricultural activities. There also are no old agricultural outbuildings for animals, food processing, and similar uses. Some building types, such as early barns, were probably found in the sloped areas behind the house, some areas that are now wooded, and some areas closer to the Clark-Vogel House (e.g., a barn is visible in one of the oldest known photographs of the house, approximately where the machine-shed-style garage is now; see further comments below).

The parent farm of Amos Clark was slowly being downsized and transitioning away from an antebellum slave-based tobacco operation to a smaller more diverse agricultural enterprise. A major reason for this shift was the Civil War and the end of slavery since tobacco was a crop requiring intensive labor. Another reason was the depletion of soils from not rotating crops.

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Continuation Sheet No. 11

The summary table below helps to illustrate the changes of land use and production taking place on these farms:

With the exception of the Trusty Friend house, there are no remaining buildings or structures from this era of farming within the property. By the 1893 conveyance within the Clark family, the tract stood at 137 acres. Some of the heirs of Amos Clark were not as interested in farming. Richard Clark, owner of the Rappaport House was also a sea captain and John Clark, with 20 acres in 1870, ran a store across Jessup Road (Rt. 175) from Trusty Friend.

Some level of truck farming carried well into the twentieth century. Any canning of produce was likely limited to the Dorsey Run area, west of the railroad. No such structures exist on the subject development property from this era. No stand of orchard trees remains on the subject development property from this era, and very few of the freestanding trees are of varieties that bear fruit or nuts.

The network of extant gravel and dirt roads lacing the property give an indication that some of the post 1860 agricultural outbuildings were most likely built along them. An undated photograph of Trusty Friend perhaps from the first half of the last century shows a substantial barn about 50 yards south of the house (approximately where the 1990s barn is now, or possibly closer to where the machine-shed-like garage is now). The lack of clarity in the photograph makes the type of barn difficult to determine for certain. The barn no longer exists.

It is possible that the choice to build a house with a cupola, or belvedere, was not solely made for fashion. Much of the land is within view of the cupola, even with the trees and other obstructions now in place (see photos #13 and #14). This kind of a rooftop observation feature allowed a farmer to watch his fields during inclement or even at night, when there was fear of theft or predation by wild animals. Sheep were kept on many farms in the nineteenth century as a way to distribute manure to fields and orchards, and Amos Clark had a small flock of (5) sheep in 1850. Sight lines were important on sheep farms because the farm family needed to watch the sheep at times when they were out to pasture (often on whatever fields had been used for last season's crop, where the manure was needed), especially if there had been any recent signs of wild dogs, wolves, or other carnivores in the area.

Romantic Features

Consistent with its Significance under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture, the house has several important "Romantic" or "Picturesque"-style characteristics. There is an undated turn of the century photograph depicting a horse drawn carriage on the tree lined allée. The allée was likely built in the 1860s when the orientation of the house was changed to face Jessup Road. The intended impression by the siting of the house in the landscape, set back nearly 300 feet with linear paths and trees around it, was to suggest that the house was much larger and more imposing than it really is on closer view.

There is a duality to the design of Trusty Friend. It reflects both the formal airs of 19th century antebellum society and the juxtaposition of that formality with the practicality of a self-sufficient, fifth generation family farm. It gives the illusion of the Romantic, Italian villa while what is hiding behind the Italianate-style façade is a far more ordinary and typical farmhouse with relatively common detailing once one arrives at the actual building.

Of the six or so notable houses of Jessup from this era, only Trusty Friend, the Asa Linthicum House (MIHP AA-91), the parent house, Clark/ Vogel (MIHP AA-123) and the Warfield House (MIHP AA-808) remain. In 2013, the Ringgold House (MIHP AA-92) was lost to fire and an office park sits in its place.

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It is speculative to say what made the Italianate style the choice for the affluent landowners of Jessup when they set out to build their homes. The influences of publications by well-known architects like Alexander Jackson Davis and Alexander Jackson Downing are acknowledged in the prior MIHP Form; however both of these architects published numerous designs in other Victorian-era styles besides the Italianate. It is also speculative to say that the Clarks or the Linthicums saw houses like this somewhere else and copied the style here.

There is crossover between these houses as evidenced in the use of building materials. Some examples are the use the local Raritan sandstone for foundation walls, the same front doors being used at Trusty Friend and Linthicum House, and the same stair spindles being used at Trusty Friend and Ringgold House.

The peak of construction of stately homes in Jessup occurred during the 1860's and 1870's does not specifically relate to the railroad or the prison or Route 1. The railroad intersection of Annapolis Junction was much more important than the railroad stop at Jessup. The House of Correction evolved slowly and was not welcome by all. Rather, stately homes were built as a reflection of the pride of the family farms themselves, and their tenacity to hang on and adapt despite the social and economic upheaval caused by the Civil War.

Portions of Trusty Friend are important in demonstrating differences between rural life before and after the war.

ELIGIBILITY & CONCLUSION

The Trusty Friend house appears to be Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it is Significant under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. Trusty Friend retains architectural integrity, location, workmanship, and feeling, and therefore still reflects its Architectural Significance. The house arose from historical developments in Agriculture and other themes, but the property no longer reflects these other Areas of Significance.

Under Criterion C, the House would be eligible being one of four surviving examples of large farmhouses from the 1860s and 1870s, and one of two surviving examples of the Italian Villa variation on the Italianate style in Jessup. Notably, it is the only one with the original cupola intact, though several others once had similar elements. As explained in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, by Virginia and Lee McAlester, the features of Italianate houses are usually two stories, low pitched roof, overhanging eaves, tall narrow windows, arched windows, brackets and a cupola or square tower. All of these features are evident in Trusty Friend.

The nearby buildings, pond, tennis court, and other built features around the Trusty Friend house are either not old enough or not of sufficient integrity to be included as part of Trusty Friend's Criterion C Significance. Only the linear-axis landscape feature of the allée, and some of the related mature trees (in good condition) rise to such a Criterion C role outside the walls of the house (see photo #1). An exception to this would be those trees that are too young, or aged to the point that they are now dying (poor condition). The Significant landscape features also do not include other younger, scattered plantings, such as shrubs, or benches, sign posts, and other items that are less than 50 years of age. These items are not part of Trusty Friend's Criterion C Significance.

Also under Criterion C, the changes and additions to the House are reflective of the impact of historic events and how a family adapted to them during the period of significance in the community and therefore would appear to qualify. However, more recent additions / modifications to the house outside the period of significance do not add to its integrity. They do not reflect Criterion A, because the major events that

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Continuation Sheet No. 13

occurred on the property are no longer well-represented. This includes Agriculture itself, plus Slavery, and some other related Areas of Significance.

It does not appear to be Eligible on the basis of Criterion B, because no information has been uncovered in research to date indicating an association with any person or persons of unusual, individual historical significance associated with the property.

Last, Criterion D (Archaeology) is addressed by a different preparer, under separate cover.

Timeline:

1799 Amos Clark born
Source: US Census

1829- Amos Clark establishes farm on Trusty Friend

1834- Amos Clark manumits Rueben, 26 years old, Negro and Peter, 24 years old, mulatto
Source: Maryland State Archives, Legacy of Slavery

1837- Amos Clark identifies Peter Waters as a former slave whom he manumitted
Source: Maryland State Archives, Legacy of Slavery

1843- 19 May, 1843- Marriage of Amos Clark to Eliza Walker (second wife), Baltimore
Source: Maryland State Archives

1850- Amos Clark, farmer listed as having a 15 year old black male and a 12 year old black female. The right column "# manumitted" is marked "1".

Source: US Census, Slave Schedule, October 20, 1850

Amos Clark's relationships listed are: Eliza- 31, Joseph M.- 25, John H.- 23, Efina- 13, Richard I (or J)- 15, William- 12, Alice Borbon- 50, Austin Williams- 35, Cassandra Williams- 35. Beneath the bottom margin there is added information:

18 m- 2 m col'd and 19 f -3 f col'd

Source: US Census

The Trusty Friend farm is listed as 200 acres improved and 300 acres unimproved with a principal crop of tobacco.

Source: US Census, Non-population, Agriculture

1858 Amos and Eliza Clark convey some Trusty Friend property to Joseph M. Clark (eldest son by Amos Clark's first wife).

1860 R J Clark's house shown in the location of the Rappaport house (MIHP aa-82)
Howard (colored) shown in the approximate location of Trusty Friend house (MHIP AA-123)
Source: 1860 S. J. Martenet, 4th District, Anne Arundel

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Bibliography – MD DOE Form for MIHP Form AA-123-Trusty Friend

MHT Documents:

Prior MIHP and DOE forms for the following Inventory numbers:

AA-123 Trusty Friend

AA-991 Jessup Historic District [Jessup Survey District]

AA-20 St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church

AA-754 Miller Bungalow

AA-760 Clark-Vogel House

AA-82 Rappaport House [demolished before form was prepared]

AA-92 Ringgold House

AA-91 Dr. Asa Linthicum House

AA-808 George T. Warfield House

AA-768 Maryland House of Correction

Map of Jessup Historic District [Jessup Survey District], from Maryland Historical Trust GIS mapping system.

MHT Files on 2835 Jessup Road, 2010.

Sager, Jonathan, representing MHT and Maryland Department of Planning, Letter to Joseph P. DaVia of Baltimore District, Maryland Section Northern, of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, 2 January 2014.

National Register Guidance Documents:

The following National Register Bulletins, as accessed online at:

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications> :

Ames, David L., and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (National Park Service, 2002).

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Continuation Sheet No. 15

Keller, J. Timothy, ASLA, Genevieve P. Keller, and Land and Community Associates, *National Register Bulletin #18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service, 1985).

McClelland, Linda Flint (NPS), J. Timothy Keller, ASLA, Genevieve P. Keller, Robert Z. Melnick, ASLA, and Land and Community Associates, *National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service, 1989; Revised 1999).

Seifert, Donna J., *National Register Bulletin #12: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (National Park Service, 1997)

Published (Bound) Materials:

Biggs, G. Marie, *The Story of Jessup*. Jessup, Maryland: by the author, 1977 [reprint of 1952 original edition]

Hopkins [C.E.], G.M., "Fourth District [map], Anne Arundel County," *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Baltimore, Including Anne Arundel County, Maryland*, Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1878. (Copy in possession of the owners of Trusty Friend.)

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Obituary of Sarah Brown Shannon, published by *Capital Gazette* in November 2013, retrieved online at: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/capitalgazette/obituary.aspx?n=sarah-shannon&pid=168023793#sthash.1911ux7c.dpuf>.

Unbound Maps:

Bing maps in birdseye aerial view, showing Jessup, Maryland, area (used as base images for Figures #3 - #10 for Jessup Survey District DOE), accessed online at <http://www.bing.com/maps>.

Martenet, Simon J., and Amos R. Harmon, *Map of Anne Arundel County, 1860*, [District 4 map], Baltimore: S.J. Martenet, 1860. Accessed online at: http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map_item.pl.

United States Geological Survey, historic topographic maps for the Laurel quadrangle in 1892, 1907, 1926, and 1949, accessed online at: <http://historical.mytopo.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Laurel&state=MD&series=15>.

United States Geological Survey maps for the Savage quadrangle in 1974, 1:24,000 series, (first drawn in 1957 and updated in 1966 and 1974) accessed online at: http://www.pickatrail.com/sun/s/america/topo_map/7.5x7.5/savage_md.html.

United States Geological Survey maps for the "current" Savage quadrangle in 2011, 1:24,000 series, accessed online at: http://www.pickatrail.com/sun/s/america/topo_map/7.5x7.5/savage_md.html.

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Continuation Sheet No. 16

United States Census:

United States Census, Agricultural data from the years 1850 and 1870. Also, records of enslaved individuals from Non-Population Census data.

Unpublished Sources:

Historic photograph of Trusty Friend in possession of Shannon family (former owners of Trusty Friend).

Interview with Sarah Brown Shannon and her daughter, conducted by Brian Kelly, before Mrs. Shannon died in November 2014.

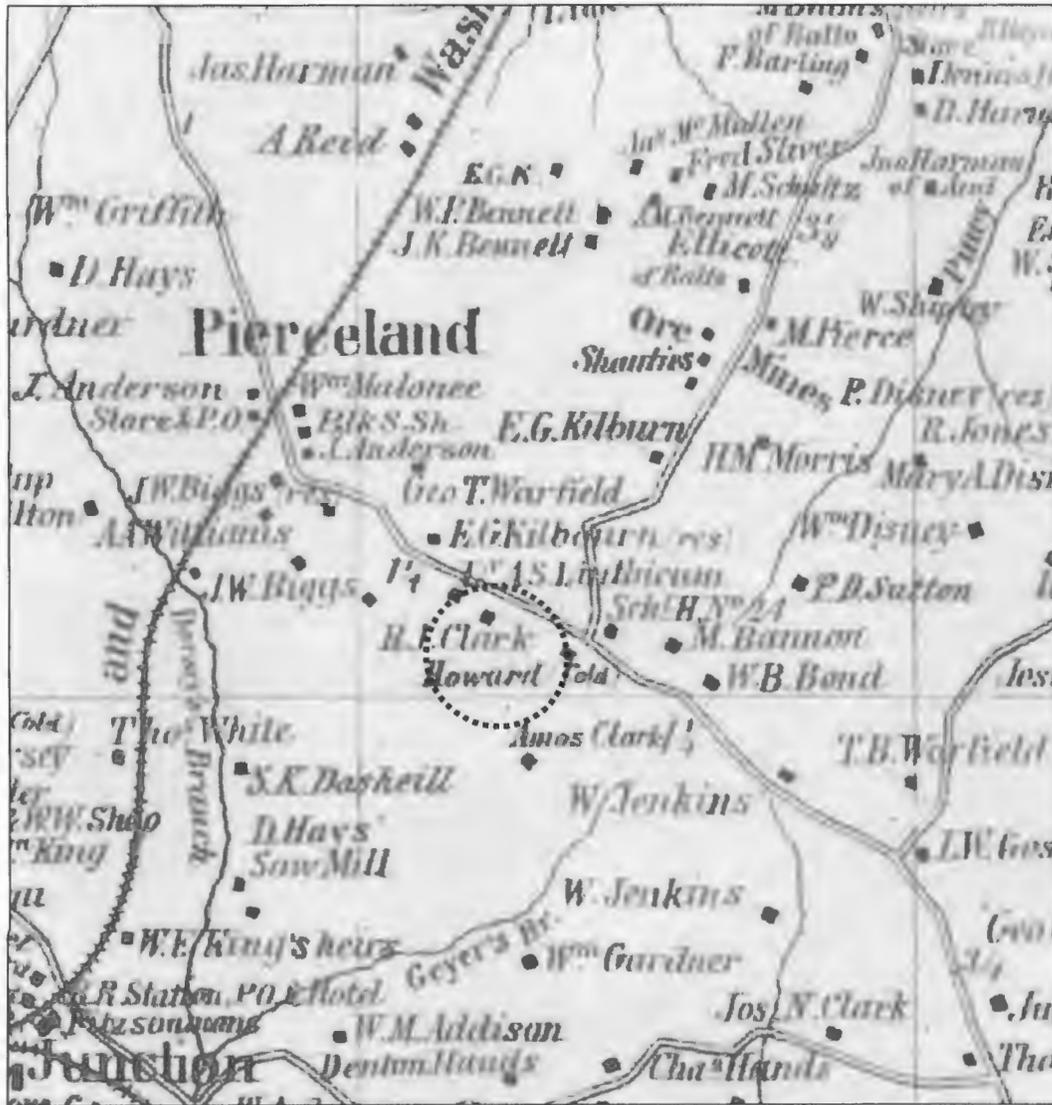


Figure #1
 1860 Martinet Map of Jessup
 Area and Trusty Friend
 (dotted circle added)

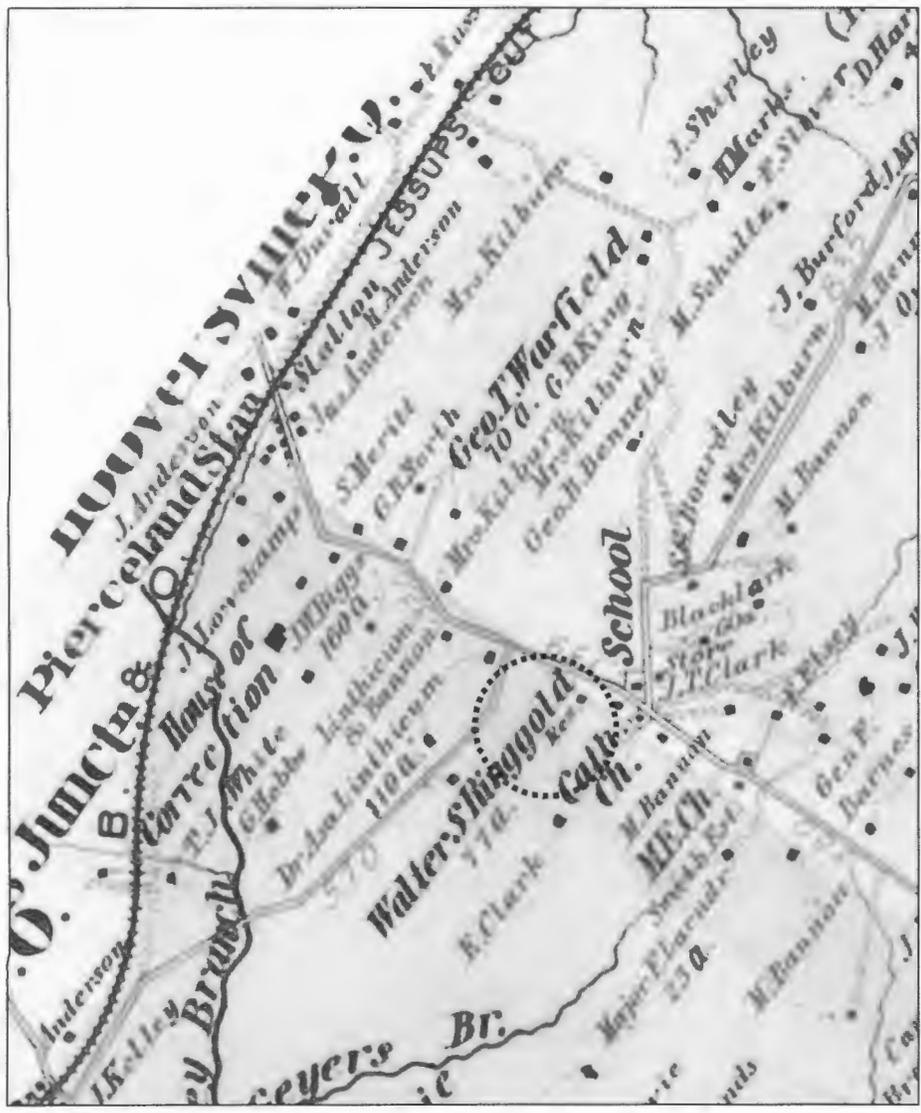


Figure #2
 1878 Hopkins Map of Jessup
 Area and Trusty Friend
 (dotted circle added)

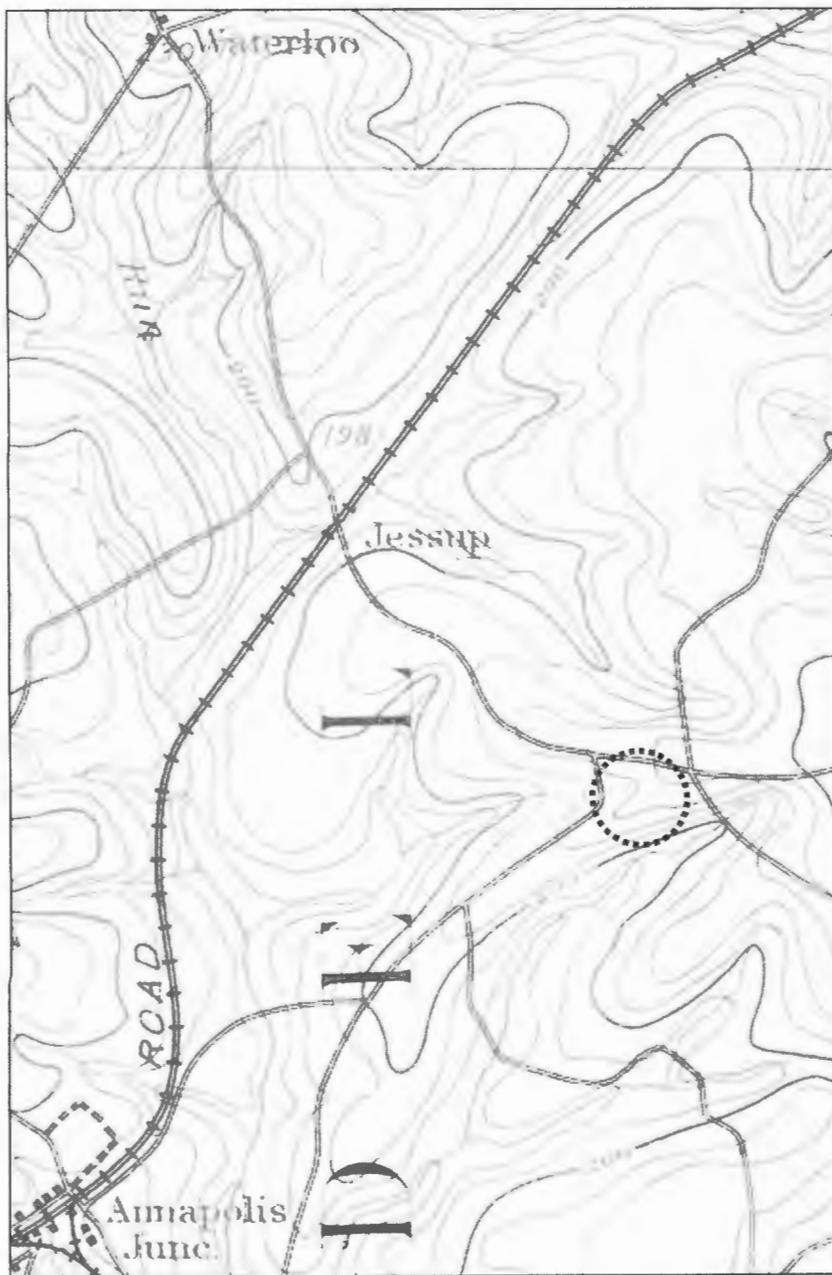


Figure #3
1892 USGS Map of Jessup
Area and Trusty Friend
(dotted circle added)

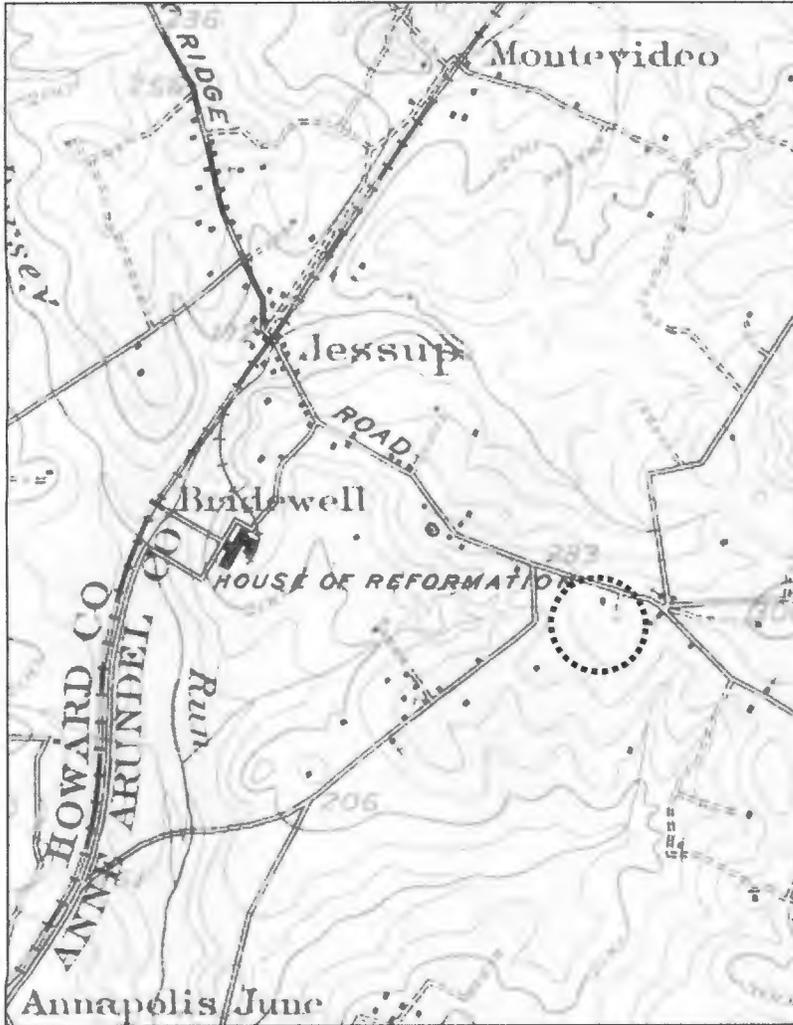


Figure #4
1907 USGS Map of Jessup
Area and Trusty Friend
(dotted circle added)

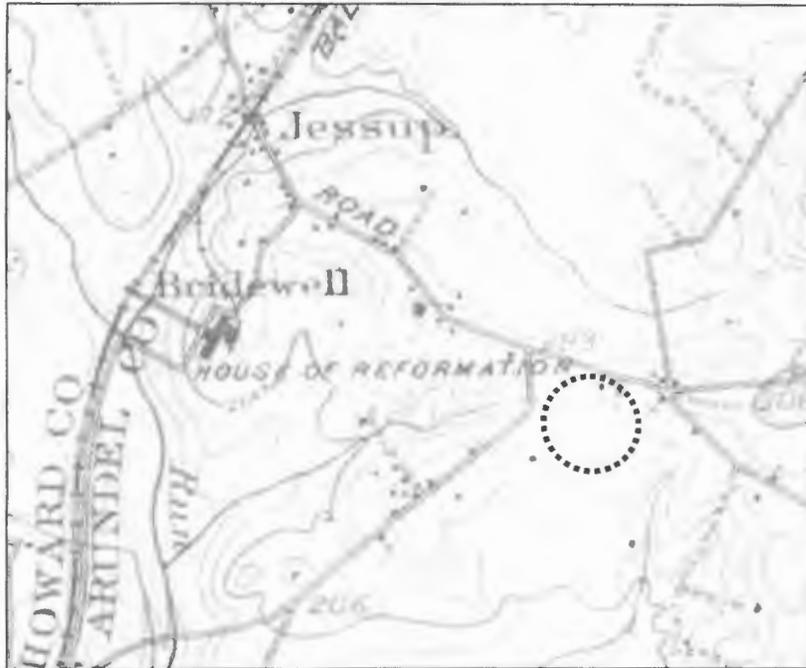


Figure #5
1926 USGS Map of Jessup
Area and Trusty Friend
(dotted circle added)

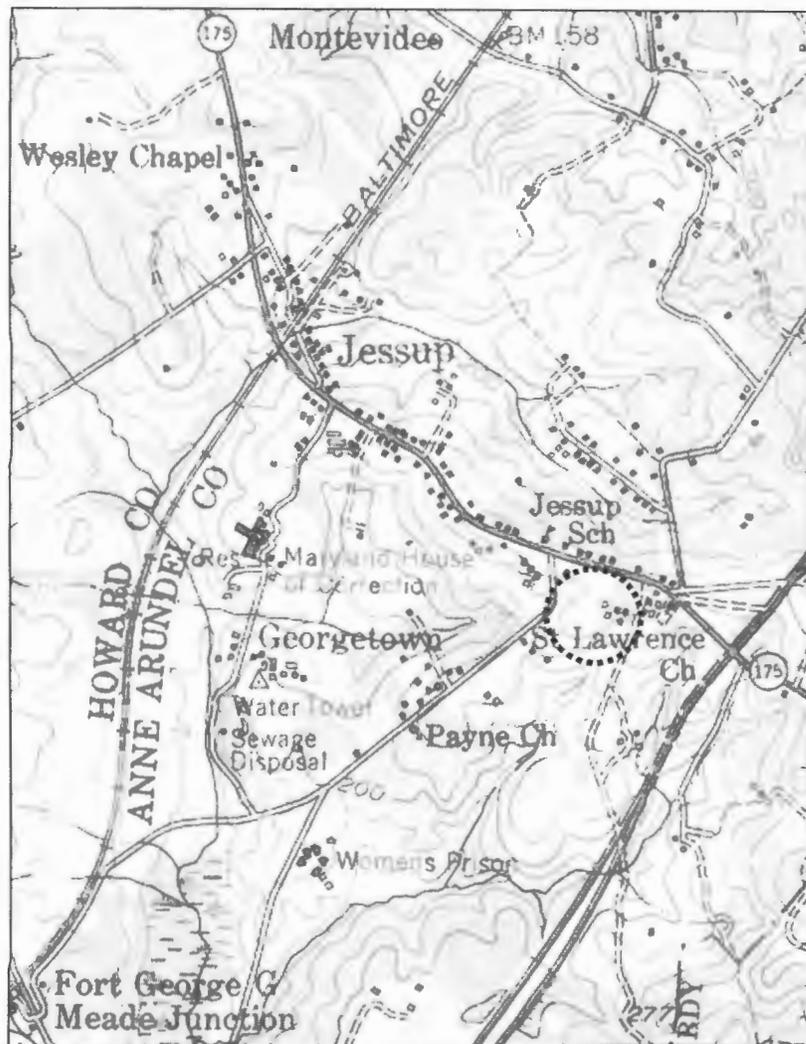
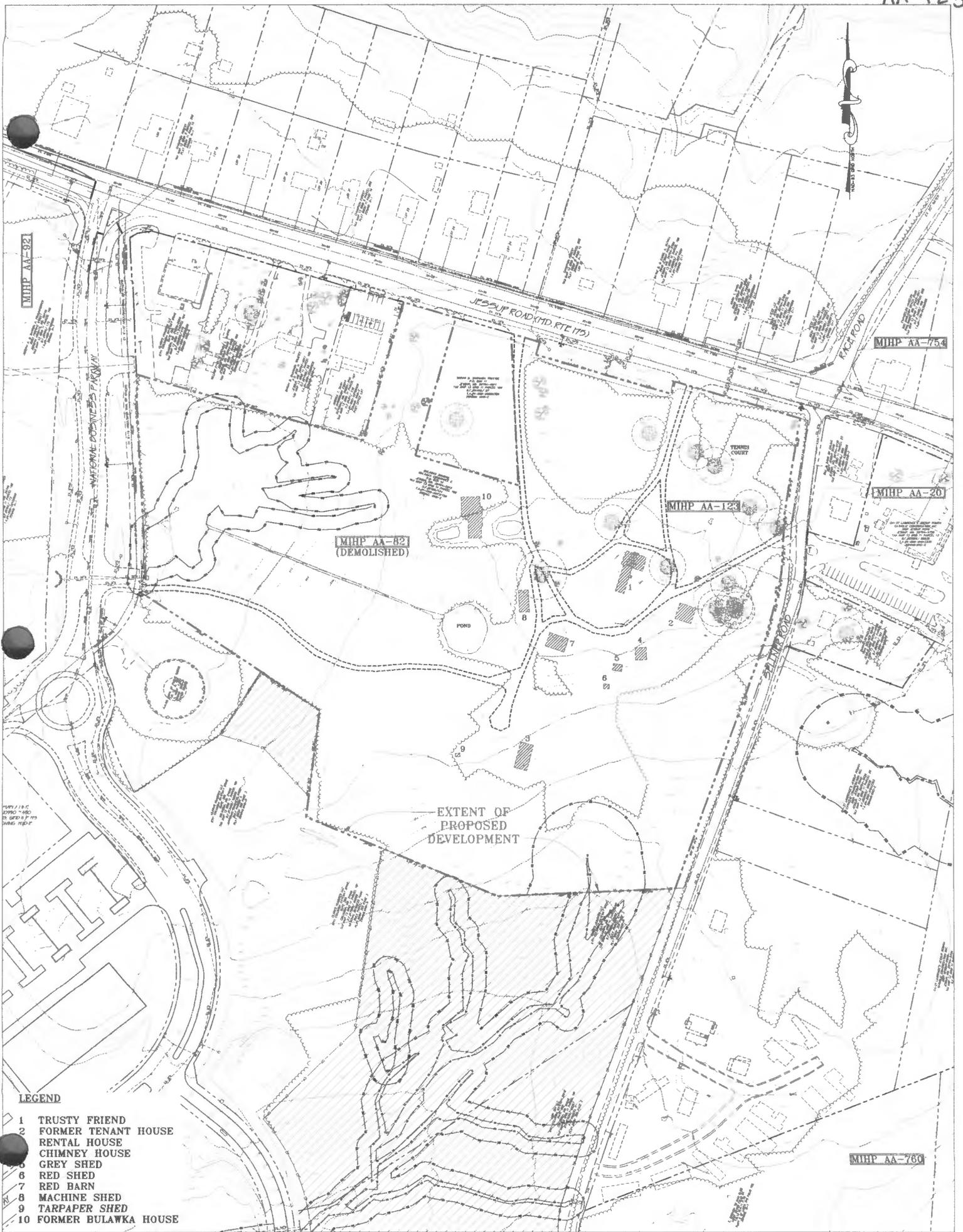


Figure #6
1949 USGS Map of Jessup
Area and Trusty Friend
(dotted circle added)



Figure #7
1974 USGS Map of Jessup
Area and Trusty Friend
(dotted circle added)
(Base map is mid-1950s with
color-coded 1970s additions)



MIHP 11-11-C
 03/10/14 - 150
 25' 0" x 25' 0" 1/4" = 1' 0"

LEGEND

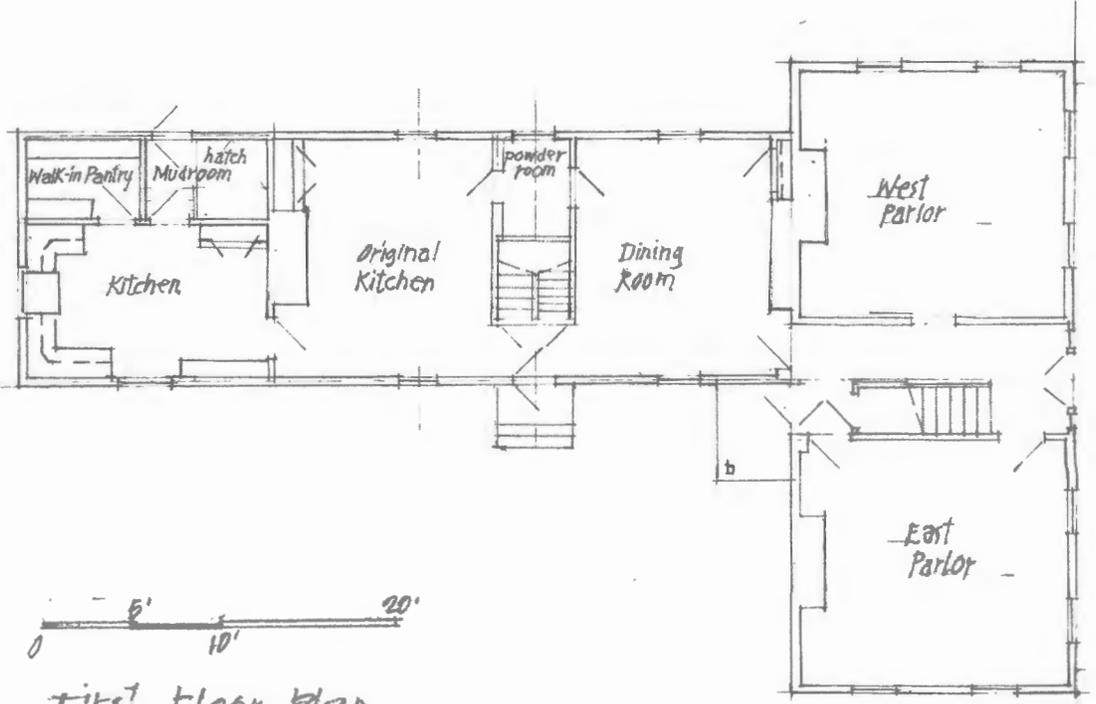
- 1 TRUSTY FRIEND
- 2 FORMER TENANT HOUSE
- 3 RENTAL HOUSE
- 4 CHIMNEY HOUSE
- 5 GREY SHED
- 6 RED SHED
- 7 RED BARN
- 8 MACHINE SHED
- 9 TARPAPER SHED
- 10 FORMER BULAWKA HOUSE

TRUSTY FRIEND (MIHP AA-123)

Scale 1" = 50'

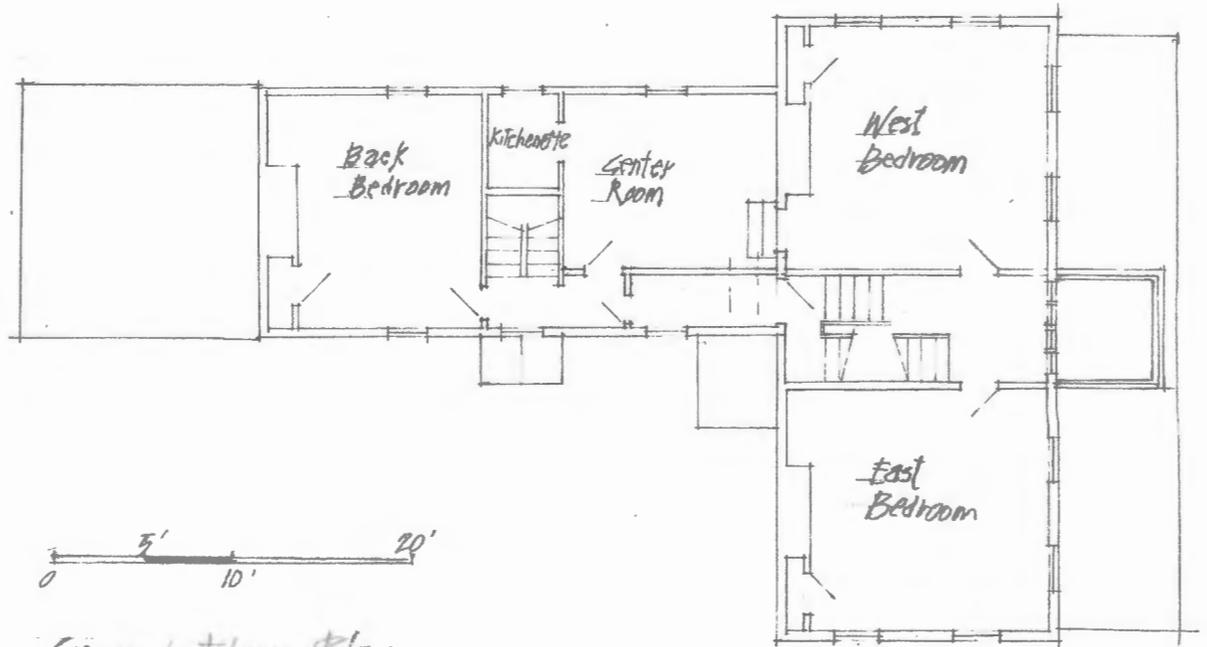
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 DATE: MARCH, 2014

"ATTACHMENT A"



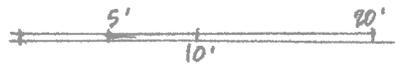
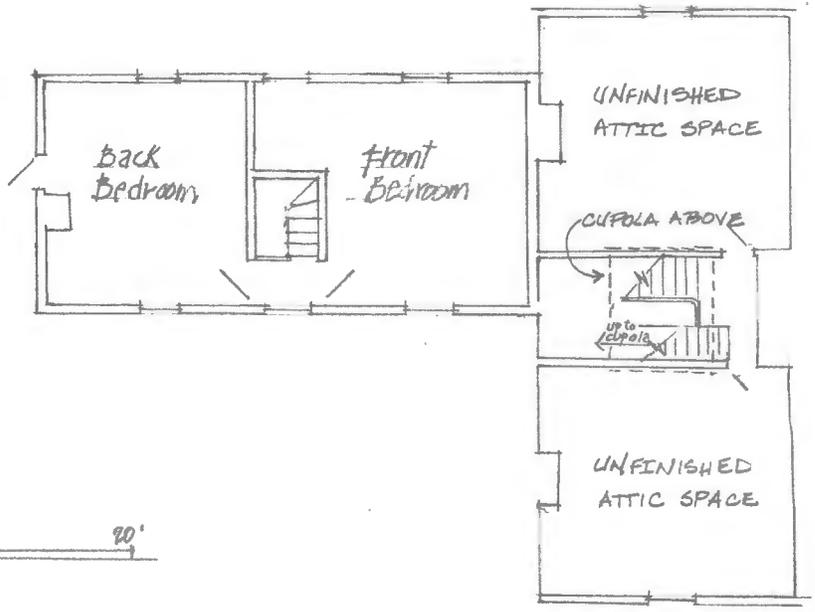
First Floor Plan

Figure 2	Terry Necciai, RA Architect & Arch. Hist.	Brian Kelly AIA Architect	TRUSTY FRIEND, Jessup MD MHP AA-123
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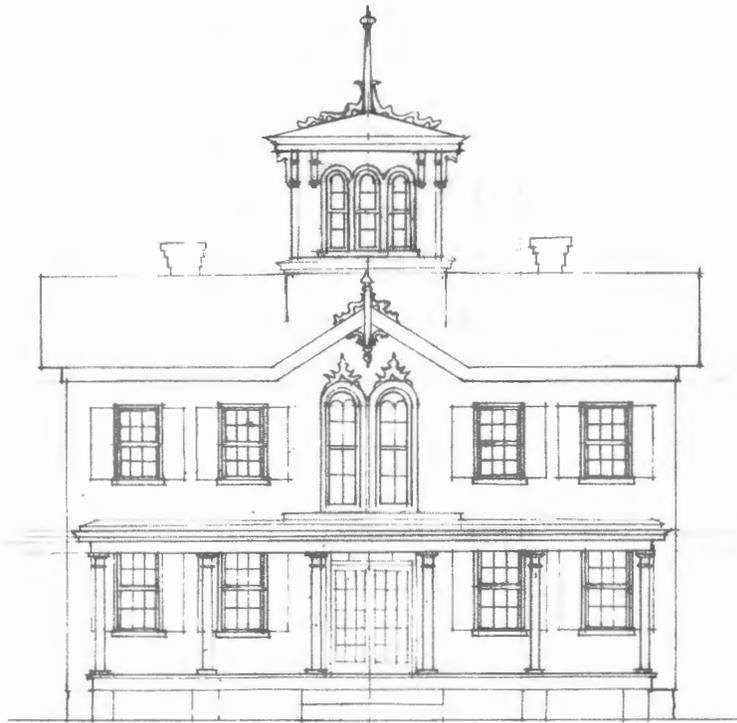
Second floor Plan

Figure 10	Terry Necciai, RA Architect & Arch. Hist.	Brian Kelly AIA Architect	TRUSTY FRIEND ; Jessup MD MIHP AA-123
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Attic plan

Figure 11	Terry Necciai, RA Architect & Arch. Hist.	Brian Kelly, AIA Architect	TRUSTY FRIEND, JESSUP, MD MHP AA-123
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<p>Figure #12 Façade Drawing</p>	<p><u>Brian Kelly, AIA, Architect</u> with Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting (Preservation Architect and Architectural Historian)</p>	<p><u>Trusty Friend – AA-123</u> 2839 Jessup Road, Jessup, Md March 2014</p>
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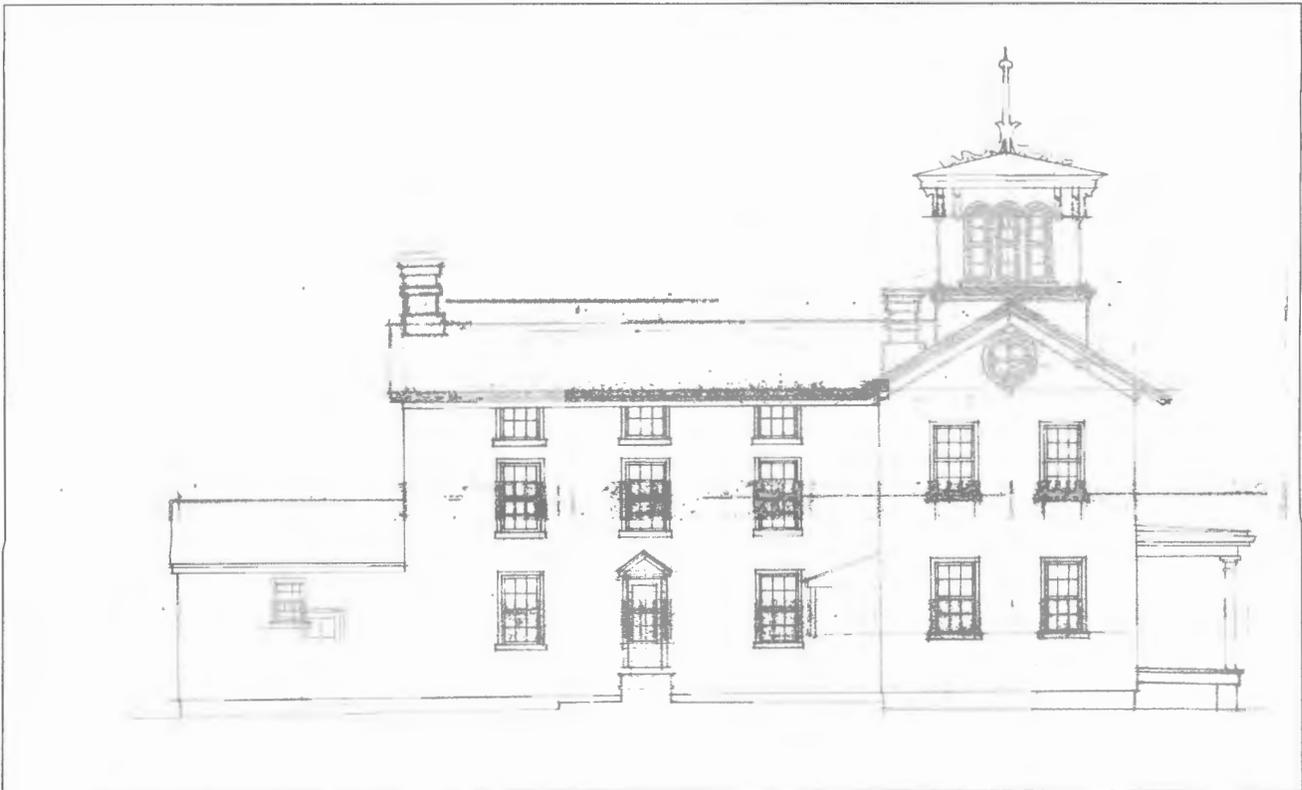


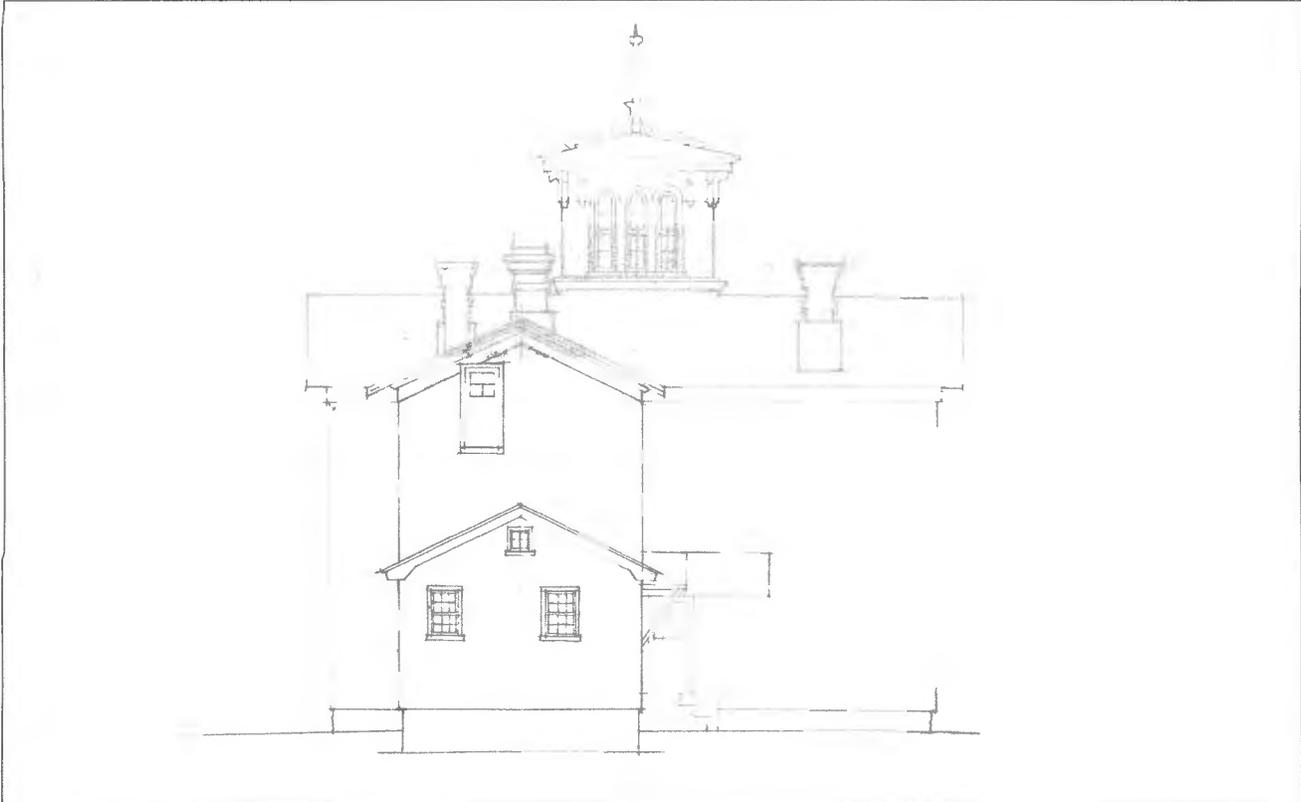
Figure #13
East Elevation

Brian Kelly, AIA, Architect
with Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting
(Preservation Architect and Architectural Historian)

Trusty Friend – AA-123
2839 Jessup Road, Jessup, Md
March 2014



<p>Figure #14 West Elevation</p>	<p><u>Brian Kelly, AIA, Architect</u> with Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting (Preservation Architect and Architectural Historian)</p>	<p><u>Trusty Friend – AA-123</u> 2839 Jessup Road, Jessup, Md March 2014</p>
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<p>Figure #15 Rear (South) Elevation</p>	<p><u>Brian Kelly, AIA, Architect</u> with Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting (Preservation Architect and Architectural Historian)</p>	<p>Trusty Friend – AA-123 2839 Jessup Road, Jessup, Md March 2014</p>
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“FIGURE 16”

The summary table below helps to illustrate the changes of land use and production taking place on the farm associated with Trusty Friend and the historically associated (or family associated), adjoining farms:

source	farmer, manager	improved acres	unimproved acres	value of farm	value of implements
1850 US Census	Amos Clark	200	300	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 100.00
1870 US Census	Amos Clark	75	25	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 200.00
1870 US Census	John T Clark	20		\$ 2,000.00	\$ 480.00
1870 US Census	Ringgold	60	17	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 150.00

horses	asses, mules	milch cows	oxen	other cattle	sheep	swine	value	bu wheat	bu rye	bu indian corn
2		4		2	5	12	100	60	25	300
1		3			2		250		40	300
2		1				1	350			

bu oats	lb tobacco	lb wool	bu peas	bu irish potatoes	sweet potatoes	orchard produce	market produce	lb butter	value
100	4000	40	7	50		5			
100	2500			16			20 \$	30.00	150 \$ 890.00
									\$ 1,000.00

The 1850 and 1860 Federal Census data showing agricultural statistics for Clark and Ringgold Farms.



AA-123

AA-0123-2014-03-11-01

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

VIEW OF PROPERTY FROM MD. RT. 175 (SEE ALSO MHP-992)
FACING SOUTH.



2839

AA-123

AA-0123-2014-03-11-02

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY TERRY NEGOTIATOR

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

FAÇADE (NORTH) AND WEST ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE
FACING SOUTHEAST.



AA-123

AA-0123-2014-03-11-03

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF THE HOUSE
FACING NORTHWEST.

3 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123-2014-03-11-04

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD; SHPO

OUTER FACE OF FRONT DOOR LEAF FROM INSIDE
FACING NORTHWEST

4 OF 21



AA-123

TRUSTY FRIEND
2839 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD,
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD, SHPO

CENTER STAIRWAY AND DOORWAYS BACK TO KITCHEN
FACING SOUTHEAST



AA-123

AA-0123 - 2014-03-11-06

TRUSTY FRIEND
2839 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD,
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD. SHPO

SECOND STORY BIFORATE WINDOWS LEADING TO BALCONY
FACING NORTH WEST



TRUSTY FRIEND
2839 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD. SHPO

WEST PARLOR MANTELPIECE
FACING SOUTHWEST



AA-123

AA-0123-2014-03-11-08

TRUSTY FRIEND
2839 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD. SHPO

WEST FRONT BEDROOM FIREPLACE AND CUPBOARD,
FACING SOUTHWEST



AA-123

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

COOKING FIREPLACE AND PINE CUPBOARD IN ORIGINAL KITCHEN
FACING SOUTHWEST



AA-123

AA-0123-2014-03-11-10

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

KITCHEN, SHOWING MODERN CABINETS
FACING SOUTHEAST

10 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123 - 2014-03-11 - 11

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD, SHPO

KITCHEN, SHOWING CA. 1920 CUPBOARD WITH GLASS DOORS,
FACING NORTHWEST

11 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123 - 2014-03-11 - 12

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

THIRD FLOOR BEDROOM IN ELL
FACING SOUTHWEST

12 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123_2014-03-11_13

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

CUPOLA WINDOWS, STAIR ENCLOSURE, AND VIEW
FACING NORTHEAST



AA-123

AA-0123_2014-03-11_14

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD, SHPO

VIEW FROM CUPOLA TO FORMER BARN AND FIELD AREAS
FACING SOUTH

14 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123-2017-03-11-15

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAT

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

CHIMNEY HOUSE OUTBUILDING, NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS
FACING SOUTHEAST

15 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123_2014-03-11_16

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAT

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

GRAY SHED AND RED SHED (SARAH'S PLAYHOUSE)
FACING SOUTH

16 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123-2017-03-11-17

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD, SHPO

1990S BARN AND MACHINE-SHED-STYLE GARAGE
(FORMERLY REFERRED TO AS "CARPORT")

FACING WEST



AA-123

AA-0123_2014-03-11-1B

TRUSTY FRIEND
2839 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD, SHPO

BARBECUE PIT WITH GARAGE IN BACKGROUND
FACING WEST

18 OF 21



AA-123

AA-0123 - 2014-03-11 - 19

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD, SHPO

EAST (FAÇADE) AND NORTH ELEVATIONS OF RENTAL HOUSE
FACING SOUTHWEST



AA-123

AA-0123_2014-03-11-20

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

MARCH 2014 BRIAN KELLY/TERRY NECCIAI

MD. SHPO

POND NEAR RENTAL HOUSE

FACING SOUTHWEST

20 OF 21



AA-123

TRUSTY FRIEND

2839 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

TENNIS COURTS FROM SELLNER RD. @ CORNER OF PARCEL
FACING SOUTHWEST

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Trusty Friend Inventory Number: AA-123
 Address: 2839 Jessup Road (175) Historic district: yes no
 City: Jessup Zip Code: 20794 County: Anne Arundel
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Savage
 Property Owner: Shannon, Sarah B. and Brown, Elizabeth W. Tax Account ID Number: 05286600
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 133 Tax Map Number: 13-11
 Project: MD 175: MD 295 to MD 170 Agency: SHA
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries
 Preparer's Name: Elizabeth Breiseth Date Prepared: 2/26/2007
 Documentation is presented in: MIHP form AA-123
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The single dwelling at 2839 Jessup Road, constructed circa 1870, is one of three wood-frame houses designed in the Italianate style in Jessup. The house is known as Trusty Friend, and it is the only house constructed in the Italianate style in Jessup to retain its cupola.

Constructed circa 1870, this two-and-a-half-story Italianate-style house is five bays in width. The house faces north toward Jessup Road and is set far back from the road. The dwelling is accessed by a gravel driveway that forms a horseshoe as it approaches the house. The lot has many mature trees and shrubs. The wood-frame structure is set on a concrete-block foundation. Originally clad in weatherboard siding, the structure has been covered in asbestos shingles. The house is covered by a side gable roof with a central front-gabled bay. The central bay has a raked cornice and a scrolled bargeboard with a pendill. The roof, which is clad with asphalt shingles, has overhanging eaves, a plain frieze board, and returns. Two interior brick chimneys with arched hoods flank the central front-gabled bay. A cupola is located behind the central front-gabled bay and has a pyramidal roof. The roof has overhanging eaves with scrolled brackets and is topped by a finial. Fenestration on the cupola consists of triple 4-light windows on each elevation. Fenestration on the main block is comprised of 6/6 windows with square-edged lintels and sills, 4-light round windows in the gable ends, and a double-leaf paneled wood door with lights. The door has a 4-light transom and 4-light sidelights.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jim Tarlton
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
[Signature]
 Reviewer, National Register Program

6/6/07
 Date
6/18/07
 Date

The central bay of the second story features paired arched multi-light windows fronted by a square balustrade. A one-story, five-bay porch with a half-hipped roof and Tuscan columns fronts the dwelling. A two-and-a-half-story ell is located on the rear elevation of the house. The ell is covered by a front gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles. The ell is wood-frame construction clad in asbestos shingles and has an interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. Fenestration on the first and second stories is consistent with the main block. The upper-half story has 3/3 windows. A one-and-a-half-story addition is located on the rear elevation of the ell. The addition, constructed circa 1940, is clad in asbestos shingles and covered by a front gable roof.

A one-story, four-bay carport, constructed circa 1950, is located southwest of the house. The carport is wood-frame construction set on a concrete pad. The structure is clad in vertical-board siding and covered by a shed roof. The roof has overhanging eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles. The carport has three canted opening and one opening with double-leaf hinged wood doors.

A tennis court is located northeast of the single dwelling.

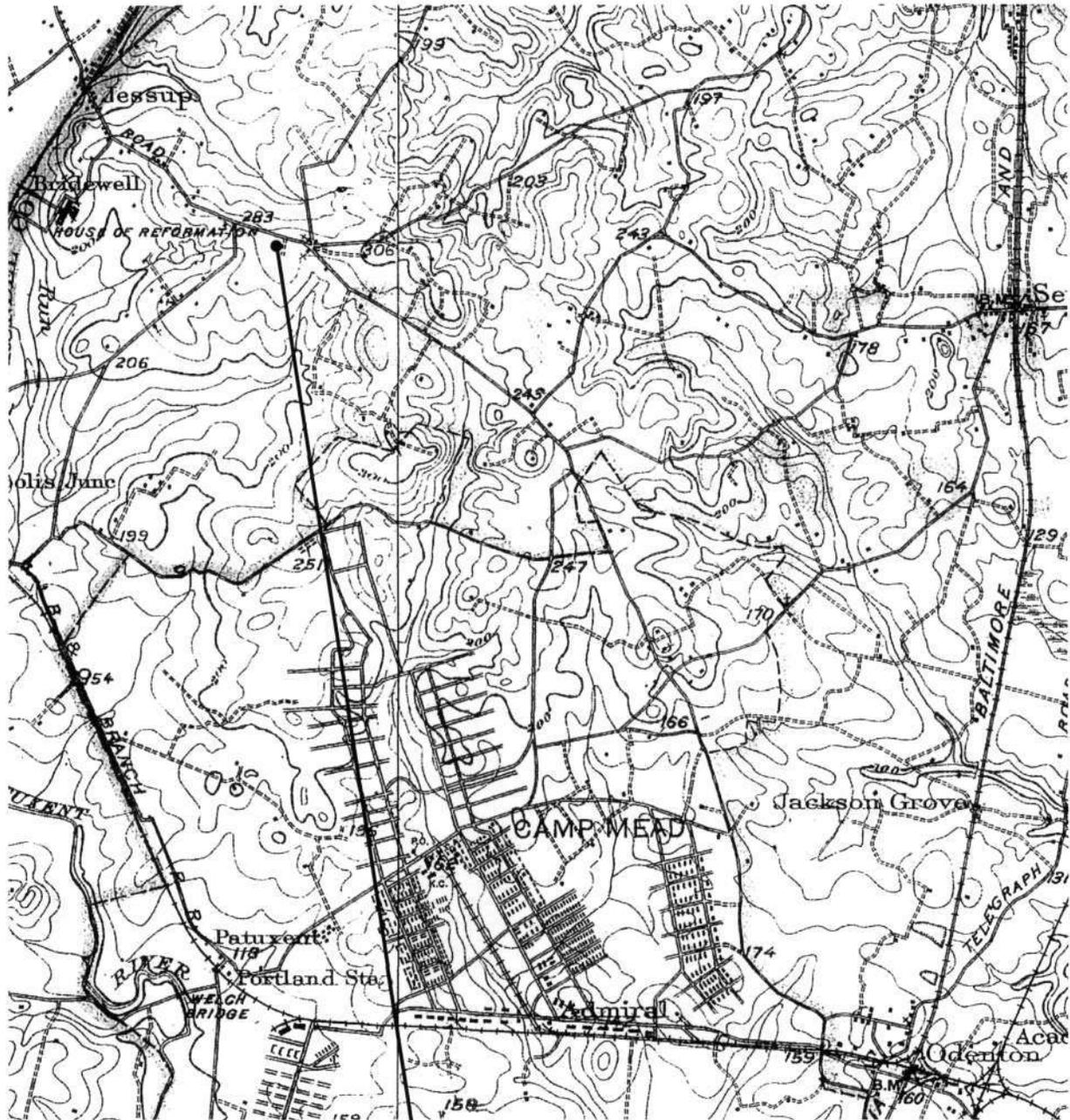
Historic Context:

In 1834, Jonathan Jessup was hired as an engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad; Jessup was in charge of laying a 2-mile section of track through Merrill's Ridge in Anne Arundel County for construction of the B&O's Washington Branch. The excavation of the fifty foot wide ridge was referred to as Jessup's Cut. Subsequently, the name Jessup was associated with the town that grew in the vicinity of the railroad line. The town of Jessup had its own stop on the railroad and, along with Relay and Laurel, was one of three main stations on the B&O's Washington Branch. The town has been known by several names since its formation - Pierceland, Hooversville, Andersonville, Jessop's and Jessup's Cut - often changing with the installation of a new train station operator or postmaster. The railroad was a major force in the transformation of Jessup from a farming community to a town center. Prior to the establishment of the Washington Branch, present-day Jessup was an agricultural community with a strong timber industry. The railroad provided Jessup with a transportation network that allowed the town to move into the mining industry in the late nineteenth century. Jessup prospered at the end of the Civil War due to its farming, canneries, and the local iron ore mines. Furthermore, wealthy residents of Baltimore favored Jessup as a convenient summer resort. Jessup's "pleasant and malaria-free climate" drew many seasonal residents. During the late nineteenth century, several of the finest examples of Victorian-era architecture in Anne Arundel County were built in Jessup by Baltimore residents. Trusty Friend, constructed circa 1870, is an excellent example of the high-style dwellings constructed by summer residents in Jessup. Moreover, it is an excellent intact example of Italianate architecture. Trusty Friend is located on a tract of land that was patented in 1853 to William Worthington and known then as Trusty Friend. The original tract contained 3,050 acres located on the southwest side of present-day MD 175. The house remains in good condition and sits on a 3.6 acre lot.

Justification:

This property is not associated with the events and trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, thus disqualifying it for eligibility under Criterion A. The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the single dwelling at 2839 Jessup Road is not eligible under Criterion B. The house is an excellent example of the Italianate style, which was popular in Jessup during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Trusty Friend remains remarkably intact with no major additions or alterations and continues to embody distinctive characteristics of the Italianate style, such as its cupola, the second-story balustraded balcony, and porch with Tuscan columns. The single dwelling at 2839 Jessup Road is qualified for eligibility under Criterion C. The building at 2839 Jessup Road was not evaluated under Criterion D. Therefore, it has been determined that the single dwelling at 2839 Jessup Road is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

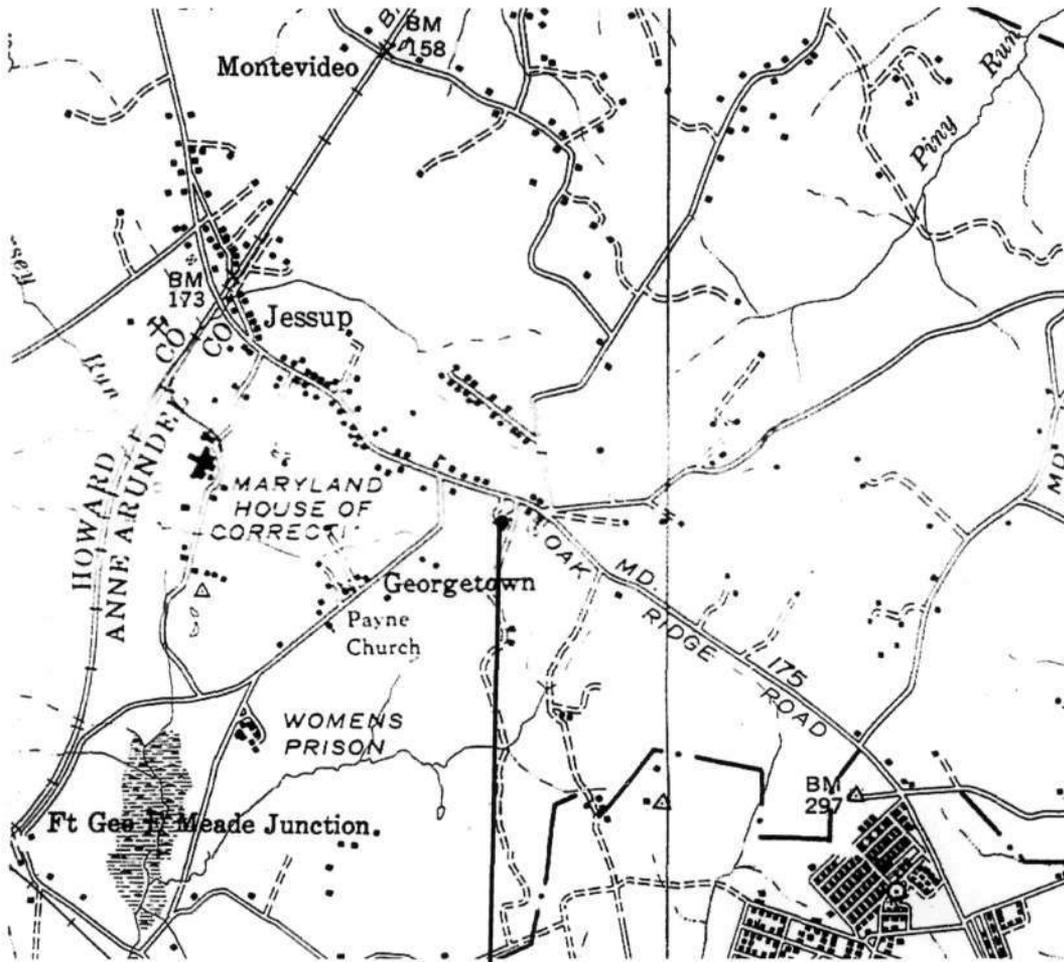
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date



Trusty Friend (AA-123)
2839 Jessup Road
Jessup, Anne Arundel County, MD

1924 *Topographic Map of Anne Arundel County*

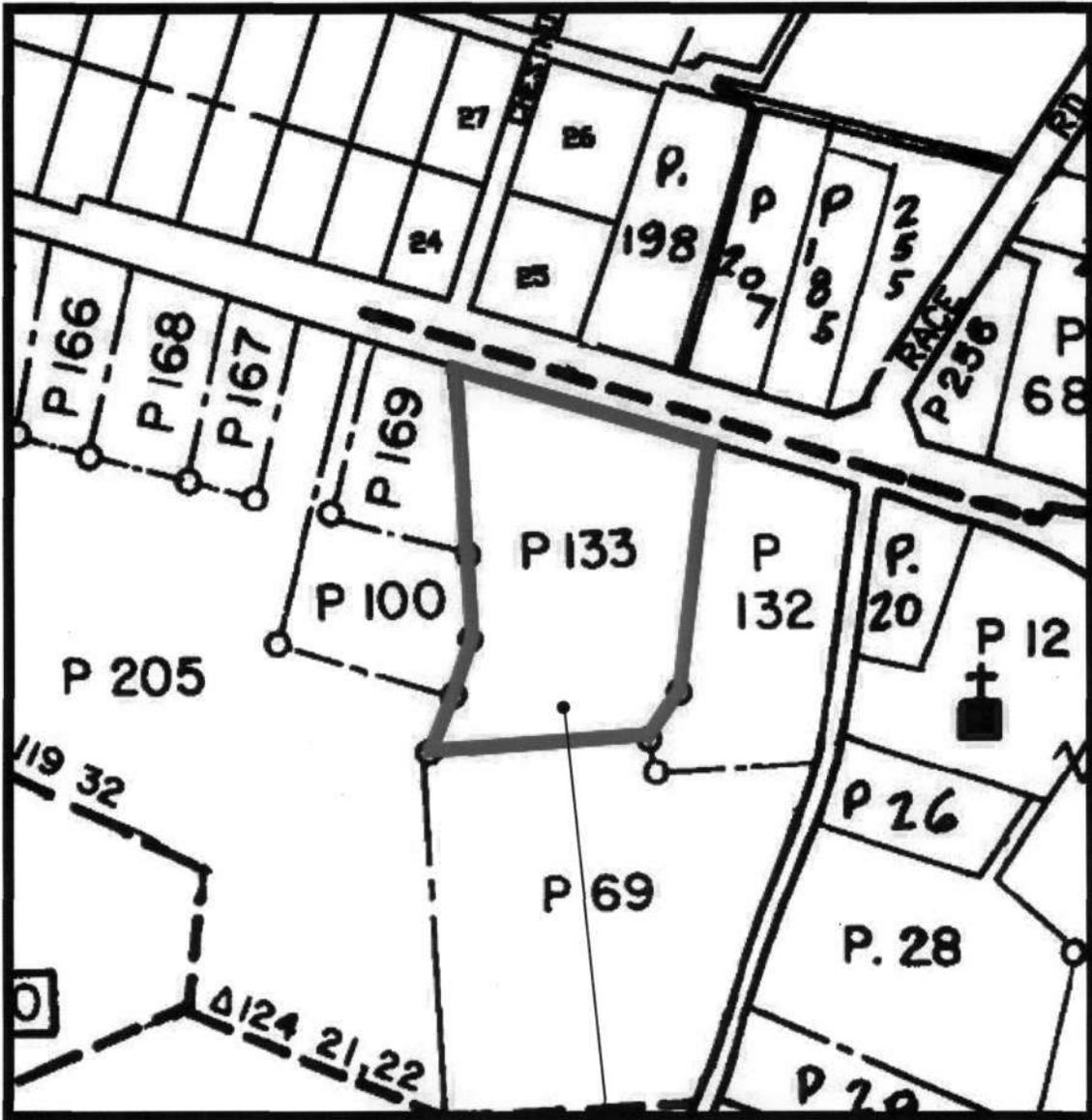
N ↑



Trusty Friend (AA-123)
2839 Jessup Road
Jessup, Anne Arundel County, MD

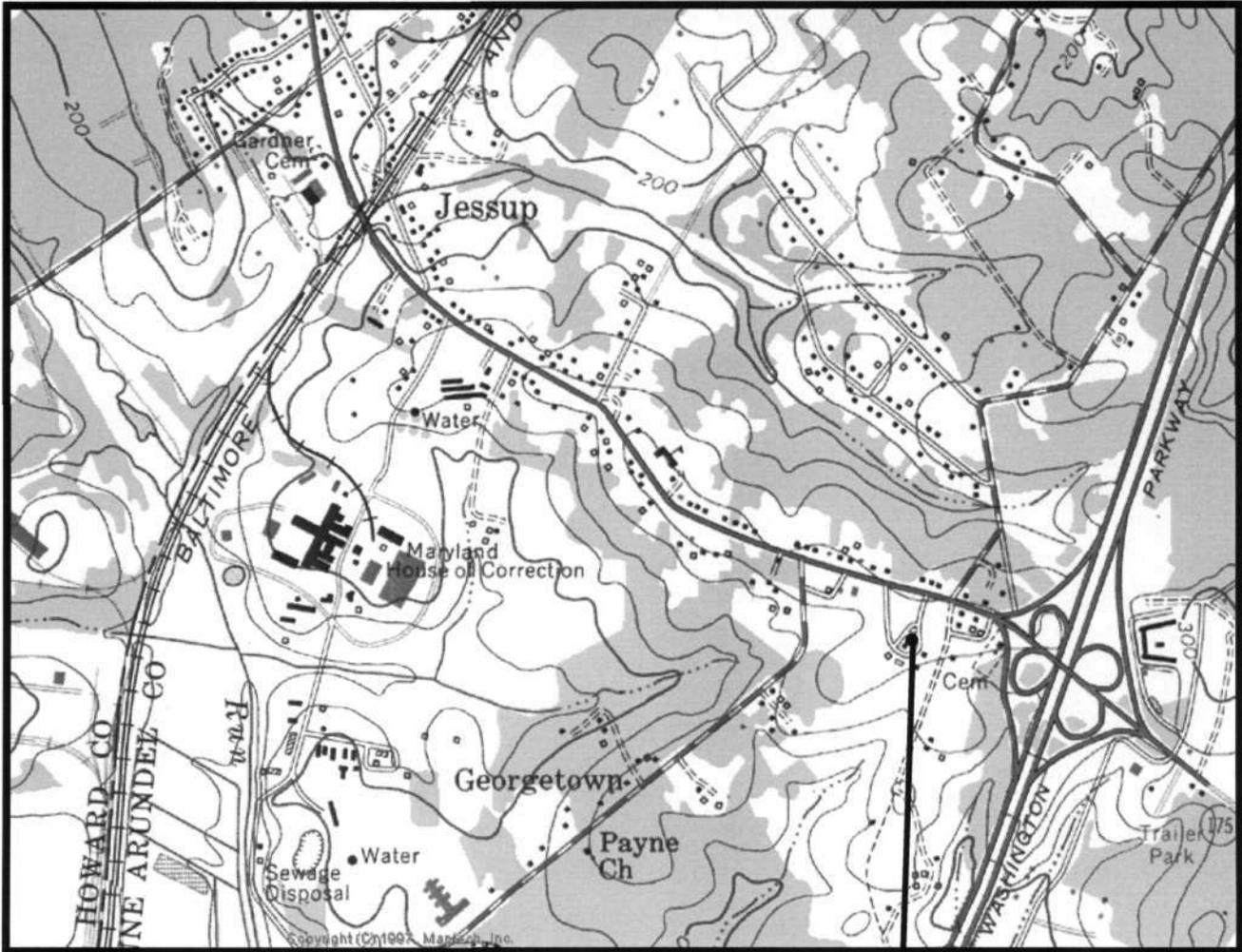
1949 *Topographic Map of Anne Arundel County*





Trusty Friend (AA-123)
2839 Jessup Road
Anne Arundel County
Jessup, MD
Tax Parcel Map (13-11, 133)
EHT Tracerics, Inc.

N ↑



Trusty Friend (AA-123)
2839 Jessup Road
Jessup, Anne Arundel County, MD
Savage USGS Map
EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2007





AA-123

Trusty Friend

2839 Jessup Road

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traces

2/2007

MD SHPO

Northeast corner, facade

1046



AA-123

Trusty Friend

2839 Jessup Road

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traces

2/2007

MD SHDO

Northeast corner, facade

2 of 6



AA-123

Trusty Friend

2839 Jessup Road

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT Traceries

2/2007

MD SHPO

East elevation

3/6

3 of 6



AA-123

Trusty Friend

2839 Jessup Road

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries

2/2007

MD SHPO

Carport, north elevation

4 of 6



AA-123

Trusty Friend

2839 Jessup Road

Anne Arundell County, MD

EHT Tracenes

2/2007

MD SHPO

North elevation, facade

50 of 6
5136



AA-123

Trusty Friend

2839 Jessup Road

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT Traceries

2/2007

MD SHPO

North elevation, facade

6 of 6

AA-123
Trusty Friend
Jessup

c. 1870's
private

Trusty Friend is the only one of the six or more dwellings built in Jessup in the Italian Villa style to be standing with its cupola intact. The structure is rectangular, two-story, five -bay by two-bay frame dwelling with a two-story wing on the rear. The balcony on the front of the house has double round-arched windows behind it.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME
 HISTORIC "Trusty Friend"
 AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
 STREET & NUMBER south side Jessup Rd. (Rt. 175) between Sellner and Brock Bridge Rd.
 CITY, TOWN Jessup CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1
 STATE MD. VICINITY OF COUNTY Anne Arundel

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"/> 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"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<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:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
 NAME Elizabeth Brown Telephone #: 799-3465
 STREET & NUMBER
 CITY, TOWN Jessup STATE, zip code Md. 20794
 VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Anne Arundel County Courthouse Liber #: 208
 Folio #: 118
 STREET & NUMBER South St.
 CITY, TOWN Annapolis STATE MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE
 DATE
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
 CITY, TOWN STATE

_FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

7 DESCRIPTION

AA-123

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Trusty Friend is located on the south side of Jessup Rd. (Rt. 175) between Sellner and Brock Bridge Rd., facing north. Built c. 1860-1870 in the Italian Villa style, the house retains its original cupola with a finial on the top.

The structure is a rectangular, two story, five bay by two bay, frame dwelling with a two story wing on the rear, giving it an L shape. It is covered with light grey asbestos shingles and the foundation is local Raritan sandstone. A one story kitchen was added at the rear of the wing in the 1920's.

Windows are spaced evenly on the front elevation. Taller on the first than on the second story, they 6/6 light sash. The double round arched windows in the center of the second story have curved muntins at the top of the upper sashes. In the gable ends of the attic are circular windows. The wing has a row of small attic windows above the second story.

The main entrance is in the center bay, front elevation. The double doors are grained and have deeply molded rectangular panels with curvilinear ends; a brass plaque on the east door gives the names of the last three owners. The doors are surrounded by a four-light transom and sidelights; French doors are in front of them.

A five bay porch with a low hipped roof supported by columns extends across the front elevation. Large cast iron urns are on either side of the porch steps. A small balcony on top of the porch is centered under two, tall, round arched windows.

The front of the house has a gable roof with a center gable, and the wing has a lower gable roof. Covered with asbestos shingles, both have wide fascia boards and wide eaves. The center gable, front elevation, is decorated with a delicate verge board. The rectangular cupola crowning the roof has triple round arched windows in each side and its low pyramidal roof is supported by corner brackets and topped by a finial. The main block has one corbelled chimney on the south east slope of the roof. An identical chimney- serving the parlor and the dining room- is on the north west slope of the wing's roof, another smaller chimney is on the rear of the wing.

Interior: The front of the house has a center hall plan with a parlor and a sitting room (now a bedroom) on either side. The stairs on the east wall of the hall which ascend to the third floor are open strin with decorated step ends; they have a turned newel post and a curved handrail. Fireplaces with marble finish mantels are on the south walls of the front rooms. Doors and windows

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AA-123

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" 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. 1860-1870

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A vernacular version of an Italian villa, Trusty Friend is a frame, two story, five bay by two bay dwelling standing in a park like setting, surrounded by tall trees. Clearly visible from Rt. 175, the house was built C.1860-1870. It takes its name from the tract of land on which it is located which was part of a 3,050 acre patent to Charles Carroll in 1753.

The house has several notable features typical of the Italian Villa style: it is crowned with a tall rectangular cupola having triple round arched windows on all sides and a bracketed pyramidal roof; the double round arched windows in the center bay, second story, have a balustraded balcony in front of them, and there is a veranda across the front. The existence of the cupola is the most significant feature of the house for in many cases cupolas were removed for safety or because they were no longer in style.

Trusty Friend is one of three frame dwelling in Jessup today which were built in the Italian Villa style. Other examples are the Asa Linthicum House (AA-91) and the Ringgold House (AA-92); the Rappaport House (AA-82) is a site. At one time the town contained six or more dwellings of similar design with either cupolas or towers. Some of these are pictured in The Story of Jessup by Marie G. Biggs. A photograph of the Rappaport House taken in 1975 shows that with the exception of a few small details it was identical to Trusty Friend. Both houses were probably built by or for members of the Clark family, possibly Amos Clark. The name B.J. Clark appears at this location on the 1860 Martinet Map, whereas E. Clark appears at the same location in 1878 in the Hopkin Atlas of Anne Arundel County.

The Italianate style of Trusty Friend and the other Jessup houses reflect the wide influence and popularity of designs by John Notman-the first American architect to build in this style-and Alexander Jackson Davis whose picturesque drawings were published in Cottage Residences (1842) and The Architecture of Country Houses (1850) by Andrew Jackson Downing. It appears that the style never really caught on in the rest of the county, making a house such as Trusty Friend all the more unusual and valuable.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Biggs, G. Marie, The Story of Jessup, Jessup, Md. By the author, 1977
 Martenet, 1860 Map of Anne Arundel County
 Hopkins, G.M., Atlas of Anne Arundel County, 1878

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 127.78

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

Marion Morton Carroll-Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Anne Arundel County Dept. of Planning and Zoning

DATE

June, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

Arundel Center

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

MD.

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

7 Description cont.

have architrave framing. The upstairs chambers, opening off a wide hall with access to a balcony, have simple wood mantels. The ell is entered from the east elevation or from the hall, it consists of two rooms separated by a hall with enclosed stairs. The walls of the south room (the old kitchen) are covered with tongue and groove boards. A large fireplace with a segmental arched opening and a plain pine (?) mantel shelf are on the south wall; next to it is a paneled cupboard. The doors and windows have slightly pedimented enframements. The north room, used as a dinning room, has the same trim, and the closed fireplace on the north wall has a plain wood mantel. The second floor of the wing is considerably lower than the second floor of the front of the house. This ^{feature} fact together with the large cooking fireplace in the south room and the basement which underlies the wing displaying a combination of hand hewn and mill work lumber makes it appear the wing might have evolved from an earlier structure.

A Partial Chain of Title

208 118 Sept 9th, 1939
Grantor: Sarah Francis Clark and Plummer A. Clark, her husband
Grantee: Elizabeth White Brown

WNW 197 Oct. 22, 1919
Grantor: Charles G. Sommers, Jr.
Grantee: S. Francis Clark

GW2 205 May 11, 1896
Grantor: Thomas L. Clark
Grantee: Charles G. Summers

SH 45 284 December 28, 1893
Grantor: Amos Clark and William
Grantee: Thomas Clark
137 acres, part of a tract of land called Trusty Friend which
was conveyed by Amos Clark and wife in trust to Joseph Clark.
Plat recorded with this deed.

NH67 453 November 4, 1858
Grantors: Amos and Eliza Clark
Grantee: Joseph Clark

AA-123

~~021235504~~ 021235504

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Anne Arundel TOWN _____ VICINITY _____ STREET NO. _____ ORIGINAL OWNER _____ ORIGINAL USE _____ PRESENT OWNER Warren Banford PRESENT USE _____ WALL CONSTRUCTION _____ NO. OF STORIES _____	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY AA-VII-123
	2. NAME Linden Grove or Friend's Choice or White Chimneys DATE OR PERIOD _____ STYLE _____ ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER Trusty Friend
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE _____	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

tiny window in loft, 2 chimneys and pent 3 bays shed dormer

 white gambrel roof white frame

 shack behind is abandoned

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 7. PHOTOGRAPH NO

 7.5 map O.K. field

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

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Orlando Ridout IV

DATE OF RECORD 1/14/70

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



AA-123 .

Trusty Friend

Jessup

north front

Marion Carroll

July, 1978



AA - 123
Trusty Friend
Jessup
s.e. elev.
Marion Carroll
Sept. 1978



AA - 123

Trusty Friend
Jessup

S. west elev.

Marion Carroll

Sept. 1978