NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

QA-163

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name FRIENDSHIP

other names/site number QA-163 QA-163

2. Location

street & number 200 Friendship Manor Drive N/A [ ] not for publication

city, town Stevensville [X] vicinity

state MD code MD county Queen Anne's code 035 zip code 21666

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[X] building(s)	3	0	buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district			sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site			structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure			objects
	[ ] object	3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date 6/13/94

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

QA-163

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure	DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The house is of brick construction and was built in two stages, both dating to the 18th century. The original section is one and one half stories high, three bays wide, and one room deep, with a single flush chimney centered at each end of the steeply pitched gable roof. This early house is traditionally believed to date to the 1740s. Later in the 18th century, a one and one-half story wing was added, projecting from the north gable. This wing is three bays wide and the same depth as the main house, with flush chimneys centered on both gables of the steeply pitched roof. The floor levels and ridgeline are somewhat lower than the original house, and the south chimney is constructed against the north chimney of the main house to form a T-plan stack. Also on the property is a nineteenth century frame smoke house and an early twentieth century frame dairy.

[X] See continuation sheet no. 1
for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Friendship is located on the east side of Maryland Route 8, approximately 2½ miles south of Stevensville on Kent Island. The house is sited near the head of Warehouse Creek, surrounded by fields and woods. Significant outbuildings include a heavy timber frame meat house of wrought nail construction and an early 20th century frame dairy.

Friendship is of brick construction and was built in two stages, both dating to the 18th century. The original section is one and one half stories high, three bays wide, and one room deep, with a single flush chimney centered at each end of the steeply pitched roof. This early house is traditionally believed to date to the 1740s. Later in the 18th century a one and one-half story wing was added, projecting from the north gable. This wing is three bays wide and the same depth as the main house, with flush chimneys centered on both gables of the steeply pitched roof. The floor levels and ridgeline are somewhat lower than the original house, and the south chimney is constructed against the north chimney of the main house to form a T-plan stack.

The principal facade of the main house appears to be the west wall, which is laid in glazed-header Flemish bond above a beveled water table and a random glazed Flemish bond foundation. There is a wide door opening in the center bay flanked by a single 9/6 window on each side. Three pitched roof 6/6 dormers are ranged across the second floor, and a modern cellar window has been cut into the south bay of the foundation. The door opening has a splayed jack arch lintel with repairs: the window lintels consist of a single rowlock course. The eight-panel door and the present dormer windows date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The eaves are finished with a box cornice, a small crown mold and a larger bed mold applied against a molded frieze. The cornice has been rebuilt; only the frieze board and the bed mold appear to be early.

The south gable is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and a Flemish bond foundation. A two-course belt course stretches across the gable at the first floor eave. A very small

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

window opening in the extreme east corner on the first floor has been bricked up. A pair of 6/3 windows in the upper gable are not original, but may replace earlier, smaller windows. The bulkhead cellar entrance in the southwest corner of the foundation has been reworked but appears to be original. The chimney is one of the finest in the country, with tiled weatherings at the base of the shaft and corbeled drip courses marking off a band that may once have been finished with plaster necking.

The east facade is virtually identical to the west facade, except that the Flemish bond brickwork has only random glazed headers. Other details are somewhat plainer on this facade. The water table is square-section, not beveled, and the door lintel is an arched rowlock course with brick in-fill above the wood door frame. The six-panel door is Victorian; the dormers match the west dormers. A low frame addition was attached to the east facade in recent years.

The north gable wall is almost entirely covered by the early wing. The plain water table crosses the gable and remains visible in the passage of the wing; a section of belt course remains visible (though plastered over) from the loft of the wing. Glazed header chevron patterns follow the rake of the roof just below the gable eaves and the glazed header soldier course lintel of a small gable window can be seen to the west of the chimney. A second chevron lower down the wall is barely visible in one place at the peak of the wing roof. The chimney on this gable was identical to the south chimney but was altered in the 18th century by the addition of a smaller stack serving the south end of the wing.

The original interior floor plan of the main house cannot be determined with complete assurance. However, a careful review of visible evidence strongly suggests the present hall and parlor plan but with a different stair circulation pattern. It appears that there were originally winder stairs in both rooms and that these were removed and replaced with a straight run center stair in the mid-19th century.

Evidence for the original stair locations is reasonably strong. In the large hall to the south, the stair was located in

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

the southwest corner, to the right of the chimney breast, a standard location for the primary stair in a hall and parlor plan house. An L-plan seam in the flooring above this corner on the second story, provides the strongest evidence. The size and configuration of this seam suggests a straight run of steps against the west wall up to a paneled door, then a full 180 degree winder to the second floor. The flooring that fills in the opening is secured with 19th century machine made nails, in notable contrast to the hand-wrought T-head nails elsewhere.

Further evidence of the stair may be inferred from the position of the bulkhead cellar entrance in the west end of the south gable. The original entrance (recently modified) extended up about three feet above first floor level and would only have worked if there was an interior stair in the same location, as may be seen at Mattapex (QA-165) a very similar house nearby that dates to circa 1760s.

The stair in the smaller parlor to the north was located to the left of the gable chimney, in the northwest corner of the room. This was an enclosed winder as well, but with a more modest opening on the second story. Evidence includes the infilled flooring on the second floor secured with machine made nails, and seams in the parlor cornice which show that the stair enclosure projected out several inches beyond the face of the chimney breast. When this stair was removed, it was replaced by a built-in cupboard with Greek Revival details.

Based on available evidence, the hall and parlor plan was modified in the mid-19th century to create a center passage with a rather steep and somewhat awkward center stair. The added 19th century partition was later removed during the renovations of the late 1940s and by then the south chimney breast had been largely demolished and any tract of the mantel, stair and other decorative finish had been removed from the south wall.

Early fielded paneling remains in the splayed window embrasures and all of the early crossetted architrave trim survives. This trim is unusual in that the fascia is broken into two fields by a series of finer moldings, a pattern typical of the

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

Federal period, yet the general character of the work appears to be much earlier.

The interior partition between the hall and the parlor is constructed of beaded vertical boards but has been plastered on the south face. The six-panel door between the two rooms has boldly fielded panels with a thumb nail panel mold and is hung on H-L hinges that were concealed on the jamb by the architrave. The hinges have broken out through the architrave and have been remounted.

The fireplace and chimney project into the parlor from the north wall. An original door in the alcove to the right opens into the wing. The built-in cupboard to the left of the fireplace dates to the 19th century, as noted previously. The side pieces of an early mantel surround remains on either side of the fireplace; the shelf has been cut off and a mid-19th century mantel applied. The side pieces share the broken field fascia found on the architrave trim, but with very flat moldings similar to early 18th century shadow molds. There is a long horizontal fielded panel above the mantel and a complex interior cornice that encircles the room. Traces of small dentil blocks remain visible below the crown mold. Mitred seams in the cornice indicate that the enclosed stair projected out slightly from the chimney breast. A blocked window opening at the back of the cupboard originally must have cast light onto the stairs. The cupboard has a single six-panel door with flattened ogee panel molds typical of the second quarter of the 19th century. Two small single-panel doors above are painted and grained on the inner face. A double beaded chairrail survives on the chimney breast and cheek wall, and the ghost of the chairrail is visible on the other three walls of the parlor. The doorway leading to the wing has paneled soffit and jambs, an early architrave, and is fitted with a six-panel door hung on wrought H-L hinges.

The second floor plan consists of a pair of sleeping chambers flanking a center stair passage that was partitioned to form a small unheated room at the west end of the passage. The north partition is plastered on both sides but is only two inches thick and presumably is also a board wall. The small center has been

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

converted to a modern bath, but at one time could be entered directly from the north chamber using a door opening in the board partition. A careful examination of the attic offered no clue as to when these partitions were installed or even how they are secured, since the partition boards are not nailed to the collars in the usual manner. Certainly these partitions are early, but may have been repositioned when the center stair was introduced. The stair rises in a straight run against the north wall of the hall, then turns with several winder steps and opens into the south part of the house. Several straight steps rise from the top of the straight run and open into the north room. This room remains relatively unchanged, with a beaded board partition on the south wall and a small fireplace with a simple board surround and single fielded panel above. The door from this room to the stair well is a four-panel door with a clopped corner in the stile and the panel conforming to the sloping ceiling. An earlier door frame is visible to the west of center in the beaded partition wall. this was blocked by the modern bathroom. A seam to the left of the chimney marks the presumed location of an original stair. The south room is relatively plain except for the early architrave and door.

The roof is of common rafter construction at a 48 degree pitch. The rafters are secured at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Collar beams are half-lapped and nailed with wrought nails and also serve as ceiling joists; they are not beaded or molded. Riven plaster lath survives above the stair passage but has been replaced elsewhere with rock lath. The spacing of the rafter pairs strongly suggests that the house has always had dormer windows.

All three walls of the wing are laid in Flemish bond foundation. On the west facade, there is a door in the center bay of the first floor flanked by one 6/6 window on each side, and two 6/6 pitched roof dormers on the second floor. A pair of small windows flanking the chimney on the second floor are covered by a modern frame lean-to addition that serves as a kitchen and first floor bath. There are four openings on this facade, with doors in the first and third bays from the south and 6/6 windows in the remaining two bays. There are two 6/6 pitched roof dormers on the

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

second floor. The cornice and dormers on both facades match the main house.

The first floor of the wing consists of a large room to the north which originally served as a kitchen, a short passage along the east wall, leading to the main house, and small heated room to the southwest. The kitchen originally had either a dirt or brick paved floor. The passage was paved with brick before the house was restored, and the southwest room had a wood floor that had to be rebuilt using salvaged flooring.

A large cooking fireplace dominates the north wall of the kitchen, with a tight enclosed stair to the left and cupboards to the right. When the house was purchased in 1948 the lintel had burned through and the fireplace was rebuilt with a smaller opening. The brick walls are heavily whitewashed but are not plastered. The hew and pit sawn ceiling joists are now exposed, but were at one time plastered. Heavy timber door frames with beaded edges remain on both exterior doors and the door to the passage. A plain batten door between the kitchen and the passage is hung on H-L hinges. An early exterior door in the south bay of the east facade opens into the passage. It is hung on unusual hand-wrought strap hinges that have a 90 degree angle in them to allow the door to open inward around the thick brick door jamb. The door is constructed of beaded vertical boards on the interior face with a four-panel molded frame of stiles and rails applied to the outside. A handsome wrought latch survives on the exterior lock rail.

The southwest room is small but relatively formal, with fielded paneling on the south wall framing a fireplace flanked on the left by a small cupboard and on the right by a second cupboard and an enclosed winder stair. The area directly above the fireplace is plastered and framed by molded stiles and rails. Handsome paneled doors hung on H-L hinges survive on both cupboards, the stair, and the hall doorway.

The second floor of the wing is divided into two rooms by a beaded board partition with a small modern bath inserted between them. The separate winder stairs for each room strongly suggest

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

that the kitchen chamber was originally segregated as a separate room for the kitchen servant. More subtle evidence of this distinction may be noted with the use of T-head flooring nails in the south (family chamber), and large rosehead flooring nails in the north (servant) chamber.

To the northwest stands a nineteenth century frame smoke house with board and batten siding and a gable roof. An early twentieth century frame dairy with an overhanging hip roof also stands to the northwest of the house.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

8. Statement of Significance

QA-163

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c1740 - c1910

Significant Dates
c1740
c1910

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Friendship is one of perhaps a dozen houses in Queen Anne's County believed to date to the first half of the 18th century. The overall form and the detailing of the house are typical of generally early buildings in the area, and the documentary evidence reinforces a traditional date of circa 1740s. Exterior details of interest include the glazed header Flemish bond brickwork, the beveled watertable on the front facade, glazed chevrons on the north gable, and the two handsome chimneys. Notable interior details include the early crossetted architrave trim, the paneled window embrasures, and the interior cornice in the parlor. The side pieces of an unusual mantel surround have also survived. Adding distinction to this property is an early twentieth century frame dairy, built probably about 1910. It is the only known dairy of this period in the county and reflects the continued agricultural use of this property and agricultural nature of the county, which is rapidly disappearing.

☒ See continuation sheet no. 9
For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary dwelling

Known Design Source: unknown

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

HISTORIC CONTEXT

On the east side of the road to Kent Point near Matapeake Landing stands one of the oldest houses on Kent Island. It is on a tract called The Friendship, surveyed March 17, 1665 for Thomas Waddy and it contained two hundred acres. In 1706 it was possessed by Lewis De Rochbrune, a French Huguenot and a "Doctor of Physick on Kent Island".

In 1714 it was resurveyed for Joseph and Lewis De Rochbrune and one hundred and ninety-six acres were added, and in 1746 Joseph's Addition comprising 60 acres was patented. The tract then extended from the Tarkill Creek (Warehouse Creek), and down the creek, and westward to the bay.

The De Rochbrunes' part of it passed to John Spaulding in 1780 and from him descended to his daughter Mary Blunt. The part called Joseph's Addition was sold to Thomas Winchester in 1784. From then on the property became fragmented with numerous owners, some being the Earrecksons, Bullens, and Prices.

A valuation was made for Joseph De Rochbrune, a minor, in 1716 and it mentions "one old dwelling house with a new dwelling house on the new ground plantation." Whether either of these two houses was the present house is uncertain but it would seem that the De Rochbrunes undoubtedly built the house we know as The Friendship. (Schock, p. 39)

9. Major Bibliographical References

QA-163

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Queen Anne's County, (QA-163), Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Queen Anne's County Land Records, Courthouse, Centreville, MD.

Schock, Mildred C., Of History and Houses: A Kent Island Heritage, Queenstown, MD: The Queen Anne Press, 1982, pp. 39-40.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2 acres

USGS Quad: Kent Island, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	383440	4312240
B			
C			
D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet no. 11

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are drawn to include the minimum acreage necessary to give a sense of the historic setting and exclude the non-historic house next door.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

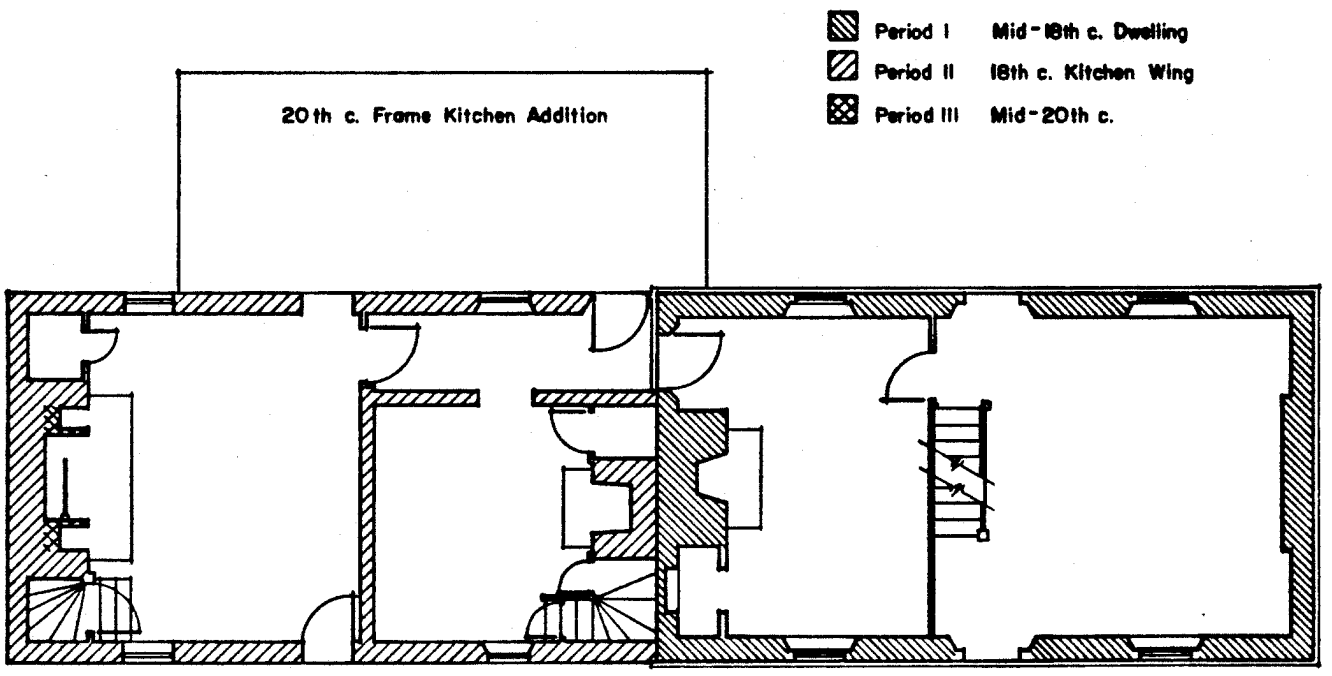
name/title Orlando Ridout V, Chief, Office of Survey and Registration

organization Maryland Historical Trust date 1994

street & number 100 Community Place telephone (410) 514-7642

city or town Crownsville state MD zip code 21032

★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918



SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 8 16 feet

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Measured by Orlando Ridout V and Peter Kurtze

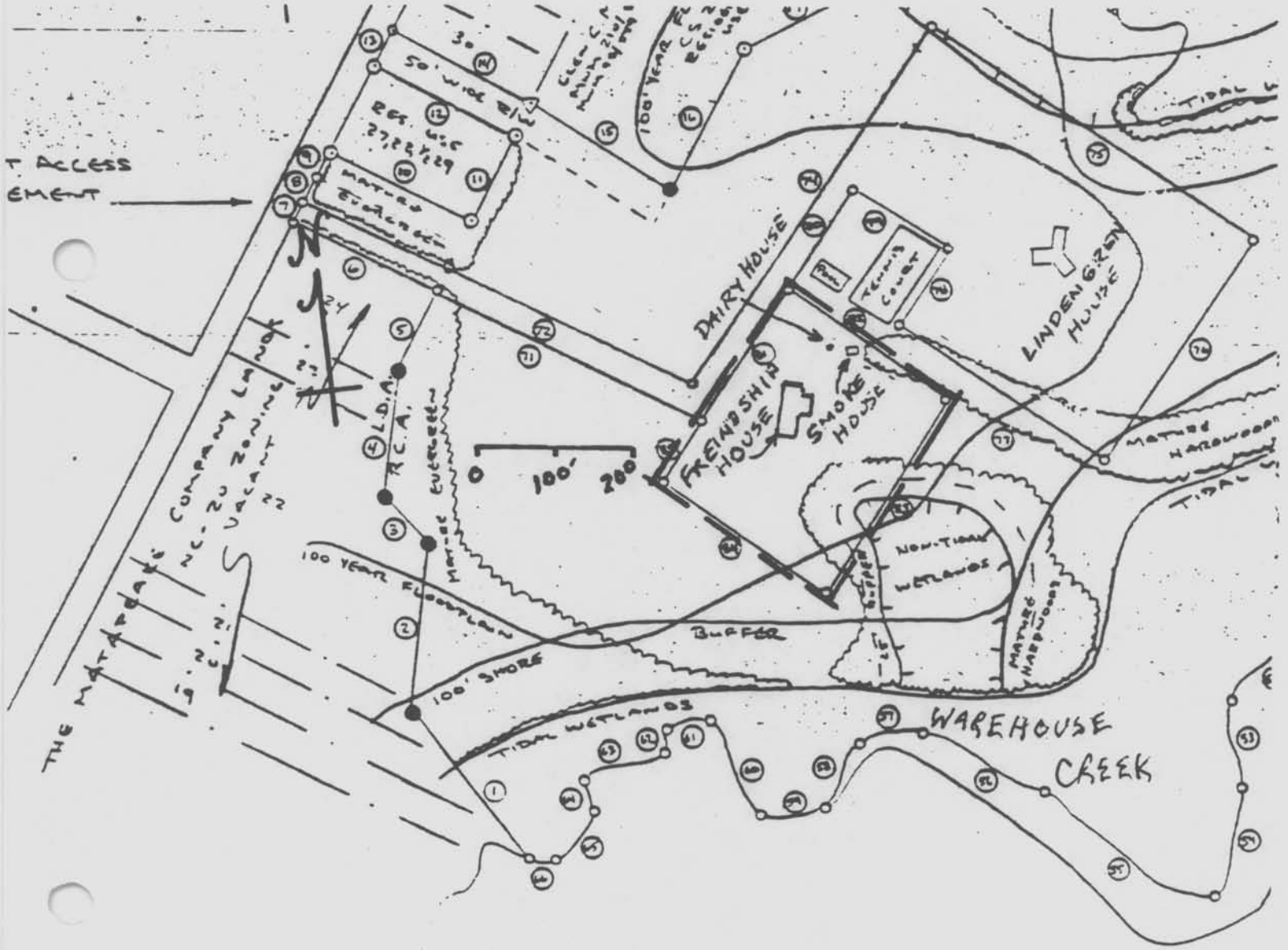
Drawn by Nancy Kurtz

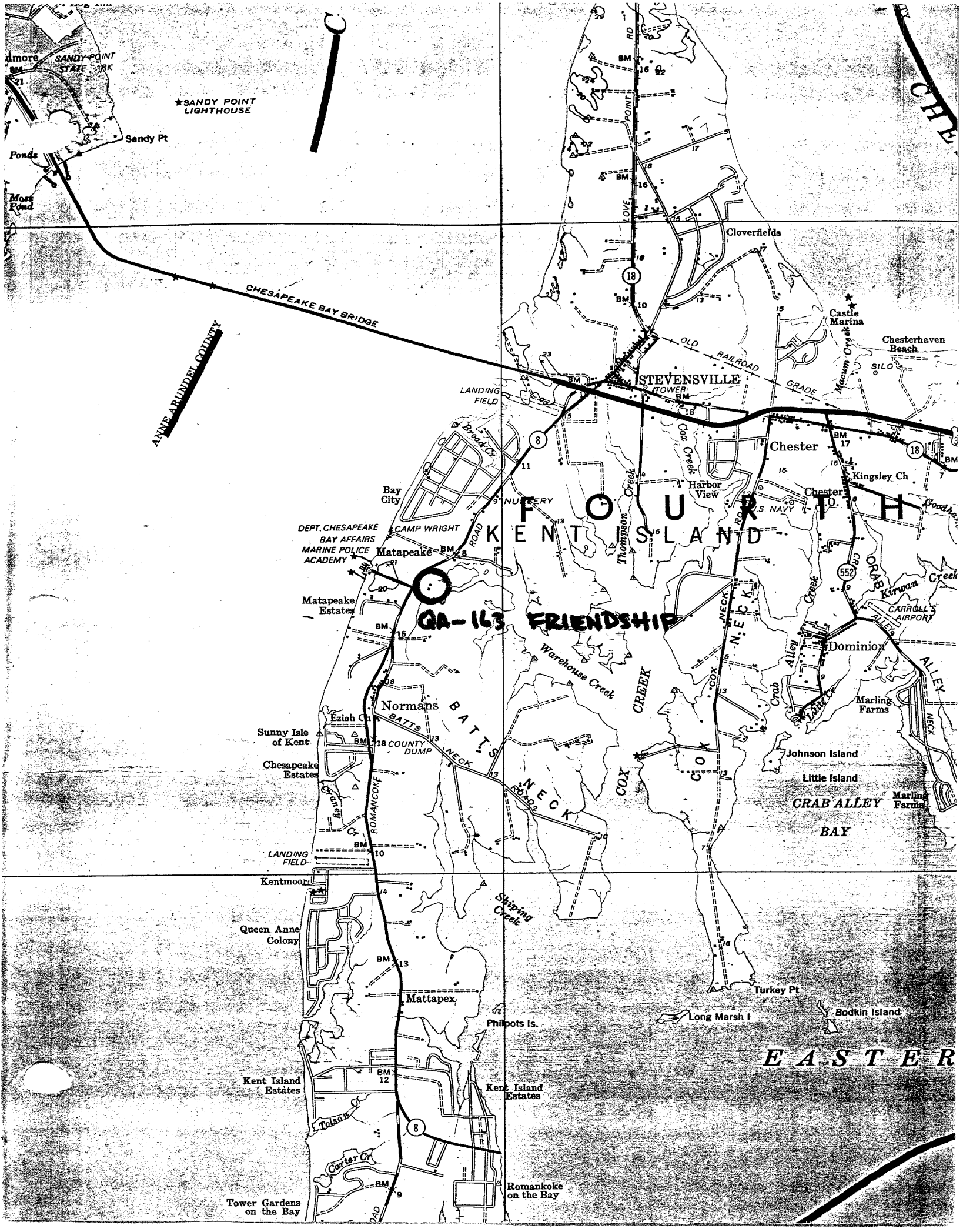
FRIENDSHIP
STEVENSVILLE VICINITY

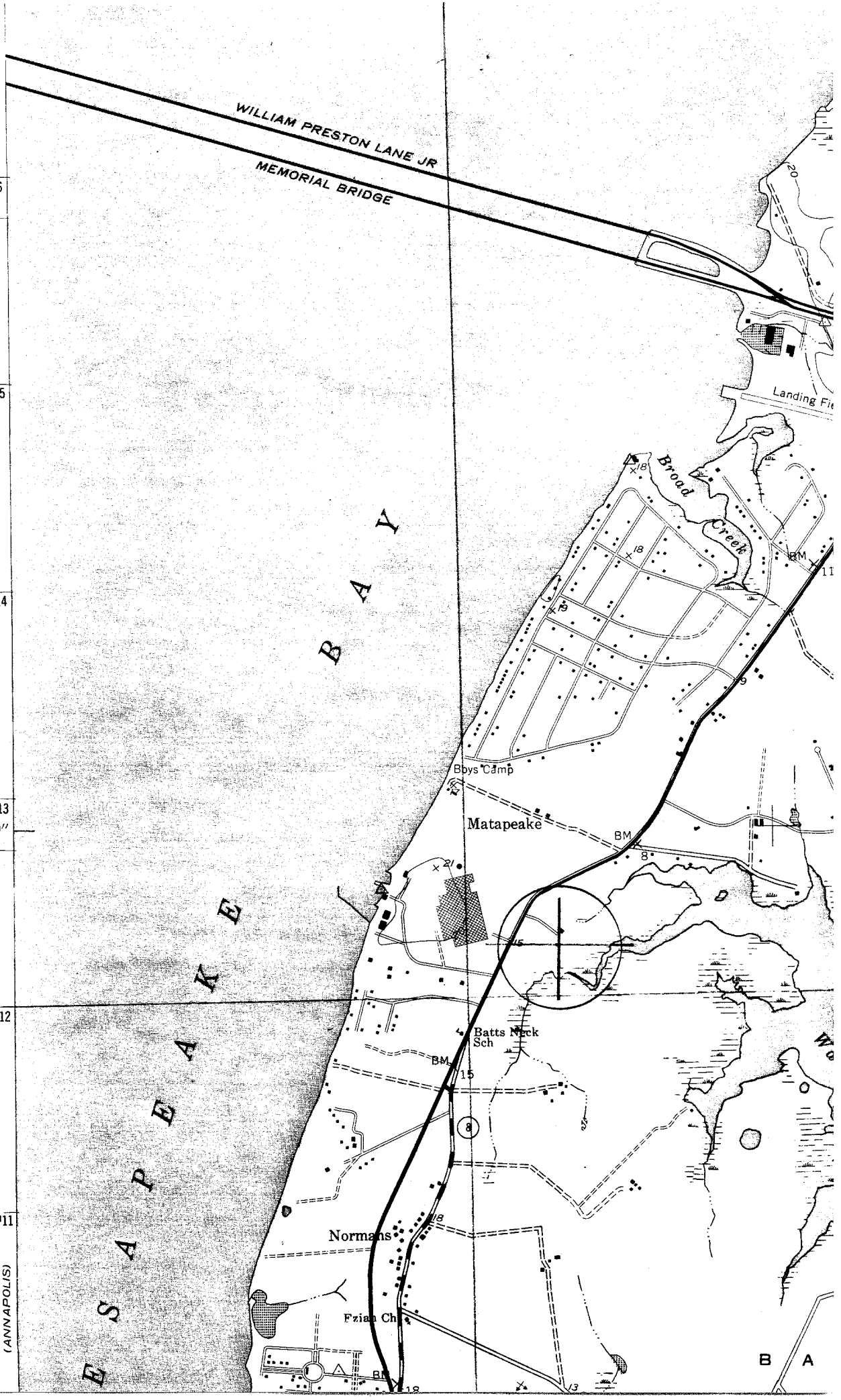
QA-163

Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Boundaries


50' WIDE R/W
RES. USE
MATURE EVERGREEN
DAIRY HOUSE
TENNIS COURT
LINDENGREN HOUSE
FREINDSHIP HOUSE
SMOKE HOUSE
0 100' 200
L.D.A.
R.C.A.
MATURE EVERGREEN
100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN
BUFFER
100' SHORE
TIDAL WETLANDS
NON-TIDAL WETLANDS
MATURE HARDWOODS
WAREHOUSE CREEK
THE MATAPEAKE COMPANY LAND
NC-ZU ZONING
VACANT


SANDY POINT STATE PARK
SANDY POINT LIGHTHOUSE
Sandy Pt
Ponds
Moss Pond
CHESAPEAKE BAY BRIDGE
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Cloverfields
Castle Marina
Chesterhaven Beach
SILO
OLD RAILROAD GRADE
STEVENSVILLE
TOWER
LANDING FIELD
Broad Cr
Bay City
NURSERY
DEPT. CHESAPEAKE BAY AFFAIRS MARINE POLICE ACADEMY
CAMP WRIGHT
Matapeake
Matapeake Estates
Cox Creek
Thompson Creek
Harbor View
Chester
Kingsley Ch
Chester P.O.
U.S. NAVY
FOURTH
KENT ISLAND
QA-163 FRIENDSHIP
Warehouse Creek
COX CREEK
COX NECK
Crab Alley Creek
Kinnan Creek
CARROLL'S AIRPORT
Dominion
Marling Farms
Normans
Eziah Cr
BATTS NECK
COUNTY DUMP
Sunny Isle of Kent
Chesapeake Estates
ROMANCOKE
Johnson Island
Little Island
CRAB ALLEY BAY
LANDING FIELD
Kentmoor
Shiping Creek
Queen Anne Colony
Mattapex
Philpots Is.
Turkey Pt
Long Marsh I
Bodkin Island
EASTER
Kent Island Estates
Tolson Cr
Carter Cr
Romankoke on the Bay
Tower Gardens on the Bay



Friendship

QA-163

Queen Anne's Co

Maryland

18/383440/4312240

QA-163
Friendship

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

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
VIEW FROM S.W.
1/9

13

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD.
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
VIEW FROM N.W.
2/9

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG. AT MD. SHPO
VIEW FROM N.E.

3/9

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG. AT MD. SHPO

W. ROOM, ORIGINAL SECTION, FACING W.

4/9

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD. SHPO

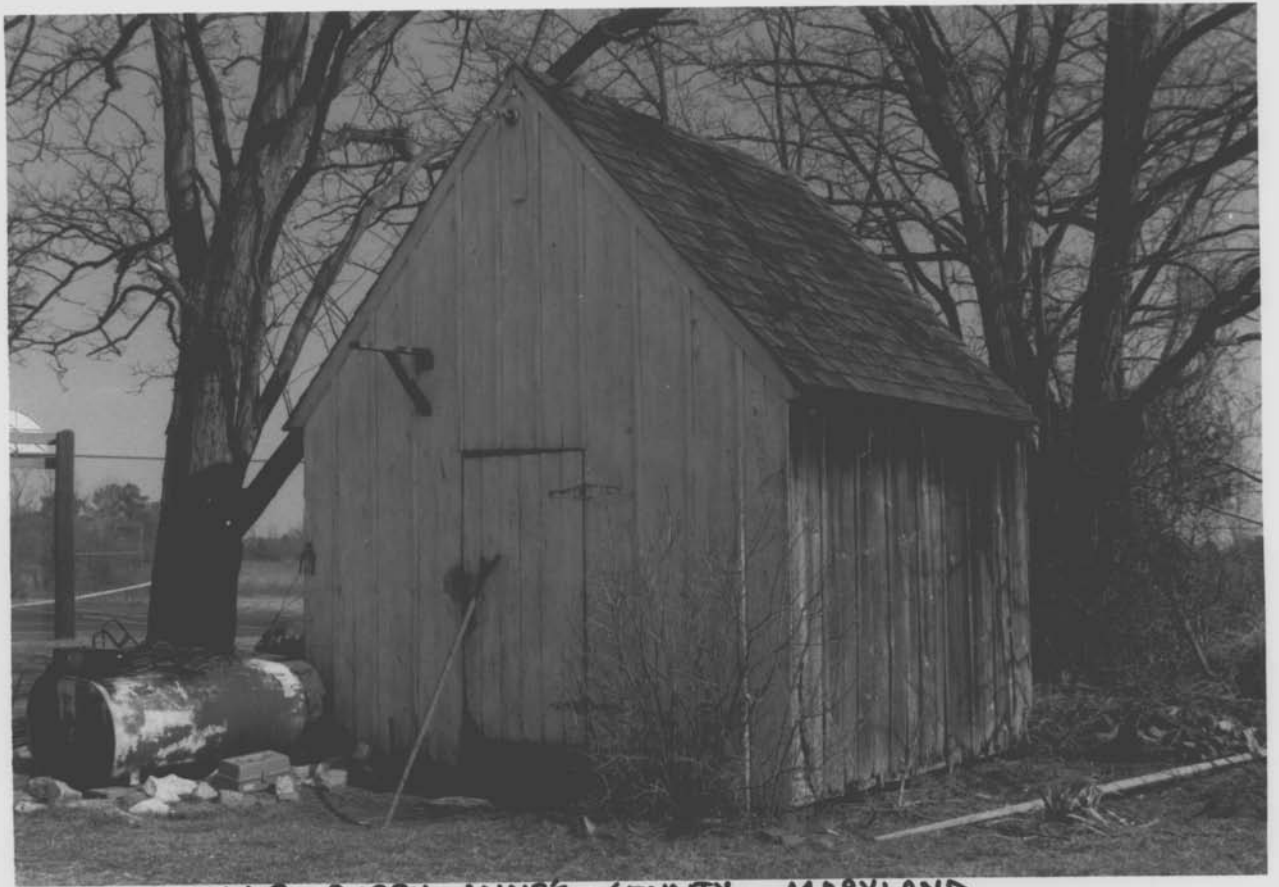
EAST RM, PERIOD 2 SECTION, FACING E.
5/9

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD.
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
WEST RM., PERIOD 2 SECTION, FACING N.W.
6/9

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
2ND FLOOR, WEST RM, PERIOD 1 SECTION,
FACING WEST.
7/9



FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
MEAT HOUSE, VIEW FROM S.E.
8/9

FRIENDSHIP, QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

FRIENDSHIP QA-163
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
DAIRY, VIEW FROM N.W.
9/9

QA-163 Friendship
Stevensville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979
East facade

QA-163 Friendship
Stevensville vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979
West facade

Q.A. Friendship

QA # 163

April 1974
gw

QA.-163

#163

April 1974
JWV

Q.A. - 163

163

April 1974
JWV