

QA-58
Spread Eagle
Church Hill
Private

4th quarter 18th century

Spread Eagle displays a number of features typical of the late 18th century and early 19th century in this area, including a gambrel roof and exposed chimney back. In plan and fenestration, however, this house is somewhat unusual, combining a double parlor plan and four bay fenestration much like Ford's Landing (QA-27) in nearby Crumpton. This house pre-dates Ford's Landing, however, dating to the latter part of the 18th century. Although vastly altered in the 1960's, one early feature of particular note has survived. Early weatherboards covered by a later addition clearly date to the original period of construction, and consist of short, narrow boards with feathered ends, much like riven clapboards, but on the rear bearing the marks of a water powered vertical machine saw.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Spread Eagle Farm

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Southwest side of Route 19 about 1/2 mile southeast of Church Hill

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Church Hill

 VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Wayne B. Tate

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

108 Central Ave., P.O. Box 847

CITY, TOWN

Glen Burnie

 VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21061

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 66

Folio #: 39

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Spread Eagle Farm is located on the southwest side of Maryland Route 19 about one-half mile south-east of Church Hill. The house is sited on a knoll overlooking a small stream that feeds into Southeast Creek. Several modern barns and associated out-buildings lie behind the house, to the south.

The house was built in two distinct sections. The earliest house is frame, one-and-one-half stories high, four bays long and one room deep with a gambrel roof and flush brick chimneys centered on each gable. A frame, two story, two bay addition with a low-pitched gable roof was made to the east gable of the original house in the late 19th or early 20th century. Numerous repairs and alterations over the ensuing years have covered up virtually all of the early fabric of the house. A complete remodeling of the interior in recent years has all but obliterated any early interior fabric.

The early house is of frame construction resting on a brick foundation covered with stucco. Exterior siding consists of wood shingles painted white. Both chimneys are of brick, the west

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

chimney is flush with the gable wall, but the brickwork is left exposed up to the second floor level. The east chimney is also flush, but the entire east gable has been covered up by the later addition.

The principal facade faces to the north, across the creek toward the road. The door is located in the second bay from the left (east), with one window to the left of the door and two windows to the right. Four shed roof dormers are symmetrically placed above each first floor opening. There are no windows or doors in the west gable. Two small modern ventilators flank the chimney in the upper gable. The south facade is similar to the front, except that the first floor window and the dormer are omitted from the second bay from the east (opposite the front door). This omission may be an indication of the original stair location, or an original window was removed when the modern stair was constructed.

All windows are late-nineteenth century two-over-two sash, probably dating to the addition. A picture window has been inserted in the east bay of the rear (south) facade.

The plain box cornice, corner boards and rakeboards

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

are not original. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A bulkhead entrance to the cellar is located on the southeast corner of the house.

The interior retains the original plan, but has been completely modernized. The first floor was a hall/parlour plan, with entrance made into the east room. The partition wall between the two rooms has been opened up, a modern stairway rises to the second floor in the southwest corner of the east room. The fireplace in the east room has been walled up, with a closet to the left and a connecting door to the wing on the right. The fireplace in the west room remains functional, with a modern mantel. The brickwork is exposed, and the bricks at the corners of the fireplace opening are off-set, creating a hounds-tooth pattern. About half of the corner headers facing the room are glazed. This brick fireplace is apparently the only pre-1960 fabric still exposed on the first or second floor of the house.

The second floor is laid out with the stair rising to a central hall, and one room on either side. The hall has been partitioned to allow for a bathroom on the second floor. Both fireplaces have been walled up, with closets flanking them.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

The cellar is divided approximately in half by a brick partition. The east half of the cellar consists of a single room reached via the original bulkhead entrance in the southeast corner. A small opening in the brick partition wall allows access to a crawl-space under the west half of the house. A hole has been broken through the east gable wall to allow access to a crawl-space under the addition. The chimney base under the east fireplace has been largely demolished and rebuilt in concrete block to accommodate a flu for the furnace.

An examination of the exterior of the house and of the principal living areas produces few if any clues to the original appearance or the age of the structure. Fortunately both the roof and the east crawl space are more productive.

From the crawl space under the addition it is possible to look up through a narrow space between the two buildings. The exterior surface of the east gable wall of the early house is covered with horizontal weatherboards, each about five feet in length. These are tapered at the ends to form a vertical lap joint where each pair of boards meet. They are secured with wrought nails. It is uncertain whether these are

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

riven clapboards or sawn weatherboards, though it appears likely that they are sawn.

Exterior siding on this gable is also visible from the attic of the addition, but in this area it is all wider, sawn weatherboards, without vertical joints, and secured with machine nails. These boards do not carry across the gable, but follow the outline of an earlier, gable roofed wing which preceded the existing addition. This wing had a steep, 50° roof, and the ridge reached up approximately to the level of the second floor ceiling joists of the main house. The gable studs are left exposed where this building was removed, and numerous wrought nails are visible. Likewise the upper gable studs are secured to the gable collar with wrought nails. These collars are half-lapped and pegged to the lower rafters, and support a curb plate, which in turn supports the upper rafters. The upper rafters are very light, averaging only 2½ inches by 2½ inches. These are pit sawn from hewn logs, and are half-lapped and nailed with wrought nails at the ridge. The rafter pairs are rather haphazardly placed, and are not always laid parallel to each other. The dormers are all framed in and therefore original. There is no evidence of an original

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

dormer in the second bay of the rear facade.

The early section of the house evidently dates to the second half of the eighteenth century. The first wing was constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century, and later demolished and replaced by the present addition.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

QA-58

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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Spread Eagle displays a number of features typical of the late 18th century and early 19th century in this area, including a gambrel roof and exposed chimney back. In plan and fenestration, however, this house is somewhat unusual, combining a two room plan and four bay fenestrations found in only a few scattered examples in this county. In particular, Spread Eagle can be compared with Ford's Landing (QA-27) near Crumpton, and a 19th century house on the Sylvester farm (QA-190) near Queen Anne.

Although the interior has been very thoroughly renovated, two details of interest have survived. From the attic of the later addition it is possible to trace the outline of an earlier addition with a steep 50° roof. From the cellar of the same addition it is possible to see the 18th century exterior siding of the main house. This is an

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

unusual example of clapboard apparently cut with a machine saw, but retaining the short (5 foot) length and feathered vertical joint usually associated with riven clapboard. It is known that a power saw mill was in operation as early as 1765 at the Church Hill Mill (QA-181), directly downstream from Spread Eagle, and it is possible that this siding was produced at that location.

QA-58

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

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

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

7/17/78

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

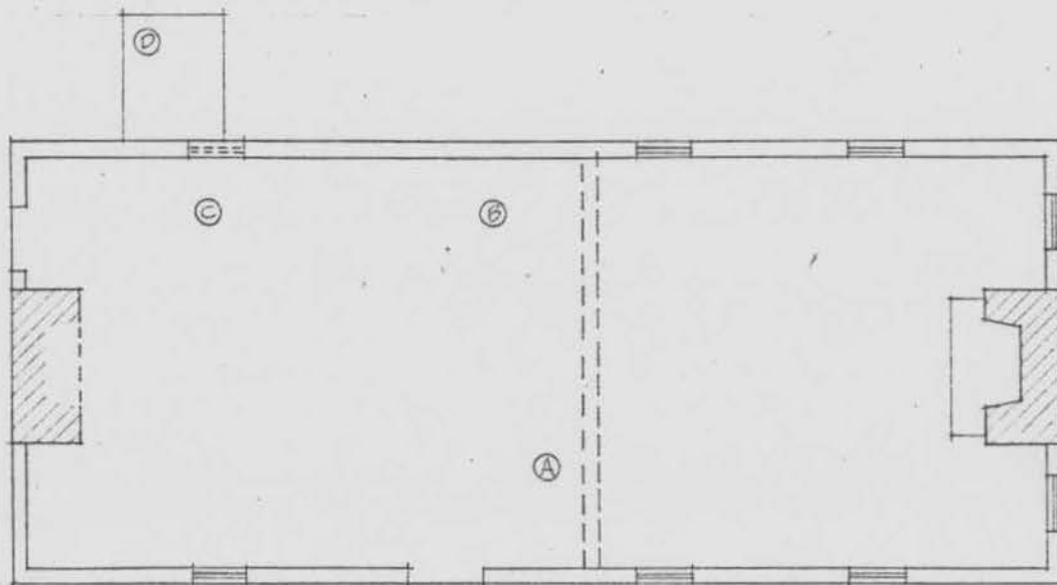
Maryland 21617

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

- A LOCATION OF ORIGINAL PARTITION
- B PROBABLE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL STAIR
- C ORIGINAL 1/2 WINDOW REPLACED BY MODERN PICTURE WINDOW
- D BULKHEAD ENTRANCE TO CELLAR



ORLANDO RIDOUT V

QA-58

SPREAD EAGLE
CHURCH HILL, MARYLAND

MAY 5, 1978.



QA-58
Spread Eagle

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





QA-58 Speed Eagle
ORV 578

2



QA-58 found Eagle
OR 1 1978

5



QA-58 spread Eagle
ORV 1978

A handwritten signature or scribble consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.