

NOT NOMINATED

Maryland Historical Trust/ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

S-35
MHT Inventory No.

2000355203
MHT Computer No.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. For instructions, see the Trust publication National Register Application Guidelines. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name "DAVIS'S CHOICE" "TURNER'S PURCHASE"
other names GLEBE HOUSE

2. Location

street & number West side of US Route 13 not for publication
city, town Princess Anne vicinity
state Maryland code county Somerset code zip code 21853

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	2 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		1	2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. OWNERSHIP

Kings Creek Canning Company
c/o Mr. Sidney Miller
609 North Somerset Avenue
Princess Anne, Maryland 21853

5. RESERVED (leave this space blank)

submit completed applications to:

National Register Administrator
Maryland Historical Trust
Arnold Village Professional Center
1517 Ritchie Highway
Arnold, Maryland 21012

6. Function or Use

MHT Inventory No. S-35

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Function Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling,
residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE,
museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

VERNACULAR,
Georgian interior finish

foundation Brick
walls Wood, weatherboard
Brick (Flemish bond)
roof Wood shingle
other --

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY: See enclosure

See continuation sheet

For GENERAL DESCRIPTION, see continuation sheets.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Glebe house, erected in 1784, is a story-and-a-half brick-ended frame house that stands near Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. The nearly square (28' by 30') dwelling consists of three frame walls and a Flemish bond south gable end wall. This combination of materials in wall construction is a vernacular building tradition that was commonly used on the Eastern Shore during the eighteenth century. The four-room plan interior is fitted with finely executed late eighteenth-century woodwork that is highlighted by a turned baluster stair, raised-panel hearth walls in two rooms, in addition to raised six-panel doors and original chair rail. Around 1930, the story-and-a-half frame dwelling was raised to a two-story height. Within the last twenty years efforts have targeted on a restoration of the original story-and-a-half dwelling by removing the later second story. The roof pitch as well as the roof construction were restored from evidence found in the house as well as visual information taken from a documentary photograph of the house that predated the alterations.

DESCRIPTION

The Glebe house is a one-and-one-half story, four-room plan brick-ended frame house that stands on the west side of US Route 13, immediately south of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. Facing east, the gable roof is oriented on a north/south axis.

Built in 1784 the nearly square (28'4" by 30'3") structure is supported by a minimal brick foundation on three sides, while the south end is a full Flemish bond brick wall with a projecting watertable. A layer of wood shingles covers the steeply pitched roof. The present configuration of the house is the result of an extensive restoration effort that included the removal of a c. 1925-1935 second story raising of the early house. The roof pitch as well as the roof construction were restored from evidence in the house and from evidence taken from a documentary photograph of the house before the major alterations.

The east (main) facade is a three-bay elevation with a side (north) bay entrance and two restored nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. The exterior is covered with narrow weatherboard siding. Lighting the second floor are two gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows and diagonal board siding. A boxed cornice finishes the base of the roof.

The south end brick wall is the most original exterior surface, although the top portion of the wall above the second floor windows has been rebuilt. Two nine-over-six sash windows light the first floor, while two six-over-six sash light the second floor. All four windows have flat header arches. A small four-pane window lights the garret above the second floor. Information for the location and size of the garret window was taken from the documentary image. The newly built

chimney stack has a corbelled cap, and the gable ends are finished with beaded bargeboards.

The rear (west) facade is identical to the front elevation with a six-panel door in the north bay and two nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. Identical dormers light the second floor.

The north gable end is a weatherboarded wall with two nine-over-nine sash windows on the first floor and two six-over-six sash windows lighting the second floor.

The four-room first floor interior is the most significant aspect of this house with a large part of its eighteenth-century woodwork intact. The first floor is divided into four unequal sized rooms. Two rooms to the south are heated by corner fireplaces, while the two to the north are unheated. The northeast corner room contains the quarter-turn closed stringer stair which rises in the northwest corner of the room. A heavily turned bulbous newel post and turned balusters support a molded handrail. The space below the stringer contains one large triangular raised panel. At the first landing the stair turns to the left (south) and continues in a straight flight to the second floor. The stair soffit is also paneled, and a small raised panel door opens into the space below the stair. The stair hall is fitted with a simple chair rail, some old and some restored. In general the short sections of chair rail that run across the outside walls has been restored by matching original profiles. Raised six-panel doors framed by ogee-molded surrounds open into the adjacent rooms.

The front room is the largest interior space and is dominated by a raised-panel hearth wall. The segmental arched firebox is framed by an ogee-molded surround. The overmantel is divided into three horizontal panels. One large center

panel is flanked top and bottom by narrower ones. An ogee molded cornice finishes the hearth wall surface. Two different chair rail profiles are found in this room. A six-panel door pierces the middle partition and opens into the southwest room. The southwest hearth wall is finished in exactly the same raised paneled format as previously described, and the room is fitted with a simple chair rail.

The fourth and final room (northwest) is simply finished with the same chair rail and beaded baseboard. The new back door has a chevron batten rear surface, and it is hung with HL hinges.

The second floor is also divided into four rooms, and each doorway is framed by an original ogee-molded backband surround. The doors have been removed, but one HL hinge remains on the rear bedroom door surround. Wallboard has replaced second floor plaster due to the extensive work that had been done to raise the house to a two-story height. The wide pine flooring remains in place in each room.

The old roof construction was rebuilt as nearly as possible to the original. Heavy common rafters were cut and joined at the peak with traditional pinned methods.

8. Statement of Significance

MHT Inventory No.: S-35

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

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1784

Significant Dates

1784

Cultural Affiliation

Anglo-American

Significant Person

0

Architect/Builder

William Bowland, builder

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY: See enclosure

See continuation sheet

For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data, see continuation sheets.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Glebe house is architecturally significant as reflective of late eighteenth-century vernacular building traditions on the lower Eastern Shore. Brick-ended frame houses, once a common building type for the region, have dwindled to only four examples. (See Burton Cannon house, S-78; Beauchamp house, S-62; and Whitehall, S-27) Both the Burton Cannon house and the Beauchamp house date to the early to mid eighteenth century, while Whitehall is a two-story example. As a result, the Glebe house is the only surviving late eighteenth-century example in Somerset County. At the same time, the house is finished with fine examples of raised-panel hearth walls, chair rail, and six-panel doors, which represent superior craftsmanship for the period. The turned baluster stair is especially notable for its fine execution and preservation.

Historically, the Glebe house figures prominently in the development of the Episcopal church of Somerset County as the only surviving eighteenth-century dwelling erected as an official glebe on the Eastern Shore. As a standard benefit for Episcopal ministers, the shelter and profits from the glebe were theirs during their individual terms of service. As a result, the four-room plan house is a significant indication of the type, style, and finish of a glebe house during the late eighteenth century.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Specific dimensions recorded in the vestry minutes of Somerset Parish document the construction of this story-and-a-half brick and frame house that

stands south of Princess Anne. On March 5, 1784, the vestry considered the state of the house on the glebe and unanimously agreed,

...it is necessary to build on the said Glebe a Dwelling House twenty feet long and thirty feet wide, a meat house ten feet square, a stable eighteen by ten both of sawed logs, a framed milk house eight feet square, ordered that the advertisement be immediately set up in the most public places.

Thirteen days later the contract was "struck" to William Bowland for the sum of L368..7..6 with completion slated for December.

The vestry of Somerset Parish retained ownership of the glebe until December of 1799, when the property was transferred for L320 to John Byrd, who sold it the following year to John and George Parker. John Parker's estate was settled in 1831, and his heirs sold "Davis's Choice" as well as other tracts situated, "on the main road from Princess Anne to Washington Academy," to Littleton Redden. Littleton Redden's son, Littleton J. Redden, died intestate, and John W. B. Parsons was appointed a trustee to sell the plantation. On June 14, 1838, John W. B. Parsons sold the farm to Edward Long. The Long family retained possession until 1874 when the "Redden or Parker land," as it was known then, was conveyed to William J. Porter. The 140-acre farm was subsequently transferred to Milton F. Hickman, and then finally to Kings Creek Canning Company.

The old Glebe house stands on land initially known as "Davis's Choice," a 600-acre tract patented to James and Margaret Davis on May 10, 1666. Three years later the Davises sold the land, situated along the upper fork of the Manokin River, to Henry and John Smith. In 1682, Henry Smith of Sussex County, Pennsylvania (later Delaware) sold 130 acres of "Davis's Choice" to Jacob Waring, who had the property resurveyed as "Turner's Purchase." Jacob Waring did not own the property for long since he is recorded selling "Turner's Purchase" to Reverend Thomas Wilson, minister of the Manokin Presbyterian church from 1685/6-1698.

Reverend Wilson died c. 1702, and "Turner's Purchase" was eventually inherited by Margaret Lindow, his granddaughter. Margaret Lindow and her husband, James Lindow, occupied the property during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Margaret Lindow continued to reside on the plantation until 1742, when she sold "Turner's Purchase" to the vestrymen of Somerset Parish for L280..0..0. A confirmatory deed executed in December of 1747 by David Wilson of Ephraim states, "the land called Turner's Purchase, containing 130 acres formerly occupied by Reverend Thomas Wilson, deceased, grandfather of said David Wilson, whereon a certain Margaret Lindow formerly lived."

It has been thought by previous researchers that this house dated to the early eighteenth century and may have been the home of Judge Samuel Chase since his father, Reverend Thomas Chase, was an Episcopal minister in Somerset County during the mid eighteenth century. As a result this dwelling has been referred to often as the Chase house, but the most recent findings have proven otherwise. Therefore, associations with Samuel Chase do not pertain to the significance of this house and nomination.

Somerset County Land Records, Office of the Clerk of Court, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, MD.

Somerset County Wills, Register of Wills, Somerset County Courthouse, Princess Anne, MD.

Torrence, Clayton. Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Baltimore, MD.: Regional Publishing Company, 1979.

Vestry Minutes of Somerset Parish, microfilm, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.

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:

Somerset County Historical Trust,
Princess Anne, MD 21853

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.16 acres

USGS quad Princess Anne, MD Quadrangle, 1972

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See enclosure

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See enclosure

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart

organization Somerset County Historical Trust

street & number Rt. 3, Box 331

city or town Princess Anne

date March 10, 1988

telephone (301) 651-0788

state MD zip code 21853

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at point (A), as designated on the Somerset County tax map, a point coincidental with the south boundary line of the property of the State Roads Commission approximately 450 feet west of US 13, thence due south from point (A) for approximately 225 feet to point (B) located on the edge of the plowed field southeast of the nominated house, thence due west for approximately 225 feet to point (C) located southwest of the said house, thence due north for approximately 225 feet to point (D) northwest of said house and coincidental with the aforesaid State Roads property boundary line, thence due east for 225 feet by and with the aforesaid line to point (A), the place of beginning, containing 1.16 acres more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 6.16 acres included within this nomination comprise the immediate area around the house and entrance lane. The boundary lines were drawn to separate the small acreage around the house with adjacent property that does not contribute to the significance of the site.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	\$ - 35
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

The Samuel Chase House (Glebe House)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

West side of U.S. Route 13, two miles
south of Princess Anne

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE

Maryland

CODE
24

COUNTY

Somerset

CODE
039

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. Sidney Miller

to be set up as
Bicentennial Hdq.
for county

STREET & NUMBER

Kings Creek Canning Company, Inc.

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21853

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Somerset County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Somerset Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Princess Anne

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

5-35

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Samuel Chase House is located on the west side of U.S. Route 13, two miles south of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. Although it was drastically altered in the first quarter of the twentieth century, the original circa 1740 fabric of the house remains basically intact. As it appears today, it is a three bay wide by two deep, 2 1/2-story frame structure with an A-roof. A frame wing of the same height with an A-roof extends from the rear giving the house an L shape. The south gable end of the main section is of brick laid in Flemish bond below the plate with circa 1920 clapboard above. The rest of the exterior walls are also covered with clapboard of this period. There is a large, circa 1920 dormer with a Palladian-type window in the roof of the east or main facade.

The original Chase House, hidden beneath the circa 1920 alterations, was a 1 1/2-story frame house with a brick chimney wall on the south end. This brick wall is still visible in the building's present state (see above). The chimney is enclosed and rises flush with the wall at the gable peak. A line in the brickwork is visible outlining the A-roof of the building as it stood before the alterations. There are three windows capped by segmental arches on this elevation, two on the second floor and one in the east bay of the first floor. In the west bay of the first floor is a door that was cut through a window opening in the nineteenth century. A space above the door that once held a transom is now bricked in. The two windows on the second floor were probably either put in or enlarged when the house was changed from 1 1/2 storys to 2 1/2 storys. The other three walls of the original structure were frame. They are now covered with early twentieth century clapboard and the windows contain two over two light sash of the same period. The door in the east or main facade is also new.

The interior of the Chase House retains more of its original features than the exterior does. The floor plan on the first floor basically consists of a double parlor and side hall, though the latter is divided into a small stair hall in the front with a smaller room behind it. The corner fireplaces in each of the parlors with their paneled chimney breasts are original to the circa 1740 structure. They are placed back to back and share the building's only chimney. The floors, chairrails, doors, and frames of the first floor all date from the eighteenth century. Some of the hardware in the house is also of this period.

The stair leading to the second floor dates from the eighteenth century also. It has pine spindle banisters characteristic of Eastern Shore architecture at that time. The wall beneath the stairs is paneled.

The second floor of the house has a floor plan similar to that of the first, with two large bedrooms in the south side of the house and two small rooms on either side of the stairs. The floors on this story are eighteenth century except where new flooring was laid when the building was altered from 1 1/2 storys to a full two storys. There is one fireplace remaining from the eighteenth century on the second floor. The woodwork and some of the hardware on this floor also dates from the eighteenth century.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

S-35

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PERIOD	<input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 10-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Samuel Chase House lies in its association with one of Maryland's prominent signers of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Chase, as well as its original early eighteenth century architectural vestiges.

Samuel Chase was born on April 17, 1741, in Somerset County. There has been much controversy over the actual place of his birth, one theory being that he was born at his maternal grandfather's home, a house now destroyed on Reading Ferry Road.¹ His mother died shortly after his birth and he spent his early childhood until circa 1744 in the Chase house while his father, the Reverend Thomas Chase, was the rector of Somerset Parish. Reverend Chase then took his son to Baltimore where he tutored him in English and the classics. Samuel later attended St. Paul's School in Baltimore. He was educated as a lawyer and was elected to the Maryland Assembly many times from 1764 to 1784. Elected to the historic Second Continental Congress, the name of Samuel Chase prominently heads the list of Marylanders who signed the Declaration of Independence.

After the Revolutionary War, Chase served in Congress under the Articles of Confederation, later became a judge of the Baltimore Criminal Court and Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland. In 1796 President George Washington appointed him as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. A strong Federalist and a controversial figure on the Supreme Bench, Samuel Chase was the first Supreme Court Justice to be tried on impeachment proceedings in 1805. The Senate of the United States voted unanimously to acquit him and Chase served as an Associate Justice of the Court until his death in June 1811.

Representations of the original Queen Anne period house were taken and engraved on the silver of the Battleship Maryland, which was damaged in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Architecturally, the present building contains some original vestiges indicative of the early eighteenth century, such as the original brick wall and chimney, corner fireplaces, door casings, and chairrails, H-L hinges, pine spindle banisters, and an over mantel full to the ceiling.

¹Works Progress Administration Writers Program, Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State (Reprint of 1940 ed.; New York: Oxford University Press, 1973), p. 422.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

5-35

Earle, Swepson. The Chesapeake Bay Country. Baltimore: Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1929.

Ferris, Robert G., ed. Signers of the Declaration. Washington: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1973.

see continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Pamela James, Assistant Historian; Mendel L. Heilig, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

August/September 1975

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle; 117 Elizabeth Street (301)267-1438; 749-1776

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis; Salisbury

STATE

Maryland 21401; 21801

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

2000355104

1. STATE COUNTY Somerset TOWN Stewart Neck VICINITY STREET NO. ORIGINAL OWNER Samuel Chase ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER Mrs. King Miller PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION Clapboard w/one NO. OF STORIES 2½ brick end	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
	2. NAME Chase House S-35 DATE OR PERIOD c1713 STYLE Colonial ARCHITECT BUILDER	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

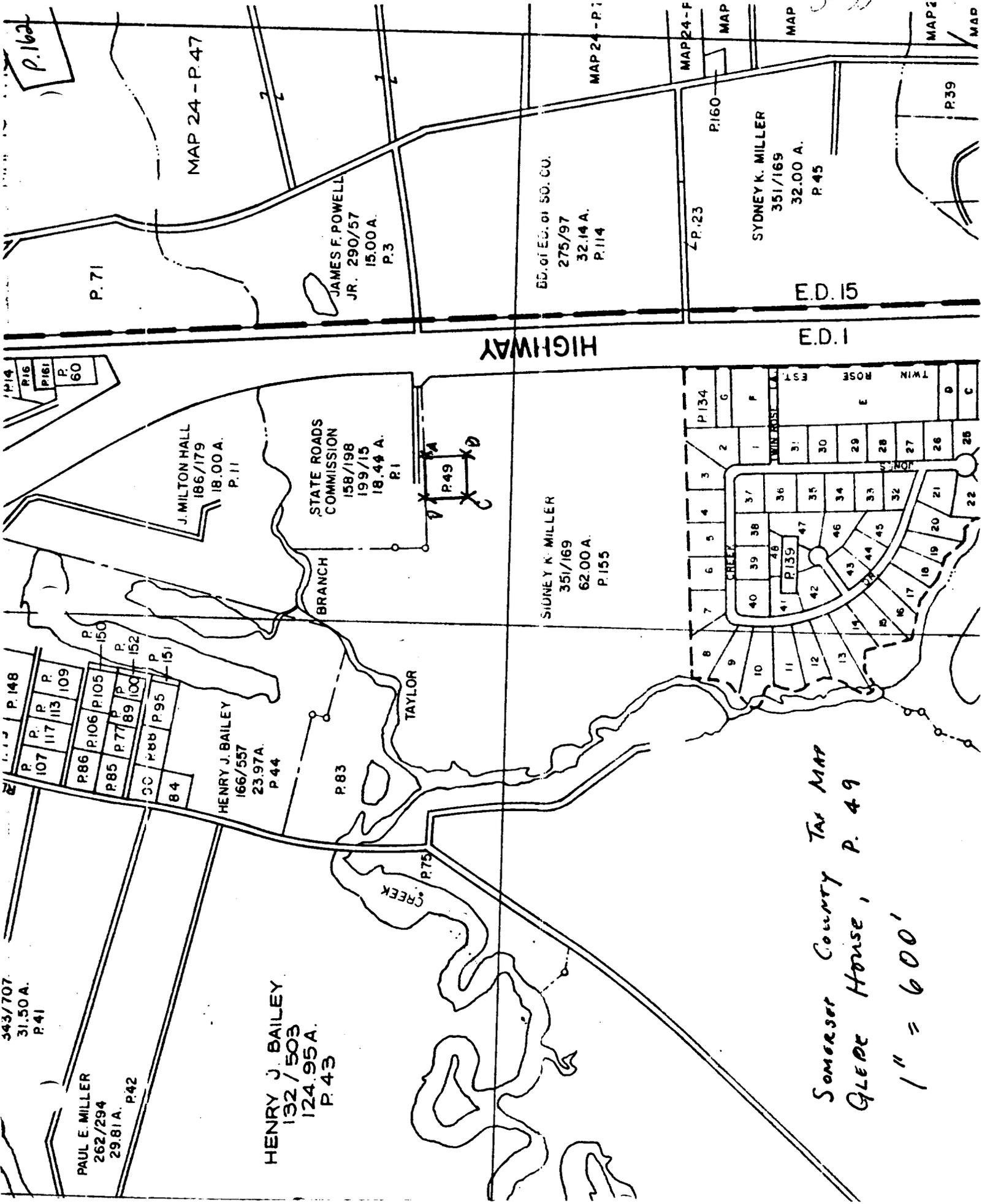
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION	OPEN TO PUBLIC No
<p>This house is 3 bays wide and 2 deep with an A-roof. A large c. 1920's dormer has been added to the front roof. A dilapidated porch runs across the front of the house. All of the windows and doors are new. The left end of the house is of Flemish Bond Brick, painted white, with a large chimney enclosed within the wall. The windows on this end are capped by segmental arches. There is a large 2½ storey addition at the rear of the house.</p> <p>The Chase House is in very poor condition. It is rented out to tenants and is very dirty. It has suffered many unfortunate alterations. However, much of the original panelling miraculously survives. Something should be done to prevent the further deterioration of this very early house. It was here that Samuel Chase a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born.</p>	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE	Endangered Interior Exterior

Very poor.

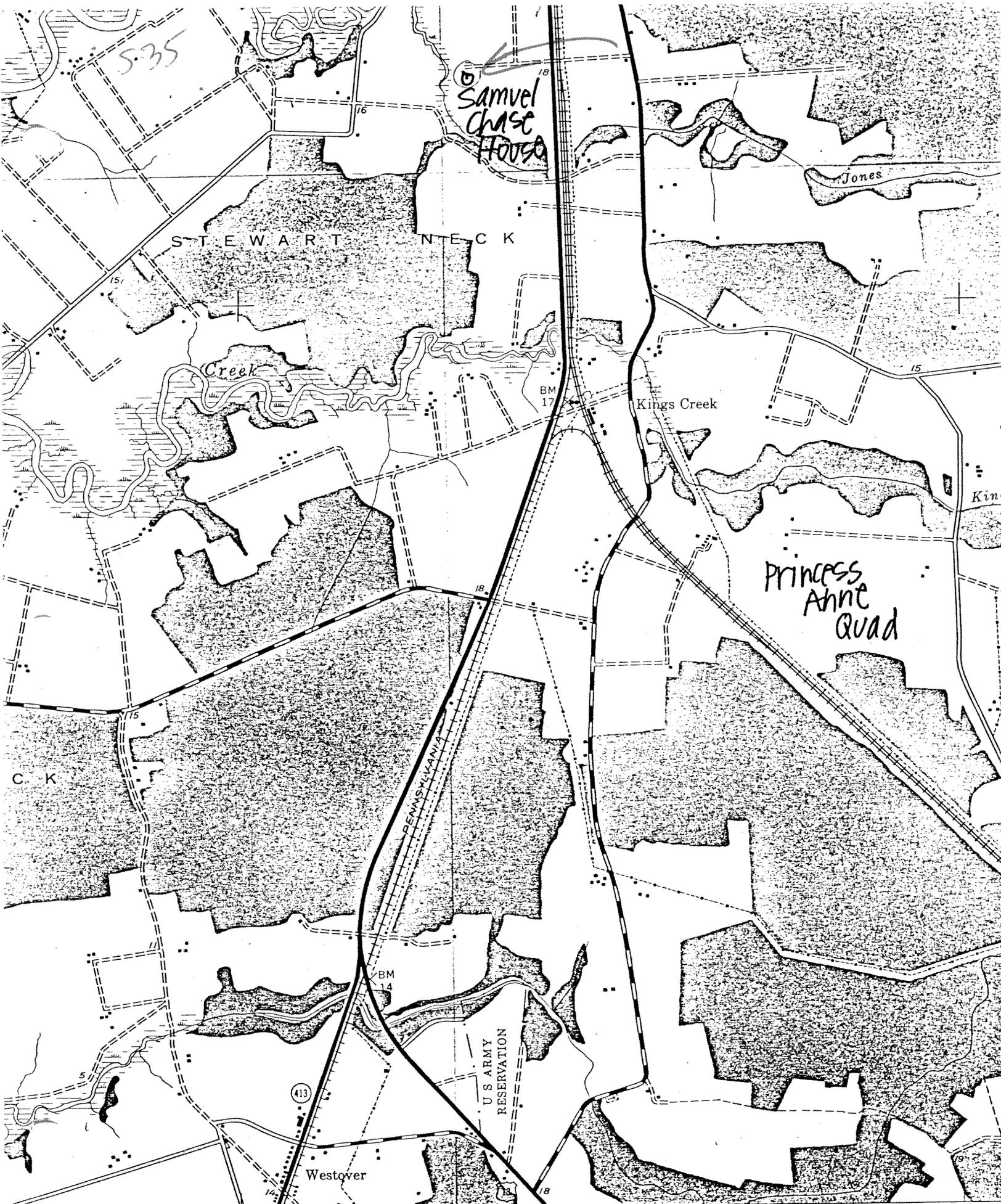
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Paul A. Brinkman DATE OF RECORD 4/8/67

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

S-35



Somerset County Tax Map
 GLEBE HOUSE, P. 49
 1" = 600'



5.35

Samuel Chase House

STEWART NECK

Creek

Kings Creek

Jones

Princess Anne Quad

C. K.

PENNSYLVANIA

BM 14

BM 17

BM 18

U.S. ARMY RESERVATION

Westover

413

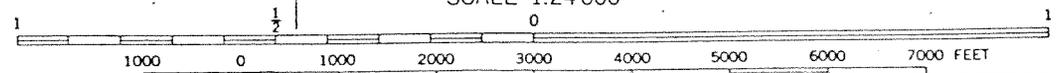
170 000 FEET

42°30' 0.5 MI. TO MD. 361

GREENHILL 1.8 MI. (KINGSTON)
POCOMOKE CITY 8.2 MI.

40'

SCALE 1:24 000



1 MILE





Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity

Somerset Co., Md.

3/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House S-35
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County
Corner Hearth- West room
10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

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Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County

Stair

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County

East Room Hearth Wall

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne Vicinity, Somerset County

East Room Door

10/84, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust





Glebe House

S-35

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset Co., Md.

Stair

4/85, Paul Touart, Photographer

Neg./Md. Historical Trust



S.-35 Chase Hsc.

J.M.K. 9/75

N.E.

CG



Leave 1 space before

S-35

Chase House

Somerset