

QA-631 – 3201 Love Point Road  
Stevensville vicinity, Queen Anne's County

Constructed 1915  
Private

### ***SUMMARY DESCRIPTION***

This foursquare house is located in the Love Point Community on Kent Island in Queen Anne's County. A popular style in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, this dwelling still retains many of the key elements of its type, which include a raised foundation, large porch, dormer window on the front of the pyramidal roof, and first floor bay window protruding from the rear of a side elevation. Surrounded by mature shade trees, the house is an attractive example of its type.

### ***SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE***

One of the earlier homes built on Love Point, the house is reminiscent of the time when the area was first developed from farmland into residential community. Although its developers mainly touted the area as a summer resort, many residents bought property and stayed year-round. The community was isolated enough to need its own school, and the population large enough to support one from 1915 to 1932. Even though the Bay Bridge brought increased access to a wider world in the early 1950s, the area is still separated from the main traffic route by farmland. Homes such as this one help keep the community's origins alive today.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-631

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other Driscoll/Rosales House (preferred)

## 2. Location

street and number 3201 Love Point Road \_ not for publication

city, town Stevensville X vicinity

county Queen Anne's

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Joseph S. Driscoll and Maria L. Rosales

street and number 3201 Love Point Road telephone 410-604-3256

city, town Stevensville state MD zip code 21666

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse liber SM 625 folio 833

city, town Centreville tax map 40 tax parcel 70 tax ID number 04-045262

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	3	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	4	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				0	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. QA-631

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Driscoll/Rosales House is a modest foursquare home located in the Love Point community at the northern tip of Kent Island. Constructed in 1915, this home is representative of similar plainly built homes in the neighborhood. Most of the original exterior architectural elements have been covered over or replaced, with the exception of the front porch columns, front entrance door, window and door moldings, and foundation. The house is situated on a minimally landscaped plot of land that includes several mature shade trees.

The Driscoll/Rosales House is a two story, two bay wide, two bay deep, foursquare home that faces Love Point Road. A one story open porch stretches across the front of the house, and an enclosed rear porch is similarly built across the rear of the building. A solid foundation of white-painted ashlar cement block extends for three courses above grade around the entire perimeter. The original wood siding has been covered with light blue vinyl siding with a bevel profile, and all but one of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one white vinyl sash replacements, the lone exception being a vinyl casement unit in the rear enclosed porch. The exterior door and window moldings are undecorated vertical and horizontal boards. The roof is steeply pitched and features matching front and rear hipped dormers, as well as an original chimney located on the rear slope. The soffits project roughly one foot from the sides of the house and are boxed with vented vinyl soffit material. Light grey three-tab asphalt shingles cover the roof and white aluminum gutters and downspouts have been installed around the entire perimeter, including the two porches.

The front (south) façade porch features four half-length turned wood columns that support the front porch. The bases of these columns are ashlar cement block, the same blocks used for the foundation. These block piers project outward from the foundation by approximately two inches. The wood half-columns are a very simple Tuscan design with a turned base with an ovolo profile and a small raised bead near the top of the column, which is surmounted by an unadorned square abacus. These columns are identical to those found next door at 3302 Love Point Avenue, but cut down for this particular application. The porch floor and skirting are unpainted pine, indicating that the porch floor has recently been replaced. A solid porch balustrade encloses the porch on two sides, while traces can be seen in the ashlar bases for the wood porch pillars; this detail was likely removed so the porch flooring could be replaced. A makeshift aluminum awning has been attached to the west side of the front porch, most likely to keep driving rain off people entering the building on that side. A brick walk in herringbone pattern leads from Love Point Road to the front of the house. Unpainted wood steps with prefabricated turned wood posts, balusters and railings lead up to the west bay of the porch. The entry door is obscured by a half-light screen door, and is located left of center in the west bay, perhaps to accommodate the interior stair and hallway layout. The windows in the front façade are vinyl sash replacements, and primitive three-board shutters have been applied over the vinyl siding on either side of the second-floor windows. A single dormer is centered in the roof of the main block, and is capped with a hipped roof that has the same slope as the main roof. A pair of horizontally slatted wood vents has been installed in the front of the dormers, probably for attic ventilation.

The foundation on the east elevation has three metal basement windows located equidistant from each other. The dominant feature on this elevation is a shallow projecting bay window centered in the north bay of first floor. The projecting bay is cantilevered out from the main block. The projecting bay is capped with a partially hipped roof that terminates directly under the second-floor window. The first floor fenestration consists of two one-over-one vinyl sash windows on either side of the centerline of the south bay, and three narrow one-over-one vinyl sash windows in the projecting bay, one in each of the three sides of the projecting bay. The second floor windows are centered in the left and right bays. Primitive wood shutters (three spaced vertical boards connected by two horizontal pieces located six inches from the top and bottom) identical to those on the front of the building have been applied around all of the windows except those located in the projecting bay. There are no windows in the side of the rear single story shed-roofed extension to the house, which at an earlier date was very likely an open porch. The continuous ashlar foundation under this portion of the building indicates that the porch dates back to the original construction. The vinyl siding that covers the main block is interrupted at the original northeast corner of the building by a vertical vinyl molding, which separates the main block from the one story extension. The siding color changes at the rear porch from light blue to tan, further reinforcing the idea that the porch was enclosed at a later date. The fascia board on the rear porch's shed roof is flush with the siding, a treatment that sets it apart from the boxed soffits on the rest of the house.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. QA-631

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** 1915-1952 **Architect/Builder** unknown

**Construction dates** 1915

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Driscoll/Rosales House is a contributing property in the Love Point Historic District. Although the exterior has been altered, it retains its original form and character. Its 1915 construction date indicates this home was built during the earliest years of the development created by The Love Point Land and Improvement Co. The house was built by George Edward Eckstorm and his wife, Clara May Eckstorm. The property provides an important window into the architectural styles of the Love Point as it developed over time, and information about the lives of early Love Point residents.

Love Point was a prime destination for summer vacationers of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, particularly from Baltimore, who sought respite from hot, overcrowded city life. Regular steamboat ferries transported vacationers from Light Street in Baltimore to the eastern tip of Love Point, where a large pier had been built by the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad. From the pier, passengers could disembark to visit for the day or they could stay overnight at a handful of hotels, including the largest, the Love Point Hotel. The railroad connected Love Point to Lewes, Delaware, making it an integral method of transporting goods to and from Baltimore before the advent of the interstate highway system and the construction of the Bay Bridge. The construction of the Love Point Hotel ca. 1900 created an opportunity for two large developers, who subdivided what had been farmland into hundreds of small building lots intended for vacation homes. However, a combination of fluctuating market conditions, substantial land erosion due to storms, and the discontinuation of ferry and train service prior to World War II led to stagnant sales. During the economic downturn of the 1930s and '40s, many owners were forced into foreclosure for unpaid property taxes. As highways leading to Atlantic beaches improved, travelers opted to drive themselves rather than the combination of ferry and train via Love Point. The last passenger ferry, known as "Smokey Joe," stopped operation in 1947. Love Point was all but forgotten in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but property prices in the area have risen sharply in the last decade due to the demand in waterfront property.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. QA-631

- Freedman, Janet. Kent Island: The Land That Once Was Eden. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2002.  
Tilghman, Mary K. "The Love Point Hotel," in The Last Hotel: Eastern Shore Summers and a Vanished Way of Life. Wye Mills, Md.: Chesapeake College Press, 1985.  
"I Remember When . . ." Centreville: Queen Anne's Record Observer, 1985.

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .23  
Acreage of historical setting .23  
Quadrangle name Love Point Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property consists of Lots 2 and 3, Block 14, and a small triangular piece of Lot 2, Block 14, as laid out in a plat for The Love Point Beach and Park Company in 1911, WFW 5/480 in the Queen Anne's County Circuit Court records. The current metes and bounds of the property match the historical dimensions of the property.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kees de Mooy and Amanda Apple, Historic Preservation Planner		
organization	QA Co Dept. of Land Use, Growth Mgmt. and Environ't date	7/14/2008	
street & number	160 Coursevall Drive	telephone	410-758-1255
city or town	Centreville	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name: Driscoll/Rosales House  
**Continuation Sheet**

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The north (rear) elevation features a metal six-panel entry door on the far east side, with a nine-light window in the upper half and two raised panels in the lower half. A twin vinyl casement window is located in the west bay of the rear elevation, and two sash windows identical to the majority of the windows in the main block are centered in the two bays on the second floor. The roof on this elevation is penetrated near the peak by an approximately four-foot high chimney constructed of rose-colored brick, which is corbelled.

The west elevation foundation has a twin metal basement access door ("Bilco" door) and a basement window located to the south. Similarly, two windows are located in the north bay on the first floor and a single window is centered in the south bay. There are two windows centered in the north and south bays on the second floor. One additional window is located half-way between the first and second floors in the center of this elevation, indicating the location of the stairwell on the interior.

Three contributing outbuildings are situated on the property. The first of these is a front gabled single car garage located down a gravel driveway that runs past the west side of the house. The structure is built on a concrete slab that is flush with the exterior walls. Asbestos shingles were installed at some point during the past forty or fifty years, most likely covering over the original lap or vertical siding. A pair of framed beaded plywood doors has replaced the earlier doors, and the left and right sides of the garage have a small sliding glass window located in the middle of the wall. The rafters on the roof are exposed two-by-three inch wood and three-tab asphalt shingles cover the roof.

The two remaining outbuildings are grouped side by side in the northeast corner of the property, and they face the rear of the house. The outbuilding on the right is the larger of the two. This shed is built on brick piers located under each corner, and is covered with vertical wood planking that was at some point in the past painted white. The south elevation has been covered with asbestos shingles that match the garage. A single four-pane divided light window is located in the center of the front wall, and there is flat wood entry door on the far right. There is no other fenestration in the building. The roof has an open cornice with exposed two-by-three inch rafter tails, and a flat raised seam metal roof.

The smallest outbuilding, located to the left of the previously described shed, is a narrow building that was possibly used as a chicken house. The building is set on stones at the four corners, and like the shed beside it, sheathed with vertical plank siding. No more than five feet wide, the entire front width of the hut is taken up by a door and window. On the left, a Dutch style door constructed of the same wood planking as the siding is missing its upper half. The rest of the front façade's width is taken up by a small one-over-one wood sash window. The right side of the shed has one two-light wood window which is missing its glass. The low shed roof is covered with the same raised seam metal roof as the shed next to it.

Overall, the property is in very good condition. The two outbuildings located in the northeast corner are in fair condition, both of them leaning due to rotted framing at grade level.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Driscoll/Rosales House  
Continuation Sheet

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June 29, 1998 Liber SM 625, folio 833 – Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13  
Transfer to Joseph S. Driscoll & Maria L. Rosales, husband & wife  
From Suzanne Peach

Jan. 19, 1983 Liber MWM 192, folio 569 – Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13  
Transfer to John T. Peach & Suzanne Peach, husband & wife  
From Estate of Ruby B. Palmer by William Stewart Palmer, Jr.

July 2, 1952 Liber TSP 5, folio 295 – Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13  
Transfer to W. Stewart Palmer & Ruby B. Palmer, husband & wife  
From Helen M. Owings (married name Lyons)

Western portion of Lots 1, 2, & part of 3, Block 13, on Love Point Ave.

Aug. 23, 1947 Liber ASG 18, folio 28 – Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (west side)  
Transfer to Helen M. Lyons  
From William Ellwood Walbert & Mary S. Walbert, husband &  
wife (\$1,000 with building)

Aug. 27, 1945 Liber ASG 11, folio 547 – Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (west side)  
Transfer to William E. Walbert & Mary S. Walbert, husband &  
wife  
From Thomas L. Smith & Shella Smith, husband & wife (\$300)

Sept. 9, 1916 Liber WFW 9, folio 477 - Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (west side)  
Transfer to Thomas L. Smith  
From Carmine A. Balascio & Maria G. Balascio (\$100)

April 21, 1915 Liber WFW 7, folio 117 - Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (west side)  
Transfer to Carmine A. Balascio  
From Bessie G. Downs (\$100)

Oct. 7, 1911 Liber SS 10, folio 440 – Lot 3, Block 13 (with 4 other lots)  
Transfer to Bessie G. Downs  
From Love Point Land & Improvement Co. of Caroline County  
(\$1,000)

Eastern portion of Lots 1, 2, & part of 3, Block 13, on Delaware Ave.

July 29, 1944 Liber ASG 9, folio 576 – Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (east side)  
Transfer to Helen M. Lyons  
From Reba Rowe Lowery & Claude Lowery, Jr., wife & husband  
(\$1,500 with building)

Dec. 5, 1938 Liber WHC 7A, folio 540 - Lot 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (east side)  
Transfer to Reba Rowe Lowery  
From Frederica M. Brown & Emily A. Goodhand (\$2,000)

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

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Name Driscoll/Rosales House  
**Continuation Sheet**

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June 11, 1925 Liber BHT 3, folio 516 - Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (east side)

Transfer to Frederica M. Brown & Emily A. Goodhand

From George Edward Eckstorm & Clara May Eckstorm, husband  
& wife (\$3,000)

Oct. 20, 1914 Liber WFW 6, folio 199 - Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (east side)

Cure for transfer to George Edward Eckstorm

From Bessie G. Downs made on liber WFW 4, folio 508

Nov. 15, 1913 Liber WFW 4, folio 508 - Lots 1, 2, part of 3, Block 13 (east side)\*

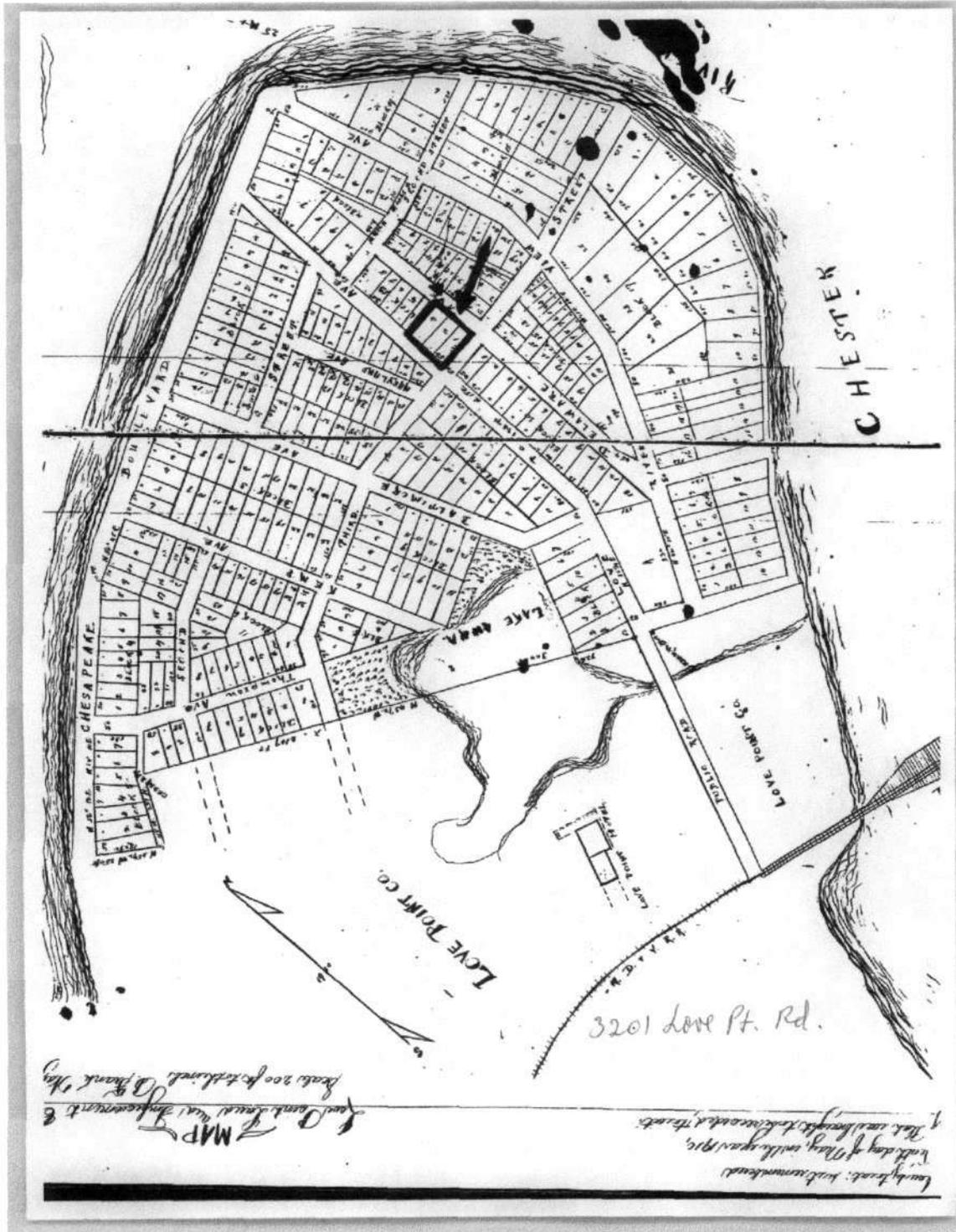
Transfer to George Edward Eckstorm

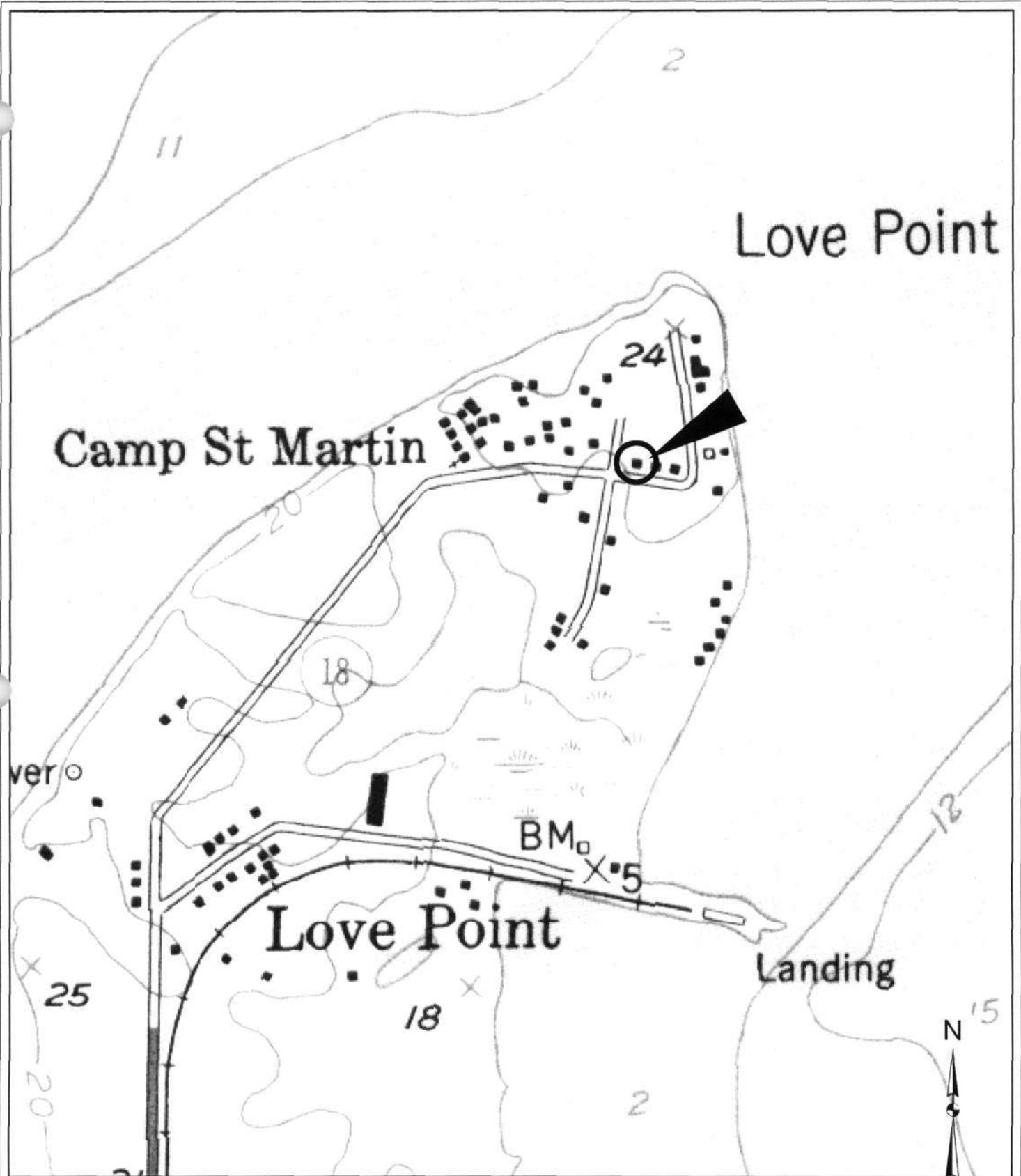
From Bessie G. Downs (\$100)

\*Lot numbers not used on this deed; clarified in 1914 deed



QA-631 – Driscoll/Rosales House  
 Stevensville vicinity, Queen Anne's County  
 1910 Plat of Love Point Land and Improvement Company  
 Queen Anne County Land Records, Liber SS 7, Folio 590-91





QA - 631  
3201 Love Point Rd  
Stevensville Vicinity, Queen Anne's County Maryland  
Love Point, Maryland Quadrangle (1:24,000)

## Photo Log

QA-631 – 3201 Love Point Road  
Photos dated August 1, 2008  
By Amanda Apple, Historic Preservation Planner  
Queen Anne's County, MD

Photos printed on Epson Premium Glossy Paper with Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks

File Name(s)	Description
QA-631_2008-08-01_01 QA-631_2008-08-01_01.NEF QA-631_2008-08-01_01.TIF	South (front) façade (to right) and west elevation (to left)
QA-631_2008-08-01_02 QA-631_2008-08-01_02.NEF QA-631_2008-08-01_02.TIF	North elevation (to left) and west elevation (to right)
QA-631_2008-08-01_03 QA-631_2008-08-01_03.NEF QA-631_2008-08-01_03.TIF	East elevation
QA-631_2008-08-01_04 QA-631_2008-08-01_04.NEF QA-631_2008-08-01_04.TIF	Garage
QA-631_2008-08-01_05 QA-631_2008-08-01_05.NEF QA-631_2008-08-01_05.TIF	Sheds at rear of property



QA-631

Driscoll/Rosales House

3201 Lone Point Road, Stevensville vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

Dept. of land use, et al.

QAC, Aug. 2008

MD SHPO

South facade and west elevation

#1 of 5



QA-631

Driscoll/Rosales House

3201 Love Point Rd., Stevensville vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

QAC, Aug. 2008

MD SHPO

North and west elevations

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QA-631

Driscoll/Rosales House

3201 Love Point Rd., Stevensville vicinity

Queen Anne's Co. EMD

QAC, Aug. 2008

MD SHPO

East elevation

3 of 5

EPSON

EPSON

EPSON



QA-631

Driscoll/Rosales House

3201 Love Point Rd., Stevensville vicinity

Queen Anne's County, MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al Aug. 2008

MD SHPO

Garage

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COTTAGE  
GUYTON ALLEY

QA-631

Driscoll/Rosales House

3201 Love Point Rd., Stevensville vicinity

Queen Anne's Co., MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al. Aug. 2008

MD SITPO

Sheds at rear of property

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