

PH0300047

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	SEP 22 1975
DATE ENTERED	NOV 20 1975

**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 Make peace

AND/OR COMMON  
Makepeace

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Left side of Johnson's Creek Road,  
approximately 1.5 miles southeast  
of Crisfield

CITY, TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Crisfield

VICINITY OF

STATE Maryland CODE 24 COUNTY Somerset CODE 039

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME William Edmond Sterling

STREET & NUMBER Makepeace, Johnson's Creek Road

CITY, TOWN Crisfield STATE Maryland { 21817  
 VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Somerset County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Princess Anne STATE Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE 1969  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN Washington STATE D.C.

# 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		

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Makepeace, a 1-1/2 story brick house of the early eighteenth century, stands on the left side of Johnson's Creek Road, approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Crisfield.

The four-bay front (south) and rear (north) facades are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The south facade, similar to Genesar in Worcester County (1733; National Register property) has a door in each of the two center bays. The two end bays each contain a nine-over-six sash window. The north facade has a single door in the second bay from the east end. The western half of the north side has two sash windows. The doors on the south side have segmented arches; the rubbed brick segmented arch over the north door has been rebuilt.

The two-bay wide gable ends of the house are laid in decorative patterns, known as diapering, created by the use of glazed headers. The west end has an overall diamond pattern. The east end has a chevron pattern above the level of the cornice and a diamond design below. The latter is partly obscured by a later addition. A characteristic feature of lower Eastern Shore architecture is the "dogtooth" belt course which extends across each gable at the cornice level.

A two-inch, stepped water table extends around the building. It is constructed of standard rather than molded brick. The brick below the water table is laid in English bond.

Enclosed chimneys stand at each end of Makepeace. The east one is T-shaped to accommodate the flue for the second floor fireplace. Both of the chimneys are constructed so that they slope back from the face of the wall rather than rising straight up from the peak of the gable. The chimney tops are decorated with four stepped courses of brick.

The diagonal false plate and joist ends were originally exposed beneath the roof as they were in most Tidewater houses of the eighteenth century. They have since been boxed in to form a simple cornice.

The roof is presently covered with black asphalt. Two samples of wood round-butt shingles applied with cut nails remain from an

see continuation sheet #1

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

## SPECIFIC DATES

## BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From the exterior, Makepeace is a fine example of the type of house built by the planters of Maryland's Eastern Shore during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The brickwork, highly visible because of its good condition, is typical of the elaborate glazed brick patterns built into as many as half of Maryland's early Tidewater buildings. The diamond pattern of the west gable end and east end wall was the most common design in use during the seventeenth century.<sup>1</sup>

The paired entrance doors on the south facade are an unusual feature. Genesar, a National Register property in Worcester County, Maryland, has a first floor plan similar to that of Makepeace but with a single entrance door on the principal facade.

In November 1678, John Roach and his wife Sarah, were granted a patent for 150 acres in Somerset County. This land, surveyed for them in 1663, was to be known as "Make peace." Roach was one of the first settlers in the Annesmessex area, which was itself the first area to be settled in Somerset County.<sup>2</sup> Like many other early inhabitants of Maryland, he apparently came to the colony as an indentured servant. After serving five to six years to pay for their ocean passage and their upkeep during those years, these men were granted land, "an ox, a gun, two hoes, and a modest outfit of clothing." The women received clothing and three barrels of Indian corn. These or similar terms were continued until 1683.<sup>3</sup> That Roach probably received his land through such an arrangement is suggested by the statement in his patent that 100 acres was due him for "his time of service performed in our said province and 50 acres more by assignment . . . for transporting Sara his wife into our said province to inhabite [sic] . . . ."<sup>4</sup>

1. Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture from the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), p. 158.
2. Woodrow T. Wilson, History of Crisfield . . . (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1974), p.1.
3. Paul Wilstach, Tidewater Maryland (New York: Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., 1931), pp. 44-46.
4. Somerset County Deed 15/491, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BOURNE, Michael, & others. Historic Buildings Information Sheet on Makepeace, Somerset County. St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, Maryland

Primary Sources, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland  
Land Records of Somerset County

see continuation sheet #3

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 10

UTM REFERENCES

*UTM ok - w.m.  
12-2-75*

*DA* | 1, 8 | 4 27 8, 90 | 42 0, 31, 1, 0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

*A* | 1, 8 | 4 28 0, 40 | 42 0, 30, 6, 0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

*B* | 1, 8 | 4 28 0, 00 | 42 0, 29, 1, 0

*C* | 1, 8 | 4 27 8, 60 | 42 0, 29, 5, 0

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

SWO

ORGANIZATION The Maryland Historical Trust

DATE July 10, 1975

STREET & NUMBER 21 State Circle

TELEPHONE (301) 267-1438

CITY OR TOWN Annapolis

STATE Maryland 21401

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL      STATE X 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 *John W. Pence*

DATE 9/15/75

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Acting *John W. Pence*

DATE 11/20/93

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *Cheryl...*

DATE 11-14-75

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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Makepeace  
Somerset County  
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET      ITEM NUMBER 7      PAGE 1

Description, continued

earlier roof. Three dormers with six-over-six sashes on each slope stylistically appear to be eighteenth century, but the framing indicates that they were added after the initial construction of the house.

No eighteenth century sills, sashes, or shutters remain on the building, having been replaced in the early part of the nineteenth century. The window placement in the gable ends was also changed. Originally there were two small windows to light closets on the first floor of the west end and two small windows in the gable of the east end which are now bricked up. Of the two original windows in the east end, one is still extant and the other has been made into a door into the addition.

The entire interior of Makepeace was altered in the early nineteenth century, and the woodwork in the house today is all very plain work dating from that period. The windows have narrow frames and reveals of plain board with simple moldings like those on the door frames. The doors have four horizontal panels with carpenter locks. The floors are of yellow pine and the baseboards of plain beaded board.

Makepeace's first and second floor plans consist of a center hall flanked by two rooms. An open-string staircase, not the original, stands in the first floor center hall. The exterior doors on the north and south facades open into this hall and the west room.

The fireplaces on the first floor were made smaller in the early nineteenth century by filling them in about a foot on each side. Applied molding consisting of paneled pieces flanked by plain pilasters frames these openings.

The plaster of the walls has been furred out from the original plaster walls. The original ceiling on the second floor was not plastered, but left the collar beams and flooring above exposed.

The roof structure consists of a common rafter system with pegged mortice and tenon joints at the ridge and a diagonal false plate pegged into each joist.

A kitchen connected to the house by a small hyphen appears to date from the late nineteenth century, although a separate kitchen is also listed with the house in the Federal Direct Tax Assessment of 1798

see continuation sheet #2

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Makepeace  
Somerset County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 7,8 PAGE 2

Description, continued

(Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland). The present kitchen is covered with clapboards fastened with cut nails. A bath has been installed in the hyphen and some "paneling" in other areas. There is a leanto addition on the north side of the east room.

Significance, continued

The date of Makepeace's construction is not definitely known. It is ascribed to the decade of the 1660's by H. Chandlee Forman in his Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. However, further architectural investigation under the auspices of The Maryland Historical Trust and the St. Mary's City Commission has suggested a much later period, perhaps during the 1720's. The historical evidence provided by documents of the time tends to support this later date.

The Roach family in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was a typical Maryland planting family. According to Aubrey C. Land, "in the decade 1710-1719 about 84 per cent of Maryland planting families had a net worth in personalty of £100 sterling or less . . . ." <sup>5</sup> These people had little in the way of household goods and their houses often consisted of just one room. <sup>6</sup> Makepeace's two rooms and hall thus made it a large dwelling among the houses of its period.

John Roach, Sr., for whom Makepeace was patented, died in 1718, leaving "all that tract called Make Peace, 150 acres, being the Plantation wheron I now live" to his son, John Roach, Jr. The inventory of Roach's estate shows that his personalty was worth only £35,13,4 and that he owned no slaves. This places him definitely in Land's "poorer element" of society and so unlikely to have built so large and fine a house as Makepeace. <sup>7</sup>

5. Aubrey C. Land, "The Planters of Colonial Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, 67 (Spring, 1972), 116.

6. Land, p. 122.

7. Somerset County Will (Box) 2/81 and Somerset County Inventory 1/181, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8,9 PAGE 3

Significance, continued

John Roach, Jr. died just nine years after his father, in 1727. He had established his own plantation before Makepeace was left to him and therefore very probably did not build a house on this property. In his will, he wrote: "I bequeath . . . my now dwelling plantation . . . to my son William Roach" and "I give unto my son Charles Roach the plantation whereon my father dwelt being 200 acres, 150 called Makepeace and fifty of Exchange."<sup>8</sup>

An inventory of Charles Roach's estate taken in 1747 valued his property for £651,9<sup>11</sup>. He owned seven slaves. Although possession of this amount of property does not classify Roach among the wealthy, it is an amount sufficient to make it plausible for him to have built Makepeace.<sup>9</sup>

Makepeace remained in the Roach family until the first half of the nineteenth century. During those fifty years, it was sold rather frequently and at one time quite extensive repairs were made to the interior. Today Makepeace is situated close to Johnson's Creek Road, a good and highly visible example of Maryland's early Tidewater architecture.

8. Somerset County Will 12/208, Hall of Records.
9. Somerset County Inventory 35/425, Hall of Records.

Major Bibliographical References, continued

Probate Records of Somerset County  
Tax Records of Somerset County, 1783 and 1798

Secondary Sources

- Forman, H. Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton, Maryland: By the Author, 1934.
- Forman, H. Chandlee. Maryland Architecture, A Short History from 1634 through the Civil War. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1968.

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Makepeace  
Somerset County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 4

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Major Bibliographical References, continued

- Forman, H. Chandlee. Old Buildings, Gardens, and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1967.
- Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture from the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952.
- Wilson, Woodrow T. Thirty-Four Families of Old Somerset County, Maryland. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1974.