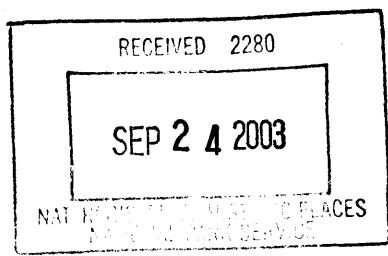


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Legg's Dependence
other names Long Creek Farm, William E. Porter Farm; QA-206

2. Location

street & number 200 Long Creek Court not for publication
city or town Stevensville vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Queen Anne's code 035 zip code 21666-2960

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).
[Signature] 9-22-03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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] 11/8/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Legg's Dependence, QA-206

Name of Property

Queen Anne's County, Maryland

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Section 7 Page 1

Description Summary:

The property historically known as Legg's Dependence, located at 200 Long Creek Court, is situated on a 5.06-acre parcel bordering Long Creek on the east side of Romancoke Road (MD Route 8) south of Stevensville in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The two-and-a-half story, center hall plan brick house was built in several stages beginning around 1760-80 as a single-story hall/parlor plan dwelling. A single-story brick gable end addition was attached within the following decade. The house was enlarged to its two-and-a-half story form during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and the interior was thoroughly reworked at the same time. Late nineteenth century modifications include extended eaves to roof, enlarged dormers, and a Victorian turned post porch. The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Also on the property are two non-contributing resources, a multi-car frame garage and an in-ground swimming pool.

General Description:

Legg's Dependence, also known as the William Porter Farm, is situated on a 5.06-acre parcel of land bordering Long Creek, a tributary of Shipping Creek and Eastern Bay, south of Stevensville on Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The two-and-a-half, three-bay center hall plan brick house faces west with the principal gable roof oriented on a north/south axis. The house and its 5.06-acre parcel is centered within a subdivision of the farm fields that once surrounded the house.

The Legg's Dependence house was built in several stages beginning around 1760-80 with later modifications dating from four principal building programs. The eighteenth-century portions include the first story walls of the main block, built in all-header bond on the creek elevation and Flemish bond on the remaining sides. The main block has an English bond foundation, defined by a plain water table. The cellar is partially excavated. The pre-Revolutionary War brick house, initially built as a single story structure, was enlarged later in the eighteenth century with a single-story all-header and Flemish bond brick wing to the north. The second major alteration took place around 1840 when the main block was raised to a two-and-a-half story height in Flemish and common bonds, and the interior of the eighteenth-century house was refitted with mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival woodwork. It was at this time that the principal orientation of the house was shifted from the creek elevation to the land approach. Late in the nineteenth century the roof was reworked with extended eaves, exposed rafter tails and five enlarged dormers, and around the same time a Victorian porch was built across the west elevation of the main house. Finally, during the mid twentieth century a single-story concrete block garage was built on the north gable end of the eighteenth-century wing, thereby yielding the three-part form that the house retains to this day.

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The west (main) façade is a three-bay elevation with a center entrance and flanking six-over-six sash windows. A split leaf front door is topped by a three-light transom. Sheltering the split leaf door entrance and the adjacent windows is a turned post Victorian hip roofed porch enriched with sawn corner brackets and a centered cross gable. The porch roof is covered with a sheathing of standing seam metal. The second story, laid in Flemish bond, is defined by three six-over-six sash windows. The top of the wall surface is finished with corbelled brick sawtooth cornice, which is now partly obscured by the extended eaves of the rebuilt roof. The edge of the roof is finished with exposed rafter tails. Three gable roofed dormers fitted with six-over-six sash and extended eaves define the asphalt shingled roof.

The south gable end, laid in the combination of Flemish and six-course common bonds, has a bulkhead cellar entrance on the southwest corner and pairs of six-over-six sash windows on the first and second floors. Each of the window openings is spanned by a brick jack arch. There are no windows that pierce the upper gable end. The interior end brick chimney is finished with a two-course cap.

The east (rear) elevation of the main block is partly covered by a single-story gable roofed frame addition that covers the center bay. The all-header bond first story has six-over-six sash window openings spanned by brick jack arches. Distinctive to the center doorway is a brick jack arch with an undercut segmental arch. The wide doorway is fitted with a replacement door. Piercing the wall to each side are window openings reduced in size during the 1840s and now spanned with brick jack arches. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash. Three six-over-six sash windows, featuring brick jack arches, light the second floor. Two gable roofed dormers define the roof.

The north gable end of the main block is largely covered by the single-story header and Flemish bond one-room plan wing. When the wing was erected two gable end windows in the main block were bricked up. Like the rest of the house the roof of the main block is finished with an extended eave, open soffit, and interior end brick stack.

The single-story header and Flemish bond wing, currently serving as the kitchen, has an exposed brick wall surface on its west elevation and a partially exposed wall section on the east side as well. On the east wall the all-header bond wall construction is exposed as is a jack arch with an undercut segmental arch similar to the center doorway arch on the main block. A frame shed roofed addition covers the remaining east side wall. On the west side a center doorway is spanned with a rowlock row segmental arch, and the wide opening is flanked by six-over-six sash windows. The base of the steeply pitched gable roof is finished with a boxed cornice. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Extending from the north gable end of the kitchen wing is a single-story concrete block garage that has been covered with plain weatherboards.

The interior of the main block was thoroughly reworked during the 1840s with new floors and Greek Revival inspired woodwork. A stud wall partition was introduced at this time, thereby transforming the old hall/parlor plan to a center hall plan with a new open string staircase. The brick walled partition on the north side was retrimmed with Greek Revival moldings with a six-panel door opening into the former "parlor" and new dining room. The ground floor window openings were reduced in width and trimmed corner block surrounds. The staircase is distinguished by a boldly turned

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walnut newel post, tapered maple balusters with tiger maple figuring, and a walnut handrail that ramps to the first landing post. The stair stringer is embellished with a mid nineteenth-century scroll or wave pattern decoration. Access underneath the stair is provided by a two-panel Greek Revival door.

The north and south rooms retain mid nineteenth century woodwork around its hall doors and six-over-six sash windows. Unusual to the window surrounds are rectangular panels with Greek moldings at the level of each window sill. The chimney breasts were reworked during the 1980s with large fireboxes spanned by three-tier rowlock row segmental arches. In the dining room, a lateral partition was introduced, thereby creating a narrow passage from the center hall to the kitchen.

The second floor is divided into three principal rooms disposed around the second floor hall. Six-panel doors open into the north and south chambers which flank a second floor bathroom in between. The mid nineteenth-century staircase was built across the center second floor window opening, which retains a plain corner block surround. The stringer above the second floor landing is plain. The second floor rooms are relatively plain. A Victorian mantel with turned spindles flanking the firebox distinguishes the south chamber.

The third floor or attic is finished with Greek Revival two-panel doors opening into the north and south rooms. The five dormers retain their mid nineteenth-century framing members, which were later encased when the dormers were widened around the turn of the twentieth century.

The north wing was significantly reworked during the 1980s when a modern kitchen was installed. Several of the second floor joists were removed and left out in a plan to create an open "cathedral-like" ceiling, and a circular wooden staircase was installed in the northeast corner. (The current owners plan to reverse these later alterations in a larger program to restore the house.) Access into the roof structure above the second floor loft reveals that the eighteenth-century common rafter roof system assembled with oak lumber and wrought-iron nails remains intact.

Standing north of the house is a modern, single-story multi-car, gable-roofed frame garage erected on a perpendicular roof axis to the main house. The garage is covered with plain weatherboard siding. The in-ground swimming pool is located a distance from the house off the southeast corner.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
x C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1760- c. 1890

Significant Dates

c. 1760-80, original construction
c. 1840, alteration and reorientation

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (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:

- x State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The house known as Legg's Dependence is architecturally significant under Criterion C for aspects of its design and construction. The initial hall/parlor plan dwelling, built c. 1760-80, is one of only three buildings in Queen Anne's County to exhibit all-header bond, a type of brick wall construction characteristic of several gentry-level dwellings erected in Annapolis during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. At Legg's Dependence, two all-header bond brick walls have survived, one in nearly pristine condition with original tooled joints and a well crafted doorway jack arch, which has a distinctive segmental arched undercut finish. The east elevation of the adjacent wing has an all-header bond wall and one exposed jack arch with a undercut segmental arch, however the majority of this wall is now covered by a later shed roofed addition. These expensive and labor intensive masonry details indicate the original house was intended to face east and the water access on Long Creek.

The house is architecturally important for its nineteenth-century modifications as well since the alterations reflect a response to shifting trends in transportation, agriculture, commerce and social norms in the county, state and nation. By the 1840s, roads had eclipsed the water as the principal mode of transportation within the region, prompting the owners of Legg's Dependence to redefine the principal elevation from the east water approach to the west land entrance. The reorientation of the house was translated inside as well with a repositioned stair in a formal center hall. The partition on the south side of the hall is a stud partition that was inserted to subdivide the larger dimensioned hall of the eighteenth-century dwelling. The stair was oriented to face the land side doorway with its distinctive split leaf construction. The mid-nineteenth-century reorientation of the house was underscored in the last decade of the century with the construction of a fancy turned post front porch, featuring sawn brackets and a center cross gable.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Construction of the eighteenth-century portions of the nominated house, located on property known in the nineteenth century as Legg's Dependence, is credited to a prominent Kent Island planter, Jacob Carter, who owned and operated a sizable plantation on Long Creek between 1740 and his death in 1793. Jacob Carter's inheritance from his father "John Carter of Kent Island," included parts of tracts of land known as "Oar Mines" and "Coppages Range," while his brother John received the land where their father dwelt known as "Craney Neck containing 170 acres & also part of a Tract of Land called Coppages Range." Other bequests to juvenile sons, Valentine and Henry, involved additional properties known as "The Ridge" and "Matapax."¹ The total gifted acreage through John Carter's 1740 will, although not entirely

¹ Queen Anne's County Will, Box 2, Folder 85 in original wills, written 15 May 1740. Maryland State Archives.

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specified, included over 700 acres bordering Long Creek and extending on either side of the main road leading through Kent Island. Son John Carter died around 1751, which triggered an evaluation of his lands through the office of Queen Anne's county court. The officials charged with the duty to appraise the plantation of John Carter, son of John Carter, dec'd, stated

We the subscribers did on the eighteenth day of December 1751 enter on the afd Lands...and found them in Repair as follows, vizt. As to the Dwelling Plantation with one dwelling house thirty six feet long & eighteen feet wide with brick Gable ends plank floors above and below wanting some small repairs, as to one old citchen (sic) thirty feet long & fifteen feet wide & very much out of repair, to Logg Quarter sixteen feet square, to 1 Corn house sixteen feet long & six feet wide, to a small milk house eight feet long and six feet wide, to two tobacco houses thirty feet long & twenty feet with each wanting repairs, to 1 old dwelling house twenty feet long & sixteen feet wide & one old Logg house twenty long & fifteen feet wide the Loggs not hewed, to fifty five old Apple trees and twenty eight young ditto²

This description details the house of John Carter as a brick-ended frame dwelling, which stood on the property known as Craney Neck, located on the west side of the main road and adjacent to Craney Creek. This description effectively eliminated John Carter as the possible owner and builder of the nominated house. Jacob Carter resided on the lands known as "Oar Mines" and "Coppages Range," which in property descriptions border Long Creek on the east side of the main road. In 1783 Jacob Carter was assessed for both tracts, totaling 230 acres, along with twelve slaves and an assortment of cattle and horses. The total assessment for valued at L929, the highest sum for any of the Carter family plantations on Kent Island.

Jacob Carter occupied the Long Creek plantation until his death in 1793, and by the vehicle of his will, he devised "*my dwelling plantation with all Lands adjoining thereto that I have,*" to his son, James Evans Carter,³ who had added to the family holdings with a purchase of a tract of land called "Indian Springs" from John Coppage in 1787.⁴ In 1797 the combined tracts of Indian Springs, Ore Mines, and Coppages Range were devised in James Evans Carter's will to his son of the same name with the caveat that the land would pass to daughters Ann and Rebecca in the event of James Evans Carter's premature death. Although the date of James Evans Carter's young death has not been determined, the Long Creek lands did pass to Ann Carter, who married Samuel Roberts, and Rebecca Evans Carter, who married Philemon B. Hopper. In 1817, the two couples, the Roberts of Talbot County and the Hoppers, who remained in Queen Anne's County, sold their interests in the Kent Island plantation to Major

² Queen Anne's County Land Record, Valuation of John Carter, D/69, 24 March 1752.

³ Queen Anne's County Will Book, RW 1/70, proved 25 November 1793. Queen Anne's County Courthouse.

⁴ Queen Anne's County Land Record, CD 2/275, 25 May 1787, John Coppage to James Evans Carter, Indian Springs.

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Thomas Emory for \$5,000.⁵ A clause in the conveyance stipulated a reserve of the "*family graveyard of the late Jacob and James Carter.*" Unfortunately, the location of these burials has not been determined.

During Emory ownership of the Long Creek plantation, which stretched from 1817 to 1847, the old eighteenth-century brick house was substantially enlarged and reworked. The orientation of the house was shifted to the land approach, and a full second story and attic were built atop the walls of the header and Flemish bond hall/parlor plan house. The interior was refitted with Greek Revival inspired woodwork characteristic of the 1840s. This plantation, however, was not the principal Emory family seat as indicated in an 1831 mortgage to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, which identified property on the east side of the Chester River and the north side of Corsica Creek as the main dwelling plantation.⁶ Thomas Emory, identified at different times with a variety of military ranks, figured prominently in the history of Queen Anne's County.⁷ It is quite likely that the Kent Island plantation house was improved as the residence of Thomas Emory's son, William H. Emory.

In 1847, William H. Emory, living in Washington, D.C. at the time, conveyed the Kent Island plantation to John C. Legg for the sum of \$7,083.21, a relatively high sum that would suggest a well improved property. The plantation, at this time, was being called "Legg's Dependence" in an effort to consolidate five tract names under a single survey.⁸ John C. Legg and his wife Rebecca owned and farmed the Legg's Dependence property through the mid nineteenth century and remained there until their deaths. The estate inventory drawn together on the occasion of John C. Legg's death points to a variety of activities that took place on the farm as well as on Long Creek. His movable estate was

⁵ Queen Anne's County Land Record, TM 1/373, 23 May 1817.

⁶ Queen Anne's County Land Record, TM 5/567, 19 April 1831.

⁷ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development*. Queenstown, Maryland: Queen Anne Press, 1981.

⁸ Queen Anne's County Land Record, JT 5/352, 29 October 1847.

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Legg's Dependence, QA-206

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valued at \$1,387.70 with over 40% invested in livestock; horses, oxen, cows, pigs, and sheep.⁹ His "Buggy Wagon" was another significant item, valued at \$75. John C. Legg grew a variety of foodstuffs; including corn and wheat, which are referred to in the inventory with a corn sheller and wheat fan among the farm implements as well as a lot of corn and fifty bushels of wheat seeded. John C. Legg also worked the water with a pair of oyster tongs most likely associated with a "canoe," valued at \$5.

Following John C. Legg's death, his wife remained on the farm for a few more years, dying in 1874. After her death the farm was acquired by John Franklin Legg, who purchased the remaining interests of the other heirs in 1876.¹⁰ "Frank" Legg is designated on the 1877 Kent Island district map in the Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson Atlas.¹¹ Three years later, Frank Legg and his wife, Julia, mortgaged the farm for \$2,754, conveying title to William D. Taylor.¹² The farm remained under Legg family control until 1895 when proceedings were brought against the Leggs, resulting in sale of the farm.¹³ In that year, William D. Taylor sold the Legg's Dependence farm to James Benjamin Bright, who held title to the property for six years,¹⁴ selling the property to William E. H. Porter in 1901.¹⁵ The Victorian modifications to the house were accomplished by either Bright between 1895 and 1901, or perhaps by William E. H. Porter after 1901. Porter family tenure in the creek farm lasted until 1977 when it was sold by Elsie R. M. Porter to Shipping Creek Joint Venture.¹⁶ The present owners purchased the house and 5.06 acres on the creek in August 2001.¹⁷

⁹ Inventory of John C. Legg, dated 15 February 1870, Vertical file in the Register of Wills office, Centreville.

¹⁰ Queen Anne's County Land Record, JW 6/313, 6 June 1876.

¹¹ John L. Graham, ed. *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*. Wicomico County Bicentennial Committee, pp. 134-35.

¹² Queen Anne's County Land Record, JW 10/107, 22 November 1879.

¹³ Queen Anne's County Land Record, WHC 3/59, 28 June 1895.

¹⁴ Queen Anne's County Land Records, WHC 3/171-72, 29 July 1895

¹⁵ Queen Anne's County Land Record, JEG 2/267, 5 September 1901.

¹⁶ Queen Anne's County Land Record, CWC 121/488, 15 June 1977.

¹⁷ Queen Anne's County Land Record, SM 833/433, 30 August 2001.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Assessment of 1783, Queen Anne's County, Island District (including Walsey, Upper and Lower Hundreds) Maryland State Archives.

Emory, Frederic. *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its History and Development*. Queenstown, Maryland: Queen Anne Press, 1981.

Graham, John L. ed. *The 1877 Atlases of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, Wicomico County Bicentennial Committee, 1976,

Queen Anne's County Land Records, various volumes, Centreville, Maryland.

Queen Anne's County Probate Records, various volumes, Centreville, Maryland.

Ridout, Orlando, V, Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, QA-206, 24 August 1978.

Shoch, Mildred C. *Of History and Houses: A Kent Island Heritage*, Queenstown, Maryland: Queen Anne Press, 1982, pp. 74-75.

Legg's Dependence, QA-206
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 5.06 acres

UTM References Kent Island, MD quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	3 8 3 2 9 2	4 3 0 8 5 7 5	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian
Organization Private Consultant date 10/20/2002
street & number Cedar Hill, P. O. Box 5 telephone 410-651-1094
city or town Westover state Maryland zip code 21871

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Mr. and Mrs. Brian Lees
street & number 200 Long Creek Court telephone 443-249-0158
city or town Stevensville state Maryland zip code 21666-2960

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning for the same at a point at the intersection of the division line between Lot 17 of a plat entitled, Long Creek farm, (see M.W.M. 183/275) with the easternmost side of Long Creek Drive, thence leaving said beginning point so fixed and binding on the easternmost side of the aforesaid Long Creek Drive the following two (2) courses and distances: North 12 degrees 27 minutes 18 seconds East 25.0 feet to a point, thence with the arc of a curve to the left 102.05 feet side curve having a radius length of 60.0 feet and being described by a chord of North 53 degrees 43 minutes 39 seconds East 90.19 feet, thence leaving the aforesaid Long Creek Drive and binding on the division line between Lot 1-A and the herein described lands as shown on aforementioned plat the following two (2) courses and distances: North 70 degrees East 344.93 feet to a point and South 75 degrees 57 minutes 13 seconds East 658 feet, more or less, to a point on the approximate mean high water line of Long Creek, thence leaving the aforesaid Lot 1-A and binding on the aforesaid mean high water line of Long Creek in a general southeasterly direction 231 feet more or less, to a point, thence leaving the aforesaid mean high water line and binding on the division line between Lot 16, the aforementioned Lot 17 of Long Creek farm, and herein described lands, North 79 degrees 48 minutes 22 seconds West 1088 feet, more or less to a place of beginning, passing in transit an iron rod found 927.17 feet from the end thereof, containing in all 5.06 acres more or less as described by McCrone, Incorporated and recorded in Queen Anne's County Land Record, 833/434.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 5.06 acres, represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource. Shipping Creek forms the historic eastern boundary; the property is surrounded on the other three sides by a residential subdivision created in 1987.