NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

**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 Stratton

other names QA-90; Hortense Fleckenstein Farm; Solomon Scott Farm

## 2. Location

street & number 3102 Ruthsburg Rd. ☐ not for publication

city or town Centreville ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Queen Anne's code 035 zip code 21617

## 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 of certifying official/Title — Date 11-5-03

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 of the Keeper — Date of Action

Stratton (QA-90)
Name of Property

Queen Anne's County, Maryland
County and State

## . 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 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | 0 | 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)

Early Republic/Federal

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick, wood
roof Asphalt shingle
other

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

## Description Summary:

Stratton is a ca. 1790 center-passage plan house, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, four bays wide and one room deep, with flush brick chimneys centered on each end of a pitched gable roof. A one story or 1½ story brick wing on the east gable wall has been raised to two stories by the addition of a frame second story. It is located on the south side of Maryland Route 304 approximately four miles east of Ruthsburg in rural eastern Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The house is situated on a small rise along the west bank of a tributary of Tuckahoe Creek.

## General Description:

The front façade of Stratton faces north toward the road. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a three-course bond foundation, with no water table or belt course. The door is offset to the left (east) of center with one 6/6 window to the left and two to the right. There are four smaller 6/6 windows on the second floor and two three-light cellar windows. The first floor 6/6 sash probably replaces original 9/6 sash. The original front door has been replaced by a four-panel door, but the original paneled jambs and exterior double architrave survive intact. The window openings on this façade have wood sills and no visible lintels on the first and second floors. The front door has a large granite sill. The cellar windows have rowlock lintels. The original cornice has been replaced with a simple box cornice; the roof is asphalt shingle.

The west gable wall is laid entirely in three-course bond. A pair of 2/2 windows in the upper gable are the only openings on this wall. Two rows of put-log holes remain visible in the upper gable. The gable eaves are trimmed with plain modern rakeboards.

The rear façade, facing south, is not symmetrical with the front façade. The rear door is offset to right of center with one large 6/6 window on each side. There are two 6/6 windows on the second floor, one directly above each first floor window, and one 3/6 window downset in the center bay. A three-light cellar window pierces the foundation in the west bay, balanced by a bulkhead cellar entrance in the east bay. The first floor sash probably replaces 9/6 sash, and it would appear that the overall height of each opening has been reduced by one brick course at the top. The small 3/6 window in the center bay appears to be set in an original, heavy pegged and beaded frame with an ovolo backband. All other frames appear replaced. The rear door and architrave have also been replaced, but the paneled jambs survive. It is interesting to note that the lintels on all but the 3/6 window are expressed on this façade by a single rowlock course. The box cornice is a replacement; the roof is asphalt shingle.

The majority of the east gable wall is concealed by the enlarged two-story wing. The paired 2/2 windows survive in the upper gable and several put-log holes remain visible. An early

beaded but untapered rakeboard survives on the south pitch of this gable; the north rakeboard has been replaced.

The north wall of the wing is set back approximately 15 inches from the north façade of the main part of the house. The brickwork is laid in random common bond and does not appear to be bonded into the main house. There is a wide doorway to right of center with a single 6/6 window to either side. The door is constructed of vertical beaded boards and has had a single pane of glass inserted for additional light. The second story is of frame construction covered with horizontal weatherboard siding and currently sheathed in vinyl siding. There are two 6/6 windows on the second story, one directly above each first floor window opening. The eave is boxed in and trimmed with a bold crown mold; the roof is asphalt shingle.

The east gable of the wing is laid in six-course bond; possibly this section was rebuilt. There are no openings in this wall. The second story is framed with weatherboard siding. The front and rear cornice returns at the corners and continues up the gable eaves. A small flush brick stove chimney is centered on this gable.

The south wall of the wing is partially concealed by a one-story enclosed porch. The door is offset to left of center with one small four-light window to the left and a larger 6/6 window to the right. There are two 6/6 windows on the raised second story, one above each first floor window.

The interior is arranged in a center passage plan, with one room to either side of a stair passage in the center. The stair rises on the west wall of the passage to a double landing on the south wall, making a 180-degree turn and rising to the second floor. The closed-string stair features a chamfered, square-section newel post, molded handrail, rectangular-section balusters, a carriage facing finished with Federal molding profiles, and a single, large fully-raised panel placed below the stringer. An original four-panel door under the stair landing provides access to the cellar stair. This door is mounted with hand-wrought hinges and fastened with screws with no leather washers. It is secured with an early hand-wrought latch; the base plate for an early slide bolt survives as well.

The four-panel front door faces north and includes lightly raised panels and a delicate panel mold. The door is trimmed with a double architrave; the center molding is a square section rabbet rather than a complex molding; the backband is cove and fillet. The door hangs on four-inch, five-knuckle butt hinges and is secured with a small, post-Civil War cast iron rimlock. The keeper is larger than the lock and appears to be associated with a paint ghost for an earlier lock. This, too, however, was a vertical rimlock typical of the 1850s and later. Further, the panel details and absence of evidence of early hand-wrought hardware indicates this door is a later 19th century replacement. The fascia on the left jamb has been replaced; the architrave on the right jamb is concealed by a pipe chase.

The rear door to the passage is nearly identical to the front door, with the same details and cast iron rimlock. The present hinges are later replacements, probably dating to the 20th

century. The door retains beaded fascia on the left and right sides; the top piece is replaced, and one piece of cove and fillet backband survives in place. The doors to the first floor rooms and to the cellar stair are framed with beaded fascia and a richly molded ovolo backband. The doors to the main rooms have double architraves with a fine bead serving as the center molding; the cellar door has a single architrave.

Whereas the east passage partition is frame and three inches thick, the west wall of the passage is masonry and measures approximately 9½ inches thick. The thicker west wall permits the door opening to be finished with paneled jambs and soffit. The original door survives in this opening; it has six panels, fully raised and molded on the passage face, recessed and flat on the room face. The door is hung on hand-wrought H-L hinges, secured with screws and no leather washers. There is evidence for two early rimlocks, but the door is now secured with a small post-Civil War cast iron rimlock. The double architrave on the room face is crossetted and consists of a beaded center molding and ovolo backband.

The west room presumably served as the parlor and measures 17'-7" (north-south) x 14'-11" (east-west) although the walls have been modified. The chimney is centered on the west wall and projects into the room 2'-2". The firebox and hearth have been rebuilt in the 20th century but an early 19th century mantel survives intact. This mantel consists of a board surround with molded pilasters and plain sideblocks supporting a molded shelf. The molding details include cove astragals typical of the Federal period and Grecian ovolos more typical of the Greek Revival period. While the cove astragal is typical of the 1790-1820 period, the Grecian moldings are more typical of the 1820s-1850s. In this case they are used in combination with astragals, suggesting a mantel of the 1810s or 1820s. While this mantel is not dramatically different from the other woodwork in the house, it does contrast with the conservative nature of the other early mantelpiece and the dominant architrave moldings. Indeed, this mantel is a reasonable match with the square-section double architrave and cove backband found on the front and rear doors, suggesting an early period of architectural change c.1820.

In the west parlor, there are two windows in the front wall and a single window centered in the rear wall. The fact that the windows are fitted with 6/6 sash with large panes (10" x 16") and very thin muntins suggests that these replace earlier 9/6 (or even 9/9) sash. The windows retain original double architraves with beaded center moldings and ovolo backbands; they are not crossetted.

The flooring is random-width southern yellow pine ranging in size from 5¾ to 8 inches in width and is blind nailed. The walls have been furred out and drywalled in the latter part of the 20th century. To facilitate this, strips of molding have been added to the backband of the door and plain baseboards with toe moldings have been added. Presumably, the original beaded baseboard survives behind the newer wall surface.

The east room most likely served as the dining room based on the original exterior door in the gable wall to the left of the fireplace, suggesting a kitchen building off the east end of the

house. The fireplace is on the east gable wall and projects into the room 1'9". The gable door is to the left; a winder stair and closet fill the space to the right of the chimney. The fireplace has been blocked and the hearth has been covered when narrow tongue-and-groove flooring was installed on top of the original flooring in the 20th century. (Original flooring is visible in the closet and from the cellar below.) The fireplace is framed with a double architrave topped by two raised panels and a complex molded shelf. Beaded styles and rails frame a rectangular panel above the shelf that may have been a raised or plaster-finished panel. A scar indicates a stove flue was cut through this panel at a later date. The stair rises four steps with a simple closed string carriage to a door, then winds 90 degrees and rises to a second 90-degree winder that leads into the east chamber of the second floor. The door to the stair has four panels, fully raised and molded, and hangs on hand-wrought H-L hinges; it retains the original wrought iron latch and handle. The 4-panel closet door matches that to the stair but now hangs on three-inch, five-knuckle butt hinges. Paint ghosts indicate early H-L hinges, and keyhole scars survive from two generations of rimlocks. The door is now fastened solely by a small wooden turn latch; wear from the latch reveals early green paint. Single windows are centered on the front and rear walls. Window and door architraves are single rather than double and are trimmed with ovolo backbands. Architraves are not crossetted. The door to the passage has been removed but remains stored in the cellar.

The center passage stair continues up to the second floor undiminished in detail, although it should be noted that all intermediate newel posts from the first floor landing up are plain, square-section and lack the decorative chamfered profile found at the base of the stair. On the second floor, the central passage has been partitioned to create a small, unheated room to the south, now used as a bathroom. While it is typical to partition a passage in this way as an original feature, it is worth noting that the present opening is framed with plain, later trim and is fitted with a 20th century, two-panel door. The stair above the second floor level has been enclosed sometime in the latter 20th century.

One section of early chair rail survives on the east wall of the stair passage. This consists of three pieces: a nosing with fillet above a beaded fascia, with a cove astragal molding below the shelf. Beaded baseboard also survives on this portion of the passage wall running down one section of the stair. This original chair rail and baseboard are a useful indicator of the early trim that is missing or concealed on the first floor.

The west bedchamber was heated by a fireplace centered on the west gable wall. This fireplace has been blocked up. The mantel is missing; the hearth area has been filled in with later flooring. A closet to the right of the fireplace is a 20th century feature, trimmed with plain architrave and fitted with a two-panel door similar to the bathroom door. Early beaded baseboard survives in the closet. Other early features in this room include face-nailed southern yellow pine flooring, original window and door architraves, and the door to the passage. This is a six-panel door with fully raised molded panels facing the passage and flat recessed panels on the room

face. It is hung on H-L hinges and bears evidence of at least two generations of rimlocks that predate the post-Civil War cast iron rimlock now in place.

In the east chamber, the fireplace has also been concealed and the hearth filled. The original winder stair has been floored over using 20th century dimensional joists and flooring, and permitting creation of a shallow closet with two-panel door and trim to match the bathroom, and the closet in the west bedroom. Original architrave trim survives on single windows on the front and rear walls. A door opening has been cut through the east gable to provide direct access to the second floor of the two-story wing. This door has five horizontal panels and probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century. It is noteworthy that the door opening to the central stair passage is framed with plain unbeaded trim and is fitted with a five-panel door with panel molds typical of the 1850s through 1900. It is hung on three-inch, two-knuckle butt hinges and is secured with a small post-Civil War cast iron rimlock. The lack of original material may offer an explanation for the curious provision of a secondary stair. It is possible that the secondary stair was included to provide separate access to a segregated bedchamber at the east end of the second floor. While segregated quarters are routinely found in service wings, this feature in an important part of the house may indicate accommodations for an older family member living with the builder of the house. A related instance of this unusual plan arrangement may be found at the Elwood Jackson house, a similar two-story brick house in northern Queen Anne's County near Sudlersville (QA #34) dating to the second quarter of the 19th century.

As noted, the stair continues to the 3rd floor with no significant loss of detail. The third floor is partitioned to replicate the center passage plan; partitions consist of random width beaded panel boards, and the doors are beaded board-and-batten construction. These partitions and doors have never been painted. The 3rd story passage and chambers are plastered and include knee-walls, but are unheated. Light is provided by small 2/2 windows flanking the chimneys in each gable end. The only trim is unpainted beaded baseboard.

The west bedchamber bears evidence of several rimlocks and could be secured from the passage side, retaining a section of wrought iron chain secured to the passage face with a wrought iron staple. A scuttle has been cut into the ceiling at the east end of the east chamber, providing access to a cramped crawlspace above the collars. The roof is constructed of pairs of pit-sawn common rafters joined at the ridge with pinned mortise-and-tenon joints and reinforced with collar pieces. Fallen plaster at the east end of the east chamber reveals riven lathing secured with machine-made nails. The door is missing from the east chamber to the passage; scars survive for H-L hinges and a latch.

The cellar is divided into two rooms by the brick partition wall that forms the west wall of the first floor stair passage. The smaller room, to the west, has an arched chimney base on the gable wall. A small mantel surround is stored in this room, probably removed from a second floor chamber. The floor is paved with brick, the walls and the exposed joist ceiling are whitewashed. The larger east room is also paved with brick. In addition to the original bulkhead

entrance on the south wall of this room, there is an original interior stairway in the southwest corner. This stair is constructed with wrought nails. The walls in this room are whitewashed but the ceiling joists are left plain. The joists are hewn and pit-sawn, set parallel to the gable walls. A heavy hewn girt marks the location of the east wall of the first floor passage. Of particular interest in this room is a cupboard built into the arched chimney base on the east wall, with a second matching cupboard filling the alcove to the right of the chimney base. Both cupboards have arched openings framed with beaded boards and are fitted with double arched doors hung on small wrought H-hinges mounted with wrought nails. The doors are constructed of beaded vertical boards nailed to beveled battens. Rows of one-inch holes are drilled in the doors to increase air circulation. Two of the doors are fitted with early metal locks. On the back of one door are the following handwritten inscriptions:

R.B. Downes
Moved here 1884

L. Morgan moved Here 1920

Walter Cole 1929

Ervin Connelly moved here
May 28, 1949

Hughey Blanchfield moved here
25 Sep. 1976

Ashley & Bob Chester McConnaughey
Moved here 1991

David Rockland and Sarah Dutton with Alana and Jessica
Moved here 2000

The first floor of the wing is either original or an early, one-story addition. The original roof was removed sometime after c. 1860 and replaced with a second story and an unfinished attic, all of frame construction. The first floor of the wing has been opened up in the late 20th century to create a modern kitchen/dining space. The early hewn and pit sawn ceiling joists have been exposed but bear evidence of smoke damage from cooking and later evidence of a lathe and plaster ceiling. Typically this space would have included a kitchen to the east, serviced by a large

fireplace on the east gable wall; no evidence remains of the cooking fireplace. The west portion of the room would be partitioned to create a second room or room with lateral passage. There is evidence for a partition outlined in the plaster of the south wall in the kitchen section but early plaster runs behind the partition, suggesting a later modification to the original plan. There is no obvious evidence of earlier partitions and it is curious that there is no indication of headers that might have formed the missing gable fireplace. The winder stair in the northeast corner of this space appears to date to the raising of the wing to two stories, most likely in the latter part of the 19th century. It is interesting to note that early architrave trim is found on the wing face of the gable door leading into the main part of the house; a clue that the wing is original.

The second floor of the wing consists of two plainly finished rooms. Early flooring survives in the west room, but is overlaid with wide modern yellow pine in the east room. The window and door trim is beaded but otherwise plain. The door between the two rooms is board-and-batten, constructed of random width vertical boards with beaded edges, secured with beaded battens and screws, and hung on three-inch, two-knuckle butt hinges, retaining a post-Civil War rimlock that lacks knobs, spindle and keepers.

The roof of the wing is common rafter construction with paired beams mitered and nailed at the ridge. Some of the material is clearly reused but overall the roof is typical of post-1860 construction. The gable studs are circular sawn, a feature found from the 1850s onward.

## 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.
- ☒ **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.

### Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1789-ca. 1860

### Significant Dates

### Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder
unknown

### Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

## 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:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:
Maryland Historical Trust

## Summary Statement of Significance:

Constructed ca. 1790, the brick house known as Stratton derives significance under Criterion C for its architectural merit, as an exceptional example of the two-story, center-passage plan house type that characterized superior dwellings in Queen Anne's County during the late 18th century. Stratton exhibits several plan features that are unusual for its type, most notably its four-bay-wide façade; most center-passage plan houses are characterized by a symmetrical façade of three or five bays. Another unusual plan feature is a secondary winder stair in the dining room, originally leading to a segregated second floor chamber accessible only via this private stair. The interior decorative detailing is also noteworthy, including intact Federal architrave trim, original hand-wrought hardware, and original paneling below the stair carriage and in the dining room. Original cupboards in the cellar have arched, beaded doors and hand-wrought hardware; a roster of tenants and occupants of the house survives on one of the cupboard doors, with handwritten names dating back to 1884.

Built by a prominent citizen and well maintained for the past two centuries, Stratton exists in a fine state of preservation and is an excellent example of rural living in Queen Anne's County's early history. Queen Anne's County was formed in 1706, and Stratton is one of a number of prominent farms that were developed in the first century of the county's development; it was built just prior to the founding of nearby Centreville, Queen Anne's county seat.

The period of significance, 1789-ca. 1860, spans the presumed original construction date of the house through the raising of the wing to two stories, during which period Stratton substantially achieved its existing form and configuration.

## Resource History and Historic Context:

Stratton was built by prominent Queen Anne's Countian Solomon Scott around 1790. Solomon Scott was a vestryman of the parish church of St. John's at Nine Bridges as early as 1767, and in 1809 and was given the responsibility of purchasing materials (a total of $165) to repair the old church building.[1]

An Act of Assembly, passed on December 19, 1789, was made "for the draining of a marsh and branch, known by the name of Long Marsh, lying in Queen Anne's and Caroline counties"... reciting that "whereas it it represented by the petition of ... Solomon Scott (et. al) that they are possessed of a large body of meadow ground on the branch of the Tuckahoe, commonly called the Long Marsh; that they have in part drained the said ground by cutting a large ditch through part of the same, the effect of which has given good foundation to believe that very great advantage might be derived, as well to the public as the proprietors of said marsh and branch, if the same could be effectually drained,"... therefore, it was provided that it should be lawful

for the proprietors of the Long Marsh and main branch of the Tuckahoe, extending from a tract called Edenborough... down to and through a tract of land called Stratton, in the possession of a certain Solomon Scott... to meet on the first Monday of May in each and every year hereafter at the Nine Bridges [now Bridgetown] in Caroline County... and elect three directors, who were authorized to make and open a drain or ditch.... Down to and through the aforesaid tract of land called Stratton, and in such direction as they, or the majority of them, may judge most proper to carry off the water from the same marsh and branch, and reduce the same to dry land.

The cost was to be defrayed by the owners of the land.[2]

A prominent local politician, Solomon Scott, a Republican and member of the House of Delegates, was chosen sheriff in 1803.[3] In 1808, he was elected a member of the Legislature.[4] On May 17, 1811, Solomon Scott was again elected Member of the House of Delegates.[5]

In November 1816, an act of the legislature was passed, which provided consideration for the poor of the counties, and committees were appointed to aid the provision of relief for the poor. The Tuckahoe Hundred committee included Solomon Scott, who lived a few miles east of the Pratt Mansion (QA- 93), which became the Queen Anne's County Almshouse in 1835.[6]

The 1798 Federal Direct Tax lists Solomon Scott as the owner and occupant of Stratton, and the description of his dwelling house closely matches the present house. The information in the listing appears as follows:

Tuckahoe Hundred, General List of Lands:
Solomon Scot, owner & occupant
Stratton
209 acres valued at $693; $2.85 tax

Tuckahoe General List of Dwelling Houses:
Solomon Scot, owner & occupant
1 dwelling house, 7 out houses, 2 acres
(valued at $700; classified as of the 2nd rate, i.e. worth $500 to $999; 4 slaves charged to 2 properties.)

Tuckahoe Hundred: Particular Dwellings List:
Solomon Scot, owner and occupant, Straton
1 Brick Dwelling 2 story high 2 chimneys 36 by 18 f[eet] 5 windows 18 lights each 8 by10 I[nches] 6 Do [windows] 15 lights each 8 by 10 I[nches] 2 Do [windows] 4 lights each 8 by 10 I[nches]; 1 Brick kitchen 1 chimney 24 by 16 f[eet] 1 window 8 lights 8 by 10 I[nches]; 1 log'd

Smoak house 14 by 12 f[eet]; 1 fram'd milk house 12 by 10 f[eet]; 1 fram'd Quarter 1 Brick chimney 16 by 16 f[eet]; 1 fram'd Carriage house 16 by 10 f[eet]; 1 fram'd Stable 24 by 16 f[eet]; 1 log'd poltry house 12 by 6 f[eet].

Tuckahoe Hundred: Particular Slaves List:

| | |
|---|---|
| Solomon Scot (owner & superintendent) | |
| Whole number of slaves: | 7 |
| Number of All Slaves Exempted from Taxation: | 3 |
| Number of Slaves above the age of 12 and under the age of 50 years Subject to Taxation: | 4 |

The history of Stratton and the land on which it was erected may be traced to early days in Queen Anne's County history.

On December 3, 1737, the earliest mention of Hacker's Meadows (the previous name of the land tract now occupied by the brick residence) appears in the Queen Anne's County Land Records wherein Philomon Emerson and Sarah his wife sell 214 acres known as Hacker's Meadows to Richard Scrivonor for the sum of 14,000 pounds of 'good sound leaf tobacco.' (RT No. B, folio 87)[1]

On May 31, 1763, John Scrivener deeds Hacker's Meadows, which herein and hereafter becomes known as "Joseph's Part of Hackers Meadows", to his brother Joseph; they are the sons of Richard Scrivonor. The last name also changes spelling within these early deeds. (RT No. F, folio 343).

An orphans' court listing dated July 27, 1768 lists William Scrivener as the orphan and Joseph Scrivener as the decedent, citing Joseph's Part of Hacker's Meadows Enlarged and listing an inventory of the buildings that existed on the property which did not include the present brick residence. (RT No. H, folio 226).

[1] The only earlier occurrence of the name "Emerson" in the Queen Anne's County land records (which date back to 1707) is in a March 28, 1716 transfer of a parcel known as "Ephraim's Hope" to Anna and son Rodman John Emerson from Thomas Emerson, listing a property of about 100 acres "on the east side of the main branch of Tuckahoe Creek." The 1737 deed does suggest that Philomon inherited Hacker's Meadows, and although the acreage does not match, the family names and land description of Hacker's Meadows is similar to the earlier Ephraim's Hope tract (IK No. A, folio 64).

On June 4, 1789 Robert Scrivoner deeds "Joseph's part of Hackers Meadows enlarged", total of 214 ½ acres to Solomon Scott for a price of 483 pounds. (STW No.1, folio 278)

It seems clear, through architectural evidence and documentary research, that it was Solomon Scott who built the house soon after he purchased the land, named the property Stratton and lived there from about 1789 until his death in 1833. It is also likely that Scott undertook the residence's minor architectural changes, such as trim and the west parlor mantel, appearing to date to c.1820.

On July 15, 1837 the executors of the estate of Solomon Scott deeded the property to James Baynard "all those several tracts called Stratton...preserving however the family burying ground on said farm with a right of way to and from..." (JT No. 2, folio 259,260)

On October 13, 1856, George W. Baynard et. al. deeded the property to William H. Downes (JP No.3, folio 240)

On January 1, 1884, Eldridge Downes bought the property interests of his siblings Ida, Clara and Emmet Downes (who had acquired the property through the March 2, 1867 will (Liber STH No. 1, Folio 422) of their father William H. Downes), to become sole proprietor of Baynard Farm. (SCD No. 6, folio 129)

The property remained in the Downes family from 1856 until 2000.

On December 20, 1944, Mary C. Downes (widow) deeded "Baynard Farm" to Hortense C. Downes 'for the sum of five dollars and natural love and affection') (ASG No.10, folio 397)

On April 14, 1989 Eldridge Downes deeded the property to Albert Downes Warren Sr. et. al.(MWM No. 325, folio 586)

On Feb 23, 2000, Albert Downes Warren Sr. deeded the property to David Rockland, the current owner. (Liber 725, folio 157)

**Notes:**

The exterior description of Stratton was completed by Orlando Ridout V in 1981, as part of Queen Anne's County Historic Sites survey (QA #90; the interior description was completed by Orlando Ridout V in January, 2003.

[1] Frederic Emory, Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development. (Queenstown: The Queen Anne Press, 1981. Originally published as a series in the Centreville Observer, 1886-1887) p.224, 227.
[2] *Ibid*, p. 45-46
[3] *Ibid*, p.368.
[4] *Ibid*, p.380.
*Ibid*, p. 361.
[6] *Ibid*, p. 386.
[7] 1798 Federal Tax Description
[8] Queen Anne's County Land Records, deed files as noted.

## Major Bibliographical References:

see endnotes, Section 8

Stratton (QA-90)
Name of Property

Queen Anne's County, Maryland
County and State

## 0. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 22 acres

**UTM References** Price, MD quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 18-422438-4320720 | C | 18-422123-4320004 |
| B | 18-422382-4319425 | 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 Orlando Ridout V and Mary T. McCarthy

Organization Maryland Historical Trust date May, 2003

street & number 100 Community Place, 3rd floor telephone 410-514-7600

city or town Crownsville state MD zip code 21032

## 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 David Rockland

street & number 3102 Ruthsburg Rd. telephone 410-758-0072

city or town Centreville state MD zip code 21617

**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.).

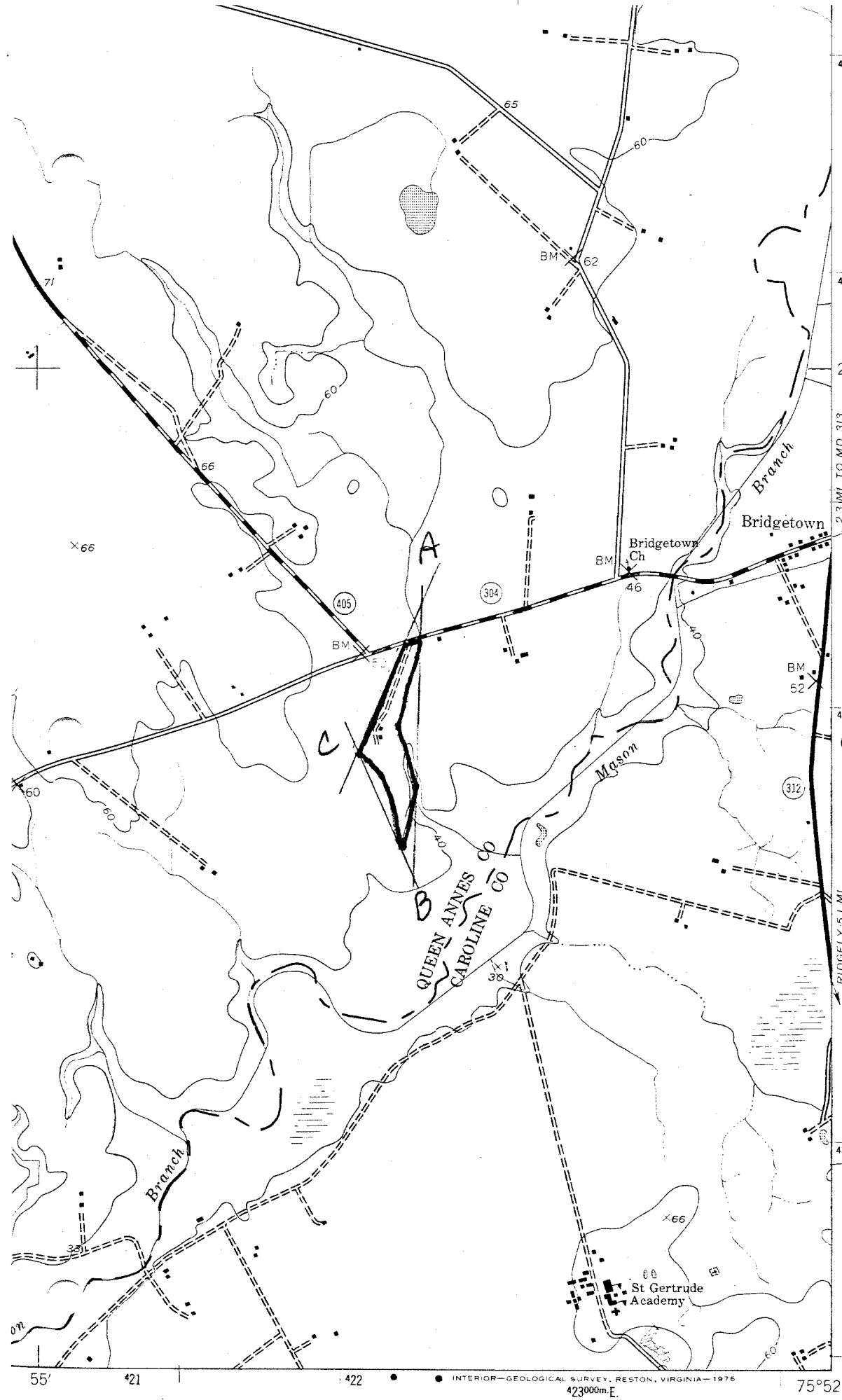
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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.

## Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described among the land records of Queen Anne's County in Liber ASG Jr. 10, Folio 397, located at Queen Anne's County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Centreville, MD

## Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, approximately 22 acres, comprises the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource.




QA-90
STRATTON
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

A: 18-422438-4320720

B: 18-422382-4319425

C: 18-422123-4320004

(DENTON) 5861 IV NE

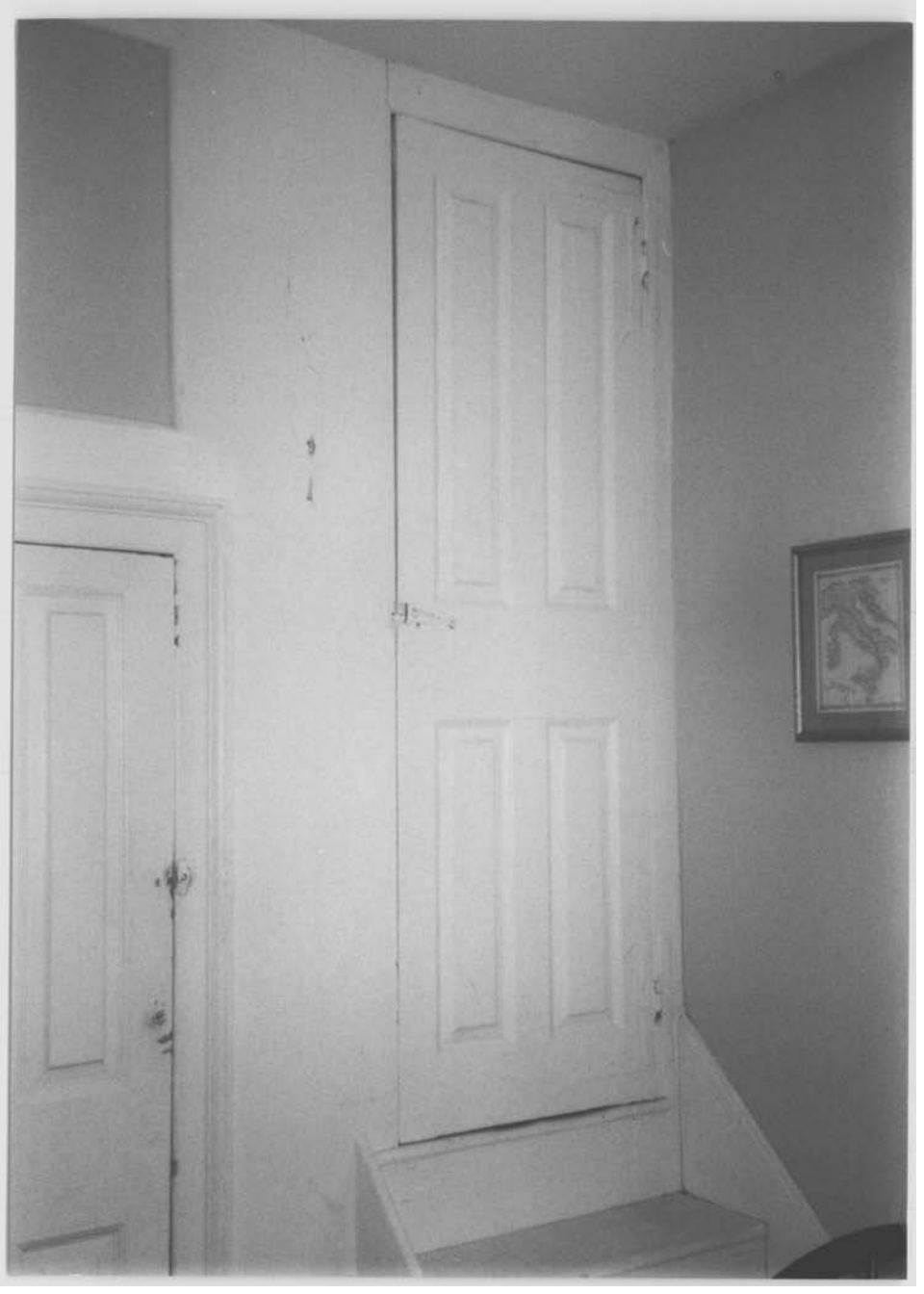
QA-90
Stratton
QACty, MD
Mary McCarthy
3-03
MD SHPO
main façade
1 of 9

QA-90
Stratton
QA Cty MD
Mary McCarthy
3-03
MD SHPO
front facade
2 of 9

QA 90
Stratton
QA Cty MD
Mary McCarthy
303
MDSHPO
east façade
4 of 9

QA-90
Stratton
QA Cty MD
Mary McCarthy
3-03
MD SHPO
rear façade
5 of 9

QA-90
Stratton
QA City MD
Mary McCarthy
3-03
MD SHPO
dining room
6 of 9



QA-90
Stratton
QA Cty MD
Mary McCarthy
3-03
MD SHPO
dining room east corner
7 of 9

QA-90
Stratton
QACty MD
Mary McCarthy
3-03
MD SHPO
west parlor door
8 of 9

QA-90
Stratton
QA Cty MD
Mary McCarthy
3-03
MD SHPO
west parlor mantel
9 of 9