

SM-7A

SOTTERLEY FIELD HAND'S QUARTER

Hollywood

Private, open to the public

circa 1830

This single unit log house was built to shelter at least one slave family. It has been renovated and furnished as part of the museum, representing the life of the field hands. Its features are typical of slave houses, including log construction and design, earthen floor, and small windows and doorways. The walls are of hewn logs, dovetailed where they are joined at the corners, with exterior wall posts of cedar positioned at regular intervals as buttresses. At one end is an exterior chimney of brick with a fieldstone base. According to an elderly informant who lived on the farm, separate "bedrooms" were created in the single first floor room by suspending blankets from the exposed joists. The architectural evidence shows that the loft was also divided into two chambers.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. SM-7A

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Slave House at Sotterley

2. Location

street & number Sotterley Road not for publication

city, town Hollywood vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county St. Mary's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" 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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Sotterley Mansion Foundation, Inc.

street & number P.O. Box 67 telephone no.: (301) 373-2280

city, town Hollywood state and zip code MD 20636

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse liber 117

street & number folio 314

city, town Leonardtown state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Historic American Building Survey

date 1953 federal state county local

pository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington state D.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Contributing Resource Count: 1

The Slave House at Sotterley is located south of the main house on a narrow strip of flattened ground between a deep ravine and an old road which extends from the plantation's agricultural outbuildings to the Patuxent River. The Slave House is said to have been one of about five such houses located along the road between this site and the river.

The Slave House dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century - perhaps around 1840. The one-and-a-half story, one room house measures 18 feet by 16 feet and is built of 4 1/2" to 5" thick hewn and sawn pine plank walls joined at the corners with ordinary square notches. The thin interstices between the logs are chinked with clay and mortar. At the time of construction, two earthfast, skinned cedar posts, hewn flat on only one surface, were set outside each wall and pegged into every plank to reinforce the structure's walls and prevent buckling. The pegs were split, wedged inside the posts and planks and then cut off flush both inside and out. The tops of the posts were cut at an angle and nailed to the wall with mature machine cut nails.

The east elevation is sheathed with a layer of new board and batten siding attached with wire nails. The south elevation, also sheathed with board and batten, is all that remains of the original layer of sheathing added on all sides of the building around 1910. This was removed from all but the south elevation around 1950. The north elevation is covered with weatherboards which have been antiqued with a faux hewn finish and attached with wire nails.

The roof, oriented on a north/south axis, is sheathed with wood shingles now covered over with tar paper. Original pit-sawn shingle lath which survive in place are placed for 18" long shingles. Attic joists are lapped into the tops of the walls. The rafters sit on board false plates carried by the joists. The ends of the joists project beyond the wall surface of both longitudinal elevations and are sawn off at an angle. There are no nail holes in the joists to suggest that the eaves were boxed with fascias or soffits.

The west (main) elevation is pierced by a central entrance door measuring 5' X 2'11." The door swings out rather than into the room. The remnants of leather door hinges remain visible. There is an interior wall pocket for the door's original slide bar. Posts which serve as door jambs have been pegged into the ends of the logs where the door opening was cut. A six-light casement window abuts the southern door jamb. Originally shuttered, the plank shutter for this window has been removed and is stored on the interior of the building. The window, like all of those on the first floor, is finishe

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 type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) African Am. hist.
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates none **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Slave House at Sotterley is the last surviving example of worker housing on Sotterley Plantation. Largely unchanged in appearance, the structure offers an evocative glimpse of the material lives of slaves in the decades just before the Civil War. Erected around 1840, the building dates to the ownership of Dr. Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe and his wife Emeline Dallam Briscoe.

The Slave House began as a home for slaves associated with the main plantation, possibly including people who did domestic work at the nearby owners' house as well as laborers in the fields of the home farm. Modest improvements were made soon after the Civil War, and further changes some thirty years later brought the house up to something approaching conventional standards for many Chesapeake rural workers. Several changes made at mid-twentieth century returned elements of the house to their nineteenth-century appearance without erasing much evidence of the people who lived in the house thereafter.

The building's location, the nature of the accommodation it provided, and its technological character are significant. Situated along an old road stretching from the plantation's agricultural outbuildings south of the house down to the Patuxent River, both the building site and the road were cut into sloping ground south of the field between the main house and the river. As a result, only the top of the house was visible to people living on the hill, and the mansion would not have been easily visible from the quarter. The general pattern of partial visibility can be recognized at other eighteenth and nineteenth-century Chesapeake plantations such as Carter's Grove in James City County and Prestwoud in Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Much of the building's size and substance are related to the development of what passed for model slave housing in the late antebellum era. Headroom in the single first-floor room is now 6'8", roughly what it probably was in the nineteenth century, and there has always been a usable attic. The present brick chimney appears original, and it would have been superior to the many wooden chimneys still used for much poor housing at mid-century. The frame is also entirely hewn and sawn, rather

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.1 Description

with unplanned trim attached with wire nails. These windows were installed around 1910.

The first floor of the south elevation is blind. An exterior brick chimney with a field stone base stands against this gable end wall. The brickwork consists of hard-fired red brick laid in four- and five-course American bond with lime mortar in joints that taper back at their base. The brickwork steps out at the base and sits on a wide and rough platform of unworked brown sandstone intended to prevent the chimney from falling down the steep hillside to the south. The brick stack rises free of the gable since there is no attic fireplace.

The east elevation is pierced by a central vertical board door with horizontal battens and metal strap hinges. Posts which serve as door jambs have been pegged into the ends of the logs where the door opening was cut. The door sill is concrete. The door is flanked to the south by a six-light, casement window installed around 1910.

The north elevation is pierced by a c. 1910 six-light, casement window on the first floor. The eave is sheathed with weatherboard siding and is pierced by a window opening fitted with a hinged plank shutter.

The interior consists of one room with a hearth located at the south end and a stair in the northwest corner. Headroom in the first-floor room is now 6'8". The main floor was originally clay, although a wood floor was added in the early twentieth century and later removed. Around 1950, the clay floor was brought up nearly to the top of the sills.

The brick around the firebox is exposed and an iron lintel supports ordinary bricks laid as a flat arch above the opening. The opening measures 4'1" wide, 1'10" deep, and 3'6" high. An iron trammel bar in the flue suggests that the fireplace was intended for work, including cooking, as well as heating, and there is no visible evidence for the fireplace being converted for use with a stove. A mantel shelf supported by curved brackets surmounts the fireplace opening.

Originally, a stair rose to the attic through an opening in the ceiling at the southeast corner. Cut marks for the stair opening remain visible in the ceiling. This was probably a ladder stair, passing above part of the fireplace. This stair was replaced by a stair in the northwest corner around 1870. The new stair consists of treads laid on rough stringers. Boards were nailed along the sides of the new stair to prevent people from falling, in the absence of a railing. Perhaps about this time a series of salvaged iron cloak pins were screwed into the adjoining joist, apparently to hang a cloth closing off the stair downstairs. Later, around 1950, a stack of marl and

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Hollywood
7.2 Description

clay mortar was inserted to support the lower end of the stair. All interior walls were whitewashed.

The attic was left unfinished, with rafters, roof collars, and shingle lath exposed. Where the stair formerly rose to the southeast corner of the loft, there is an enclosure which was created by nailing rough, unplaned boards to the side and top of a door frame hung with a board-and-batten leaf on cast-iron butt hinges. Once the old stair was torn out, the original stair enclosure was converted for use as a doorless closet. A hole drilled in the side of the stair at collar height may indicate that a cloth was hung along the back (east) slope to separate a small space there for privacy or storage. Like the old stair, the new stair was enclosed with a similar box constructed of thin, rough boards and hung with a door of the same character. A partition of similar thin, rough boards was built to separate two attic spaces, presumably to create two separate bedrooms upstairs.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley Hollywood

8.1 Significance

than left partially unworked in the manner of some cheaper quarters. Still, for all its solidity, the house is constructed like agricultural buildings such as corn cribs, with plank walls unfinished inside and out. Likewise, the ceiling framing and attic flooring were visible below, and the main floor was originally clay, not wood. The building's form is conventional for single-room-plan houses built in the Chesapeake from at least the early eighteenth century until the Civil War.

The Slave House is technologically significant as the only known example of a construction method employing earthfast posts to provide stability to the building's plank walls and prevent them from buckling. This was a common method of building some houses even as substantial as Sotterley in the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Chesapeake. Builders continued to use the technique for less expensive buildings well into the nineteenth century, though most now have disappeared.

Except for the reconfiguration of the attic stair, little about the Slave House changed following the Civil War. It was not until 1910, when Herbert L. Satterlee bought the property and transformed it into an estate for summer use by himself and his wife Louisa Morgan, J. P. Morgan's daughter, that limited improvements were made to the building. These improvements may have been made for an elderly black woman named Aunt Nanny or Annie Williams, born a slave. At that time a wood floor was added and first-floor window openings were sawn through the walls. By the 1920s, the house appears to have been vacant and unused.

The final significant change came around the middle of the twentieth century, presumably between 1947, when Mabel Satterlee Ingalls became heir to Sotterley, and 1961, when ownership was transferred to the Sotterley Mansion Foundation. no longer occupied by a tenant, the house was gently nudged back towards its assumed appearance as a slave quarter. Board-and-batten siding was removed from all but the chimney (south) end. Contemporary wood flooring and joists were removed from the downstairs, and a clay floor was brought up nearly to the top of the sills. Presumably it was at this time that an impressive stack of marl and clay mortar were inserted to support the lower end of the stair. Footprints in the mortar may represent part of this effort to show the environment of a slave family living at Sotterley.

While public interest in American slavery grows, houses occupied solely by enslaved and free African-Americans in the decades immediately after the Civil War are rapidly disappearing. Few survive on their original sites, especially those that maintain visual relationships with contemporary fields, work buildings, and owner's houses -- in short, with much original context. Even rarer are such delicate survivals that are also normally open to the public. Those few that fulfill all these criteria tend to have been recently remodeled or vigorously restored in an effort to strip away evidence of subsequent use. Cleansed of accretions, these buildings have lost much

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of their character and ability to evoke their many years of use.

Beyond its considerable technological significance, then, the Sotterley Slave House is important as a building that illustrates the lives of generations of slaves and free people who worked on this property, which now happens to be a museum. Much of its original form and character survive, but so do adjustments made by and for subsequent residents. Most of the evidence for continued use and modest change has not been scraped away.

At Sotterley, the main house, outbuildings, and landscapes have all reached their present state in many stages, not a single campaign. Each generation of occupants has left its mark here, making it far more complex and engaging than many historic house museums that have lost their messy authenticity by attempting to recreate an unblemished early state. While later and far simpler than the main house, the Slave House has a parallel history that is equally worth preserving.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
9.1 Major Bibliographical References

Jeffrey Bostetter, Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger,
"The Slave House at Sotterley near Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland:
Architectural Investigations and Recommendations," Colonial Williamsburg
Foundation, September 27, 1995.

Elizabeth Harman, Telephone Conversation with Edward Chappell, September 5,
1995.

Mabel Satterlee Ingalls, "Aunt Nannie Williams Cabin," Undated memorandum in
Sotterley Archives files.

Julia A. King, "Recommendations for the Management of Archaeological Resources at
Sotterley," Unpublished report for Sotterley Mansion Foundation, Inc., February
1991.

Edward Knott, Conversation with Edward Chappell, May 24, 1995.

Richard Knott, Conversation with Carolyn Laray, September 25, 1995.

George McDaniel, Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture Philadelphia:
Temple UP, 1982.

"Old Satterly to be Opened," Baltimore Sun May 13, 1953.

Richard Rivoire, Measured Field Notes - August 1971, Maryland Historical Trust Site
file.

Charles Irving Tucker, Telephone Conversation with Edward Chappell, September 26,
1995.

Anna Adams and Nettie Stevens, Conversation with Edward Chappell, May 25, 1995.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.3 Description

Source: Jeffrey Bostetter, Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger, "The Slave House at Sotterley near Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland: Architectural Investigations and Recommendations," Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, September 27, 1995.

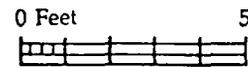
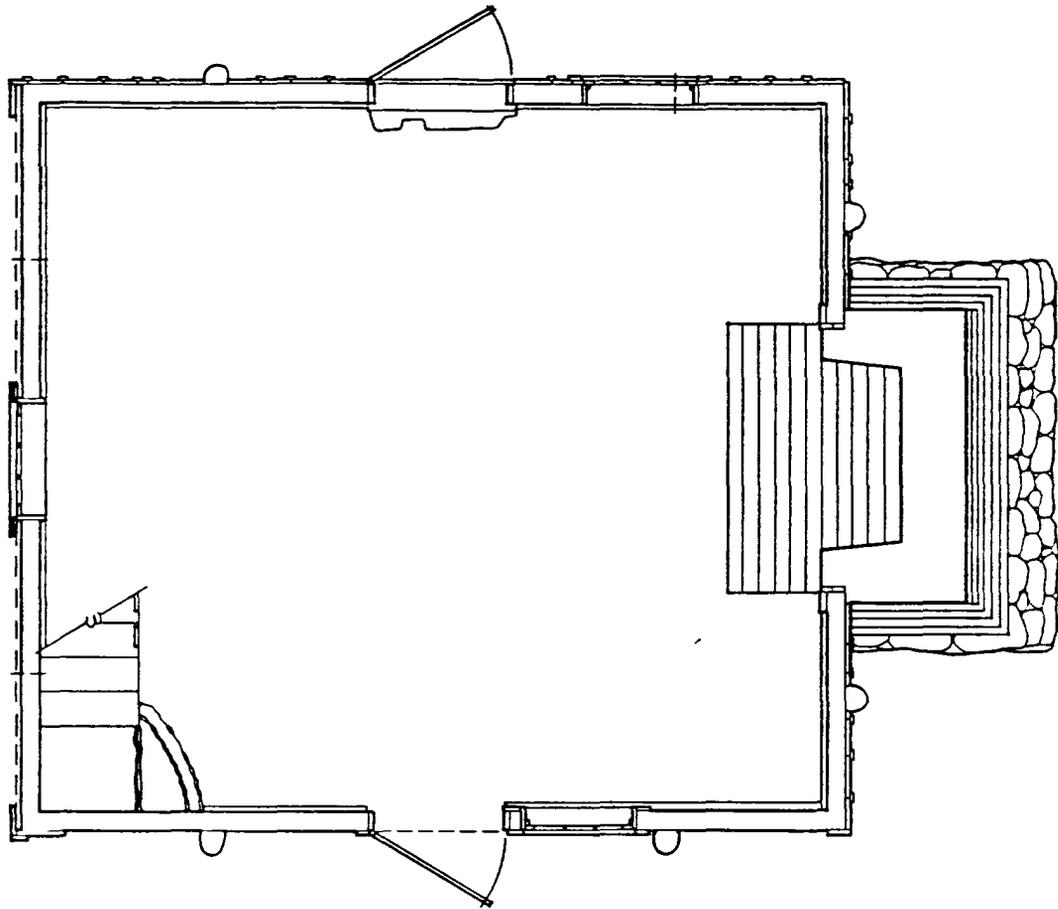


fig. 8. First-floor plan. This and subsequent drawings are by Jeffrey Bostetter, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.4 Description

Source: Jeffrey Bostetter, Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger, "The Slave House at Sotterley near Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland: Architectural Investigations and Recommendations," Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, September 27, 1995.

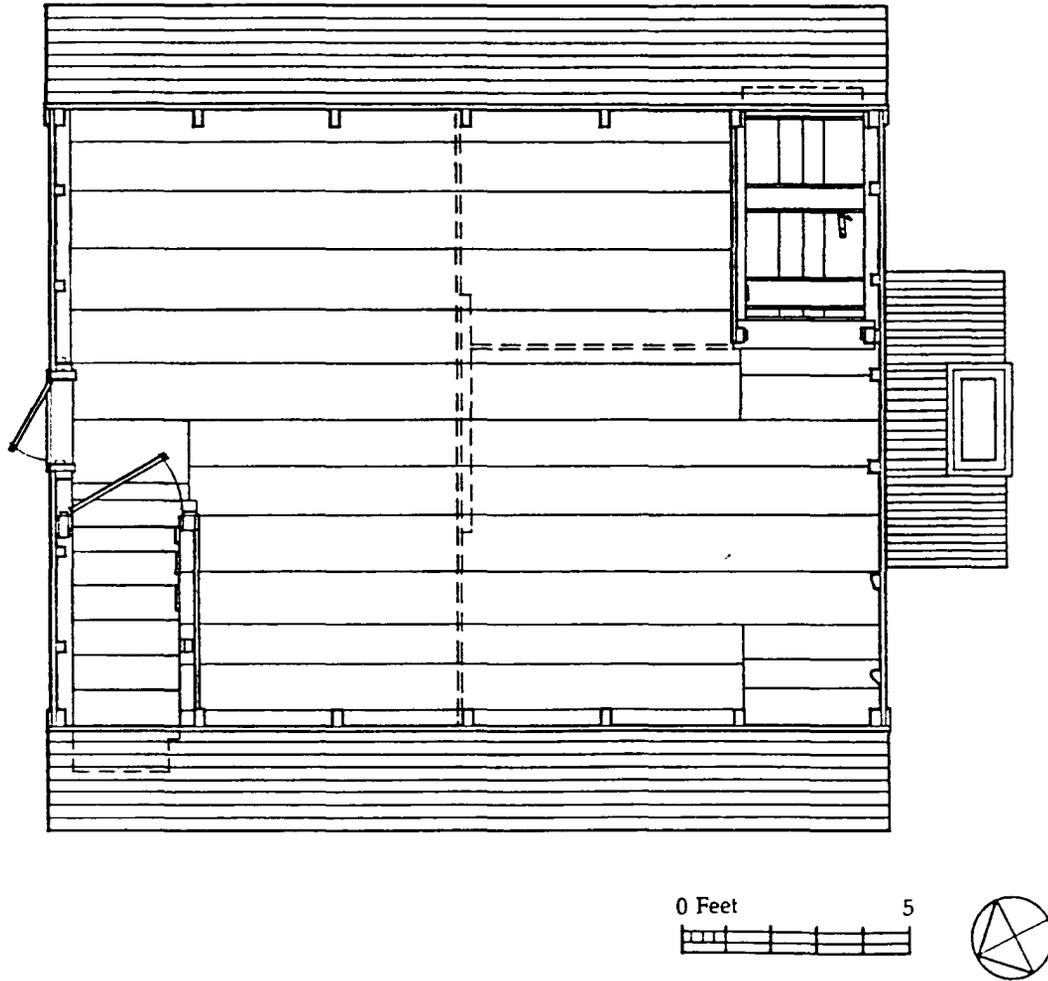


fig. 9. Attic plan.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.5 Description

Source: Jeffrey Bostetter, Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger, "The Slave House at Sotterley near Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland: Architectural Investigations and Recommendations," Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, September 27, 1995.

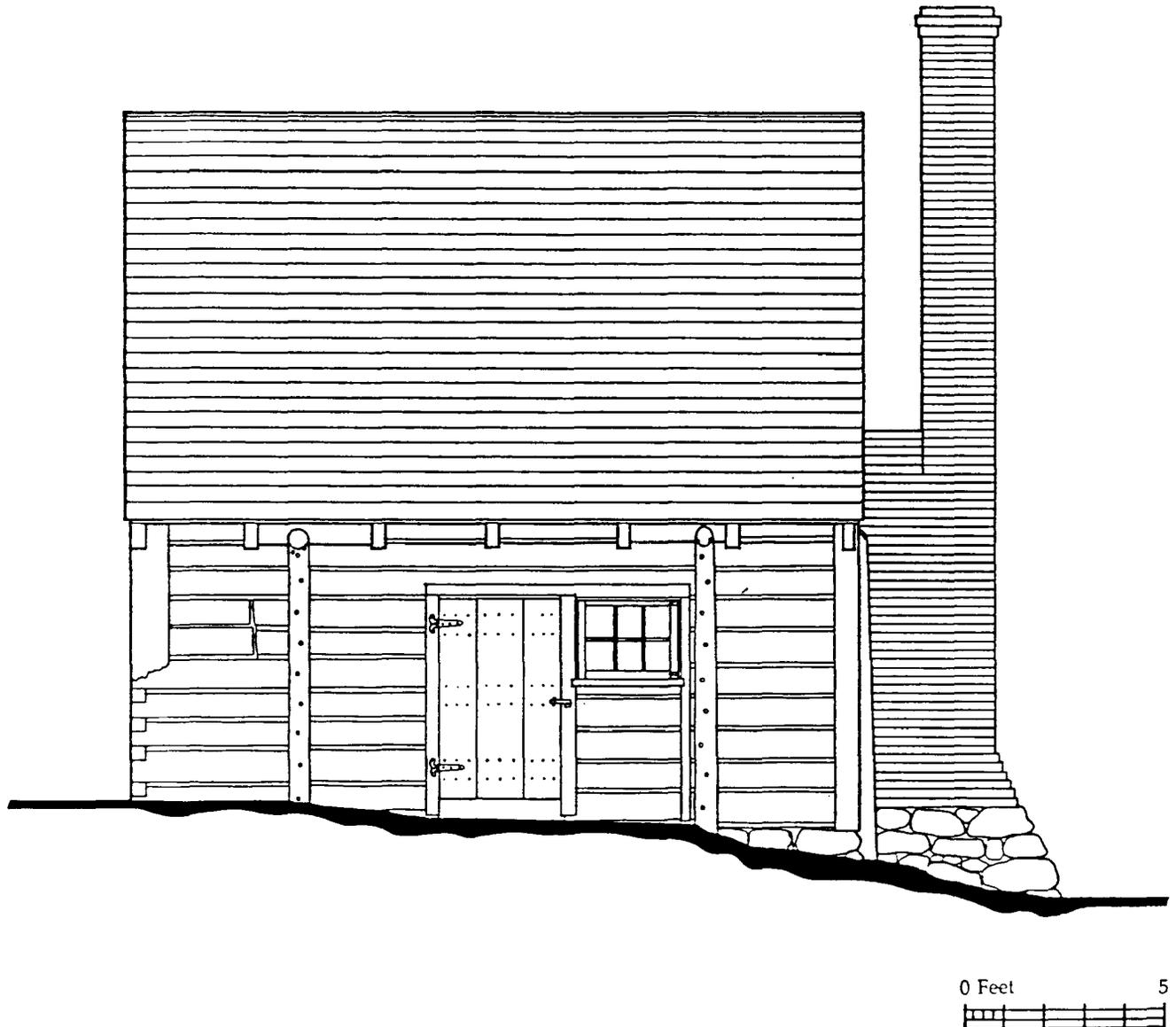


fig. 10. Front (west) elevation.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.6 Description

Source: Jeffrey Bostetter, Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger, "The Slave House at Sotterley near Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland: Architectural Investigations and Recommendations," Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, September 27, 1995.

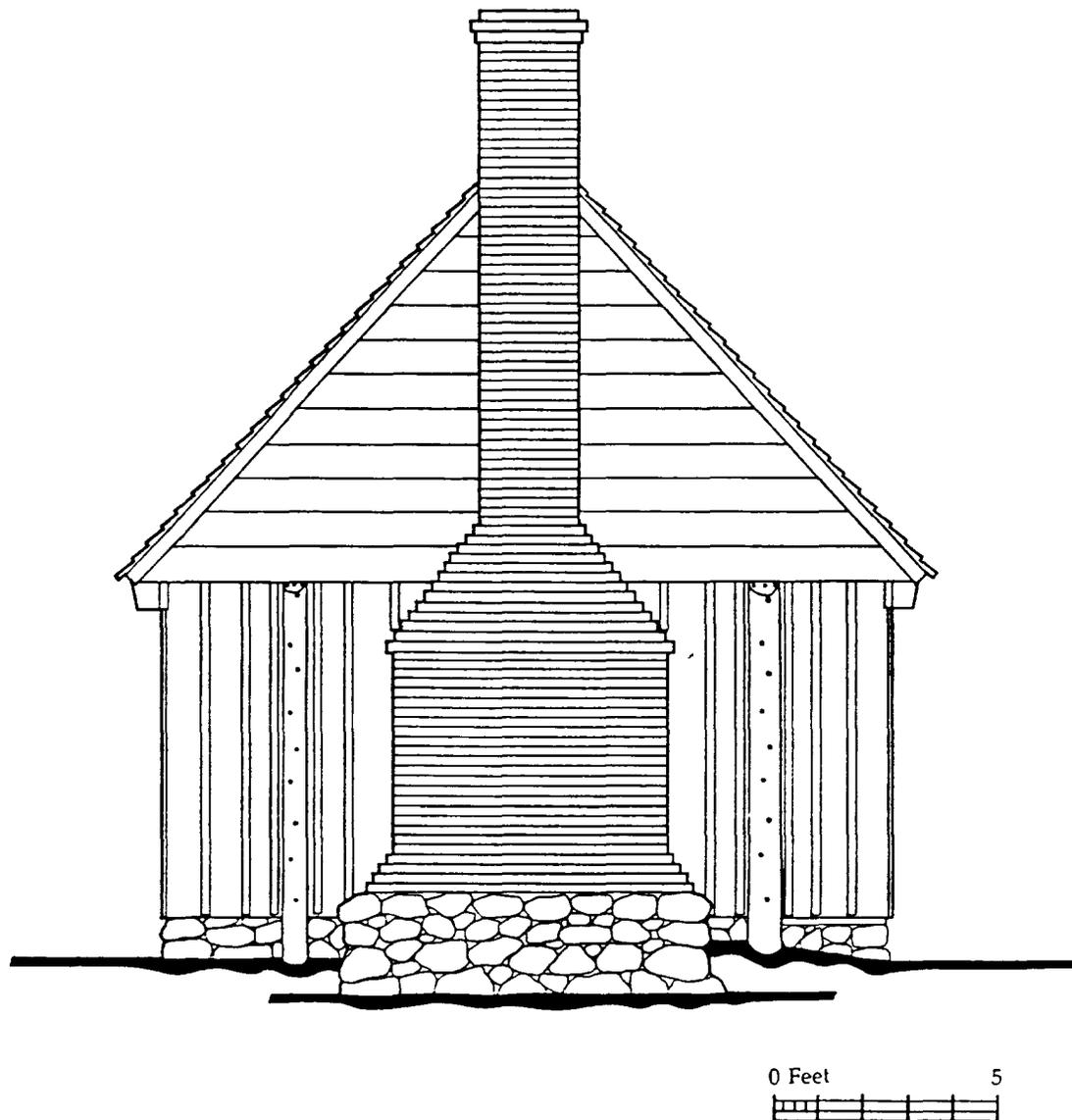


fig. 11. Right (south) elevation.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.7 Description

Source: Jeffrey Bostetter, Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger, "The Slave House at Sotterley near Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland: Architectural Investigations and Recommendations," Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, September 27, 1995.

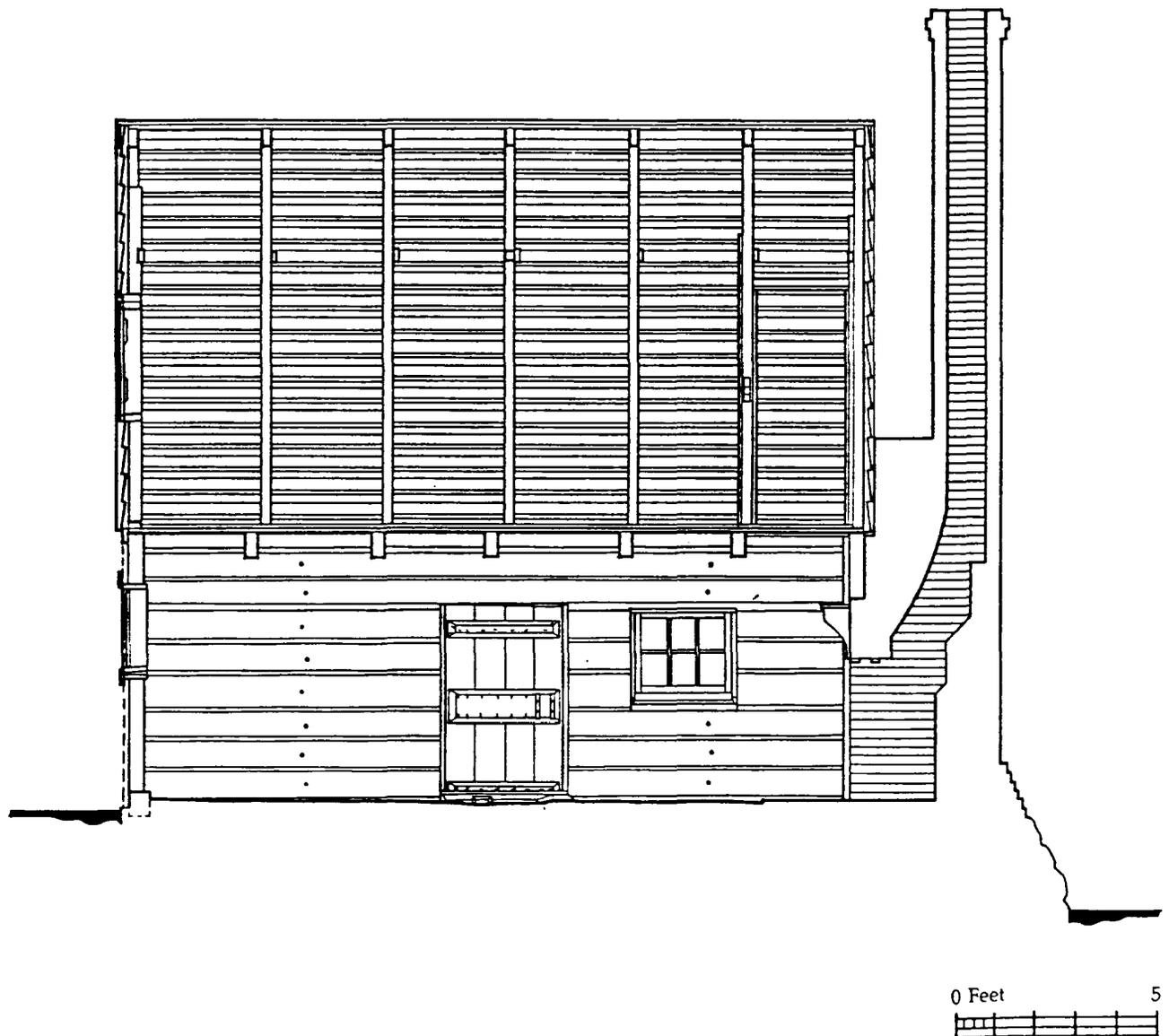


fig. 12. Longitudinal section, looking east.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
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7.8 Description

Source: Jeffrey Bostetter, Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger,
"The Slave House at Sotterley near Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland:
Architectural Investigations and Recommendations," Colonial Williamsburg
Foundation, September 27, 1995.

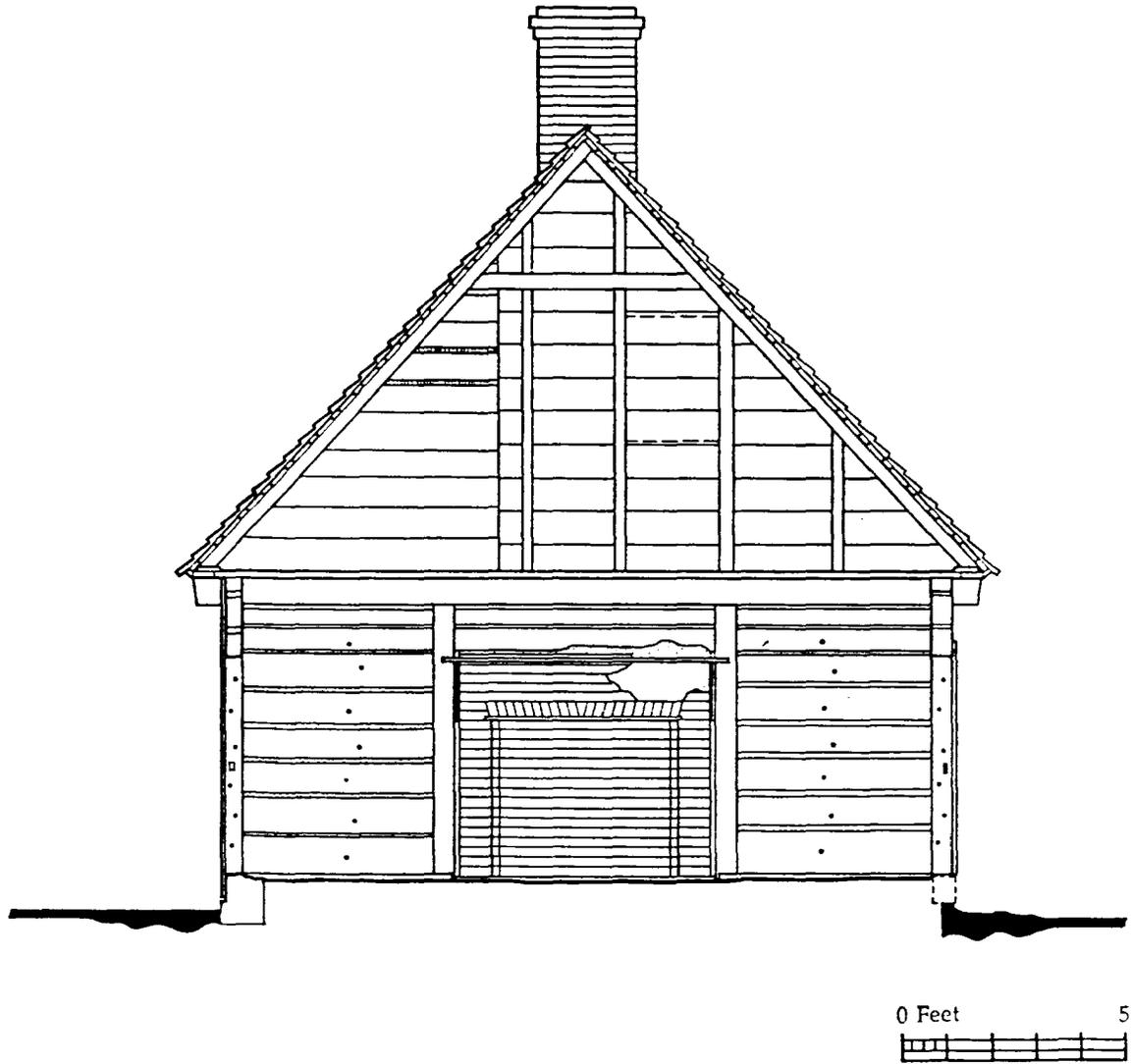
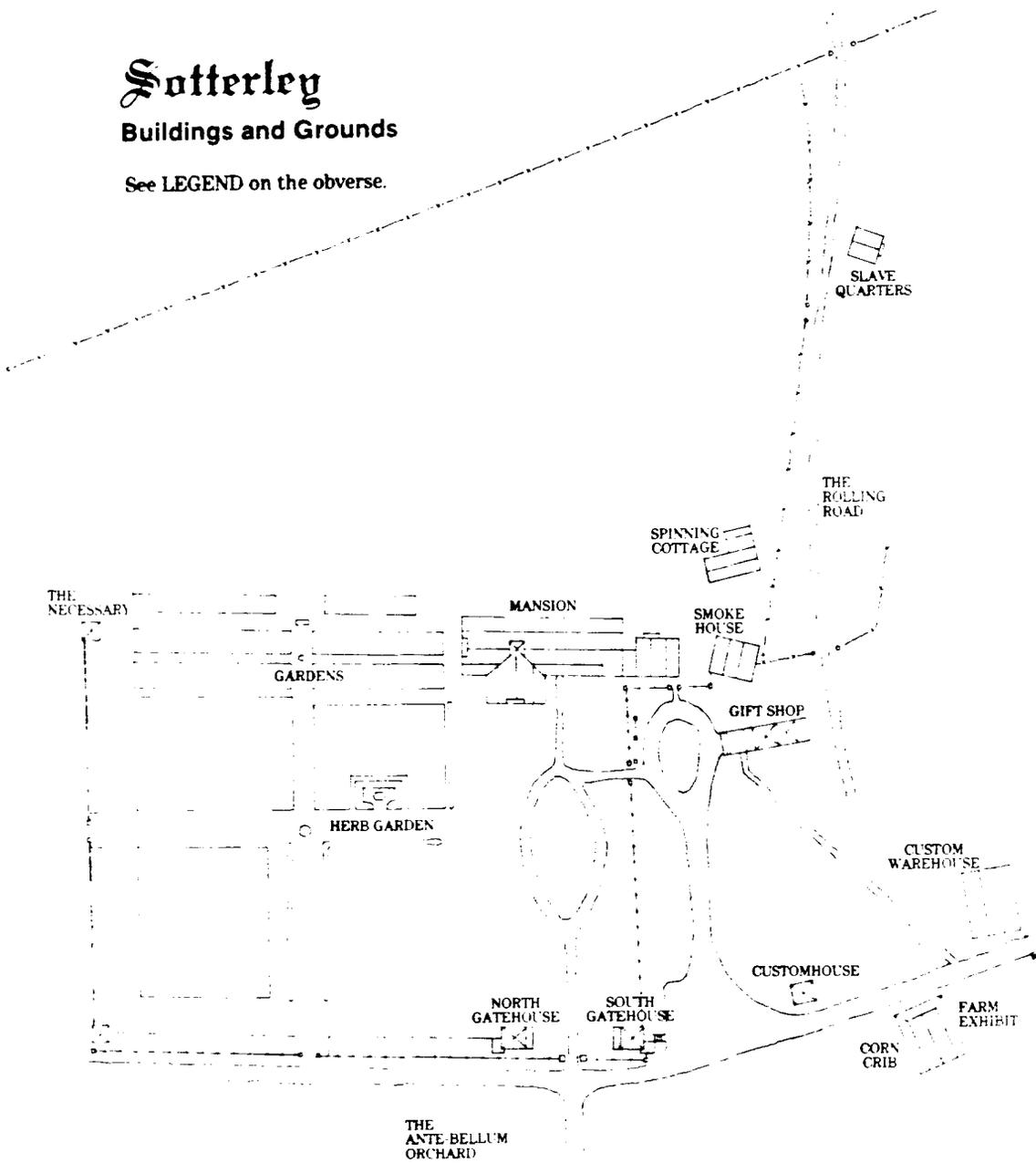


fig. 13. Transverse section, looking south.

SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.9 Description

Site plan of the Sotterley grounds showing slave house.
Source: Sotterley Mansion Foundation, Inc.



SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.10 Description

Historic photo of Slave House with caption "Sotterley Thanksgiving, 1936."
Source: Green Photo Album, Sotterley Mansion Foundation Archives.



SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.11 Description

Historic photo of Alfred Edwards with caption "Alfred Edwards helped on Sotterley farm, ex-slave 'Uncle Alec' born a slave here and living on Sotterley in 1910."
Source: Green Photo Album, Sotterley Mansion Foundation Archives.



SM-7A, Slave House at Sotterley
Hollywood
7.12 Description

Detail from 1848 U.S. Coast Survey depicting the landscape of Sotterley Plantation.
Source: U.S. Coast Survey, "Mouth of the Patuxent River, Maryland," Sheet #256a.



INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

SOTTERLEY (FIELD HANDS' HOUSE)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Hollywood

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

St. Mary's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<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 type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Sotterley Mansion Foundation, Inc.

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Hollywood,

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Md.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

St. John's College Campus

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

H.A.B.S., Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. and Maryland Historic Sites

DATE

Survey

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis,

STATE

Md.

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This structure has been recorded by Rick Rivoire and is on file in the Maryland Historic Sites Survey, (SM-7). Measured drawings were completed by Gary Ridgell and Rick Rivoire and are deposited at the St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City.

This structure displays the debarked vertical posts pegged into the log walls, a feature that, according to oral interviews, was common to log slave cabins in southern Maryland. Four other surviving houses with this feature are the slave cabins at Riverview and at Blair's Purchase in St. Mary's County and at White Hall Overseer's Quarter and at Gresham in Anne Arundel. According to McKinley Gant, an elderly man in Calvert County (whose house was surveyed), these posts were installed to support the log walls. This feature is not known to have been found in log cabins elsewhere in the South, indicating that the traditional building methods among the slaves here were somewhat different.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

ERIOD		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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input 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

This slave cabin is one of the few in southern Maryland known to have been inhabited by field hands and therefore serves as an example against which one can compare quarters for house servants and field hands on other plantations and farms.

This slave cabin has now been ^{restored} ~~resorted~~ and is on display to the public. A creditable effort was made to furnish the interior with original plantation artifacts with the result that it does convey an idea of how the field hand lived, a group of plantation people ^{whose} ~~who~~ often ignored ^{by} ~~by~~ historic plantation sites. Unfortunately, the paucity of materials, so neatly placed among so much empty space, conveys very little of the life within this house as its occupants knew it. It should also be pointed out that this house did not stand alone, but was a part of a much larger community, for according to local blacks, this dwelling was but one of at least a dozen that stood in a row descending toward the Patuxent River.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

MAGE #19007A0405

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON: Slave Quarters at Sotterley				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Sotterley				
CITY OR TOWN: Hollywood				
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: MSt. Mary's	
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY <i>(Check One)</i>		OWNERSHIP		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		PUBLIC ACQUISITION: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered
				STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE <i>(Check One or More as Appropriate)</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
				<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>(Specify)</i> _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>RECORDED DURING THE MHT-SMCC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY, 1971</p> <p>Of interest because it is one of the few such servants quarters remaining in southern Maryland. While not of the 18th century date associated with Sotterley, it does represent a period of the farm's existence as a working farm.</p> <p>Probably dating from the second quarter of the 19th century, the cabin is severely plain and purely utilitarian. It is of log construction containing one room with a fireplace, dirt floor, exposed ceiling joists and corner stair on the first floor and a single large room in the attic. The downstairs room's walls are sheathed with vertically hung boards. The corner stair has been moved from its original location flanking the fireplace (northeast corner) to a position in the southwest corner.</p> <p>On the exterior the building is two bays in length on both sides (north and south elevations). The doors are original, but the windows are later alterations. Positioned along all walls are cedar posts, debarked and pinned into the logs as added support. The exterior is sheathed with vertically hung boards.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	losophy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

[Empty space for Major Bibliographical References]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

[Empty space for Acreage Justification]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. Richard Rivoire, Field Surveyor

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: Jan. 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:

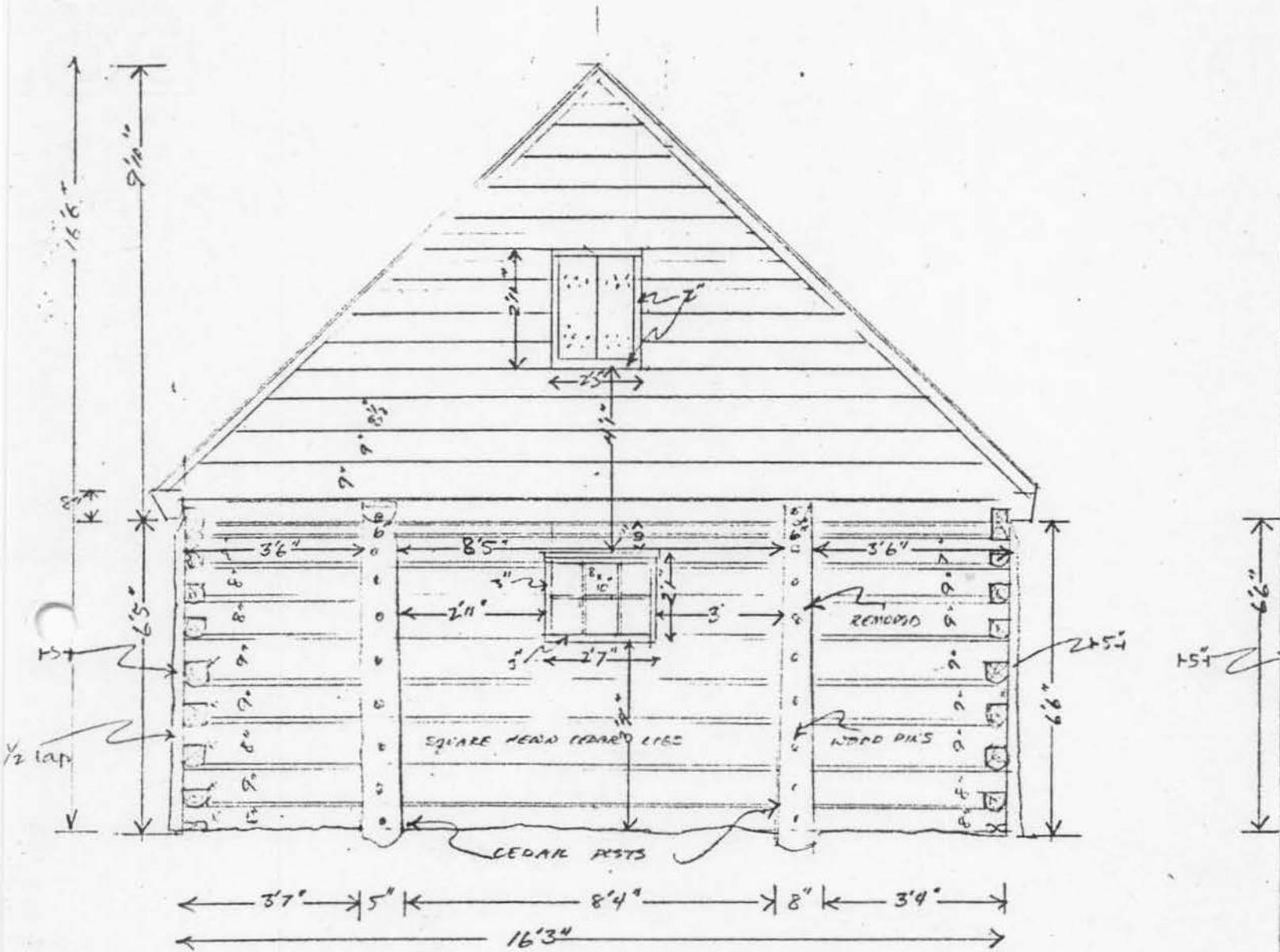
CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____



ALL NAILS USED IN CONSTRUCTION ARE CUT
 DOWN STIPPED WITH W. NAILS

ENTIRE EXT. CRIB. SHEATHED IN VERT PLANK
 SIDING. (8" LAPPED?)

EABLE ENDS FRAMED

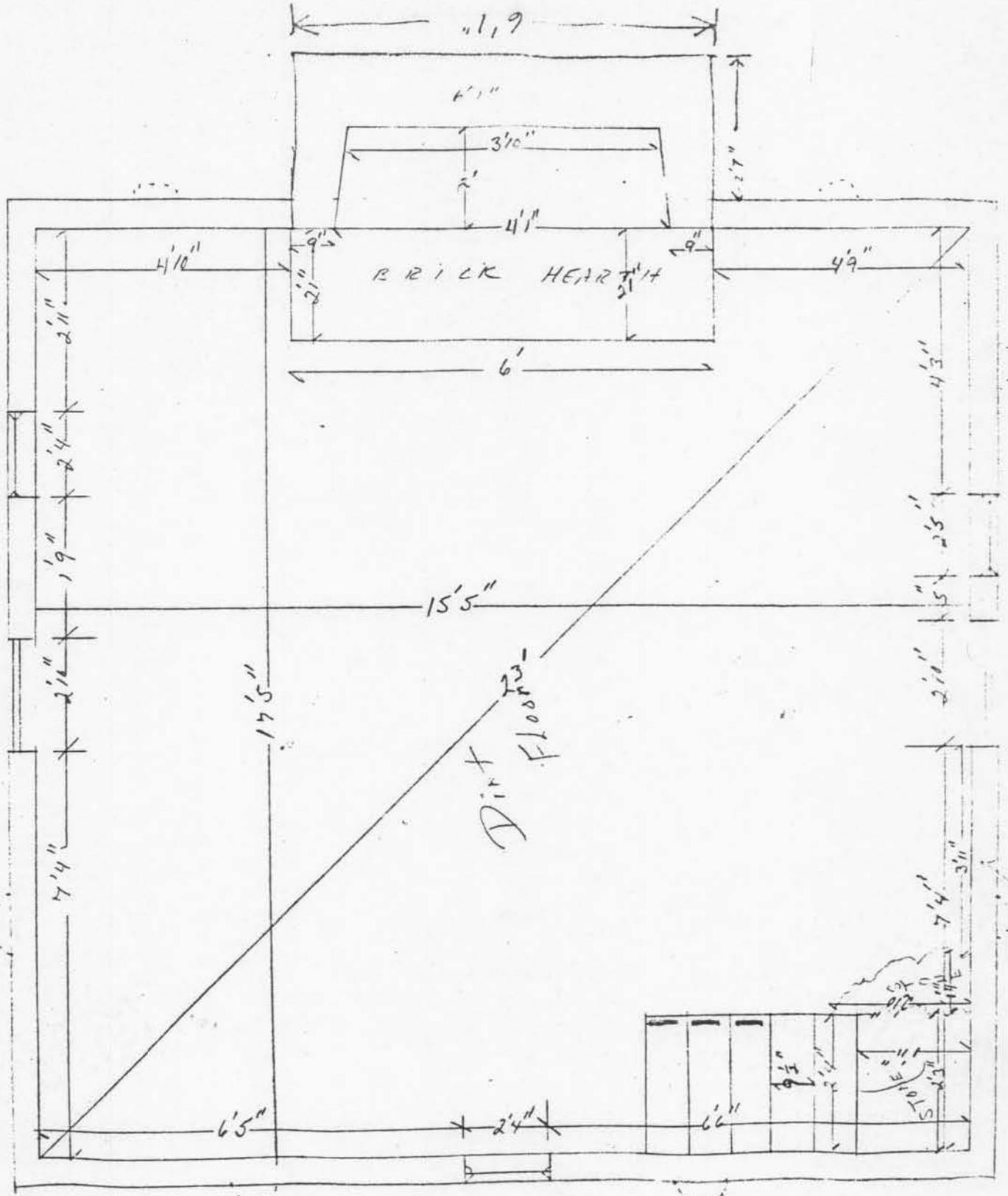
RUST ENDS CUT ON ANGLE (1")

DRAWING BY RICK RIVOIRE

SM-7A

DRAWING BY RICK RUDIN

Ground Floor



SM-7A

LOCATION OF THE SLAVE CABIN ON THE PLANTATION

PATUXENT RIVER

PASTURE

CONJECTURED LOCATIONS
OF FORMER FIELD HANDS' CABINS
ACCORDING TO LOCAL BLACKS

FIELD HANDS' CABIN

MAIN HOUSE

C. 300'

C. 200'

C. 100'

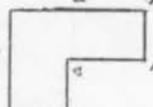
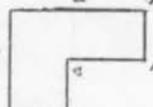
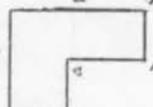
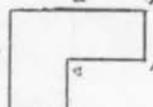
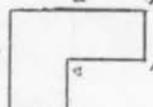
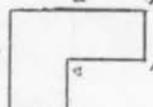
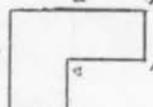
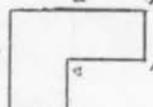
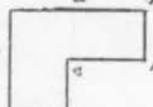
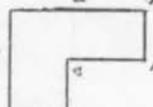
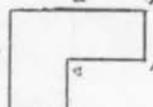
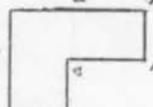
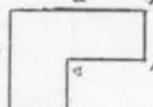
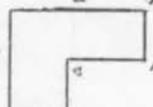
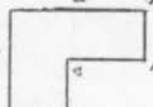
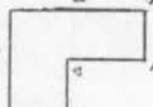
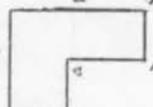
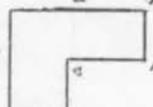
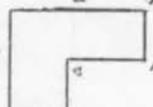
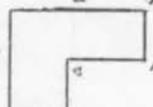
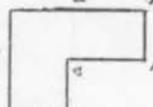
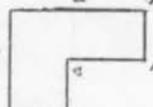
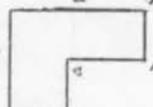
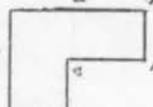
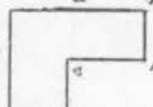
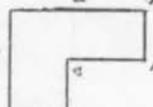
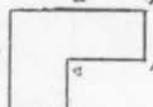
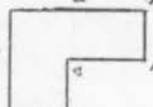
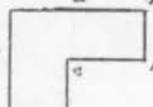
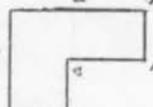
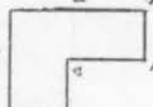
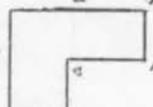
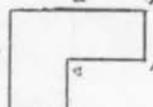
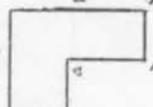
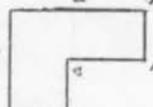
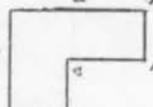
WELL

SERVANTS' QUARTERS

C. 45'

WORKSHOP

BARN & CORN CRIB

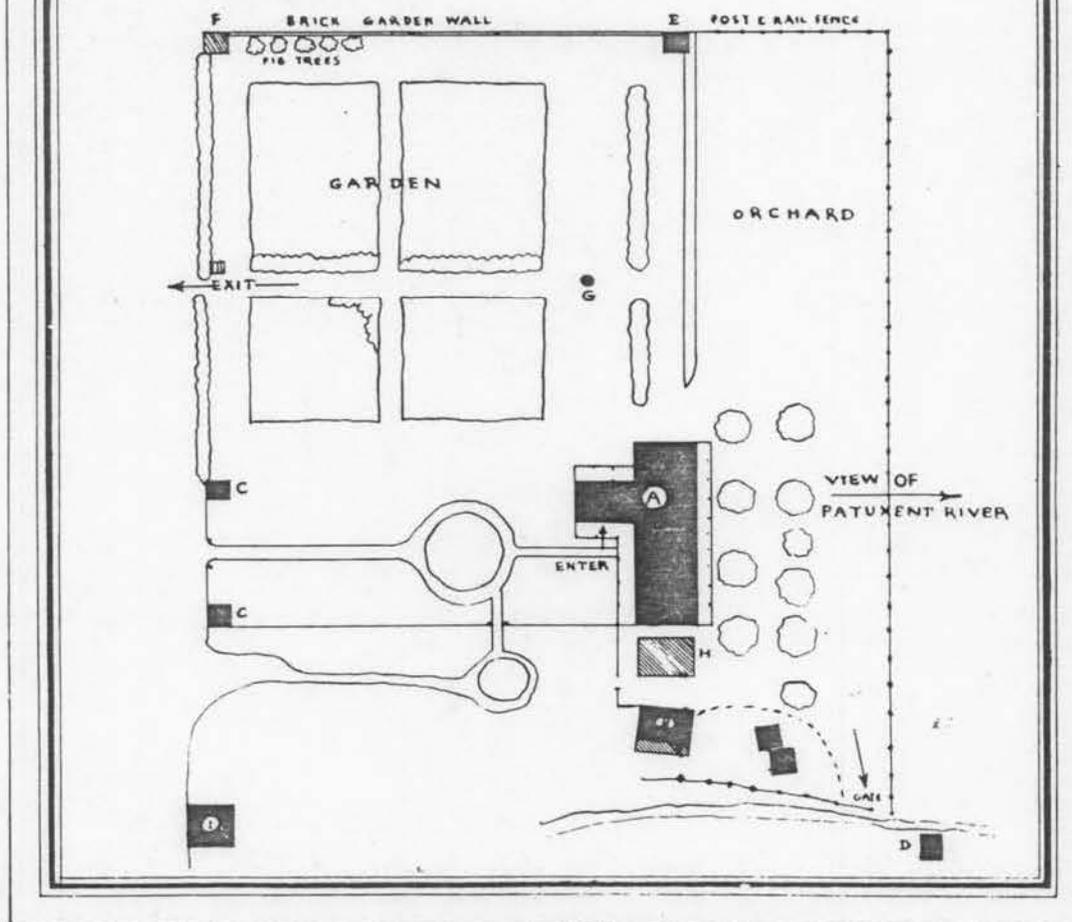


SOTTERLEY and its dependencies... ST. MARY'S CO. MARYLAND

SM-7A

IDENTIFICATION

- A. MANSION
- B. SMOKE HOUSE WITH ANCIENT BRINE TROUGH
- C. GATE LODGES
- D. SLAVES QUARTERS
- E. NECESSARY
- F. GARDEN HOUSE
- G. SUN DIAL - INITIALS OF OWNER IN 1838 SHOWS ROOM & MIDDIGHT PLACES AROUND WORLD.
- H. MODERN KITCHEN
- I. STABLE - 1737.

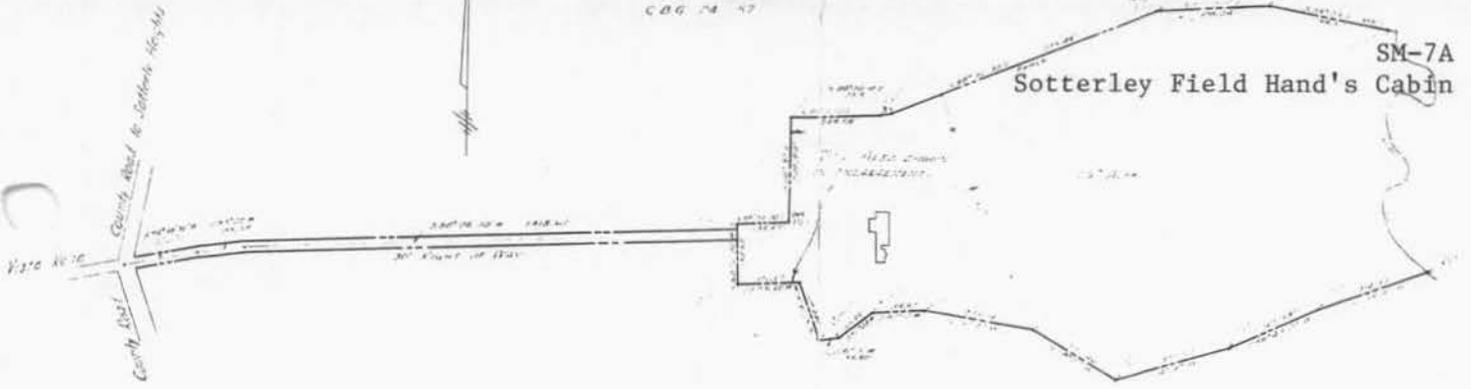


A. Mansion and oldest part dates from about 1717. Outbuildings such as a custom house, spinning house, etc. were located nearby on the south and west. Many of these have disappeared, but some remain.
 B. Smoke house - here hams are still smoked every year and hung for 18 months till ready for cooking. The brine trough is hollowed from a tree trunk.
 C. The north gate house is original, the south one had burned and was reconstructed in 1914. Formerly used as quarters for household slaves, a family of 10 was known to have lived in the north gate house.

- D. This log cabin was still inhabited in 1910 by a woman who had been born there a slave.
- E. Necessary - outdoor toilet in use before the introduction of modern plumbing.
- F. Modern house for garden tools.
- G. Sundial - English, made of slate. The pedestal made about 1925 has the Plater, Briscoe and Satterlee coats-of-arms.
- H. Modern kitchens - built in 1914 approximately where an early kitchen probably stood.
- I. Stable - in all probability this was a brick warehouse. Glaze ended bricks in west end show, 1727.

SM-7A

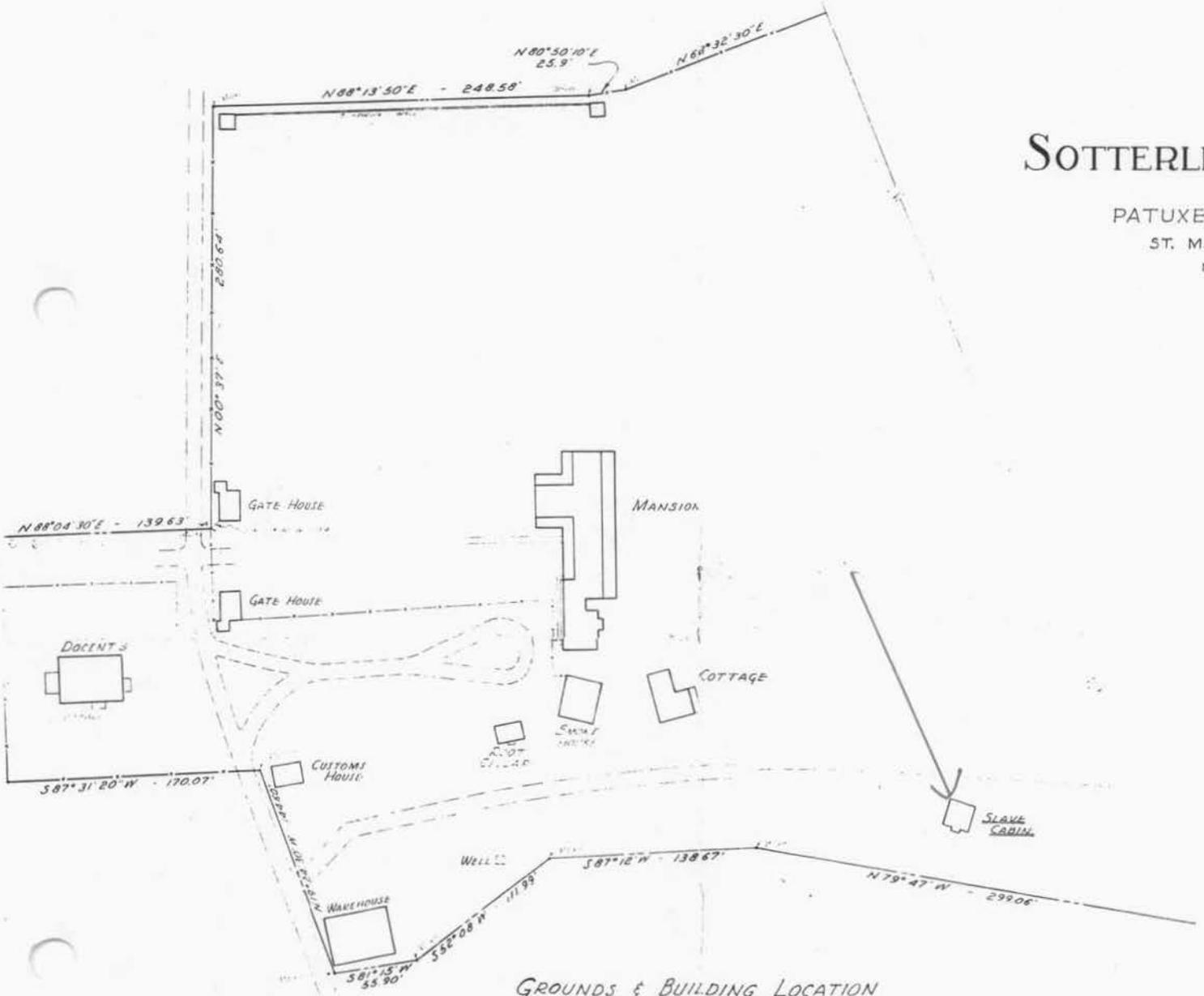
Sotterley Field Hand's Cabin



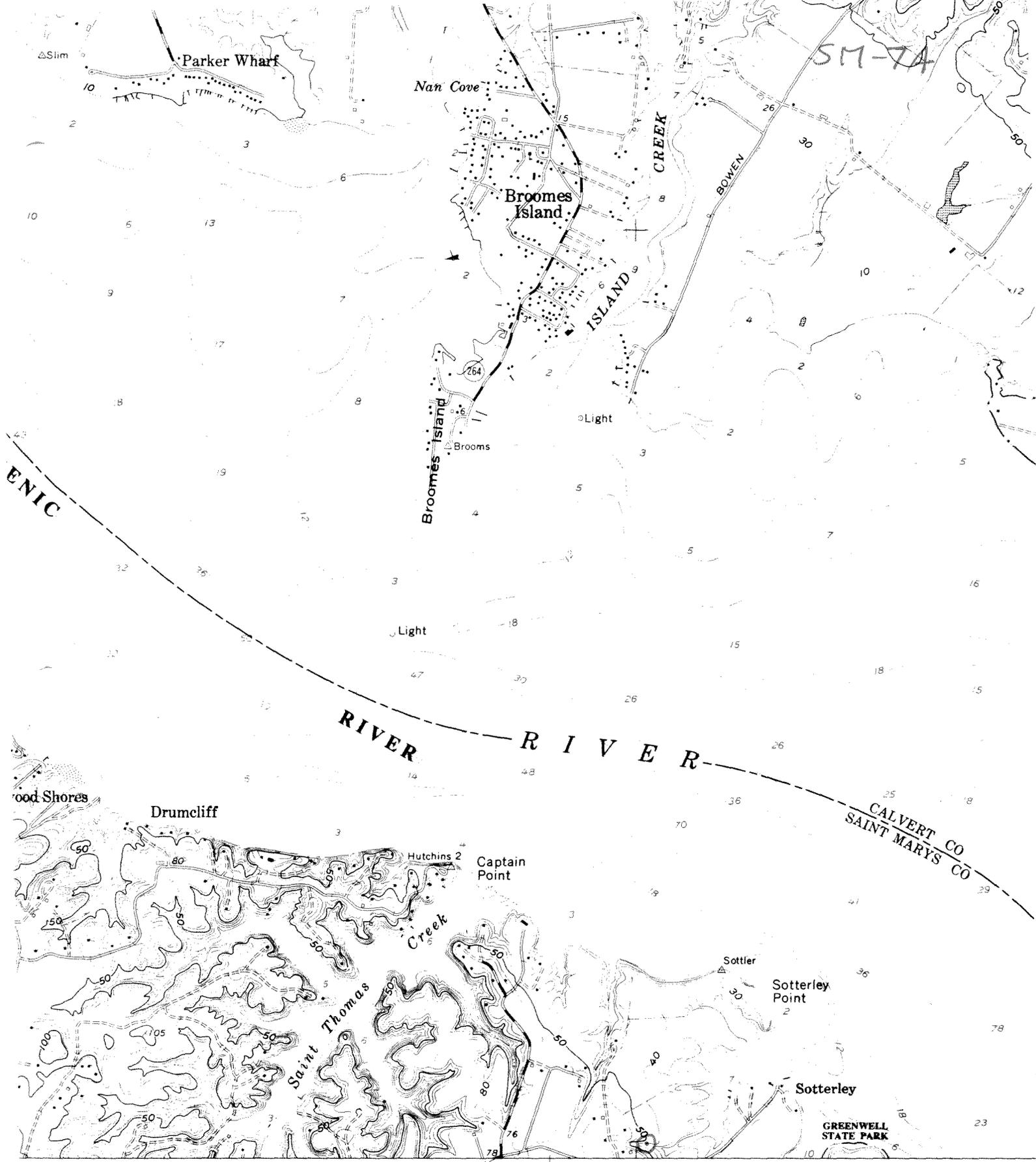
TITLE PLAT
SCALE: 1 in. = 200 ft.

SOTTERLEY M

PATUXENT D
ST. MARYS C
MARCH 1



GROUNDS & BUILDING LOCATION
SCALE: 1 in. = 40 ft.



SM-74

ENIC

Wood Shores

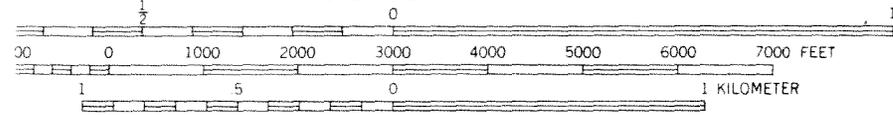
Drumcliff

POTOMAC RIVER

CALVERT CO
SAINT MARYS CO

363 (HOLLYWOOD) 5660 1 SE 364 2.4 MI. TO MD. 235 32'30" 366 367

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS

SM-74

Sotterley Field Hand's Quarter
(Sotterley slave cabin)

Broomes Island Quad



Heavy-d
Medium



McD CH-7A

FIELD HANDS' QUARTER
SOTTERLEY, ST. MARY'S COUNTY

This belongs to
Glen Co.

6

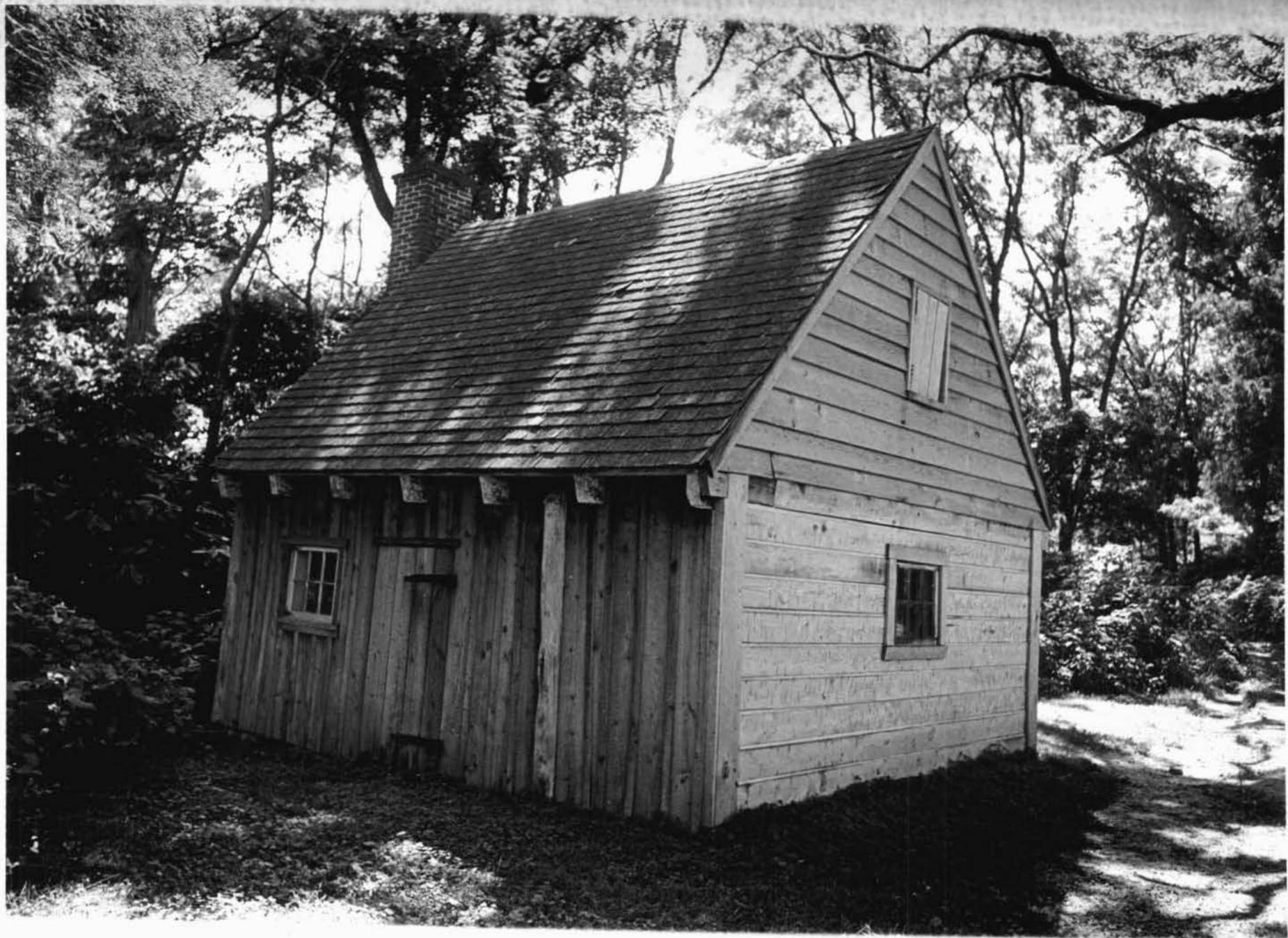


SOTTERLY SLAVE QUARTER

SM 7A

HABS photos

126





Solterley Field Hand's Quaster
(Slave Cabin)



5/2/21

Sutton Co., Field Hand's Quarters

Slave Cabin



MHT