

PH0026301

SM-7

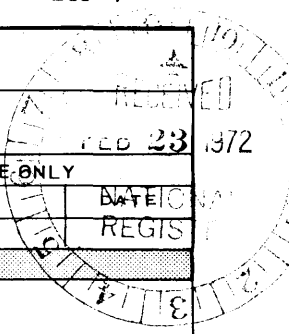
Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	St. Mary's
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	NOV 9 1972
DATE OF REGIS	FEB 23 1972



1. NAME

COMMON: Sotterley

AND/OR HISTORIC: Sotterley Manor, Sotterley Plantation, Resurrection Manor, (Bowles' Separation), Bowles' Plantation

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: East of junction of Maryland Route #245 and Vista Road, 3 miles east of Maryland Route #235

CITY OR TOWN: Hollywood

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	St. Mary's	037

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum house	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Sotterley Mansion Foundation, Inc.
President: (Mrs.) Mabel Satterlee Ingalls

STREET AND NUMBER: Sotterley

CITY OR TOWN: Hollywood STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER: St. John's College Campus, College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Building Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: Dist. of Columbia CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

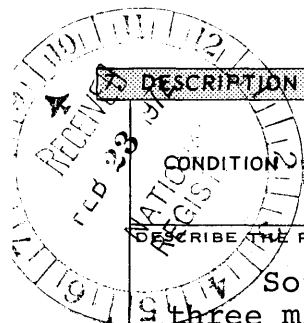
COUNTY: St. Mary's

NOV 9 1972

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE



DESCRIPTION

(Check One)

 Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

CONDITION

(Check One)

 Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Sotterley is located northeast of Maryland Route 245, three miles northeast of the intersection of Maryland 245 and Maryland Route 235 at Hollywood, Maryland.

Sotterley is a long one-and-one-half story, frame building, covered with wide, beaded clapboard siding and "Spanish brown" color wood shingle roof. It measures approximately 100 feet in length and is twenty feet wide. An ell is located on the west side of the building. A portion of the east facade is two full stories in height, an alteration from the eighteenth century. On all facades of the building are low porches, the east porch being the more imposing with square paneled columns supporting the roof, and Newcastle flagstone floor, probably those mentioned in the James Bowles' inventory of 1727. At the point where the ell meets the main house there is a square unlighted wood cupola. On the south end of the building is a passage and brick kitchen. Each gable is faced with brick.

The floor plan of Sotterley is unconventional in Maryland houses, though research has enabled the precise development of the house to be traced, beginning as a simple one-story, two-room dwelling sheathed completely with riven oak clapboards. Its original length was approximately forty-four feet. The ell was then added onto the west side of the building and was called the "new room" in 1727. Subsequent additions consisted of: a wing to the south with a passage and dining room, now (1971) one large room; the heightening of a part of the east facade; and then the major changes prior to the American Revolution. Those latter changes consisted of lengthening the house to the north by about fourteen feet thereby changing the placement of the original north wall approximately ten feet south. The resulting two rooms then became the stair hall and parlor. The old paneling was reworked for the stair hall and a new staircase with a Chinese trellis balustrade installed. The parlor was then completely paneled to a heightened ceiling in the style of the period.

The parlor has a flush paneled dado beneath the chair rail and railed panels above. The chimney breast has a mantel shelf supported on carved consoles, croisettes trim the fireplace and a panel above has a band of fretwork. Flanking the chimney are a pair of carved shells within rectangular paneled alcoves, also supported on carved consoles. The chair rail also has a band of fretwork. Each of the individual component parts of the parlor are well executed, but their relation to each other and the whole is grossly misunderstood.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

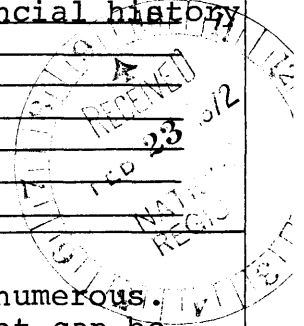
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" 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) Before 1727, mid-18th century. After

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate) 1826, 20th century.

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Financial history</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The sources of Sotterley's significance are numerous. Sotterley is one of the few Maryland buildings that can be dated without question to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The mid-eighteenth-century woodwork in the drawing room and stair hall must be classified among the finest pre-Revolutionary woodwork in the southern colonies. Sotterley's exterior river facade with its white columned portico and cupola gives the same effect, although a bit on a smaller scale, as Mount Vernon. The fact that the exterior was at one time rusticated adds to the similarity. The numerous out buildings--some of an early date--contribute to the creation of the atmosphere of an eighteenth-century plantation.

In 1960 the Historic American Building Survey of the United States Department of the Interior certified Sotterley, St. Mary's County, Maryland, as a building of architectural and historical significance "worthy of the most careful preservation." A house museum since 1961, Sotterley's history encompasses a Governor of Maryland, George Plater; a nineteenth-century owner who lost this plantation in a dice game to an owner of Stratford Hall; Herbert L. Satterlee, a member of America's most powerful financial circles; and Mrs. Mabel Satterlee Ingalls, a granddaughter of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, founder of the banking house, J. P. Morgan Company.

Although not built until the eighteenth century the land on which Sotterley is located was a part of Resurrection Manor, a 4,000 acre tract patented in 1650 to Thomas Cornwallis, one of the outstanding men of seventeenth-century Maryland. In 1659 Cornwallis sold Resurrection Manor to John Bateman, a London merchant. After Bateman's death in 1663 Resurrection Manor had several seventeenth-century owners. A 1684 deed recording one of the land transactions mentions several buildings on the tract. However, these do not refer to Sotterley.

No building appeared until the eighteenth century after John Bowles bought 890 acres of Resurrection Manor. Six

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust, 94 College Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland, April 1970.

William Morgan, Maryland Historical Trust, 1968.

Michael Bourne, Maryland Historical Trust, July, 1971.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

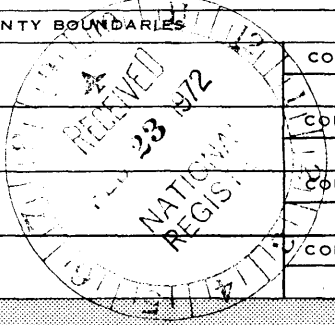
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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	38 ° 23' 16"	76 ° 32' 29"				
NE	38 ° 22' 50"	76 ° 31' 45"				
SE	38 ° 22' 33"	76 ° 32' 27"				
SW	38 ° 22' 32.5"	76 ° 32' 49"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **360.8 acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



See map 3413
11/2

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **Jan. 5, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title: State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date: January 6, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Kelly
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 11/9/72

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: Nov. 7, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 9	1972

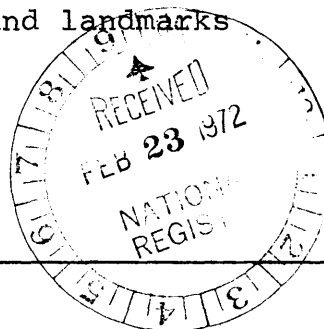
(Number all entries)

Sotterley

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

1970 State

Maryland Historical Trust
94 College Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland Code: 24

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

The study, stair hall and sitting room are fully paneled to the ceiling in an earlier style. In the latter two rooms is a paneled summer beam. The mahogany Chinese Chippendale-style stair balustrade was installed by Richard Boulton, who was the architect for the nearby St. Andrews Church, St. Mary's County, constructed in 1767, and for "Bushwood," a St. Mary's County Georgian mansion destroyed by fire in 1934, which also had a Chinese Chippendale staircase balustrade.

The dining room was formerly smaller, consisting of a passage and room, as mentioned above. Its walls are now (1971) covered with a modern wall paper, the design of which was adapted from a design in Brighton Pavillion, Brighton, England. South of the dining room is a pantry and storage room. The latter is unusual in that it has a barrel-vaulted, plaster ceiling.

When the east porch roof was repaired in 1953, a pediment above the main east entrance was found as well as the original sanded finish, a finish that was used on Mt. Vernon, Virginia. Also some round-butt wood shingles painted "Spanish brown" were found. Some shingles and a part of the siding are on view to the public.

After Mr. Herbert Satterlee purchased Sotterley, he reconstructed the found chimneys and poured a concrete footing beneath the entire structure, stabilizing the old building but carrying away some clues as to its evolution.

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 9	1974

(Number all entries)

Sotterley

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

years later Bowles had his tract resurveyed and named it Bowles' Separation. Bowles built the nucleus of Sotterley and erected several outbuildings. In addition to operating his plantation Bowles served on the Governor's Council.

In 1727 Bowles' three daughters who had all married Virginians inherited Bowles' Separation. Bowles' widow retained the right to life tenure on the property.

Two years after John Bowles' death his widow remarried. Her second husband was George Plater II (1695-1755). They lived at Sotterley. Plater served Maryland as a Collector of customs, a member of the Governor's Council and Secretary of the Province--the second highest office in the province. In 1753 Plater bought Bowles' Separation formally beginning the Plater period of ownership in the history of Sotterley. Upon his death two years later the plantation passed to his son George Plater III (1735-1792).

Of all the inhabitants of Sotterley George Plater III was perhaps the most distinguished. He received legal training at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. From 1767 to 1773 he was Naval Officer of the Patuxent River, a position previously held by both his father and grandfather. He represented St. Mary's County on the Council of Safety in 1776 and at the constitutional convention in Annapolis of the same year. From 1778 until 1781 Plater was a member of the Continental Congress. He then served in the Maryland Senate eventually becoming its presiding officer. While a Senator, Plater supported Maryland's ratification of the United States Constitution. In 1791 the legislature chose Plater to be Governor of Maryland, a position he held until his death on February 2, 1792.

Governor Plater named his plantation Sotterley after Sotterley Hall, Suffolk, England, the ancestral home of the Plater family. Governor Plater adopted the name as early as 1776. In addition to giving the plantation a new name he extensively renovated and enlarged Sotterley. His additions included the Chinese Chippendale staircase and the shell ornamentation in the drawing room, designed by Richard Boulton.

After Governor Plater's death, his son George Plater IV inherited Sotterley and at his death it was inherited by his son, George Plater V.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

St. Mary's

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

NOV 9

1972

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1972
NATIONAL REGISTER
2/16/72

Number all entries

Sotterley

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

George Plater V squandered most of his family's holdings through debts and gambling. He lost Sotterley, it is believed, in a dice game to his mother's step-brother, William Clarke Somerville (1790-1826). According to legend, Plater, mortally ill with pneumonia, dragged himself from his cousins' house where he was living through the rain to die at Sotterley. His body was found in one of the outbuildings.

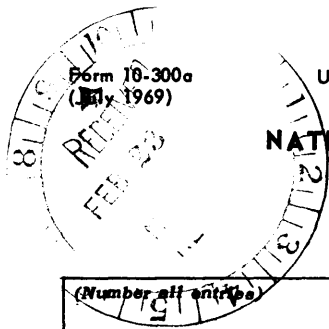
William Clarke Somerville sold Sotterley soon after winning it. He also disposed of his own family plantation, Mulberry Fields, preferring to live at his Westmoreland County, Virginia estate, Stratford Hall.

The next owner, Thomas Barber, willed Sotterley to his daughter, Emeline Dallam Briscoe in 1826. She and her family remained at Sotterley for sixty years. The property was sold at auction to the Reverend John Briscoe. He was a friend of the Right Reverend Henry Yates Satterlee, the instigator of the creation of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in Washington, D. C. Satterlee, a sometime visitor to Sotterley, persuaded his cousin, Herbert L. Satterlee, to buy the plantation after Briscoe's death.

The new owner, Herbert L. Satterlee (1863-1947), was an influential New York lawyer and son-in-law of Mr. J. P. Morgan, Senior. Satterlee studied the history of Sotterley, restored and renovated it. He accumulated 1,550 acres of land in St. Mary's County in an attempt to recreate the original boundaries of Resurrection Manor.

Satterlee's family, as did the Platers, had ancestral ties with Sotterley Hall, Suffolk, England. Members of the Satterlee family lived at Sotterley Hall, from the time of the Norman Conquest until the War of the Roses. In 1471 the Satterlees were expelled and the Platers, or Playters, took over the English house. Satterlee's purchase of Sotterley, St. Mary's County, in a round about way, reversed the fifteenth-century eviction of his family.

Herbert L. Satterlee's daughter, Mrs. Mabel Satterlee Ingalls, inherited Sotterley in 1947. Mrs. Ingalls donated the plantation to the Sotterley Mansion Foundation, Inc., which maintains the property as a house museum.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 9 1972

(Number all entries)

Sotterley

#9. REFERENCES continued

The Sotterley Mansion Foundation, Inc. "Sotterley Mansion, St. Mary's County, Maryland, Notes on Its History and Architecture and Photographs of the Mansion Today and in the 1910-1914 Period." Prepared for Historic American Building Survey, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Typescript, 1961. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bozman, John Leeds. The History of Maryland from Its First Settlement, in 1633, to the Restoration, in 1660, . . . 2 vols. n.p.: James Lucas and E. K. Deaver, 1837.

Buchholz, Henrich Ewald. Governors of Maryland From the Revolution to the Year 1908. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1908.

Dictionary of American Biography. 20 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931-1935.

Fenwick, Charles E. and Admiral Felix Johnson. "Mulberry Fields and the Somerville Family." Chronicles of St. Mary's. Vol. III. (January 1955), 1-4.

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton, Maryland: the author, 1934.

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Maryland Architecture A Short History From 1634 to the Civil War. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1968.

McKenna, Marian. "Sotterley, St. Mary's County." Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. XLVI. (September 1950), 173-188.

Pogue, Robert E. T. Yesterday in Old St. Mary's County. New York: Carlton Press, 1968.

St. Mary's County Land and Probate Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Scarborough, Katherine. Homes of the Cavaliers. New York: Macmillan, 1930.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Maryland From the Earliest Period to the Present Day. 3 vols. Baltimore:

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

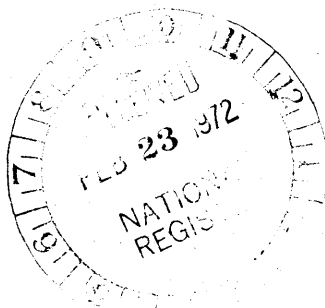
STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
NOV 9	1972

(Number all entries)

Sotterley

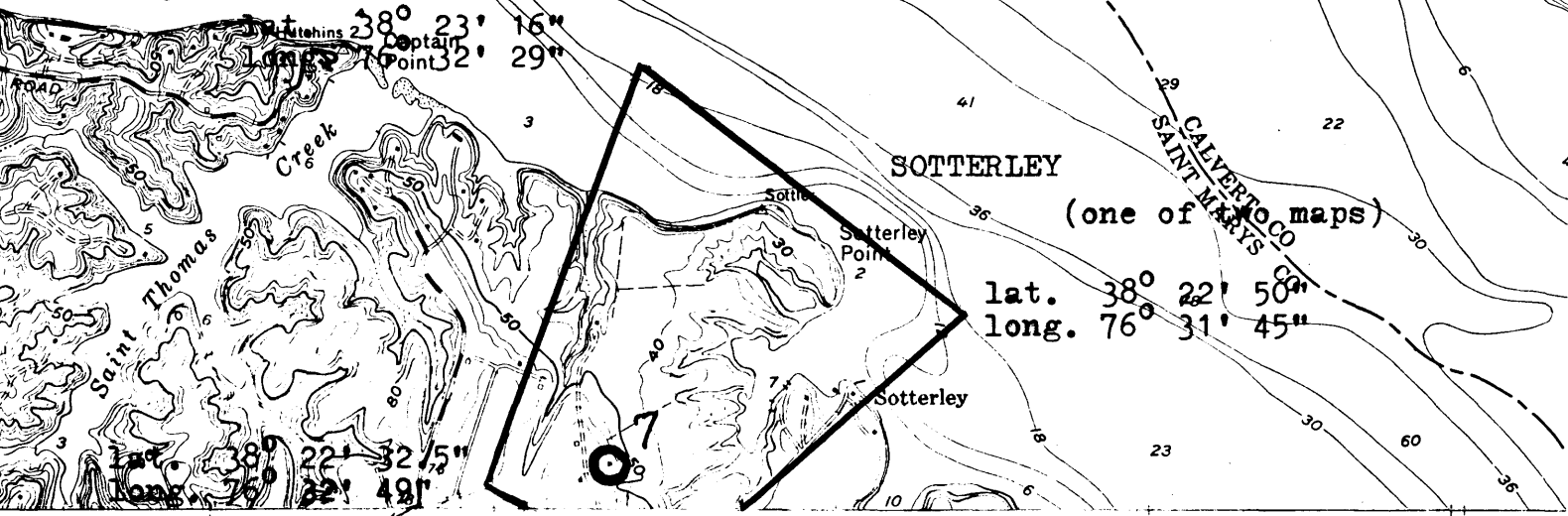
#9. REFERENCES continued

John B. Piet, 1879.

"Sotterley St. Mary's County Maryland." Pamphlet, n.d.
Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.Who's Who in America. Vol. XX. 1938-1939. Chicago: A. N.
Marquis, 1938.

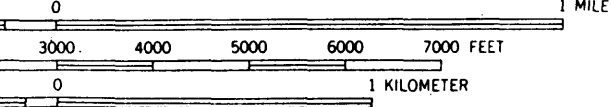


BROOMES ISLAND QUADRANGLE
 USGS 7.5 minute map (Maryland)
 scale: 1: 24 000
 1963



HOLLYWOOD
 5660 I SE

SCALE 1:24 000



lat. $38^{\circ} 22' 23''$
 long. $76^{\circ} 32' 27''$

367 3 ● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON 368000m.E

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty
 Medium-duty - - - Unimproved

INTERVAL 10 FEET

5660 1 NE
363 (BROOMES ISLAND)

364

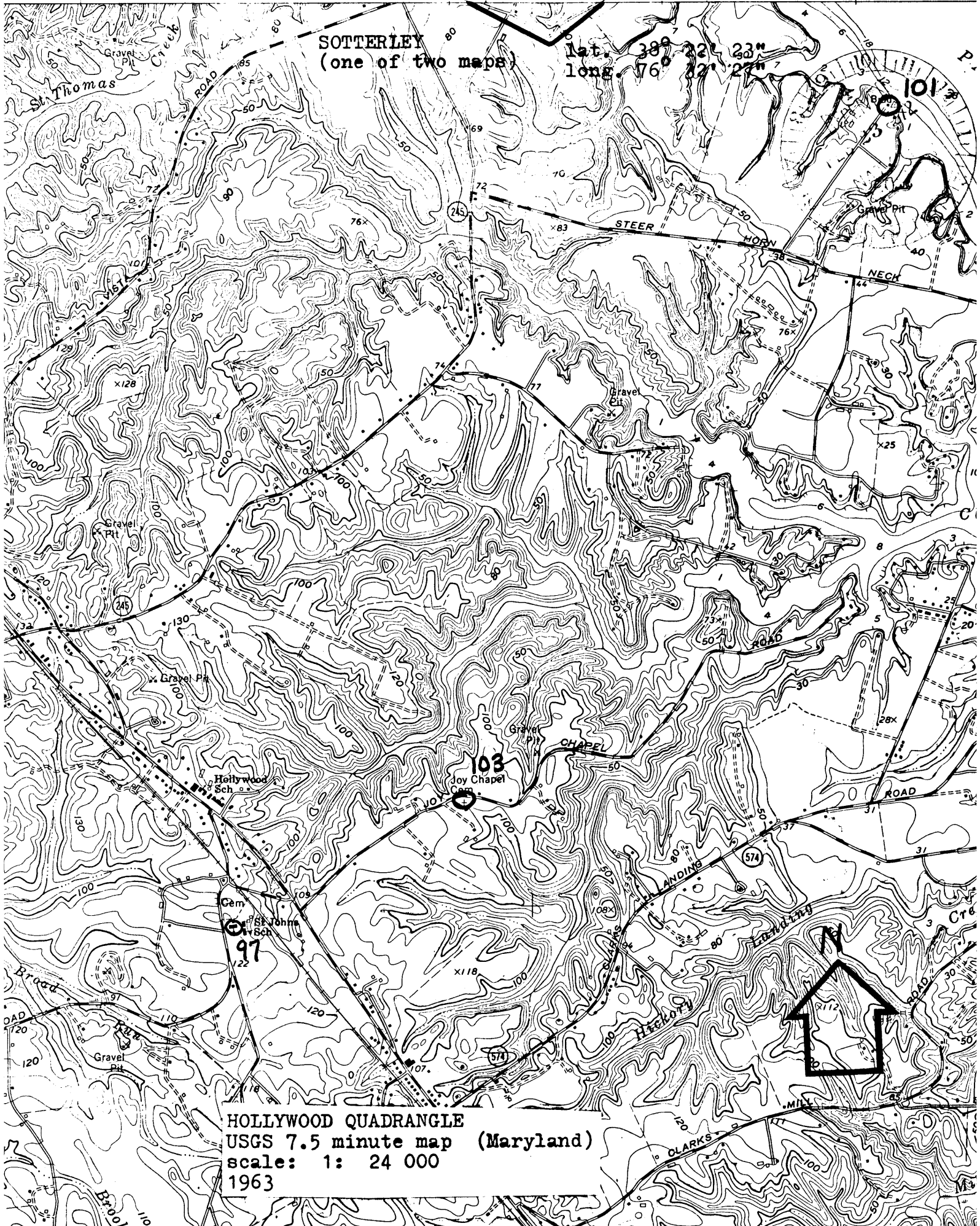
365 32'30"

366

367

SOTTERLEY
(one of two maps)

Lat. 38° 22' 23"
long 76° 22' 27"



HOLLYWOOD QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map (Maryland)
scale: 1: 24 000
1963