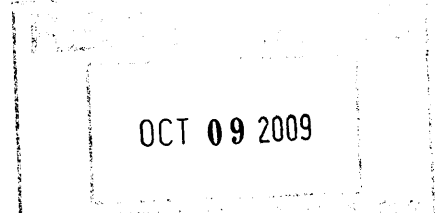


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

933



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 Glebe House  
other names S-35; Davis's Choice; Turner's Purchase

2. Location

street & number 10950 Market Lane  not for publication  
city or town Princess Anne  vicinity  
state Maryland code MD county Somerset code 039 zip code 21853

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] 10-1-09  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
  - determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
  - Determined not eligible for the National Register.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] 11-18-09  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Glebe House, S-35  
Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		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)

RELIGION/church-related residence/glebe

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS/historic site

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls BRICK, WOOD/Weatherboards  
roof WOOD/Shingle  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

**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.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Area of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_  
 Religion \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1784-1799 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1784-85 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

William Bowland, Builder \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

Glebe House, S-35  
Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 1.029 acres Princess Anne, MD USGS quad

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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

3															
	Zone			Easting				Northing							
4															

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

#### Boundary Justification

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Baker Touart, Architectural Historian  
Organization Somerset County Historical Trust date 2.12.08  
street & number Cedar Hill, Box 5 telephone 410-651-1094  
city or town Westover state Maryland zip code 21871

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional Items

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

### Property Owner

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

name Austin Cox, Jr.  
street & number P. O. Box 2739 telephone 410-334-6707  
city or town Salisbury state Maryland zip code 21802

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

County and State

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### Description Summary:

The Glebe House, erected in 1784-85, is a story-and-a-half, brick-ended frame house that stands southwest of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. A lane enters the property from US 13, and a second access is provided by Market Lane. The nearly square 28' by 30' dwelling consists of three frame walls and a Flemish bond south gable end. The house faces east with the roof oriented on a north/south axis. The four-room plan first floor interior is characterized by finely executed late eighteenth-century Georgian style woodwork that is highlighted by a turned baluster staircase, raised-panel hearth walls in two rooms, raised six-panel doors and portions of original chair rail. Around 1930, the story-and-a-half dwelling was raised to a two-story height, and during the mid 1970s, the original roofline was restored by removing the second story.

### General Description:

The Glebe House is located at 10950 Market Lane on the southwest side of the town of Princess Anne, a few hundred yards west of the corridor of US Route 13 in Somerset County, Maryland. The story-and-a-half, three-bay frame structure, built in 1784-85, has a brick south gable end built in Flemish bond above a two-step watertable. The nearly square (28'4" across by 30'3" deep) house is sheathed with early twentieth century weatherboards on the other three sides, and the steeply pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The house faces east with the gable roof oriented on a north/south axis. The present story-and-a-half configuration of the house is the result of a sizable restoration effort during the mid 1970s that included the removal of a second story that had been added around 1920. The roof pitch, dormers and roof framing were restored using evidence from a photograph taken prior to the early twentieth century modifications. The house is located on a small parcel encompassing 1.029 acres, and flanked on the southwest side by a modern subdivision.

The east (main) façade is three bays wide, with a side (north) bay entrance and two restored nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. The exterior is covered with narrow weatherboard siding that has a rounded bottom edge. The base of the roof is finished with a boxed cornice dating from the 1970s restoration. Marking the steeply-pitched wood shingle roof are two gable-roofed dormers fitted with six-over-six sash windows.

The Flemish bond brick gable end is the most original exterior surface, although the very top section of the wall including the interior end chimney stack was rebuilt during the 1970s. Two nine-over-six sash windows define the first story, while a pair of six-over-six sash windows lights the second story. All four windows have rowlock arches. The southwest first floor

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

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window was formerly a door that provided access to a stepped service wing, but it was converted back to a window during the twentieth century. The reworked Flemish bond brickwork below the window is the evidence for this modification. A small four-pane window lights the attic level above the collar beams. Information for the location and size of the attic window was derived from the documentary image of the house.

The rear (west) façade is identical to the front elevation with a six-panel door in the north bay and two nine-over-nine sash windows to the south. Identical boxing finishes the base of the roof, and two gable roofed dormers light the second story chambers.

The four-room first floor interior is the most significant aspect of the house, with its large degree of original 1780s Georgian-inspired woodwork surviving. The four-room plan includes an entrance stair passage in the northeast corner, and a small unheated room in the northwest corner. More than half of the first floor space is divided in two unequal-sized rooms served by corner fireplaces. The entrance hall and stair passage retains a quarter-turn, closed stringer staircase that rises in the northwest corner. A heavily turned bulbous newel post and turned balusters support a molded handrail. The triangular space beneath the stringer is finished in one large raised panel. At the first landing the staircase turns to the left (south) and continues in a straight flight to the second floor. The stair soffit is also finished with raised paneling and a small single-panel door opens into the space beneath the first landing. The stair hall is fitted with a simple chair rail and beaded baseboard, some of which is old and some of which has been restored. The yellow pine flooring is original, as is the plaster that is layered over split lath fastened with wrought nails. A raised six-panel door framed by an ogee backband surround opens into the south parlor.

The front parlor is the largest space and is dominated by a raised-panel chimney breast. The segmental arched firebox is framed by an ogee molded surround. The overmantel is divided into three horizontal panels; one large center panel flanked top and bottom by narrower panels. An ogee molded cornice finishes the top of the chimney breast. This room retains its original flooring and plaster, and the walls are trimmed with baseboard and chair rail moldings. A six-panel door opening in the center of the middle partition is framed by an ogee molded backband surround.

The southwest room is smaller than the front parlor. The corner fireplace wall is finished in the same fashion as the parlor with a three-panel overmantel design. The segmental arched firebox is framed by an ovolo molded surround. The floors are original to this room as well as are the plaster walls. The eighteenth-century ceiling plaster has been replaced with a modern wallboard finish. The north partition wall of this room is pierced by a six-panel door opening framed by an ogee molded surround.

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Glebe House, S-35

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The northwest room is simply finished with chair rail and baseboard moldings that repeat the same profiles found in the other rooms. The flooring and plaster are original.

The second floor is also divided into four rooms. Each doorway opens off a second floor hall, and each door frame retains an ogee molded backband surround. The doors are no longer extant, but one HL hinge remains on the northwest chamber door frame. Wallboard finishes have replaced the original plaster due to the removal of the second story. Wide pine flooring remains in place in each chamber.

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### Summary Statement of Significance:

The Glebe House, dated to 1784 by parish vestry records, is architecturally and historically significant in the local context of Somerset County and the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. The house is significant under Criterion C as an example of a regionally-distinctive vernacular tradition with a single Flemish bond brick gable end and three frame walls. The story-and-a-half, four-room plan dwelling is one of four surviving early dwellings in Somerset County constructed in this manner. (See also the Beauchamp House, S-62; Burton Cannon House, S-78; Whitehall, S-27). Also significant is the survival of well-crafted eighteenth-century woodwork that remains intact in the three principal first floor rooms. The staircase, in particular, exhibits fine bulbous turnings in the newel posts and balusters as well as raised-panel finishes on the staircase soffit and below the stringer. The raised-panel woodwork in the two principal rooms is also of high quality craftsmanship for the late eighteenth century.

The Glebe House derives additional significance under Criterion A for its association with the Anglican tradition of maintaining income-producing property for the support of the parish priest. It is the only surviving example of an Anglican parish financed plantation house in the three counties of Maryland's lower Eastern Shore. The Glebe plantation was owned by the Somerset Parish between 1747 and 1799. Alterations dating from the 1970s do not materially compromise the property's ability to convey its significance as a representative example of the type, style, and finish of a Glebe House erected during the decade following the American Revolution.

The Period of Significance, 1784-1799, begins with the original construction of the Glebe House and ends when the ownership of the property passed from Somerset Parish.

### Resource History and Historic Context:

In the American colonies as in England, the Anglican Church followed the medieval practice of assigning a glebe, or area of land, to provide income to support the parish priest. The priest was entitled to retain the glebe for his own use, or rent it out for income. The practice was discontinued following the disestablishment of state churches accompanying the American Revolution.<sup>1</sup> It survived into the early nineteenth century on the conservative Eastern Shore of Maryland.

On November 4, 1783, the vestrymen of Somerset Parish passed a motion in their meeting that they intended to petition the next General Assembly for enabling legislation to sell

<sup>1</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glebe>, accessed February 19, 2009.



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Glebe House, S-35

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some of the slaves belonging to the Parish in order to finance new improvements on the glebe plantation south of Princess Anne,<sup>2</sup> property which the parish had owned since 1742.<sup>3</sup> The plantation was part of a tract known as Davis's Choice, which was sold to the vestrymen by Margaret Lindow, the widow of James Lindow and the granddaughter of the Reverend Thomas Wilson, a Presbyterian minister who had acquired the plantation back in 1685.<sup>4</sup>

In March 1784, the Somerset Parish vestry voted unanimously to

*build on Glebe a Dwelling house 28 feet long 30 feet wide, a meat house 10 feet square a stable 18 x 10 feet, both of sawed logs, a framed milk house 8 feet square, advertisements to be set up in most public places...several Negroes will be sold at Princess Anne Town, second Tuesday April [1784] due to an Act of Assembly passed at last session.*<sup>5</sup>

Less than two weeks later, the vestry awarded the construction project to the lowest bidder, William Bowland, for the sum of L368.7.6, specifying a completion date by the 1<sup>st</sup> of December.<sup>6</sup>

The vestry of Somerset Parish retained ownership of Davis's Choice until December 1799 when the property was transferred to John Byrd for L300.<sup>7</sup> The plantation was described as "a part or parcel of a tract of land called Davis's Choice originally granted to a certain James Davis...all that part and parcel of the said tracts which has been held and owned as the Glebe land of Somerset Parish." In two conveyances within three to six months, John Byrd conveyed title to Davis's Choice to John and George Parker between March and June 1800.<sup>8</sup> The glebe lands were consolidated into a larger plantation acreage during Parker family tenure, which lasted until John Parker's heirs conveyed "Davis's Choice," "Parker's Fortune," "George's Delight," and "Meadow Ground" to Littleton Redden in February 1831.<sup>9</sup> The old Glebe House and plantation land were conveyed several times during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, and the 140-acre tract assembled during John Parker's ownership was maintained through various transfers. In December 1899, the farm, commonly known by that

<sup>2</sup> Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, Microfilm at the Maryland State Archives.

<sup>3</sup> Somerset County Land Record, X/14, 28 April 1742, Somerset County Courthouse.

<sup>4</sup> Somerset County Land Record, MA 1/774, 20 January 1685, Somerset County Courthouse.

<sup>5</sup> Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, 5 March 1784, Microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

<sup>6</sup> Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, 18 March 1784, Microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

<sup>7</sup> Somerset County Land Record, M/26, 24 December 1799, Somerset County Courthouse.

<sup>8</sup> Somerset County Land Records, M/74, 12 March 1800; M/176, 28 June 1800, Somerset County Courthouse.

<sup>9</sup> Somerset County Land Record, GH 4/485, 7 February 1831, Somerset County Courthouse.

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time as the Parker or Redden land, was transferred from Helen F. Porter of Baltimore City to Milton F. Hickman of Somerset County for \$2,500.<sup>10</sup>

Milton F. Hickman owned the old Glebe House and surrounding acreage from 1899 to 1936.<sup>11</sup> When Swepson Earle visited the property prior to the publication of his book, *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, in 1923, he recorded that "The dwelling is now owned by Mr. Milton Hickman, who has remodeled it to some extent, but has retained the old mantels and cupboards as originally constructed."<sup>12</sup> It is likely that the addition of the second story and a rear service wing had been completed prior to his visit. Earle published an old photograph that had been taken of the house prior to its remodeling, and it was this view that provided the basis for the 1970s restoration.<sup>13</sup>

After Hickman's ownership, the farm became part of the large land holdings of the Miller family who operated the King's Creek Canning Company.<sup>14</sup> In 1975, the King's Creek Canning Company executed a twenty-five year lease to Olde Princess Anne Days, Inc., an organization headed by Maude W. Jeffries, who actively worked to restore the house to its eighteenth-century form.<sup>15</sup> Despite modern developments and changes to the immediate area around the old Glebe House due to its proximity to US Route 13, the house and its one acre lot are relatively undisturbed. Although currently unoccupied, the house is maintained as a historic site, and a new wood shingle roof and other repairs have been implemented by the present owner, Austin Cox, Jr.

Swepson Earle's *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, a popular regional history published in 1923, lent credence to the long-held local tradition identifying the house as the birthplace of Samuel Chase, one of Maryland's signers of the Declaration of Independence. According to that tradition, this glebe land was occupied by Reverend Thomas Chase, the father of Samuel Chase, at the time that Samuel was born in 1741. The historical record, however, does not bear out this assertion. The vestry of Somerset Parish did not acquire the plantation until 1742. Although Reverend Thomas Chase did occupy the glebe land for a short period in 1743, he evidently lived there without consent of the Parish. He was cited in a court case between the Calvert proprietor and himself in the March Court of 1742, when he was unlawfully occupying the glebe land and evidently misappropriating an amount of tobacco stored there. Court testimony during the following year indicates that Thomas Chase had relocated, describing him as "late [i.e.,

<sup>10</sup> Somerset County Land Record, OTB 27/244, 27 December 1899, Somerset County Courthouse.

<sup>11</sup> Somerset County Land Record, JMT 110/223, 20 January 1936, Somerset County Courthouse.

<sup>12</sup> Swepson Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, Baltimore, MD: The Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1923, p. 425.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, p. 424.

<sup>14</sup> Somerset County Land Record, JMT 110/223, 20 January 1936 and 170/259, 1 January 1955, Somerset County Courthouse.

<sup>15</sup> Somerset County Land Record, 288/33, 5 July 1975, Somerset County Courthouse.

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Glebe House, S-35

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formerly] of Somerset Parish in the said County of Somerset.”<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, the architectural character of the building is consistent with the late eighteenth century, and vestry minutes definitively place the construction date at 1784, some 43 years after Samuel Chase’s birth.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Somerset County Judicial Record, 1742-1744, March Court 1742, folio 112; March Court 1743, folio 207.

<sup>17</sup> Swepson Earle reported to have seen a date brick of 1713 in the gable end. This brick has not been located

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Glebe House, S-35

Name of Property

Somerset County, Maryland

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## Major Bibliographical References:

Earle, Swepson. *The Chesapeake Bay Country*. Baltimore, MD: Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1923.

Somerset County Judicial Records, various volumes, Maryland State Archives.

Somerset County Land Records, various volumes, Somerset County Courthouse.

Somerset Parish Vestry Minutes, 1779-1800, Microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

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Glebe House, S-35

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Somerset County, Maryland

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## Geographical Data

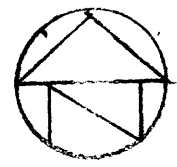
### Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundaries are described in Liber ITP 617, folio 298, among the Land Records of Somerset County, Maryland.

### Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 1.029654 acres, represents the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the Glebe House.

S-35  
GLEBE HOUSE  
SOMERSET COUNTY  
MARYLAND  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GL

