FHR-8-300 (11-78)

QA-224

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date entered

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Bachelor's Hope (preferred)

and/or common: Phares Morris farm

2. Location

street & number: Maryland Route 18 (Old Queenstown Road) — n/a not for publication

city, town: Centreville — X vicinity of — congressional district: First

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Queen Anne's — code: 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: Thomas Phares Morris

street & number:

city, town: Centreville — n/a vicinity of — state: Maryland 21617

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Queen Anne's County Courthouse

street & number: Courthouse Square

city, town: Centreville — state: Maryland 21617

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory — has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date: September 1978 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	5	structures
0	0	objects
1	5	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: agricultural and residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Bachelor's Hope, constructed between 1798 and 1815 and located near Centreville in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, is a five-bay, 1½ story house with brick gable ends and frame sides. It is two rooms deep, with double fireplaces in each gable wall feeding into a single chimney centered on the gable. Both the brick gable ends and the high brick foundation are laid in five-course bond. The principal facade faces south, toward the old Queenstown Road. The entrance is located in the central bay, with unusual two-over-two sidelights flanking the door. The remainder of the facade is symmetrically arranged, with two nine-over-six windows on either side of the door on the first floor and three gable-roofed dormers with six over six sash above. A modern porch spans the three central bays. The rear (north) facade is similar to the front, with a paneled door without sidelights in the center bay flanked by a pair of six-over-six windows on each side. Three gable-roofed, six-over-six dormers are arrayed symmetrically above. The interior is laid out in an unusual variation of the central hall Georgian plan in which all the rooms are of different sizes. Each of the two front rooms is heated by a fireplace centered on the gable wall. The fireplace in the southeast room retains an early 19th century mantel, as well as a fine interior cornice, all original baseboard and chairrail, and raised paneling in the recesses below the south windows. Baseboard and chairrail, as well as paneled window recesses, remain in the southeast room as well. The northwest room is relatively plain, with late 19th century mantel and window trim; the northeast room has been modernized and serves as a kitchen. An enclosed winder stair adjoining the hall to the rear gives access to the second floor, which retains virtually all the original trim including window and door architraves, fireplace surrounds, and raised panel doors. Also on the property are five twentieth century outbuildings which do not contribute to the significance of the resource.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Bachelor's Hope is a five-bay story-and-a-half house with brick gable ends and frame sides constructed on a high brick foundation. It is two rooms deep, with double fireplaces in each gable wall feeding into a single chimney centered on the gable. The east chimney is flush, but both chimneys on the west gable project about nine inches from the wall up to the first floor eave line, then corbel back to become flush with the wall. The combination of two-room depth and story-and-a-half height gives the house a most unusual mass, quite pleasing to the eye.

Both the foundation and the brick gable ends are laid in five-course bond. The weatherboards on the front and rear facades are not original, but consist of beveled german siding. This does not extend all the way to the corner at each end, but leaves about nine inches of brick exposed, with a double-beaded corner board used to cover the seam between siding and brick.

The principal facade faces south, toward the old Queenstown Road. The door is located in the center bay, with unusual two-over-two sidelights flanking the door. The remainder of the facade is symmetrically arranged, with two nine-over-six windows on either side of the door on the first floor and three gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six sash on the second floor. A modern porch now covers the central three bays on this facade.

On the west gable, there is a nine-over-six window to the left of the north chimney and to the right of the south chimney on the first floor and one four-over-four window in the center of the gable on the second floor.

The rear or north facade is similar to the front, with a paneled door without sidelights in the center bay flanked by a pair of six-over-six windows on each side. Three gable-roofed, six-over-six dormers are symmetrically placed on the second floor.

On the east gable, there is a nine-over-six window to the left of the chimney and an original door to the right on the first floor and a four-over-four window to the right of the chimney on the second floor. A bulkhead entrance below the first floor windows provides the only access to the cellar. A modern porch covers the northern two-thirds of this gable.

Part of the cornice is early, if not original,but a number of alterations have been made. On the south facade, only the boxed soffit remains. The crown mold and bed mold have been replaced with a piece of double beveled threshold, set in the proper location at an angle. On the north facade, the early bed mold remains, but the crown mold is modern. The cornice returns on the west gable and is carried up the gable eaves, a treatment characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century. The east gable eave is finished with rakeboards. These are modern replacements and are not beaded or tapered.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The interior is laid out in an unusual variation of the central hall Georgian plan in which all the rooms are a different size. The front rooms are larger than the rear rooms, and the hall is unusually narrow, with an enclosed winder stair adjoining the hall at the rear. The longitudinal partition walls are also offset, so that the front room to the west of the hall is slightly larger than the front room to the east. The stair is on the west side of the hall, making the rear west room considerably smaller than its counterpart to the east.

The original plan has been altered somewhat. The wall between the east front room and the hall has been removed, and the hall partitioned off, leaving just two rooms in the front half of the house with two smaller rooms separated by a short hall in the rear.

The front rooms are each heated by a fireplace on the center of the gable wall. The fireplace in the southwest room retains an early mantel dating to the early nineteenth century.

Other decorative features remaining in this room include a very fine interior cornice, consisting of a crown mold applied against a beaded fascia board, all of the original chairrail and baseboard, and raised paneling in the recesses below the south windows.

In the southeast room, the mantel is gone, and only the fascia board of the cornice remains, with a modern crown mold applied to it. The baseboard and chairrail remain, however, and the south windows have raised panel recesses. Seams in the cornice, chairrail, and baseboard show where the original hall partition was removed. The front door and sidelights are highlighted with greek architraves.

The northwest room is relatively plain, with a late nineteenth century mantel and window trim. There is evidence of an original door in the south wall, allowing access to the southwest room. A curious feature found both in the northwest room and the hall is the use of horizontal beaded paneling as wainscoting.

The northeast room has been modernized and now serves as a kitchen. The original corner chimney remains, but has been covered with modern paneling.

On the second floor, the stair rises to a small hall running along the north wall of the house, providing access to large sleeping chambers at the east and west end of the house, and a small unheated chamber adjacent to the hall on the south side of the house. A modern bathroom has been added by partitioning off the north side of the hall.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Virtually all of the original trim remains on the second floor. The door surrounds consist of a beaded fascia board with an ovolo molding with fillets. The dormer windows are plain, while the gable windows employ the same surround as the doors. The small fireplaces in the east and west rooms have simple board surrounds with the inner edge beaded and the outer edge embellished with an ovolo molding. Raised panel doors with ovolo moldings remain on the three original door openings. The partition between the stair hall and the unheated chamber is constructed of vertical beaded boards plastere on the inner face. All other partitions are stud and plaster.

The roof is of common rafter construction with a pitch of forty-three degrees. The rafters are pit sawn and average 3 x 3½ inches, set on 19 to 20-inch centers. They are secured at the ridge with a pegged mortise and tenon joint.

The collar beams are half-dovetailed and pegged into the rafters and also serve as ceiling joists for the second floor. The dormer framing appears to be original, and the original second floor partition walls protrude up through the ceiling and are nailed to the collar beams. The ceiling plaster lathing is split, not sawn.

The cellar consists of a three-room plan, with one room extending the full depth of the house at the east end, and the west end divided longitudinally into two rectangular rooms. All interior partitions are of brick, but the wall between the two west rooms has been partially removed, allowing a more open plan.

There is a blocked-up fireplace in the east room, below the southeast fireplace on the first floor. This does not appear to have been large enough for cooking. The remaining three bases have relieving arches, but no flues. A crude stairway remains in the northwest room. The opening is not original, but was cut in at a later date and has subsequently been closed up again.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1798–1815 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criterion: C
Exceptions: not applicable
Level of Significance: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Bachelor's Hope is significant for its architecture, combining several unusual features in what is probably a unique house form on the central Eastern Shore of Maryland. The house is constructed with brick gable ends and frame sides; few examples of this technology survive. The double pile floor plan is rarely seen in a 1½ story dwelling; in addition the house exhibits a highly unusual variation of the central hall plan, in which all the rooms are of different sizes. The combination of all these unusual architectural features makes Bachelor's Hope a highly significant structure. Although some alterations have been made to the first floor, the original plan is still clearly delineated, and much of the early fabric remains intact. Of particular note are a handsome Federal mantel, original interior cornice, and paneled window recesses. Also surviving is the original horizontal beaded wainscoting in the northwest room and the rear hall on the first floor, and all of the original woodwork on the second floor, including doors and mantels.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Bachelor's Hope combines several unusual architectural features in what is probably a unique house form on the central Eastern Shore. Brick gable ends with frame sides and a double pile plan in a story-and-a-half house are rare survivals. In addition, the house exhibits an unusual variation of the central hall floor plan. It is the presence of these three features in combination that make Bachelor's Hope such an important structure.

Although some alterations have been made to the first floor of the house, the original plan is still clearly delineated, and much of the early fabric remains intact. Of particular note are a handsome Federal mantel, original interior cornice, and paneled window recesses. Also surviving is the original horizontal beaded wainscoting in the northwest room and the rear hall and all of the original woodwork on the second floor, including doors and mantels.

In 1676 Thomas Haillings of Talbot County was granted a patent for 150 acres. Recorded in 1683, the patent was for a tract of land called "Batchellors Hope", lying on the south side of the Chester River, at the head of Fishing Creek.[1]

Little is known of this first owner, but it seems probable that this was the Thomas Haylings noted in a patent certificate dated 1658, in which Emilia Johnson laid claim to land rights for transporting herself and three servants in 1651 and three more people in 1656. Among the latter group was Thomas Haylings. The patent does not specify if the latter three were also servants, but if someone else transported them, it can be assumed they were.[2]

Evidently Haillings did not even live long enough to receive the official document recording his patent, as his will was probated in May 1679, three years after the grant was made, but four years before it was recorded in the patent book. In his will Thomas Haylings, Carpenter, left

> ...unto Richard Chase... one hundred acres of land called the Bachelor's Hope, lying on the south side of Chester River at the head of Fishing Creek...[3]

To his friend John Chase, he left his tools and chest. The will of Richard Chase was probated in December 1699. He listed his profession as carpenter, and specified that his "plantation" should go to his cousin, Mary Becett "after Richard Morris has been ten years on it from this my will making."

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

In 1717, Mary Becket of Philadelphia, "Spinster", sold a tract of 150 acres on Fishing Creek, known as Batchelor's Hope, to Thomas Parsons of Queen Anne's County, whos profession is noted as "planter". The price was 4,000 pounds of tobacco.[5]

Beginning with Parsons' ownership, the distribution of Bachelor's Hope becomes somewhat complicated. In 1720 Parsons sold 60 acres of Bachelor's Hope to John Brown for 4,000 pounds of tobacco.[6] In 1723, he patented 100 acres of a tract called "Neglect" directly adjoining Bachelor's Hope,[7] and in 1735 he sold 49 acres of Neglect to John Brown for 4,900 pounds of tobacco.[8]

Thomas parsons died in late 1745 or early 1746 and left to his grandson, John Taylor

> ...all that tract or parcel of Land that I now hold and Dwell on named Batcholders hope and also a part of a tract of land called neglect, containing one hundred acres more or less...[9]

John Taylor was a minor at the time of his grandfather's death, and the Orphans Court of Queen Anne's County ordered that a valuation of the property be made and an annual rent established which Taylor's guardian, Thomas Dodd, was to pay for the use of the land. The valuation was returned to the Court in April 1747, and included the following description of the buildings and lands:

> ...(We) do find thereon one framed dwelling house 24 feet long and 18 feet wide with a brick chimney, an earthen floor below and no floor above, one old dwelling house 28 feet long and 18 feet wide very much out of repair one milk house 12 feet square the weather boards very much decayed, one new logged corn house 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, one old tobacco house 40 feet long and 22 feet wide--the weatherboards want repairing and a new cover, 100 bearing apple trees, a small peach orchard and some cherry trees about 90 acres of land enclosed within a middling fence and other fencing necessary. We value the whole at 400 pounds of tobacco per year exclusive of the widow's third and the quit rents due to his Lordship, and further that the said guardian is permitted to get timber upon any part of the land for the necessary repairing of the houses and fencing upon the premises, and also to clear one acre of land per year in a regular manner adjoining to the premises.[10]

After reaching his majority, John Taylor took full possession of the land, and in 1773 entered into a mortgage agreement with Richard and William Tilghman for "all such part of...Bachelors Hope and part of Neglect which he claimeth by virture of the last Will of a certain Thomas Parsons...containing by estimation 150 acres..." [11]

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Despite the mortgage, John Taylor was apparently able to retain possession of the property for in 1783 the Federal tax assessment listed the following owners for Bachelors Hope and Neglect:[12]

Nathaniel Taylor:	Neglect and Hope, 94 acres.
Sarah Taylor:	Neglect and Hope, 47 acres.
Nathaniel Browne:	Bachelors Hope. 60 acres. Neglect, 49½ acres.

Nathaniel Taylor is the son of John Taylor, as attested by a deed executed in 1785.[13] Sarah Taylor is never identified, but presumeably was either John Taylor's wife or his daughter. Nathaniel Browne is clearly a descendant and heir of the John Brownethat purchased land from Thomas Parsons in 1720 and 1735.

In 1785 Nathaniel Taylor sold most if not all of his part of Bachelor's Hope to Nathan Browne.[14] The acreages continue to vary, with no clear explanation of whether smaller parcels have been sold off or the actual acreage is simply not known. This deed notes both Nathaniel Taylor's relationship to John Taylor, and the mortgage to the Tilghmans:

> Nathaniel Taylor, eldest son of John Taylor, deceased, to Nathan Browne... for 264 pounds seven shillings and six pence...all that part of a tract of land called Batchelor's Hope...which he the said Nathaniel claims as heir to his father John Taylor aforesaid and which was mortgaged by the said John Taylor to Richard Tilghman and William Tilghman, Jr. by deed dated on or about August 26, 1773, containing 70½ acres of land by the same more or less, and being part of the said Tract of Land on which the said Nathan Browne now dwelleth...[15]

Nathan Browne died soon after this purchase, and in his will named his wife, Mary, and his son, John Browne, as executors.[16] The will does not enumerate how his real estate was to be divided, but in 1798 the Federal Direct Tax listed John Brown as owning Bachelor's Hope and Neglect.[17] The following description of buildings is included in the list:

> 1 dwelling house 34 x 16, 3 windows 44 x 28, 4 windows 34 x 28, 2 windows 24 x 28; Small addition 14 x 16, 2 windows 44 x 28, 1 window 44 x 20; 1 kitchen 18 x 20.

In 1807 John Browne purchased fifty acres of Neglect for $300. The deed specifies that this parcel of land is part of the same tract known as Neglect already owned by

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Brown.[18] This must be the 50 acres that Thomas Parsons left to John Taylor and which was not included when Nathaniel Taylor sold Bachelor's Hope to Nathaniel Browne in 1785 Thus John Browne had finally gained possession of all of Neglect and the majority of Bachelor's Hope.

John Browne died in 1815, and left his estate to his children, to be held as joint tenants. There are seven children listed, four daughters and three sons.[19] In 1819 the Orphans Court ordered that a valuation be made of the lands of Nathan, Thomas C., a John F. Browne, minors, the heirs of John Browne. The valuation includes the following description of "the home farm", clearly referring to Bachelor's Hope:

> No.2. A Farm in the Tenure of Arthur Carter, generally known as the home farm. There is on said Farm a dwelling house 40 by 30 feet single story, brick ends, weather boarding front and back, in good (repair) also a framed kitchen, meat house, carriage house, a barn 36 by 20 feet sheded on the sides, all in good order, there is also a sawed log corn house and stable somewhat out of order, an old corn house and stable under one common roof, wanting considerable repair and one other stable and Hen house, the former in a State of ruin the other in tolerable repair. Two old apple orchards, containing together about 110 trees, a young apple orchard of 60 trees and peach orchard old of about 70 trees, garden of 7/8 of an acre under worm fence, a few Quince and plum trees, the said farm containing about 235 acres from 30 to 40 of which are in wood, and which we estimate at the annual value of 250 dollars.[20]

The main dwelling house described in this valuation is obviously the house which stands today. Although the actual dimensions are 40 feet by 27 feet, the brick gable ends and frame sides provide clear confirmation. As this house was not described on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, it must have been built by John Browne between 1798 and his death in 1815.

Numerous references may be found to a John Browne in Frederick Emory's history of the county, and although it is difficult to ascertain which generation they refer to, it is possible to say with certainty that this John Browne served as

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1811 until his death.[21] It can therefore be assumed that this was the same John Browne who was appointed a trustee to the county almshouse in 1801 and served as secretary and treasurer for the almshouse at least from 1802 until 1805.[22] In 1803 he was a member of the Queen Anne's County Democratic Committee,[23] and in 1814 served as secretary.[24]

In 1824, a tax assessment lists the following entry for Bachelor's Hope:[25]

Browne, John of Nathan, Heirs	
Batchellors Hope	136½ acres
Neglect	43½ acres
Neglect	50 acres

Although no deed or instrument can be found to establish how the estate was eventually divided, Bachelors Hope descended to Dr. Nathan Browne, for in 1880 the property is deeded by William M. Busey. "Trustee for the estate of Dr. Nathan Browne, late of Carroll County", to James E. Bailey. The property is said to contain 240 acres, less a six-acre parcel previously sold and a family burial plot containing about one-half acre.[26]

The property was sold to Bailey in 1877, and in 1879 Bailey sold the land to David Barton before his own deed had been officially recorded.[27] In 1887, Barton sold Bachelor's Hope to Emma Davis.[28] In 1895 the property was involved in a chancery case, which includes a newspaper clipping with the following description:

> ...Improvements consist of a comforterable and commodious dwelling house which has undergone full repairs during the past year, a large new stable, a good substantial granary and other outbuildings...[29]

The sale was not completed until 1900, when Emma Davis deeded the land to the administrators of the estate of William McKenney.[30] They in turn sold it to Susan B. Mitchell in 1916.[31] A deed could not be found between Susan Mitchell and Maggie Morris, but in 1932 Morris sold the property to Thomas C. Horsey, and the deed specifies that this is the same parcel sold to Susan Mitchell in 1916 by the administrators of William McKenney.[32] In 1937 the Trustees for Thomas C. Horsey sold Bachelor's Hope to Phares Morris,[33] and in 1970 Morris' widow, Annie Marie Morris, deeded the property to Thomas Phares Morris, the present owner.[34]

For Footnotes to History and Support See Continuation Sheet No. 9

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Footnotes:

[1]Patents Liber CB#3, folio 250. Hall of Records. See also Rent Rolls. Vol. 12-A, No. 3, folio 54. (1676)

[2]Patents Liber Q, folio 19. April 13, 1658. Hall of Records.

[3]Talbot County Wills, Box 11, folder 4. Probated May 31, 1679. Executed February 24, 1978. Last will and testament of Thomas Haylings.

[4]Talbot County Wills. Liber EM#1, folio 168. Probated December 17, 1699. Executed April 10 (or 16), 1699. Last will and testament of Richard Chase.

[5]Queen Anne's County Deeds, Liber IK#A, folio 165. November 17, 1717.

[6]Deeds, Liber IK#B, folio 34. November 24, 1720.

[7]Patents, Liber PL#5, folio 435. Executed July 2, 1721. Recorded July 1, 1723 Hall of Records.

[8]Deeds, Liber RT#A, folio 430. November 6, 1735.

[9]Wills, Liber JE#A, folio 249. Probated January 24, 1746. Executed February 17, 1741. Last will and testament of Thomas Parsons.

[10]Deeds, Liber RT#C, folio 233. April 13, 1747. Valuation of the lands of John Taylor, minor.

[11]Deeds RT#K, folio 186. August 28, 1773.

[12]1783 Tax Assessment, Corsica District of Queen Anne's County. Hall of Records.

[13]Deeds, Liber CD#1, folio 288. June 18, 1785.

[14]Ibid. We can assume this is Nathaniel Browne, listed on the 1783 tax assessment. As the properties are combined in later tax lists it is clear they are directly related if not the same man.

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Footnotes (continued)

[15]Ibid.

[16]Wills, Liber SC#7, folio 71. Probated May 12, 1787. Executed February 26, 1787. Last will and testament of Nathan Browne.

[17]1798 Federal Direct Tax: Worrell Hundred. Hall of Records.

[18]Deeds, Liber STW#9, folio 3. March 17, 1807.

[19]Wills, Liber TCE#1, folio 21. Probated December 23, 1815. Executed December 12, 1815. Last will and testament of John Browne, son of Nathan Browne.

20 Guardian Bonds and Valuations, Liber WHN#4, folio 137. September 14, 1819.

[21]Emory, p. 132.

[22]Ibid, p. 260-261.

[23]Ibid, p. 366

[24]Ibid, p. 439

[25]1824 Tax Assessment, Queen Anne's County. Hall of Records.

[26]Deeds, Liber JW#11, folio 356. November 15, 1879. In the deed, it is noted that the land was sold to Bailey on June 21, 1877, but the deed was not drawn up until November 1879, and was not recorded until November 1880.

[27]Deeds, Liber JW 10, folio 124. October 20, 1879.

[28]Deeds, Liber SCD#9, folio 385. January 15, 1887.

[29]See Chancery Case #1277. Queen Anne's County Courthouse.

[30]Deeds, Liber JE6#1, folio 448. July 11, 1900.

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Footnotes (continued)

[31]Deeds, Liber WFW#9, folio 396. October 19. 1916.

[32]Deeds, Liber BHT#14, folio 421. June 2, 1932.

[33]Deeds, Liber WHC#4A, folio 482. March 23, 1937.

[34]Deeds, Liber CWC#46, folio 453. March 6, 1970.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Boundaries are depicted on the attached site plan, drawn to the scale of 1" = 40'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property, 1.27 acres, encompasses the house within its immediate landscaped setting. Boundaries are defined by a fence line surrounding the landscaped yard and kitchen garden, separating this property from broad expanses of cultivated agricultural land which surround it on all four sides.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Footnotes on Continuation Sheets Nos. 9, 10 and 11.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.27 acres

Quadrangle name Centreville, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	404360	4320880
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
n/a			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator
organization	Maryland Historical Trust
date	September 1978, revised 12/83
street & number	21 State Circle
telephone	(301) 269-2438
city or town	Annapolis
state	Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 3-20-84

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

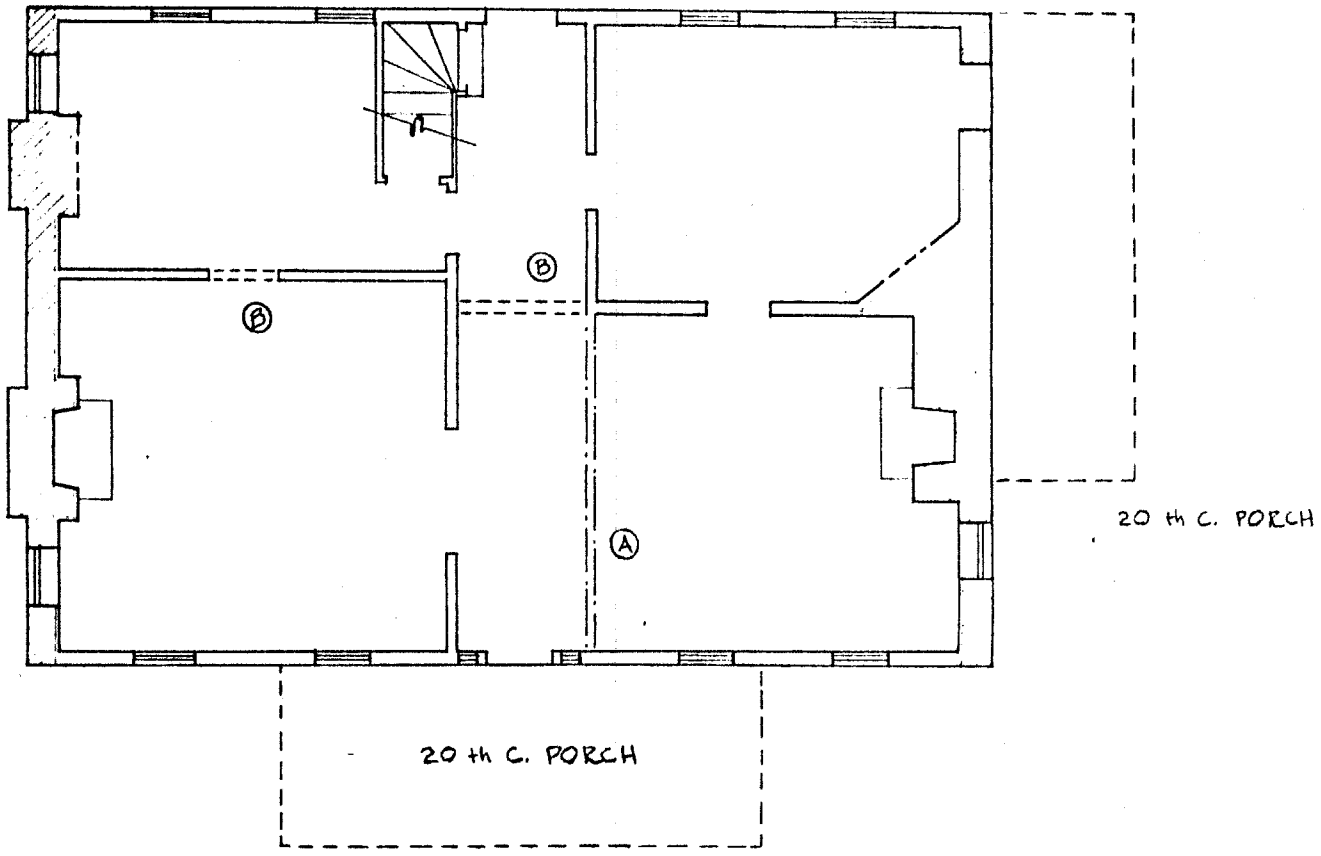
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

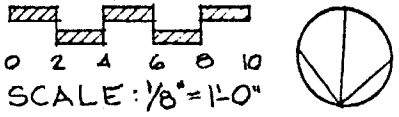
Attest: date

Chief of Registration



Ⓐ LOCATION OF ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL

Ⓑ 20 th C. ALTERATIONS



ORLANDO RIDOUT V

QA-224

BACHELOR'S HOPE
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

APRIL 7, 1978.

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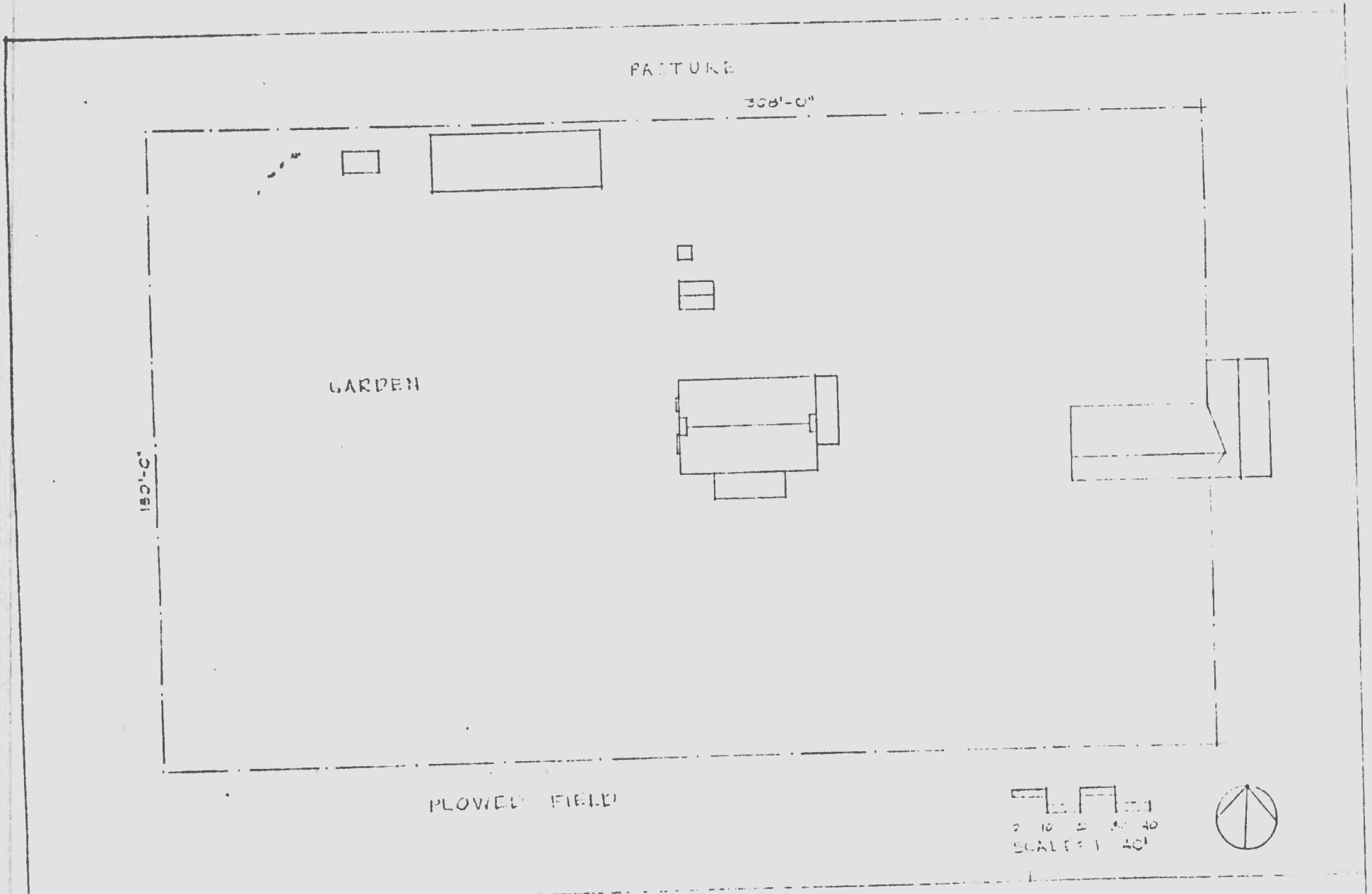

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BACHELOR'S HOPE
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

APRIL 7, 1983

QA-224
BACHELOR'S HOPE
QUEEN ANNE'S
COUNTY, MD.

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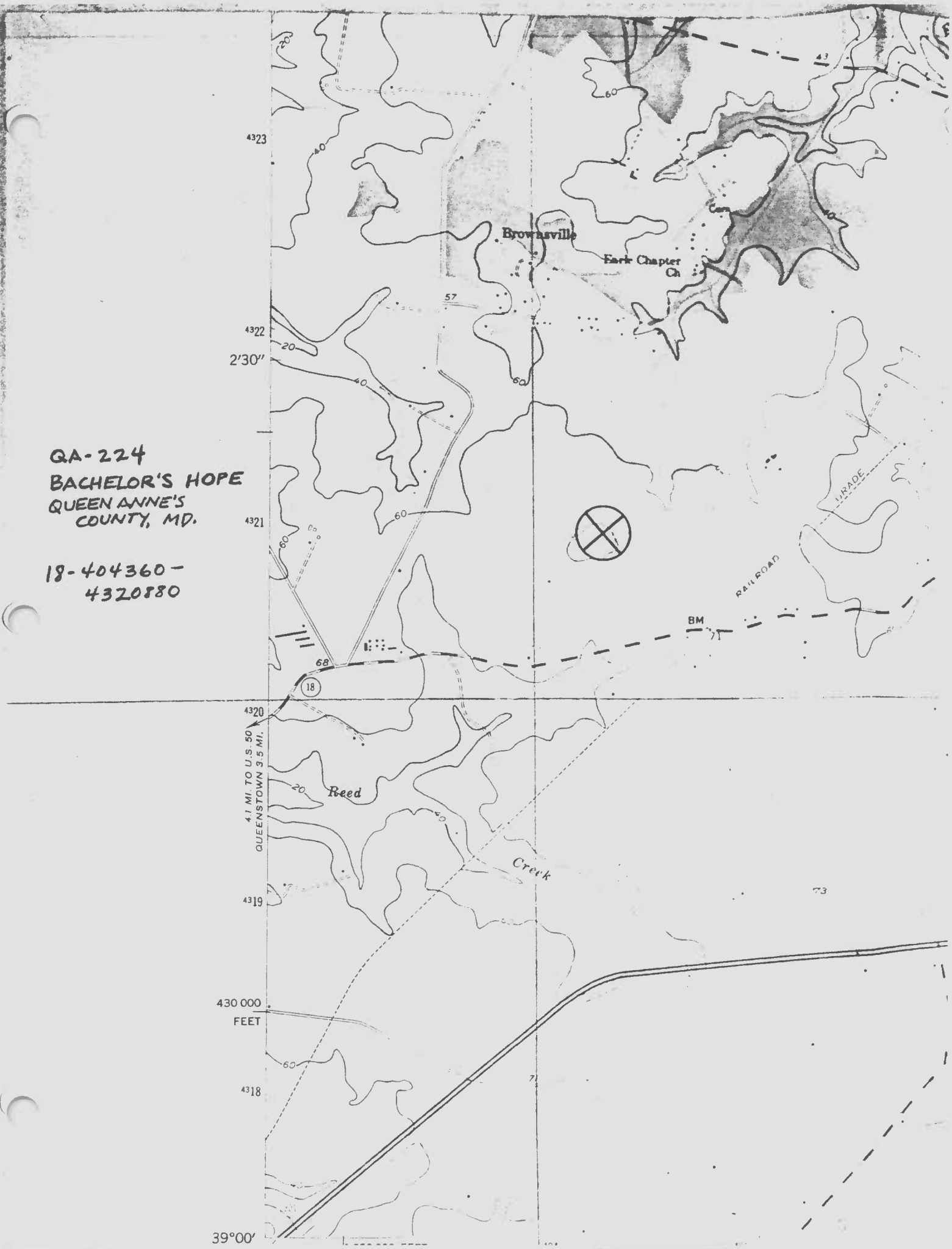


QA-224
Bachelor's Hope
Centreville vicinity
Private

circa 1800

Bachelor's Hope combines several unusual architectural features in what is probably a unique house form on the central Eastern Shore. Brick gable ends with frame sides and a double pile plan in a story-and-a-half house are rare survivals. In addition, the house exhibits an unusual variation of the center hall floor plan. It is the presence of these three features in combination that make Bachelor's Hope an important structure.

QA-224

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Bachelor's Hope

AND/OR COMMON
Phares Morris farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
North side of Maryland Route 18, 2 miles west of Centreville

CITY, TOWN
Centreville

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Thomas Phares Morris

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Centreville

__ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland 21617

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #:
Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER
Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN
Centreville

STATE
Maryland 21617

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-224

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Bachelor's Hope is a five-bay story-and-a-half house with brick gable ends and frame sides constructed on a high brick foundation. It is two rooms deep, with double fireplaces in each gable wall feeding into a single chimney centered on the gable. The east chimney is flush, but both chimneys on the west gable project about nine inches from the wall up to the first floor eave line, then corbel back to become flush with the wall. The combination of two-room depth and story-and-a-half height gives the house a most unusual mass, quite pleasing to the eye.

Both the foundation and the brick gable ends are laid in five-course bond. The weatherboards on the front and rear facades are not original,but consist of beveled German siding. This does not extend all the way to the corner at each end, but leaves about nine inches of brick exposed, with a double-beaded corner board used to cover the seam between siding and brick.

The principal facade faces south, toward the old Queenstown Road. The door is located in the center bay, with unusual two-over-two sidelights

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

flanking the door. The remainder of the facade is symmetrically arranged, with two nine-over-six windows on either side of the door on the first floor and three gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six sash on the second floor. A modern porch now covers the central three bays on this facade.

On the west gable, there is a nine-over-six window to the left of the north chimney and to the right of the south chimney on the first floor and one four-over-four window in the center of the gable on the second floor.

The rear or north facade is similar to the front, with a paneled door without sidelights in the center bay flanked by a pair of six-over-six windows on each side. Three gable-roofed, six-over-six dormers are symmetrically placed on the second floor.

On the east gable, there is a nine-over-six window to the left of the chimney and an original door to the right on the first floor and a four-over-four window to the right of the chimney on the second floor. A bulkhead entrance below the first floor window provides the only access to the cellar. A modern porch covers the northern two-thirds of this gable.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

Part of the cornice is early, if not original, but a number of alterations have been made. On the south facade, only the boxed soffit remains. The crown mold and bed mold have been replaced with a piece of double beveled threshold, set in the proper location at an angle. On the north facade, the early bed mold remains, but the crown mold is modern. The cornice returns on the west gable and is carried up the gable eaves, a treatment characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century. The east gable eave is finished with rake-boards. These are modern replacements and are not beaded or tapered.

The interior is laid out in an unusual variation of the central hall Georgian plan in which all the rooms are a different size. The front rooms are larger than the rear rooms, and the hall is unusually narrow, with an enclosed winder stair adjoining the hall at the rear. The longitudinal partition walls are also offset, so that the front room to the west of the hall is slightly larger than the front room to the east. The stair is on the west side of the hall, making the rear west room considerably smaller than its counterpart to the east.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

The original plan has been altered somewhat. The wall between the east frontroom and the hall has been removed, and the hall partitioned off, leaving just two rooms in the front half of the house with two smaller rooms separated by a short hall in the rear.

The front rooms are each heated by a fireplace on the center of the gable wall. The fireplace in the southwest room retains an early mantel dating to the early nineteenth century.

Other decorative features remaining in this room include a very fine interior cornice, consisting of a crown mold applied against a beaded fascia board, all of the original chairrail and baseboard, and raised paneling in the recesses below the south windows.

In the southeast room, the mantel is gone, and only the fascia board of the cornice remains, with a modern crown mold applied to it. The baseboard and chairiral remain, however, and the south windows have raised panel recesses. Seams in the cornice, chairrail, and baseboard show where the original hall partition was removed. The front door and sidelights are highlighted with Greek architraves.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

The northwest room is relatively plain, with a late nineteenth century mantel and window trim. There is evidence of an original door in the south wall, allowing access to the southwest room. A curious feature found both in the northwest room and the hall is the use of horizontal beaded paneling as wainscoting.

The northeast room has been modernized and now serves as a kitchen. The original corner chimney remains, but has been covered with modern paneling.

On the second floor, the stair rises to a small hall running along the north wall of the house, providing access to large sleeping chambers at the east and west end of the house, and a small unheated chamber adjacent to the hall on the south side of the house. A modern bathroom has been added by partitioning off the north side of the hall.

Virtually all of the original trim remains on the second floor. The door surrounds consist of a beaded fascia board with an ovolo molding with fillets. The dormer windows are plain, while the gable windows employ the same surround as the doors. The small fireplaces in the east and west rooms have simple board surrounds with the inner edge beaded and the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

outer edge embellished with an ovolo molding. Raised panel doors with ovolo moldings remain on the three original door openings. The partition between the stair hall and the unheated chamber is constructed of vertical beaded boards plastered on the inner face. All other partitions are stud and plaster.

The roof is of common rafter construction with a pitch of forty-three degrees. The rafters are pit sawn and average 3 x 3½ inches, set on 19 to 20-inch centers. They are secured at the ridge with a pegged mortise-and-tenon joint.

The collar beams are half-dovetailed and pegged into the rafters and also serve as ceiling joists for the second floor. The dormer framing appears to be original, and the original second floor partition walls protrude up through the ceiling and are nailed to the collar beams. The ceiling plaster lathing is split, not sawn.

The cellar consists of a three-room plan, with one room extending the full depth of the house at the east end, and the west end divided longitudinally into two rectangular rooms. All interior partitions

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

are of brick, but the wall between the two west rooms has been partially removed, allowing a more open plan.

There is a blocked-up fireplace in the east room, below the southeast fireplace on the first floor. This does not appear to have been large enough for cooking. The remaining three bases have relieving arches, but no flues. A crude stairway remains in the northwest room. The opening is not original, but was cut in at a later date and has subsequently been closed up again.

QA-224

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bachelor's Hope combines several unusual architectural features in what is probably a unique house form on the central Eastern Shore. Brick gable ends with frame sides and a double pile plan in a story-and-a-half house are rare survivals. In addition, the house exhibits an unusual variation of the central hall floor plan. It is the presence of these three features in combination that make Bachelor's Hope such an important structure.

Although some alterations have been made to the first floor of the house, the original plan is still clearly delineated, and much of the early fabric remains intact. Of particular note are a handsome Federal mantel, original interior cornice, and paneled window recesses. Also surviving is the original horizontal beaded wainscoting in the northwest room and the rear hall and all of the original woodwork on the second

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

floor, including doors and mantels.

In 1676 Thomas Haillings of Talbot County was granted a patent for 150 acres. Recorded in 1683, the patent was for a tract of land called "Batchellors Hope", lying on the south side of the Chester River, at the head of Fishing Creek.(1)

Little is known of this first owner, but it seems probable that this was the Thomas Haylings noted in a patent certificate dated 1658, in which Emilia Johnson laid claim to land rights for transporting herself and three servants in 1651 and three more people in 1656. Among the latter group was Thomas Haylings. The patent does not specify if the latter three were also servants, but if someone else transported them, it can be assumed they were.(2)

Evidently Haillings did not even live long enough to receive the official document recording his patent, as his will was probated in May 1679, three years after the grant was made, but four years before it was recorded in the patent book. In his will Thomas Haylings, Carpenter, left

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

> ...unto Richard Chase...one hundred acres of land called the Bachelor's Hope, lying on the south side of Chester River at the head of Fishing Creek...[3]

To his friend John Chase, he left his tools and chest. The will of Richard Chase was probated in December 1699. He listed his profession as carpenter, and specified that his "plantation" should go to his cousin, Mary Becett "after Richard Morris has been ten years on it from this my will making".

In 1717, Mary Becket of Philadelphia, "Spinster", sold a tract of 150 acres on Fishing Creek, known as Batchelor's Hope, to Thomas Parsons of Queen Anne's County, whose profession is noted as "planter". The price was 4,000 pounds of tobacco.[5]

Beginning with Parsons' ownership, the distribution of Bachelor's Hope becomes somewhat complicated. In 1720 Parsons sold 60 acres of Bachelor's Hope to John Brown for 4,000 pounds of tobacco.[6] In 1723, he patented 100 acres of a tract called "Neglect" directly adjoining Bachelor's Hope,[7] and in 1735 he sold 49 acres of Neglect to John Brown for 4,900 pounds of tobacco.[8]

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Thomas Parsons died in late 1745 or early 1746 and left to his grandson, John Taylor

> ...all that tract or parcel of Land that I now hold and Dwell on named Batcholders hope and also a part of a tract of land called neglect, containing one hundred acres more or less...(9)

John Taylor was a minor at the time of his grandfather's death, and the Orphans Court of Queen Anne's County ordered that a valuation of the property be made and an annual rent established which Taylor's guardian, Thomas Dodd, was to pay for the use of the land. The valuation was returned to the Court in April 1747, and included the following description of the buildings and lands:

> ...(We) do find thereon one framed dwelling house 24 feet long and 18 feet wide with a brick chimney, an earthen floor below and no floor above, one old dwelling house 28 feet long and 18 feet wide very much out of repair one milk house 12 feet square the

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

> weather boards very much decayed, one new logged corn house 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, one old tobacco house 40 feet long and 22 feet wide--the weatherboards want repairing and a new cover, 100 bearing apple trees, a small peach orchard and some cherry trees about 90 acres of land enclosed within a middling fence and other fencing necessary. We value the whole at 400 pounds of tobacco per year exclusive of the widow's third and the quit rents due to his Lordship, and further that the said guardian is permitted to get timber upon any part of the land for the necessary repairing of the houses and fencing upon the premises, and also to clear one acre of land per year in a regular manner adjoining to the premises.(10)

After reaching his majority, John Taylor took full possession of the land, and in 1773 entered into a mortgage agreement with Richard and William Tilghman for "all such part of...Bachelors Hope and part of Neglect which he claimeth by virture of the last Will of a certain Thomas Parsons...containing by

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

estimation 150 acres..."[11]

Despite the mortgage, John Taylor was apparently able to retain possession of the property for in 1783 the Federal tax assessment listed the following owners for Bachelors Hope and Neglect:[12]

Nathaniel Taylor:	Neglect and Hope, 94 acres.
Sarah Taylor:	Neglect and Hope, 47 acres.
Nathaniel Browne:	Bachelors Hope. 60 acres.
	Neglect, 49½ acres.

Nathaniel Taylor is the son of John Taylor, as attested by a deed executed in 1785.[13] Sarah Taylor is never identified, but presumeably was either John Taylor's wife or his daughter. Nathaniel Browne is clearly a descendant and heir of the John Browne that purchased land from Thomas Parsons in 1720 and 1735.

In 1785 Nathaniel Taylor sold most if not all of his part of Bachelor's Hope to Nathan Browne.[14] The acreages continue to vary, with no clear explanation of whether smaller parcels have been sold off or the actual acreage is simply not known. This deed notes both Nathaniel Taylor's relationship to John

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Taylor, and the mortgage to the Tilghmans:

> Nathaniel Taylor, eldest son of John Taylor, deceased, to Nathan Browne...for 264 pounds seven shillings and six pence...all that part of a tract of land called Batchelor's Hope... which he the said Nathaniel claims as heir to his father John Taylor aforesaid and which was mortgaged by the said John Taylor to Richard Tilghman and William Tilghman, Jr. by deed dated on or about August 26, 1773, containing 70½ acres of land by the same more or less, and being part of the said Tract of Land on which the said Nathan Browne now dwelleth...(15)

Nathan Browne died soon after this purchase, and in his will named his wife, Mary, and his son, John Browne, as executors.(16) The will does not enumerate how his real estate was to be divided, but in 1798 the Federal Direct Tax listed John Brown as owning Bachelor's Hope and Neglect.(17) The following description of buildings is included in the list:

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.7 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1 dwelling house 34 x 16, 3 windows 44 x 28, 2 windows 24 x 28; Small addition 14 x 16, 2 windows 44 x 28, 1 window 44 x 20; 1 kitchen 18 x 20.

In 1807 John Browne purchased fifty acres of Neglect for $300. The deed specifies that this parcel of land is part of the same tract known as Neglect already owned by Brown.(18) This must be the 50 acres that Thomas Parsons left to John Taylor and which was not included when Nathaniel Taylor sold Bachelor's Hope to Nathaniel Browne in 1785. Thus John Browne had finally gained possession of all of Neglect and the majority of Bachelor's Hope.

John Browne died in 1815, and left his estate to his children, to be held as joint tenants. There are seven children listed, four daughters and three sons.(19) In 1819 the Orphans Court ordered that a valuation be made of the lands of Nathan, Thomas C., and John F. Browne, minors, the heirs of John Browne. The valuation includes the following description of "the home farm", clearly referring to Bachelor's Hope:

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"No. 2. A farm in the Tenure of Arthur Carter, generally known as the home farm. There is on said Farm a dwelling house 40 by 30 feet single story, brick ends, weather boarding front and back, in good (repair) also a framed kitchen, meat house, carriage house, a barn 36 x 20 feet sheded on the sides, all in good order, there is also a sawed log corn house and stable somewhat out of order, an old corn house and stable under one common roof, wanting considerable repair and one other stable and Hen house, the former in a State of ruin the other in tolerable repair. Two old apple orchards, containing together about 110 trees, a young apple orchard of 60 trees and peach orchard old of about 70 trees, garden of 7/8 of an acre under worm fence, a few Quince and plum trees, the said farm containing about 235 acres from 30 to 40 of which are in wood, and which we estimate at the annual value of 250 dollars.[20]

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.9 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The main dwelling house described in this valuation is obviously the house which stands today. Although the actual dimensions are 40 feet by 27 feet, the brick gable ends and frame sides provide clear confirmation. As this house was not described on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, it must have been built by John Browne between 1798 and his death in 1815.

Numerous references may be found to a John Browne in Frederick Emory's history of the county, and although it is difficult to ascertain which generation they refer to, it is possible to say with certainty that this John Browne served as Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1811 until his death.(21) It can therefore be assumed that this was the same John Browne who was appointed a trustee to the county almshouse in 1801 and served as secretary and treasurer for the almshouse at least from 1802 until 1805.(22) In 1803 he was a member of the Queen Anne's County Democratic Committee,(23) and in 1814 served as secretary.(24)

In 1824, a tax assessment lists the following entry for Bachelor's Hope:(25)

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.10 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Browne, John of Nathan, Heirs	
Batchellors Hope	136½ acres
Neglect	43½ acres
Neglect	50 acres

Although no deed or instrument can be found to establish how the estate was eventually divided, Bachelors Hope descended to Dr. Nathan Browne, for in 1880 the property is deeded by William M. Busey, "Trustee for the estate of Dr. Nathan Browne, late of Carroll County", to James E. Bailey. The property is said to contain 240 acres, less a six-acre parcel previously sold and a family burial plot containing about one-half acre.(26)

The property was sold to Bailey in 1877, and in 1879 Bailey sold the land to David Barton before his own deed had been officially recorded.(27) In 1887, Barton sold Bachelor's Hope to Emma Davis.(28) In 1895 the property was involved in a chancery case, which includes a newspaper clipping with the following description:

...Improvements consist of a comforterable and

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.11 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

> commodious dwelling house which has undergone full repairs during the past year, a large new stable, a good substantial granary and other outbuildings...[29]

The sale was not completed until 1900, when Emma Davis deeded the land to the administrators of the estate of William McKenney.[30] They in turn sold it to Susan B. Mitchell in 1916.[31] A deed could not be found between Susan Mitchell and Maggie Morris, but in 1932 Morris sold the property to Thomas C. Horsey, and the deed specifies that this is the same parcel sold to Susan Mitchell in 1916 by the administrators of William McKenney.[32] In 1937 the Trustees for Thomas C. Horsey sold Bachelor's Hope to Phares Morris,[33] and in 1970 Morris' widow, Annie Marie Morris, deeded the property to Thomas Phares Morris, the present owner.[34]

Footnotes

(1) Patents Liber CB#3, folio 250. Hall of Records. See also Rent Rolls. Vol. 12-A, No. 3, folio 54. (1676)

(2) Patents Liber Q, folio 19, April 13, 1658. Hall of Records.

(3) Talbot County Wills, Box 11, folder 4. Probated May 31, 1679. Executed February 24, 1678. Last will and testament of Thomas Haylings.

(4) Talbot County Wills. Liber EM#1, folio 168. Probated December 17, 1699. Executed April 10 (or 16), 1699. Last will and testament of Richard Chase.

(5) Queen Anne's County Deeds, Liber IK#A, folio 165. November 17, 1717.

(6) Deeds, Liber IK#B, folio 34. November 24, 1720.

(7) Patents, Liber PL#5, folio 435. Executed July 2, 1721. Recorded July 1, 1723. Hall of Records.

(8) Deeds, Liber RT#A, folio 430. November 6, 1735.

(9) Wills, Liber JE#A, folio 249. Probated January 24, 1746. Executed February 17, 1741. Last will and testament of Thomas Parsons.

(10) Deeds, Liber RT#C, folio 233. April 13, 1747. Valuation of the lands of John Taylor, minor.

(11) Deeds RT#K, folio 186. August 28, 1773.

Footnotes

(12) 1783 Tax Assessment, Corsica District of Queen Anne's County. Hall of Records.

(13) Deeds, Liber CD#1, folio 288. June 18, 1785.

(14) Ibid. We can assume this is Nathaniel Browne, listed on the 1783 tax assessment. As the properties are combined in later tax lists it is clear they are directly related if not the same man.

(15) Ibid.

(16) Wills, Liber SC#7, folio 71. Probated May 12, 1787. Executed February 26, 1787. Last will and testament of Nathan Browne.

(17) 1798 Federal Direct Tax: Worrell Hundred. Hall of Records.

(18) Deeds, Liber STW#9, folio 3. March 17, 1807.

(19) Wills, Liber TCE#1, folio 21. Probated December 23, 1815. Executed December 12, 1815. Last will and testament of John Browne, son of Nathan Browne.

(20) Guardian Bonds and Valuations, Liber WHN#4, folio 137. September 14, 1819.

(21) Emory, p. 132.

(22) Ibid, p. 260-261.

(23) Ibid, p. 366.

(24) Ibid, p. 439.

Footnotes

(25) 1824 Tax Assessment, Queen Anne's County. Hall of Records.

(26) Deeds, Liber JW#11, folio 356. November 15, 1879. In the deed, it is noted that the land was sold to Bailey on June 21, 1877, but the deed was not drawn up until November 1879, and was not recorded until November 1880.

(27) Deeds, Liber JW 10, folio 124. October 20, 1879.

(28) Deeds, Liber SCD#9, folio 385. January 15, 1887.

(29) See Chancery Case #1277. Queen Anne's County Courthouse.

(30) Deeds, Liber JE6#1, folio 448. July 11, 1900.

(31) Deeds, Liber WFW#9, folio 396. October 19, 1916.

(32) Deeds, Liber BHT#14, folio 421. June 2, 1932.

(33) Deeds, Liber WHC#4A, folio 482. March 23, 1937.

(34) Deeds, Liber CWC#46, folio 453. March 6, 1970.

QA-224

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
Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION
Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE
12/6/78

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

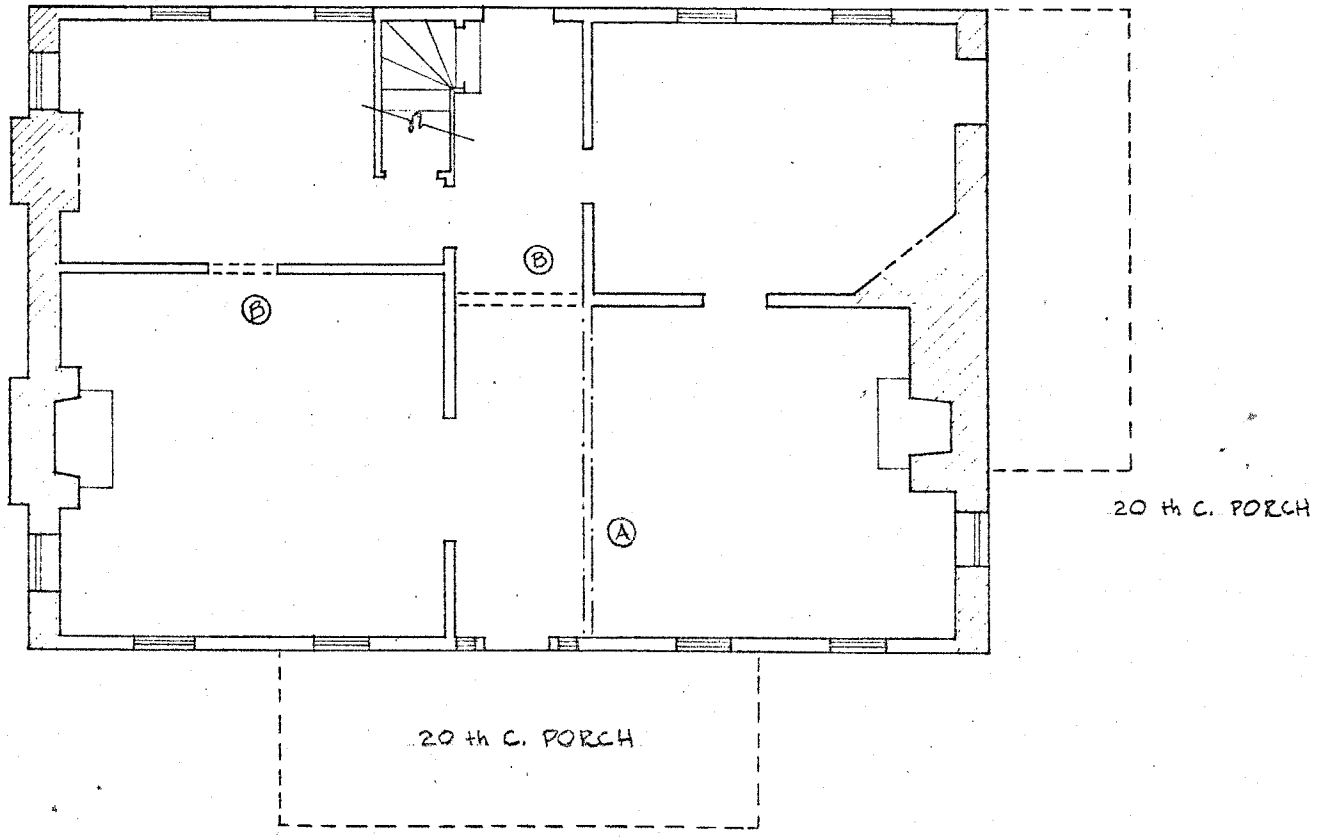
CITY OR TOWN
Centreville

STATE
Maryland 21617

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.

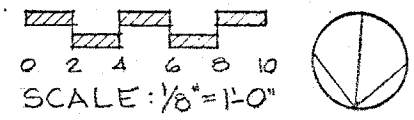
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



Ⓐ LOCATION OF ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL

Ⓑ 20 th C. ALTERATIONS



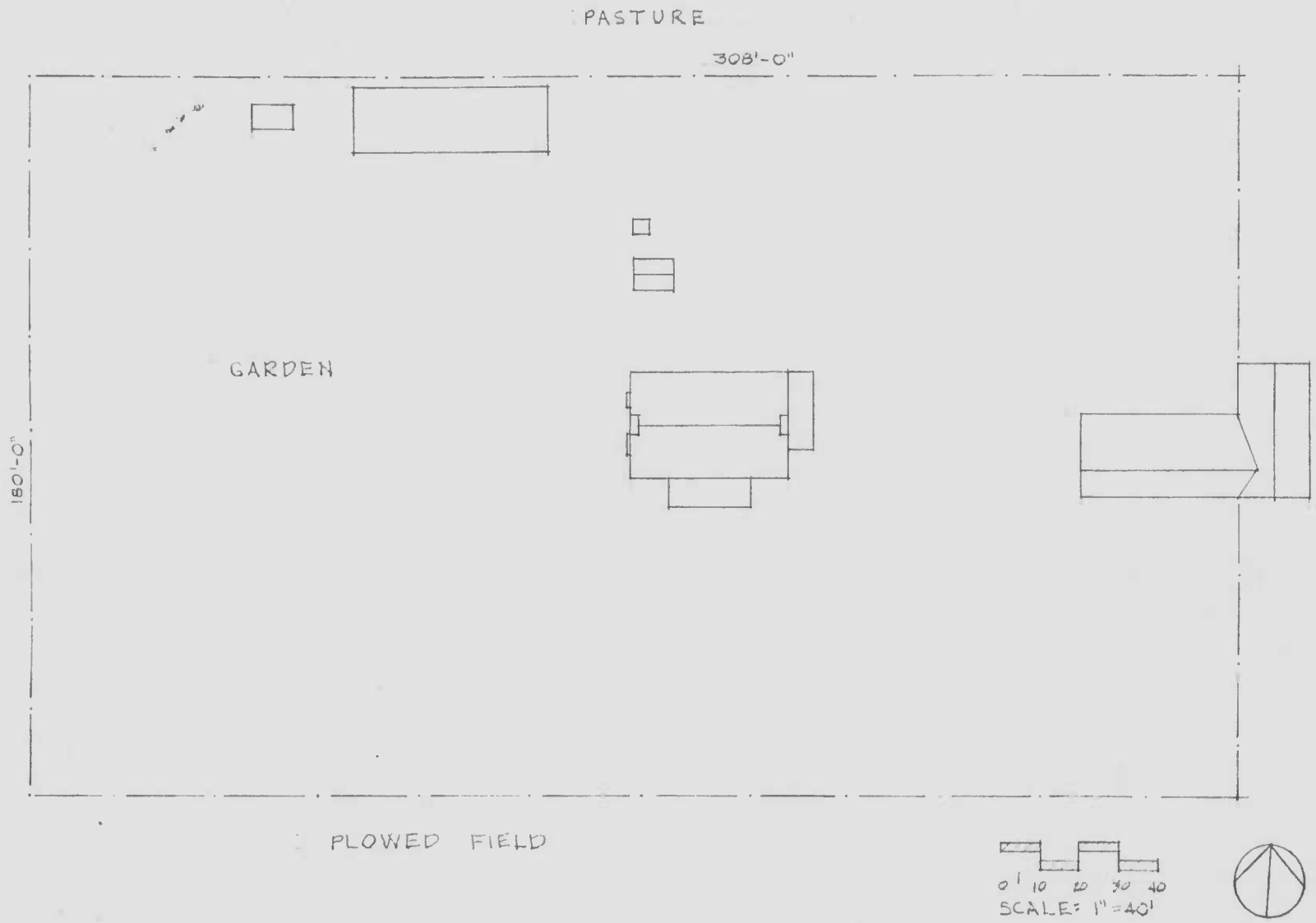
ORLANDO RIDOUT V

QA-224

BACHELOR'S HOPE

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

APRIL 7, 1978



QA-224

BACHELOR'S HOPE
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

APRIL 7, 1978

QA-224

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Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

STR

Account Identifier: **District -** 03 **Account Number -** 009939

Owner Information

Owner Name:	MORRIS THOMAS P & DELORES DRAKE MORRIS T/E	**Use:**	AGRICULTURAL
		Principal Residence:	YES
Mailing Address:	201 BACHLORS HOPE FARM LANE CENTREVILLE MD 21617	**Deed Reference:**	1) SM / 969/ 389 2)

Location & Structure Information

Premises Address	Zoning	Legal Description
201 BACHLORS HOPE FARM ROAD CENTREVILLE 21617	AG	136.37 AC N/MD RT 18 S/W CENTREVILLE

Map	Grid	Parcel	Sub District	Subdivision	Section	Block	Lot	Group	Plat No:
44	8	14						80	Plat Ref:

Special Tax Areas **Town** **Ad Valorem** **Tax Class** 04

Primary Structure Built	Enclosed Area	Property Land Area	County Use
1928	1,560 SF	136.37 AC	

Stories	Basement	Type	Exterior
1 1/2	YES	STANDARD UNIT	1/2 BRICK SIDING

Value Information

	Base Value	Value As Of 01/01/2001	Phase-in Assessments As Of 07/01/2003	As Of 07/01/2004	
Land:	117,790	117,790			PREFERENTIAL LAND VALUE INCLUDED IN LAND VALUE
Improvements:	123,140	123,140			
Total:	240,930	240,930	240,930	NOT AVAIL	
Preferential Land:	37,790	37,790	37,790	NOT AVAIL	

Transfer Information

Seller:	MORRIS, ANNE MARIE, ETAL	**Date:**	02/09/1981	**Price:**	$0
Type:	IMPROVED ARMS-LENGTH	**Deed1:**	SM / 969/ 389	**Deed2:**	
Seller:		**Date:**		**Price:**	
Type:		**Deed1:**		**Deed2:**	
Seller:		**Date:**		**Price:**	
Type:		**Deed1:**		**Deed2:**	

Exemption Information

Partial Exempt Assessments	Class	07/01/2003	07/01/2004
County	000	0	0
State	000	0	0
Municipal	000	0	0

Tax Exempt: NO
Exempt Class:

Special Tax Recapture:
AGRICULTURAL TRANSFER TAX

BACHELOR'S HOPE
QA-224
Nichols Pt
Spaniard Pt
CONQUEST
Emory Creek
Cedar Pt
Ship Pt
Wash Pt
Rocky Pt
Holton Pt
Town Pt
CORSICA
RIVER
EARLE LDG
Middle Quarter Cove
Robbin Cove
Tilghman Cove
PUSEY LDG
Jacobs Nose
Green Pt
Gunston School
Fort Pt
Alder Branch
ROAD
FERRICK RD
CORSICA NECK
Earle Cove
Centreville Landing
WATSON RD
Three Bridges Branch
Grove Creek
WRIGHT NECK
NECK ROAD
Brownsville
Earls Chapter Ch
CENTREVILLE
Queen Annes County H.S.
TILGHMAN NECK
Tilghman Creek
Gouldtown Ch
DULIN CLARK RD
GRADE
PERLEE ROAD
Old Mill Stream Branch
MILL RD
TAYLORS
ROLLING BRANCH ROAD
BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY
Abbott Cove
COURSEY THOM
JOSEPH
BOYLES
Tanyard Branch
JOHN BROWN RD
Blakeford Pt
Queenstown
Salthouse Cove
QUEENSTOWN
Queenstown Cr
BLOOMINGDALE
Alices Branch
Madam
St Peters Ch and Cem
Bloomingdale
SPORTMAN NECK RD
OCEAN GATEWAY
ABBINGTON
Wye Mills Station
Chesapeake Coll
FOREMANS LDG RD
Carmichael Wye Church
Wye Mills
213
304
18
301
309
456
50
404
662

QA-224
BACHELOR'S HOPE
QUEEN ANNE'S
COUNTY, MD.

18-404360-
4320880

QA-224
Bachelor's Hope

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT

BACHELOR'S HOUSE

QA # 224

QA-274 Bachelors Hope
Centreville
DR V 1978

QA-224 Bachelor's Hope
Centreville vic.
Orlando Rudnit v 1979 (MHT)
west gable and south facade

DA-224 Bachelor's Hope
Centreville vic
Orlando Ridout V 1979 (MHT)
East gable and south facade

QA-224 Bachelors Hope
Centreville vci
Orlando Ridout V 1979 (MHT)
Interior mantel