



FREDERICK COUNTY GOVERNMENT

DIVISION OF PLANNING & PERMITTING

Livable Frederick Planning & Design Office

Jan H. Gardner
County Executive

Steven C. Horn, Division Director
Kimberly Golden Brandt, Director

FREDERICK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION **STAFF REPORT**

Request: Certified Local Government Evaluation of National Register eligibility of the Beatty Cramer House

Address: 9010 Liberty Road, Frederick

Meeting Date: April 7, 2021

Report Date: March 15, 2021

The Beatty Cramer House is nominated under National Register Criteria C.

Criterion C: Criterion C concerns properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The Beatty Cramer House is nominated as a rare extant example of an eighteenth century dwelling with architectural features uncommon to the region: Dutch H bent timber framing with Flemish bond brick noggin, beaded corner posts, molded plates, and brick chimneys. The Period of Significance is identified as 1748 to 1855, as these are the dates of earliest construction of the house to its last addition giving the property its current appearance. The property also retains two additional contributing resources: a smoke house and a spring house. The detailed description of the property, the in-depth discussion regarding Dutch material culture and timber frame houses in mid-Maryland, and the photographs illustrate the significance, integrity, and features adequately.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Historic Preservation Commission recommend the nomination of the Beatty Cramer House to the County Executive and the State Historic Preservation Officer as eligible for the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Beatty-Cramer House

Other names/site number: F-8-35; 18FR741

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 9010 Liberty Road

City or town: Frederick State: Maryland County: Frederick

Not for Publication: ☒ Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ ☒ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ☒ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Maryland
County and State

Name of Property

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

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Name of Property

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	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling/Residence

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure/Springhouse

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure/Smokehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

VACANT/NOT IN USE

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Dutch Colonial
MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

House:

Exterior walls: WOOD, BRICK, ASBESTOS

Foundation: STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

Roof: METAL

Chimneys: BRICK

Porches: WOOD

Springhouse:

Exterior walls: STONE

Roof: METAL

Smokehouse:

Exterior walls: STONE

Roof: METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Beatty-Cramer House stands on a 2.9-acre parcel north of MD 26 and east of Israel Creek, just northeast of the city of Frederick in Frederick County, Maryland. The two-story, seven-bay, side-gable- roof structure is comprised of a mid-eighteenth-century timber frame house of Dutch

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H-bent construction with a mid-nineteenth-century log addition. The property also features a restored late eighteenth-century stone springhouse west of the house along the creek, and a nineteenth-century stone smokehouse north of the house. The structures stand on a slope that falls away toward the creek. The property is accessed by a pullout from the highway on the southeast, but no driveway remains to the house. The parcel is bounded on the west, north and east by agricultural landscape. South of MD 26 are additional agricultural lands. Although the house has deteriorated with vacancy, much of the original house and addition are in relatively stable condition because they have been preserved under the renovations that have taken place over time. The first period structure represents a rare architectural style displaying a merging of Dutch, English and early American carpentry techniques. The Beatty-Cramer house is the only known extant example of its kind in the region.

Narrative Description

House Exterior

The two-story, seven-bay house, 58' long x 22' deep, is oriented to the south, facing the highway. The second story spans six bays. Three major building campaigns produced the dwelling: a timber frame house of H-bent construction (1748), a log addition (1855), and a frame overbuild on the north facade. The main block is on the east end, a five-bay, brick-nogged, timber frame section with stone foundation, in a two-room, single pile plan. A cellar is under the east room. A two-bay, V-notched log kitchen wing with a raised stone foundation and cellar comprises the west end of the structure. Before the log addition, the floor of the east room of the main block was approximately 2'-8" higher than the floor of the west room, making the first story a split level. When the log addition and cellar were added to the west end of the original house, the first floor of the original west room was raised to the same elevation as the east room, creating a crawl space beneath the raised room. The house has asbestos shingle siding and a continuous gable roof of standing-seam metal. There are brick chimneys in the east gable end of the main block and in the west gable end of the kitchen wing. A sheet metal patch in the roof indicates where a chimney servicing the west end of the main block was removed.

The two rooms of the main block are accessed by doors in the third and fourth bays from the east end of the facade. A porch shelters the two doors and an adjacent window to the east. A third door is located in the west bay of the kitchen wing facade, sheltered by a single bay porch. All three doors have transoms. There is a small window to the kitchen wing cellar just east of the porch steps. There is a bulkhead entry to the main block cellar in the east end of the facade.

The east gable end has one bay on the first and second stories, and two attic bays. A small cellar window is filled in with loose bricks. The west gable end has two bays on the first story (one is

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in the porch), one on the second and two attic bays. The cellar has a door in the north bay and a window in the south.

The north facade has two bays on the first story and two on the second. There are no windows on the main block first story and one window on the main block second story. The north facade of the log addition is protected by a two-story porch that is enclosed on the first story and open on the north side of the second story. Under the porch there are a door and window to its east on the first story and a window on the second story. There also is one window on the first story of the west facade of the porch.

Windows on the first story of the façade and in the west gable second story have six-over-six sash. The remaining windows are boarded up.

The three-bay main porch on the south façade has four square columns with half columns at the wall, brackets at the columns, a cornice with dentils, and a hip roof of standing seam metal. No railings remain. It is floored with narrow tongue and groove boards. Narrow beaded boards spaced ¼" apart make up the ceiling. The corners of the porch are supported by brick piers. The porch has concrete steps and a concrete foundation supports the mid-section.

The one-bay porch on the west end of the façade is supported by three rubble stone walls. It has two square columns, half columns at the wall, railings on two sides and a simple box cornice. Flat, scroll sawn balusters and a round top rail are on the west side; square balusters and round top rail are on the east. The porch is covered with a flat roof of metal sheets joined with flat seams. Narrow beaded boards spaced ¼" apart sheath the ceiling. The floor is plywood over rough sawn boards. Three rubble stone walls support the porch.

The two-story porch on the north facade has a concrete first floor supported by concrete blocks on the north foundation and one course of concrete blocks on top of a stone wall on the west foundation. The steps are concrete blocks. The open second story has a railing of four horizontal boards and one remaining post that is chamfered above the railing. The second story floor is SV metal panels on top of wood flooring. The roof is a continuation of the house roof.

Asbestos shingles cover clapboards on the entire frame and log walls of the house. During the architectural investigation in 1987 some of the cladding was removed along the bottom of the east wall and along the bottom of the east two thirds of the north wall. Plain clapboards are visible on the south, north and west walls. Beaded clapboards are present on the east wall. German siding can be seen on the upper portion of the north wall and on the east side of the north porch wall. Only the north wall of the log addition remained exposed until the asbestos shingles were installed. Sheet metal is nailed over the plaster on the north wall of the house on

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the second story porch. The investigation in 1987 revealed that the north wall of the eastern two thirds of the house is a curtain wall. It stands about 1' from the timber frame wall of the original house. Plaster can be seen covering the original wall.

The roof of the house has wood box cornices and the gables are trimmed with tapered bargeboards. On the west end of the house the slope of the roof continues over the back porch in a catslide fashion. Along the eastern two thirds of the back roof, the standing seams stop about 2' short of the eaves. Here, a long flat strip of metal covers the roof to the drip edge. Snow boards are in place the entire length of the eaves on the south/front of the house. Brackets for absent snow boards are present at the eaves of the catslide roof on the north side of the house. Snow board brackets and evidence of brackets are missing from the remainder of the north side roof.

Rubble limestone foundation walls are visible on the south facade and east and west ends of the house. Between the front porches a visible part of the foundation is brick. The grade at the west end of the house is about 7' below the top of the foundation. The grade rises toward the east end of the house where it is about 1' below the top of the foundation. There is a concrete foundation along the eastern two thirds of the north wall. The top of the east end of the concrete is at grade, while the top of the west end of the concrete is about 1' above grade.

Interior First Story

Much of the plaster was removed throughout the house in 1987 to expose the timber framing and brick nogging of the first period.

The east room of the original block served as the parlor. Wood flooring is laid on the transverse over earlier flooring that runs longitudinally. Most of the plaster has been removed from the south, west and north walls, with timber posts and girts exposed. Plaster and lath have been entirely removed from the ceiling. The height of the room from the floor to the bottom of the joists is about 8'-2". The south, north, and east walls have brick nogging between the timber posts; the west wall has clay daubing between the posts. The framing of the south wall has been altered to accommodate two mid-nineteenth-century windows located east of the door. To the east of these windows is a small original window opening with a segmental arch of rowlock brick. In the north wall opposite the south door is a blocked original door with segmental arch of rowlock brick; east of the door is a closed off original window opening that had been enlarged. There is an interior fireplace centered in the east wall with a nineteenth-century mantel leaning against the plastered chimney breast. The wood mantel has chamfered pilasters and impost blocks. There is a plain frieze with beveled moldings below a simple mantel shelf.

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Beams in the ceiling are joined to posts in the south and north walls. Approximately 1" has been removed from the bottom of three of the beams; the fourth beam was originally larger than the other three and had more removed to match. Where the beams join the posts the entire depth is intact, including the beaded edges. The ceiling boards and the sides of the beams retain white paint except for an unpainted rectangle of wood above the fireplace.

The west room of the original house, now the middle room, served as the kitchen. It has longitudinal random-width flooring. Plaster covers the ceiling but has been removed from portions of the walls to expose the framing. The ceiling height is approximately 8'-4". Brick nogging fills the south, north and west walls and is flush with the interior of the timber frame except at the original window opening west of the door in the south wall, where it stands proud. The south end of the east wall is filled with clay daubing on heavy riven laths held in place with 1" x 1" wood strips nailed to the sides of the posts. Vertical wood furring for plaster lath remain on the east wall.

There is an original door opening about 5' high in the east wall. Just south of this a girt has been cut out between two posts for a later door opening. Box stairs to the second story take up the northeast corner of the room. Beneath the stairs is a small closet. The door in the south wall fills an enlarged original door opening. Original window openings in the south and north walls are enlarged for a later window in the south wall and a door in the north wall. Only the south window remains. A mid-nineteenth-century window is inserted to the west of the original window opening.

Approximately 5' above the floor, a girt is framed on the east and west walls. There are two notches located 8'-1" apart in the top edge of the girt on the west wall. Each notch is 7" wide, 4-3/8" high and 4-1/2" deep. Wall posts are located a few inches beyond each notch. The outside span of the wall posts is 11'-2", just 1" longer than the length of a lintel over a fireplace in the cellar of the west log addition. A firebox in the north half of the area below the notches is framed with a nineteenth-century mantel. The wood mantel has pilasters framed with raised beveled moldings above plain impost blocks. The frieze carries three bands of raised beveled moldings. The simple mantel shelf is supported by one remaining beveled molding above the left pilaster. A section of wall below the girt has been punched through between the firebox and the north wall.

The west room in the log addition was used as a kitchen until the house was vacated in 1987. The south door has six panels on the exterior and diagonal board sheathing on the interior. Ghosts of removed wrought hinges are visible in the interior paint, with corresponding pintles in the architrave. The door has been cut down to fit at the lower edge. A three-light transom was

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above the door; one muntin remains. Opposite the front door, the north door gives access to the back porch. Photos from 1987 show the current rear door has replaced an earlier door with similar wrought hinges but sheathed in vertical boards. It also had been cut at the lower edge to fit.

The kitchen sink and appliances are gone. Random width floorboards run longitudinally. Plaster covers the walls, and gypsum board covers the plaster on the ceiling. The ceiling height is 8'. Some plaster is missing from the east wall and ceiling near the back of the room, exposing timbers recycled as joists. In the northwest corner is a box stair with worn treads to the second floor and a closet under the stairs. There is no access to the cellar from this room. A fireplace with a wood lintel and mantelpiece is located on the east wall of the room. The lintel is 85" long over the 48" wide firebox and the back bevel extends past the north jamb of the fireplace. Scorch marks can be seen at each end of the lintel. The wood mantel has flush pilasters, with no impost blocks. A simple shelf is supported by three plain brackets. To the south of the fireplace a door leads to the middle room of the house.

Interior Second Story

In the east room at the second story the random width flooring runs longitudinally, with earlier floorboards running in the same direction underneath. Most of the plaster is absent from the walls but present on the ceiling. The ceiling height is 9'-2". Where one floorboard across the middle of the room has been removed, a row of stubs cut flush with the floor indicate a former board partition. Heavy timber walls 5' high are overbuilt with studs of random scantling that are mostly salvaged rafters, collar beams and floorboards. Wedge shaped notches for former rafters are visible in the top of the wall plates. Toward the north end of the tie beam in the east wall there is a notch in the top of the beam. The notch, possibly for a window frame, is about 1" deep the full width of the tie beam, and 2' long. Unlike the west tie beam, mortises for studs are inconspicuous in the east tie beam; one mortise is certain near the window notch.

Parts of a door jamb in the east wall indicate a former exterior door. The north jamb and a section of the head jamb are 1" boards with red paint. Pintle holes are visible in the timber post at the north jamb. The head jamb slopes down toward the exterior. A nineteenth-century window has been inserted in the earlier door opening. Sections of the wall plates and two posts are missing where two later windows have been installed in the south wall and one in the north.

Brick nogging fills the south, east, and north walls, except for the middle panel in the east wall and one panel in the east side of the north wall. Until vandals struck the house in 1987 the brick nogging and clay daubing were intact. Nogging was knocked out of one panel in the north wall, displacing a small window set in the brickwork. Two panels of the daubing in the west wall were

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also destroyed; one of those panels had the Wheel of Mainz motif scribed in the clay. A doorway is located in the middle of the west wall. Here the tie beam is cut out, as are the sides of the posts. The remains of pintle holes tell of an earlier door in this location. A piece of a painted trim board, beaded on both edges and mitered on one end, has pintle holes that align with the remains of pintle holes in the wall post. Part of the overbuild on the west wall consists of wide floorboards split apart to make studs. One stud south of the doorway is inscribed with a daisy wheel and a vesica piscis. Centered against the east wall is a brick chimney, essentially a flue, with a wood mantel, although there was never a hearth here. The mantel, trimmed with raised beveled moldings on the frieze and pilasters, is a smaller but otherwise identical version of that of the first floor west room of the original block, now the middle room.

The second story west room of the main block, now the middle room, has random width flooring set parallel to the front wall. The plaster is almost entirely removed from the four walls, revealing the original timber frame and the mid-nineteenth-century overbuild. The ceiling retains the nineteenth-century plaster, leaving a ceiling height of 9'-2".

Like the room below, the four walls of the middle room are framed with heavy timbers, reaching a height of about 5' above the floor. Brick nogging fills the south, west and north walls; clay daubing fills the east wall. In the middle panel of the west wall bricks are broken off, suggesting a brick structure was tied into the infill. This feature is directly above the original hearth location on the ground floor. Above the original structure the walls are framed with studs of various scantling, made from collar beams, rafters, and other building material. Vacant mortises in the wall plates mark the location of four former floor joists. The mortises range in width from 5-3/4" to 7-1/8", are 2" high and 4-1/2" deep. Wedge shaped notches 5" wide and 1" deep in the top of the wall plates mark the former locations of rafters. Vacant mortises in the top of the tie beam in the west wall measure 4" x 1" and 2 1/2" deep, and are set 28" on center.

In the south wall the original plate is cut out in two places for the present windows. The original opening in the north window bay was enlarged for a doorway, as indicated by the bevel cut into the bottom of the plate sloping down toward the exterior. In the northeast corner of the room an open stair well leads to the first floor. A simple railing with square balusters guarded the long side of the stairwell. Vandals destroyed the balusters but the handrail and chamfered newel post are extant.

The second story of the log frame kitchen addition at the west end of the house was divided into three rooms: one room occupies the west half for the full depth of the house, and two rooms, one behind the other, are in the east half. There is a window in the south wall and the west wall of the west room and one window in the north wall of the north room. There is a box stair to the attic in the northwest corner of the west room. The board partition between the west

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and east halves was removed in 1987. Only the frame partition sheathed with fiber board is extant between the east rooms. Other than the partitions and the box stair, the walls are finished with plaster. Exposed 3" x 6" joists and the bottom of the attic floor comprise the ceiling. The bottoms of the joists are about 9'-2" above the floor. The chimney for two fireplaces stands against the east wall of the south room. A claw foot bathtub and a wall hung sink remain in the north room. Removal of a section of plaster in 1987 from the east wall in the north room revealed the exterior side of the original timber frame house. The ghost of a roof line of a former one-story addition is clearly visible. Above the roof line is a charred area of timber, suggesting a roof fire. The top of the timber frame is about 5' above the floor. In the east wall of the north room an opening for a door is cut through the original wall. The piece of tie beam cut out was repurposed as a header for the new opening, but all of the brick infill is missing. The door and associated woodwork, which appeared to date from the early twentieth century, were removed in 1987.

Attic

The only access to the attic is by the box stair in the northwest corner of the second story west room. The attic is open the full length of the house. It is floored with random width boards set longitudinally. The floor to the peak of the roof measures 6'-11". Common rafters without collar beams and 1" x 3" laths covered with wood shingles make up the roof assembly. In the west third of the roof the existing rafters are made from rafters salvaged from another building. The remainder of the roof is framed with rafters that were new when the existing roof was constructed. Oak appears to be the species of the salvaged rafters, while a softwood of uncertain species was used for the new rafters. The rafters are tapered and joined at the peak with a half lap fastened with a trunnel. On the south side of the house the rafters bear on a false plate. At the north wall the rafters bear on a 6"x5" wall plate, the top of which is about 13" above the floor. A recycled hewn timber was used for the wall plate at the west third of the roof and new sawn 6"x5" lumber for the remainder of the wall. The roof extends over the north porch in catslide fashion as well as for the length of roof east of the north porch, ending on a curtain wall standing a little more than 1' from the timber frame wall. The curtain wall and roof extension are cobbled together from an assortment of recycled rafters and wood pieces.

There are three chimneys in the attic. The one inside the west wall is a false chimney built on a shelf nailed to the rafters. The middle chimney, about 5'-7" wide rises straight from the attic floor to the roofline. Due to its condition in 1996 it was removed down to the roof line. Inside the east wall the chimney widens from 2'-9" in width at the floor line to 3'-11" at the roof line. Other salvaged material is present in the attic. In the mid-part of the attic there are floorboards with pit saw marks and, at the east end, the bottom of the floorboards display red paint and either black paint or smoke stain. A corner post in the walls at the winder stair is beaded and covered

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with a grey or blue grey color. Another such beaded and painted timber serves as a stud in the south wall of the west second story room. The blue-grey color on the beaded timbers is similar to the painted trim board that fits the doorway in the east second story room and on the jambs of the small window that was knocked out of the north wall of that room.

Cellars

There are two cellars in the house, one under each end room. A crawl space about 3' high under the center room fills the space between the cellars. Access to the crawl space is from the west cellar. Both of the cellars are inaccessible from the story above.

East Cellar

Entry to the east cellar is by way of a bulkhead door on the south side of the house. Concrete steps, flanked by stone cheek walls, descend to the earth floor. Construction seams are visible where the cheek walls join the foundation walls on the inside of the cellar. Whitewash coats the upper parts of the rubble stone walls. The whitewash is absent near the lower portion of the south and west walls, missing from the lower half of the north wall, and entirely gone from the bottom three quarters of the east wall. The mortar is missing from the lower portions of the north and east walls. There is an area about 4' wide in the middle of the west wall that is filled with stonework that is unlike the rest of the wall. The seams between the infill and the foundation walls are straight and plumb. A stone slab as wide as the infill is located at the bottom of the wall, about 8" above the earth floor. This would be the abandoned doorway between the original kitchen in the middle room and the east cellar. On the east wall a section of stone is corbeled about 1' to support the hearth in the room above. The corbeled stonework is about 7' wide and projects from the wall to a 5" x 7" hewn joist. On the top of this joist there is a notch 1½" deep and 7'-4" long. The notch aligns with the corbeled stonework. The notch is just 3" longer than the reused lintel in the west addition kitchen and 1" shy of the unpainted ceiling in the room above the cellar.

A small window, with holes in the head and sill for missing bars, is located at the center top of the north wall. Another window is located at the top of the east wall, between the corbeled stonework and the south wall. This window is rebated on the interior side to receive a sash, now missing.

Crawl Space

Located beneath the west room of the original block, and created when the at-grade floor was raised with the west log addition, the crawl space is accessible from the west addition cellar.

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There is a space of about 3' between the earth floor and the wood floor above. Groundhogs have greatly disturbed the ground, which is about 1' below the top of the stone foundation walls on the south, west, and north. At the east wall plaster covers most of the stone foundation that is the full height of the crawl space. Built up wood beams at the south and north walls, together with a log beam at mid-span, carry the wood floor joists, which consist of squared timbers and some logs hewn flat on top.

The walls on the south, west, and north side of the space are of timber frame construction with brick infill. Stonework makes up the chimney foundation in the center of the west wall. The south wall consists of heavy wood posts, about 3' apart, with brick infilled panels. Part of a timber ground sill is extant at the east end of the south wall; toward the middle and west end the ground sill is severely deteriorated. Vacant mortises for missing floor joists are present in the extant portion of the ground sill. A square shaped hole for a pintle is visible near the bottom of the first post west of the stone wall. The framing of the west wall is interrupted by the chimney foundation. On the south side of the chimney the ground sill is intact, the brick infill removed to create the crawl space access opening. On the north side the sill is not to be seen and the brick infill is partially collapsed.

Remnants of plaster cling to the brick infill and for most of the east wall, where plaster is extant above a horizontal line roughly 1' above the ground level of the space. Below the horizontal line the random rubble stone wall is visible. Above the bottom of the plaster line there is a band, about 6" wide, of a light tan colored plaster and, above this band there are three color treatments applied to the plaster. Black, gold and white coatings color the wall in different layers, which vary in degrees of integrity.

West Cellar

Entered through the door in the west wall, this cellar has an earth floor. Near the doorway where receding flood water eroded the earth pebble size quartz rocks can be found. Log joists and a reused beaded timber are in plain view in the ceiling. There is a window in the west wall and a smaller window in the south wall. A large fireplace with a heavy timber lintel stands against the east wall. The lintel is 16" by 13" and 11'-1" long. On the face of the lintel near the ends scorch marks can be found. The outer sides of the jambs are made of limestone, however the insides of the jambs and the back of the firebox is made entirely brick. The north half of the firebox is filled with a masonry structure that is pargeted on the exterior and has a square hole at the bottom of the west side and a round hole, higher up, on the south side. Stonework makes up the bottom of the infill while brick is laid on top. Above the lintel there is another round hole that is in line with the square hole.

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Three walls of the cellar are stone and mostly pargeted. In the northwest corner the north wall curves round to meet the door jamb in the west wall, creating a sort of pilaster often found in bank barn foundations at the forebay wall. The east wall is constructed of stone, timber and brick. The bottom third of the wall is built of limestone, on top of which rests a timber sill that carries timber posts. Two of the posts are visible from the cellar, on each side of the fireplace. On the north side of the fireplace brick infill is mostly in place; a portion of the bottom has fallen out. Below this a spoil pile deposited by groundhogs conceals the stone foundation. At the south side of the fireplace a hinged access panel gives way to the crawl space in the center of the house foundation.

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Original Structure (Period I, 1748)

Roughly seventy-five percent of the original Thomas Beatty house is extant. Surviving fabric consists of the stone foundation, four exterior walls, an interior wall and two floor assemblies in the east half of the house. A small amount of the original flooring, trim and roof framing survive as reused material in the framing of the nineteenth-century addition. The floors of the kitchen, kitchen chamber and garret, both chimneys, and the entire roof structure were removed in the nineteenth century. Information about these assemblies is preserved in the joinery present in the surviving timbers. In the nineteenth century portions of the timber frame were cut out and some of the brick infill removed and rebuilt to accommodate several alterations to the house. Results for the original construction from dendrochronology yield felling dates from summer of 1746 to spring of 1748 for the timbers used to frame the house, and winter 1752-53 for the riven laths for the clay daubing in the bent six partition.

The original house was 38'-5" x 20'-8" with a split-level floor plan. The parlor and loft floors in the east half of the house were about 3' higher than the kitchen and kitchen chamber floors. A cellar, a full story, and a loft occupied the east half of the house, with two full stories and a garret in the west half of the house. Floor to floor heights in the east part of the house were about 7' in the cellar, 9' in the parlor and approximately 7' in the loft. The loft walls were 5' high; the ceiling height was at the elevation of the now removed collar beams. In the west part of the house the floor-to-floor heights were about 8'-6" for the kitchen and for the kitchen chamber. Remains of a board partition tell that the loft was divided into two rooms, one in front and one in back. Essentially the house built for Thomas Beatty was two stories in the west half, one and a half stories in the east half, with a continuous roof line over the entire length of the house. There were two chimneys; the west chimney was inside the walls while the east chimney seems to have been on the exterior.

The stone foundation of the west half of the house is mostly concealed by later construction and groundhog disturbance. Uncoursed limestone rubble makes up the walls of the eastern part of the foundation. Signs in the stonework of the south wall of the cellar indicate that the existing bulkhead entrance was either altered or added to the original foundation. Variations in the stonework of the south foundation wall also indicate the location of a small window long ago filled in. In the west wall of the cellar an original doorway, now filled in, gave access from the kitchen. There is a small window in the north wall that had vertical wood bars and in the east wall is a small window that had no bars but is rabbeted on the interior for a sash or shutter.

Stone is corbelled on the interior of the east foundation wall to support a hearth and a nineteenth-century chimney above. A stone projects from the exterior side of the east foundation wall in the

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location of the original chimney, raising the possibility that the original chimney was on the exterior. A sill in that location is cut at an angle.

The ceiling of the cellar consists of exposed hand-hewn wood beams that were dressed with chamfered bottom corners. Also exposed is the underside of tongue-and-groove, random-width flooring. A Kent axe, sharpened on two sides like a knife, was used to hew the beams. Hewing with a Kent axe leaves shallow scallops on the surface of the timber. Saw marks on the bottom of the floorboards indicate the use of a pit saw to rip the boards. Nail patterns and remaining strips of wood on the sides of some of the joists, along with fragments of clay on the bottom of the floorboards, are signs that the floor was counter sealed for insulation. The joists are of different scantling from west to east (left to right): 6½" x 9½"; 6½" x 9¼"; 6½" x 9"; 6½" x 11"; 6¾" x 12"; and 5" x 7". The 5" x 7" joist is tenoned to the front sill and has a notch on top 1½" deep x 7"; 4" of the length align with the hearth location. Unlike all of the other joists that are tenoned to the front and back sill, the 5" x 7" joist is lapped onto the back sill.

Standing on 6" x 9" timber sills, the house is framed in the Netherlandic tradition with eleven H-bents. On the east end of the house the sill is cut out at the chimney location. The cut ends of the sill are angled and are weathered like the other exposed timbers. On the west end of the house the sill is either cut out or concealed by the nineteenth-century brick chimney. Bents are visibly numbered from left to right as viewed from the front of the house. This timber frame has ten bays, eight of which are 3' wide. The window bay between bent numbers three and four is 2'-6" wide, while the hearth bay between bents ten and eleven is 4'-6" wide. The sills are lapped with a dovetail at the corners. Bent six is infilled with posts, girts and, daubing to make a partition dividing the house in half. Bent posts measure 7" x 8", with 6" x 9" joists with diminished housings joined to blind mortises and fastened with two trunnels at each joint. The beaded joists are planed smooth and uniform in size except for the joists adjacent to bent six. These two joists are 8" x 13" and 8" x 14". The four garret floor joists, removed during the Cramer alteration, were joined to blind mortises in the top plate. Tie beams, measuring 6" x 9", are also tenoned to the plates. The plates are 6" x 9" laid flat, set flush on the interior side of the posts with an ovolo and cove molding run on the exterior side. These moldings were cut off the front plate in the mid-nineteenth century but are still present on the back plate. Red and white paint is present on the moldings. Knee braces are joined to the corner posts, tie beams and plates. In the back wall at bent six there also are knee braces to the plate. The four corner posts with jowls, about 4' in length, measure 7" x 12", with chamfers at the reduction to the lower 7" x 8" part of the post. Hewn 3" x 6" knee braces and the hewn posts are oak. Joists, girts, tie beams and plates are poplar. To aid in fabricating and assembling the timber frame the carpenters carved marks into the timbers near the joints. The marks are made in the German manner and consist of Roman numerals and flags, the order of the mark designating the position of each timber in the frame.

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Shallow wedge-shaped notches in the plates mark the locations of the former rafters. Spaced about 3' on center, the notches are 5" wide and 1" deep. A short piece of 3" x 5" hewn timber, repurposed as a brace in the nineteenth-century framing, is partially coated with whitewash and has a through mortise at a 27-degree angle. Compared to some eighteenth-century roof framing in the Hudson Valley, this reused timber appears to be a collar beam that received an up brace from the rafter. Based on extant framing elements and contemporary roof framing in the Hudson Valley, the 1748 house had a common rafter roof with braced collar beams in the loft section, and possibly in the garret section as well. Following precedent, the roof pitch could have been between 53 degrees and 56 degrees. Wood shingles would have covered the roof. Nail patterns in hewn rafters reused in the mid-nineteenth-century overbuild mark the spacing of shingle laths at 14" on center. At this spacing the shingles would have been about 30" long laid with 14" exposed to the weather.

The spaces between the exterior wall posts are filled with bricks, laid up in Flemish bond in the south and end walls. The north wall is laid in common bond with headers every 5th and 6th course depending on the location. Strips of 1" x 1" wood are nailed to the sides of the posts to anchor the brick infill. One of these strips is visible near the top of the northwest corner post. Where the interior plaster is missing, segmental arches made with rowlock bricks are visible over two doors and one window in the parlor. Rowlock courses are also present below some window sills and below the west tie beam. Originally, the timber frame and the brick infill were exposed to the exterior as evidenced by the beading at the outside corners of the framing, the molded wall plates and the tooling of the brick masonry. On the exterior the joints are struck while on the interior the extruded mortar was cut flush with the bricks in preparation for plastering. A few putlog holes are visible where the east wall infill is exposed by the removal of nineteenth-century siding. Original brick nogging in the middle of the west wall above the second-floor level contains broken bricks where the original chimney was removed. Brick nogging is absent at the corresponding location in the east wall.

Both the parlor floor and the loft floor, the only extant original floors, are visible from below but concealed on top by later flooring. The bottoms of the parlor floorboards are rough sawn. The bottoms of the loft floorboards are planed smooth and serve as the ceiling of the parlor. Wood strips with a cyma molding are fastened to the east and west walls of the parlor where the loft flooring butts the walls. This detail occurs on the west wall of the kitchen where the kitchen chamber floor butted the wall. On the east side of the kitchen chamber the floorboards were nailed to a wall girt before the daubing was done. The ceiling of the parlor is painted white except for an area of unpainted wood at the chimney location. The molded wood strips on the east wall stop at the paint line where vague outlines of a crown molding are visible on the east wall.

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The walls of all the rooms were plastered and whitewashed. Some of the original plaster with multiple coats of whitewash survives in various locations throughout the house. The plaster was applied directly to the brick infill, clay daubing and wall framing. Clay daubing with some straw binder fills the wall framing in bent six. The daubing is supported by riven wood laths. The heavy oak laths are held in place between the posts by 1" x 1" wood strips fastened to the posts with rose head nails.

An intriguing feature in the daubing is known from previous site visits but unfortunately does not survive. In the back room in the loft one panel was not plastered; the daubing was exposed and about two thirds of the daubing was whitewashed. The whitewash stopped in a straight vertical line as if something covered or was built against the remaining third of the panel. A comb-like tool with four or five tines had been used to scribe a motif in the soft daubing. The motif consisted of a border around the edges of the panel, diagonals from corner to corner, a vertical line through the intersection of the diagonals and a circle inside the border. Without the border and lines beyond the circle the motif resembled the Wheel of Mainz, a symbol appearing on the coat of arms of the Archbishopric of Mainz in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. This panel was destroyed by vandals in 1987.

Lines in the extant plaster show evidence of baseboards and chair rails in the kitchen and parlor as well as baseboards in the kitchen chamber. A piece of chair rail repurposed in the nineteenth-century alteration fits the ghost mark in the north wall of the parlor. There were no baseboards in the loft; instead, the plaster begins at the floor line.

In the southeast corner of the kitchen the plaster surface is continuous from the first to the second story. This feature suggests the location of a stairwell from the kitchen to the kitchen chamber. Two half-flight sets of stairs were located on the east side of the kitchen; one stairway led down to the cellar and the other stairway went up to the parlor. Because the floor of the kitchen chamber was about 3' lower than the loft floor, there may have been stairs leading up to the door that opened into the loft. All of the stairs were removed in the nineteenth century.

Timbers in the wall between the kitchen and parlor served as jambs for a doorway. A cyma molding runs on the kitchen side of the door jamb, and a rabbet is cut on the parlor side of the jamb. The head of the door opening slopes down toward the kitchen. There were four exterior doors to the house: one in the front wall of the kitchen; one in the front wall of the parlor; one in the back wall of the parlor; and, one in the east wall of the loft. Pintle holes in the posts show that the kitchen door swung toward the hearth and the parlor doors swung toward the wall between the parlor and the kitchen. Only the bottom pintle hole is visible at the kitchen door; however, visible pintle holes at the parlor doors clearly indicate Dutch doors were hung. Doors to the kitchen and parlor were a bit more than 6' tall, a typical height for the eighteenth century

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made possible by the ample ceiling height of the rooms. The exterior door to the loft was just under 5' tall. It had to be adjusted to this height to avoid cutting all the way through the tie beam. Part of the top and south side of the loft door frame was cut out in the nineteenth century to make room for a window. A finish jamb, consisting of 1" boards painted red, remain in place on the north side of the door opening. The head jamb is on an angle, sloping down toward the exterior. Pintle holes are visible in the north jamb.

Window sizes varied from room to room and from the front (south side) to the back (north side) of the house. Two windows gave light to the kitchen, one in the south wall and a window half as large in the north wall. There was a gang of three large windows in the bays between bent seven and bent ten in the south wall of the parlor. The exterior sides of the timbers are rabbeted for a shutter or sash. In the same wall, in the hearth bay, a fourth window was located. The smallest window in the room was located in the middle of the north wall. Fenestration in the kitchen chamber duplicated that of the kitchen. One window was placed in the middle of the south wall of the front room in the loft. The back room of the loft had two small windows, the smallest ones in the house. One window was in the north wall and the other window was in the east wall. Sill and head timbers joined to the bent posts framed the openings for all but three of the windows. The window in the hearth bay and the window in the back wall of the loft had frames made with mortise and tenon joinery and these frames were set in the brick infill. The only trace of the window in the east wall is a notch in the top of the tie beam. The opening of the window in the hearth bay was cut larger after the frame was assembled and 1" boards nailed to the inside of the frame. The window frame in the north wall of the loft has a 1" x 1" rabbet for a sash or shutter, like the rabbet in the east window in the cellar, and 1" boards nailed to the inside of the frame. The 1" boards cover the rabbet, indicating a change to the window. Early changes occurred to other windows as well. Trim was removed from the hearth bay window and was filled in with bricks and then plastered over. The rough opening of the window in the north wall of the parlor was originally 31" wide and 20" tall. At an unknown time, the header was cut out and jambs nailed in place to make a sash window. By the nineteenth century, the windows in the north walls of the kitchen and kitchen chamber were converted to doorways. All the other window openings were changed to larger windows in the nineteenth century. None of the original windows survive intact.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the original house was showing its age. The exposed timbers had weathered to a silver-grey color and some timbers were beginning to decay. Considering that the house was then one hundred years old, the superficial decay in the wall plates indicates that the roof was maintained for the most part. However, the southwest corner of the building had settled about 3". This settlement resulted from deterioration of the timber sill.

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Other features in the house worth mentioning are the vesica pisis, daisy wheel, and scorch marks. Using a pair of dividers someone scribed a daisy wheel and vesica piscis into a floorboard that was reused in the mid-nineteenth century rebuild at bent six. These devices were used by builders to set out units of measurement and proportions of buildings. Scorch marks were made near doors, windows and hearths in the original house by holding a flame against the wood long enough to char it, leaving a mark in the surface. They are present in several places in the house, on posts and fireplace lintels. Scorch marks were made to ward off evil spirits.

Associated Structures

Springhouse

The two-story springhouse is located approximately 30' from the northwest corner of the house along the bank of Israel Creek. It consists of a two-story rubble stone structure measuring 15'-4" x 12'-1". The east gable end of the springhouse is banked into a small hill. The structure was completely restored in 2001 and has been painted white to mirror the original paint. The roof framing is constructed of a ridge-board and rafters that are salvaged framing members. The roof consists of tin sheeting on 1" x 3" lath spaced 6" on center.

The 15'-4" x 12'-1" first floor of the building contains an earthen trough located on the west wall which is fed by a spring. The ghost of a former wall partition is observed on the north and south walls suggesting that this area was enclosed. A large, jambless, cooking fireplace hood was located on the east side of the room. A small window consisting of vertical wood bars is located on the north wall. At one time this opening had exterior shutters.

The 15'-4" x 12'-1" second floor has a separate doorway entrance on the east wall that is accessed by a set of stairs. At one time a fireplace existed on the east wall. The room is finished with plaster walls, a plaster-on-lath ceiling and a chair rail. Double sash windows are located in the south and west walls. The structure has an unfinished attic that may have been accessed via a ladder located in the northeast corner of the structure.

Smokehouse

The windowless smokehouse is a one-story rubble fieldstone structure located approximately 30' north of the house. It measures 12' x 14'. It has one exterior door located on the south wall. The roof consists of tin sheeting on 1" x 3" lath spaced 6" on center. The roof framing is constructed of a ridge-board and rafters that are salvaged framing members. The rafters are spaced 2 1/2" x 5" spaced 28" on center with a total of fourteen members. The rafters sit on a 5" x

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8" timber wall plate that sits on top of the masonry. The timbers are notched and lapped at the ends.

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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 patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is 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.)

- ☐ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

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Period of Significance

1748-1855

Significant Dates

1748

1855

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Beatty-Cramer house is eligible for the National Register at the statewide level of significance under Criterion C as a rare extant example of an eighteenth-century dwelling with architectural features uncommon to the region, featuring Dutch H-bent timber framing with Flemish bond brick nogging, beaded corner posts, molded plates and brick chimneys. While various expressions of timber framing traditions are known to have existed in the Piedmont region in the eighteenth century, the Beatty-Cramer House is the only known surviving example of H-bent construction – associated with Dutch building practice – in the state of Maryland. The period of significance, 1748-1855, extends from the construction date of the earliest part of the house (documented by dendrochronology) through 1855, by which time it had substantially achieved its current form and appearance.

In the eighteenth century there were six known houses of distinctive timber frame construction within three miles of the City of Frederick. All were built before 1765 and shared exposed framing and infill of the exterior walls, five of clay daubing and one of brick. Of these, only the

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Beatty-Cramer House remains, its original timber frame concealed in the nineteenth century and rediscovered in 1987.

The oldest of the timber frame houses known to have existed in the Frederick area, built by John Van Meter, was listed on a survey of 1725 and described as a Dutch frame house with clay and whitewash on the outside. Located on the south side of Carroll Creek in the vicinity of today's Husky Park, it was consumed by a quarry in the nineteenth century. In the mid-eighteenth century Kennedy Farrell built a one-story timber frame house facing Market Street. It underwent several building campaigns until it was encased in a new building in the mid-twentieth century; the mid-eighteenth-century structure was revealed and subsequently enclosed again in a 1984 alteration. A timber frame house with white clay daubing stood on All Saints Street until the early twentieth century, when it was demolished for a dairy operation. In ca. 1778 a new brick two-story house stood at the corner of Market and Third streets, constructed from recycled building materials. It was framed with repurposed joist, sill, and plate timbers from a Germanic house of half timberwork. Mill Pond House, constructed ca. 1746 between the Monocacy River and Tuscarora Creek, is the only fachwerk house in Maryland known to have survived intact into the mid-twentieth century. It was abandoned and the timber scavenged.

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Two measures of the importance of the house that was built for Thomas Beatty in 1748-52 are its relationship to Dutch material culture in New Netherland and its method of timber framing relative to other timber frame traditions in the Maryland Piedmont in the Colonial era.

Dutch Cultural Region

Initially, the claim to New Netherland (1624 to 1664) encompassed the land from the Delaware Valley, including the Delmarva Peninsula to Nantucket, and from the coastline northward to the Saint Lawrence River.¹ Population was concentrated in the vicinity of New Amstel (New Castel), in the Hudson Valley, on eastern Long Island and in northwestern New Jersey. For decades after the English gained the colony of New York, Dutch influence remained strong.

Dutch material culture from 1609 to 1800 was abundant in the Hudson Valley from Albany to Manhattan, on eastern Long Island and in northwestern New Jersey.² Dutch material culture was also present along the Mohawk River, from Kingston down the Old Mine Road to Port Jervis, through the Delaware Valley to the Bay, and throughout eastern New Jersey. Yet Dutch folkways and material culture were thought to have been lost among the English after 1664 and overlooked until approximately 30 or 40 years ago.³

Beyond the primary cultural region, in the first half of the nineteenth century, the Netherlandic one and one-half story timber frame structure contributed to a type of Greek Revival house built across upstate New York.⁴ In Hertford County, North Carolina, an architectural survey found three houses with hybrid Dutch-English timber frames dating to the early nineteenth century.⁵ A salvage operation in eastern Tennessee revealed another hybrid Dutch-English timber frame.⁶ South of the primary Dutch region there was a Dutch presence in the Chesapeake Bay area throughout most of the seventeenth century. Signs of New Netherland cultural influence are manifested in documents and objects in Maryland and Virginia. Few domestic furnishings

¹ Wheeler, Walter Richard, *Magical Dwelling: Apotropaic Building Practices in the New World Dutch Cultural Hearth*, pp. 373-96. In *Religion, Cults, and Rituals in the Medieval Rural Environment*, edited by Christiane Bis-Worch and Claudia Theune. Sidestone Publishers, Ruralia, 2017.

² Kenny, Alice P., *Neglected Heritage: Hudson River Valley Material Culture*. *Winterthur Portfolio* 2(1):49-70, 1985.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Upton, Dell, *Traditional Timber Framing*. In *Material Culture of the Wooden Age*, edited by Brooke Hindle, pp. 35-93. Sleepy Hollow Press, Tarrytown, New York, 1981.

⁵ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Hertford County, North Carolina*. Report submitted to Coastal Carolina Research, Tarboro, North Carolina, 2011.

⁶ Floyd, Buddy, *Personal Communication*, Flag Pond, Tennessee, March, 2020.

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manufactured by the Dutch and traced to the Chesapeake Region survive, although they are mentioned in estate inventories. Dutch manufactured building materials have been excavated at several seventeenth-century sites in Maryland and Virginia.

New Netherland - Chesapeake Connection

South of New Netherland is the Chesapeake Bay, surrounded by the colonies of Maryland and Virginia. New Amsterdam was the center of trade for the North American colonies; Dutch merchants shipped manufactured goods to the Chesapeake colonies in trade for tobacco.⁷

From the first quarter of the seventeenth century, Chesapeake settlers developed a close relationship with the Dutch. When London imposed the first of the Navigation Acts in 1651 to protect British interests, primarily against the growing Dutch navigational trade, the relationship became imperative. Thereafter Virginia governor William Berkeley decried the constraint on shipping saying, “the Dutch found and relieved us”.⁸ Since 1623, Chesapeake settlers, in return for tobacco, had received from Dutch merchants such things as, “Sacke, sweete meates, strong Liquors”. Captain Peterson DeVries sailed up the James River in 1635, where he found four other Dutch ships. A 1646 promotional pamphlet on Virginia’s economy noted twelve Dutch ships anchored in the Chesapeake Bay.⁹ Captain DeVries wrote that for a Dutch trader to succeed in the Virginia tobacco market “he must keep a house there”.¹⁰ And so, they did. Simon Overzee, after living in lower Norfolk County, Virginia, took up residence in St. Mary’s, Maryland, in the 1650s. Born in England, he was the son of a Rotterdam merchant. In Virginia he married Sarah Thoroughgood.¹¹ Sara’s father, Adam Thoroughgood, was a Lower Norfolk County Justice.¹²

By 1660 there were at least five Dutch settlements in the Chesapeake established solely for the purpose of trading tobacco.¹³ In 1657, William Westerhouse, along with other Dutchmen George Hacke, Lambert Grooten, Minor Dowdas and John Abraham, became denizens of the

⁷ Shorto, Russell, *The Island at the Center of the world: The Epic Story of Dutch Manhattan and The Forgotten Colony That Shaped America*. Doubleday Publishers, New York, New York, 2004.

⁸ Enthoven, V. and W. Klooster, *The Rise and Fall of the Virginia-Dutch Connection in the Seventeenth Century*. In *Early Modern Virginia: Reconsidering the Old Dominion* J. Coomb, and D. Bradburn, editors. pp. 90-127. University of Virginia Press, 2011.

⁹ Leath, Robert A., *Dutch Trade and Its Influence on Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake Furniture*. *American Furniture*. Chipstone Foundation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1997.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Todt, Kimberly Ronda, *Countries with Borders – Markets with Opportunities: Dutch Trading Networks in Early North America, 1624-1750*. Dissertation submitted to the faculty of the Graduate School of Cornell University, Rochester, New York, 2012.

¹³ Leath,

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colony of Virginia. Henry Wageman came from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam, finally settling in Accomack County, Virginia, where a small, well-connected community of Dutch merchants lived among the English colonists.¹⁴

Contrary to the intent of the navigation acts, trade between Dutch merchants and Chesapeake settlers flourished.¹⁵ Augustine Herrman established his Bohemia Manor at a location convenient for his plan to develop a portage between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River. Enterprising smugglers in 1695 used teams of oxen to pull “boats and shallops of twelve tons upon sleys” overland between the Delaware River and the head of the Bohemia River. Governor Nicholson reported to the Board of Trade that a cart road had been opened for the illegal trade of carrying tobacco into Delaware. Dr. Benjamin Bullivant, in 1697, recounted in his diary that “about 8 myles below n Castle is a Creeke, by which you may come to a neck of land 12 myles over Crosse which are drawn goods to & from Mary Land &, Sloopes also of 30 tunns are carryed over land in this place on certaine sleds drawn by Oxen, & launched again into the water on ye other Side”.¹⁶

Furnishings

By the third quarter of the seventeenth century the term “Dutch” was applied to various types of furniture in Chesapeake inventories.¹⁷ The majority of these references are from areas where Dutch tobacco trade flourished. Simon Overzee in St. Mary’s County, Maryland, had in 1658 a “greate Dutch Trunk (with) Under Drawers.” One Dutch painted cupboard is listed in the 1675 appraisal of the estate of Richard and Elizabeth Moy of St. Mary’s County, Maryland. A map of Amsterdam also was listed in that inventory (MESDA #1634). A great Dutch Cash [sic] is listed in a different undated inventory (MESDA #1744, no date). The 1683 inventory of the estate of Adam Keeling of Norfolk County, Virginia, includes one Dutch cubert [sic] in the Hall (MESDA #1765). In his will of 1695, John Custis of Northampton County Virginia devised to his grandson the “great Dutch press in the dining room of my Mansion House Arlington” (MESDA #1775). The 1703 inventory of the estate of Edward Hart in Stafford County, Virginia, listed “in the Parlour two Dutch Earthern Juggs with Pewter Lids...In the Hall...1 Large Duch [sic] Table” (MESDA #1791). Nathaniel Harrison, Esquire, deceased, had among other things in the Hall, in 1728, one Dutch Table (MESDA #1810). Two Dutch Tea Tables are listed in the 1728 inventory

¹⁴ Johnson, Elizabeth, Henry Waggonman of Amsterdam and Virginia. In *Sketches of Seventeenth Century Hollanders, Seventeenth Century Persons Who Lived in Holland and North America: Genealogical and Historical Notes on Their Lives, Families and Activities*. 17thcenturyhollanders.pbworks.com, 2012.

¹⁵ Papenfuse, Edward C., Follow the Yellow Brick: A Long Lost Maryland Admiralty Case Found in Sweden Leads Back to Zekiah Swamp. *Marylandarchivistblogspot.com*, November 27, 2010.

¹⁶ Duvall, William G., Smuggling Sotweed: Augustine Herrman and the Dutch Connection. *Maryland Historical Magazine* 98(4):388-401, 2003.

¹⁷ Leath.

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of Arthur Allen's estate (MESDA #1813). While joinery details can be traced to a Continental source for the surviving seventeenth century so-called Dutch furniture, possibly not all of the extant items were imported given the presence of Dutch craftsmen and the acceptance of Dutch culture in Maryland and Virginia. When the inventory of Thomas Teackle's estate was made in Accomack County, Virginia, in 1696, it listed "a pokomoke [sic] wheel in the Dutch fashion." Pocomoke Creek, on the Eastern Shore, is on the border between Maryland and Virginia. Teackle's spinning wheel was made by a local craftsman in what the appraisers considered "the Dutch fashion".¹⁸

Tidewater Architecture

No fewer than seven Dutch carpenters were plying their trade in Maryland from the second half of the seventeenth century. In Virginia eight carpenters from the Dutch Republic and Poland and three Dutch carpenters are mentioned in seventeenth-century records.¹⁹

Excavations at historic settlements in Maryland have revealed imported building materials such as two sizes of yellow bricks, red bricks and floor tile. Typical small seventeenth-century yellow bricks referred to as hard klinkers were used as pavers and for fireboxes based on their hardness and heat resistance. At the Burle's Town Land site, yellow klinker bricks were used for two fireboxes, each with wattle and daub chimneys (ca. 1650). Large quantities of red clay pantiles were also found across the site. Fragments of estrikken tiles of red earthenware, some with green glaze and some with yellow glaze applied over white slip, were found in about equal numbers at the Burle's Town Land site and at Town Neck. Blue and white tin-glazed "delft" tile fragments have been found at Robert Burle's house site, St. John's, van Sweringen's "Council Chamber," the Country House, and Smith's Town Land at St. Mary's City, Maryland, as well at Jamestown, Virginia. Moppen, large yellow bricks, were used as a foundation support at Notley Hall in St. Mary's County. Small yellow bricks were used together with red bricks in a decorative fashion to make the firebox at Mordecai Hammond's Addition, circa 1720.²⁰ Dutch yellow bricks had been considered a characteristic of the seventeenth century. The yellow bricks used in Hammond's firebox had seen no prior use. Evidently Dutch traders were supplying imported building materials to Maryland from the seventeenth century to first quarter of the eighteenth century. The presence of these imported building materials at several sites suggests that English architectural traditions in the Chesapeake were hybridized with extensive Dutch finishings.²¹

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Luckenbach, Al, The Excavation of an Eighteenth Century Dutch Yellow Brick Firebox and Chimney Stack in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. *Maryland Archeology* 30(2):9-22, 1994.

²¹ Ibid.

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Advertisements in colonial newspapers offer another glimpse of Dutch influence and Dutch building materials, specifically bricks. In the South Carolina Gazette in 1734, John Lining advertised a “Pine Frame of a Dutch roof’d House, 40 feet by 30 feet, ready to raise” (MESDA #1419 & #1909). Also offered to be sold in the South Carolina Gazette in 1734 was a Caisse-house with a Dutch roof and, in 1735, “a new Dwelling house 30 foot by 17, with a Dutch roof, not quite finished” (MESDA #1421). In 1742 in the South Carolina Gazette, “the Materials for a Dutch roof’d House of Two Stories, 34 by 15 Feet, with three Rooms on a Floor, the Frame ready for setting up” were to be sold (MESDA #1420). The term Dutch roof was in use in the South from the early eighteenth century through the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Lounsbury, 1994). At the same time this roof type was in the North called a gambrel roof. On board the ship Olive Branch at Vanderhorst’s Wharf in Charleston were 50,000 Dutch bricks to be sold in 1784 (MESDA Imports Catalog #13172). A well-situated plantation advertised in the Maryland Gazette in 1764 had a “large stable paved with Dutch Bricks” (MESDA #1202).

Dutch Presence in Maryland and Virginia in the Eighteenth Century

Trade between the Chesapeake planters and the Dutch continued through the seventeenth century because of familial networks and profits. Tobacco was the commodity that drove the trade. Fur was another commodity that was profitable. By the dawn of the eighteenth century, news of the vast opportunities west of the fall line surely had reached New Jersey and New York. John Van Meter left the Hudson Valley for Salem County, New Jersey, where, with Jacob Dubois of Ulster County, New York, he purchased land in 1714. Van Meter’s business as a trader took him west of the Blue Mountains in the 1720s. He found land to his liking in the vicinity of present-day Frederick and moved his family and base of operations there about 1725. In 1730 the Governor and Council of Virginia gave leave to John Van Meter to take up 10,000 acres on the west side of the Great Mountains for the settlement of his family, relations and friends living in New York. It is likely that the Beattys and others heard of similar opportunities.

Netherlandic Architecture

Dutch buildings from the seventeenth century are for the most part nonextant.²² Fragments of some of the earliest buildings survive as repurposed elements in eighteenth-century buildings.

Dutch culture dominated the Hudson Valley long after the English renamed New Amsterdam to New York. The impact of the Dutch influence is evident in the houses built by British and German settlers in the northern Hudson Valley in the first half of the eighteenth century. Houses

²² van den Hurk, Jeroen, From Gothic Window to Kloosterkozijn: The Importance of Primary Sources in Understanding the Material Culture of the Settlers of New Netherland. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Friends of New Netherland, January 21, 2006.

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constructed by these settlers are virtually indistinguishable from the houses of their Dutch neighbors. Netherlandic building traditions associated with the Dutch population were adopted by people of many ethnic origins and extended beyond the Hudson Valley.²³ Several features of the Period I part of the Beatty-Cramer House are found in other houses built according to the Netherlandic tradition in New York and New Jersey during the colonial era. These features are primarily the H-Bent timber frame, split-level floor plan, granary door, two-part doors and braced collar beams.

Timber Frame Houses in The Maryland Piedmont Region

Within three miles of Frederick in the eighteenth century, six houses representing three distinct types of timber frame methods coexisted. They were built according to the traditions of Dutch, English and German cultures and modified in varying degrees by the American experience. Exposed framing and infill of the exterior walls are features shared by all of the buildings. Clay daubing was the prevalent choice for infill material, but one house had brick infill. They were all built before 1765. One was cannibalized about 1778. The oldest one was swallowed by a quarry in the nineteenth century. Early in the twentieth century demolition took away the one located near Carroll Creek. One was encased in a new building in the mid-twentieth century. Another building that had been abandoned and in need of minor repair in 1948 had only stone walls and few broken timbers left by 1984. In 1855 the sixth building was altered beyond recognition, concealing the original timber frame construction. It came close to being burned to the ground in 1987, but fortunately is still standing. From the historical records and the physical evidence, the work of at least three master carpenters has been brought to light.

“Dutch Frame House” 1725

On a tract of land that he called “Meadow” John Van Meter built several structures that were described on a certificate of survey dated April 21, 1725. The buildings listed are, “a Dutch frame house 18 feet by 14 feet, clay and whitewashed on the outside with a stone chimney, a log house 20 feet by 16 feet, a frame house covered with shingles, and a house raised four feet from the ground 18 feet by 14 feet, covered with boards”.²⁴ Van Meter came from Ulster County, New York, and bought land in Somerset County, New Jersey, before moving to Maryland. Always on the move, his business traded with the Native Americans beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. Meadow, located within Prince Georges County in 1725 and after 1748 in Frederick County, was his base of operations in Maryland.

²³ Upton, Dell, Traditional Timber Framing.

²⁴ Tracey, Grace L. and John Phillip Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland*. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1987.

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Two of the buildings on Meadow were clearly described as frame construction. The house, raised 4' from the ground and covered with boards, likely was also framed. Riven clapboards would have cladded the raised house. Sawn clapboards were in use in New Netherland in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, but in the Chesapeake region riven clapboards were in common use in the seventeenth century. Van Meter's Dutch heritage and the description of his dwelling as "Dutch frame" suggests that his house was framed with H-bents. Van Meter sold his Maryland property and moved to Virginia about 1735.²⁵ Listed on the certificate of survey, "Dutch frame house 18 feet by 14 feet, clay and whitewashed on the outside with a stone chimney, a log house 20 feet by 16 feet, a frame house covered with shingles, a house raised four feet from the ground 18 feet by 14 feet, covered with boards."

House with Interrupted Sills

In August of 1748, Kennedy Farrell signed a lease with Daniel Dulany for Lot Thirty-Four in Fredericktown. He had a house built there, most likely between 1748 and 1750, when the March Court of Frederick County met there. Farrell's tavern, No. 45 (now No. 43), stood on the west side of Market Street in Fredericktown. It was a one story, side gabled, timber frame house built sometime in the mid-eighteenth century. It was about 30' long on the front, which faced Market Street.²⁶ The end walls were 20' wide. Inside brick chimneys were located at each gable end.

Eventually other buildings were constructed against the south and north ends of the early timber frame building. At the south end of Farrell's one-story house, a two-story brick building was constructed. Evidence of the original roof line was preserved on the brick wall of the south building. Adjacent to the north end of Farrell's house, another brick building went up late in the eighteenth century, concealing its half-timber wall. By the mid-nineteenth century the original roof of Farrell's house was removed to build a second story; at an unknown time, other alterations removed the south and the west walls. In the 1950s, the entire original east wall was replaced with a store front and the first-floor framing was replaced with a concrete floor, about 1' lower than the original floor. Only 25 percent of the original building fabric, above the foundation, survived centuries of alterations. What remained was concealed by neighboring buildings and interior finishes. A major alteration in 1984 exposed the mid-eighteenth-century structure, which was again covered up by the completed project. Part of the north wall and the attic floor framing were about all that remained in 1984.

Corner posts measured 10" x 11" and were guttered, hewn to an ell shape, to fit the 5"-thick walls. Timber sills, about 6" x 8", were tenoned to the edges of the corner posts. The extant corner post was underpinned with a stone foundation. On the inside of the wall the sill was

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Lubozynski, Joseph A., Field Notes, Farrell's House, Frederick, Maryland, 1984a.

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about 1" proud of the corner post. Measurements taken off the extant north wall plate gave the scantling and layout of the missing framing.

Studs of 5" x 7" framed the west wall, mostly about 30" on center, with some variation. One stud was set ahead only 15", while near the middle of the wall two studs were laid out 38" on center. The wider spaced studs may have framed a door opening. In the south wall, studs on one side of the fireplace were 30" on center; on the other side of the fireplace they were 33" on center. Studs were half lapped where they crossed the braces. Braces down to the sills at the corners were 7" x 5" and joined to the top third point of the post. The foot of each brace was tenoned to the sill next to a stud. Gable studs were 3" x 3", placed 2' on center and tenoned into the top of the tie beams. Prick posts, 5" x 11", in the end walls were tenoned into the top of the sills and into the 12" x 9" summer beam. Wall plates on the east and west sides were 5" x 8"; the same scantling was used for the tie beams in the south and north walls. Tie beams at the end walls were flush with the top of the summer beam, which they crossed by means of lap joints. The north tie beam was notched 1 1/4" deep to lap over the west plate. Both the surviving plate and tie beam have some wane, the west plate more so. Floor joists were sash sawn 3" x 8", tenoned into the summer beam and crossed over the plates with a lap joint; some of the lap joints were also dove tailed. A false plate, to carry the roof framing, was fastened to the top of the projecting joists.

Clay daubing on riven wood laths filled the walls between the framing. Riven laths, 1" x 3", were double beveled on the ends to fit into the V-grooves cut in the edges of the posts and studs. A mixture of clay and straw was daubed on the laths and on the exterior and finished with a coat of lime plaster flush with the face of the timbers. The white color of the infill stood in contrast to the dark red paint on the exposed timber frame. Some portions of the walls may not have been infilled, as the south edge of the northeast corner post did not have a V-groove. A fragment of a collar beam with a lapped half dovetail joint on the end, found reused as a nailer, also preserved the original roof pitch. From this fragment the roof pitch is calculated to be 40°.

Interrupted sills and false plates can be traced to the tidewater and the Virginia House type. Earth-fast framing with interrupted sills was widely practiced in the tidewater region up to the early eighteenth century. By the 1740s, the practice was giving way to fully framed buildings underpinned with brick foundations.²⁷ False plates became a hallmark of the Virginia House framing.²⁸ While there are clear ties to the framing tradition of the Chesapeake school, the articulated framing with white rendered daubing and heavy timber studs set Kennedy Farrell's house apart from the Chesapeake houses clad with clapboards. Another difference from

²⁷ Carson, Cary, William F. Barka, William F. Kelso, Garry Wheeler Stone and Dell Upton, *Impermanent Architecture in the Southern Colonies. Wintherthur Portfolio* 16(2-3), 1981.

²⁸ Wood, Garlan, *Southern Timber Frame Origins. Timber Framing* 60, pp. 18-21, 2001.

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Chesapeake framing is the hierarchy of scantling in the wall framing. The walls in Kennedy Ferrell's house were framed with guttered corner posts and studs of uniform scantling, five by 7". Priors Cleve, ca. 1726, in Charles County, Maryland, was framed with flat corner posts, slightly smaller flat posts at doorways, and studs of even smaller scantling.²⁹ Pear Valley, built in 1740 in Northampton County Virginia, has flat corner posts 6" x 7", door posts 6" x 8", window posts 4" x 6", and studs 2" x 3".³⁰

House on All Saints Street

Unpublished photographs are all that remain of the timber framed house on the south bank of Carroll Creek.³¹ Built into the hillside, it was a one-story house with the stone basement in plain view on the north side. The timber frame and white rendered clay daubing were exposed on the exterior. Floor joists, with their ends exposed, projected beyond the stone foundation on the north side, supporting the wall above with the eaves oversailing the wall. On the south side the roof overhang was equal to that on the opposite side of the building. Up braces, from the corner posts to the plate, are visible in the view of the north wall.

Legend holds that this house on the north side of All Saints Street was a tavern where a meeting between General Braddock, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin happened in the 1750s. Because of the legend it was romantically known as "Washington's Head Quarters". Association with George Washington is not supported by the historic record. Throughout the nineteenth century it existed as a tenement, divided into two dwelling units. It appears this way in photographs from the early twentieth century. Early in the twentieth century the property was transformed into a dairy operation, destroying the ancient building in the process. The house sat back from the present street line and somewhat askew to it. It could predate the alignment of All Saints Street (Sanborne Insurance Maps, Map 4 1887, and Map 5, 1897).

²⁹ Rivoire, J. Richard, 1990 *Home Places: Traditional Domestic Architecture of Charles County, Maryland*. Southern Maryland Studies Center, Charles County Community College, 1990.

³⁰ Price, Virginia B., National Historic Landmark Nomination: Pear Valley, Northampton County, Virginia. Eastville, VA: Virginia Price, Historic American Buildings Survey, 2012.

³¹ Lubozynski, Joseph A., Field Notes, All Saints Street House, Frederick, Maryland 2015.

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Fachwerk House in Fredericktown

Renovation campaigns in 1986 and in 2013 enabled inspection of a structure located at 301 North Market Street in Frederick Maryland. In 1778, there was a new brick two-story house standing at the northwest corner of Market and Third streets in Fredericktown. Its construction incorporated the use of recycled building materials. The first floor was framed with approximately twenty timber joists, eighteen of which formerly belonged to a Germanic house of half timberwork.³² Eleven of the repurposed timbers were originally joists, 8" x 8", and in their new use about 28' long. Full length V-shaped notches were cut on both edges of these joists. As originally built, riven slats wrapped with clay and straw were inserted between the joists and held in place in the V-grooves. More mud was applied to the paling to make an even surface which was then given a thin coat of plaster, flush with the face of the joists.

Germanic houses like Schifferstadt and Fort Egypt have extant examples of the mud and straw filling between the joists.³³ Seven other repurposed timbers appeared to have been sills and plates for walls. Mortises, 7" to 8" wide in the old sills and plates, marked the location and width of absent posts and the location of the braces. Brace mortises, in particular, gave the angle, 60.5°, of the wall braces. When laid out and drawn to scale this information produced 8' high walls. Small individual notches cut at intervals in the edges of the old sills and plates served to anchor wattle that filled the wall panels and were then covered with clay. Both the second floor and garret floor of the 1778 house was framed with sash sawn dimensioned lumber. Repurposed timbers were used to frame the roof with a thirty-six-degree pitch. Eighteen of the thirty rafters in the 1778 roof were hewn; the rest were sash sawn. The hewn rafters were tenoned to the raising plates, while the sawn rafters were birdsmouthed. Small individual notches were present along the bottom edge of some of the hewn rafters. Like the notches in the sills and plates, the notches in the rafters were roughly chopped into the edge of the timber. The sawn rafters were used at the ends of the roof where lookouts for the cornice were tenoned to the rafters.

The hewn rafters would have connected directly to joists with mortise and tenon joints, as was the Rhenish practice.³⁴ This is how it was done at Schifferstadt.³⁵ Typically, to resist the thrust of the rafters, the joint was located a few inches from the ends of the joist.³⁶ A short "false"

³² Lubozynski, Joseph A., Field Notes, Beatty-Cramer House, Frederick, Maryland, 1986.

³³ Chappell, Edward A., Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement. *Proceeding of the American Philosophical Society* 124(1):55-89, 1980.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Milner John D., Allan H. Steenhusen, Jeffrey C. Bourke, and Alice Kent Schooler, Schifferstadt: A Restoration Study. National Heritage Corporation, Westchester, Pennsylvania. Report submitted to Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, Inc., Frederick, Maryland, 1974.

³⁶ Gerner, Manfred, Fachwerk Entwicklung Unstandsetzung Neubau, DVA Architekturbüro, *Mai* pp. 9-23, 2007.

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rafter was nailed to the top of the common rafter to bring the roof line to the end of the joist and, sometimes, beyond the end of the joist.

The quantity and lengths of the repurposed timbers suggest a house of similar or slightly smaller dimensions than the 38' x 30' brick house. It would have had Fachwerk walls similar to those of the Mill Pond House.

Mill Pond House

Mill Pond is the only Fachwerk house in Maryland known to have survived, intact, into the mid-twentieth century. Dated to circa 1746, the two-story miller's house was stone for the first story and Fachwerk for the second story and gable walls. Interior walls on the first and second stories were also of Fachwerk construction. Clapboards were hung on the Fachwerk walls later in the eighteenth century and replaced, or covered, in the nineteenth century with "German" siding. By the mid-twentieth century the house was vacant. In 1940 it was in need of a few minor repairs, but it was abandoned so the repairs were never made. When H. Chandlee Forman visited Mill Pond in 1953 parts of the attic floor were considered too dangerous to walk on.³⁷ A few years afterward the roof collapsed. Thirty some years later there was not enough timber remaining to fill the bed of a pickup truck. Close to ten thousand board feet of hewn timber had vanished, along with all of the flooring and millwork. What remained, a fragment of corner post, some braces and a small portion of wall framing, yielded information about the joinery and marriage marks.

Transverse floor joists for the second story extended to the exterior face of the walls and at each end of the house short longitudinal joists also extended to the exterior face of the walls. The joists were set on mud sills placed on the top of the stone walls. Sills for the second story walls rested on top of the joists. Mill Pond's Fachwerk walls, about 8' high, had two horizontal timbers, 6 1/2" x 5", crossing the posts and braces with half lap joints, creating square panels.³⁸ There were the characteristic long braces, at about a 70° angle, from the sill to the plate. Clay daubing on woven wattles filled the wall panels. Framework and daubing were originally exposed on both the interior and exterior. Stones and mortar chinked the wall spaces between the joists for the second floor. The roof pitch was 46°. Rafters, 4 1/2" x 4 1/2", stood on 6" x 8" joists approximately 30" on center.³⁹ The rafters were supported by 5" x 7" collar beams. The collar beams rested on the 5" x 8" purlins on top of 5" x 8" posts.

³⁷ Forman, H. Chandlee, 1967 *Old Buildings Garden and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland*. Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, Maryland, 1967.

³⁸ Gerner.

³⁹ Forman, H. Chandlee, Papers of H. Chandlee Forman, Series VI, Box 7, University of Maryland Libraries Special Collections, 1953.

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Corner posts were guttered to fit to the interior planes of the 5" thick walls. In 1984 the only surviving fragment of a corner post had marriage marks like those on the timbers in Schifferstadt.⁴⁰

The Beatty House

Maria Jansen married Thomas Beatty in 1729. They lived in Ulster County New York before moving to the Raritan Valley in New Jersey, then finally settling on part of Dulany's Lot in Prince Georges County, Maryland, about 1732. Maria was of a Dutch family; Thomas was the son of an Ulster Scot and an English woman. A Dutch connection with the Beatty House is unmistakable; the type of framing used to build the house and the arrangement of space within the house clearly tie it to Netherlandic building traditions. The house built for Thomas and Maria is the second and, possibly the third, of a succession of dwellings.⁴¹

Transverse timber frames called H-bents, consisting of two posts connected by a tie beam, are a character defining feature of Netherlandic framing.⁴² Two types of H-bents are used in the New World Dutch cultural region. The ankerbalkgebint (anchor beam) relies on the tie beam tenons projecting through mortises in the posts, each mortise and tenon joint is secured with wood pins and wedges through the projecting tenon. Tussenbalkgebints also use mortise and tenon joinery to connect tie beams to posts; however, the tenon is almost always made flush with the exterior side of the posts.⁴³ In the new world ankerbalkgebints are typically used in barn construction, whereas tussenbalkgebints are used for domestic buildings.⁴⁴ The Beatty house is framed with eleven tussenbalkgebints. These H-bents have blind mortises with diminished housings the tie beams, a joinery method that differs from that in the New Netherland Cultural region where through mortises are utilized. In the Beatty house posts 8" x 7" stand on 6" x 9" timber sills; the posts are placed flat in the walls. Early eighteenth-century houses in the vicinity of Albany are framed with plank sills, about 2" x 6", and posts 4" to 6" x 8" placed flat in the wall. Plank sills about 2" thick are found in several Dutch houses in the upper part of the Hudson Valley. The

⁴⁰ Lubozynski, Joseph A., Field Notes, Mill Pond House, Frederick, Maryland, 1984b.

⁴¹ Carson et al.

⁴² Zink, Clifford W., Dutch Framed Houses in New York and New Jersey. *Winterthur Portfolio* 22(4): 265-94, 1987.

⁴³ Meeske, Harrison, *The Hudson Valley Dutch and Their Houses*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleischmanns, New York, 1998.

⁴⁴ Blackburn, Roderic H., Harrison Gross, and Susan Platt, *Dutch Colonial Homes in America*. Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., New York, New York, 2002.

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Ariaantje Coeyman secondary house, Luykas Van Alen House, brick Van Hoesen house and the Daniel Peter Winne House (1750) all have plank sills.⁴⁵

Typically, the H-bents are laid out 3' to 5' apart. Most of the bents in the Beatty House are 3' apart, but the window bay between bent three and bent four is 2" to 6" wide and the eastern most bay is 4" to 6" wide.

Roof Framing

The original roof of the Beatty House was removed in the mid-nineteenth century. Some of the framing members were repurposed in the walls of the Cramer Period over build. Hewn rafters with shadows of shingle laths and collar beams with brace mortises exist now as studs and braces. The 26° angle of a brace mortise in a reused collar beam suggests a roof framed like the one in the Jan Breese House (HABS NY-5-A-2) that formerly stood on the east bank of the Hudson River.⁴⁶ That roof has a pitch of about 58°.

Split Level floor plan

The mezzanine floor, or opkamer, evolved in the urban town house in the Netherlands after the thirteenth century.⁴⁷ It was an organic development rooted in the desire to improve heating, admit daylight, divide public space from private space and isolate cooking functions. The result was a split-level floor plan particularly evident in domestic scenes from the seventeenth century. By the nineteenth century the opkamer had different uses depending on the status of the owner and whether the house was in a rural or urban setting (agriwiki.nl/wiki/Opkamer). Usually, in the Old World the split-level plan was integral to the construction of the house. In the New World surviving houses with split-level floor plans are the result of additions to an earlier house. Building contracts from New Netherland sometimes specify different ceiling heights in a house, implying different floor levels.⁴⁸ Notably, in Ulster County, New York, there are a number of houses with floors at different elevations under a common roof line; the Polly Crispell House in Hurley is one example. They were all built in stages. The Beatty House had a split-level floor

⁴⁵ Stevens, John R., *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America 1640-1830*. The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture, West Hurley, New York, 2005.

⁴⁶ Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-5-A-2, Jan Breese House, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record. (1994/1995). HABS/HAER review. Washington, D.C. :U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, Documentation Compiled After 1933.

⁴⁷ Zantkuyl, Henk J., *The Netherlands Town House: How and Why it Works*. In *New World Dutch Studies: Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America 1609 – 1776*, edited by Roderic H. Blackburn and Nancy A. Kelley. Albany Institute of History and Art, Albany, New York, 1987.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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plan under a common roof line as a result of one building campaign. Only one other house is identified with the split-level floor plan under a common roof line: the Elmer Bott House (HABS NJ-452) in Morris County New Jersey.⁴⁹

Conclusion

Of Frederick Town, William Eddis, in 1792, wrote, “The buildings, though mostly of wood, have a neat and regular appearance”.⁵⁰ His letter of January 18, 1771, tells his impression of Frederick Town, “the capital of a most extensive, fertile, and populous county”. Frederick Town, established twenty-seven years earlier, arrived at the stage where the first buildings were about to be altered beyond recognition or replaced by substantial buildings. Just seven years after Eddis’s visit, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz observed, “The houses are in general of masonry and rather well kept” (Frederick Thematic Context History-Architecture).

In 1772, William Eddis had a different impression from his excursion to the back country. “The habitations of the planters, in this remote district of the province, are, in general, of a rude construction; their timber with which they frame their dwellings, seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe.” Making a permanent plantation in the back country usually required two or three stages of development. If a newcomer could not find shelter at a nearby plantation, all three stages, hovel, house, home, were necessary.⁵¹ The habitations of rude construction were probably of the hovel-home stages. Eddis did not distinguish the difference between frame and log construction of the wooden buildings in Frederick Town. So, it is interesting that he wrote that the planters in the back country “frame their Dwellings.” His comments are more about the condition of the buildings than their mode of construction.

Distribution of Frame and Log buildings in the Maryland Piedmont

Surveyors’ comments recorded in Frederick County land patents of the eighteenth century give more details of the types and condition of buildings in Frederick County. Between 1753 and 1787, seven land patents for the Beattys (Charles, Edward, Ezekiel E., Thomas and, son of Thomas) recorded twenty-four buildings, of which twenty-two were log structures.⁵²

⁴⁹ Historic American Building Survey, NJ-452, Elmer Bott House, *Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record*. (1994/1995). HABS/HAER review. Washington, D.C. :U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, *Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record*, Documentation Compiled After 1933.

⁵⁰ Eddis, William, *Letters from America, Historical and Descriptive: Comprising Occurrences from 1769 to 1777, Inclusive*. Printed by the author, 1792.

⁵¹ Carson et al.

⁵² Duvall, Jeffrey A., *Frederick County Colonial Structures*. Certificates of Survey, Online through Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland, 2019.

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In 1768, Monocacy Manor, located several miles north of Thomas Beatty's house, contained 64 dwellings; 60 were of log construction and four were unspecified.⁵³ In the Hundreds of Baltimore County that eventually joined Carroll County, data from the 1798 Federal Direct Tax puts log construction at eighty-nine percent of all of the houses enumerated, while frame dwellings were just four percent of the total houses.⁵⁴ In Montgomery County, in 1783, wooden buildings outnumbered brick and stone buildings by almost eight to one. Log construction was dominant, but twenty-three percent of all wooden houses were frame buildings.⁵⁵

Throughout the Maryland Piedmont, near the end of the eighteenth century, log houses were more numerous than frame houses. There was a higher percentage of frame houses on the north bank of the Potomac River than in the northern part of the region, where log construction was ubiquitous.

Only a handful of frame buildings are mentioned in a list of 270 Frederick County land patents compiled by Jeffrey A. Duvall. Worth noting are a dwelling and a tobacco house, both bastard framed.⁵⁶ The term bastard frame was in use in the early eighteenth century on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Its meaning is unclear; it could have meant earth-fast construction.⁵⁷ John Van Meter's "Dutch frame house" of 1715 appears again in 1756 on a patent for Resurvey on Meadow, this time for Michael Raymore.

Diffusion of Dutch Material Culture and Netherlandic Framing

Dutch material culture and Netherlandic timber framing diffused from the hearth in the Hudson Valley southward into New Jersey, then westward through southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia.

Around 1765 large numbers of families migrated from Somerset and Bergen counties, New Jersey.⁵⁸ They made their way to Pennsylvania to form the Conowago colony near what would

⁵³ Stiverson, Gregory A., *Poverty in a Land of Plenty: Tenancy in Eighteenth Century Maryland*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1997.

⁵⁴ Getty, Joe, *Carroll's Heritage: Essays on the Architecture of a Piedmont Maryland County*. Carroll Country Historical Society, Westminster, Maryland, 1987.

⁵⁵ Barnett, Todd H., Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves. A Portrait of Montgomery County in 1783. *Maryland Historical Magazine* 89:184-203, 1994.

⁵⁶ Duvall, 2019.

⁵⁷ Lounsbury, Carl R. (Editor), *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, England, 1994.

⁵⁸ Honeyman, A. Van Doren, *Migration from New Jersey to the Conowago Colony PA, 1675-1771*. cayugagenealogy.org, nd.

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become Gettysburg.⁵⁹ Fifteen years later more than 50 families had departed Conowago to settle in Mercer County, Kentucky.⁶⁰ By 1800, the Conowago colony was vacated, leaving behind the Low Dutch Cemetery. In 1800 the “Mud Meeting House” (HABS KY-20-15) was erected near Harrodsburg Kentucky.⁶¹ Clay daubing filled its walls which were a sort of hybrid H-bent, fully articulated, timber frame.⁶²

The Caldwell Springs House formerly stood on the Jefferson-Knox County line, in the vicinity of Johnson City Tennessee. Built between 1812 and 1815, it was one and one-half stories with a hybrid Netherlandic frame. It had eleven bents about 3’ apart, with the three bays for windows and doors slightly wider.⁶³ Its roots could be in the tidewater region. In Hertford County, North Carolina, down braced H-bent frames similar to those in the Caldwell Springs House have been found in in the Snipes-Vinson house and other buildings.⁶⁴

“Folk practices...better serve the ultimate purposes of the undertaking to find origins and to trace diffusions and changes. They are often areally, even when not numerically, dominant”.⁶⁵ Both the Mud Meeting House and the Caldwell Springs House are markers of the western extent, as far as known, of folk practices area emanating from the hearth in the Hudson Valley.

“Cultural patterns are determined in large measure by the bundle of traits they had acquired at their original places of residence...or cultural hearths”.⁶⁶ The Dutch trait bundle for standing structures includes most importantly the H-bent, consisting of a beam connected to two posts, usually 3’ to 5’ down from the top of the posts. A series of H-bents laid out 3’ to 5’, center to center, joined together with wall plates and capped with a side gabled roof creates another trait, the story and a half form. Dutch doors and granary doors which gave access to the loft are more

⁵⁹ Bogert, Frederick W., The Conewago Settlement. *De Halve Maen, The Journal of the Holland Society of New York* 53(3):3-4, 1978.

⁶⁰ Akers, Vincent, The Low Dutch Company: A History of the Holland Dutch Settlements of the Kentucky Frontier. *de Halve Maen, The Journal of the Holland Society of New York* 52(2); 55(3):1-4, 1980.

⁶¹ Historic American Building Survey, KY-20-15, Mud Meeting House, *Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record*. (1994/1995). HABS/HAER review. Washington, D.C. :U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, *Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record*, Documentation Compiled After 1933.

⁶² Lancaster, Clay, Photographs of the Old Mud Meeting House, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, January 27, 1973, Box, Item 110-114, University of Kentucky Libraries Special Collections, nd.

⁶³ Floyd, 2020.

⁶⁴ van den Hurk, 2011.

⁶⁵ Kniffen, Fred and Henry Glassie, Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective *Geographical Review* 56(1):40-66, 1966.

⁶⁶ Kniffen, Fred, Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion In Common Places. In *Readings in Vernacular Architecture*, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach. The University of Georgia Press, Athens and London, Georgia, 1985.

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traits in the bundle. The split-level floor plan, although less often seen than the other features, is a trait also rooted in the Old World. Jambless fireplaces were a characteristic trait of a Dutch house; however, they fell into disuse after the mid-eighteenth century.⁶⁷

H-bent framing, Dutch doors, a granary door, decorated timber frame and a split-level floor plan are character defining traits of the Beatty-Cramer House. It is a mark of the diffusion of Netherlandic tradition in space and time in the Dutch material culture region. Moreover, the Beatty-Cramer House represents one of several frame construction methods that once coexisted in Frederick County, Maryland: the Chesapeake articulated earthfast frame with interrupted sills, Fachwerk houses with their long braces from sill to plate, Dutch frame houses and bastard frame houses with a stone chimney were all once to be seen in early Frederick County. At the same time, there were numerous log houses, barns, spring houses, corn houses, stables, churches, a schoolhouse and mills. Some buildings had round logs, and a few were built without nails. Clapboards, puncheons, shingles and straw covered their roofs. Surveyors thought the condition of most buildings was unremarkable, but quite a few not so. The tract called "All Stones" had very old rotten cabins in 1768 and, "Resurvey on Necessity" had a rotten milk house with an old tub mill in 1764.⁶⁸ Chimneys were seldom mentioned in the surveys, but when they were, stone chimneys were common and brick chimneys were rare. A dearth of stone and brick chimneys implies wooden chimneys were the order of the day.

In the midst of the ubiquitous log buildings an articulated frame house with brick nogging in Flemish bond, beaded corner posts, molded plates and brick chimneys made a statement. It was proof of the wherewithal and place in the community of its owner, Justice Thomas Beatty.

Two comments that best sum up the Beatty-Cramer House are these. In a letter to the president of the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation in 1987, architectural historian Orlando Ridout V wrote, "there should be no question in anyone's mind regarding the significance of this site." Edward A. Chappell of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, also in a 1987 letter to the president of the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, had this to say: "It is most important, I would suggest, as vivid evidence of the diversity of European cultural survival and change in the eighteenth-century colonies".

⁶⁷ Blackburn, Roderic H., *The Persistence of Dutch Culture: A First Person Account of Building a Farm in 1787. Dutch Material Culture Project, New York State Museum*, pp. 37-52, nd.

⁶⁸ Duvall, 2019.

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Resource History

Beatty Family Ownership (1739-1797)

Much has been written about the Beatty family in Maryland. Consequently, the Beatty-Cramer House is an important existing artifact that represents the history and settlement of Frederick County and Central Maryland in general as well as the Beatty family.

Susanna Beatty

One of the many settlers who came to North America was John Beatty. A native of Ireland, he and his family emigrated to Marbletown, Ulster County, New York. There, John married Susanna Ashfordby on November 7, 1691⁶⁹. Susanna came from a well-to-do family. Although she most likely was born in England, by 1674, she and her father, William Asfordby were living in Marbletown, New York. John was performing land surveys as early as 1709 as Deputy Surveyor for various land patents and in the process of doing his work accumulated extensive landholdings before his death. He also served as Sheriff of Ulster County and Trustee of Marbletown⁷⁰. John and Susanna also inherited property from her father, William Ashfordby.

John and Susanna had 10 children born between 1693 and 1711: Robert, William, Thomas, Edward, Charles, Agnes, John, Martha, James, and Henry. John Beatty died sometime between April 26, 1720, and March 9, 1721, the dates, respectively, of the execution and proving of his will. In this instrument he describes himself as "John Beatty of Marbletown in the County of Ulster In America". Besides the reference, already mentioned to his brother, Thomas Beatty, and a half-sister in Ireland, his will refers to Susanna as his "trusty and well beloved wife," to his "eldest son Robert", to his son "John", to his "Daughter Agness", and to "the Rest" of his 'children viz.: Wilham, Charles, Thomas, Edward, James, and Henry and his two Daughters aggness & Martha.⁷¹

Approximately nine years after her husband John's death, Susanna moved to what is now Frederick County, Maryland. In 1732, she purchased the 1,000-acre tract of "Dulaney's Lot"⁷².

⁶⁹ Turk, Charles. Beatty Asfordsby: The Ancestry of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordsby, with Some of their Descendants. Frank Allaben Genealogical Company 1908, 25.

⁷⁰ Ibid., 25.

⁷¹ Allaben, Frank. *The Ancestry of Leander Howard Crall*. Grafton Press 1909.

⁷² Prince Georges County, Maryland Land Records. Deed Book Q, Page 532. (Prince Georges County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro).

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On May 21, 1733, she also purchased from Captain John Stoddart 939 acres of land, one-half of the tract known as "Rocky Creek" situated on the west bank of the Monocacy River⁷³.

Records indicate that four of the children did not make the move to Maryland with her at the same time. Robert married Bata Middagh while his father was still alive and settled in New York. Charles stayed in New York and married but died in 1727⁷⁴. Martha married Bata's brother, John Middagh, but the two of them moved to Maryland with Martha's mother and some of her other siblings. Thomas married while in New York but eventually moved to Maryland as well.

By 1733, eight of Susanna Beatty's remaining children were on record as living in Maryland. Sons William, John, Thomas, Edward (a blacksmith), James and Henry were living in Maryland as they appeared on the 1733 *List of Taxables in Monocasy Hundred*. Daughter Martha's (a tailoress) husband, John "Middock" (a wagon wright), is found in the records in 1734 on the list of those who did not burn tobacco according to law. Daughter Agnes (a seamstress) was noted as being present at a baptism in 1736⁷⁵.

James Beatty

Susanna began dividing her property between her living children via deed of gift sales in March 20, 1739. By then all her children were adults. In her 1742 will, she left 300 acres of "Rocky Creek" to her unmarried daughter Agnes. In this will, her location was described as "Monocasy in Prince Georges County"⁷⁶ suggesting that she was living at this property at the time.

Robert, Henry, and Charles were deceased by this time. The property was part of a tract that she sold via deed of gift to her son, James, in 1739⁷⁷. James Beatty was a tanner by profession. He purchased the 245 acres from his mother for five shillings. This property included the land where the Beatty-Cramer house now stands. There is no record of James owning or purchasing any land in Frederick County during his lifetime. On November 4, 1742, James prepared a will (dated after his mother's will) which left one share of his possessions to each of his surviving brother and sisters (unnamed) and one share to be divided between the children of his deceased

⁷³ Prince Georges County, Maryland Land Records. Deed Book Q, Page 661. (Prince Georges County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro).

⁷⁴ Tracey, Grace L. and Dern, John Phillip Dern. *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland*. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore Maryland 1987, 117.

⁷⁵ Ibid., 114.

⁷⁶ Prince Georges County, Maryland Register of Wills. Book BT1, Page 209. Prince Georges County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro).

⁷⁷ Prince Georges County, Maryland Land Records. Deed Book Y, Page 151. (Prince Georges County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro).

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brother, Robert⁷⁸. The fact that there is no mention of a wife or children in his will suggests that James may have been unmarried. James died sometime between the time he prepared his will and January 24, 1743, when his will was proved. He was between 32 and 33 years old when he died. His mother was still alive but was ill at that time. Of note, as late as 1756, James' estate was still being administered by Thomas Beatty⁷⁹.

Thomas Beatty, Sr. and Jr.

After the death of James, his brother, Thomas Beatty Sr., purchased the property from his brother James' estate⁸⁰. Thomas Beatty was born in New York in 1703. In 1729, he married Maria Jansen⁸¹. Although they eventually moved to Maryland, their eldest child Charles was baptized in New Jersey in 1730. This may indicate that he and his family did not move directly from New York to Maryland. However, Thomas' name appeared on the 1733 *List of Taxables in Monocosie Hundred* confirming that by then he was living in Maryland. Thomas and Maria had five children: Charles, Thomas Jr., James, Sarah, and Susanna. While in Maryland, Thomas established a distinguished career. He, along with his sons Charles and Thomas, Jr., were among the largest landowners in Frederick County. He served as a Court Justice from 1739 in Prince Georges County and then from 1748 until after 1765 in Frederick County. He was elected to the Maryland House of Burgesses in 1757 and 1758⁸². According to public records, it was under his direction that the Court repudiated the Stamp Act. Some historians believe that this set off a chain of events that eventually led to the American Revolution. He was the longest continuing service of all the Justices during the Colonial period⁸³. Thomas died in 1769 at which time the property was passed on to his son Thomas⁸⁴.

Prior to its purchase by the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, there was no documentary evidence to establish when the earliest section of the Beatty-Cramer house was built on Susanna's parcel. According to the *Maryland Historic Site Inventory Form* for the Beatty-Cramer house, the main block of the house contained two sections. The floor of the west side was approximately 3' lower than that on the east side. The west side was built at grade while a

⁷⁸ Prince Georges County, Maryland Land Records. Deed Book A, Page 12. (Prince Georges County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro).

⁷⁹ Prince Georges County, Maryland Administrative Accounts. Book A, Page 120. (Prince Georges County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro).

⁸⁰ Frederick County Recorder of Deeds. Deed Book B, Page 178. (Frederick County Court House, Frederick, Maryland).

⁸¹ Tracey and Dern.

⁸² Allaben.

⁸³ Tracey and Dern.

⁸⁴ Frederick County Recorder of Wills. Will Book A-1, Page 338. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

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cellar was excavated under the east side. These differences in floor elevation may indicate two separate periods of house construction. Dendrochronological analysis conducted in 2012 of the house timbers⁸⁵ indicates a mid-18th century date. According to this study:

“Dendrochronological analysis has shown that the main framing of the primary house was constructed from timber felled over a span of two years from summer 1746 through to spring 1748. The staves that were used in the interior partition walls were constructed from timbers felled in winter 1752/3. Taken together, these dates suggest that the main framing for the building was substantially complete by spring 1748 or shortly thereafter and that the interior finishing of the structure took place a few years later, in or shortly after winter 1752/3”.

If the dendrochronology report is correct (Worthington and Seiter 2012), it is likely that Thomas, Sr. can be credited with building the original Beatty-Cramer house. Thomas would have been the owner of the property by 1748, the date the first timbers were felled for the house.

James Beatty (of Thomas)

After his father's death, Thomas, Jr. sold the property with the Beatty-Cramer house to his brother James⁸⁶. Thomas and James were the third generation of Beattys to own the property. There is not a lot of information written specifically about James Beatty. James was born in 1742 and married Elizabeth Von Raymer (who also was born in Frederick County) in 1765. They had eleven children between 1766 and 1784, ten of which were born in Frederick County. An eleventh child was born in 1786 in Fayette County, Kentucky. The 1790 *Census of Frederick County Maryland* lists one James Beatty as a head of family. Included in the census for James was one white male under the age of 16, three 16 years of age and up, seven white females (including head of household), and eleven other white females. These data suggest that the Beattys were living in Frederick County when the census was taken.

According to the dendrochronology analysis of the spring house, it is estimated that this structure was built with timbers felled in the winter of 1781/82. If this is accurate, James Beatty can be credited with the construction of this structure⁸⁷.

⁸⁵ Worthington, M.J. and Seiter, J.I. The Tree Ring Dating of the Beatty-Cramer House and Springhouse, Frederick, Maryland. *Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory Report* 2012, 7.

⁸⁶ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book V, Page 47. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

⁸⁷ Worthington and Seiter.

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At some point in time, James permanently moved to Fayette County, Kentucky as he is no longer listed in the 1800 census of Frederick County, Maryland. He had his land surveyed in 1786 and in 1796 the Beatty-Cramer property was sold. It was the end of the Beatty family era.

Sebastian Graff Ownership (1797-1829)

The property was sold outside the Beatty Family in 1796 when James conveyed the land to Sebastian Graff⁸⁸. There are various spellings of the name (Groff, Graft, Graff, etc.) making it more difficult to document his history exactly. In the deed of sale between James Beatty and Sebastian Graff, it notes: “all that part of one thousand and four acres lying in Israel’s Creek p/o Dulaney’s Lot, where on the said Sebastian Graff now lives.” In the 1798 *Federal Direct Tax for Maryland*, Sebastian Graft is listed as living in: “District 2 (Israel Creek) on 220a (acres) pt (part) Dulany’s Lot last to James Beatty, 204a Final last to James Beatty”. Sebastian Graff was a German who arrived in Frederick County in the 1790s.

The United States census data collected in 1800 for Frederick County lists S. Groff as living in Liberty Town, District 7. There are no other Graffs or Groffs living in Frederick County at the time of this census. The household then consisted of 3 white males, 3 whites females, 1 free person and 7 slaves.

The 1808 Varle Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland shows that a house owned by Graff was situated at the location of the present Beatty-Cramer house. According to the map legend, the property was described as a “farm or plantation”.

By 1810, the census data for Frederick County listed an S. Graff in Frederick County and the household consisted of 8 white males, 3 white females and 8 slaves. Also, by that time there were two other “Graffs” listed in this census. The 1820 census reported for Frederick County, Liberty Town, included a Sabastion Groof (likely Sebastian Graff) as having a household that consisted of 4 white males, 5 white females and 15 slaves.

Graff clearly was not living on the property after 1829 as, in his will dated 1834⁸⁹ he willed the property that he obtained in 1829 from William Cockey, (where he and his wife Elizabeth were living) to her along with three slaves, Harry, Kitty and Maria.

⁸⁸ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book WR15, Page 258. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

⁸⁹ Frederick Country, Maryland Recorder of Wills, Will Book GME, Page 2. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Betty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Name of Property
 Frederick County, Maryland

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N/A

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When Sebastian Graff sold the property, he set aside a small piece (about 1,700 square feet) of the land to be used as a future burial ground⁹⁰. There is no evidence that this part of the property was used by him or his family.

John P. Thomson/Thompson Ownership (1829-1855)

When Sabastian Graff sold the Beatty-Cramer property in 1829, the name on the deed of sale was “John P. Thomson”⁹¹. But when the property sold 19 years later, the name John P. Thompson appeared on the deed. Because of this name difference, it is hard to ascertain just which person bought the Beatty-Cramer property as both the Thomson and Thompson families lived in what is now Frederick City and County and the spelling of both names were interchanged in various records and documents over time.

A “John P. Thompson”, according to Scharf⁹² was a printer and came to Frederick from Carlisle, Pennsylvania and established the Frederick Town Herald newspaper in 1802. He was born in Cumberland, Pennsylvania in 1774. There he married Margaret Holmes in 1802 before coming to Frederick. In 1833 he became president of the Frederick County Bank after selling his paper in 1832. He and Margaret had two children before she died in 1808. John married again in 1810 to Mary Barndollar in Frederick, but she died in 1832. John then married Mary L. Hammer in 1834. They had one child. It appears from the census data that John P. Thompson/Thomson lived in the city of Frederick most of his life. He is found in the Frederick City census data from 1820 through 1850. In his 1855 will⁹³ he bequeathed to his wife Mary “during her life the house – a lot of grounds now occupied by me including the house formerly occupied as a printing office purchased of Sect. WmB Tyler and lying and being in Market Street Frederick City”. Therefore, if he was the owner of the Beatty-Cramer property, it is likely that he never lived there.

This is further evidenced in 1848 when John Kiser mortgaged⁹⁴ to Thompson some wheat and rye “growing on the farm of the said John P. Thompson now in the occupancy of the said John Kiser” as well as livestock, farm implements, furniture, etc. Kiser paid off the mortgage the

⁹⁰ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book JS32, Page 265. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

⁹¹ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book JS, Page 82. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

⁹² Scharff, J. Thomas. *History of Western Maryland*. Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 1882, 529.

⁹³ Frederick Country, Maryland Recorder of Wills, Will Book 14, Page 20. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

⁹⁴ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book WBT8, Page 42. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

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Betty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Name of Property
 Frederick County, Maryland

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N/A

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Section number 8 Page 24

following year⁹⁵. It is likely that Kiser was a tenant and lived at the Beatty-Cramer house. A John "Keyser" is listed as a farmer in the Frederick County 1850 Agricultural Census. It is interesting to note that John Thompson sold farm implements at one time.

John Myers (1848-1855)

When Thompson sold the Beatty-Cramer property to John Myers in 1848, the sales price was \$8,800 and \$3,317 less than what he paid for it⁹⁶. It is not certain why the property sold for less. It is possible that if John P. Thompson invested in the farm and it was not profitable, he may have decided to sell it.

It is not certain where John Myers lived prior to purchasing the Beatty-Cramer property, but the census data for Frederick County point to the possibility that he lived elsewhere in the county. John Myers was 49 years old when he purchased the property in 1848. He was 51 years old when the 1850 agricultural census was taken for Frederick County. At the time he was the head of household and he and his wife, Margaret, had five children (James, Charles, Ann, Eveline, and Margaret) between the ages of 8 and 26. One of his sons, James, age 26, was noted as being a constable. John Myers was listed as being a farmer at the time of this census. In addition to his family, two others were listed as living at the property. Hector Horton, age 48, from New York, was listed as a laborer. Also listed was Mary Connor, age 12, from Ireland. At the time the census was taken, the property was valued at \$8,000.

John Myers owned three slaves in 1850. The Myers family had owned the Beatty-Cramer property for seven years when they sold it. They are later listed in the 1860 *Census for Frederick County* as living in the Frederick District. It is not known why they moved. However, when they sold the property, it had increased in value.

Jeremiah Henry Cramer (Kramer) Ownership (1855-1899)

Jeremiah Henry Cramer (Kramer) purchased the property in 1855 for \$12,901⁹⁷. The tract included 191 acres and the Beatty-Cramer house. This house is shown on the 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County, Maryland.

⁹⁵ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book WBT10, Page 25. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

⁹⁶ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book WBT8, Page 127. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

⁹⁷ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book LR ES7, Page 80. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

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Betty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Name of Property
 Frederick County, Maryland

County and State
 N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Of interest to the Beatty-Cramer site specifically, during the mid-19th century, the land was called "Hawthorn Bottom" because of the large number of hawthorne trees in the area. In the historic literature⁹⁸, the following description was noted about the owner, Jeremiah Henry Cramer:

"Jeremiah Henry Cramer son of Ezra and C. Mary (Winbrenner) Cramer, was born on the place now owned by David Cramer at Walkersville, Frederick County, September 18, 1825. When a boy, his parents removed back of Woodsboro. He received his education in the common schools. He was always involved in agricultural pursuits. He began farming for himself on one of his father's farms in Woodsboro. After spending seven years in that neighborhood, he bought the Myers farm known as "Hawthorn Bottom" containing 198 acres"

Hawthorne trees are still found around the Beatty-Cramer property along Israel Creek and upstream from the house.⁹⁹

The Cramers owned the Beatty-Cramer house during a very important time in history - the American Civil War. Although it was the general attitude in Maryland to oppose secession, a small part of the population in the Frederick County sympathized with the South. Mary Elizabeth (Cramer) Clemson, who lived at the Beatty-Cramer house during the Civil War elaborated on the divisions that existed during that time as her father was a strong southern sympathizer who ultimately was drafted by the Union Army. Making a statement on his allegiance, he named two of his sons after Confederate soldiers¹⁰⁰. He named one of his sons (born 1858) Bradley T. Cramer after a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army and Robert E. Lee Cramer (born 1863) after General Robert E. Lee.

Cramer is credited with adding a log wing with a cellar to the original house. Other architectural additions or changes during the mid-19th century included an enclosed winding staircase in the northeast corner of the western end of the main block, the house was re-sided, and the roof of the entire house was rebuilt. Sometime before the roof was rebuilt, the main block, which had been built on two different levels, was changed so that the floors were now at the same elevation.

⁹⁸ Williams, Folger and McKinsey. History of Frederick Country, Maryland. Volumes I and II. Baltimore Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland (1979 reprint). 1967, 1267-70.

⁹⁹ Joseph Lubozynski, personal communication 2019.

¹⁰⁰ *Life First One Hundred Years Has Been Enjoyable for Mrs. Mary (Cramer) Clemson*. Frederick News Post, September 16, 1947.

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Continuation Sheet**

Betty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Name of Property
Frederick County, Maryland

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 26

After his death, Cramer passed on the property to his two younger sons, Bradley and Robert who continued to live on the farm. Their mother, Elizabeth, was listed in the 1900 and 1910 census of Frederick County as head of household along with both sons. Elizabeth died in 1915 and Bradley died in 1918. At that point in time Robert sold the farm.

Post Cramer (Kramer) Ownership

In 1918, Charles Harshman purchased the property from Robert Bradley for \$9,114 or more than \$3,000 less than what J. Henry Cramer paid for it¹⁰¹. It is interesting to note that Charles Harshman's mother was Sarah A.C. Cramer; therefore, he was a distant member of the Cramer family. That same year, Harshman sold the property to Ida and Vernon Sanner. It stayed in the Sanner family until it was sold to the Blake Construction Company in 1986¹⁰².

The property was consistently utilized for farming until it was abandoned in the mid-1980s and it was most likely occupied by tenants. Any physical alterations done on the house and other structures during this time period most likely would have been related to upkeep and maintenance of the property.

The house was evaluated as a historic site in the late 1970s when it was added to *the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*. At the time the house was owned by Staley Sanner and it was listed as being occupied. After 1985, the house was abandoned. At one time the Frederick County Volunteer Fire Department considered it for a possible test burning site. It wasn't until the 1990s that the house's historic significance was uncovered.

In 1996, Blake Construction Company, Inc. conveyed a 2.8983-acre lot containing the Beatty-Cramer house, spring house and smokehouse to the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation¹⁰³.

¹⁰¹ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 324, Page 294. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

¹⁰² Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 1354, Page 556. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

¹⁰³ Frederick County, Maryland Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 2006, Page 656. (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland).

Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Frederick County,
Maryland
County and State

Name of Property

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Name of Property

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Frederick County,
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Name of Property

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Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Name of Property

Frederick County,
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Previous documentation on file (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 # MD-1060
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): F-8-35

Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Frederick County,
Maryland
County and State

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.8983 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.453367 | Longitude: 77.354043 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: - |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: - |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 S | Easting: 0297576 | Northing: 4369696 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

All that parcel of land designated as "Beatty-Cramer", containing 2.9883 acres more or less as shown on the Plat recorded among the Land Records of Frederick County, Maryland Plat Book 58, page 167. See plat map.

Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Name of Property

Frederick County,
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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property, 2.8983 acres, comprises the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource. This parcel was created in 1996 when the land encompassing the house, springhouse and smokehouse was sold to the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation by Blake Construction Company which owned the surrounding land. The boundaries were specifically established to capture all the surviving resources to protect them from possible future development.

Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Frederick County,
Maryland
County and State

Name of Property

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Hettie Ballweber, Nancy Kurtz, & Joseph A. Lubozynski

organization: Frederick County Landmarks Foundation

street & number: 1110 Rosemont Ave.

city or town: Frederick state: MD zip code: 21701

e-mail info@fredericklandmarks.org telephone: (301) 668-6088

date: March 3

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps: USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Beatty-Cramer House

City or Vicinity: Frederick

County: Frederick

State: MD

Photographer: Kenneth Short

Date Photographed:

Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35)

Frederick County,
Maryland
County and State

Name of Property

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

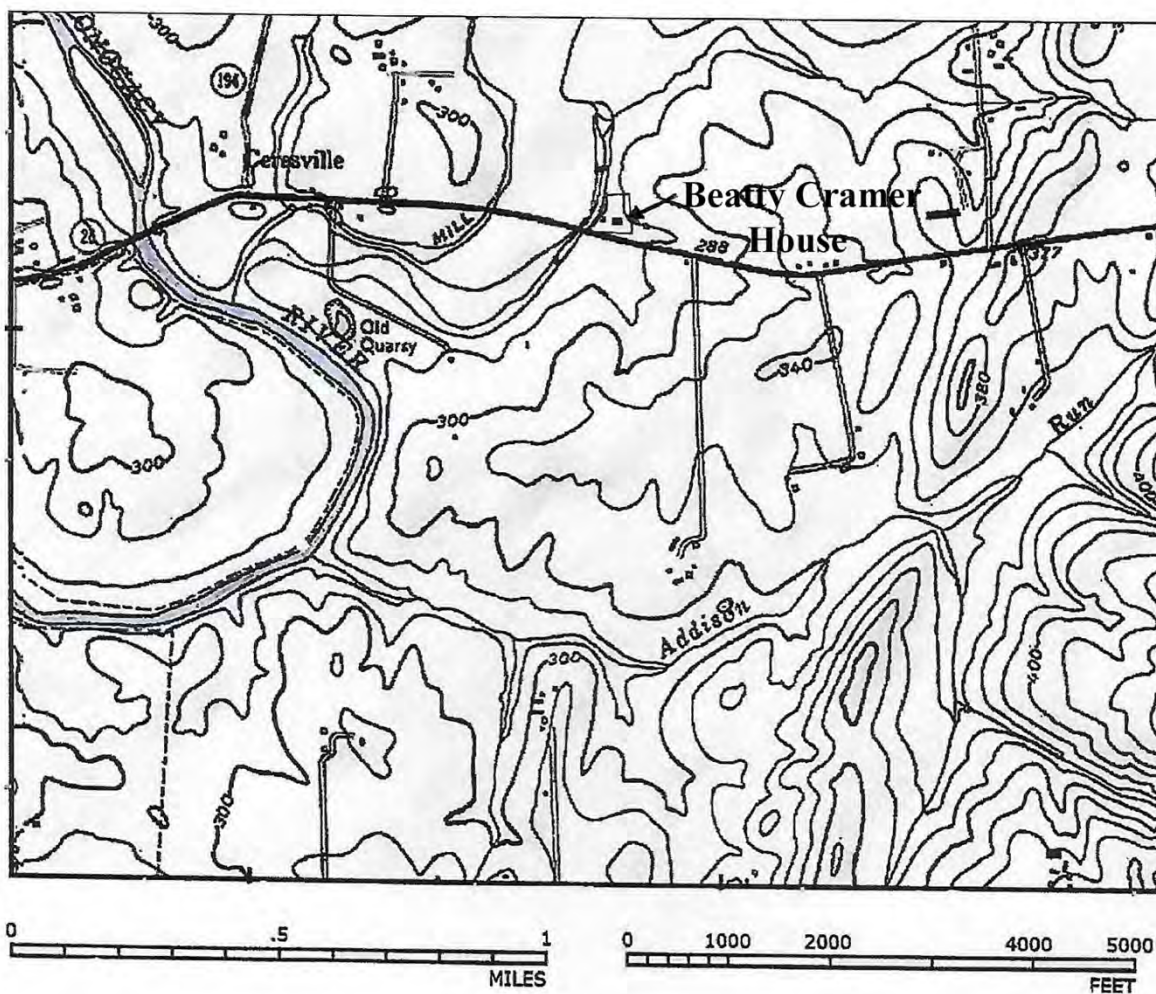
1 of ____.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



USGS 1953 Walkersville, Maryland (photorevised 1971) 7.5 minute topographic map

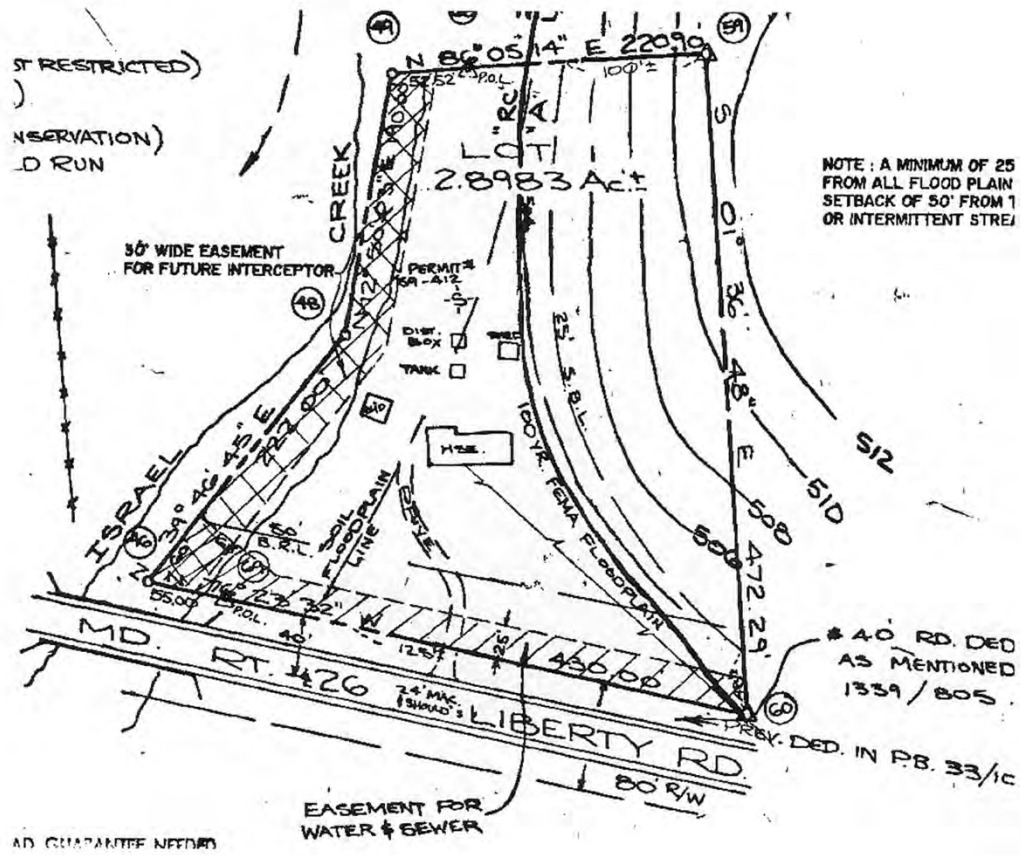


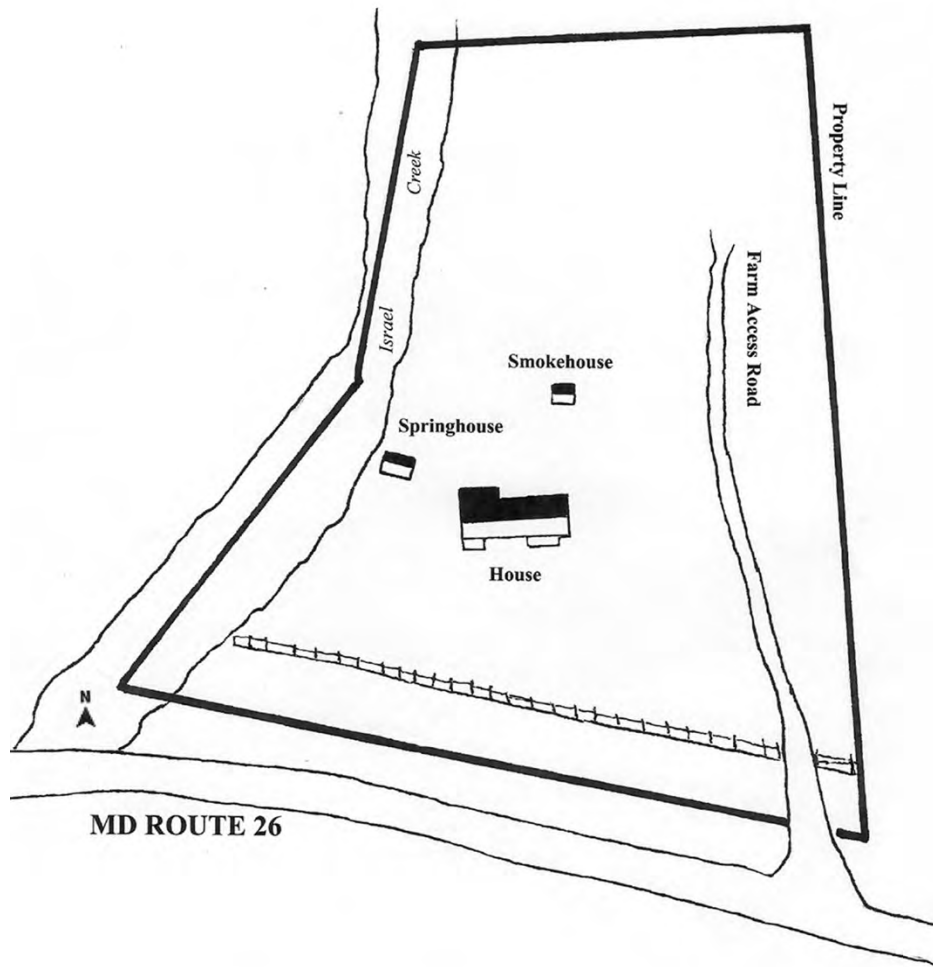
Beatty-Cramer House

Latitude: 39.453367

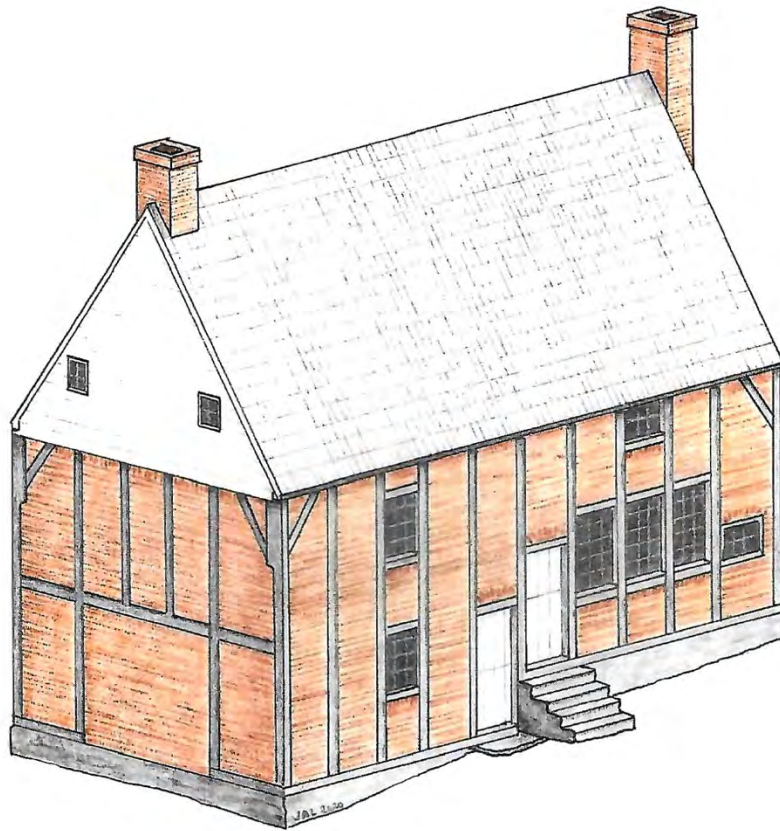
Longitude: 77.354043

Beatty Cramer Property Plat Map.





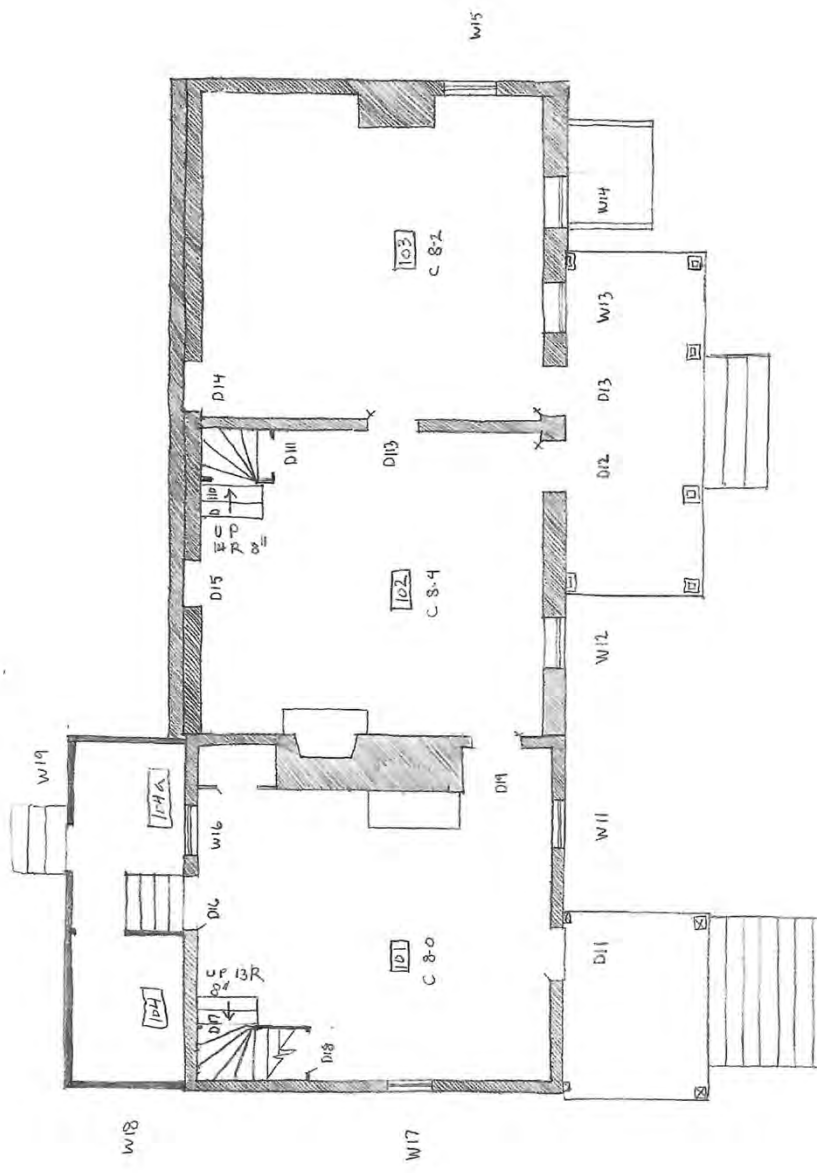
**Beatty-Cramer House
Sketch Map**



**Beatty Cramer Original (Period I) House
Conjectural Drawing (not to scale).**

Drawing by Joseph A. Lubozynski

ROOM NUMBERS 104 and 104a ADDED 1-26-62

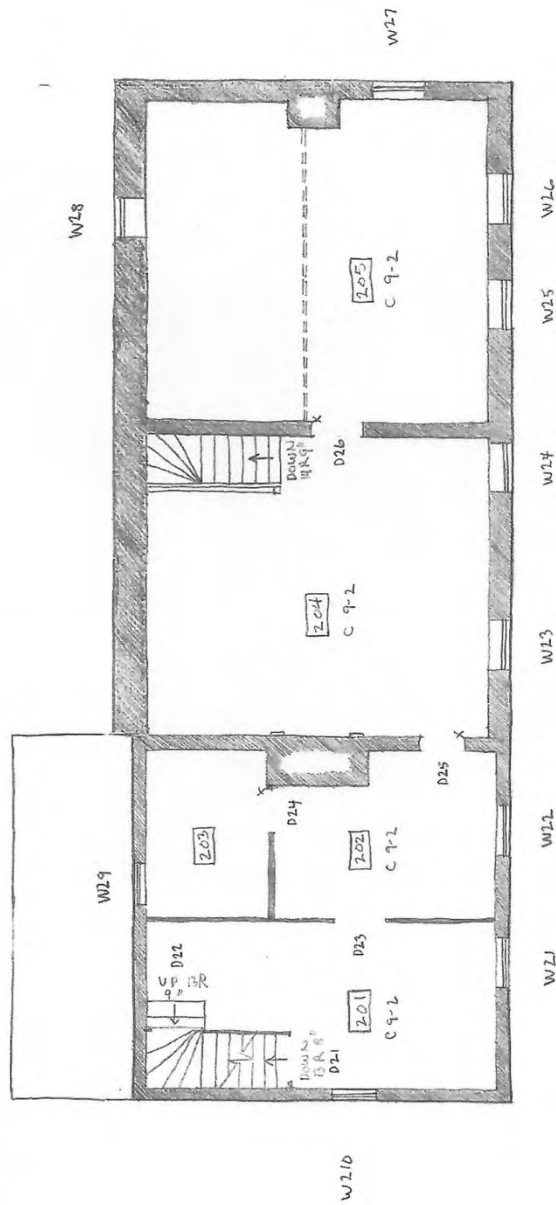


1/8" = 1'
6-17-87

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

87.50 H. CRAMER HOUSE

Drawing by Joseph A. Lubozynski

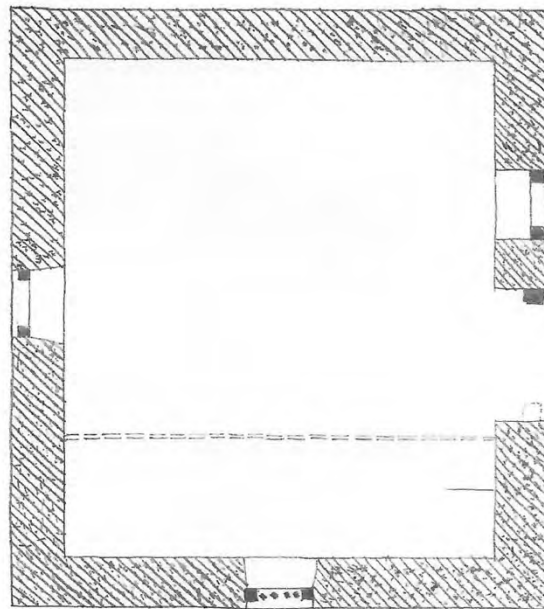


1/8" = 1'
6-27-87

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

87.50 H. CRAMER HOUSE

Drawing by Joseph A. Lubozynski



18'-4"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SPRING HOUSE

$\frac{1}{4}" = 1'$
C-26-87

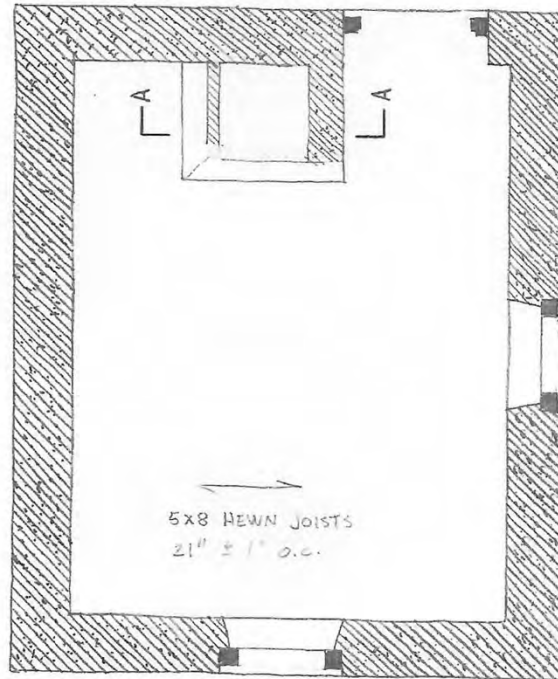
15'-1"

87.50

Drawing by Joseph A. Lubozynski

CHAIR RAIL $1\frac{1}{4}" \times 6"$ TOP $32"$ AFF
WITH $\frac{1}{4}"$ BEAD TOP AND BOTTOM EDGES
BASEBOARD $1\frac{1}{4}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$ WITH $\frac{1}{4}"$ BEAD
FLOOR BOARDS R.W. $4\frac{1}{2}" - 7"$ WIDE

BOTTOM OF ATTIC FLOOR JOISTS $7'-7"$ AFF
ATTIC FLOOR JOISTS HEWN $5" \times 8"$ $21" \pm 1"$ O.C.



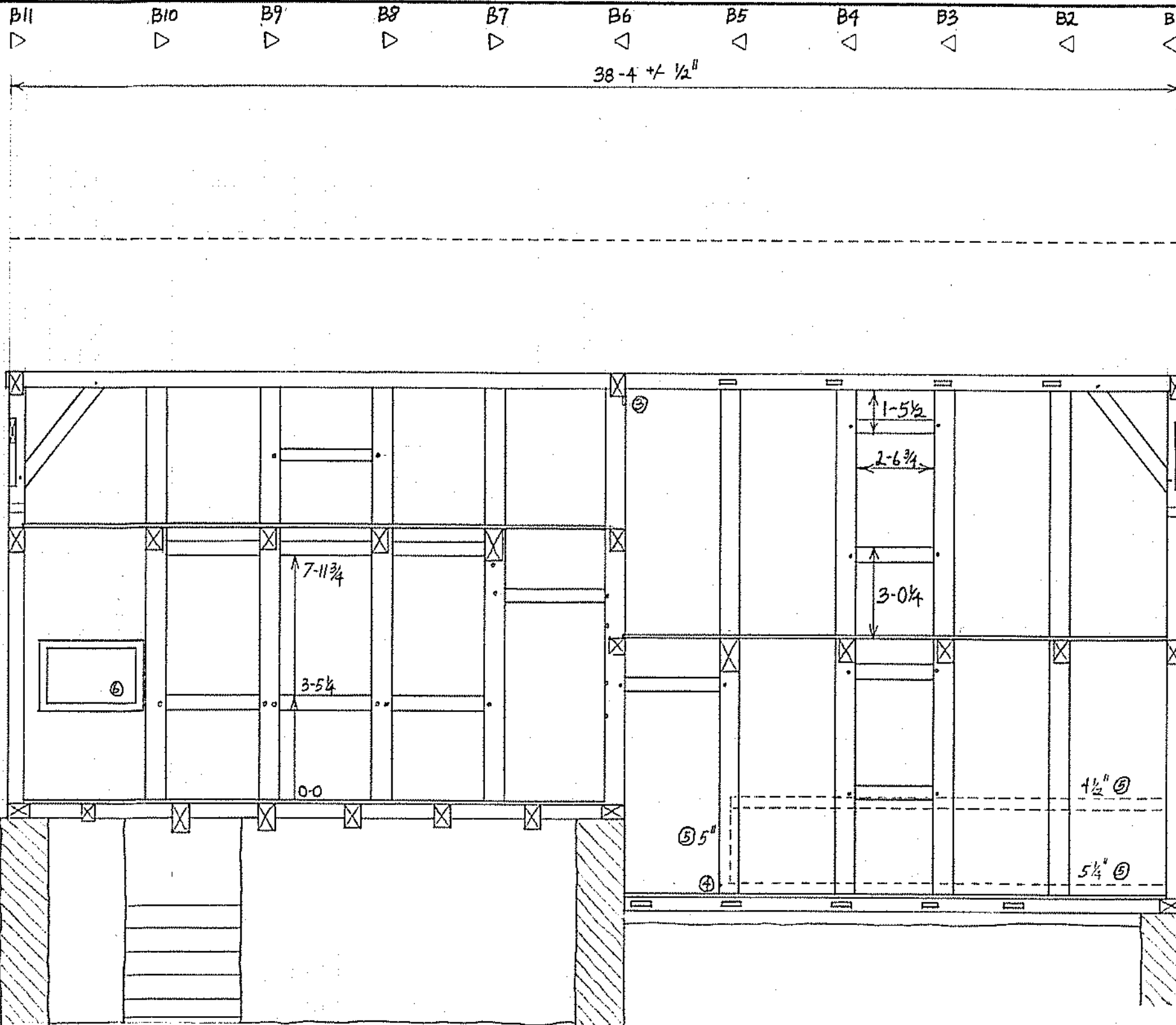
87.50

SPRING HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

$\frac{1}{4}" = 1'$
6-22-87

▷ LAYOUT FACE
EAST END



TOP OF PLATE II
4-4 1/4
TOP OF PLATE I
5-1
TOP OF JOIST
8-10 3/4
TOP OF FLOOR
TOP OF JOIST
7-2
EARTH FLOOR

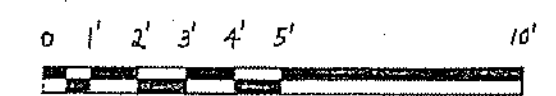
0-6
2-3
7-8 1/4
6-8 1/4
5-9 1/2
3-11
3-2 1/2
2-10
0-0

TOP OF PLATE
8-6 1/2
TOP OF JOIST WEST END
5-5 1/2
TOP OF JOIST EAST END
3-1
TOP OF JOIST WEST END

- ① PINTLE HOLE IN B6
- ② TREENAIL HOLE IN B7
- ③ PINTLE IN B6
- ④ 3/4" x 3/4" PINTLE HOLE EAC
- ⑤ MORTISES IN WEST GILL, PLASTER LINES FOR

- ⑥ WOOD WINDOW JAMB IN BRICK INFILL
- ⑦ TREENAIL HOLE IN B9

I TIMBER FRAME DENDRO DATED 1748
II FRAME OVER BUILD CIRCA 1854



EAST END

38-4 1/2 +/- 1/2"

0-0 3-6 7-14 10-8 1/4 14-2 17-8

5 1/4 7 1/2 6 3/4 5 3/4 6 1/4 6x9

Technical drawing of a roof truss (Dachstuhl) showing a cross-section. The drawing includes labels for components like 'Dachstuhl' and '0-0'.

8-6 1/2

✕

8-5

16-5 1/2

5-0

8-11

6x9 SILL

7-2

6" 4-6 8 1/4 x 2-11 8 1/2 x 3-1 1/2 6 x 9 2-0 1/4 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 2-5 1/2 6 1/2 x 9 1/4 2-4 1/4 6 1/2 x 9 2-3 3/4 6 1/2 x 11 2-3 1/4 6 3/4 x 12 2-6 3/4 5 x 7 1-11 6"

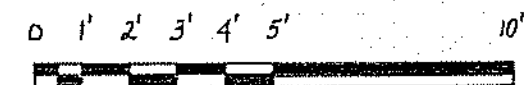
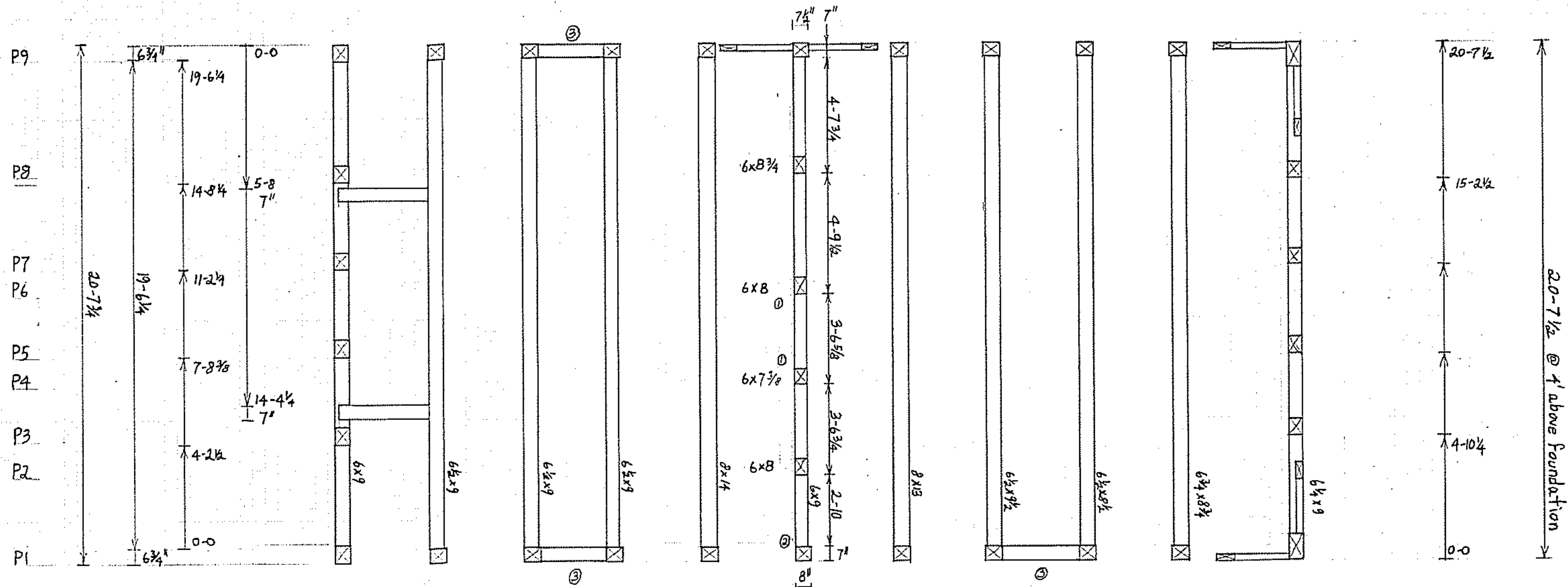
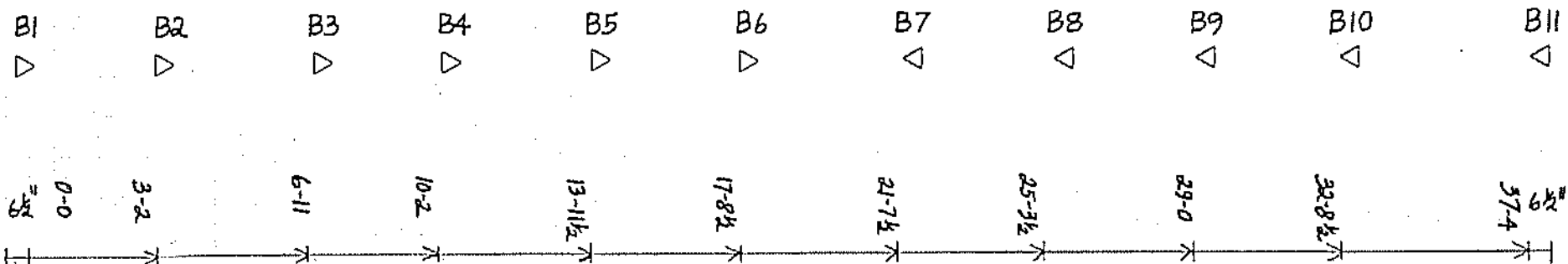
0 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 10'

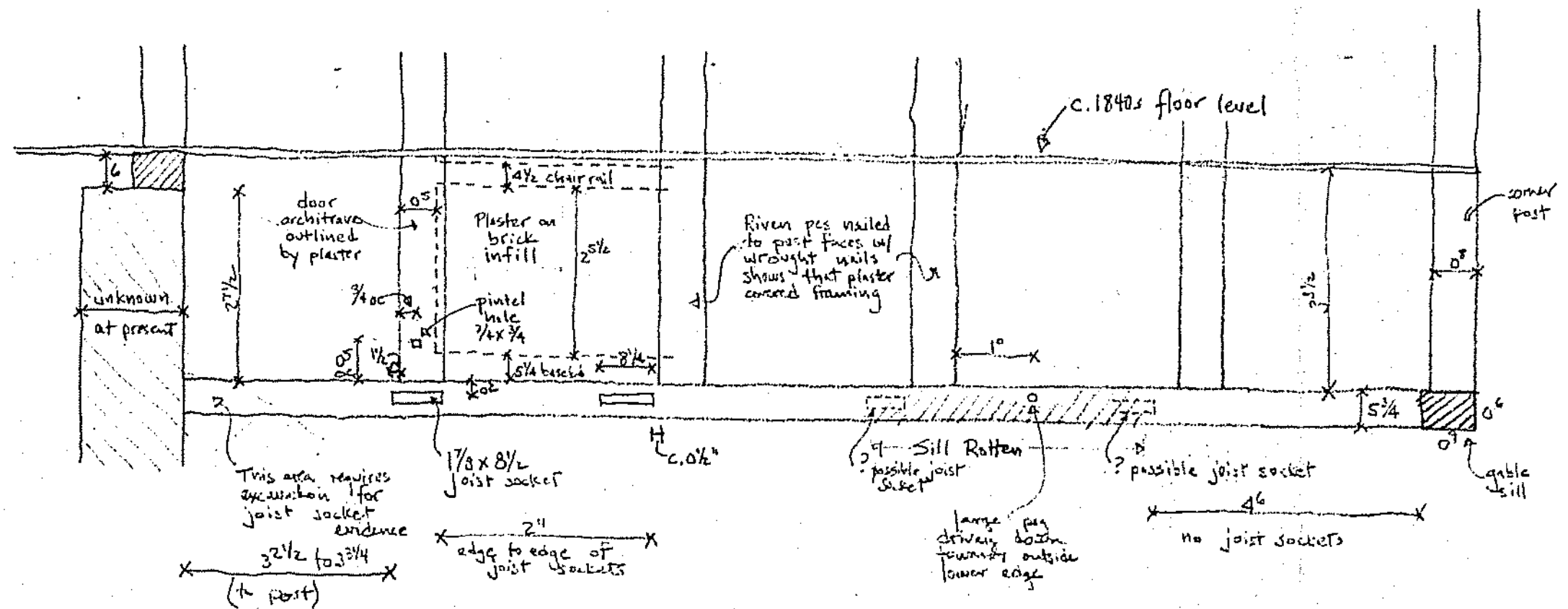
▷ LAYOUT FACE

① SIDES OF POSTS CUT DOWN FOR DOOR OPENING

② PINTLE IN TOP CORNER OF POST

③ WINDOW





KRAMER HOUSE
SOUTH FACADE, WEST ROOM

Drawing by Edward A. Chappell

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Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs that accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: F-8-35

Name of Property: Beatty-Cramer House

Location: Frederick County, Maryland

Photographer: Ken Short

Date taken: September 7, 2020

Location of original digital files: MD SHPO



MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0001.tif
South elevation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0002.tif
West elevation

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0003.tif
North elevation

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0004.tif

North elevation, cornice moulding on top plate, covered by later curtain wall.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0005.tif
Northeast corner post with corner bead and marriage marks

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0006.tif
East elevation

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0007.tif

East elevation, detail of foundation showing evidence of earlier fireplace.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0008.tif
East room, view looking north

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0009.tif
East room, view looking east

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0010.tif
East room, mantel detail

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0011.tif
East room, ghost of original cabinetry at chimney.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0012.tif
East room, view looking south

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0013.tif
East room, south elevation, east bay window.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0014.tif
East room, view looking west

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0015.tif
Center room, view looking south

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0016.tif
Center room, view looking west

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0017.tif
Center room, mantel detail

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0018.tif
Center room, view looking north & northeast

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0019.tif
West room, view looking northeast

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0020.tif
West room, view looking northwest

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0021.tif
West room, southeast corner showing log wall with corner post.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0022.tif
East chamber, view looking northeast

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0023.tif
East chamber, mantel detail

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0024.tif
East chamber, view looking southwest

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0025.tif
East chamber, southwest corner Dutch biscuit detail.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0026.tif
Center chamber, view northwest

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0027.tif
Center chamber, northwest corner post with jowl

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0028.tif
Center chamber, north wall with rafters reused as studs.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0029.tif
Center chamber, view southeast

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0030.tif
Center chamber, newel detail

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0031.tif
West chamber, view northwest

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0032.tif
Attic, west elevation showing false chimney.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0033.tif
Attic, east elevation.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0034.tif
East basement, east wall corbel for fireplace.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0035.tif
East basement, west wall.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0036.tif
West basement, fireplace on east.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0037.tif
Springhouse, south and east elevations.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0038.tif
Springhouse, lower story, view northwest.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0039.tif
Springhouse, lower story, fireplace hood on east.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0040.tif
Springhouse, upper story, view southeast.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0041.tif
Springhouse, roof frame.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0042.tif
Smokehouse, west and south elevations.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0043.tif
Smokehouse, south elevation, east corner of original log structure.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0044.tif
Smokehouse, east and north elevations.

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MD_FrederickCounty_Beatty-Kramer_0045.tif
Smokehouse, house, and springhouse, view from north.