S M. -5

ST. RICHARD'S MANOR

early 18th century

California

Private

Although this interesting structure has suffered the loss of much of its original interior finishings, the basic structure remains well preserved.

Of brick, Flemish bond construction, the house is 1½ stories in height. The north facade is five bays in length with the existing windows being a slight alteration of the originals both in height and width. One of the most distinctive exterior features of the house is the glazed checkering of the end elevations. The floor plan consists of two large front rooms and two smaller rear rooms separated by a short rear hall. Four of the four first-floor fireplaces are set cater-cornered to the room.

FHR-8-300 (11-78)

SM-5

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic: St. Richard's Manor

and/or common: St. Richard's Manor

2. Location

street & number: Millstone Landing Road — n/a not for publication

city, town: Lexington Park — X vicinity of — congressional district: First

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: St. Mary's — code: 037

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name: Mr. and Mrs. George A. T. Donely III

street & number: 3772 W Street, N. W.

city, town: Washington — n/a vicinity of — state: D.C. 20007

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Land Records Office, St.Mary's County Courthouse

street & number: 1 Court House Drive

city, town: Leonardtown — state: Maryland 20650

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date: 1972 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
1	3	Total

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

Original and historic functions and uses: agriculture, residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

St. Richard's Manor is a 1½ story brick dwelling constructed before 1750 on the Patuxent River near Lexington Park in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The brick is laid in Flemish bond above an English-bond foundation, and features an outstanding checkerboard pattern of glazed headers in the north gable. The principal (east, water side) facade is five bays wide and symmetrical, with a central entrance flanked by 9/6 sash windows; the rear elevation, also symmetrical, is three bays wide, with narrow (two lights wide) 6/6 sash on either side of a hooded doorway. Three gabled dormers are ranged across both slopes of the steep gable roof, and interior chimneys rise from each gable peak. The interior is organized in a four-room plan, with two large east rooms in front of two smaller rooms which are separated by a short rear stair hall. A low-gabled frame wing, constructed ca. 1935, extends from the south end in telescope fashion. Also on the property are two ca. 1935 tobacco barns and a concrete block pumphouse, which do not contribute to the significance of the resource.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

St. Richard's Manor is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling located on the Patuxent River near Lexington Park in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Local tradition ascribes a 17th-century date to the building; while this cannot be verified, architectural evidence suggests a construction date no later than the second quarter of the 18th century. The house, which faces east toward the river, is surrounded by mature walnut trees and boxwoods, and approached by an 800' driveway lined with cedars south of Millstone Landing Road. It is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond above an English bond water table, and is rectangular in form, measuring 44' by 32'6". A steeply pitched gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles, covers the building; three gabled dormers with double 8-light casement windows are evenly spaced across each slope. Two lower gable roofed frame additions, constructed between 1935-45, extended from the south gable in telescope fashion.

The east (principal) facade is symmetrical, five bays wide, with an entrance (now consisting of French doors) in the central bay and 9/9 sash in the remaining bays. All openings have jack arches. The eaves are finished with a boxed cornice.

The west elevation is divided into three bays, with an entrance located in the central bay under a small arched hood supported on consoles. The flanking bays hold narrow 6/6 sash (two lights wide) in slightly-shortened openings. A modern bulkhead cellar entrance is located to the right of the doorway.

Glazed headers appear at random in the brickwork of the east, west, and south walls; on the north gable, however, every header in the Flemish bond masonry is glazed, for an arresting checkerboard effect. Two 9/9 windows light the first floor; the steep gable is finished with plain rakeboards, and terminates in an interior chimney with a corbeled cap.

The south gable also has an interior chimney; two small louvered openings near the peak ventilate the attic. A series of telescoping frame additions extends from this end, a total of five bays wide plus a screened porch. This wing was built ca. 1935-45, and rests partly upon the foundation of an early detached kitchen. The form of these additions is derived from 18th-century Tidewater precedent and, as the "telescope" wing is both lower and less deep than the main block, it does not detract from the original house's capacity to convey a strong sense of its original architectural form.

The interior plan consists of four rooms, with 18' x 20' great rooms on the east (river) side, and two smaller rooms flanking a short central stair hall at the rear. This plan suggests a conceptual combination of the hall-and-parlor plan characteristic of small houses in the Tidewater region, with the

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

symmetrical Georgian center-hall plan which became popular in the region by the mid-18th century. In St. Mary's County, similar layouts are found at Sandgates (SM-99), constructed between 1740-80 on Cat Creek, and Bard's Field (SM-20), a circa 1800 dwelling located near the Potomac River.

The original roof framing remains intact, and consists of common rafters mortised and pegged at the ridge, braced by collars set in half-dovetail joints and secured with wrought spikes.

The house had fallen into seriously deteriorated condition by the time it was purchased by Maynard Barnes in 1930; most of the interior trim and finish is the product of a restoration campaign carried out by Barnes between circa 1935-45. The mantels in the west rooms are Federal pieces of unknown provenance, as is the winder stair with its turned newel, rectangular balusters, and rounded handrail. The extensive paneling in the east rooms, as well as all doors and window sash, are reproductions said to be based on evidence which remained in the house.

Also on the property are two frame tobacco barns, constructed circa 1935, located about 800 feet north of the house, and a small pyramid-roofed concrete block pumphouse which stands just southwest of the dwelling. These three structures do not contribute to the significance of the resource.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates before 1750 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

St. Richard's Manor is significant for its architecture: in its rectangular form, one-story height with a steeply-pitched gable roof, and Flemish-bond brick construction, the house represents a type of dwelling favored by wealthy planters in Southern Maryland through the first half of the eighteenth century, fewer than a half-dozen examples of which survive in St. Mary's County. The building is distinguished by the quality of its masonry, which remains in excellent condition and incorporates glazed headers in a checkerboard pattern on the north gable. The house had become seriously deteriorated before 1930, when it was acquired by Maynard B. Barnes (b. 1897), a career diplomat who served as American Minister to Bulgaria; in the post-Williamsburg spirit, Barnes carried out an extensive restoration of the brick section, and added a telescoping frame wing. Interior trim, windows, and doors date to the period of Barnes' restoration, circa 1935-45.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The property upon which the dwelling known as St. Richard's Manor stands was surveyed on December 6, 1640 and granted by Lord Baltimore to Richard Gardiner, a member of the first General Assembly of the Maryland colony. The original grant encompassed 1000 acres, and was the first manorial grant patented on the Patuxent River. After the Claiborne-Ingle Rebellion, in which the original records were lost, the manor was regranted on December 31, 1652 to Luke Gardiner, Richard's son and heir. The property subsequently passed to Richard Keene, and later in the 17th century to Andrew Abingdon, deputy collector for the Patuxent district and high sheriff of Calvert County.

Various sources have attributed the construction of the brick house to one or another of the 17th-century property owners. While it is impossible to confirm that the house was built during this period, details of its form and construction indicate a date before the middle of the 18th century. The brickwork, particularly the checkerboard pattern of glazed headers worked into the north gable, is the most ambitious and finely-wrought of its type and period in St. Mary's County. Other noteworthy features include the narrow window openings flanking the west entrance, which probably originally held leaded casements; previous occupants have reported finding fragments of leaded glass outside the house. (Other archeological artifacts, including brick fragments and 18th-century pottery sherds, are scattered in the fields west and southwest of the house, indicating the sites of early outbuildings and activities). The form and plan of the house, its Flemish bond masonry above a foundation laid in English bond, and its common-rafter roof framing remain intact, and in combination reflect a pre-1750 construction date.

The house was abandoned by the turn of the 20th century, and had fallen into an advanced state of deterioration by 1930, when it was acquired by Maynard Barnes. A visitor to the house in the 1930s recalled that the building had been stripped of its interior finish and was being used to hang tobacco from the exposed framing members. The flooring also had been removed.

Barnes, a career diplomat whose appointments between 1921 and 1947 included the American consulates in Greece, Turkey, the Congo, Senegal, Iceland, and Bulgaria, is credited with the restoration of the brick house and the construction of the telescoping frame wing. Nearly all the wooden elements of the building, except for the framing of the floors and roof, date to Barnes restoration shortly after 1930. The extensive interior paneling is modeled after evidence which remained in the house; other details, including the Federal mantels in the two west rooms and the Federal stair and balustrade, were brought into the building from elsewhere. Window sash and doors are good quality 1930s colonial style stock. Also at this time, a small cellar

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

was excavated under the center of the house to accommodate a modern heating plant. Barnes' restoration (the architect for which remains unknown) adds to the significance of this property by reflecting the post-Williamsburg popularity of rehabilitating colonial-period buildings.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Foreman, Henry Chandlee, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, 2nd edition, Baltimore: Bodine and Associates, 1982.

Pogue, Robert E. T., Old Maryland Landmarks, Bushwood, Md., 1972.

Interview, Mrs. Mary van Rensselaer Thayer, n.d.

State Department Biographical Register, 1949.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description: Boundaries are indicated on the attached sketch map. (See Continuation Sheet No. 5).

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, approximately 25 acres, comprises the resource within its immediate setting. The northeast boundary is defined by Millstone Landing Road; Green Holly Pond (an estuary of the Patuxent River) lies to the southeast, and the east, south, and southwest boundaries are defined by streams which run into the pond. The west and northwest boundaries follow tree lines bordering a cultivated field. This acreage preserves the house's traditional orientations to the water and to the road, and encompasses an area of cropland to the west of the house which has yielded pottery sherds and brick fragments indicating potential archeological significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SM-5

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 25 acres

Quadrangle name Solomons Island, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	371610	4239700
B	18	371740	4239300
C	18	371240	4239270
D	18	371140	4239580
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation sheet No. 4

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

state n/a	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	George A. T. Donely and Peter E. Kurtze		
organization	Maryland Historical Trust	date	10/84
street & number	21 State Circle	telephone	(301)269-2438
city or town	Annapolis	state	Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 2-19-85

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

[illegible] is included in the National Register

GPO 938 835

Survey No. SM-5

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name) St. Richard's Manor

historic Richard's Manor

and/or common St. Richard's Manor

2. Location

street & number Millstone Landing Road — Use St. Mary's County as address. X not for publication

city, town Lexington Park ___ vicinity of congressional district One

state Maryland county St. Mary's County

3. Classification

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

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

name Mr. and Mrs. George A.T. Donely III

street & number 3772 W Street, N.W. telephone no.: (202) 337-5192

city, town Washington state and zip code D.C. 20007

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Records Office, Clerk of The Circut Court in Court House. liber 020

street & number 1 Court House Drive pages 332 - folio 334

city, town Leonardtown state Maryland, 20650

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title --

date -- ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records --

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. SM-5

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	1 unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	2 altered	___ moved date of move
___ fair	___ unexposed		

1. Brick structure is unaltered. 2. Wood windows, doors, and some wood floors and paneling are replacements.

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

Summary Description

St. Richard's Manor sits in a grove of mature walnut trees surrounded by fields which are fringed by forest except on the south where the fields roll down to Green Holly Pond, a tidal estuary of the Patuxent River. The original brick structure reveals the classic proportions and stylistic elements of the late medieval architecture of the earliest English settlements. Although all the wooden elements, that is the windows, doors and trim, are modern replacements; the structural brickwork of the old structure is original. Modern frame additions, built on the original foundations of the detached kitchen, have expanded the seventeenth century brick structure into the "telescope" house that exists today.

General Description

St. Richard's Manor is located between Millstone Landing Road and Green Holly Pond, one mile east of State Route 235 in Lexington Park, Maryland.

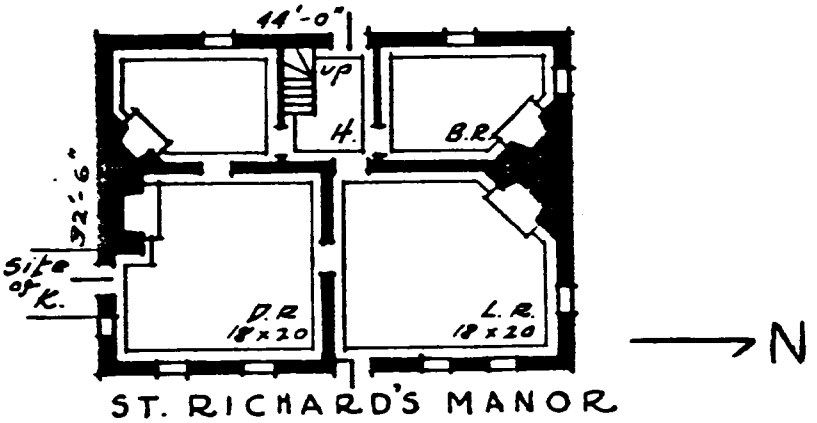
Turning right (south) off Millstone Landing Road there are two modern barns (circa 1935) and a small pond on the left and a seventeen acre field used for tobacco cultivation on the right. The barns, apart from a small pump house, are St. Richard's only dependencies. Proceeding straight ahead (that is south) about eight hundred feet on a road lined by cedar trees one arrives at a grove of large walnut trees in which is nestled the manor house. The first part of the house that becomes visible is the north wall which is a splendid example of early American flemish bond brick work with glazed headers which in the late summer sun appears to be ablaze (Photo No. 1). Notice the steep gable characteristic of the late medieval style of the original part of the house. 1/

The west elevation is noteworthy for the two small very vertical windows. Although both the windows and the door are modern replacements, their original shape as revealed by the brickwork represent another element of the manor's original late medieval style (Photo No. 2). The frame southern extension of the west wall was built in the 1940's on the foundations of the colonial kitchen. In Photo No. 2 some of the manor's extensive plantings of English and American boxwood are visible.

The south elevation shows the "telescope" nature of the expanded house (Photo No. 3). 2/ Note also the very small window openings in the gable of the original structure which are similar in size and placement to those of the Adam Thoroughgood House in Virginia Beach, Virginia. 3/ The east elevation of the original brick structure contains a central door flanked by two windows on either side (Photo No. 4). Again in Photos 3 and 4 part of the boxwood gardens can be seen.

7. DESCRIPTION, General Description, continued

The plan of the ground floor of the original brick structure is reproduced below: 4/



The clever use of only two massive chimneys to accommodate four fireplaces can be clearly seen from the floor plan. The living room (Photos No. 5 & 6) and the dining room (Photos No. 7,8 & 9) contain notable paneling, part of which represent an early (probably Georgian) embellishment and part of which were embellished or replaced during the restoration work carried out by Maynard B. Barnes circa 1940. The small room west of the dining room is bereft of paneling while that in the small room west of the living room (now used as a library rather than as a bed room) is entirely twentieth century in construction (Photo No. 10). The entry hall contains a staircase leading to a second floor which in modern times has been divided into a hall, three bed rooms and two baths.

Geographic and Topographic features

To the east of the manor house lies the Patuxent River from which the house is visible while to the south lies Green Holly Pond which forms the southern boundary of the property as presently defined and as distinct from the original one thousand acres of the manorial grant.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries: Millstone Landing Road to the north, Green Holly Pond to the south, and the manor's fields on the east and west were chosen to represent both natural and man made features which give a feeling of the manor's historic, as well as present, use as a tobacco farm.

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1. What Style Is It?, John Poppeliers et al, The Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C. See pages 3 through 5 for a fuller discussion of the late medieval style in colonial America.

7. DESCRIPTION, footnotes continued

2. The National Geographic Magazine, April, 1954, published by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.

3. What Style Is It?, op. cit., page 5.

4. Plan is reproduced from Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, H. Chandlee Forman, 2nd. edition, revised, Bodine & Associates, Inc., Baltimore, Md., 1982.

8. Significance

Survey No. SM-5

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: X A X B XC XD XE XF XG

Level of Significance: X national __state __local

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

Summary Paragraph of Significance

As attested by the fact that St. Richard's Manor has been written about in numerous books and other publications, the manor's significance touches many aspects of American life from the 17th. century right up to the present. St. Richard's was the first grant on the Patuxent River, thereby representing Maryland's earliest exploration and settlement outside the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's City. The manor is important to religion, being the location of some of the earliest Catholic services in colonial America before the construction of the first church in Newtown, Maryland in 1662. St. Richard's was the home of Richard Gardiner, a member of the First General Assembly of the Maryland Colony and the site at which the Council met in September, 1675. The original, very well preserved, brick section of the manor house is itself architecturally distinguished and subsequent additions have made it a perfect example of the regional "telescope style." Today the manor's significance rests, not only on its illustrious past, but also on its role as the site of agricultural innovation.

General Statement of History and Support

Period, 1600-1699

St. Richard's Manor was surveyed on December 6, 1640 and granted by Lord Baltimore to Richard Gardiner, first Lord of the Manor and a member of the First General Assembly of the Maryland Colony. This was the first manorial grant on the Patuxent River originally containing 1,000 acres. After the Claiborne-Ingle Rebellion, the manor was regranted on December 31, 1652 to Richard's son and heir, Luke Gardiner. The manor subsequently became the property of Richard Keene, then of Andrew Abingdon, deputy collector for the Patuxent district and high sheriff of Calvert County.

The date of the construction of the existing brick section of the manor house is uncertain. "The Baltimore Sun of May 3, 1953 states that the manor is, 'Believed to have been built during Abingdon's ownership. Certain of its architectural features suggest that the date was between 1680 and 1690.' The St. Mary's Beacon says that 'Richard Keene is thought to have been the builder of the present Manor House, sometime before 1690."1/

8. SIGNIFICANCE, General Statement of History and Support

Period, 1600-1699, continued

Robert E.L. Pogue has written, "The house was built about 1680 and named Richard's Manor."2/ The National Geographic Magazine of April, 1954 claims only that, "The house /was/ built before the century's close..."3/ As noted in the sections on politics/government and religion below, earlier events are recorded as having occurred at St. Richard's Manor. This could mean that part of the present existing structure was built earlier than the dates cited above or that the present structure has replaced an earlier structure or structures, which could make the manor lands an interesting site for archeological research.

A. Agriculture

The fields of St. Richard's Manor are presently used for the most mechanized tobacco farming in Maryland as described in the July 23, 1980 issue of The Enterprise. 4/

B. Architecture

"/St. Richard's/ is 'laid up in Flemish bond'--a story and a half building, 32 by 44 feet, with six dormer windows. There are four rooms on the first floor, each with a fireplace, although there are only two chimneys. This was accomplished by placing the fireplaces cater-cornered, to join with the chimneys. No one knows who built the house, but it is a very handsome home which shows up prominently from the river."5/

"The brick in St. Richard's Manor house is said to have been imported from England, as was the brick used in Williamsburg, Virginia's 'Old Wren Building', and in Jamestown, Virginia's, 'Old Church'; the English-made brick was slightly larger in size than the very early American brick; this and other features add to the great architectural interest of this early manor house."6/

"Additions have made /St. Richard's/ what Marylanders call a 'telescope' house. The term often puzzles novice pilgrims, but the explanation is simple. For the wealthy settler, the first thing was to get a roof over his head, so he built a house. Next, he moved the cookery out of his living room by building a detached kitchen. The third step was another building in the series. The middle unit was always lower than the main house, but higher than the kitchen. From a distance such a house gives the impression that a giant's shove could telescope all into the largest section."7/

C. Exploration/settlement

St. Richard's was the first manorial grant on the Patuxent River near the end of Maryland's first road from the St. Mary's River to Mattapany on the Patuxent River. As such St. Richard's represents the earliest expansion of the settlement of colonial Maryland from the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's City.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, General Statement..., continued

D. Law

"The Lord or Lady of a manor enjoyed the rights of Court Baron and Court Leet, privileges belonging to the manors of England. The Court Baron, or Court of the Lord of the Manor, was incident to every manor...The Court Leet was a court of record held by the Steward of the Leet, or Manor, not oftener than once a year for the preservation of peace and the punishment of all trivial misdemeanors by fine or amercement. Each manor tenant took the oath of fealty to the Lord or Lady of the manor, who in all reality had the power of life and death over him...It is interesting to note that even as late as 1910 the Court Baron and Court Leet were held in 'Groby Old Hall', Leicestershire, England."8/ And in the 20th. century St. Richard's was owned by Thomas Daugherty, Esq. whose wife, Timmerman, is president emeritus of the women's bar association of Maryland and is a leader in the movement to obtain equal legal rights for women.

E. Politics/government

" In February, 1653, Richard Keene and his wife Mary Hodgkin Keene came to America from England and Richard Keene became the owner of St. Richard's Manor. In the Archives of Maryland, Vol. 15, page 47, we read that 'a Council was held at Richard Keene's on Patuxent on the 14th day of September 1675.' The October meeting was held at the private residence of Calvert after which the Council meetings seem to have been held at St. Mary's City."9/

F. Religion

"The Newton Mission was established about 1640. At the time there was no church so the Catholics gathered in private homes for Mass. Mention is made in old records of Father Thomas Copley gathering his flock in the home of Luke Gardiner, /the second owner of St. Richard's/."10/ The practice of saying mass in private houses on a regular basis appears to have been discontinued after the construction of the first St. Francis Xavier Church given as 1662.

G. Transportation

On part of the western border of St. Richard's present boundries there is an old railroad right-of-way and plainly visible roadbed. I have not been able to find any written documentation as to when this pioneer roadbed in St. Mary's County was constructed. Local oral history is of two schools of thought: one maintains that the roadbed was built in the 19th. century as part of a railway project intended to link the county to Baltimore, the second school maintains that the roadbed was built in the early 20th. century as part of a projected Washington to Point Lookout railway. Both schools agree that bankruptcy, which was the fate of so many such railway projects, prevented the completion of the line bordering St. Richard's and, in fact, St. Mary's County did not have railway service until the Federal Government built a railway to Washington in a right-of-way about a mile west of the old roadbed bordering St. Richard's.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, footnotes

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1. St. Richard's Manor, MS., Craig Van Savage, Clinton, Maryland, July, 1970.

2. Old Maryland Landmarks, Robert E.T. Pogue, Bushwood, Maryland, 1972.

3. The National Geographic Magazine, April 1954, published by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.

4. "Mechanized Tobacco Farming the Way of the Future?", page C-1, The Enterprise, Wednesday, July 23, 1980.

5. Old Maryland Landmarks, op. cit.

6. St. Richard's Manor, MS., Emmett & Flo Gardner, October, 1952.

7. The National Geographic Magazine, op. cit.

8. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, H. Chandlee Forman, 2nd. edition, revised, Bodine & Associates, Inc., Baltimore, 1982.

9. The Chesapeake Bay Country, 3rd. edition, revised, Swepson Earle, Thomsen-Ellis Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1929.

10. St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown, pamphlet by F. Clement Delahay, Docent, Leonardtown, Maryland.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. SM-5

The National Geographic Magazine, April 1954.
Old Maryland Landmarks, Robert E.T. Pogue, Bushwood, Md., 1972.
Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, H. Chandlee Forman, 2nd. edition, revised, Baltimore, 1982.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 25

Quadrangle name Solomons Island **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Millstone Landing Road on the north, Green Holly Pond on the south and the manor's fields on the east and west chosen to give a feeling of the manor's historic use as a tobacco farm.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George A. P. Donely III

organization owner of St. Richard's **date** Sept. 1, 1983

street & number 3772 W Street, N.W. **telephone** (202) 337-5192

city or town Washington **state** D.C. 20007

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

19000 55104

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Richard's Manor

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Millstone Road

CITY OR TOWN: California

STATE: Maryland | COUNTY: St. Mary's

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: George + Lisa Donnely 3/80

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: St. Mary's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Leonardtown, | STATE: Md.

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE:

SM-5

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(If known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Richard's Manor house is one of the most attractively situated and well preserved early to mid-18th century small dwellings remaining in lower southern Maryland.

One story in height, it is of brick construction in a Flemish bond pattern with a regular pattern (checkered) of glazed headers at the west end. The north elevation front is five bays in length with a wide center door flanked by two windows of 9/9 sash to each side. At the roof level are three "A"-roofed dormers with casement windows and flush board siding. There is a single interior flush gable chimney at each end. Two chimneys are the only eopenings of the west gable. At the south elevation there are three openings: center door with a single narrow 9/9 pane sash window to each side. There are three dormers with casement sash. Both the windows appear to have been slightly shortened in height. All openings of the three exposed elevations are original.

The floor plan consts of a short rear hall, two small rear cell rooms with cater-cornered fireplaces and two large front rooms, one with a cater-cornered fireplace. The floor plan is similar to many early 18th century southern Maryland houses. The attic rooms are lit by dormer windows.

To the east end are two modern frame additions built in a style which reflects the period and physical appearance of the main house. Each has a chimney at the east end.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☒ 18th Century
- ☐ 19th Century
- ☒ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Abariginal
  - ☐ Prehistoric
  - ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Inventian
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religian/Philosaphy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Tronspartation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Richard's consists of 1000 acres "surveyed for Richard Gardiner, Gent.," on Dec. 6, 1640. Both Richard and his son Luke were members of the Maryland Assembly, Richard having sat in the first General Assembly in 1636-38. Records existing giving details of numerous Courts Baron and Leet held on St. Richard's. It is also a tradition that in the 1680s the Assembly met here once. The builder of the existing Manor House is not definitely known due to the destruction by fire of St. Mary"s County records in the late 19th century. It was no doubt built by an owner subsequent to the Gardiners, probably Richard Keene, Gent., or Andrew Abingdon, Deputy Collector for the Patuxent and High Sheriff for Calvert County, who maintained seats here during the last quarter of the 17th century.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SM-5

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: J. Richard Rivoire, Field Surveyor

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: Apr. 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

Rev. 8/74 by R. B. White, summer intern, Md. Historical Trust

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

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

1. STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: St. Mary's County
TOWN / VICINITY
STREET NO.: St. Mary's City

ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE: Dwelling
PRESENT OWNER: Richard Barnes
PRESENT USE: Dwelling
WALL CONSTRUCTION: Brick
NO. OF STORIES: 1-1/2

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY: SM - 5

2. NAME: St. Richard's Manor

DATE OR PERIOD: Early 17th century
STYLE: Colonial
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC: NO

St. Richard's Manor is a 1-1/2 story brick building laid in Flemish bond. The north gable end is laid with glazed headers and has two windows on the first floor. The building has a center door and four windows with 9 over 9 sash on the east facade and, on the west facade, a center door with two windows of 6 over 6 sash, two panes wide. The entrance of the west facade has a semi-circular canopy over the door. There are three dormers with double casement sash on each side of the "A" roof. The chimneys are located within the gable-ends. To the south are two smaller frame wings in keeping with the scale of the main house.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Good condition
Endangered | Interior | Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

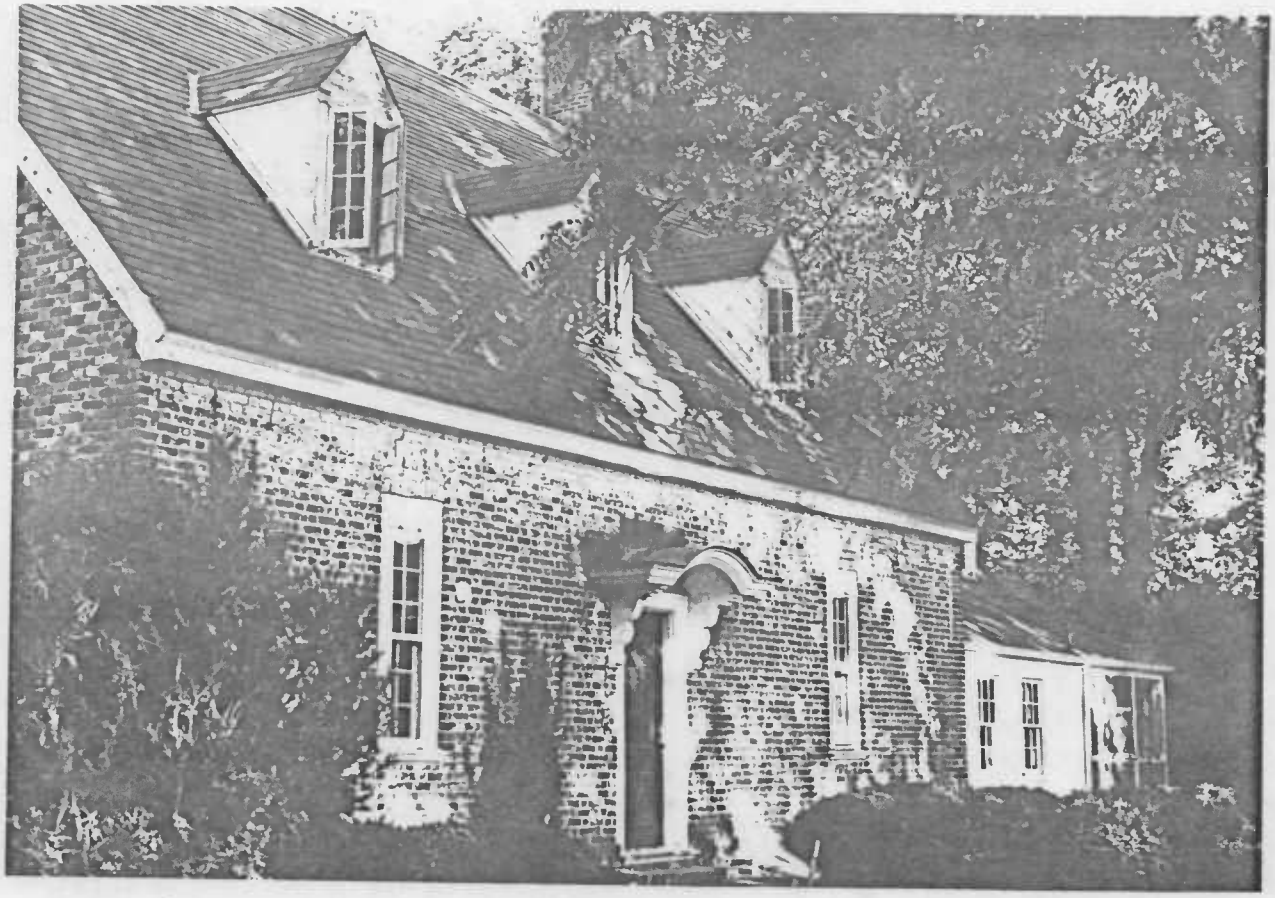
7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.
Forman, Henry Chandlee
Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, 1934 - page 37

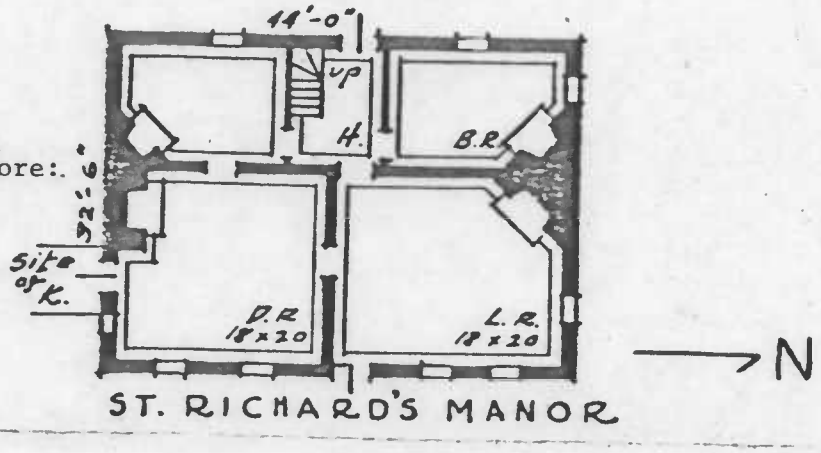
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
Michael O. Bourne
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE OF RECORD: March 15, 1968

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

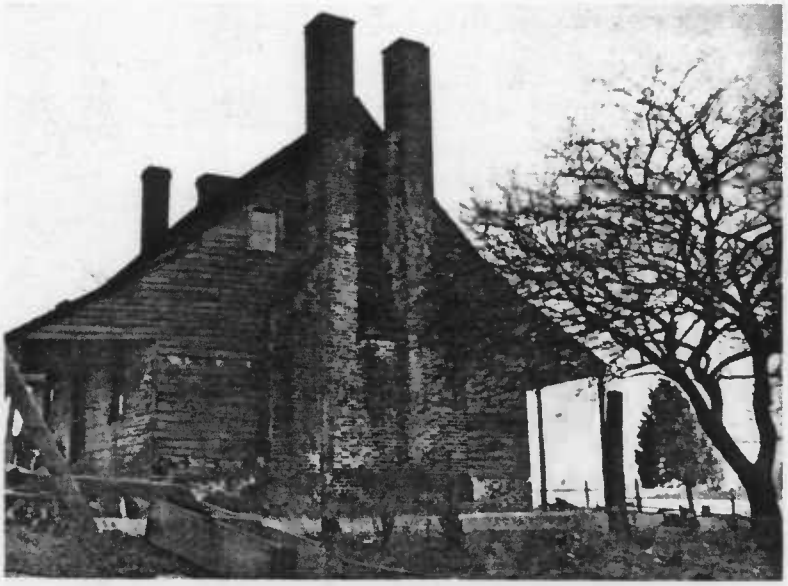


Plan reproduced from Forman, Henry Chandlee, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland (Baltimore: Bodine & Associates, Inc., 1982).



ST. JEROME MANOR, an example of the Marine style, has elliptical arches on the porch and freestanding chimneys with pent. The house was built on 4250 acres surveyed in 1648 for Capt. Wm. Hawly; this property is called "manor" in the original records.

ST. RICHARD'S MANOR, or RICHARD'S MANOR, was built in the late Seventeenth Century on 1000 acres surveyed in 1640 for Richard Gardiner. Richard Keene owned the manor between 1653 and 1675. The house is much larger than it appears to be from the outside. [See plan.]

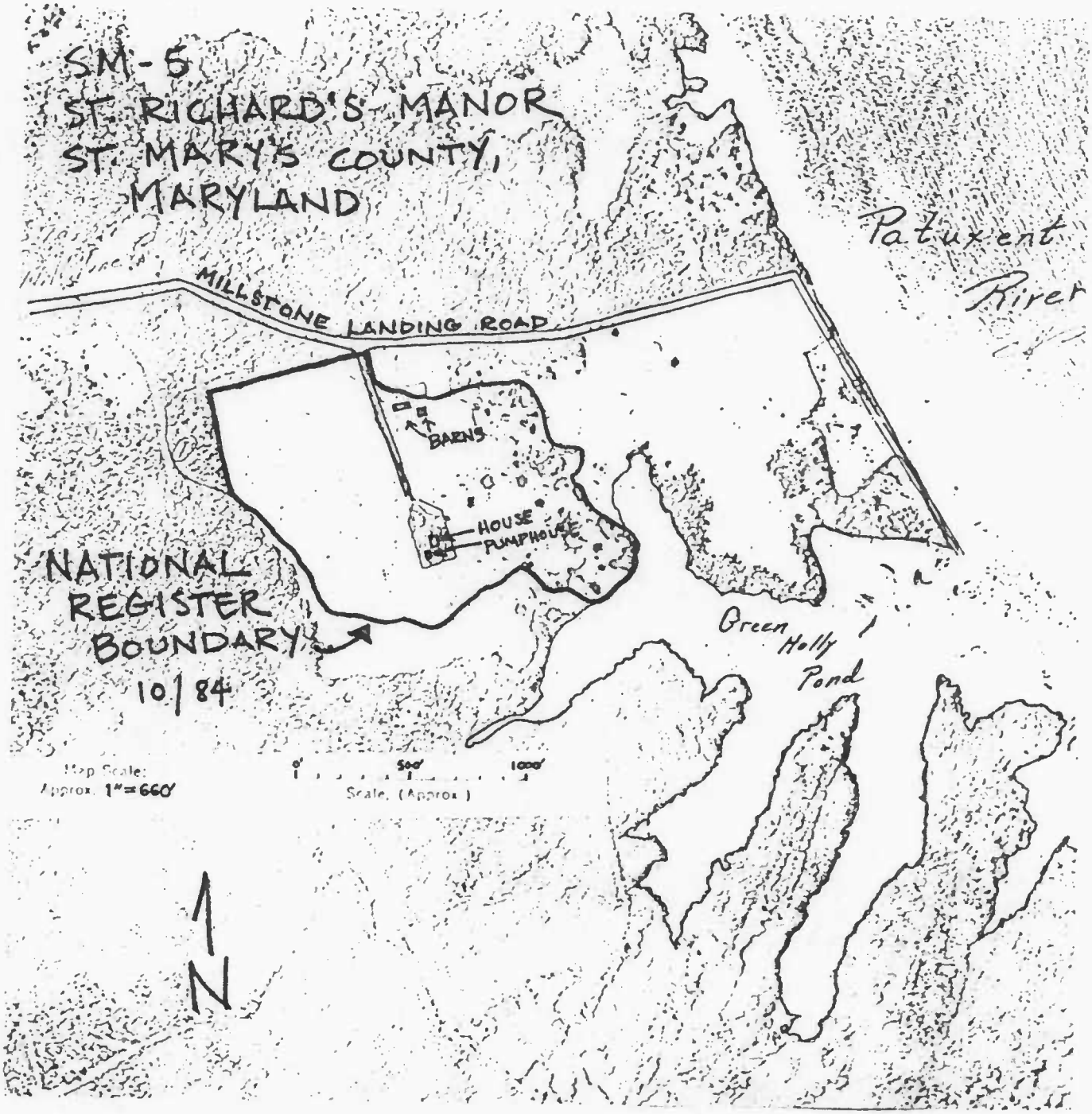


BARDS FIELD, or GRAY'S NECK, has pairs of chimneys close together at each end.

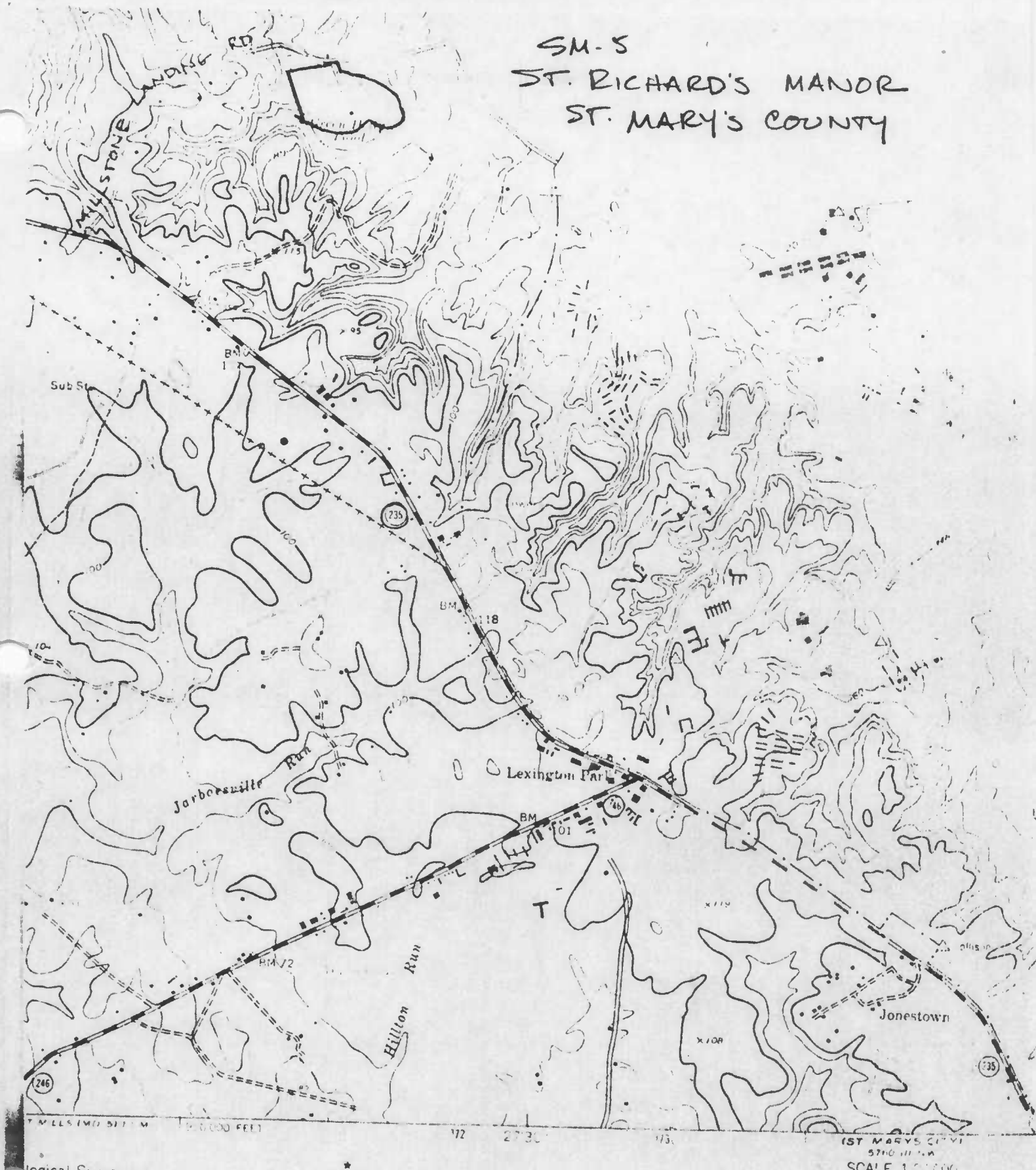
The Loker family tombstones nearby date from 1800. This family once owned "Mulberry Fields", the great mansion farther up the Potomac.

Golden B
Huntersville
5
236
Mechanicsville
6
Turner
Sandgates
235
472
Oakville
Budds Creek
5
Helen
247
Chaptico
238
Morganza
Half P
Point
245
Hollywood
242
574
Maddox
Clements
234
Town
Point
238
Dynard
245
235
California
Cedar Pt.
242
Bushwood
Leonardtown
239
Oakley
243
PATUXENT NAVAL
AIR TEST CENTER
Lexington
Park
520
470
Compton
Avenue
712
Hermanville
Abell
Beauvue
Redgate
471
246
5
Callaway
Park
Hall
242
Great
Mills
Colton
244
249
5
Valley Lee
St. Marys
City
244
Drayden
Tall Timbers
235
Darneron
St. Inigoes
Piney Point
Point No Pt.
498
249
Ridge
St. George
Island
Kitts
Pt.
Wynne
252
Deep Pt.
Scotland
5
Cornfield Pt.
Point Lookout

Sketch Map: National Register Boundary, 10/84



SM-5
ST. RICHARD'S MANOR
ST. MARY'S COUNTY



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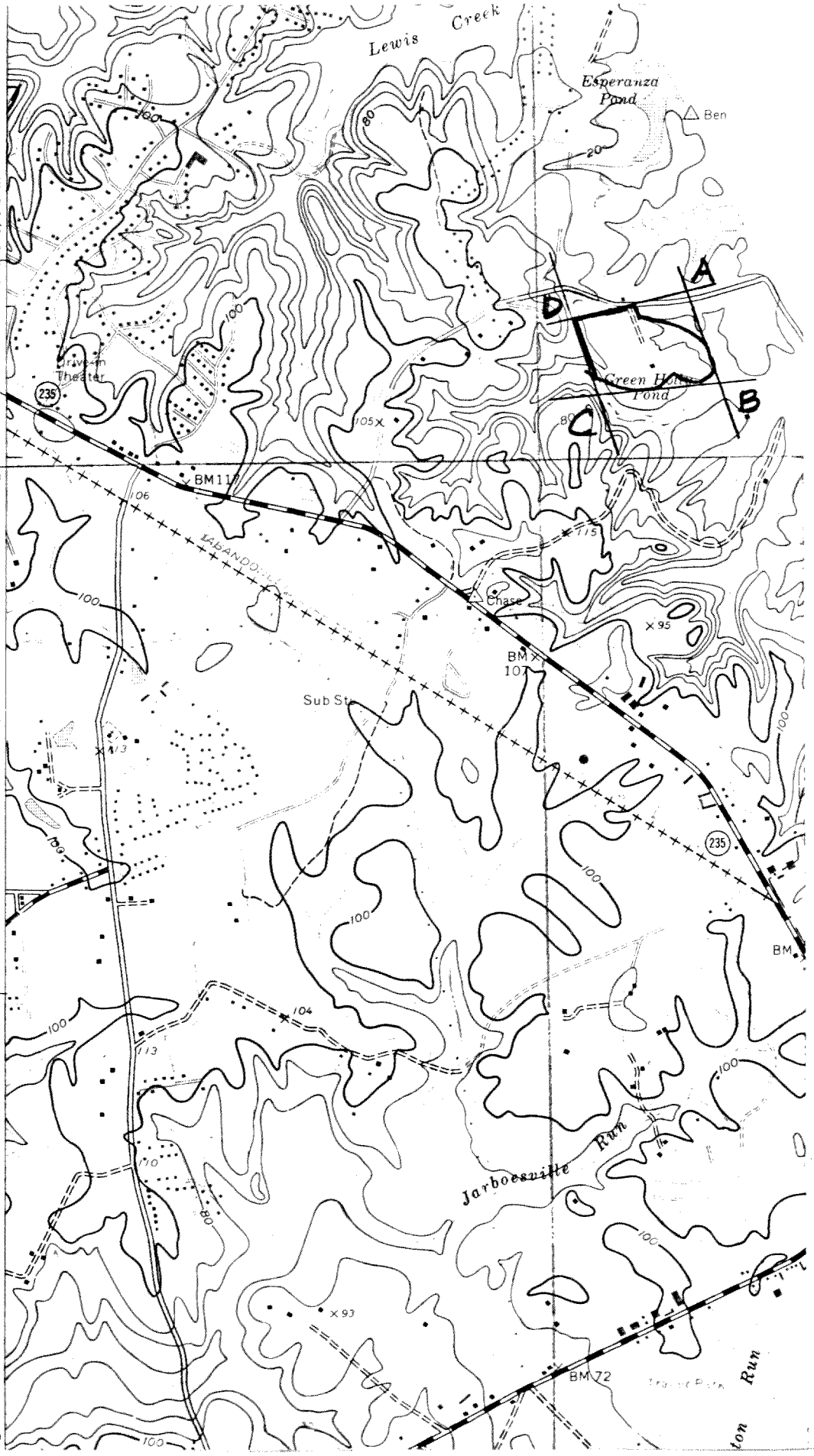
SM-5
ST. RICHARD'S MANOR
ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.

A: 18-371610-4239700

B: 18-371740-4239300

C: 18-371240-4239270

D: 18-371140-4239580



SM-5

St. Richards Manor

northeast elevation

Pamela James

1/1976

ST. RICHARD'S MANOR, ST. MARY'S CTY SM-5

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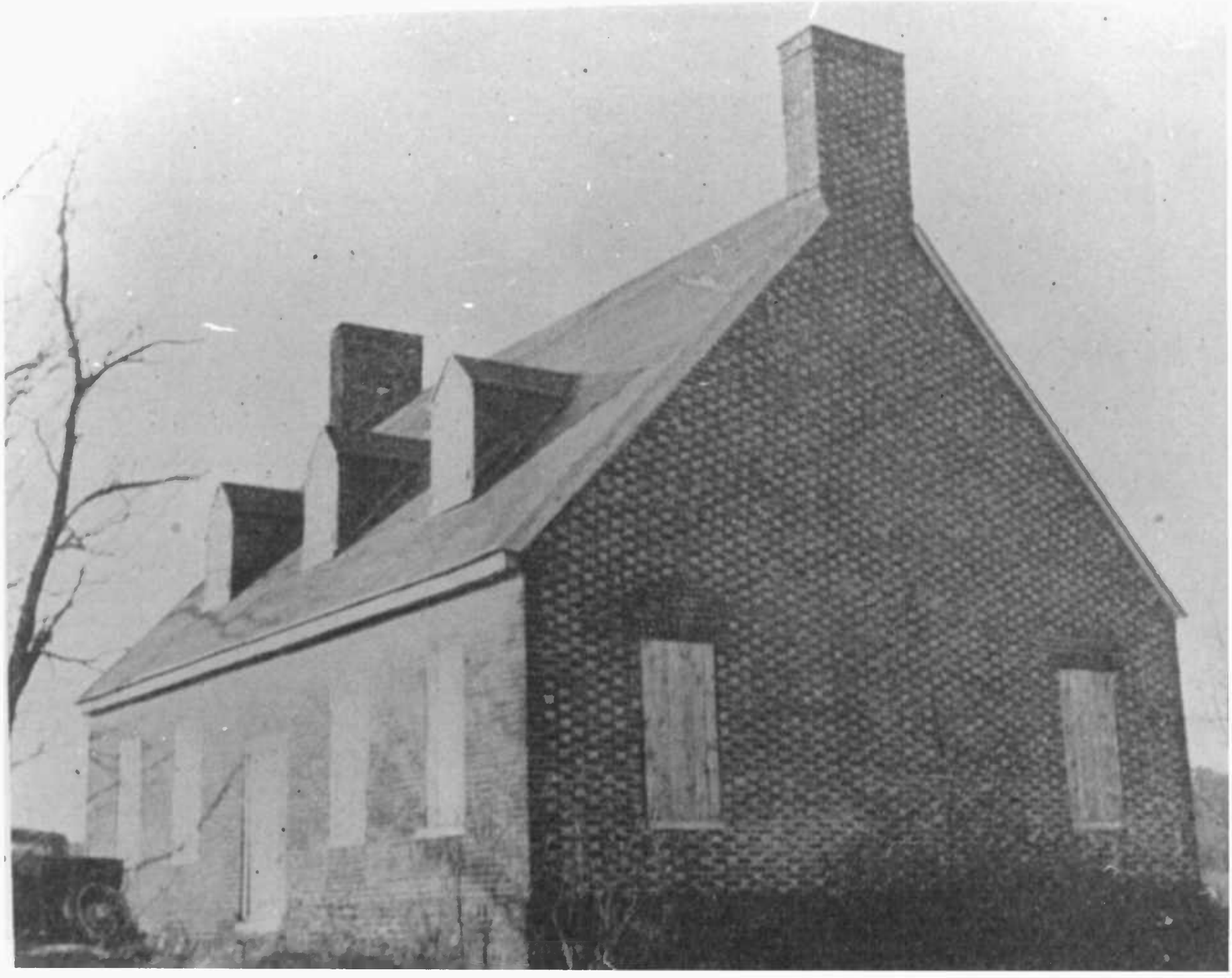
1403 3/68

SM-5

ST. RICHARD'S MANOR



SM-5 St. Richard's Manor

C. H. C. Forman DO NOT USE