

Capsule Summary  
SM-204  
Barton Hall  
Oakley Vicinity  
Private  
(Page 1)

c. 1790-1810

Initially patented to William Barton in 1658, Barton Hall is a rural, cultivated tract located along Hodges Road near Oakley, Maryland. Occupation at the site is documented as early as the initial patent for in that agreement the property was described as containing "...one dwelling howse One Orchard (and) Two Tobacco howses."<sup>1</sup> While this seventeenth century house does not survive, the current house document planter and tenant life in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century.

The current house is a prominent two story, frame dwelling with a telescoping series of additions situated at the eastern terminus of Hodges Road and overlooking St. Clements Bay. As these additions suggest, the house was constructed during at least three different periods. The original section is the two story, side passage and parlor plan main block which was constructed between 1790-1810. In the 1840s-1850s, the middle wing was added and the interior updated with Greek Revival-style panelling and classically inspired mantels. The kitchen wing was probably added in the 1890s in order to integrate domestic service.

It appears that the dwelling has been utilized as a tenant or sharecroppers house for much of its history. These tenants included members of the Knott, Norris, and Hodges families. The dwelling was most likely built by the Reverend George Goldie, the Anglican minister who served King and Queen Parish between 1776-1791. Sometime before 1798, he transferred the 400 acre property renamed "Goldie's Hermitage" to Margaret Goldie who married George Reeder and later

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<sup>1</sup> Archives of Maryland, Provincial Court Proceedings , 1658, vol. XLI, 188.

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c. 1790-1810

John Kilgour. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax described the property as containing

...a dwelling house of wood two stories high 30 by 20 ft 5 windows 2 1/4 x 5 1/2, 7 d'o 2 1/4 by 4 1/2, 2 d'o 1 1/2 by 3 1/2 one cornhouse 23 by 12, Tobacco house 32 ft sq, a Ministers reading office 12 by 20, 2 windows 1 1/2 by 3 1/2, 2 d'o 1 by 2 3/4 all of wood in good repair situated on Clements Bay...<sup>2</sup>

While the current house matches the height and dimensions, the number of the windows does not correlate to the fenestration or pattern of the windows. More invasive research is needed to determine if windows were covered over during one of the house's many building periods.

After a the St. Mary's County Circuit Court of Equity ruled on who had a valid interest in the property in the 1840s, the heirs of Margaret Goldie Reeder Kilgour sold the property to Henry Hammett in 1854. Hammett then sold it to Emeline McWilliams in 1857. The property remained in the McWilliams ownership until 1901 when it was purchased by Lewis K. Mattingly. The Mattingly family retained the property until 1987. The dwelling is currently in a dilapidated state.

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<sup>2</sup> Federal Direct Tax of 1798, List D, Entry for George Reeder.

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Data

Historic Context

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period:

Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815

Historic Period Theme:

Architecture

Resource Type

Category:

Building

Historic Environment:

Rural

Historic Function and Use:

Residence

Known Design Source:

None

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. SM-204

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Barton Hall (pref.), Goldie's Hermitage

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number End of Hodges Rd.  not for publication

city, town Oakley  vicinity of congressional district 7

state Md county St. Mary's TM-39, G-15, P-66, Lot 4

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Edwin and Catherine Keller

street & number 39276 Hodges Rd telephone no.: POC: Tom Hodges  
301-769-2573

city, town Avenue state and zip code Md 20609

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse liber MRB 372

street & number folio 17

city, town Leonardtown state Md

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Barton Hall

date 1980s  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state Md

# 7. Description

Survey No. SM-204

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Contributing Resource Count: 1

As the visual terminus of Hodges Road, Barton Hall stands as an imposing landmark located 1 mile east of the intersection of Hodges Road and Maryland Route 470 (Oakley Road). The dwelling is oriented on an east/west axis with the east elevation facing St. Clements Bay. Situated on a level tract, Barton Hall maintains its environmental integrity as much of the original farm is cultivated in tobacco, corn, and soybean. A small, non-contributing garden shed lies to the south of the main house. The dwelling is vacant and rapidly deteriorating.

Constructed c. 1790, Barton Hall is a two story, three bay, single-pile frame house with two telescoping wings that were erected c. 1850 and c. 1890. Resting on an English brick bond foundation, the main block's braced frame consists of hewn and pit sawn framing members. Asbestos shingles currently cover the entire house. Underneath this siding is a combination of clapboard treatments. The north elevation was clad with German (or drop) siding fastened with mature cut nails, while the remaining elevations are sheathed with traditional clapboard also exhibiting cut nails. A piece of siding retrieved from the roof of the middle wing suggests the original siding consisted of beveled clapboard with a prominent cyma or scrolled end. Wrought T-head nails were used to fasten this original siding to the main block. The roof of the entire building is currently covered with corrugated metal. The main block has an interior end chimney flue with a corbelled top on its north side, while the middle and south wing each feature exterior end chimneys.

The east or primary elevation consists of three southwardly descending sections. The main block or two story section is pierced on the first and second floors by three bays. The first floor has two, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows and a doorway with a four pane transom overhead. The door no longer exists in-situ. All of these bays are shaded by a porch that is supported by a series of chamfered porch posts. The second floor is pierced by three, nine-over-six windows. The c. 1850 middle wing has been altered on this elevation. In the twentieth century, an earlier porch was enclosed. The first floor is currently pierced by a six-over-six window with the north side of this addition featuring a similar six-over-six sash. The attic story features a gable dormer neatly appointed by an open bed pediment and glazed with a six-over-six window. The c. 1880 kitchen ell is pierced by a six-over-six window.

The south elevation consists of the three section's gable ends. The kitchen ell is unglazed but still displays a heavily repaired exterior end, brick chimney laid in an uneven common bond. The middle wing does not feature any openings, but it too features an exterior end brick chimney that steps back from the wing's gable end as it extends through the roof of the kitchen ell. An attenuated window without its sash is situated on the attic story of the main block.

The main block's west elevation is pierced by two, nine-over-nine windows and a four panel door. All of these bays are shaded by a series of chamfered porch posts. The second floor has three nine-over-six windows. The first floor of the middle wing features a six-over-six window while the attic story exhibits a gable dormer with an open bed pediment above a six-over-six sash. The asymmetrical fenestration of the kitchen ell consists of a centrally placed five panel door flanked on either side by a six-over-six window.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
 and/or  
 Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
 Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

Ever since the mid-seventeenth century, a dwelling has stood on a tract called Barton Hall. The present house, constructed c. 1790s-1810, is a two story, single pile, side-passage, frame house that exhibits a distinctive three-part, telescoping form. Both the house and its surrounding environment embody a considerable amount of historical integrity. Prominently situated directly on axis with Hodges Road, the dwelling commands a panoramic view of St. Clements Bay and the surrounding countryside. Modern development is minimized by the presence of cultivated fields of corn, tobacco, and soybean that line Hodges Road. The dwelling, itself, was built during three major building periods -- each period discerned by a careful examination of the house's architectural fabric. These changes are significant, for they reveal how planters modified their homes to fit changing ideas about architecture and domestic order during the mid-nineteenth century.

The house's two story main block, erected between 1790-1810, represents the earliest building period. Resting on an English bond foundation, the house was originally sided with fancy scrolled clapboard attached to the hewn and pit-sawn frame with T-head wrought nails. The interior, consisting of a stair passage and parlor, was plastered using riven lathe attached with wrought lathing nails. The stair passage maintains a square newel with chamfered edges that terminate in lambs tongue stops. The stringer features a wavy design and a panelled box. Other original details, especially those in the parlor, are difficult to discern due to the comprehensive changes that occurred in the 1850s. In the 1850s, the middle of the two south wings was added. This first floor parlor of this one-and-a-half story section, featured a bold Greek Revival mantel.<sup>1</sup> The room was also plastered using circular sawn lathe.<sup>2</sup> In order to give the appearance of continuity, the original parlor also received a Greek Revival styled mantel as well as wainscoting on all four of its walls. The final modifications to the house occurred in the 1890s with the addition of a one story kitchen wing. Constructed of circular sawn timber, the interior of the kitchen was sheathed with beaded matchstick. It was also at this time that the exterior end chimney on the north side of the house was removed and replaced with an interior end chimney flue.

1 The Greek Revival style was only modestly adhered to in St. Mary's County between the 1830s-1850s.

2 One of the earliest uses of circular sawn lathe can be seen at Loretum (SM-78).

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. SM-204

See Significance 8.0.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 7.788 acres

Quadrangle name Leonardtown

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Same as per deed description.

### 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 Kirk E. Ranzetta, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization St. Mary's County Dept. of Planning & Zoning date 8-17-98

street & number 22740 Washington Street telephone 301-475-4662

city or town Leonardtown state Md

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~~

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
7.1 Description

The north elevation is dominated by the main block's gable end. A shed roofed bulkhead entry into the basement extends from the main block. Constructed of brick and clapboard, this opening is actually a later addition. Evidence found in the basement reveals the original entry was situated closer to the northwest corner of the building. Only the attic story of this section is pierced by a small window opening.

The main block's plan is composed of a side passage and single parlor. The passage permits access into the most ornate first and second story rooms of the dwelling. This space also contains a modest stair that exhibits a square newel with chamfered edges that terminate at lambs-tongue stops. A molded railing extends from the newel and is supported by three square balusters per tread. The stair box is decorated with recessed vertical panelling and a wavy-shaped stringer. The parlor is dominated by an imposing Greek-Revival style mantle with flat engaged columns, a plain frieze, and a cornice complemented by a bold scotia molding. Besides the mantle, the room is ringed by panelled wainscoting as well as a crown molding. Judging from these decorations, the entire room appears to have been modified c. 1850 when the middle wing was added for the wing features a smaller, but similarly styled mantle. Indeed, the mantle in the main block's parlor features a false chimney box that encloses the smaller stove flue. This interior end flue appears to have replaced a larger, exterior end chimney that was probably dismantled c. 1850. Openings in the chimney box confirm this. The parlor, as well as all the other rooms in the main block, are plastered using riven lath fastened with wrought lathing nails. The second floor of the main block has two bedrooms and a narrow north-south passage. The room above the parlor, however, is less decorated although the spaces below the windows are panelled. The two rooms of the attic are separated by a narrow stairway from the second floor. While finished, these spaces also reveal details of the roof construction. The common rafter roof consists of pit-sawn rafters that fall onto a flat board false plate. Each of the rafter pairs are joined by collars that are half-dovetail lapped into each rafter. At the peak, the rafter pairs are joined with an open mortise joint. The basement of the main block is entered through the north bulkhead entry and contains two rooms. The spaces are separated by an all-header brick bond partition. This partition is pierced by a centrally located doorway flanked on either side by vents that exhibit square, diagonally set, vertical bars. A repaired wall on the north end indicates where the previous entry was located. The east and west walls each feature three foundation vents, while the south wall features only two.

Oral history has suggested that the middle wing actually dates from the seventeenth century. Judging from the architectural and material evidence, the wing was most likely added during a series of modifications to the house that occurred in the 1850s. One room in plan, the wing lies to the south of the main block's passage -- thus completing a center passage plan. In order to give a congruous appearance, the main block's parlor and the one room wing garnered similar decorative attention. While the wing did not feature any wainscoting, the room did receive a smaller but similarly detailed Greek-Revival mantle to that of the main block's parlor. The second floor of the wing is accessed through the second floor passage of the main block. In this room, a considerable amount of fabric has been removed revealing that the wing was added after the main block was constructed. Wrought T-head nails are visible throughout the wall that joins the main block to the wing indicating that clapboard had to be removed before the wing was constructed. The wing itself is constructed of hewn and pit sawn timbers. Each of the rooms are plastered using circular sawn lath fastened with mature cut nails. The common rafter roof exhibits

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
7.2 Description

rafters that are supported by a flat board false plate. Each of the rafter pairs are stabilized by butted collars that are scalloped at the ends to accommodate the use of lathing nails as fasteners. The rafter pairs are merely mitred and butted at the roof's peak. In the twentieth century a room was added to the east side of the wing.

The kitchen ell, constructed c. 1880, originally consisted of one large, unfinished space. In the twentieth century a bedroom was enclosed on the ell's north side. The kitchen itself was entirely sheathed with beaded matchstick. It appears the large fireplace opening did not feature a mantle as the chimney back and wood lintel lie exposed to the interior. Underneath the wainscotting, the circular sawn timbers are significantly blackened by smoke suggesting that the room may have originally been left unfinished.

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
Significance 8.1

Barton Hall, originally consisting of 300 acres, was first patented to William Barton in 1658. In an agreement with Sir Thomas Gerrard, the Lord of St. Clements Manor, Barton was compelled to make a yearly contribution of "Three barrells of good sownd Indian Corne or thirty shillings sterling or three hundd pownds of good sownd merchantable Tobaccho and Two fatt Capons or henns." Interestingly the agreement also described the property as containing "one dwelling howse One Orchard (and) Two Tobaccho howses." Nothing remains of this earlier dwelling, but by the late-eighteenth century the property was owned by Reverend George Goldie, the Anglican minister for King and Queen Parish which included Christ Church in Chaptico and All Saints Church in Oakley.<sup>3</sup> Sometime prior to 1798, Goldie transferred the property to his daughter Margaret who eventually married George Reeder. This is confirmed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax List as George Reeder is described as owning

...a dwelling house of wood two stories high 30 by 20 ft 5 windows 2 1/4 x 5 1/2, 7 d'o 2 1/4 by 4 1/2, 2 d'o 1 1/2 by 3 1/2 one cornhouse 23 by 12, Tobacco house 32 ft sq, a Ministers reading office 12 by 20, 2 windows 1 1/2 by 3 1/2, 2 d'o 1 by 2 3/4 all of wood in good repair situated on Clements Bay...<sup>4</sup>

Interestingly, the dimensions and two story height of this building roughly matches the house that presently stands at Barton Hall. The fenestration, however, does not exactly relate the number or size of the presently visible windows. A more invasive analysis of the building's fabric may uncover a prior arrangement. The Direct Tax also reveals that George and Margaret Reeder did not live at the main house as William Knott is listed as the occupant. It appears that very early on, the house and property became a tenant farm.

The property is next mentioned in an 1845 circuit court case involving John H. Key and his wife Juliet M. Key, et al v. Thomas E. Walker, et al. In the case, heirs of Margaret Goldie Reeder Kilgour agreed to divide the property called "Goldie's Hermitage" or "Barton Hall." The particularly detailed case provides a great deal of genealogical information about the Goldie, Reeder, Kilgour, Meriam, Key, Walker, and Turner families in order to determine who had interest in the property. The court resolved that a 1/4 interest in the tract was held by Juliet M. Key, Thomas E. Walker, Jane H. G. Meriam, and the five children of Josiah Turner. In order to apportion the estate equally the property was sold by Benjamin Gwinn Harris and John H. Key to Henry Hammett in 1854. Hammett then sold the property to Emeline McWilliams in 1857. It was either during the Hammett or McWilliams ownership that the dwelling was modified to include the middle wing addition.

The property remained in the McWilliams family until 1901 when heirs of Thomas McWilliams sold the tract to Mr. Lewis K. Mattingly. The Mattingly family owned the property until 1987 when the house was sold as part of what is now called Barton Hall Subdivision.

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<sup>3</sup> Edwin W. Beitzell, "Some Notes on Barton Hall" in *Chronicles of St. Mary's*, vol. 18, No. 8: August 1970, 3.

<sup>4</sup> 1798 Federal Direct Tax, List D.

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
Significance 8.2

It appears that the house has remained a tenant house for much of its existence. As early as 1798, the property was maintained by a tenant or overseer. According to Edwin Beitzell, John Hanson Norris and his wife Jane Ann (Cheseldine) Norris occupied the farm in the 1860s. The couple gave birth to Mary Elizabeth Beitzell -- Edwin's mother. Thomas G. Hodges, a local resident who has lived on Barton Hall his entire life, remembers that his father Thomas came to Barton Hall as early as 1889. The family were sharecroppers for both the McWilliams and Mattingly family until the descendants of the Hodges family moved from the main house in the early 1970s.

Overall, the main dwelling at Barton Hall encompasses over 200 years of history. While not the dwelling of a famous St. Mary's Countian, the house still raises questions about the nature of tenant housing in St. Mary's County during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. It is also a significant for its architectural development over time.

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
8.3 Significance

Chain-of-Title

(All deeds are located at the Land Records Office, St. Mary's County Courthouse, Leonardtown, Maryland unless otherwise noted.)

Reference: Liber MRB 372, Folio 17

Grantee: Edwin A. and Catherine A. Keller

Grantor: Stillman I. Mattingly

Date: August 25, 1987

Notes: Here the tract is called Lot 4 of the Barton Hall Subdivision. The tract contains 7.788 acres and is drawn on a plat located at Liber 27, Folio 67.

Reference: Liber MRB 330, Folio 156

Grantee: Stillman I. and Louis D. Mattingly

Grantor: Katherine C. Mattingly

Date: December 29, 1986

Notes: Here the tract is listed as containing 114 acres.

Reference: Liber JMM 11, Folio 395

Grantee: William H. and Agnes M. Mattingly

Grantor: William G. Fenwick

Date: April 20, 1939

Reference: Liber JMM 11, Folio 394

Grantee: William G. Fenwick

Grantor: William H. and Agnes M. Mattingly

Date: April 20, 1939

Notes: The deed notes that Mattingly received two interests in the property and lists the references mentioned below.

Interest #1

Reference: Liber JMM 7, Folio 108

Grantee: William H. Mattingly

Grantor: Francis J. L. and Sylvia Mattingly

Date: July 15, 1930

Notes: Called "Barton Hall" the tract contains 125 acres and is situated between Miley Creek and Deep Creek.

Interest #2

Reference: Liber JMM 7, Folio 7

Grantee: William H. Mattingly

Grantor: Louis K. and Della Mattingly

Date: April 20, 1939

Notes: The third interest in the property, owned by Bernard Mattingly, was transferred on March 10, 1930 but no deed reference was given.

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
8.4 Significance

Reference: Liber EBA 2, Folio 253

Grantee: Louis K. Mattingly

Grantor: Mary Emily McWilliams, et al

Date: September 5, 1901

Notes: Here the property is called "Barton Hall" and contains 100 acres. 25 acres of woodland is also included.

Reference: Liber JAC 6, Folio 339

Grantee: Thomas McWilliams

Grantor: Emeline McWilliams

Date: August 1, 1873

Reference: Liber JAC 2, Folio 261

Grantee: Thomas McWilliams

Grantor: Emeline McWilliams

Date: March 12 1867

Reference: Liber JTB 2, Folio 478

Grantee: Emeline McWilliams

Grantor: Henry and Ann E. Hammett

Date: November 23, 1857

Notes: Here the property is listed as containing 400 acres and is called "Barton Hall" or "Goldies Hermitage."

Reference: Liber JTB 1, Folio 626 & 627

Grantee: Henry Hammett

Grantor: B. G. Harris and John H. Key, trustees

Date: April 25, 1854

Notes: Here the property is conveyed subsequent to a decision of the St. Mary's County Circuit Court of Equity. In the case John H. and Juliet M. Key, et al v Thomas E. Walker, et al, the 400 acre farm is ordered to be sold (See Decree Record 3, Folio 492). Fortunately, the case illuminates the property's history beginning in the late-eighteenth century. It notes that Reverend George Goldie willed the property his daughter Margaret (See Orphans Court Record JJ and JF 3 & 4) – George's will was proved on November 25, 1791. Margaret then married George Reeder. The two had three children Alexander Washington Reeder, Penelope Reeder, and Juliet Reeder. Margaret Goldie later married John Kilgour who was the current occupant of the farm at the time of the case. The pair had one child Jane. In order to settle the dispute between all of the parties, the circuit court ordered Barton Hall or Goldies Hermitage to be sold and the proceeds divided equally among the four interests.

Reference: Alienations and Distributions

Grantee: Reverend George Goldie

Grantor: Jeremiah Jordan, John A. Thomas, and Stephen Tarleton

Date: February 10, 1787

Notes: Barton Hall and Leicester, consisting of 258 1/2 acres, is sold to Goldie who worked in King and Queen Parish.

SM-204, Barton Hall  
St. Mary's County  
8.5 Significance

Title Broken

Reference: Archives of Maryland, Provincial Court Proceedings of 1658, Vol XLI, Folio 188

Grantee: Captain William Barton

Grantor: Thomas Gerrard

Date: September 20, 1658

Notes: The agreement notes that "Barton Hall" contains 300 acres and contains one dwelling howse, One Orchard & Two Tobaccho howses..."

S M -204

BARTON

*Clements*

*Private*

HALL

early 19th century

In a three-part composition this frame house has a two-story, three-bay main block with a two-story addition to the ~~chimney~~ end. The third is a recent addition, also of frame construction.

passage

1902045304

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Barton Hall AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Hodges Road CITY OR TOWN: Oakley, Avenue vicinity STATE: Maryland COUNTY: St. Mary's

3. CLASSIFICATION

Table with 4 columns: CATEGORY (Check One), OWNERSHIP, STATUS, ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC. Includes checkboxes for Building, Site, Object, Public, Private, Both, Occupied, Unoccupied, Preservation work in progress, etc.

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural, Commercial, Educational, Entertainment, Government, Industrial, Military, Museum, Park, Private Residence, Religious, Scientific, Transportation, Other (Specify), Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: 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: Washington Street and Courthouse Drive CITY OR TOWN: Leonardtown STATE: Maryland

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

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: DATE OF SURVEY: DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Barton Hall is a frame house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS







and published by the Geological Survey  
 al C Survey  
 and No. JAA  
 Photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken  
 of 1963  
 by the National Ocean Survey from tide-coordinated  
 This information is not intended for navigational  
 (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line  
 from tide-coordinated photographs. Apparent

880 000 FEET 350 42'3"

NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY  
 HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX

SM-204, Barton Hall  
 Oakley Vicinity  
 St. Mary's County  
 Leonardtown Quad

CONTOUR INTERVAL  
 DASHED LINES REPRESENT  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERT



















SM-204

Barton Hall

St. Mary's County

Kirk Bonzi Ho

4/13/98

4d SHPO

Intersect - 2nd Street - Inception. Parking lot located across St. &

5 of 5