Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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Annapolis

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(Rev. 6-72) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Maryland COUNTY: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Queen Anne's INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR NPS USE ONLY (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) I. NAME COMMON: Readbourne AND/OR HISTORIC: NATIONAL Readbourne 2. LOCATION street and NUMBER: . 8 mile northwest of intersection End Road and Sparks Mill Road. Approximately 5.4 miles South CONGRESSIONAL DISTRIC Centreville First CODE CODE Maryland 24 Oueen Anne's 035 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **ACCESSIBLE** OWNERSHIP STATUS TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Yes: Public Public Acquisition: District 🔀 Building C Occupied Restricted Private ☐ In Process ☐ Site Structure Unoccupied Unrestricted ☐ Being Considered Both Object Preservation work □ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) ★ Agricultural Government Park Comments ☐ Transportation Commercial . Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) Educational ☐ Military Religious Entertainment Museum Scientific OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Loveland Enterprises, Incorporated Maryl (Mr. and Mrs. S.C. Loveland, Jr.) STREET AND NUMBER: Readbourne an CITY OR TOWN STATE: CODE Centreville Maryland 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Queer Queer Anne Queen Anne's County Courthouse STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse Square CITY OR TOWN: CODE 24 Centreville Marvland 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS ENTRY Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks FOR NPS USE ☐ Federal DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 State Local DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust STREET AND NUMBER: ONLY 2525 Riva Road CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

Maryland

(See Continuation Sheet)

	(Check One)						
COMPLETION	Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	Deterior	ated 🔲 Ruins	Unexposed	
CONDITION		(Check Or	ne)		(Ch	eck One)	
	🖵 Alte	red	Unaltered		☐ Moved	🔀 Original Site	

Readbourne is a five-part Georgian brick Mansion, the center having been built in the early 1730's by James Hollyday I; the south wing in 1791 by James Hollyday III; and the north wing in 1948 by William Fahnstock, who undertook the restoration and remodeling of the building between 1940 and 1948.

The central part of the house is the most significant, being a 'T' planned, two-story brick building with hip-roof, measuring sixty feet by twenty-three and one-half feet, with the base of the 'T' seventeen and one-half feet by twenty-three and one-half feet. Its plan is similar to Cloverfields, Queen Anne's County, but its style differs from Medieval Cloverfields in that it is an early Georgian structure.

There is a single, champhered, water table above the basement. The same type of champhered brick is used beneath the window sills, as the sills are set back from the face of the wall. the brick walls are laid in Flemish bond; that of the west facade being of more uniform brick. The central entrance of the facade has a semicircular transom above double doors, reputedly the first of its type in the colonies. The semi-circular headed window on the second floor has a gauged brick keystone, as does the door. The west windows have gauged-brick jack arches; the other sides have segmental arches of common brick. The belt course of the west facade is broken above the door due to the height of the arched transom. The ends of both the main belt course and the short section above the door are finished with an ogee curve. The east facade has a window flanking the base of the 'T' on both stories. There are two tall narrow, windows on the first story of the base of the 'T'. An entrance door on the south side of the 'T' opens onto the "stone step room." Both the north and south ends of the original house are hidden by the hyphens.

Readbourne's interior consists of two large rooms flanking a central hall, with staircase and smaller room (the stone step room) in the base of the 'T'. The original walnut stair ball strade and paneled dado remain in place from the second story of to the attic. Also the fireplace wall of the second story of south room has the original raised paneling, with bolegain molding around the fireplace.

The first flight of the stair is a copy of the original, installed when it and the paneling were removed from the remainder of the house in 1928. The woodwork is now at the Henry Francis duPont Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.

Some of the paneling was copied and replaced but the majority of the house has been trimmed with woodwork of eighteenth-century design.

(See Continuation Sheet)

ERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	🔀 18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applical	ole and Known)		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	ate)	(8)
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Nirban Planming
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy	DEC VI
Agriculture	Invention	Science	0 18
Architecture		Sculpture	500
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	13/ 3/2/
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	(3)
Conservation	Music	Transportation	13

Readbourne's significance is due chiefly to the Hollyday family, who built the brick house and owned the land between 1730 and 1904. Secondarily, the house is the earliest major Georgian structure to remain in the state of Maryland. In scale and detail, it resembles the early Georgian buildings of Virginia and like the great Virginia mansions, Readbourne also possesses a series of falles which carry the symmetry of the house beyond its immediate yard.

The first of the Hollydays was James I (1696-1747), who was a vital figure in the development of the colony between 1720 to 1747. The public offices which he held included Commissioner of Peace for Talbot County in 1723, 1729, 1732, 1735, 1736; member of the Provincial Court at Annapolis in 1732; member of the lower house of the Maryland Assembly between 1724-1732; Treasurer of the Eastern Shore 1727-1747; Naval officer of the Port of Oxford and subsequently the entire Eastern Shore; Councellor of the Lord Proprietor and consequently a member of the Upper House of the Assembly. He married, in 1721, Sarah Covington Lloyd, the widow of Edward Lloyd II. He lived at Wye House and was guardian of the vast Lloyd estate until Edward Lloyd III "came of age" in 1729. His three children were born at Wye House. He was also a founder of the Queen Anne's County free school.

The second James Hollyday (1722-1786) followed his father's footsteps and became a prominent Maryland lawyer. He was a member of the Maryland lower House between 1751-54, and 1758-70; a member of the Council of Safety, 1775-76; a Signer of the Association of Freemen in 1775. He declined several political appointments, one of which was the First Chancellorship under Governor Thomas Johnson in 1776.

James Hollyday III, the son of Henry Hollyday of Ratcliff Manor (1758-1807) was a lawyer and an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, composed of the Upper Eastern Shore Counties. In 1788, he was a member of the Maryland Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bordley, James Jr., "The Hollyday and Related Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland." Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society, 1962.

Earle, Swepson, "Chesapeake Bay Country", Baltimore, Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1924.

Forman, H. Chandlee, "Maryland Architecture", Cambridge

land. Tidewater Publishers, 1968. (See Continuation Sheet)								
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA			(See	Cont.	<u>ınuatı</u>	on Sr	ieet)	
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LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
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11. FORM PREPARED BY	l	1		X	GISTER	/\b /		
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Maryland Historical Trust					INOV.	14, 1	972	
2525 Riva Road								
CITY OR TOWN:		s	TATE					CODE
Annapolis	-	Maryland Maryland					24	
12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION		NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION						
								•
As the designated State Liaison Officer for tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for in the National Register and certify that it evaluated according to the criteria and proof forth by the National Park Service. The relevel of significance of this nomination is: National State Loc	- 11	I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.						
Date November 15, 1972		Date		4.3.	73	<i>-</i>	PO 931-894	

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Queen Anne's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 1 1 1070	

(Number all entries)

READBOURNE

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continue #6.

Historic American Building Survey Library of Congress Washington, D.C.

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#7. DESCRIPTION continued

The south wing was built in 1791, about twenty feet from the main part, later connected by a hyphen. Its roof is at right angles to the main roof and there are full pediments on each gable. Its Federal detail is good, but lacks the refinement of the main part. It now houses the kitchen, family room and servants' quarters. In 1948, the north wing was added, mainly to display six eighteenth century mural-size paintings by Vernet. It compliments the house without slavishly copying the older wing. Its interior is very well executed.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

- Hammond, John M., "Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware." Philadelphia, J.B. Lippencott Company, 1914.
- Hollyday Papers, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Peebles, Anne Bradbury, "Readbourne", privately compiled for William Fahnstock, 1949.
- Queen Anne's County Land Records, etc., Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
- Oueen Anne's County Wills and Land Records, Queen Anne's County Courthouse, Centreville, Maryland.
- Scarborough, Katherine, "Homes of the Cavaliers", New York, The Macmillan Company, 1930.
- Waterman, Thomas T., "The Dwellings of Colonial America", Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1950.



