Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SEP 201978

RECEIVED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

1.	NVENTURI	NUMINATION	ORM DATE	ENTERED	
	SEEI	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S
1	NAME				
	HISTORIC Thoma	as Richards house			
	AND/OR COMMON Richa	ardsmere			
ļ	LOCATION	J	L1.5.1		
		3 miles west of Rising U.S. Route 1.		Of —NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
	CITY, TOWN	THOUGH IT		CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT
	STATE	Rising Sun X	VICINITY OF CODE	First	CODE
		Maryland	24	Cecil	015
	CLASSIFIC	****			
	CATEGORY OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRES	SENT USE
	DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	X_AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
	X_BUILDING(S)STRUCTURE	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
	SITE	BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION	WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE	EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT	X_PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
*			-XNO	MILITARY	_OTHER:
	OWNER O	FPROPERTY			
	NAME Mr. a	and Mrs. Ronald W. Edw	ards		J
	STREET & NUMBER R. D.	#2, Richardsmere Far	m		
	CITY, TOWN Risin	ng Sun	VICINITY OF	STATE Maryland 2	 ?1911
T		OF LEGAL DESCR	VICINITY OF IPTION		
i	COURTHOUSE.				
	STREET & NUMBER	Main Street	nouse		
	CITY, TOWN	יומווו סנויפפנ		STATE	
	C.77, 704714	Elkton		Maryland	·
6	REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
	TITLE				
	DATE		FFDFRAI	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS		- EVENINE	COUNTYLOCAL	-
	CITY, TOWN	 		STATE	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

X_UNALTERED
__ALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__GOOD __FAIR __RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Thomas Richards house is located on the south side of U. S. Route 1, three miles west of Rising Sun, Maryland. It is a stone and brick farmhouse nestled in a picturesque valley opposite the historic Richards' Oak Tree.

The house faces north and is set into a hillside, making it slightly taller on the south elevation. It consists of two sections, the kitchen of fieldstone construction, dating from the late 18th century, and the main block of brick construction, dating from the early 19th century.

The stone section is $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories with dormers only on the south side. On the north facade it has a 44" wide, six-panel door with five-light transom in the east bay and a window with nine-over-six sash in the west bay. The shingle roof overhan s this facade several feet, sheltering the entrance. A brick interior chimney rises from the west end of this section. On the south facade there are a door and window directly opposite those on the north. Two gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six sash are situated above the openings on this side. A porch extends across this facade, just below the sills of the dormer windows.

On the inside, this section is one room deep and measures 18 feet wide by 20 feet long. There is a large, cooking fireplace in the west end of the room, with eight-foot mantelshelf and oven. The west end of the room has beaded paneling, as does the enclosed winding stair leading to the second story and the brick section. The bedroom in this section has a small fireplace with a painted blue scroll design on the plaster to simulate a mantel. This room has a beaded, pine paneled ceiling, and the east wall is paneled, with four steps leading to the landing of the stairs.

The brick section is three bays wide, two stories tall and one room deep, with garret and basement. This section is a half-story above the stone section due to the slope of the hill. The north facade has a six-panel door with four-light transom in the west bay and nine-over-six sash windows in all other openings. The windows on the north facade of both sections and the first story, south window of the kitchen have paneled shutters. There is a pent roof across the north facade of the main block between the first and second stories. On the south there are nine-over-six sash windows in all openings on both floors. The stone foundation is partially exposed on this facade. There is a small, four-pane window in the north side of the chimney stacks in both gables of this section. The brick is laid in common bond. (The fireplace on the east end looks as though it may have been added later; the firebox and flue extend out from the wall to the second floor level where the flue goes inside the wall.)

The first floor plan of this section consists of a large room at the east end of the house, and an entrance hall and smaller room in the west. The stair ls located in the center. (See floor plan.) The main entrance opens into the hall, which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The south wall has beaded and tapered paneling with two steps of the enclosed stair exposed with newel and baluster.

The small room south of the entrance hall is the library. It has a large mantel of simple molding and simple, beaded chair rail. There are two closets beneath the stairs on the east side of the room. There is a small closet in the exposed (south) side of the chimney.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

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		
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION		
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X_OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		INVENTION		Local history		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Thomas Richards house is important for the basically unaltered condition in which it has survived, serving as an excellent example of the architecture of the turn of the 19th century in Cecil County. Thomas Richards, builder of the house, was a prosperous farmer and active member of West Nottingham Friends Meeting. He was also involved in politics, serving as a commissioner of the tax. In his will of 1837 it is stated that he owned shares in the Susquehanna River Bridge. Richards was a successful member of the community and his house is reflective of the solidity of his position.

The restoration was carried out with the advice of Edward Plumstead of Rising Sun, Maryland, and Robert Rally, architect and restoration consultant of Newark, Delaware.

Richards' grandson, Joseph Thomas Richards, was born in 1845 and became an engineer in Philadelphia. It was he who compiled the original genealogy, map and Friends Meeting record that has preserved the family history. Dr. G. Hampton Richards, another descendant, served the community of Port Deposit for many years in medical practice and the hospital.

The Richards genealogy in America with Joseph Richards, M.D., Philadelphia, baptised 1620, died 1710. His descendants spread into Chester County, Pennsylvania, and fifth generation Thomas Richards (1755-1837) migrated from Toughkenamon, Pennsylvania to Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland in December, 1795, at the age of forty.

He settled on an original Nottingham Lot (#2) laid out by William Penn's survey of Nottingham in 1702 and held by two Philadelphia landholders, John Guest and Edward Benson. This tract of land south of the Octoraro had been sold to William Edminston in 1740 and was known as "Edminston Heights." This plantation of 373 acres, together with all houses, buildings and improvements, was purchased by Evan W. Thomas of Harford County in 1796. Thomas made an agreement with Thomas Richards to use and farm the land, and on April 24, 1799, 200 acres of Edminston Heights was conveyed to Thomas Richards by deed of indenture. The purchase price was for 1,555 pounds current money of the State of Maryland.

The property remained in the Richards family for over 130 years, from 1796 to 1927, when the farm was sold.

In 1928 US Route #1 was re-routed, severing the northern boundary. This is the tract of land where the famed Richards' Oak now stands. This huge tree, at first called the Lafayette Oak (following the General's visit), is a historic landmark owned for more than a century by the Richards family.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA	ATA		
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY	4.19 acres		
UTM REFERENCES			
A 1 18 4 0 14 7 11 10 ZONE EASTING C VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIP	NORTHING	B ZONE EASTING	NORTHING
BEGINNING at a point beside section of lands owned by M property line for 365'; the to a point on the edge of sproperty line of Edwards ar along Route 1 for 462' to to (Also see enclosed plat map	e U.S. Route 1, just Ms. Evelyn Todd Foxence, due east acrossaid property; the nd Edwin Hoster to the place of beginn	x and Ronald Edwards, the oss lands owned by said ence, north for 375' runr a point beside said U.S.	ence, south along said Edwards for 525' ning along the Route 1; thence, west
LIST ALL STATES AND CO	OUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	S OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUN	TY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
ORGANIZATION	I Audrey S. Edwards Committee, Maryland	DATE	July 1977
CITY OR TOWN		STATE Manyland	21911
Rising Sun	DECEDUATION	Maryland CEPTIFICA	
12 STATE HISTORIC P		HIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE	
NATIONAL		·	
As the designated State Historic Pres hereby nominate this property for in- criteria and procedures set forth by the	clusion in the National Reg		
STATE HISTORIC PRESES ATION OFF	ER SI NĂTURE	7/17	1/8
STATE HISTORIC F	PRESERVATION OFFICE	ER DATE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PE	ROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	DATE OATE	12-19-29
	uell	DATE	12/18/79

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED SEP 20 1970 DATE ENTERED

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

Thomas Richards house Cecil County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

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(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

The large room at the east end is the living room. The fireplace in the east end has a mantel with a band of reeding below the shelf and reeded pilasters flanking the opening. The chair rail is molded with beaded band; the same molding is repeated in the window flames. There are two doors in the west end of the room, one at either end; the north one leads to the hall and the south one to a closet.

The central staircase in the brick section leads to an upstairs hall running north to south with a window at each end. The width of the hall is five feet. The hallways (both up and down) have ample mushroom pegs for hanging clothes. A large bedroom is to the east of the hall and two small bedrooms to the west. The smallest bedroom is presently a bath; the old partition was moved to enlarge the other bedroom and make the bath. There are no fireplaces on the second floor of the brick section.

Floors throughout the house are original, random width oak downstairs and poplar upstairs (painted). Interior molding, woodwork and hardware is mostly original. When necessary to replace them during restoration, nails, wood and hardware were purchased from other old buildings rather than using new or reproductions. Original paint colors have been matched. Electricity, plumbing and other modern conveniences have been tucked into obscure places with meticulous care. The once dirt-floored cellar and root-cellar under the brick section is the present modern kitchen, T.V. room and utility room. Stone foundation walls continue to be exposed. This area is approachable from the old kitchen by three stone steps and can be completely closed-off from the authentic part of the house.

The house is furnished with antiques collected with care specifically for it. The Thomas Richards house is typical of an affluent farm of the period. It was built with solid construction, good taste, and with a modest pride. This atmosphere continues today.

The only original outbuilding is the large stone and wood bank (three levels) It was built and enlarged during the early 19th century and remains in excellent condition, continuing to be functional.

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Thomas Richards house Cecil County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

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(SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED)

A land deed as late as 1878 still refers to the area as Edmunston Heights; however, with the influence of the expanding Richards family the area was becoming known as Richardsmere. The same area is now locally called Spready Oak.

The Thomas Richards house is not dated, but it is signed by Thomas Richards on the plaster inside the cooking fireplace. The "rds" was quite smoked over as was any other writing or date below his name. The Richards did not alter the house during 130 years of dwelling. From 1927 until 1942 ownership changed four times and electricity and plumbing were added. One family owned the farm from 1942 until 1962 when the present owners purchased the property and began an accurate restoration.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The two-part Thomas Richards house is a basically unaltered example of two house types found throughout northeastern Maryland and southeastern Pennsylvania in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The first section, a 1½-story stone structure dating from the end of the 18th century, is very simple with cooking fireplace and a finished room in the attic. The Germanic influence typical of this large area is most easily seen in the overhanging roof with fine cornice. Other good regional architectural traits include: vertical beaded paneling, Germanic wrought iron hardware on the main door, and the heavy quality of the woodwork (front door, shutters, bolection surround of cooking fireplace, etc.)

The early 19th century brick addition exhibits a combination of Federal and Germanic influences, also typical of this Maryland/Pennsylvania region. The reeded mantel in the living room is distinctly Federal, while the other mantels in this section are simpler versions of the Federal style common to Maryland's Eastern Shore. (Also probably done in the 19th century, in great contrast to the Federal motifs of the fireplace decorations in the main house, is the folk or "naive" effort to decorate the small fireplace in the bedroom of the earlier structure with a painted on plaster surround.) The pent roof across the north facade of the main block is also a Germanic feature common to this area. The front facade is the four-bay one of the Germans, rather than the more common five-bay tidewater front, although the floor plan is not typical of either tradition.

The early 19th century bank barn on the property is also a type typically found in German-influenced areas.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Thomas Richards house Cecil County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Primary sources:

Cecil County Land and Probate Records, Courthouse, Elkton, Maryland Wills B#9/19; D#11/439

Deeds JB#3/474; JB#20/176; JS#32/32

Inventories, 1808-1820

West Nottingham Friends Meeting House plans

Map of Old Nottingham Lots, 1901

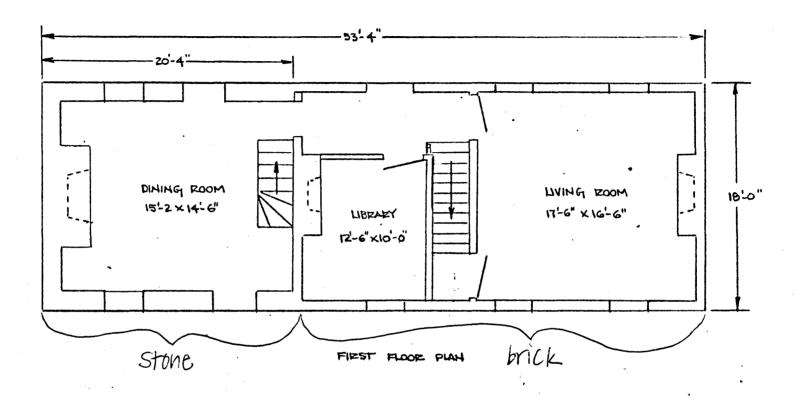
Secondary sources:

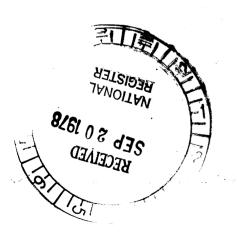
Gifford, G.E., Jr. <u>Cecil County</u>, <u>Maryland</u>, 1608-1850, <u>As Seen By Some Visitors</u>. Rising Sun, Maryland, 1974. p. 225.

Johnson, George. <u>History of Cecil County, Maryland</u>. Elkton, 1881. pp. 351, 397, 402.

Miller, Alice. Cecil County, A Study in Local History. Port Deposit, 1949. pp. 122, 140.

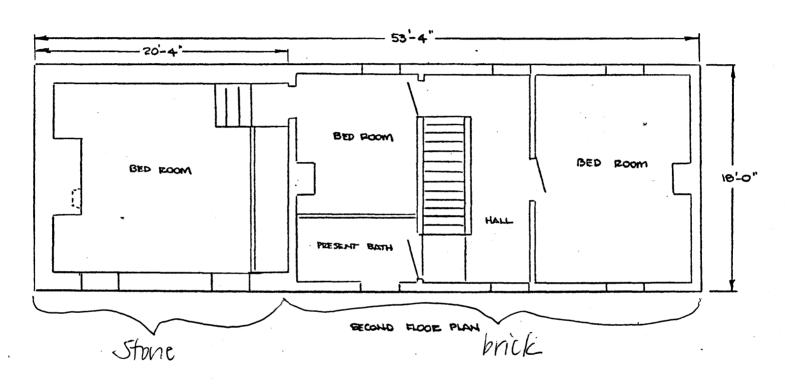
Richards, Joseph Thomas. Richards Genealogy, ms.

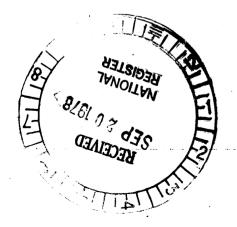




THOMAS EXCHAEDS HOUSE.
OWNER-MENT MES ROWN W. EDWARDS

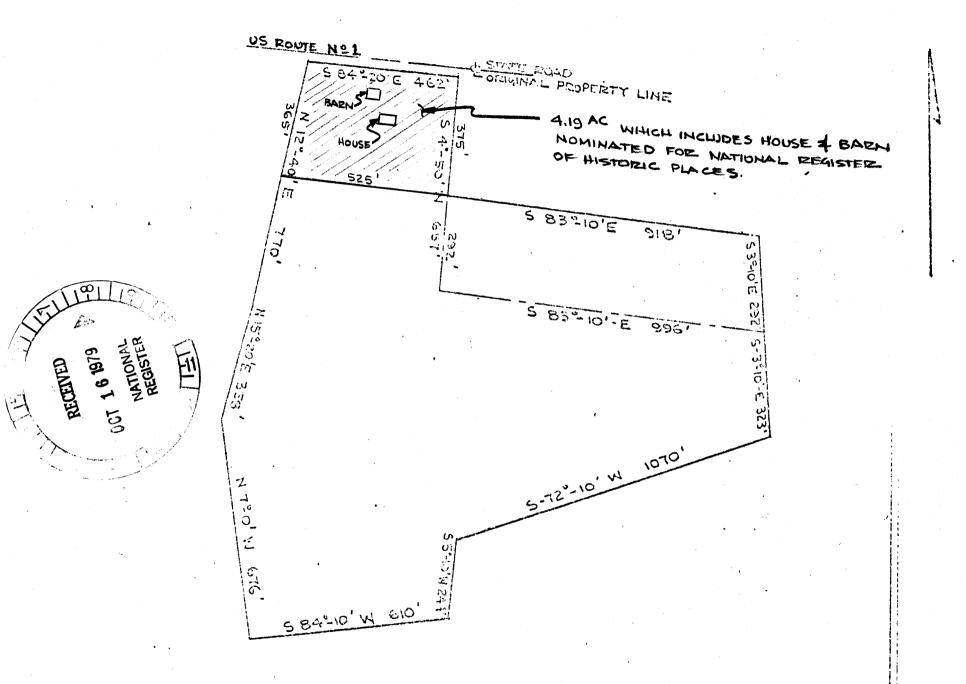
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THOMAS RICHARDS HOUSE



PROPERTY OF

RONALD W. # NUCREY S. EDWARDS

5TH DISTRICT CECIL CO. MAINHAND

SCALE 1"= 300" TUNE 195