

NHL Dec. 3, 1976 PG: 68-5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC **Riversdale (Hiram Johnson--Hattie Caraway Residence)**
AND OR COMMON **Calvert Mansion**

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER **4811 Riverdale Road** _NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY TOWN **Riverdale** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT **5**
STATE **Maryland** VICINITY OF
CODE **24** COUNTY **Prince Georges** CODE **033**

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME **Maryland-National Capitol Park & Planning Commission**
STREET & NUMBER **6000 Kenilworth Avenue**
CITY TOWN **Riverdale** STATE **Maryland**
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC **Prince Georges County Courthouse**
STREET & NUMBER **14735 Main Street**
CITY TOWN **Upper Marlboro** STATE **Maryland**

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **Historic American Buildings Survey
National Register of Historic Places**
DATE **1969; 1973** FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **Library of Congress; National Register**
CITY TOWN **Washington** STATE **D.C.**

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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The history of two-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed-brick Riversdale began in 1799 with the marriage of the second Lord Baltimore's descendant, George Calvert, to the daughter of Henri Joseph, Baron de Stier, of Belgium, the builder of Riversdale. In 1801 de Stier purchased 800 acres between the Paint and Northwest Branches of the Anacostia River in Prince Georges County. There he and his son designed Riversdale as a modified replica of the family's Belgium residence, the Chateau du Mick. Construction was completed in 1802. Throughout most of the 19th century, Riversdale was home for a branch of the Calvert family. In 1887, however, George Henry Calvert II and his brother Charles Calvert sold the mansion to a New York real estate syndicate, and the mansion passed through the successive ownership of John Fox, Alexander Lutz, The Riverdale Park Company, Fanny Kelly Gordon, Barbara Graf, and Thomas Pickford. Then in 1919, 2 years after entering the Senate, Hiram Johnson leased Riversdale from Pickford. Thaddeus Caraway, who was Johnson's colleague on the Senate Judiciary Committee at the time, visited Johnson at Riversdale during the 1920's. Apparently Caraway was impressed with Riversdale, for he and his wife bought the house in 1929, after Johnson moved to 122 Maryland Avenue, NE. After Thaddeus died in 1931, his wife Hattie--who replaced him in the Senate--remained in residence at Riversdale until 1932, when Pickford reacquired the house and grounds. He sold them to former Oregon Congressman Abraham Lefferty in 1933, and he in turn sold them to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1949.

Riversdale is surrounded by an expansive lawn that originally was landscaped with terraced gardens. Today about 6 acres of the former 2,000-acre plantation remain and are bounded roughly by 48th (Grant) Avenue on the west, Riverdale Road on the north, Taylor Street on the east, and Oglethorpe Street on the south. Modern, 1½-story, frame and stone houses dot the corners of this rather large block. A paved drive approaches the mansion from Riverdale Road and another--probably constructed in 1950--leads from 48th Avenue to a parking lot near the west side of the house. On the south lawn of the mansion is an old cannon that is said to have been part of a vessel that brought colonists to Maryland in 1634.

The mansion is a solid, imposing structure that adheres to a five-part plan typical of late Georgian domestic architecture. Originally, the building consisted only of the two-story, porticoed, 70-foot-long central block built in 1801. In the early 1830's, George Calvert added an approximately 30-foot-long extension comprised of a two-story hyphen and a two-story wing to each end (east and west) of the central block. Today, connected to the east wing by a covered walkway (built in 1949) is a two-story, 19th-century structure used formerly

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as a kitchen and now as an office. Exterior walls of the mansion were built of salmon-colored brick, but during the course of the 20th-century, the walls of the entire structure, including the water table and belt course, were veneered with mustard-colored stucco. Both the front and the rear facade of the central block are divided vertically into three almost equal sections, with the central one recessed slightly to relieve the massive horizontality.

Sheet-metal roofing covers all roof surfaces. A hipped roof tops the central block and is crowned at its center by a flat-roofed cupola added in the late 19th century. Flanking the cupola are two corbeled, brick chimneys, the eastern one of which is purely for ornamentation and symmetry. At both the eastern and western ends of the main block, a narrow multiflued, brick inside chimney pierces the hip of the roof. These two stacks service fireplaces in the hyphens as well in the main block. Enhancing the roofline of the central block is a cornice decorated with modillion blocks. Gabled roofs cover the two hyphens, while each wing displays a roof that is hipped in the rear and gabled and pedimented in the front. A brick interior chimney rises above each wing and the kitchen annex.

Two one-story, raised, white-painted, wood porticoes adorn the central block of the mansion. Gracing the front or north facade is a center-placed portico consisting of four Doric columns and four pilasters supporting an entablature that bears a pediment with denticulated cornice. The correspondingly placed rear or south portico is similar in design except for lack of a pediment. Tradition has it that architect Benjamin H. Latrobe was consulted on plans for the porticoes, but this remains unproven. Front entrance to the mansion, sheltered by the north portico, is a paneled, black-painted wooden double door flanked by white-painted wooden pilasters and topped by a fanlight. A recently added, white-painted, wooden box-like entrance enclosure surrounds this doorway and partially conceals it from view. A white-painted, wooden single door flanked by pilasters and topped by a fanlight is located in the front wall of each hyphen. A fifth entrance is in the west wall of the west wing. The kitchen annex has one door in its east wall and a second in its west wall under shelter of the breezeway.

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Most window openings in Riversdale are rectangular with white-painted trim and stone sills. In the central block, many first-floor windows are nine-over-nine sash, with the exception of two six-over-six sash windows flanking the front door, and three floor-length, semicircularly-arched windows sheltered by the rear portico. Recessed within a pilastered architrave, the latter are triple-hung, six-over-six sashes and are topped by fanlights and flanked by pilasters. Second-floor windows in the central block are six-over-nine sash and the cupola windows are six-over-six sash. In the front wall of each wing, a nine-over-nine sash window illuminates the interior. Each of these two windows is flanked, just above the level of the lintel, by two small, half-round window openings. Most other windows in hyphens and wings are six-over-six sash. In the rear wall of each hyphen are two pairs of such windows, and in each pair, single windows are separated by a spandrel. Just above ground level, several rectangular window openings illuminate the basement.

Although the house has been enlarged and altered over the years, the basic interior structural and stylistic features of the central block remain essentially unchanged. Most of the original furnishings have been replaced, however, by utilitarian furniture compatible with the building's present use. In the central block, the first floor consists of three large, square rooms on the south, and three smaller rectangular rooms on the north. The front (north) door opens into the center room, an entrance hall. To the right of it is the stair hall, and to the left is a service hall containing a secondary staircase.

A doorway in the entrance hall's south wall leads into the central drawing room overlooking the south lawn. This chamber now serves as an executive office. Walls in the central drawing room are of white-painted plaster and are arcaded, with tall, shallow, semi-circularly arched, plaster panels adorning most walls. Flanking these arches are pilasters bearing recessed panels decorated by adamesque plaster garlands. The three arches of the south wall are filled in with triple-hung, floor-length windows. Ornamenting the ceiling is a plaster cornice incorporating a fascia with grapevine motif, rows of acanthus leaves, carved modillions, and egg-and-dart molding. In the center of the ceiling, an elaborate crystal chandelier

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hangs from a plaster medallion that repeats the cornice details. On the left (east) wall of the room a pair of panelled mahogany doors leads to the east drawing room; identical doors on the (west) wall provide access to the west drawing room. All three drawing rooms are almost identical in size and in cornice and medallion detail, but the east and the west drawing rooms are less ornate overall. Prior to construction of the wings, the east room probably was used as a dining room and the west room as a library. Both rooms serve as offices today. In its east wall, though, the east room still has a marble mantel elaborately carved with nymphs, urns, shells, acanthus leaves, and rows of egg-and-dart and bead-and-reel trim. On the north wall is a full-length Georgian-style mirror with an intricately carved goldleaf frame. In the west room is a marble mantel displaying a cartouche and a grapevine motif. This room has three floor-length mirrors with goldleaf frames.

In the stair hall, a three-flight, open-well, open-string staircase with white-painted wood balusters and white plaster ornamental brackets originates against the north wall and rises to the second floor hallway. A carved figurine of a Grecian lady bearing an urn graces the capital of the round, fluted, wooden newel post. This stairway has often been attributed to architect William Thornton, because the grooved, curving, natural wood banister is characteristic of his workmanship. In fact, much of the woodwork in Calvert Mansion is attributed to Thornton.¹²

On the second floor a narrow corridor provides access to five chambers with three small dressing rooms. The northeast room, now called the Henry Clay Room, was occupied by Clay during a visit to the mansion. In general, the upstairs rooms have simpler architectural treatment and lack the elaborate plaster decoration seen in the first-floor rooms. All major second-floor rooms serve currently as offices and meeting rooms. Above is an unfinished attic accessible by a simple stair from the second story.

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12 H. Chandlee Forman, Maryland Architecture: A Short History from 1634 through the Civil War (Cambridge, Md., 1968), 62.

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Early in the 20th century the originally two-story hyphens and wings underwent remodeling that included the removal of their entire second floor. From a first-floor doorway in the west wall of the central block's stair hall, four steps lead to the west hyphen, which contains a short hall and a library. One panel of the library wall retains its original, pre-Civil War wallpaper, which displays a hunt scene. The west wing is a large chamber now known as the music room-- a term dating from the occupancy of Johnson and the Caraways. The room has an 18½-foot-high ceiling (a result of the remodeling) and a fireplace and mantel, over which hangs a goldleaf-framed mirror. The east hyphen and wing are accessible by a doorway in the east wall of the central block's service hall. A large room with an 18½-foot-high ceiling formerly extended the entire length of the hyphen and across the rear of the wing. Johnson and the Caraways used it as a state dining room. The front portion of the wing formerly contained a kitchen. Recently, the state dining room, which can also be entered from the east drawing room, was partitioned into offices.

A deep, vaulted cellar, now used for storage underlies the central portion of Riversdale. Here, massive, white-painted brick semi-circular arches bridged by hand-hewn oak beams reveal the sturdy construction of the dwelling.

Boundary Justification. Included within the boundary are Riversdale Mansion, its kitchen annex, and the surrounding grounds. Not included is some adjoining acreage on which private homes currently rest. There are no Riversdale outbuildings.

Boundary Description. As indicated in red on the accompanying maps (1) U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series, Md.-D.C., Washington East Quad. and (2) AASLH Sketch Map, March 1976, a line beginning on the south curb of Riverdale Road (formerly Jefferson Avenue), about 100 feet east of the east side of the main front drive of Riversdale and extending southward approximately 50 feet through the center of lot no. 1 of block 48 (so designated on plat map JWB 5 folio 688, Prince Georges County Land Records, 1904) to the southernmost boundary of said lot; thence eastward approximately 400 feet along a curving line that forms the south and west boundary of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of block 48

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to the west curb of Taylor Street; thence southward approximately 250 feet along the west curb of Taylor to the north curb of Oglethorpe Street (formerly Grant Avenue); thence west about 500 feet along the north curb of Oglethorpe to the eastern boundary of lot no. 6 of block 55; thence northward approximately 195 feet along the eastern boundary of lots 6 and 3 of block 55 to the northern boundary of lot no. 3 of block 55; thence west about 150 feet along the northern boundary of lots 3, 2, and 1 of block 55 to the east curb of 48th Avenue (formerly Arthur Avenue); thence north approximately 120 feet along the east curb of 48th to the southern boundary of lot no. 4 of block 47; thence eastward about 113 feet along the southern boundary of said lot to its east boundary; thence northward approximately 200 feet along the curving eastern boundary of lots 4, 3, and 2 of block 47 to the west boundary of lot no. 6 of that same block; thence north about 72 feet along the west boundary of said lot to the south curb of Riverdale Road; thence eastward about 350 feet along the south curb of Riverdale Road to the starting point.

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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1919-32 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henri Joseph, Baron de Stier

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hiram W. Johnson, according to historian George E. Mowry, was the "first prominent progressive leader to demand the founding of a new party in 1912."¹ The resultant Progressive Party with Theodore Roosevelt as its standard bearer and Johnson in the second spot polled 4,119,538 votes for 27 percent of the popular vote--becoming the first third-party since the Civil War to outpoll one of the major parties.

Two years earlier, while running for Governor of California, Johnson had led progressives in that State to an overwhelming victory over the Southern Pacific Railroad political machine that had dominated the State for years. One of the major interpretations of the progressive movement is that it originated in the States, and Johnson's California is a frequently cited example. During Johnson's tenure in the Governor's chair, California adopted more progressive legislation than any other State with the possible exception of Robert M. LaFollette's Wisconsin, and Johnson became a well-known national figure. His successful legislative package included such measures as the initiative, referendum, and recall; a strong direct primary law; woman suffrage; nonpartisan elections on the city and county levels; a child labor law; a workmen's compensation law; and a greatly strengthened railroad commission.

From 1917 to 1945 Johnson served in the U.S. Senate, where he held the unique distinction of being the only Senator to oppose American membership in both the League of Nations and United Nations. During the fight to defeat the League of Nations, he was considered the "noise" of the irreconcilables, and his nationwide speaking campaign against it was, according to diplomatic historian Thomas A. Bailey "markedly successful."² In the 1920's and 1930's, as scholar Richard W. Leopold points out, Johnson "delighted in exposing what he called the secret machinations of the State Department to forge alliances

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1 George E. Mowry, The California Progressives (Chicago, 1963), 180.

2 Thomas A. Bailey, Woodrow Wilson and the Great Betrayal (Chicago, 1963), 128.

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abroad."³ As a leading proponent of neutrality legislation, he authored the 1934 Johnson Act which made it illegal for American citizens to loan money to any nation which had defaulted on repayment of its war debts to the United States. Because many believed that American bankers had helped push the Nation into war in 1917, the Johnson Act, says historian Basil Rauch, was "widely supported as an isolationist measure which would reduce the motive for the United States entering a future war."⁴

In the area of domestic policy Johnson was usually aligned with the Republican insurgents who opposed many of the policies of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. An unsuccessful candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1920 and 1924, Johnson in 1932 bolted the party, supported Franklin D. Roosevelt, and approved much of the early New Deal legislation. In the late 1930's, however, Johnson grew disturbed about Roosevelt's foreign policies and attempt to "pack" the U.S. Supreme Court and became an adamant foe of the New Deal.

In a special election on January 12, 1932, Hattie Ophelia Caraway became the first woman ever to win election to the U.S. Senate. That same year, she won a full term with the timely assistance of Huey P. Long, who waged a campaign in her behalf which has been described as like "a circus hitched to a tornado."⁵ Reelected again in 1938, Mrs. Caraway in her 13-year Senate career compiled a record of strong support for Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. At the time of her death in 1950, the New York Times commented that she "proved that a woman could easily carry out the work that her male colleagues were called upon to do."⁶

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3 Richard W. Leopold, The Growth of American Foreign Policy: A History (New York, 1962), 412.

4 Basil Rauch, The History of the New Deal (New York, 1963), 150.

5 Cited in T. Harry Williams, Huey Long (New York, 1970), 621.

6 Cited in Nancy J. Weiss, "Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement Four (New York, 1974), 145.

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Historic Riversdale is a two-story, hip-roofed, stuccoed-brick, late-Georgian-style dwelling built in 1802 for descendants of the second Lord Baltimore, founder of Maryland Colony. From 1919 to 1928, however, the mansion served as Senator Johnson's residence, and from 1929 to 1932, it was the home of Hattie Caraway, who during her occupancy became the first woman elected to the Senate of the United States. Considering its age and history of several owners, the mansion is not significantly altered; and it is in sound condition. There is at least one other known extant Hattie Caraway House--at 1835 Irving Street, NW., Washington, D.C.--but Riversdale is the residence associated with her election to the Senate.

Biography

Hiram Warren Johnson was born September 2, 1866, in Sacramento, Calif., to Grover L. and Annie Johnson. After graduating from the Sacramento public schools in 1882, Hiram entered the University of California at Berkeley but dropped out during his junior year to get married. He began to read law under his father and in 1888 won admission to the bar. For the next few years, he practiced law in partnership with his father and brother.

Johnson's father was an important figure in California Republican politics, and Hiram soon became politically involved himself. In 1892 he asked for and received the Populist Party nomination for sheriff of Sacramento County, but he withdrew from the race when he failed to receive the Republican nomination for that position. In 1894 Hiram and his brother managed their father's successful congressional campaign, but 2 years later they refused to support his bid for re-election because of his connections with the Southern Pacific Railroad. As a result, Hiram and his father were political enemies the rest of their lives.

In 1902 Johnson moved to San Francisco where he quickly became one of that city's leading attorneys and advocates of reform. He first attracted public attention when he replaced Francis J. Heney, who had been shot in the courtroom, as prosecutor in the San Francisco graft trials. Although political boss Abraham Reuf was eventually sent to prison as a result of Johnson's work, he was unable to obtain

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the conviction of businessmen like Patrick Calhoun of the Southern Pacific Railroad who had been implicated as well.

In 1910 Johnson won election as Governor on a platform whose principal plank was to halt the influence of the Southern Pacific Railroad upon California politics. During his tenure in the statehouse from 1910 to 1917, California adopted more progressive legislation than any other State with the possible exception of Robert M. LaFollette's Wisconsin. Johnson became a nationally known progressive leader. His legislative program included such measures as the initiative, referendum, and recall; a strong direct primary law; woman suffrage; nonpartisan elections on the city and county levels; a child labor law; a workmen's compensation law; and a greatly strengthened railroad commission. At the same time, Johnson built a personal machine, which, according to historian George E. Mowry, was "as right a political organization as ever existed in California."⁷

In helping significantly to advance progressive principles on the national level, Johnson in 1911 helped found the National Progressive Republican League, and in 1912 he was one of the principal supporters of Theodore Roosevelt's attempt to win the 1912 Republican Presidential nomination. As leader of Roosevelt's forces on the credentials committee at that year's convention, Johnson became indignant at the Taft-dominated proceedings and, according to George E. Mowry, the Californian was the "first prominent progressive leader to demand the founding of a new party in 1912."⁸ When the resultant Progressive Party was created, Johnson became its Vice Presidential candidate, and during the campaign he delivered 500 speeches in 22 States. In the Presidential election, Roosevelt and Johnson polled 4,119,538 votes for 27 percent of the popular vote--becoming the first third-party ticket since the Civil War to outpoll one of the major parties.

Unlike many Progressives, Johnson tried to make the new party viable. In 1914 he won reelection as Governor on the Progressive ticket, decisively defeating the Democratic and Republican candidates. By 1916, however, it became clear to Johnson that the party was

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7 Mowry, California Progressives, 119.

8 Ibid, 180.

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doomed, and he returned to the Republican fold, seeking the nomination for U.S. Senator. That summer while the primary contests were underway, Republican Presidential nominee Charles Evans Hughes visited California and at the insistence of Johnson's enemies ignored him. Johnson eventually won the primary and went on to defeat his Democratic opponent easily in the fall, while Hughes narrowly lost the State and the election to Woodrow Wilson. This led to charges by Johnson's enemies that he had knifed Hughes, but according to historians Royce D. Delmatier, Clarence F. McIntosh, and Earl G. Waters, this accusation was false because there was "no evidence that he was less active for Hughes than he had been for cohorts in previous election."⁹

Johnson entered the Senate at the same time that the United States entered the war in Europe. Although he supported most war measures, he grew increasingly critical of Wilson, and during the fight for the League of Nations in 1919-20 was one of the leading irreconcilables. "One of the greatest stump speakers of his time," Johnson, according to historian Ralph Stone, "did most of the 'trailing' of the President" when Wilson went to the country to appeal for the League.¹⁰

In 1920 Johnson was one of the leading contenders for the Republican Presidential nomination, but he failed to get it largely because of the opposition of conservatives who had not forgiven his 1912 apostasy and who still believed he was responsible for Hughes' defeat in 1916. Harding offered Johnson the Vice Presidential nomination but he refused. In 1924 he challenged President Coolidge in several primaries but withdrew from contention after winning only in South Dakota. During these years, Johnson was usually aligned with the Republican insurgents who opposed many of the policies of Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

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⁹ Royce D. Delmatier, Clarence F. McIntosh, and Earl G. Waters (eds.), The Rumble of California Politics, 1848-1970 (New York, 1970), 189.

¹⁰ Ralph Stone, The Irreconcilables: The Fight Against the League of Nations (New York, 1970), 132, 185.

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Johnson bolted the Republican Party again in 1932 to support the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and for the next few years the Californian supported most New Deal measures. By the late 1930's, however, Johnson, disturbed about Roosevelt's foreign policies and his attempt to 'pack' the U.S. Supreme Court, became an adamant foe of the New Deal. One of the leading advocates of neutrality legislation, Johnson in 1934 authored what became known as the Johnson Act. It made it illegal for American citizens to loan money to any nation that had defaulted on repayment of its war debts to the United States. Even World War II failed to change Johnson's opposition to American membership in an international peace organization, and from his deathbed in 1945, he was one of three Senators opposed to U.S. membership in the United Nations. On August 6, 1945, the same day the United States dropped the first atomic bomb--on Hiroshima, Japan--Johnson died in the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., at age 78.

Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway was born February 1, 1878, in Humphreys County, Tenn., to William C. and Lucy B. Wyatt. After attending Dickson Normal College and teaching for several years, she married classmate Thaddeus H. Caraway. They moved to Jonesboro, Ark., where he established a law practice and became involved in local politics. While Hattie devoted her attention to her home and children, he concentrated on his political career, winning election to the U.S. House in 1912 and moving on to the Senate in 1920.

When Thaddeus Caraway died suddenly late in 1931, Hattie decided to seek his seat. On January 12, 1932, she won a special election for the 1 year remaining on his term and thus became the first woman ever to win election to the U.S. Senate. Most Arkansas political leaders expected her to serve only this short term, and when she declared her intention to seek a full term, they gave her little chance of success in the August 1932 primary. At this juncture, Huey P. Long, whose schemes to redistribute wealth she supported, offered his assistance. "Leading a caravan of sound trucks and literature vans," Long, according to Caraway biographer Nancy J. Weiss, "crisscrossed the state for nine days on behalf of 'the little widow woman'" and enabled her to win a decisive primary victory.¹¹

(continued)

¹¹ Weiss, "Hattie Ophelia Wyatt Caraway," 145.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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Johnson-Caraway
CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE six

Mrs. Caraway won reelection to her seat in 1938, and during her 13-year tenure in the Senate, she established herself as one of the strongest supporters of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. She also compiled a number of firsts. She was the first woman to preside over the Senate; conduct a Senate hearing; chair a committee; and serve as a State's senior Senator. Defeated in the 1944 primary by J. William Fulbright, she held a number of appointive positions in the Federal Government before her death in Falls Church, Va., on December 21, 1950, at the age of 72.

Continuation Sheet Johnson-Caraway Residence Item Number 9 Page one

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(continued)

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY circa 6 acres
UTM REFERENCES

A	18	3	25	20	43	14	07	0	B	18	33	2	79	0	43	1	40	20
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING				ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING		
C	18	3	27	60	43	13	83	5	D	18	33	2	48	0	43	1	38	90
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING				ZONE		EASTING				NORTHING		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(see last page of 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 Mary Jane Gregory and Ralph Christian, Assistant Editors;
with George R. Adams, Managing Editor

ORGANIZATION

American Association for State and Local History DATE March 1976

STREET & NUMBER

1400 Eighth Avenue South

TELEPHONE

(615) 242-5583

CITY OR TOWN

Nashville

STATE

Tennessee 37203

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE 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 National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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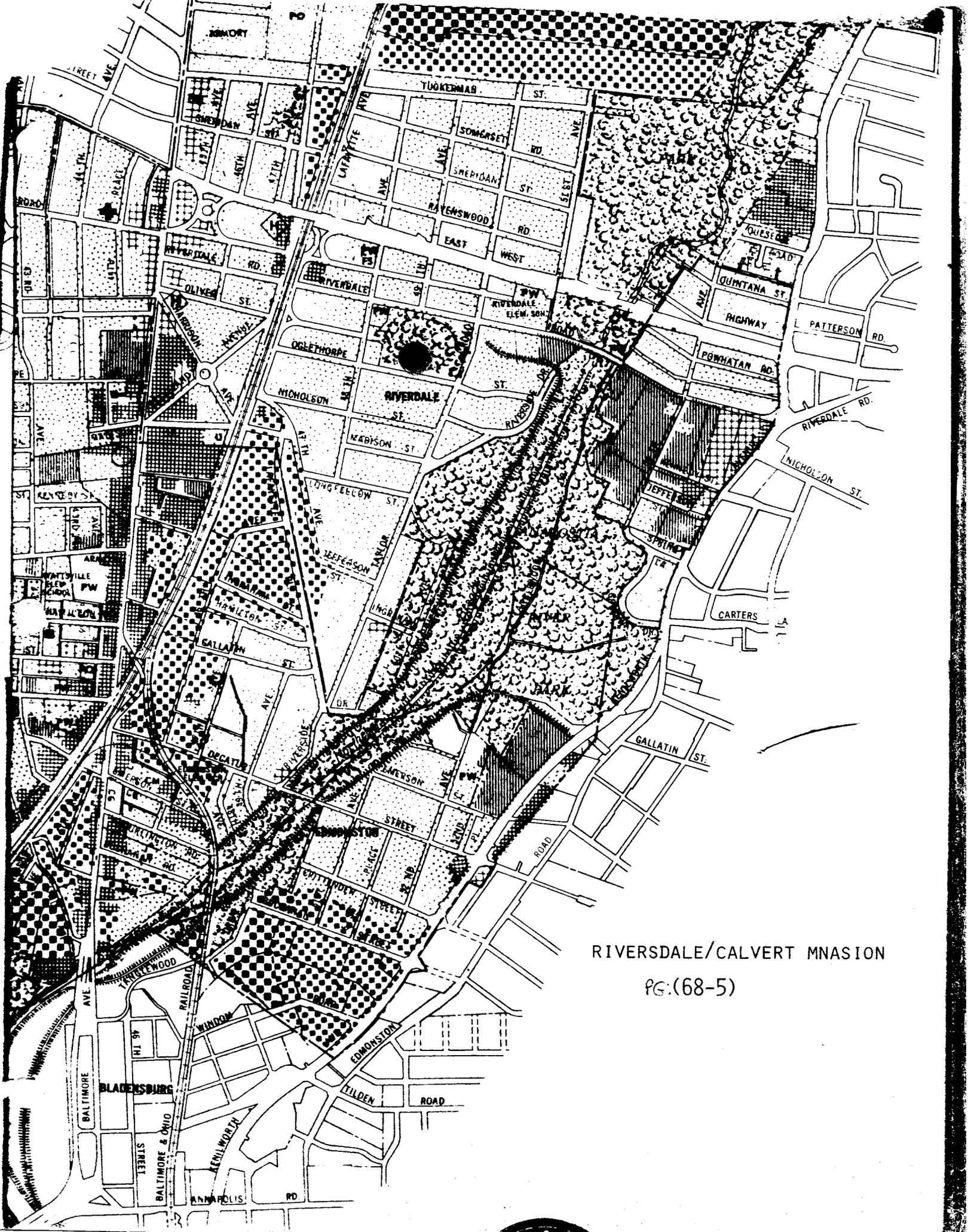
Johnson-Caraway

CONTINUATION SHEET Residence ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE two

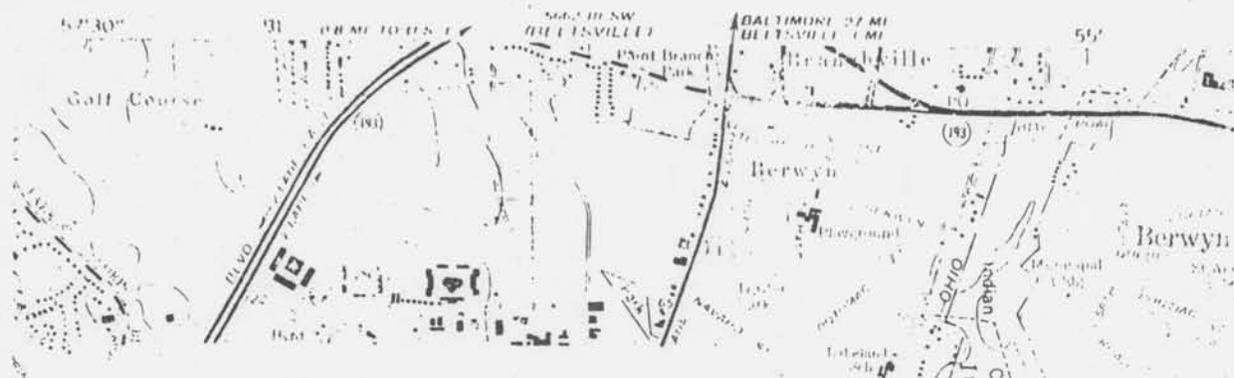
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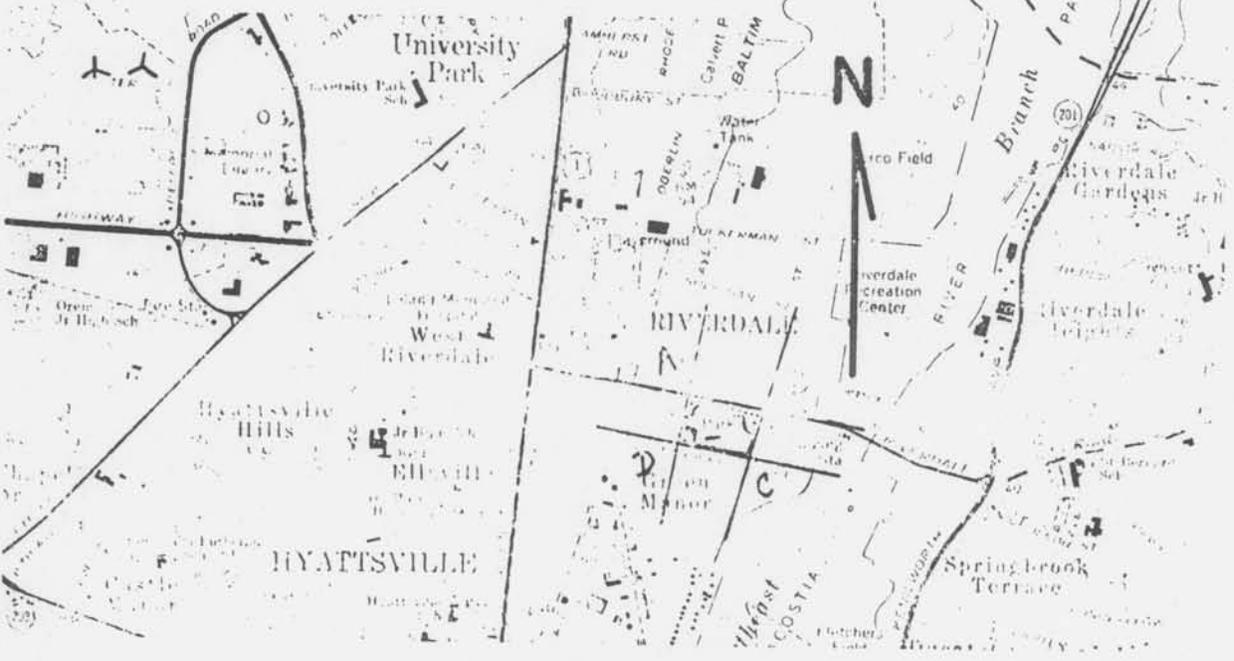
RIVERSDALE/CALVERT MNASION
PG.(68-5)



PG:68-5

Riversdale
 (Hiram Johnson--Hattie Caraway
 Residence)
 4811 Riverdale Road
 Riverdale, Maryland

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series
 Md.-D.C.; Washington East Quad.
 Zone 18
 A: E. 332,520 N. 4,314,070
 B: E. 332,790 N. 4,314,020
 C: E. 332,760 N. 4,313,835
 D: E. 332,480 N. 4,313,890



WASHINGTON EAST QUADRANGLE
 USGS 7.5 minute map
 74-009

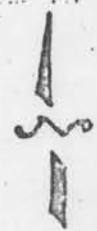


LATITUDE

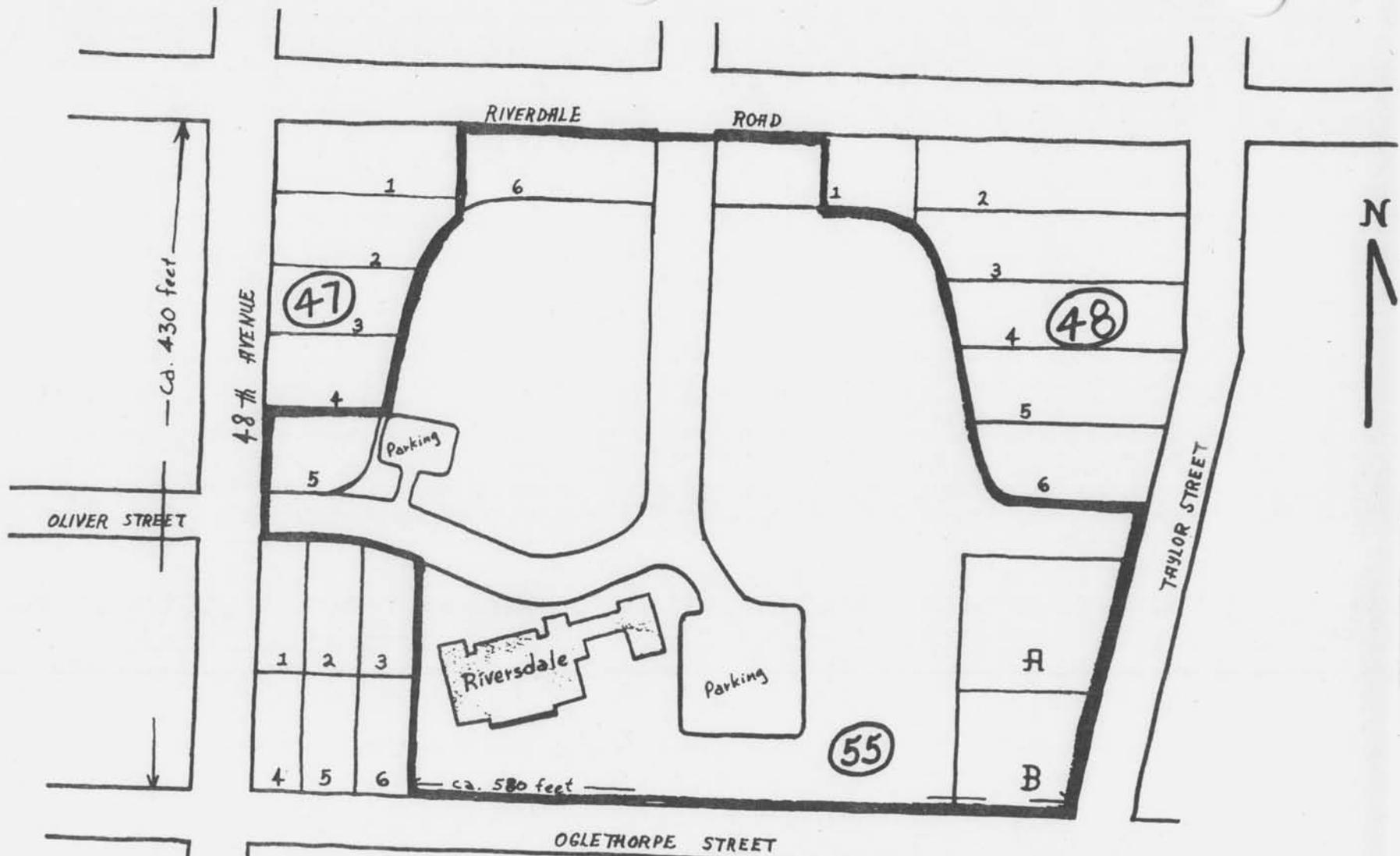
LONGITUDE

NE	38° 57' 39"	76° 55' 48"
SE	38° 57' 34"	76° 55' 50"
NW	38° 57' 41"	76° 55' 59"
SW	38° 57' 36"	76° 56' 00"

PG-68-5



SCALE 1:50,000



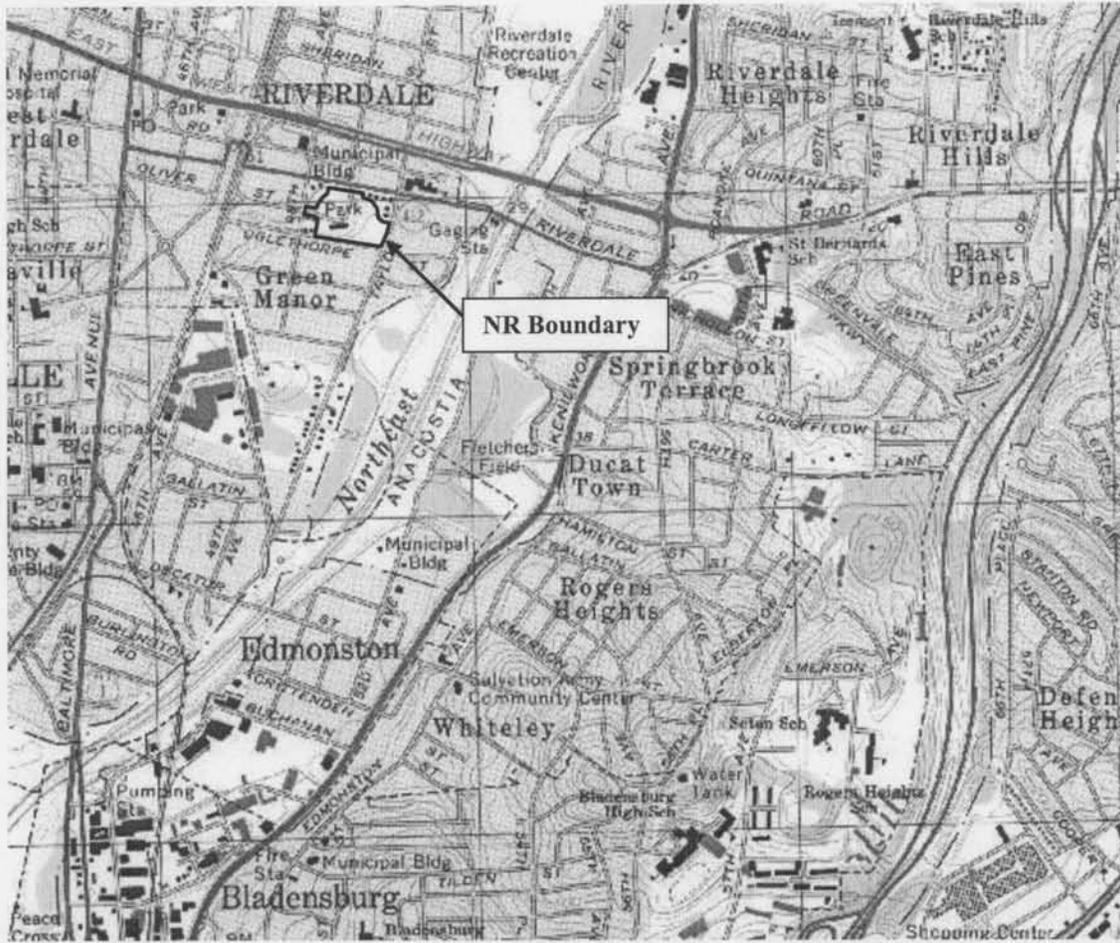
RIVERSDALE -- CALVERT MANSION
 (Hiram Johnson-Hattie Caraway Residence)

Prepared by:
 Mary Jane Gregory
 AASLH
 March 1970
 NOT TO SCALE

377

PG:68-5
 NR Boundary

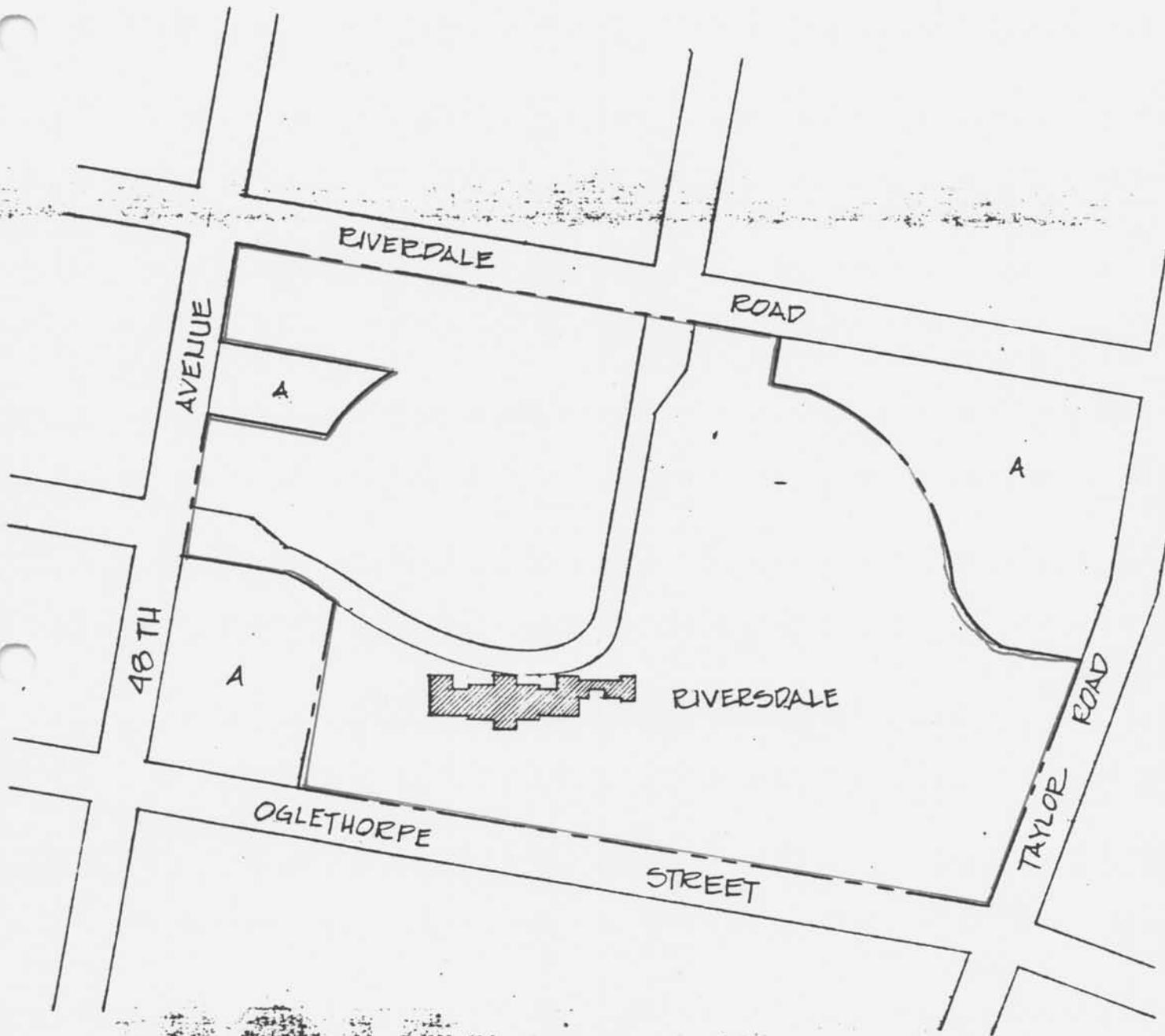
PG:68-5
Riversdale (Calvert Mansion)
4811 Riverdale Road
Washington East Quadrangle



1998 Aerial Photo

Tax Map 42, Block 55, Parcel A





A - LAND NOT CONTAINED IN EASEMENT

Riversdale (Calvert Mansion)
Prince George's County

EASEMENT EXHIBIT NO. A., page 2 of 23

Site Plan
SCALE: 1" = 150'-0"
PREPARED: 4/80 JEF
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST



NING 40-21 32110

PG:68-5 & PG:68-5a
 Riversdale (Calvert Mansion) & Riversdale Slave Quarters
 4811 Riverdale Road
 Washington East Quadrangle



1998 Aerial Photo

Tax Map 42, Block 55, Parcel A





Johnson-Caraway House, Riversdale

Riversdale, Md. March 1976

Photo: AASLH

PG:68-5



Riversdale Restoration Project
Photograph #6

PG: 68-5



Riversdale Restoration Project
Photograph #13

PG:68-5



Riversdale Restoration Project
Photograph #5

PG:68-5



Riversdale Restoration Project
Photograph #8

PG:68-5



NAME RIVERSDALE / CALVERT MANSION - MNOPPE

LOCATION 4811 RIVERSDALE Rd. RIVERSDALE, Md.

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 3/9/73 M. DWYER

PG:68-5

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

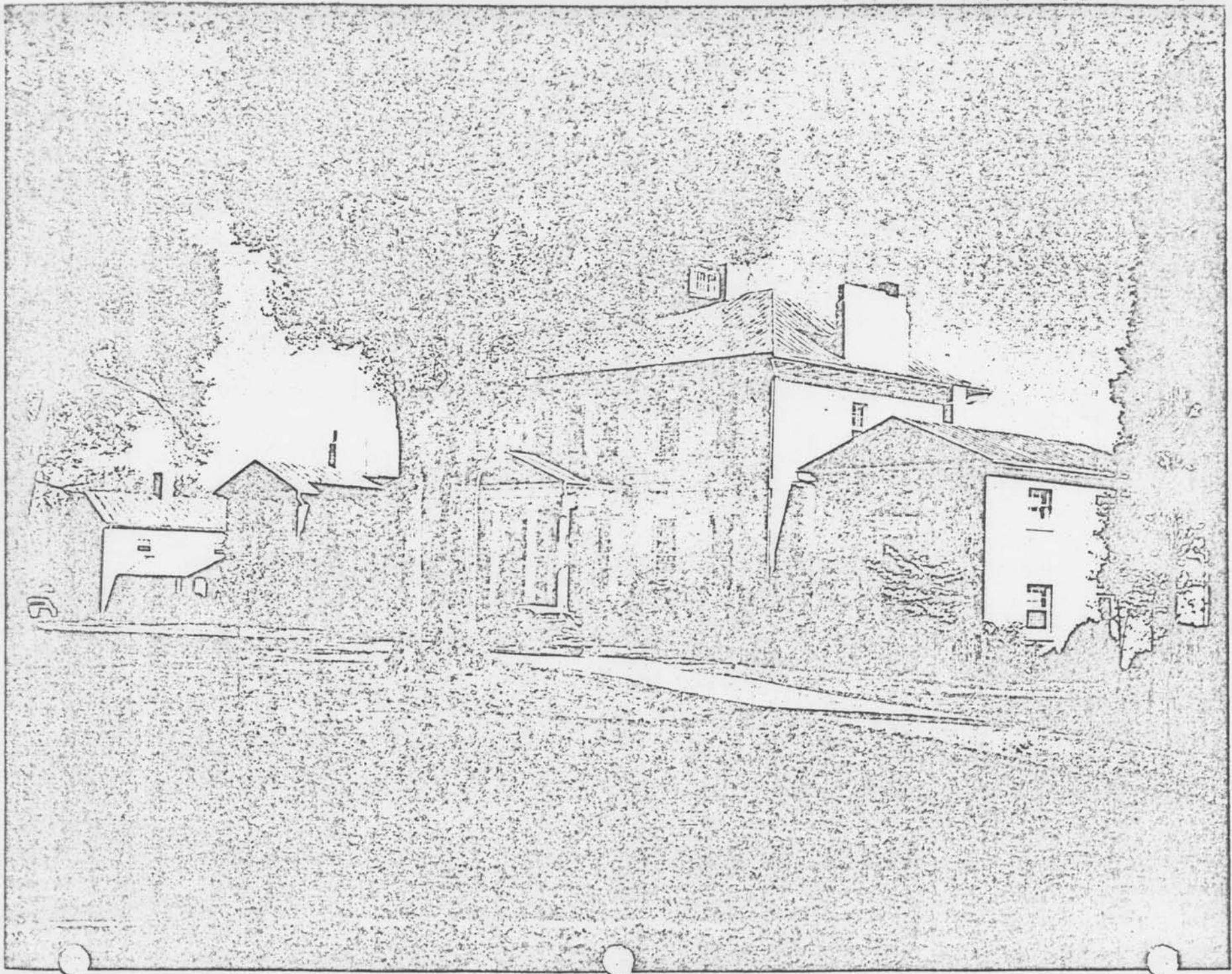
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland		PC-168-5
COUNTY Prince George's		
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Riversdale	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		Calvert Mansion	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: South side Riverdale Road between 18th and Taylor Streets			
CITY OR TOWN: Riverdale			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Prince George's	035
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		John Binter	
DATE OF PHOTO:		1969	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission 8787 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. North elevation			



PG:685



RIVERSDALE.

P. G. # -68-5

John BITTNER, 8787 GEORGIA AVE, 1969



J. S. John Baker del. 1827

RIVERSDALE near BLADENSBURG,
MARYLAND,
The Seat of George Calvert Esquire.

*Obtain by Transfer - Bladensburg -
11 St. Charles St. - Rathhouse Place.*



RIVERSDALE
SOUTH ELEVATION

PG:68-5

PG:68-5

10/4/79 J.M. Walton, Jr.



M-NCPPC COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICE
AUDIO VISUAL SECTION

SUBJECT: Calvert Mansion

DATE: 2/77

LOCATION: _____

PHOTOGRAPHER: Curt Kaltsukis

REFERENCE FILE: Historic Sites

ORDER NUMBER: _____

M - NCPPC
Information Services

Calvert Mansion
Riverdale, Maryland
02/77
Curt Kaltsukis - photog.

1918

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITALS
PARK & PLANNING COMMISSION
6600 KENILWORTH AVENUE
RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20840

10
J

P 39

6

5090

RIVERSDALE
NORTH ELEVATION

P6.685



Riversdale Restoration Project
Photograph #4

PG: 68-5

10/4/79 J.M. Walton, Jr.

WEST ELEVATION

RIVERSDALE



Riversdale Restoration Project
Photograph #2

P6:68-5

P6:68-5



NAME RIVERSDALE / CALVERT MANSION - HNCPPC

PG:68-5

LOCATION 4811 RIVERDALE Rd, RIVERDALE, Md

FACADE PLASTER FRIEZE IN CENTER HALL - REAR

PHOTO TAKEN 3/9/73 M. DWYER