UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED 0600042204
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Castle Hall, Golden Bottom CAR-4

AND/OR COMMON
Castle Hall

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
West side of Maryland Rt. 311, .8 miles north of

CITY, TOWN
Goldsboro

__X VICINITY OF

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
1

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Maryland	24	Caroline	011

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATIC
		X NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Proud

STREET & NUMBER
Castle Hall

CITY, TOWN
Goldsboro __ VICINITY OF

STATE
Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Caroline County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Denton

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CAR-4

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Castle Hall is situated on the west side of Maryland Route 311 8 miles north of Goldsboro in Caroline County, Maryland.

Built by Thomas H. Hardcastle in 1781, Castle Hall is a finely preserved late Georgian house of good proportions and sophisticated detailing. The house is presently of a stepped three-part composit that, with the exception of a 1917 frame addition at one end, is bu entirely of brick. It appears that the existing plan dates from ab 1800 when the main block was connected to a two-story detached kitc by the addition of a two-story section between the two buildings.

The original 1781 house is the largest of the three parts and stands at the northeast end. Its very handsome principal facade ha on the first floor, a centered entrance door flanked by four window of nine-over-nine sash and on the second floor five nine-over-nine sash windows that correspond in placement to these openings below. four windows of the first floor have masonry flat arches, incised t resemble radiating cut stone blocks. Centered on each is a molded keystone. The five windows of the second floor, the tops of which flush with the bed molding of the roof cornice, are without ornamen The enframement of the entrance door is rather unattractive and con of wide unornamented pilasters supporting a narrow cornice with sma modillion blocks. This enframement was probably installed in the e to mid-nineteenth century, or later. The eave cornice of the gable is boxed and decorated with carved modillion blocks and fretwork. each end of the roof ridge there is a single flush gable chimney. both the front and rear roof slopes are two oversized, hipped-roofe dormers that were added to the house about 1930.

In addition to the masonry lintels of the first floor windows this elevation there are two other features worthy of note. One is that the front elevation is of all header bond up to a three-course brick band between the first and second floor windows and then chan to Flemish bond above this level. The third and possibly unique fe ture is a one-story pedimented, Chinese Chippendale-style porch she ing the front entrance. The roof of the porch has flared eaves and latticed-patterned boards in the tympanum of the pediment. Centere in the tympanum is a flush panel of horizontal boards framed by app moldings that resembles a pedimented or pointed arched doorway. Th porch is supported by four tapered columns of the Doric order at t front and two tapered half columns at the rear. The posts are seat on a raised wood platform fronted by a single flight of wood steps.

The northeast end of Castle Hall has been stuccoed over, this having been done at an undetermined time. There is one window in t gable. Near the gable peak is a round date plaque framed by a rais surround with four molded keystones. The plaque reads: T H H 1781. The Flemish bond northwest elevation is five bays in width and repe the basic treatment of the front. The roof cornice, however, lacks the modillion blocks and fretwork of the facade and the entrance i without decoration or porch. The three course brick belt of the fr continues around the northeast and northwest sides but does not app on the southwest end. It may have been removed when additions were

to this end of the house.

On the southwest end of the house stands a series of graduated, two-story brick and frame wings. The two parts of this wing closest to the main block are of brick, common bond construction and, as previously discussed, are made up of a once detached or semi-detached kitchen that was joined to the main block in about 1800 by a two-story "filler" addition[1]. Both sections have flat arches, once ornamented over the first floor windows by keystones. On the southeast end of the lower brick section is a two-story frame addition built about 1900. According to H. Chandlee Forman, this addition replaced an earlier one-story brick section. If this brick fourth section actually existed, Castle Hall, through a process of evolution, attained a four-part telescopic plan thought to be unique in Maryland.[2]

Unfortunately, due to the ill health of the owners, access to only two interior rooms was gained for the purpose of this record. These two rooms were the stair hall and south first-floor chamber. Both rooms have paneled wainscoting and molded cornices. The south room has a fireplace with a molded surround and paneled overmantel in the north corner and a glazed cupboard of generous proportions in the east corner The stair in the hall rises in a series of winders to the second floor and has carved stepends, a molded rail and square balusters. The balustrade terminates at the foot of the stairs in a spiral grouping of square balusters in the center of which is a slender, delicately turned post. As nearly as could be determined the interior of the house remains in an excellent state of preservation.

In close proximity to the rear of the house is a one-story gable roofed smokehouse of a probable early nineteenth century date of construction.

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[1] H. Chandlee Forman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland (Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1967), p. 115.

In this publication Forman suggests that the "filler" additions of circa 1800 replaced a former colonade joining the main block to the kitchen. A one-story area of brickwork on the rear wall of the center position that is contemporary to the kitchen and main block substantiates Forman's theory that the colonnade connecting the two 1781 buildings had, like Oak Lawn (1783) in the same county, one unbroken wall of brick and one open, the latter on the southeast side.

[2] Forman, p. 115.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_ PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
_0 1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__ 1500 1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
_ 1600 1699	XARCHITECTURE	__ EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X 1700 1799	_ ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
1800 1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_ PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__ 1900	COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	XOTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

local history

SPECIFIC DATES 1781 and circa 1800 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Castle Hall was built by Thomas Hardcastle of Caroline County in 1781. A prominent member of a family active in many county and state affairs, he built a house commensurate with his social position. Castle Hall is thus not only a large house solidly built of brick, but it is also a well-proportioned and finely detailed structure. The decorative changes in the bond of the brickwork, the masonry lintels over the first floor windows, and the Chippendale porch, all on the main facade, are details which give an appearance of elegance. The unusually large size of the kitchen wing, at one time detached or connected to the main block by a colonnade (see description), is a further reflection of Hardcastle's wealth.

Another possible explanation of the fine detailing of Castle Hall's front facade may be guessed at from the statement in the 1920 Caroline County history that Thomas Hardcastle was a "master builder."[1] If this is so, the well-laid brickwork and other details could be the consequence of this. Hardcastle was also a planter, however, as he is labeled in the deeds as "Gentleman."

Thomas Hardcastle was the son of Robert Hardcastle who came to Maryland from England in 1748. Although he received considerable acreage at his father's death, he did not build Castle Hall on his inherited land. Rather, between 1778 and 1783, he amassed 1268-1/2 acres which he resurveyed (1791) and named "Golden Bottom."[2] The extent of Hardcastle's estate made him one of Maryland's largest landholders in the mid-1780's.[3]

Thomas Hardcastle was an active participant in local affairs during the Revolutionary era and the several decades following. During the Revolution, he was a member of the Caroline County Committee of Safety, the body empowered to raise troops in the county. In 1776 he was elected, by ballot, to be the quartermaster of the West Battalion of the Caroline County troops. He and three others were appointed by the county court in 1777 to determine a place of meeting for that body. He served as a Justice of the Peace and as a justice of the county court, and in 1788 he was appointed one of the trustees to establish a county almshouse.

In 1756 Hardcastle (1736-1808) married Henrietta Downes (1739-1812) and they had two daughters and ten sons born between 1757 and 1786. William Molleson Hardcastle (1779-1874), the third youngest child, inherited Castle Hall at his father's death in 1808. He, in turn, deeded it to his son Alexander in 1864 in "consideration of

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natural love and affection" plus $200 annually for himself and his wife and a room reserved "at the Mansion for their natural lives." The property is described in this deed as "all that farm situated in the Upper election District of Caroline County...[on] which the said William M. Hardcastle now resides, formerly known as 'Golden Bottom' but now commonly called the 'Castle Hall Farm'...."[4]

William M. and Alexander Hardcastle continued the family tradit of public service. The former was elected eleven times to the Maryla Assembly, and the latter practiced medicine in the county, first at Castle Hall and then after 1881 in Denton, where he died in 1911. Dr Hardcastle served two terms in the Maryland General Assembly and was the Director of the Chesapeake and Delaware Railroad. He was educate at Castle Hall School and the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelph The Castle Hall School, established on part of "Golden Bottom" design for this purpose, was operated as a semi-private school for the white children in the area until 1898 when it became a school for blacks.

The Hardcastle family graveyard remains on the Castle Hall prop 1000 feet to the west of the house. Now overgrown, it still contains the graves of Thomas and Henrietta Hardcastle, builders of Castle Hal

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[1]Edward M. Noble and others, History of Caroline County... (Rep of 1920 ed.; Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971), p.95.

[2]Queen Anne's County Will 31/96 and Unpatented Certificate #128 Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

[3]Noble, p. 88. The relative extent of Hardcastle's estate was probably taken from the tax assessment of Maryland taken in 1783.

[4]Caroline County Will TRC/144 and Caroline County Deed TT 31/1, Hall of Records and Caroline County Courthouse.

PRIMARY SOURCES

CR-

"Bible of John Hardcastle of Castle Hall, Caroline County, Maryland, and "Record from an Account Book of Thomas Hardcastle of Castl Hall, Caroline County, Maryland." Publications of the Geneal Society of Pennsylvania, VIII (March, 1923), 289-292.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	431480	4322960	B	18	432650	4322950
C	18	432180	4321990	D	18	431740	4321130

VERBAL BOUNDARY 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 J. Richard Rivoire, Architectural Historian is
Pamela James, Assistant Historian

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Marvland Historical Trust — July 1975

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

21 State Circle — 301-267-1438

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Annapolis, Maryland

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 89-66 hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Acting State Historic Preservation Officer — 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

GP

P.

ADDITIONS TO: Major Bibliographical References

Federal Census of 1790, Maryland.

Land Records of Caroline County, Hall of Records, Annapolis, and Caroline County Courthouse, Denton, Maryland.

Probate Records of Caroline County, Hall of Records and Caroline County Courthouse.

Tax Assessment of 1783, Caroline County. Hall of Records, Annapolis.

SECONDARY SOURCES:

Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Baltimore: National Biographical Publishing Co., 1879.

Earle, Swepson, and Skirven Percy G. Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore. Baltimore: By the Authors, 1916.

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton, Maryland: By the Author, 1934.

Forman, H. Chandlee. Old Buildings, Gardens, and Furniture in Tidewate Maryland. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1967.

Hardcastle Family Genealogical Notes, 1716-1880. Weatherly Collection, folder 59. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

Noble, Edward M. and others. History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Reprint of 1920 ed. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971.

Work Projects Administration Writers' Program. Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State. American Guide Series. Reprint of 1940 ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

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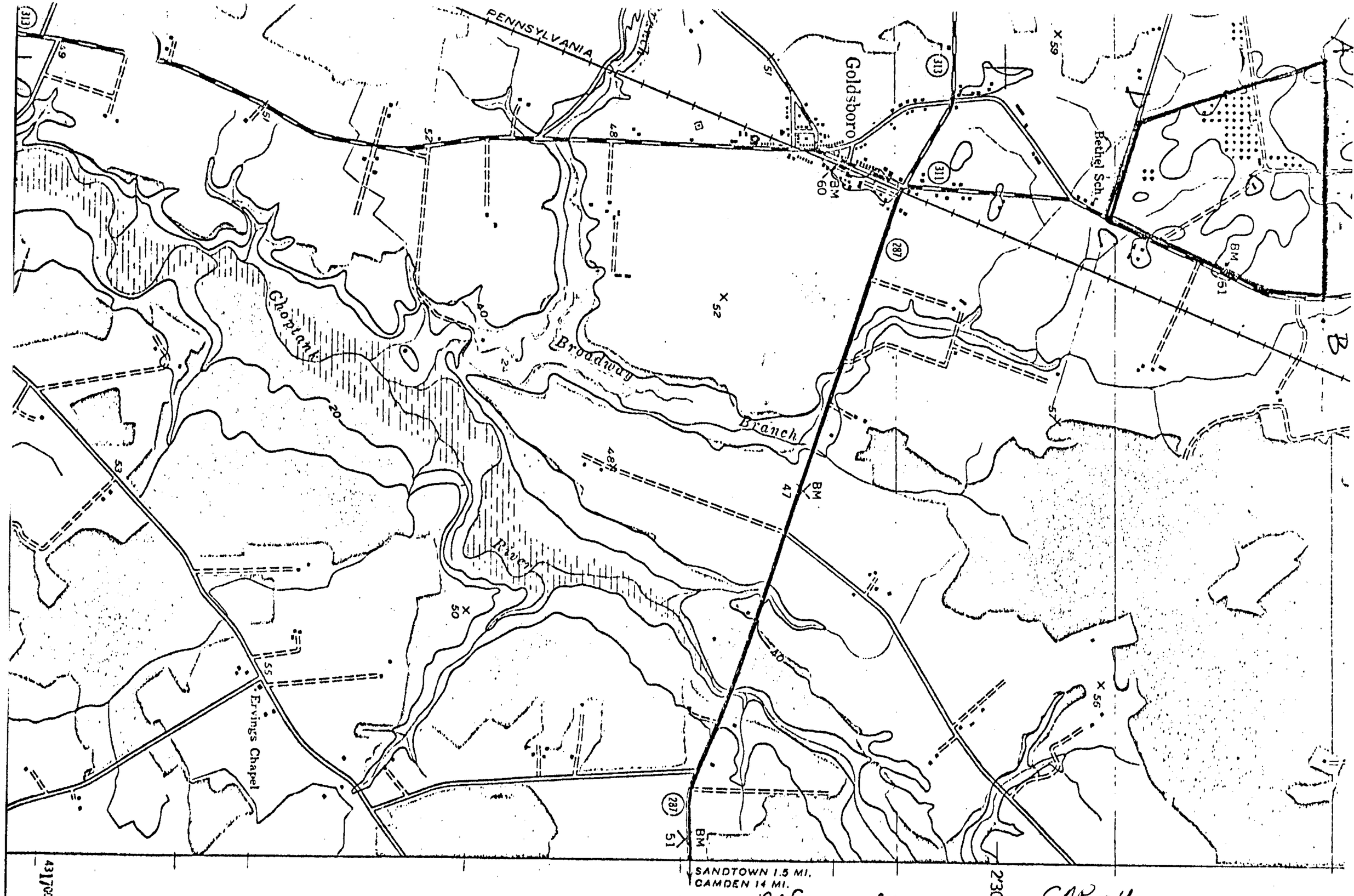
Acreage-----approximately 210 acres

Acreage justification

The boundaries as marked on the map include 210 acres. There are several buildings on this property in addition to Castle Hall. The only other historically interesting one is the smokehouse immediately behind the house. There is a tenant house on the edge of the property on Route 311 and a barn behind the house. The Hardcastle family cemetery is also included in this acreage. The property surrounding Castle Hall is presently farmed and the land is flat here. The number of acres was selected to protect the rural environment of a house that was built by a family made wealthy through their farming activities.



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UTM References

A 18/431480/4322960

B 18/432650/4322950

C 18/432190/4321990

Castle Hall - CHR- 4

[redacted]

606-33

Castle Hall - CHR-4

606-1