FHR-8-300 (11-78)

QA-3

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Kennersley

and/or common: Kennersley

2. Location

street & number: Clabber Hill Road — N/A not for publication

city, town: Church Hill — X vicinity of — congressional district: First

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Queen Anne's — code: 035

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 residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: Mr. and Mrs. Warren J. Cox (Claire A.)

street & number: c/o Hartman-Cox Architects, 1071 Thomas Jefferson Street, N. W.

city, town: Washington — N/A vicinity of — state: D. C. 20007

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

street & number: Courthouse

city, town: Centreville — state: Maryland 21617

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: See Continuation Sheet #1 — has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date — X federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town — state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Kennersley is a large, five-part brick house constructed circa 1785-1798, located near Church Hill in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The main (south) facade of the central block is five bays wide with a large entrance door in the center bay on the first floor and two large 6/6 windows on either side. There are five 6/6 windows on the second floor, and a circular bullseye window in the pedimented upper gable. The door is framed with reeded pilasters supporting a classical pediment; the center window on the second floor has a crossetted surround. The brick work on this facade is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and a two-to-four-course bond foundation; a three-course Flemish bond belt course separates the first and second story. The hyphens and wings are each one bay wide, laid in Flemish bond; Kennersley is unusual for a five-part house in that the wings and hyphens are flush with the main block on the south facade. This allows a cross-passage plan with the passage on the south (front) wall. The interior detailing is especially fine, compared with other Queen Anne's County houses of the period, and includes a handsome curving stair at the west end of the front hall. The house was restored circa 1937-1945, at which time the interior of the wings were altered and the hyphens were enlarged.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Kennersley is located on the west side of Clabber Hill Road, just south of Southeast Creek Road, approximately two miles west of Church Hill. The house is sited on high ground overlooking Southeast Creek, Island Creek, and the Chester River.

This large five-part brick house is believed to date to the last quarter of the 18th century. The principal facade faces south. The large central block is approximately 35 feet square, 2½ stories high, with the pitched gable roof oriented on a north-south axis. Flanking one story hyphens connect the central block with a pair of flanking 1½ story wings. The east wing is approximately 20 feet wide and 35 feet deep. To simplify this description, each section of the building will be described separately, beginning with the central block.

The front or south facade of all five parts of the house are flush, with no set-backs to increase visual separation of the hyphens and/or the wings. The central block is five bays wide with a large entrance door in the center bay on the first floor and two large 6/6 windows flanking the door on either side. There are five 6/6 windows on the second floor, and a circular bullseye window in the upper gable. Four eight-light cellar windows are located directly below the first floor window openings, set in heavy wood frames with restored vertical diamond-section wood bars. The first floor door is framed with reeded pilasters supporting a classical pediment; the center window on the second floor is framed with a handsome crossetted surround.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

1. Francis Benjamin Johnson Photographic Study for Historic American Buildings Survey
   Library of Congress
   Washington, D. C. — 1934

2. Maryland Historical Trust
   Historic Sites Inventory
   21 State Circle
   Annapolis, Maryland 21401 — January 10, 1983

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The brickwork on this facade is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and a two- to four-course bond foundation. A three-course Flemish bond belt course stretches across the facade between the first and second story. The window openings have splayed jack-arch lintels one brick high. The upper gable is pedimented, with a simple, rebuilt box cornice and wide frieze carried across the base of the gable and wide beaded but untapered rakeboards carried up the gable eaves. The bullseye window in the center of the tympanum replaces a 6/6 sash window visible in photographs taken by Frances Benjamin Johnston in the 1930s. That window may have been an earlier alteration, however, as there is evidence of altered brickwork around the opening in the same photographs.

The east wall of the central block is partially covered by the east hyphen. Fenestration on this wall consists of a 9/6 window on the first floor in the north bay, with a 6/6 directly above on the second floor and an eight-light cellar window below, and a 6/6 window in the south bay on the second floor. A small four light window near the center on the first floor appears to date to the 20th century.

The brickwork on the east wall is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and a three-course bond foundation. A flush chimney is centered on this facade, and has been rebuilt above the second story eave.

The north facade is similar in composition to the south gable. A door is centered on the first story flanked by two large 9/6 windows on each side. There are five 6/6 windows on the second story, a 20th century bullseye window in the pedimented upper gable, and four eight-light cellar windows below the first floor windows. The first floor door has a segmentally arched opening with a single arched sash above the door; the center window on the second floor has an arched architrave with a carved fan above the lintel that matches the carved tympanum of the south door pediment.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation. A three-course belt course is carried across the facade between the first and second story. The brickwork has been reworked in the upper gable. A one story porch, probably dating to the early 20th century, covers the three center bays on the first floor.

The west wall of the central block is partially covered by the west hyphen. The only openings on this facade are a pair of 6/6 windows, one in the north bay on the second floor and the other in the south bay, downset between the first and second floor to throw light on the stair landing.

The brickwork on this wall is laid in three-course bond, not Flemish bond, above a plain water table and a three-course bond foundation. There is a bulkhead cellar entrance at the north end of this facade.

The east hyphen is approximately 12½ feet wide and 18½ feet deep. The front or south facade is flush with the front facade of both the main central block and the east wing. A single door with a three-light transom and paneled soffit and jambs is centered on the facade. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation. The brickwork is continuous with the facade of the main block, but is separated from the east wing by a vertical seam. From the queen closers on the wing and the mortar mark, it is clear that the wing was constructed first, in conjunction with the west wing, and the central block and hyphens were constructed soon thereafter.

The north wall of the east hyphen is not original. The original hyphen was enlarged to the north to accommodate a modern bath during the 20th century renovations. A single 6/6 window in the center of the wall is the only opening.

The south gable wall of the east wing, as previously noted, is flush with the south facade of the main central block and the hyphen. There is a single 6/6 window in the center on the first floor and a smaller 6/6 window centered in the upper gable. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond on the first story above a plain water table and a three-course bond foundation. The upper gable is laid in three-course bond. The eaves are trimmed with beaded and tapered rakeboards with a crown mold applied to the upper edge.

A single large 6/6 window is centered on the east wall of the wing. The brickwork is three-course bond above a plain water table and the three-course foundation. The eaves are boxed in and trimmed with a complex crown mold and bed mold.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

A flush chimney is centered on the north gable wall of the wing. A single large 6/6 window has been cut in to the left of the chimney on the first floor; a pair of small casement windows flank the chimney in the upper gable. The latter openings appear to be original, but with later sash.

The west wall of the east wing is almost entirely covered by the east hyphen.

The south wall of the west hyphen is virtually identical to the east hyphen. A single door with three-light transom and paneled soffit and jambs is centered on the hyphen. The brickwork is Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation.

The north wall of the west hyphen has been moved to the north to enlarge the hyphen, and is now pierced by a 20th century triple window.

The south gable wall of the west wing mirrors the east wing. A single 6/6 window is centered on the first floor, a smaller 6/6 is centered in the upper gable. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation; the brickwork of the upper gable is also three-course bond. The eaves are trimmed with beaded and tapered rakeboards with a crown mold along the upper edge.

The west wall of the west hyphen is covered by a one story sun porch. There is an original door opening at the north end of this wall.

On the north gable wall of the west wing, there is a single 6/6 window centered on the first floor and a pair of small 6/6 windows in the upper gable. These two openings appear to be either enlarged or cut in. The brickwork is entirely three-course bond with a plain water table.

The east wall of the west wing is also three-course bond with a plain water table. A large 6/6 window has been cut in at the south end of this wall, adjacent to the north wall of the hyphen. The eaves are closed in with a box cornice, complex crown mold and bed mold.

The first floor interior of the main central block has a somewhat unusual plan, well-suited to a five part house. A broad stair hall stretches across the south facade, with interior doors in the north wall opening into two large rooms to the north, and doors at each end of the stair hall leading to the hyphens. The stair rises against the front wall, to the west of the front door, then curves gracefully 180 degrees at the west end of the hall and continues up to the second floor. It is an open-string stair with square ballusters set diamond-wise below a simple walnut rail that turns out in a spiral at the foot. There are no newel posts, the ballusters are continuous

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

for the full run of the stair. The carriage piece is molded with a broken-field profile typical of the late-18th century, and the stair ends are decorated with scrolled brackets. The area below the carriage is enclosed by a single large, triangular panel with a recessed field and a modern four-panel door that opens into a closet under the stairs.

Paired three-panel doors at either end of the hall lead to the flanking hyphens. On the north wall of the hall, one door is centered opposite the front door and opens into a large, formal parlor. A second door to the east opens into a small lobby/hall that in turn opens into a smaller formal room to the northeast. These doors appear to be 20th century six-panel replacements, hung on modern H-L hinges.

The interior trim of the hall is characterized by bold and heavy molding profiles. The door and window architraves are crossetted at both the top corners and the base, and have an additional crossette above each opening, similar to the Franklin House in Centreville (QA-196), constructed by William Hooper in 1771.

The architrave moldings at Kennersley consist of broken-field fascias with fine ogee separation mold and a bold ovolo backband. Both the windows and doors have paneled soffits and jambs with flat recessed panels and bold ogee panel molds. The window jambs are not splayed, and there is no evidence of original interior shutters. A complex interior cornice, complex chairrail, and molded baseboard encircle the hall.

The larger parlor, to the northwest, encompasses the three west bays of the north facade. The door from the hall into this parlor lines up with the exterior doors on the front and rear facades. A large fireplace projects from the west wall of the room, set off by a handsome and elaborate mantel piece. A crossetted backband frames the opening, with a heavily molded shelf above carved brackets and an embellished frieze. Other trim includes a large dentil-course interior cornice, crossetted architraves, and molded chairrail and baseboard. The architrave on the north exterior door follows the arch of the opening, with crossetted details at the base of the arch and a carved keystone at the crest.

The south portion of the northeast parlor has been partitioned, presumably in the 1930s, to accommodate a modern heating flue to the second floor and a large closet. The mantel in the northeast parlor is relatively plain, consisting of a simple crossetted board surround with plain sideblocks and frieze below a molded shelf. Other trim includes an interior cornice, crossetted architraves, and molded chairrail and baseboard.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

It is not clear how much of the surviving woodwork is original. Most of the trim is surprisingly crisp but hand tool marks are evident and there seems little doubt that the majority is original. The architrave trim on the inserted door of the northeast parlor matches the rest of the first floor trim, but the corner jounts are mitred at a 45 degree angle, in contrast to the staggered mitre joints found throughout the house. The interior cornices are also unusual in that the mitre joints run continuously from top to bottom rather than the usual staggered joints.

On the second floor, the stair hall encompasses the three west bays of the south facade, with a small chamber to the east that has been divided into two modern bathrooms, one opening into the stairhall, the other into the northeast chamber. There are two large sleeping chambers to the north of the stair hall. The northeast chamber is the larger of the two. This room has a triangular fireplace in the southeast corner fitted with a crossetted board surround with a plain cushion frieze and a molded shelf. Interior trim on the second floor includes simple, uncrossetted architraves, a two-piece chair-rail in the hall, and molded baseboards. The center windows on both the front and rear facades have an arched opening with paneled jambs, plastered soffit and an arched keystone architrave. The six-panel doors and a simple cornice molding in the northeast chamber appear to be 20th century.

The stair continues uninterrupted up to the third floor. The ballustrade is somewhat simpler on the third floor, with newel posts interrupting the rail, but stair brackets are not omitted. The third floor has been completely renovated in this century.

The east hyphen and the east wing have been altered and remodeled during this century and now form a separate apartment with no interior access from the main house. The plan of Kennersley published by Dr. H. C. Forman in 1934 illustrates the floor plan of the wing and hyphen before the house was restored and renovated circa 1939-1945.

The west hyphen consists of the original hall and lobby to the south and later room added to the north. The latter room was probably intended as a service room, but now serves as a nursery.

The west wing is divided into two rooms, with a dining room to the south and a kitchen to the north. A central chimney stack serves fireplaces in both rooms. The kitchen fireplace is quite large, with a heavy wood lintel. The dining room fireplace has a Federal mantel; all other trim appears to be 20th century.

8. Significance

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
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1785–1798 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: B and C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Kennersley derives significance from its architecture, and from its association with Richard Ireland Jones, for whom the house was constructed circa 1785–1798. An outstanding example of high-style design of the period, Kennersley is the only surviving 18th century five-part house in Queen Anne's County, and is one of perhaps a dozen examples on the Eastern Shore. Its flush south facade with cross-passage plan is unusual among five-part houses, and offers a rational solution to the circulation problems often found in houses with flanking wings. The size and elegance of the house reflect the aspirations and accomplishments of its builder, Richard Ireland Jones. Upon the death in 1784 of Robert Eden, last colonial governor of Maryland, Jones came to Maryland as a representative of Eden's family, to pursue the efforts begun by Eden to reclaim the lost and confiscated property of Frederick, Lord Baltimore. Jones' marriage in 1785 to Susannah Tilghman, daughter of Edward Tilghman, receiver of Lord Baltimore's quit-rents, solidified his position among the social and political elite of Maryland. Kennersley was constructed soon after his marriage on land belonging to his wife and serves as a material statement of his position and wealth.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

In overall form, Kennersley is somewhat unusual in that the hyphens are set flush with the south facade of the main block and the flanking wings. As a result, the central block has a somewhat unusual plan, consisting of a wide stair hall stretching across the front or south facade, allowing ready access to the hyphens. The principal first floor rooms open off the hall to the north, with a view of Southeast Creek, Island Creek, and Chester River. Particular details worthy of note include the gracefully curving stair in the southwest corner of the front hall, the superb mantels and the bold, crossetted architrave trim in the central block. It is also interesting to note that the flanking wings were constructed first and that the main house and the hyphens were then filled in, completing the five part plan.

Kennersley was constructed circa 1785-1798 by Richard Ireland Jones, a notable figure in the history of Queen Anne's County. Jones came to Maryland in 1784 as a representative of the family of Robert Eden, last colonial governor of Maryland.[1] Eden had been forced to leave Maryland shortly before the Revolution, and following the peace settlement had returned to Maryland to attempt to salvage some of the "wrecked fortune" of Frederick, Lord Baltimore.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

In 1784 Eden died, however, and Richard Ireland Jones, a relative by marriage, was sent to complete the task. He first settled in Annapolis and then moved to Queen Anne's County to join his brother, Dr. Alfred Jones. In 1785 or 1786 he married Susannah Carroll Tilghman, the daughter of Edward and Julianna Tilghman, one of the most prominent families in Queen Anne's County. At the time of their marriage Susanna Tilghman owned a tract of 500 acres on South East Creek, near Church Hill. It was here that Richard Ireland Jones built Kennersley. In 1798, the Federal Direct Tax listed Richard I. Jones as the owner of part of Tullies Delight, "on Island Creek neare the mouth." Included in the following description, which clearly shows that Kennersley was by then complete:[2]

> Richard I. Jones, part of Tullies Delight
> 1 dwelling house 2 stories 35 x 35
> 2 brick covered passages leading to the wings,
> 1 of the wings 18 x 18 the other 35 x 18 brick
> meat house 10 x 10
> stable 30 x 18

Richard and Susannah had one child, Arthur Tilghman Jones, born about the year 1787.[3] Susannah died circa 1800 and left Kennersley to Arthur, but with a life interest to her husband, who later remarried.

James Bordley, Jr., in his detailed study of the Hollyday and related families, gives the following account of Arthur's ownership:

> ...Unfortunately, Arthur was a prodigal spender, and it was not long after his marriage that he was seriously involved financially. He mortgaged his home, the sheriff sold his wife's inherited slaves, he tried to buy his father's life interest so he could - and finally did- sell "Kennersley." His father said of him, "His plans of today are but his dreams tomorrow." Visionary and not practical, his father said, "Only his use of whiskey keeps me from thinking him unbalanced." By 1820 he had exhausted his resources and was in debt to the extent of seventy thousand dollars. His father could not then assist him, because "Much of my fortune had been squandered in schemes invented by Arthur." Henry Hollyday, II, of "Ratcliffe," who was one of the principal creditors of both father and son, in the end had to take over "Kinnersley" in 1827...[4]

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

The will of Henry Hollyday II was probated in 1850, and Kennersley descended to his heirs, Thomas R. Hollyday and others.[5] In 1858 the property was conveyed to John H. Evans[6] and in 1877 it was purchased by Dr. Washington Finley.[7] Kennersley remained in the Finley family until 1913, when it was sold to William C. Hall.[8] Hall in turn sold the property in 1933,[9] and since that time the estate has passed through more than a dozen conveyances.[10] In 1979, the house and approximately 30 acres were purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Warren J. Cox, the present owners.[11]

Footnotes

[1]See James Bordley, Jr. The Hollyday Family, p. 167 and 201-203 for a more complete discussion of Kennersley and the Jones and Hollyday families. Much of the material cited here is drawn from that source and is consistent with the chain of title researched by Mrs. Mildred Schoch of Chester, Maryland.

[2]1798 Federal Direct Tax, Island Hundred.

[3]Borderley, p. 201-203.

[4]Ibid; p. 203

[5]See Borderley, p. 203 and Deeds, Liber MB 1, folio 70.

[6]Deeds, Liber MB 1, folio 70.

[7]Deeds, Liber JW 7, folio 261.

[8]Deeds, Liber WFW 3, folio 14.

[9]Deeds, Liber BHT 16, folio 288.

[10]Refer to Mildred Schoch's notes, included in research section of the Historic Sites Inventory.

[11]Deeds, Liber MWM 150, folio 99.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

OA-3

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 6 acres

Quadrangle name Chestertown, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	410820	4333400
B	18	410880	4333260
C	18	410680	4333180
D	18	410620	4333320
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator

organization Maryland Historical Trust date 10 January 1983

street & number 21 State Circle telephone 301-269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [signature] 4-8-83

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Bodine, A. Aubrey, Chesapeake Bay and Tidewater, Bonanza Books, New York, 1965.

2. Eberlein and Hubbard, American Georgian Architecture, Indiana University Press, 1952.

3. Forman, Henry Chandler, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, Privately printed, Easton, MD, and Haverford, Pennsylvania, 1934.

4. Maryland/A Guide to the Old Line State, Oxford University Press, New York, 1940.

5. Maryland Gardens and Houses, Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, Barton-Gillet, Baltimore, 1938.

6. Pratt, Richard, A Treasury of Early American Homes, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York, 1946.

7. Pratt, Richard, The Golden Treasury of American Homes, Harrison House, New York, 1957.

8. Stone, William T. and Blanchard, Fessenden S., A Cruising Guide to the Chesapeake, Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, 1973.

9. Swann, Don Jr., Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland, Johns Hopkins, 1975.

10. The Eastern Shore of Maryland, An Annotated Bibliography, Queen Anne Press, Queenstown, Maryland, 1980.

11. Waterman, Thomas Tilston, The Dwellings of Colonial America, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1950.

12. Wilson, Everett B., American Colonial Mansions and Other Early Houses, A. S. Barnes & Co., Inc., New York, 1965.

13. Yale University School of Architecture Calendar, Winter Spring, 1980.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

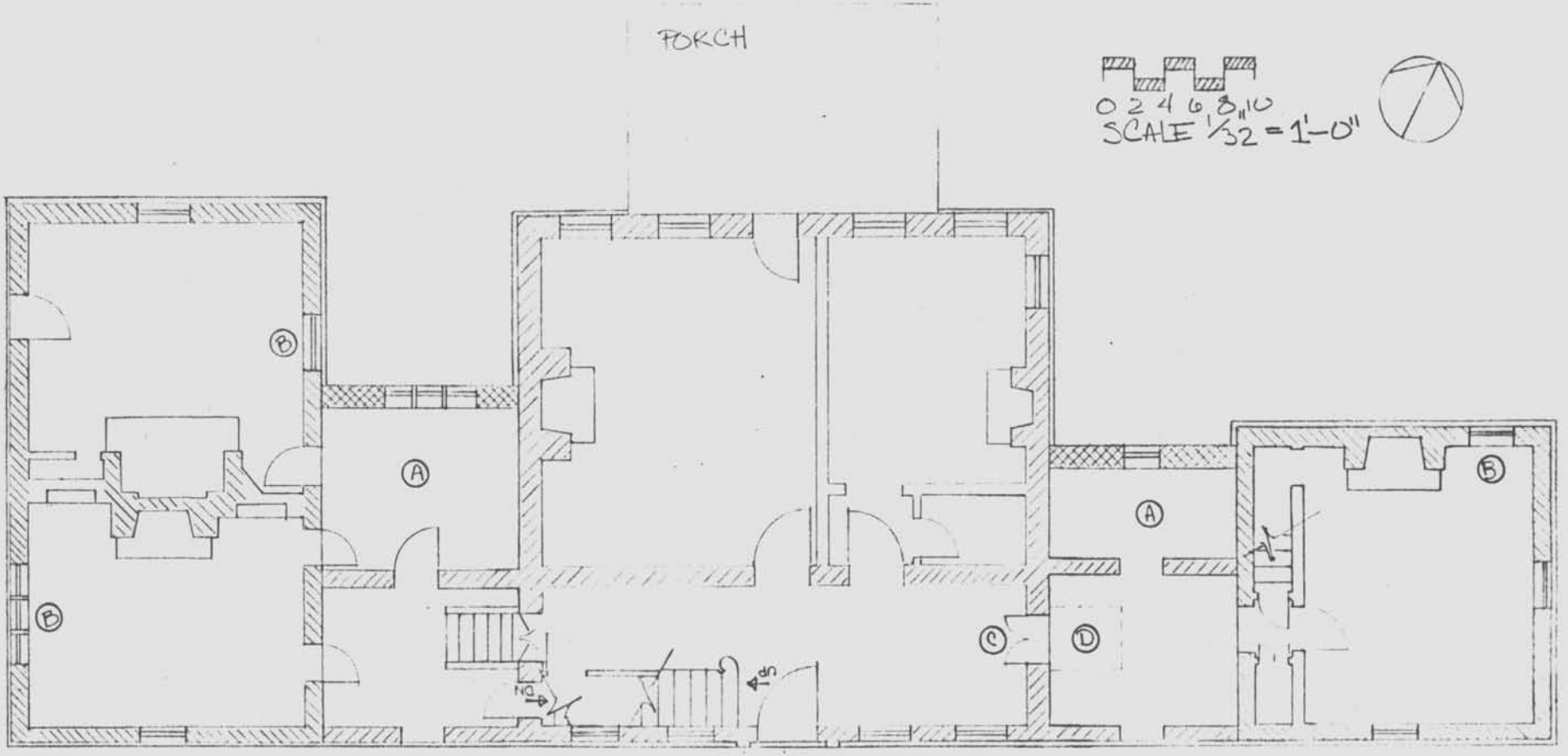
Boundaries are indicated on the attached map, labeled Boundary Map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes approximately 6 acres, enclosing the house and the finished lawn which surrounds it and provides its immediate setting. The Boundaries utilize existing roadways, and are drawn to exclude twentieth-century outbuildings which lie to the east and northwest of the house.

Ⓐ 20-th CENTORY ADDITIONS
Ⓑ MODERN WINDOWS
Ⓒ BLOCKED DOOR
Ⓓ STAIR REMOVED

PERIOD I : CIRCA 1785-98
PERIOD II : CIRCA 1785-98
PERIOD III : 20th CENTORY

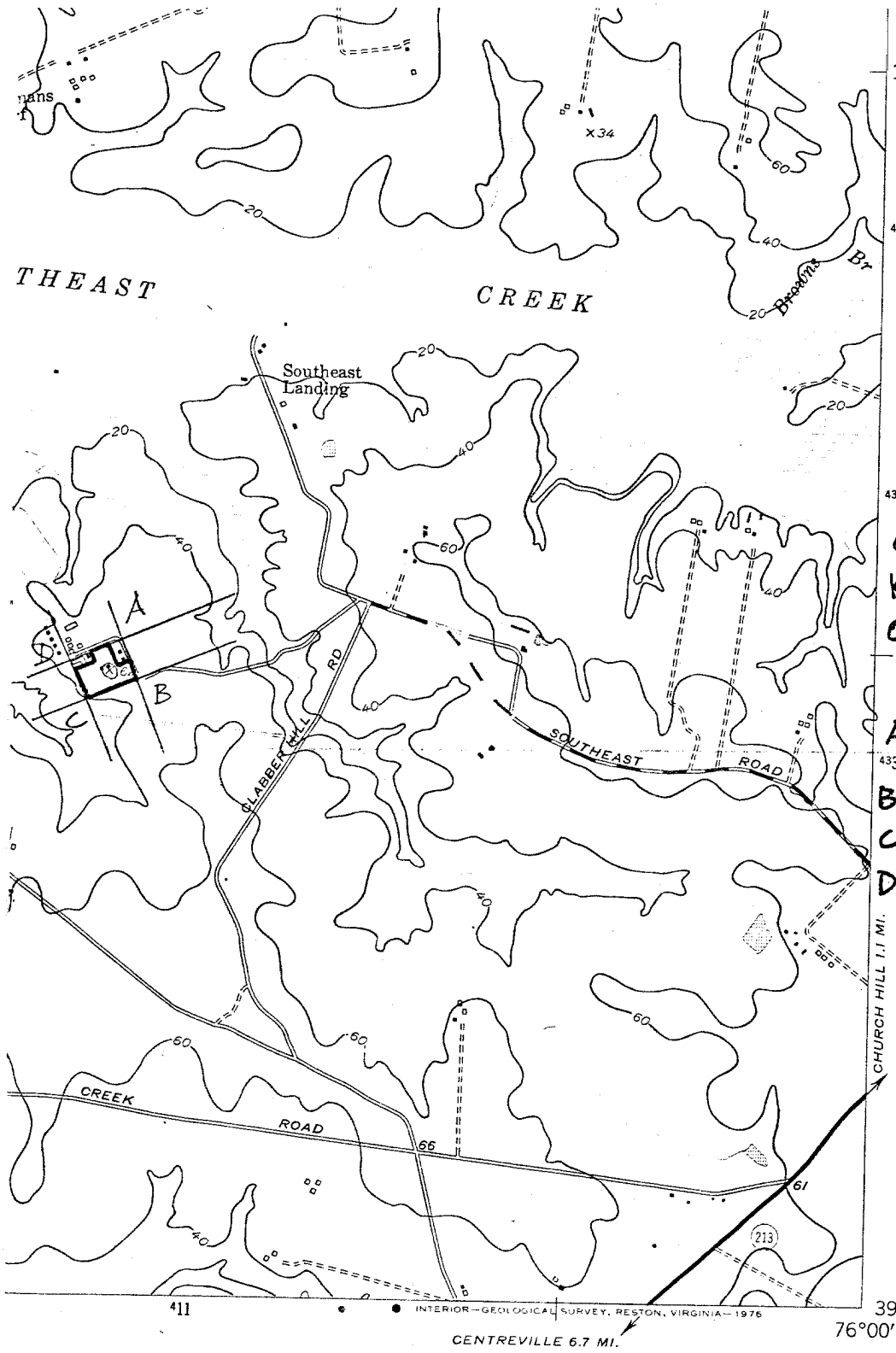


MEAS: ORLANDO RIDOUT V
DEL: TAN HALE

QA-3

KENNERSLEY
CHURCH HILL, MARYLAND

FEBRUARY 17, 1980



QA-3
KENNERSLEY
QUEEN ANNE'S
COUNTY, MD.

A:18-410820-4333400
B:18-410880-4333260
C:18-410680-4333180
D:18-410620-4333320

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Light-duty

Medium-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route

ARYLAND
ADRANGLE LOCATION

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

NE/4 CHESTERTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE
N3907.5—W7600/7.5

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 5762 II NE—SERIES V833

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1976

(PRICE) 5862 III SW

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST QA-3

MAGI # 1800035204

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Kennersley

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
West side Clabber Hill Road

CITY, TOWN
Church Hill

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
lst

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Queen Anne's

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 RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Warren J. Cox and Claire A. Cox Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER
3111 N Street, N.W.

CITY, TOWN
Washington

__ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
D. C. 20007

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: MWM 150
Folio #: 99

STREET & NUMBER
Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN
Centreville

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Francis Benjamin Johnston Photographic Study
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-3

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Kennersley is located on the west side of Clabber Hill Road, just south of Southeast Creek Road, approximately two miles west of Church Hill. The house is sited on high ground overlooking Southeast Creek, Island Creek, and the Chester River.

This large five-part brick house is believed to date to the last quarter of the 18th century. The principal facade faces south. The large central block is approximately 35 feet square, 2 1/2 stories high, with the pitched gable roof oriented on a north-south axis. Flanking one story hyphens connect the central block with a pair of flanking 1 1/2 story wings. The east wing is approximately 20 feet square, the west wing is approximately 20 feet wide and 35 feet deep. To simplify this description, each section of the building will be described separately, beginning with the central block.

The front or south facade of all five parts of the house are flush, with no set-backs to increase visual separation of the hyphens and/or the wings. The central block is five bays wide

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

with a large entrance door in the center bay on the first floor and two large 6/6 windows flanking the door on either side. There are five 6/6 windows on the second floor, and a circular bullseye window in the upper gable. Four eight-light cellar windows are located directly below the first floor window openings, set in heavy wood frames with restored vertical diamond-section wood bars. The first floor door is framed with reeded pilasters supporting a classical pediment; the center window on the second floor is framed with a handsome crossetted surround.

The brickwork on this facade is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and a two- to four-course bond foundation. A three-course Flemish bond belt course stretches across the facade between the first and second story. The window openings have splayed jack-arch lintels one brick high. The upper gable is pedimented, with a simple, rebuilt box cornice and wide frieze carried across the base of the gable and wide beaded but untapered rakeboards carried up the gable eaves. The brickwork of the tympanum may originally have been covered with plain or rusticated stucco. The bullseye window in the center of the tympanum replaces a 6/6 sash window visible in early

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

photographs. That window may have been an earlier alteration, however, as there is evidence of altered brickwork around the opening in the same photographs.

The east wall of the central block is partially covered by the east hyphen. Fenestration on this wall consists of a 9/6 window on the first floor in the north bay, with a 6/6 directly above on the second floor and an eight-light cellar window below, and a 6/6 window in the south bay on the second floor. A small four-light window near the center on the first floor appears to date to the 20th century.

The brickwork on the east wall is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and a three-course bond foundation. A flush chimney is centered on this facade, and has been rebuilt above the second story eave.

The north gable facade is similar in composition to the south gable. A door is centered on the first story flanked by two large 9/6 windows on each side. There are five 6/6 windows on the second story, a 20th century bullseye window in the pedimented upper gable, and four eight-light cellar windows below the first floor windows. The first floor door has a

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

segmentally arched opening with a single arched sash above the door; the center window on the second floor has an arched architrave with a carved fan above the lintel that matches the carved tympanum of the south door pediment.

The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation. A three-course belt course is carried across the facade between the first and second story. The brickwork has been reworked in the upper gable. A one story porch, probably dating to the early 20th century, covers the three center bays on the first floor.

The west wall of the central block is partially covered by the west hyphen. The only openings on this facade are a pair of 6/6 windows, one in the north bay on the second floor and the other in the south bay, downset between the first and second floor to throw light on the stair landing.

The brickwork on this wall is laid in three-course bond, not Flemish bond, above a plain water table and a three-course bond foundation. There is a bulkhead cellar entrance at the north end of this facade.

The east hyphen is approximately 12 1/2 feet wide

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

and 18 1/2 feet deep. The front or south facade is flush with the front facade of both the main central block and the east wing. A single door with a three-light transom and paneled soffit and jambs is centered on the facade. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation. The brickwork is continuous with the facade of the main block, but is separated from the east wing by a vertical seam. From the queen closers on the wing and the mortar mark, it is clear that the wing was constructed first, in conjunction with the west wing, and the central block and hyphens were constructed soon thereafter.

The north wall of the east hyphen is not original, and presumably indicates a later enlargement, increasing the depth of the hyphen. A single 6/6 window in the center of the wall is the only opening.

The south gable wall of the east wing, as previously noted, is flush with the south facade of the main central block and the hyphen. There is a single 6/6 window in the center on the first floor and a smaller 6/6 window centered in the upper gable. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond on the first story above a plain

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

water table and a three-course bond foundation. The upper gable is laid in three-course bond. The eaves are trimmed with beaded and tapered rakeboards with a crown mold applied to the upper edge.

A single large 6/6 window is centered on the east wall of the wing. The brickwork is three-course bond above a plain water table and the three-course foundation. The eaves are boxed in and trimmed with a complex crown mold and bed mold.

A flush chimney is centered on the north gable wall of the wing. A single large 6/6 window has been cut in to the left of the chimney on the first floor; a pair of small casement windows flank the chimney in the upper gable. The latter openings appear to be original, but with later sash.

The west wall of the east wing is almost entirely covered by the east hyphen.

The south wall of the west hyphen is virtually identical to the east hyphen. A single door with three-light transom and paneled soffit and jambs is centered on the hyphen. The brickwork is Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation.

The north wall of the west hyphen has been moved

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

to the north to enlarge the hyphen, and is now pierced by a 20th century triple window.

The south gable wall of the west wing mirrors the east wing. A single 6/6 window is centered on the first floor, a smaller 6/6 is centered in the upper gable. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond above a plain water table and three-course bond foundation; the brickwork of the upper gable is also three-course bond. The eaves are trimmed with beaded and tapered rakeboards with a crown mold along the upper edge.

The west wall of the west hyphen is covered by a one story sun porch. There is an original door at the north end of this wall.

On the north gable wall of the west wing, there is a single 6/6 window centered on the first floor and a pair of small 6/6 windows in the upper gable. These two openings appear to be either enlarged or cut in. The brickwork is entirely three-course bond with a plain water table.

The east wall of the west wing is also three-course bond with a plain water table. A large 6/6 window has been cut in at the south end of this wall,

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

adjacent to the north wall of the hyphen. The eaves are closed in with a box cornice, complex crown mold and bed mold.

The first floor interior of the main central block has a somewhat unusual plan, well-suited to a five part house. A broad stair hall stretches across the south facade, with interior doors in the north wall opening into two large rooms to the north, and doors at each end of the stair hall leading to the hyphens. The stair rises against the front wall, to the west of the front door, then curves gracefully 180 degrees at the west end of the hall and continues up to the second floor. It is an open-string stair with square ballusters set diamond-wise below a simple walnut rail that turns out in a spiral at the foot. There are no newel posts, the ballusters are continuous for the full run of the stair. The carriage piece is molded with a broken-field profile typical of the late-18th century, and the stair ends are decorated with scrolled brackets. The area below the carriage is enclosed by a single large, triangular panel with a recessed field and a modern four-panel door that opens into a closet under the stairs.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.8 DESCRIPTION

Paired three-panel doors at either end of the hall lead to the flanking hyphens. On the north wall of the hall, one door is centered opposite the front door and opens into a large, formal parlor. A second door to the east opens into a small lobby/hall that in turn opens into a smaller formal room to the northeast. These doors appear to be 20th century six-panel replacements, hung on modern H-L hinges.

The interior trim of the hall is characterized by bold and heavy molding profiles. The door and window architraves are crossetted at both the top corners and the base, and have an additional crossette above each opening, similar to the Franklin House in Centreville (QA-196), constructed by William Hopper in 1771. The architrave moldings at Kennersley consist of broken-field fascias with fine ogee separation mold and a bold ovolo backband. Both the windows and doors have paneled soffits and jambs with flat recessed panels and bold ogee panel molds. The window jambs are not splayed, and there is no evidence of original interior shutters. A complex interior cornice, complex chairrail, and molded baseboard encircle the hall.

The larger parlor, to the northwest, encompasses

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.9 DESCRIPTION

the three west bays of the north facade. The door from the hall into this parlor lines up with the exterior doors on the front and rear facades. A large fireplace projects from the west wall of the room, set off by a handsome and elaborate mantel piece. A crossetted backband frames the opening, with a heavily molded shelf above carved brackets and an embellished frieze. Other trim includes a large dentil-course interior cornice, crossetted architraves, and molded chairrail and baseboard. The architrave on the north exterior door follows the arch of the opening, with crossetted details at the base of the arch and a carved keystone at the crest.

The south portion of the northeast parlor has been partitioned, presumably in the 1930's, to accommodate modern heating ducts to the second floor and a small closet. The mantel in the northeast parlor is relatively plain, consisting of a simple crossetted board surround with plain sideblocks and frieze below a molded shelf. Other trim includes an interior cornice, crossetted architraves, and molded chairrail and baseboard.

It is not clear how much of the surviving woodwork is original. Most of the trim is surprisingly crisp

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.10 DESCRIPTION

but hand tool marks are evident and there seems little doubt that the majority is original. The architrave trim on the inserted door of the northeast parlor matches the rest of the first floor trim, but the corner joints are mitred at a 45 degree angle, in contrast to the staggered mitre joints found throughout the house. The interior cornices are also unusual in that the mitre joints run continuous from top to bottom rather than the usual staggered joints.

On the second floor, the stair hall encompasses the three west bays of the south facade, with a small chamber to the east that has been divided into two modern bathrooms, one opening into the stairhall, the other into the northeast chamber. There are two large sleeping chambers to the north of the stair hall. The northeast chamber is the larger of the two. This room has a triangular fireplace in the southeast corner fitted with a crossetted board surround with a plain cushion frieze and a molded shelf. Interior trim on the second floor includes simple, uncrossetted architraves, a two-piece chairrail in the hall, and molded baseboard. The center windows on both the front and rear facades have an arched opening with paneled

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.11 DESCRIPTION

jambs, plastered soffit and an arched keystone architrave. The six-panel doors and a simple cornice molding in the northeast chamber appear to be 20th century.

The stair continues uninterrupted up to the third floor. The ballustrade is somewhat simpler on the third floor, with newel posts interrupting the rail, but stair brackets are not omitted. The third floor has been completely renovated in this century.

The east hyphen and the east wing have been altered and remodeled during this century and now form a separate apartment with no interior access from the main house. The plan of Kennersley published by Dr. H. C. Forman in 1934 illustrates the floor plan of the wing and hyphen before the house was restored and renovated circa 1939-45.

The west hyphen consists of the original hall and lobby to the south and a later room added to the north. The latter room was probably intended as a service room, but now serves as a nursery.

The west wing is divided into two rooms, with a dining room to the south and a kitchen to the north. A central chimney stack serves fireplaces in both

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.12 DESCRIPTION

rooms. The kitchen fireplace is quite large, with a heavy wood lintel. The dining room fireplace has a Federal mantel; all other trim appears to be 20th century.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

QA-3

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
/00-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES circa 1785-90 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Kennersley is one of the largest and grandest 18th century houses in Queen Anne's County. Constructed circa 1785-98 by Richard Ireland Jones, this five-part house is an excellent example of high style design with clear evidence of the influence of contemporary pattern books. The size and elegance of the house are a reflection of the aspirations and accomplishments of Richard Jones and of his wife Susanna, daughter of Colonel Edward Tilghman, a leading figure in Queen Anne's County in the latter part of the 18th century.

In overall form, Kennersley is somewhat unusual in that the hyphens are set flush with the south facade of the main block and the flanking wings. As a result, the central block has a somewhat unusual plan, consisting of a wide stair hall stretching across the front or south facade, allowing ready access to the hyphens.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The principal first floor rooms open off the hall to the north, with a view of Southeast Creek, Island Creek, and Chester River. Particular details worthy of note include the gracefully curving stair in the southwest corner of the front hall, the superb mantels and the bold, crossetted architrave trim in the central block. It is also interesting to note that the flanking wings were constructed first and that the main house and the hyphens were then filled in, completing the five part plan.

Kennersley was constructed circa 1785-1798 by Richard Ireland Jones, a notable figure in the history of Queen Anne's County. Jones came to Maryland in 1784 as a representative of the family of Robert Eden, last colonial governor of Maryland.(1) Eden had been forced to leave Maryland shortly before the Revolution, and following the peace settlement had returned to Maryland to attempt to salvage some of the "wrecked fortune" of Frederick, Lord Baltimore. In 1784 Eden died, however, and Richard Ireland Jones, a relative by marriage, was sent to complete the task. He first settled in Annapolis and then moved to Queen Anne's County to join his brother, Dr. Alfred Jones. In 1785

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

or 1786 he married Susannah Carroll Tilghman, the daughter of Edward and Julianna Tilghman, one of the most prominant families in Queen Anne's County. At the time of their marriage Susanna Tilghman owned a tract of 500 acres on South East Creek, near Church Hill. It was here that Richard Ireland Jones built Kennersley. In 1798, the Federal Direct Tax listed Richard I. Jones as the owner of part of Tullies Delight, "on Island Creek neare the mouth". Included is the following description, which clearly shows that Kennersley was by then complete:(2)

Richard I. Jones, part of Tullies Delight

1 dwelling house 2 stories 35 x 35

2 brick covered passages leading to the wings,

1 of the wings 18 x 18 the other 35 x 18 brick

meat house 10 x 10

stable 30 x 18

Richard and Susannah had one child, Arthur Tilghman Jones, born about the year 1787.(3) Susannah died circa 1800 and left Kennersley to Arthur, but with a life interest to her husband, who later remarried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

James Bordley, Jr., in his detailed study of the Hollyday and related families, gives the following account of Arthur's ownership:

> ...Unfortunately, Arthur was a prodigal spender, and it was not long after his marriage that he was seriously involved financially. He mortgaged his home, the sheriff sold his wife's inherited slaves, he tried to buy his father's life interest so he could--and finally did--sell "Kinnersley". His father said of him, "His plans of today are but his dreams tomorrow." Visionary and not practical, his father said, "Only his use of whiskey keeps me from thinking him unbalanced." By 1820 he had exhausted his resources and was in debt to the extent of seventy thousand dollars. His father could not then assist him, because "Much of my fortune had been squandered in schemes invented by Arthur." Henry Hollyday, II, of "Ratcliffe," who was one of the principal creditors of both father and son, in the end had to take over "Kinnersley" in 1827...(4)

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The will of Henry Hollyday II was probated in 1850, and Kennersley descended to his heirs, Thomas R. Hollyday and others.(5) In 1858 the property was conveyed to John H. Evans(6) and in 1877 it was purchased by Dr. Washington Finley.(7) Kennersley remained in the Finley family until 1913, when it was sold to William C. Hall.(8) Hall in turn sold the property in 1933,(9) and since that time the estate has passed through more than a dozen conveyances.(10) In 1979, the house and approximately 30 acres were purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Warren J. Cox, the present owners.(11)

Footnotes

(1) See James Bordley, Jr. The Hollyday Family, p. 167 and 201-203 for a more complete discussion of Kennersley and the Jones and Hollyday families. Much of the material cited here is drawn from that source and is consistent with the chain of title researched by Mrs. Mildred Schoch of Chester, Md.

(2) 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Island Hundred.

(3) Bordley, p. 201-203.

(4) ibid; p. 203.

(5) See Bordley, p. 203 and Deeds, Liber MB 1, folio 70.

(6) Deeds, Liber MB 1, folio 70.

(7) Deeds, Liber JW 7, folio 261.

(8) Deeds, Liber WFW 3, folio 14.

(9) Deeds, Liber BHT 16, folio 288.

(10) Refer to Mildred Schoch's notes, included in research section of the Historic Sites Inventory.

(11) Deeds, Liber MWM 150, folio 99.

QA-3

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. The Hollyday Family.

Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1962.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE | COUNTY

STATE | COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION | DATE
Queen Anne's County Historical Society | 2/5/81

STREET & NUMBER | TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN | STATE
Centreville | Maryland

Field Notebook QA-XV; Recorded February 17, 1980.

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

CONTINUATION SHEET

9.1 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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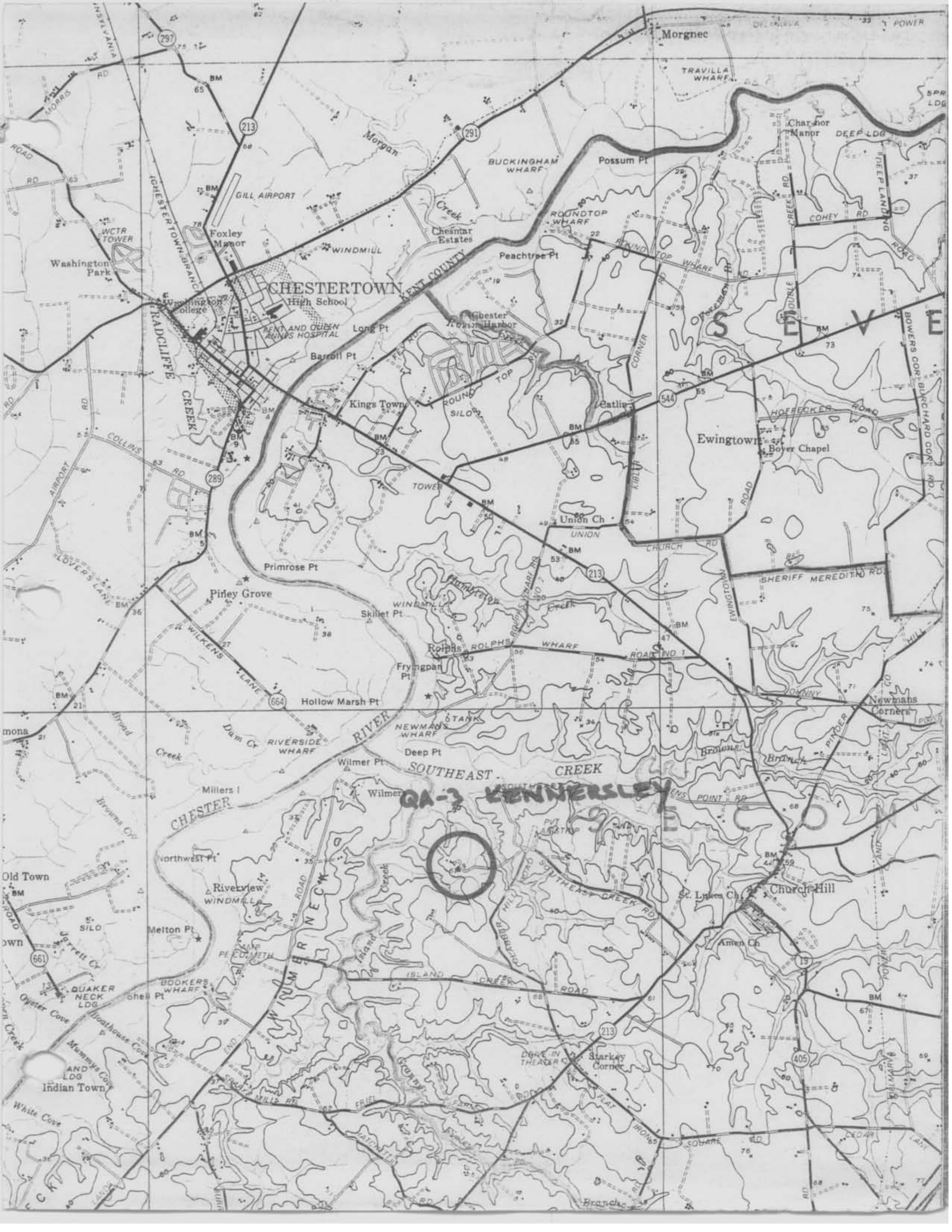
Emory, Frederick. Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1950.

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton: Privately printed, 1934.

Swann, Don. Colonial and Historic Houses of Maryland. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Wilson, Everett B. Maryland's Colonial Mansions and Other Early Houses. New York: A.S. Barnes and Company, Inc., 1965.


QA-3 KENNERSLEY
CHESTERTOWN
High School
Washington College
KENT AND QUEEN ANNES HOSPITAL
Washington Park
WCTR TOWER
Foxley Manor
GILL AIRPORT
WINDMILL
Morgnec
TRAVILLA WHARF
BUCKINGHAM WHARF
Possum Pt
Char-nor Manor
DEEP LDG
Morgan Creek
Chesntar Estates
ROUNDTOP WHARF
Peachtree Pt
KENT COUNTY
Chester Harbor
Long Pt
Barroll Pt
Kings Town
ROUND TOP RD
Catlin
Ewingtown
Bover Chapel
COHEY RD
HOFFECKER ROAD
BOWERS COR
BURCHARD COR RD
RADCLIFFE CREEK
CHESTERTOWN BRANCH
COLLINS RD
AIRPORT RD
LOVERS LANE
TOWER
Union Ch
UNION CHURCH RD
SHERIFF MEREDITH RD
EWINGTON RD
Primrose Pt
Piney Grove
WILKENS LANE
Skillet Pt
Rolphs
ROLPHS WHARF ROAD NO 1
Fryingpan Pt
Hollow Marsh Pt
Newmans Corners
JOHNNY
Dam Cr
RIVERSIDE WHARF
CHESTER RIVER
NEWMANS WHARF
TANK
Deep Pt
Wilmer Pt
Wilmer
SOUTHEAST CREEK
Browns Branch
PINDER
Millers I
Browns Cr
Broad Creek
Northwest Pt
Old Town
Riverview
WINDMILL
SILO
Melton Pt
Jarrett Cr
QUAKER NECK LDG
BOOKERS WHARF
Shell Pt
Oyster Cove
Boathouse Cove
Mummys Cove
Indian Town
White Cove
WINMER NECK ROAD
Island Creek
ISLAND CREEK ROAD
SOUTHEAST CREEK RD
St. Lukes Ch
Church Hill
Amen Ch
DRIVE IN THEATER
Starkey Corner
FLAT IRON SQUARE
FRIEL
CEDAR
SEVE
BM
213
291
297
289
544
664
661
15
405

QA-3
Kennersley

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT

QA-3
Kennersley

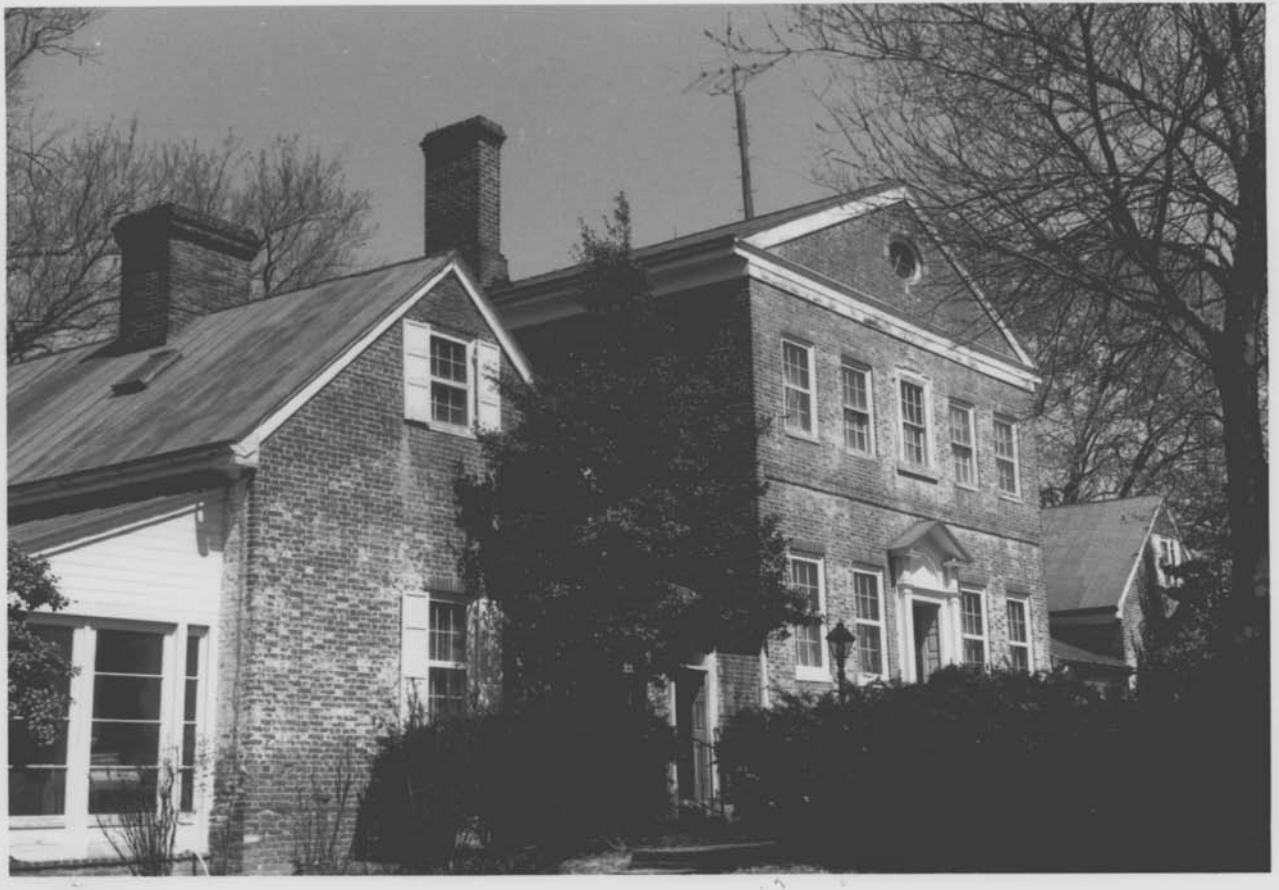
Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT

QA-3

Kennersley
Church Hill vicinity
Michael O. Bourne, 1968
Front Facade
(South)

KENNERSLEY, M.O.B, 1968

Q.A. # 3



QA-3

Kennersley
Church Hill vicinity
Michael O. Bourne, 1968
View from Southwest

KENNERSLEY . M.O.B. 1968

Q.A. # 3

QA-3

Kennersley
Church Hill vicinity
Michael O. Bourne, 1968
View from Northeast

KENNERSLEY

QA 43

QA-3

Kennersley
Church Hill vicinity
Michael O. Bourne, 1968
? Rear Facade
(North)

KENNERSLEY

Q.A. #3

KENNEDY

QA-3 Kennersley
Church Hill vicinity
Early 20th century
Photographer unknown
Southeast facade

Q A#3

Kennersky

EBD. Jr

ΦA#3

Kennersley

EBD. Jr

QA#3

Kennerley

EBD, Jr.

QA-3

Photograph, American, 20th Century

Johnston, Frances Benjamin

KENNERSLIE or KENNERSLEY, Queen Anne's County Maryland

Late 18th Century

Museum Purchase

38.42

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