

Capsule Summary  
SM-244  
Red House Farm  
Chaptico Vicinity  
Private

c. 1775, 1820s, additions 1890-1900

The dwelling at the Red House Farm, situated on a bluff overlooking Chaptico Bay, is a conglomerate of three different houses erected during three different periods beginning c. 1775 and ending c. 1890-1900s. The c. 1775, one-and-a-half story gambrel roof section appears to be the original dwelling. This was significantly added to c. 1820 by a large brick house with a rear ell. The brick house was removed c. 1890-1900 and replaced by a new two story frame dwelling. The brick ell, however, was retained.

The dwelling at Red House Farm has been associated with the Hayden and Reeves family for over 150 years. While the original builder of the house remains uncertain, the property was owned in the early nineteenth century by Hezekiah Garner Hayden and his wife Eliza C. Hayden. When Hezekiah died in 1858 at the age of 45, the property reverted to his heirs. In 1877, a deed of partition officially transferred the property to Hezekiah's son Webster Hayden and his wife Mary Rebecca. Curiously, two sets of initials, "WH" and "BH" have been carved in the southeast corner of the brick ell--probably those of Webster and Mary Rebecca Hayden. In 1885, the St. Mary's Beacon reported that a stone boundary marker was found on the property. It described it as "having nicely chiseled on one side L.C., 1668; on the other T.M., 1661." The article also confirms that Webster Hayden was living at the farm at the time of the find and notes that the farm had been owned by the Hayden family for four to five generations. In 1890, Webster and Mary Rebecca Hayden sold the property for \$1,542 to Annie (Nannie) Hayden. The property was sold by her heirs in 1893 to John C. Reeves and Samuel S. Reeves who were related by marriage to the Haydens. It was most likely under their ownership that the changes to the house were made. This probably included the demolition of the brick main block, its replacement with the two story frame building, and the addition of the gambrel roof wing. The property remains under the ownership of the Reeves family who plan on renovating the dwelling.

SM-244, Red House Farm  
St. Mary's County  
Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Data

Historic Context

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870  
Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815

Historic Period Theme: Architecture

Resource Type

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use: Residence

Known Design Source: None

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. SM-244

Magi No.

DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Red House Farm

and/or common

**2. Location**

0.3 miles S of the intersection of Rt. 238 and Hurry Road on Hurry Road, then 0.2 miles W on dirt road.  
street & number  not for publication

city, town Chaptico  vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county St. Mary's TM-23, B-3, P-55

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name G. B. Reeves, et al

street & number telephone no.: 301-884-3974

city, town Chaptico state and zip code Maryland 20621

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse liber 174

street & number folio 28

city, town Leonardtown state Maryland

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title Red House Farm

date 1980s?  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state Maryland

# 7. Description

Survey No. SM-244

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site		
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move	<u>mid-1900s</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed				

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing Resources: 3

Red House Farm is located approximately 0.8 miles south from the intersection of Maryland Route 238 (Maddox Road) and Hurry-Chaptico Road near Chaptico, Maryland. Approached via a winding 0.5 mile dirt drive (that actually extends westward through the 196 acre tract to Maryland Route 238), the dwelling is situated on a high bluff overlooking Chaptico Bay. Oriented on a northwest/southeast axis, the building is surrounded by woodlots, agricultural fields and a number of outbuildings including a stripping shed, grain bin, meat house, corn house/stable, and two tobacco barns. One of the tobacco barns (c. 1775-1800) and the meathouse (c. 1775-1800) represent contributing structures. A sunken roadway, no longer used, wraps around the north and west sides of the house.

The dwelling at Red House Farm has been extensively altered since it was initially constructed in the mid-late eighteenth century. While the building is composed of four discrete sections to form a cross-shaped plan, architectural evidence suggests two and possibly three different building periods. The frame and brick dwelling features a sporadic foundation of reused, irregularly fired brick, stone, and concrete or cinder block. Much of the frame sections are either covered with vinyl or asbestos siding. Underneath this siding, much of the building features clapboard fastened to the frame with mature cut nails. Three-quarters of the dwelling's roof is covered with decorative pressed tin, while the gambrel roof section is covered with decorative wood shingles composed of fishscales and sawtooth.

The primary or north elevation is composed of a central, gable front section flanked on either side by frame wings. The c. 1890s center block features a masonry (probably brick covered with concrete) foundation. Its walls are pierced by a four-light-over-three panel door and a two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. These bays are shaded by a porch that features turned brackets and posts. This porch extends beyond the juncture of the center section and the east wing. The second floor of the center section is pierced by two, two-over-six windows. Just above these windows is a cornice return that signals a change from clapboard/siding to decorative shingle work (fishscale and sawtooth). Two, two-over-six windows pierce the shingle work. The roof of the center section, pierced by a brick chimney flue, is covered with pressed tin shingles. The c. 1750-1800 east wing features a foundation of brick and cinder block. Sheathed with asbestos siding that covers wood clapboard fastened to the frame with cut nails, this section is pierced by two, two-over-two windows and one, one-over-one window. The easternmost window is smaller than the other two bays. The attic story of the east wing is covered with a steeply pitched gambrel roof that features a box cornice. This roof is pierced by two flush face dormer windows with four-over-four sash. The roof itself is covered with decorative fishscale and sawtooth wood shingles. A brick chimney flue extends through the roof near the juncture of the center section and east wing. The c. 1890s west wing features a masonry foundation and the exterior is covered with asbestos shingles. The exterior walls are pierced by two, two-over-two windows.

The west elevation consists of the gable end of the west wing, the side of the center section, and the side of the c. 1750-1800 rear brick ell. The gable end of the west wing is pierced at the attic story by an irregular glass pane window. It also has an exterior end brick chimney flue. The side of the center section is pierced on the first and second floors by a two-over-two window.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Situated prominently on a bluff overlooking Chaptico Bay, the dwelling at Red House Farm has been associated with the Hayden and Reeves family for over 150 years. While the original builder of the house remains uncertain, the property was owned in the early nineteenth century by Hezekiah Garner Hayden and his wife Eliza C. Hayden. When Hezekiah died in 1858 at the age of 45, the property reverted to his heirs. A plat drawn by Benjamin Tippett in 1863 confirms this. In 1877, a deed of partition officially transferred the property to Hezekiah's son Webster Hayden and his wife Mary Rebecca. Curiously, two sets of initials, "WH" and "BH" have been carved in the southeast corner of the brick ell--probably those of Webster and Mary Rebecca Hayden. In 1885, the St. Mary's Beacon reported that a 500 lb seventeenth century stone boundary marker was found on the property. It described it as "having nicely chiseled on one side L.C., 1668; on the other T.M., 1661." While the article believes L.C. to be an abbreviation for Leonard Calvert and T.M. for Terra Mariæ, Peter Himmelhaber, a local historian doing research on early proprietary grants, noted that a Thomas Melton and Thomas Mudd had land grants in 1667 and 1681 respectively near Chaptico. He also noted that members of the Cole family had extensive land holdings in the Chaptico area during this time period. As a boundary marker the stone would have more likely featured the initials of two bordering landowners rather than to Leonard Calvert who died 1647 or to Terra Mariæ.

The article also confirms that Webster Hayden was living at the farm at the time of the find and notes that the farm had been owned by the Hayden family for four to five generations. In 1890, Webster and Mary Rebecca Hayden sold the property for \$1,542 to Annie (Nannie) Hayden. Annie Hayden died prior to 1893, however, and the property was sold by her heirs that same year to John C. Reeves and Samuel S. Reeves who were related by marriage to the Haydens. It was most likely under their ownership that significant changes to the house were made.

The dwelling at the Red House Farm is a conglomerate of three different houses erected during three different periods beginning around 1775 and ending c. 1890-1900s. The c. 1775, one-and-a-half story gambrel roof section appears to be part of the original dwelling. This was significantly added to c. 1820 by a large brick house with a rear ell. The brick house was removed c. 1890-1900 and replaced by a new two story frame dwelling. The brick ell, however, was retained.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. SM-244

St. Mary's Beacon, v 40: 235, p 3, c 1, 23 April 1885

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 196 acres

Quadrangle name Rock Point, Md

Quadrangle scale 1: 24 000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Same as per deed description.

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

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kirk E. Ranzetta, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date November 1997

street & number 22740 Washington Street

telephone 301-475-4662

city or town Leonardtown

state Maryland

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  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

SM-244, Red House Farm  
St. Mary's County  
7.1 Description

The rear brick ell is constructed of an irregular brick bond (sometimes resembling Flemish bond and six-to-one common bond). The west side of the brick ell is pierced by a four-light-over-three panel door and a six-over-six window. Both of these bays are topped by a brick jack arch. At the juncture of the roof and the walls is a protruding box cornice. The roof, pierced by an interior end brick chimney on the south side, is covered with pressed-tin shingles.

The south elevation consists of the side of the west wing, the gable end of the rear brick ell, and the side of the east wing. The west wing is pierced by a two-over-six window. A large section of vertical matchstick siding, located near the juncture of the west wing, brick ell, and center block covers a porch that once connected the center block to the west wing. Immediately above this matchstick are two, four pane fixed sash windows. The gable end of the brick ell is pierced on the first and second floors by two, diminutive four pane fixed windows. Each of these windows is topped by a brick jack arch. The southeast corner of the brick ell has the most regular display of the Flemish bond with queen closers on the building. The bond extends to around waist high and then suddenly halts and becomes irregular again. The east wing is pierced on the first floor by a four light-over-three panel door and a two-over-two window. These bays are shaded by a porch with a poured concrete floor. The attic story of the east wing is lit by two flush face dormer windows with two-over-two sash.

The east elevation consists of the brick ell's side and the gable end of the east wing. The brick ell's foundation exhibits two vertical ventilation slits on this side. The walls are further pierced by two, six-over-six windows with brick jack arches. Just north of the intersection between the brick ell and center block is a single four pane-over-three panel door. The gable end of the east wing is pierced on the attic story by a six-over-one window.

The interior of the Red House Farm dwelling is largely devoid of architectural decoration. The center block is entered on the first floor via a door on the north elevation. The door opens into a narrow hall that extends the full north-south width of the block and permits entry to the one room east wing and the main room of the center block. Near the intersection of hall and the rear brick ell the hall turns abruptly to the west. It is at this corner that a stair with a panelled case and turned newel and balusters rises to the second floor of the center block. As the hall turns west, this passage permits access to the one room brick ell and also leads to a breezeway that connects a pantry and west wing to the central block. Reused hewn floor joists with a series of robbed mortises are visible in the pantry. According to Steve Reeves, and confirmed by architectural evidence, the breezeway was once an open porch that was later enclosed. The one room west wing is entirely covered with vertical matchstick and features a boxed stair to an attic chamber. This room was originally not covered with matchstick and was merely whitewashed to the circular sawn frame and exterior clapboard.

The second floor of the central block features a hall that allows access to all but one of the second floor chambers (the chamber immediately above the west wing). The center block features two bedrooms, the west wing features a bathroom, the brick ell a single bedroom, and the east wing a single bedroom. Architectural evidence in the knee wall and closet spaces of the east wing reveal that this structure was originally plastered and featured split lathe attached to a pit sawn and hewn frame with wrought lathing nails. A winder stair to the attic spaces above the brick ell, center block, and east wing allows for a more thorough analysis of framing members and permits a more accurate dating of the buildings various sections. The roof framing of the center section consists of circular sawn rafters attached at the peak to a ridge board with wire nails. The rafters

SM-244, Red House Farm  
St. Mary's County  
7.2 Description

above the brick ell are slender and hewn. Each pair is connected by a lapped tie and then fastened with several cut nails. The peaks of the rafters are connected with side-lapped joints that are tenoned. The roof framing of the east wing consists of two sets of rafters that provide the distinctive gambrel roof. The rafter sets are separated by a flat plate. The rafters are both hewn and pit sawn. Each rafter pair of the upper series feature ties that are side-lapped onto the rafters and fastened with wrought nails. The rafter joints at the peak of the roof were not visible at the time of the visit.

Overall, the dwelling at Red House Farm exhibits a complex series of building periods that ultimately obscure its original eighteenth century arrangement. Judging from architectural evidence it appears as if the brick ell is original to the site and was originally attached to another eighteenth century building. That larger structure, however was removed and replaced in the 1890s with a frame building that featured a kitchen wing attached to the west side. Judging from the presence of a cinder block foundation, the c. 1775-1800 east wing was moved from another site to its present location abutting the center block sometime in the mid-twentieth century.

The site also features a frame meathouse which is located just across the farm road from the west wing of the main dwelling. This hewn and sawn, braced frame building was probably constructed c. 1775-1800. It was originally sheathed with vertical, tongue and groove planks fastened to the frame with wrought nails. This sheathing was later covered over with more conventional lap siding that was fastened with cut nails. The roof is presently covered with corrugated metal. This outbuilding features a single entrance on its east elevation. While a door with a modern twentieth century hinge presently covers this entry, a wrought pintel for a wrought strap-hinge is still visible. The interior of the meathouse is entirely unfinished as the framing has been left exposed. The framing consists of four hewn (and greatly deteriorated) corner posts mortise and tenoned into four sills. These posts do not feature any down or up braces. Intermediate studs are connected to the corner posts via horizontal rails. These rails also serve as nailers for the original sheathing. Wall plates are mortise and tenoned on top of the corner and intermediate posts. A series of ties are mortised and lapped over the plates to provide lateral support for the building. A flat false plate lies on top of these ties and supports the feet of the hewn rafters. These rafters are connected at the peak with half-lapped mortise and tenoned joints.

The third of the site's contributing resources is a frame c. 1800-1825, double pen crib or granary with a central aisle that was dramatically altered in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century to be used as a tobacco house. The barn is situated just to the west of the main house and is bounded by a corn field and the farm road. The exterior is sheathed with vertical boards attached to the frame with wire nails. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The west elevation largely consists of a shed addition pierced by two, double door openings. These openings open into two aisles that run perpendicular to the gable roof line. The north elevation does not feature any openings. The east elevation features two double door entries as well as an opening for the shed addition near the southern side of the elevation. The south elevation, dominated by the shed addition, does not feature any openings.

In the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century the present tobacco house was enlarged--totally encasing an earlier double pen crib or granary with a center aisle. This original building measured approximately 30' by 19' 6". The building rested on a foundation of brick and stone and

## SM-244, Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

### 7.3 Description

featured large hewn sills. These sills presently feature mortises for robbed vertical slats. These mortises measure 3 1/2" by 3 1/2" and are spaced 1' on center from each other. These slats suggest that the building was initially used as a crib or that they were reused from another building. Sometime later, new drop mortises for large floor joists were cut into the sill--sometimes cutting into the mortises for the vertical slats. These larger mortises are spaced about 1' 10" apart. The close spacing of the joists and their large size suggests that the function of the building may have changed from a crib to a granary. While the slats and floor joists are no longer extant, much of the larger hewn and pit-sawn structural members survive. Large posts are located at the corners of the two pens. These posts are joined together by intermediate horizontal members that are shoulder mortised and tenoned. Continuous wall plates, are linked together by ties which are mortised and lapped over the wall plates. These ties support a flat false plate which in turn support rafters that are connected by three sets of common ties that are half lapped. The rafters are joined at the peak with half lap joints that are pegged.

To the north of the original building an earthfast addition was constructed in the early-twentieth century. The addition maintained the roof line of the original structure and merely added two structural bays increasing space for the curing of tobacco. Erected concurrently to this addition was a shed roof extension that broadened the entire length of the building's west side as well as a shed roof addition on the south side of the building.

SM-244, Red House Farm  
St. Mary's County  
8.1 Significance

Chain-of-Title

(All deeds are located at the Land Records Office, St. Mary's County Courthouse, Leonardtown, Maryland unless otherwise noted.)

Reference: Liber 174, Folio 28

Grantee: Stephen T. Reeves and George B. Reeves, Jr.

Grantor: Clyde P. Reeves and Opal Reeves

Date: December 15, 1971

Notes: This deed notes that the tract contains the "western portion of Red House Farm."

Reference: Liber EBA 5, Folio 130

Grantee: John C. Reeves

Grantor: Samuel S. Reeves and Mary Reeves

Date: July 31, 1905

Notes: This transaction formally divides the formerly 400 acre farm called Red House Farm into a smaller 190+ acre tract.

Reference: Liber JJG 1, Folio 218

Grantee: John C. Reeves and Samuel S. Reeves

Grantor: heirs of Nannie (or Annie) Hayden including J. R. Thomas and Elizabeth E Reeves, Oscar G. and Kate Hayden, Samuel and Charlotte Hayden, Webster and Mary Hayden, Wilfred and Rebecca Gough, John B. and Eliza Lyon, Perry Hayden, and William McKinney Burroughs and Saran Burroughs

Date: July 8, 1893

Notes: This deed notes that the 400 acre farm called "Red House Farm" represented a portion of the real estate of H. (Hezekiah) Garner Hayden.

Reference: Liber JFF 12, Folio 346

Grantee: Annie Hayden

Grantor: Webster and Mary Rebecca Hayden

Date: August 14, 1890

Notes: The deed notes that Red House Farm was purchased for \$1,582. It also notes that it was the property of H. Garner Hayden who had died seized and possessed.

Reference: Liber JFF 2, Folio 476

Grantee: Eliza C. Hayden and O. G. Hayden and Kate his wife, Samuel Hayden, Peregrine Hayden, Dr. J. R. T. Reeves and his wife Elizabeth, John B. Lyon and his wife Eliza, Rebecca Hayden and William McBurroughs and his wife Sarah

Grantor: Webster and Nannie Hayden

Date: July 23, 1877

Notes: This deed of partition divides the various properties of Hezekiah Garner Hayden among his surviving heirs. "Red House" becomes the property of Webster and Nannie Hayden.

Reference: Annual Valuation of Real Estate and Personal Property, GC-1, 1841-1864, Registry of Wills, Folio 309.

Date: January 22, 1862 (filing date)

Notes: The annual valuation notes the "Farm Red House" had its "Outhouses in bad order" and was valued at \$325.

SM-244, Red House Farm  
St. Mary's County  
Significance 8.2

While much of the interiors of the two older sections of the house have been gutted, the structural fabric provides some evidence of the buildings' ages. On the second floor of the gambrel roof section, for instance, split lathe was attached to a hewn and pit-sawn braced frame with wrought nails. Lathe in the brick ell is also split but is attached to the frame with cut lathing nails. It is in the attic of all three sections where the chronology of building periods becomes more clear. Interestingly, the hewn and pit-sawn rafter pairs in the gambrel roof feature common ties that are side lapped and nailed with wrought nails. The rafters are connected at the peak with half-lap joints also fastened with wrought nails. The attic of the c. 1890-1900 section features a circular sawn, common rafter roof frame with rafters joined at the peak to a ridge board with wire nails. The c. 1820 brick ell has slender hewn and pit sawn rafters that meet at the peak with a pegged half lap joint.

St. Mary's Beacon, v. 40: 235, p 3, c 1, 23 April 1885.

"Historical Discovery"

Last week Mr. Samuel Hayden called in our office and gave us quite an interesting account of the discovery of a relic of colonial days on Red House Farm near Chaptico. The find was a large stone weighing about 500 lbs, and having nicely chiseled on one side L.C., 1668; on the other T.M., 1661. The Red House Farm is at present occupied by Mr. Webster Hayden, and has been in possession of his family for four or five generations. The stone was found while cleaning around the branch where the land slopes towards Chaptico marsh and was half buried. In a letter to the *Baltimore Sun* on the subject Rev. J. Gibson Gantt supposes the L.C. to be an abbreviation for Leonard Calvert and T.M. of Terra Mariæ, and claims that the stone marked a proprietary grant.



S M -244  
RED HOUSE FARM  
Chaptico  
Private

late 18th and 1820 and early 20th centuries

The present, roughly cross-shaped form of this house was created when two earlier buildings were joined by additions in the early 20th century. The north wing was built first, in the late 18th century. It is a one-story frame structure with a gambrel roof and one room, side passage plan. Second was the wing behind the central block, a one-story brick structure with gable roof <sup>with</sup> and shed dormers on both slopes. ~~The~~ <sup>its</sup> original <sup>JA</sup> floor plan had one room and perhaps a passage; The attic has a narrow closet. This building was built at right angles to the gambrel-roof structure and about six feet from it. Connecting these two buildings are two Victorian <sup>C-style</sup> additions, a two-story central block and a 1½-story service wing.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
 RED HOUSE FARM  
 AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
 Maddox Road (MD 238)

CITY, TOWN  
 Chaptico

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE  
 Maryland

COUNTY  
 St. Mary's

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
 SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

- EXCELLENT
- GOOD
- FAIR

- DETERIORATED
- RUINS
- UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

- UNALTERED
- ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

- ORIGINAL SITE
- MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

# 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

---

SPECIFIC DATES Late 18th and 1820 & Early 20th Centuries BUILDER/ARCHITECT

---

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET &amp; NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

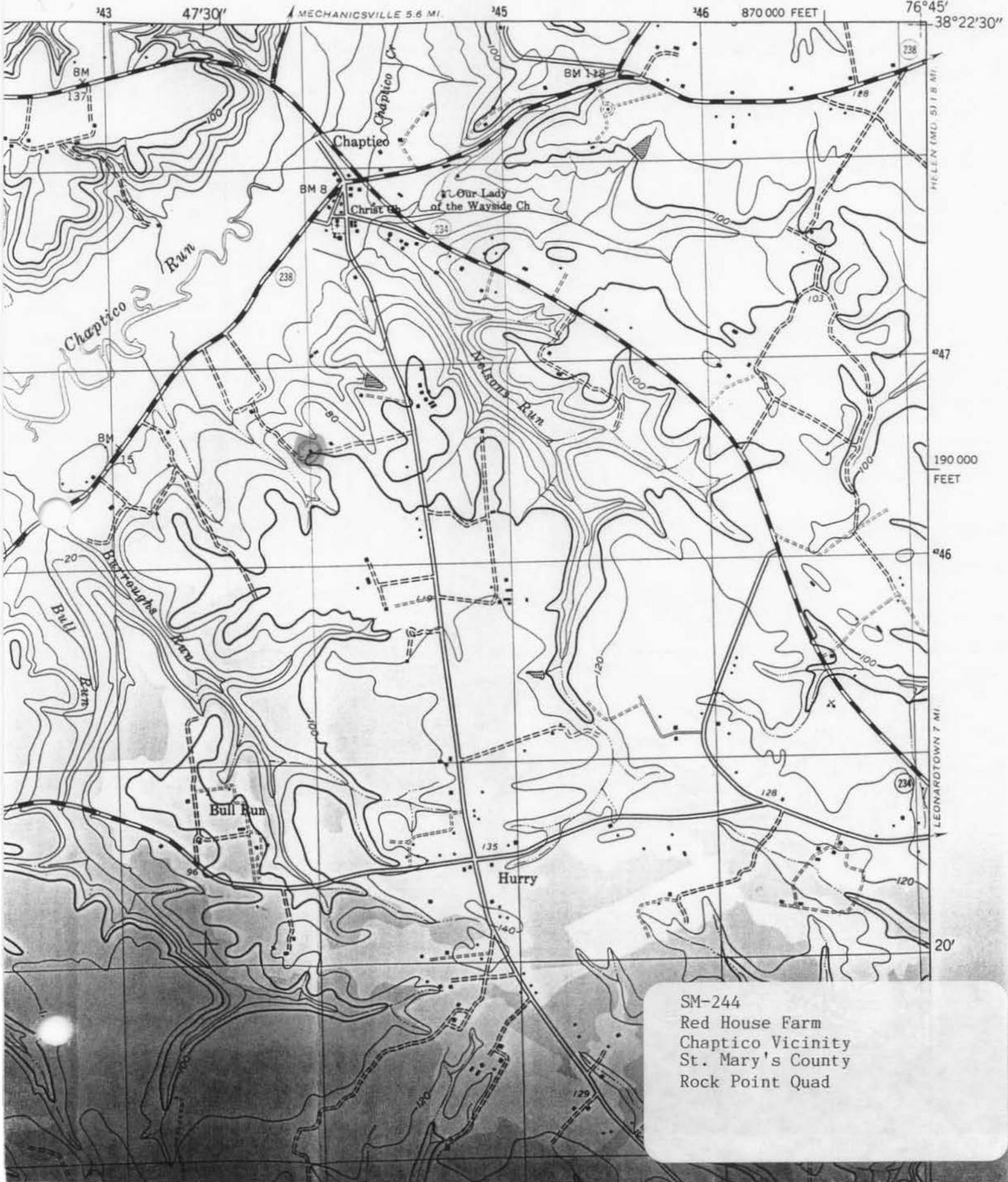
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

ROCK POINT QUADRANGLE  
MARYLAND  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC-BATHYMETRIC)

5680 / NW  
(MECHANICSVILLE)



SM-244  
Red House Farm  
Chaptico Vicinity  
St. Mary's County  
Rock Point Quad



SM-244

Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

Kirk Ronzetta

Nov, 1997

Md SHPO

N + W elevation

1 of 7



SM-244

Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

Kirk Ranzetta

Nov, 1997

Md SHPO

N+E elevation

2 of 7



SM-244

Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

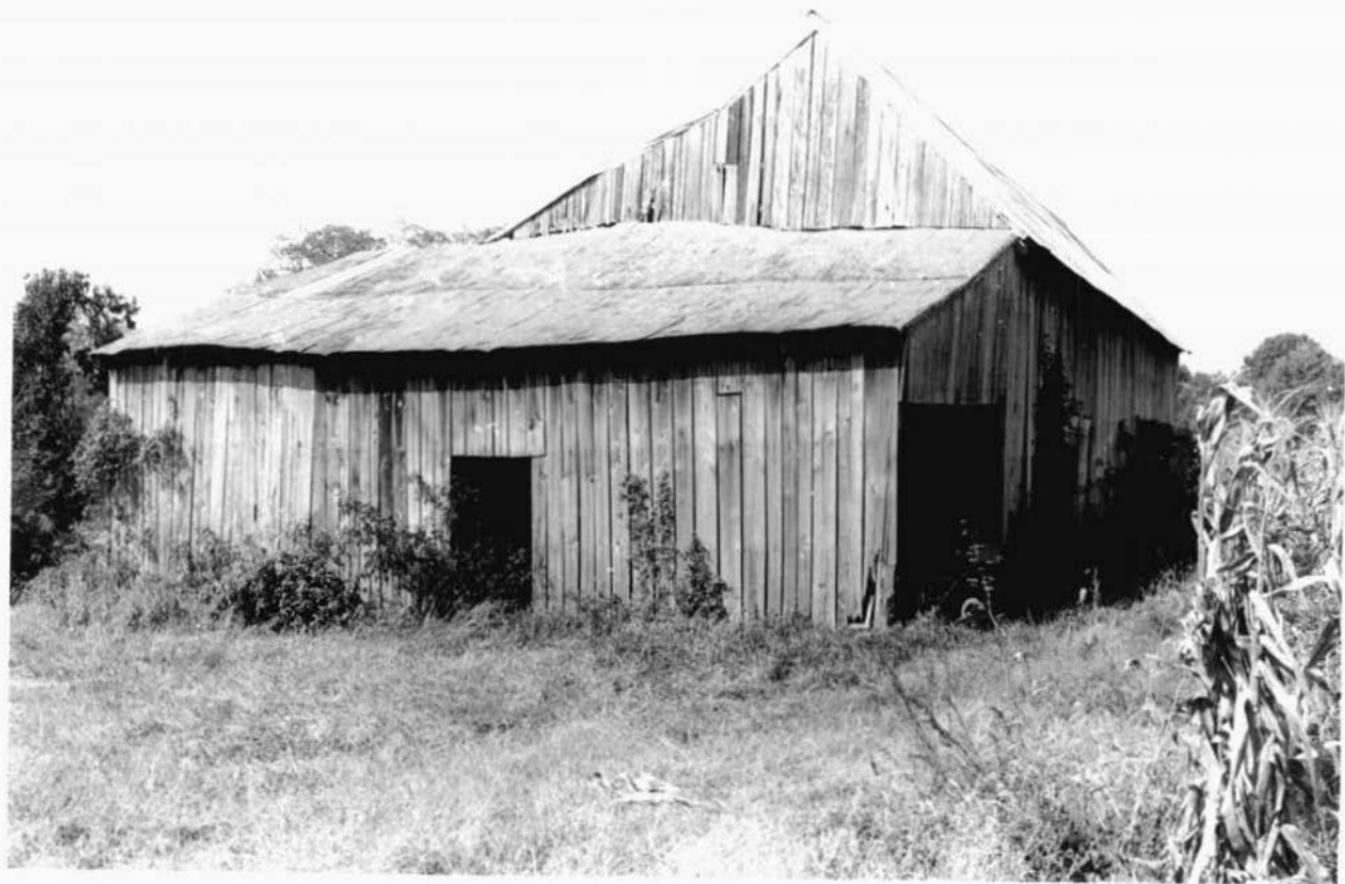
Kirk Ranetta

Nov. 1997

MD SH90

E + S elevation

3 of 7



SM-244

Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

Kirk Ranzetta

Nov, 1997

Md SAPO

E + N elevation

4 of 7



SM-244

Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

Kirk Ranzetta

Nov., 1997

Md SHPO

S + W elevation

5 of 7



SM-244

Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

Kirk Ranzetta

Nov. 1997

Ind SHPO

Interior - tobacco barn - looking N

6 of 7



SM-244

Red House Farm

St. Mary's County

Kirk Ranzetta

Nov., 1997

Md SHPO

Meat house - E+S elevation

7 of 7