CT-4

Red Hall

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the "vertical files" at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 10-29-2003

CT-4 early 18th. C

RED HALL

Of interest as one of the earliest gambrel roofed houses in Southern Maryland this small frame structure is three bays in length with a centrally positioned door. At one end stands two matching external chimneys. To this same end elevation is a modern one story frame wing. The exterior of this house is sheathed with random width flush weatherboarding.

Red Hall was patented in 1667 by Vivian Beall with Captain John Bogue. Later owners included William Lyle (17th c.) and Mordecai Smith (1815).

CLVT-4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Red Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Ward Road

CITY, TOWN — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Dunkirk — ___ VICINITY OF

STATE — COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___DISTRICT	___PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X 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	___YES: RESTRICTED	___GOVERNMENT	___SCIENTIFIC
	___BEING CONSIDERED	___YES: UNRESTRICTED	___INDUSTRIAL	___TRANSPORTATION
		___NO	___MILITARY	___OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Perry B. VanVleck — Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN — STATE, zip code

___ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #: AWR38 JLB9
Folio #: 393 209

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN — STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

CLVT #4

DATE

___FEDERAL X STATE X COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN — STATE

CT-4

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	√ORIGINAL SITE
√GOOD	__RUINS	√ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

H. Morrison, in his book Early American Architecture, points out that it is inaccurate to assume that the gambrel roof was a Dutch introduction to America for "since it was used long before that in both New England and Maryland, in these regions, at least, it may certainly be counted an English feature." The exact date of the first gambrel is uncertain, although Howard Hall in Cambridge is known to have been built in 1674-7.

According to Stains, A History of Calvert County, Maryland, Red Hall was patented in 1667 and the house built in 1680. Structural evidence inside the house indicates that a primary structure of one room down and one up may have preceded the later three rooms down, three up. According to , these additions and modifications of the chimney took place in 1720. This chimney is on the east end of the house and probably contains a peut.

The house was probably in constant use throughout the 18th and 19th Centuries, but photographs document that in the 20th Century, Red Hall had been abandoned and nearly destroyed by neglect. According to its present owner, Mr. Perry Van Vleck, it was even used as a barn for thirty-five years. Much of the interior, however, such as locks, doors, and panelling had remained relatively in tact.

When Mr. Van Vleck purchased the property in 195 , it was decided for structural reasons to dismantle the house and rebuilt it using the same materials. At this time, the added wing on the east end was replaced with a new wing housing a modern kitchen. A third chimney also containing a peut was added to the west end of the house. Plumbing, electric fixtures, and a screened-in porch are other modern additions, but for the most part Red Hall maintains an authentic colonial appearance.

The steep gambrel roof is covered with wooden shingles, and the exterior walls are covered with the original beaded flush siding. These boards vary in width (to ") and in the front or southwest facade, they are of a rougher cut and are as wide as ". The windows are 9/9 and contain bubled glass. The upper story contains dormers front and back with 6/6 windows.

There are many outbuildings at Red Hall. Some, like the tobacco barns and corn crib, are farm structures built most likely during the 19th Centrry. Others like the board and batten cabin are 19th Century structures moved to the farm from other areas by Mr. Van Vleck.

Red Hall is one of Calvert County's legal historic districts and rests on a 20 acre parcel protected by Calvert County Ordinance

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CT-4

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	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CT-4

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 125.60A

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE ATTACHED SHEET.

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Wayne L. Nield, II
Historic Sites Survey
Broomes Island, ... 20615
586-2050

ORGANIZATION

DATE: Spring 1976

STREET & 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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: RED HALL

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: North side of Ward Road, 1600 feet east of Maryland Route 416 — __NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Dunkirk — X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

COUNTY: Calvert — CODE: 009

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X 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	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Anthony Lee & Donna P. Blum (Mr. and Mrs.)

STREET & NUMBER: Red Hall, Ward Road

CITY, TOWN: Dunkirk — X VICINITY OF

STATE: Maryland — 20754

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Calvert County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Prince Frederick

STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: "Red Hall" Calvert County Historic District (local zoning)

DATE:

__FEDERAL __STATE X COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Calvert County Planning Office

CITY, TOWN: Prince Frederick

STATE: Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

CT-4

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	_X UNALTERED	XX ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Red Hall" is located at the end of an 800' drive on the north side of Ward Road, about 1600' east of Maryland Route 416, just north of Dunkirk in Calvert County, Maryland.

The 26' square main block is three bays long by two bays deep and rises 1½ stories in height and faces south. A one-bay-square passage leading to the kitchen addition extends from the north side of the east gable end. The one-story kitchen measures two bays long by one bay deep. The gable roofs of the passage and kitchen run east-west, as does the gambrel roof. All these roofs are covered with wooden shakes.

The north and south facades of the main house are similar, each featuring a central door with a 9/9 sash window to either side. Two shed dormers containing 4/4 sash light either roof slope. A shed-roofed porch supported by plain square posts replaces an earlier porch on the south side. The orignal siding and moldings were preserved under this porch.

Two exterior chimneys connected by a brick pent rise along "Red Hall's" east gable end. This brickwork, of uneven bond, rests on a base of local stone, which contains many fossils. The chimneys serve fireplaces on both floors. Their upper stacks, above nominal two-course shoulders, are attached rather than freestanding and may have been rebuilt. Two 4/4 sash windows are positioned between the chimneys on the second floor. A louvered vent pierces the gable. A 4/4 sash window lights the pent. One 9/9 sash window appears in the south corner on the first floor. The modern entrance to the original stone cellar is located under this window.

"Red Hall's" west end contains a central window on the first floor (lighting a closet under the stair) and two 4/4 sash windows on the second floor. A modern brick chimney now surrounds the lower window and narrows into a stack rising between the upper windows.

The connecting passage is lighted by a 4/4 sash window in both its north and south facades. The kitchen's east end is covered by a wide modern brick chimney, replacing an earlier chimney. On the south facades, a 4/4 sash window is located in the west bay and a door in the east bay. On the north facade, the window is on the ease and the door on the west. The connector and kitchen both rest on stone foundations.

The original flush beaded random-width weatherboards, ranging in width from 4" to 1'1", still sheath the south side of the main house. The rest of the house, including the passage and kitchen, is sheathed in a reproduction of this siding.

The floor plan consists of a 15'-wide parlor along the south side and two back rooms along the north side. The west end of the front parlor is walled off by a vertical beaded-board partition. At the south end of this partition is a door with six raised panels that opens into a space from which a flight of stairs rises along the west wall. The stair turns in its upper corner, with a short flight completing the rise to the second floor. A similar door at the north end of the partition leads to a closet under the stair. Access to the cellar was originally provided by a trap door in the closet floor.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

The north and south sides of the parlor are sheathed in wide, raised-panel wainscoting. The panels along the east end fireplace wall replace the originals and are narrower. The main front door leading into the parlor is composed of eight panels--two horizontal rectangles each at top and bottom, two squat vertical rectangles below the door knob, and two longer vertical rectangles above the doorknob. The other first-floor doors in the main house each contain six panels.

A door in the center of the north parlor wall opens into a 10'-wide dining room. An approximately 10' x 10' unheated den occupies the northwest corner of the house. The south wall of this room is sheathed with vertical beaded boards. An ogee molding covers the tops of these boards under the exposed joists. A beaded board partition separates the den from the dining room, which is heated by a fireplace in the east wall. A narrow six-panel door to the south of the fireplace leads to the pent, and a door to the north opens into the passage leading to the kitchen.

The ceiling joists in the main house are beaded and exposed. Those in the connector and kitchen are hewn and hand-sawn, exposed but neither beaded nor planed. These two added rooms feature doors of six shallow panels each. The connector is sheathed in random-width flush horizontal boards.

The second floor plan consists of two bedrooms along the north side and a hall and bedroom along the south side. A modern bath and closet have been inserted along the south side of the hall. The two east bedrooms are heated by fireplaces. The second floor doors are similar to those on the first floor, although they have four panels rather than six. The dormers lighting the second floor are framed in simple beaded boards.

The attic construction at the east end includes a large rectangle framed to accommodate the stack of an interior chimney. In the cellar the framing for the first floor provides for two corner fireplaces--one in the parlor and one in the dining room--sharing a common interior chimney stack. The present double end chimneys replaced the original stack in the second quarter of the 19th century. All the consturction is of hewn and pit-sawn members, elaborately mortised, tenoned, and pegged together.

The cellar was vented by small rectangular openings filled with horizontal slats. Interior stone walls once divided the cellar into several spaces.

Small ogee moldings frame the two first floor fireplaces, which are topped by simple mantel shelves of a later period. On the second floor, the two fireplaces are surrounded by moldings featuring a cyma reversa stepping down to a bead and then to a small ogee. The mantel shelves display a Greek ovolo and astragal molding.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

The fireplace surrounds may be reused from the original fireplaces, which are thought to have been rebuilt.

The first floor architraves employ three different moldings--a cyma reversa, cyma reversa with astragal, and ogee--each followed by a small ogee. On the second floor, the architraves begin with a simple ogee, stepping down to a flat board ending in a bead. The only original exterior window sills survive on the south windows, where curved sill tops a large cavetto molding followed by a beaded board.

A balustrade separates the top of the stairwell from the hall. The square newel post, topped by a simple square cap, is braced by a curved block ending in a prominent bead. Square balusters support a banister with flat top that slopes down on either side to a prominent bead, then to a flat side ending in a smaller bead.

All the doors in the main block feature beaded styles, rails, and panels. The door into the hyphen has a shallow cyma reversa molding in its styles and rails, which hold slightly raised panels. The hyphen-to-kitchen door includes a small bead in its framing. The two exterior kitchen doors are very simple, with slightly raised panels.

A cemetery near the house includes the grave of Mordecai Smith, as well as those of several Sommervills and Steuarts.

An early 20th century barn and a corn crib stand northwest of the house. The Van Vlecks built a small caretaker's house and moved the following three buildings to "Red Hall":

Methodist Vestibule

This one-story frame structure, standing north of the main house, was once the vestibule of a local 19th century Methodist church. Narrow, lapped weatherboards cover the building. Ogee-carved brackets support the eaves, and the roof is covered with wood shingles. The entrance, facing south, includes double doors, each with one long panel above a shorter panel, and a semi-circular transom divided into four pie-shaped segments. Mr. Van Vleck has fitted out the interior as a mock outhouse.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

Henry Jones Cabin

This 1½-story log cabin, covered with board and batten siding, was built in 1851 in Takoma Park, Maryland, near Washington, D.C. It stood on a tract called "The Girl's Portion." Lillian Clark, a descendant of the original builder, donated the building to Mr. Van Vleck. The building was always occupied by white people and was never a slave cabin, despite its similar appearance. President Abraham Lincoln reportedly visited Henry Jones, the cabin's builder.

The cabin now stands southwest of "Red Hall" and faces east. Its wooden-shingled gable roof runs north-south. A porch with shed roof supported by four square posts runs along the east side. An exterior chimney replacing the original one rises along the north end. Beaded-board batten doors are centered on the east and west facades. A 6/6 sash window appears on either side of the east door. Two six-pane casement windows light either gable end. An enclosed stair turns in the southwest corner before running straight along the south wall to the loft. The 14'5" x 20'5" cabin rests on a concrete and brick foundation.

Christ at the Sea: Russian Orthodox Chapel

This chapel was built at Cove Point in 1940 by Nathalie Scheffer. At the time, Mrs. Scheffer, a Russian immigrant, was an iconographer, serving as Chief of the Slavic Division at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D. C. She and her friends worked weekends building a pavilion and cottage at their retreat called Tryn Trava. Engineer Dimitri Birkin of Budd Manufacturing Company, Phildelphia, designed the chapel. It was built by Birkin, Mrs. Scheffer's two sons, Peter and Dimitri, and Captain Lusby of Lusby, Maryland. The chapel is named after an ancient, small wooden chapel "Spas na Boru" (Christ in the Woods), which was located near Moscow until it was destroyed in the Russian Revolution.

This small, pentagonal frame building is covered with horizontal half-logs to simulate the original chapel's construction. Its pointed roof is topped with an eight-pointed Russian Orthodox cross above a small onion-shaped "cupola". The door contains two long panels and faces north. A small, single-pane window appears in either wall adjacent to the door. The interior was painted beautifully with icons by Mrs. Scheffer. A table once served as an alter.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
~PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
.400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	XXAGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_X1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
_X1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The small, gambrel-roofed frame house called "Red Hall" rests on the crest of a slope rising from a ravine. The curving entrance drive is edged with dogwoods backed by white pines. Boxwood surrounds the house and trees shade the lawn. Several frame outbuildings complete the rustic setting.

This house was believed to stand on the tract called Red Hall, but tract maps[1] show that the Red Hall tract is closer to the Patuxent River. The house actually stands near the intersection of the original tracts :Callendar", "Turner's Place", and "Welch Poole".[2] Hereafter, the house will be referred to as "Red Hall", although this does not relate to the tract named Red Hall.

"Red Hall" was painstakingly restored by Perry and Louise Van Vleck in 1954. It is perhaps the earliest gambrel-roofed house in Calvert County. The Emory Jones House (CT-14) is a gambrel house that is similar, though slightly later in date.

The original architraves, doors, wainscoting, and beaded-board partitions, along with the unique newel brace, at "Red Hall" constitute some of the most complete original woodwork in Calvert County. The survival of this fine woodwork is especially unusual for such an early house. The floor plan is also original and is unusual for its asymmetrical form. The stone cellar at "Red Hall" is one of the few in Calvert County, but one of several in the immediate vicinity, which include Welch Poole (CT-113), and Thomas Smith house (CT-84).

Historically, "Red Hall" represents the lifestyle of the wealthy and influential Smith family of Smithville in the second half of the 18th century.

"Red Hall's" present property boundaries are almost identical to those on the 1833 plat the title search leads to. This plat of the 144 3/4-acre property was drawn by James P. King, Surveyor of Calvert County, for Mordecai Smith, Jr. Smith's gravestone (1777-1842) stands in the cemetery near "Red Hall". Although Mordecai bought several parts of the tract "Red Hall", the descriptions of these properties differ from those on the 1833 plat.[3] He probably inherited the several tracts included in the plat from his father, Mordecai Smith, Sr. (1737-1785), or from his uncle, Daniel Smith, although there are no extant records that would prove this.[4]

In the 1783 tax assessment Daniel Smith owned 351 acres of Highland, Callendar, and Welch Poole, while Mordecai Smith, Sr. owned 1,126 acres of Highland, Smith's Chance, and Turner's Place. Mordecai Sr.'s mother, Cassandra, took over her husband Nathan Smith's estate after his death in 1751.[5] According to the Calvert County Debt Books, Cassandra acquired 77 acres of Callendar from John Tannehill and 72½ acres of

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

CT-4

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Charles Stein, A History of Calvert County.
Calvert County Courthouse: Land Records, Equity Records.
Maryland Hall of Records: Plats-Calvert; Calvert County Land Record Abstracts; Chancery Court Records, Chancery Papers, Wills, Debt Books, Rent Rolls, Provincial Deeds, Land Patents.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 20 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE ATTACHED PLAT MAP.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Merry Stinson, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION Calvert County Historic Sites Survey
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE Fall 1978

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 ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

CT 4

1. STATE Maryland
COUNTY Calvert
TOWN Dunkirk VICINITY CT-4
STREET NO.

ORIGINAL OWNER William Lyle
ORIGINAL USE Dwelling
PRESENT OWNER---- Amy VanFleck
PRESENT USE Dwelling
WALL CONSTRUCTION Beaded shiplap
NO. OF STORIES 2½ w/1½ wing siding

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

2. NAME Red Hall ~~or Shewsbertion~~

DATE OR PERIOD 1680-1715
STYLE Maryland Gambrel
ARCHITECT
BUILDER -- William Lyle

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4 NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC : o

This house is a very old Maryland Gambrel with a steeply pitched roof. The house is sided throughout with beaded shiplap siding. It is three bays wide with a panelled door on the left side. The windows are 9/9 and have very old bubbly glass. There are two shed dormers on both thefront and back of the house with 6/6 windows. One end (the left) has a double chimney with a single storey brick pent now partially covered by a later 1½ storey addition. The house is very old and rests on a rock foundation. The outbuildings are old, and like the house, in excellent condition.

Mr. Stein says in his book on Calvert County---

that Red Hall was patented in 1667 by Vivian Beall and Captain John Sogue and acquired shortly thereafter by William Lyle. The house was built in 1680 and retained in the Lyle family until 1715, when it was sold to Mordecai Smith.

Was taken down piece by piece & reassembled by Van Fleck

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

Excellent

5 LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. SELECTED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
(NEWSPAPERS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Paul A. Brinkman

DATE OF RECORD 1/7/47

CT-4

APPLICATION FOR CALVERT COUNTY DESIGNATION OF HISTORICAL DISTRICT (1)

Name of Applicant: Perry B. and Louise D. Van Vleck

Mailing Address: 8534 Second Avenue, Suite #3, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Name of Property: " Red Hall", Dunkirk, Maryland

Location: Election District: ~~XXXX~~ 3: Community: Dunkirk

Adjoining Road(s) Route #4 and Ward Road

Assessors Map No. 6 53 Parcel #3: Map Coordinates: ~~Tax~~ 900-323

Area: Acres 20 Acres

Metes and Bounds Description(s): Attached

Survey Plat or Tax Map Extract: Attach to application

Owner of Record: Perry B. & Louise D. Van Vleck Deed Reference: JIB 9/209 1/59612

County Zoning District: Agriculture

Adjoining Property Owners (2): Edwin and Katherine Ward, Charles Walton, et al, Donald E. and Audrey W. Davenport, J Milton Dowell, et al, Southern Memorial Gardens,

Significance of Site (Describe significant elements of cultural, social, economic, political or architectural history, or other basis for requesting designation) (2):

H. Chanlee Foreman, Author and Architect has stated that Red Hallknown also as (Sloop Hollow of Smithville) is the most outstanding example of Transition Architecture in the United States. Built in 1667 by Robert and Elizabeth Lyles, it has stayed in its orginal condition since being built except for modern heating, plumbing and electric. The house remained in the Lyles Family until 1815 when Mordicia Smith bought the property from William Lyles estate for his sister Mary Smith Lyles. The Lyles during the 18th Century held high office in the Maryland Colony and had members in the Continental Army under General Washington.

Other Remarks (2): Members of the Lyles Family married into the following families of Calvert County, Sommerville, Smith, Bowie, Claggett, Chew

Attachments (3): Picture, legal description of the 20 acres

Signature of Applicant: Perry B Van Vleck
Louise D Van Vleck

Concurrence of Owner: Perry B Van Vleck
Louise D Van Vleck

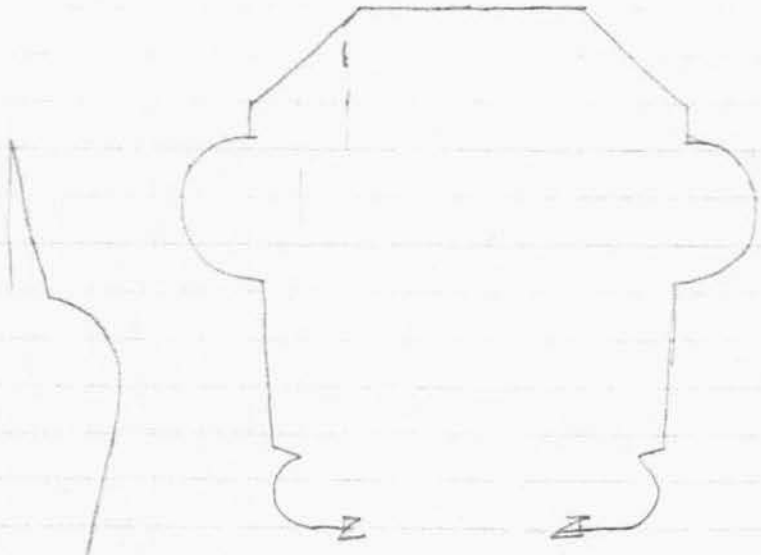
(1) As provided by Calvert County Ordinance, dated June 4, 1974

(2) May be attached

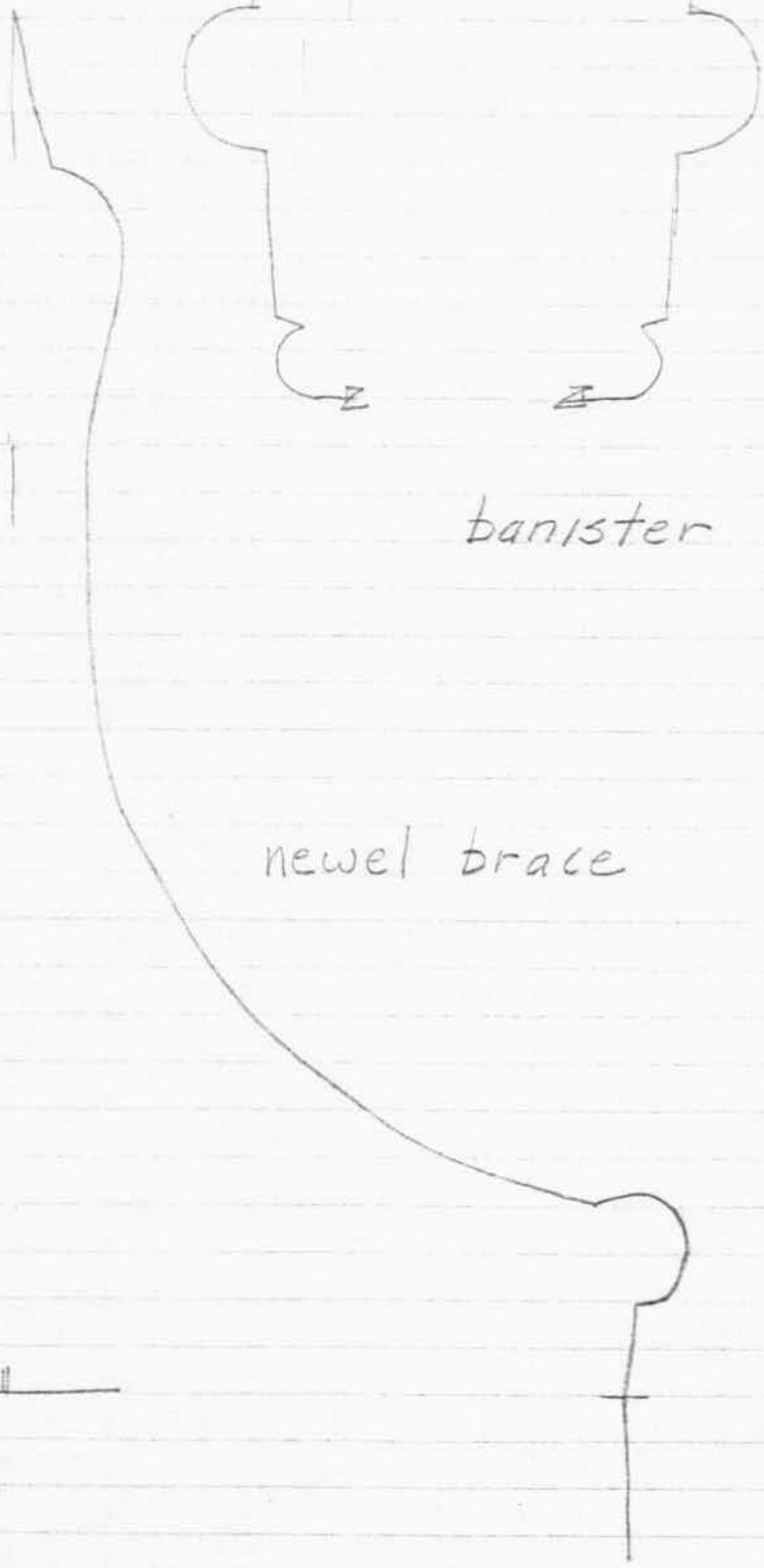
(3) Such as: Photos; Deeds or Historical Documents; Plats; etc.

CT-4 Red Hall

full scale

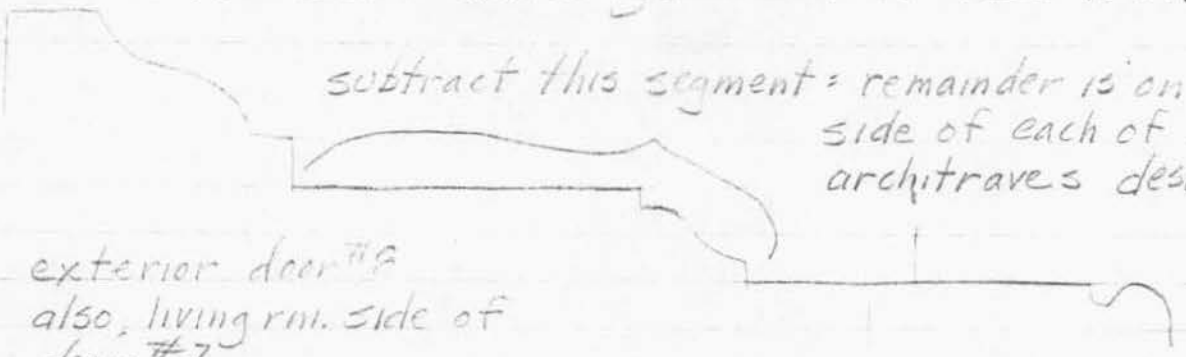


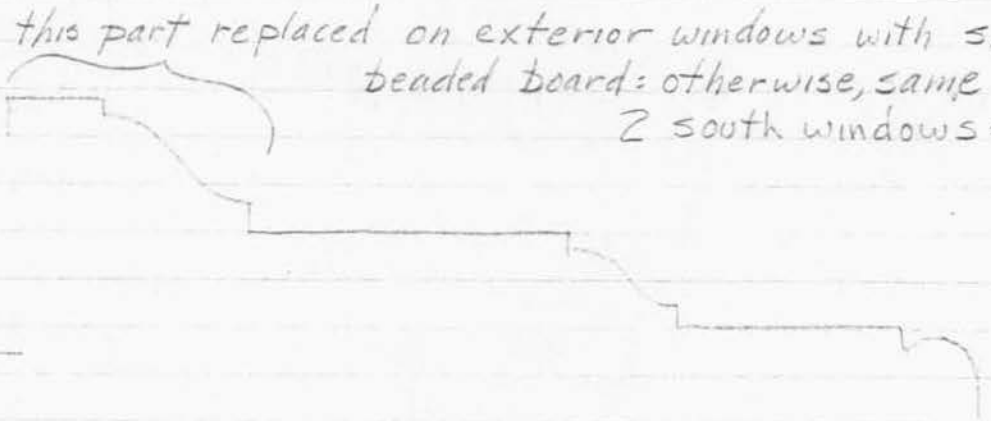
banister

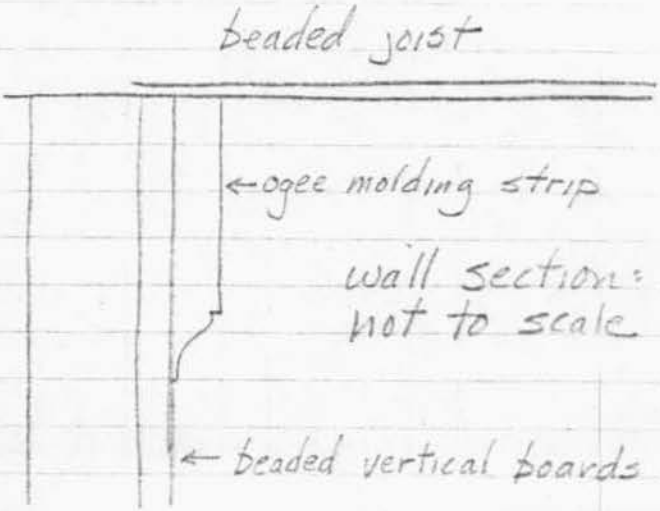


newel brace

full scale moldings: CT-4 Red Hall



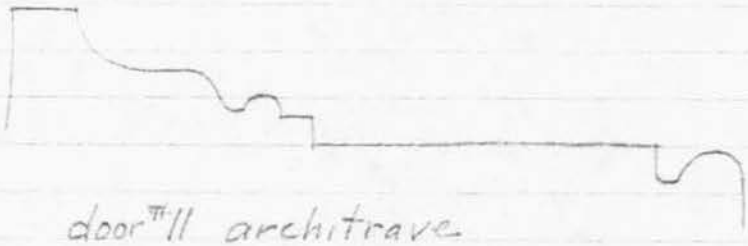




CT-4 Red Hall

full scale moldings

door #4 architrave

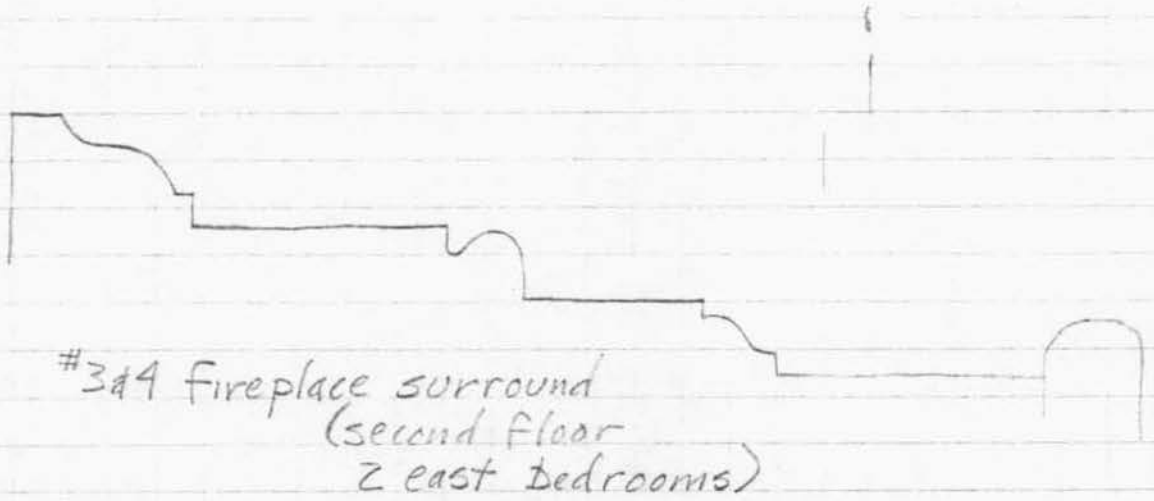


door #11 architrave

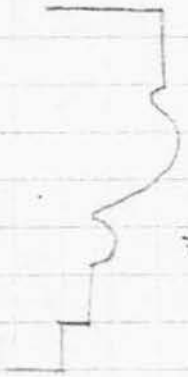
door #9

CT-4 Red Hall

full scale moldings



#3&4 fireplace surround
(second floor
2 east bedrooms)



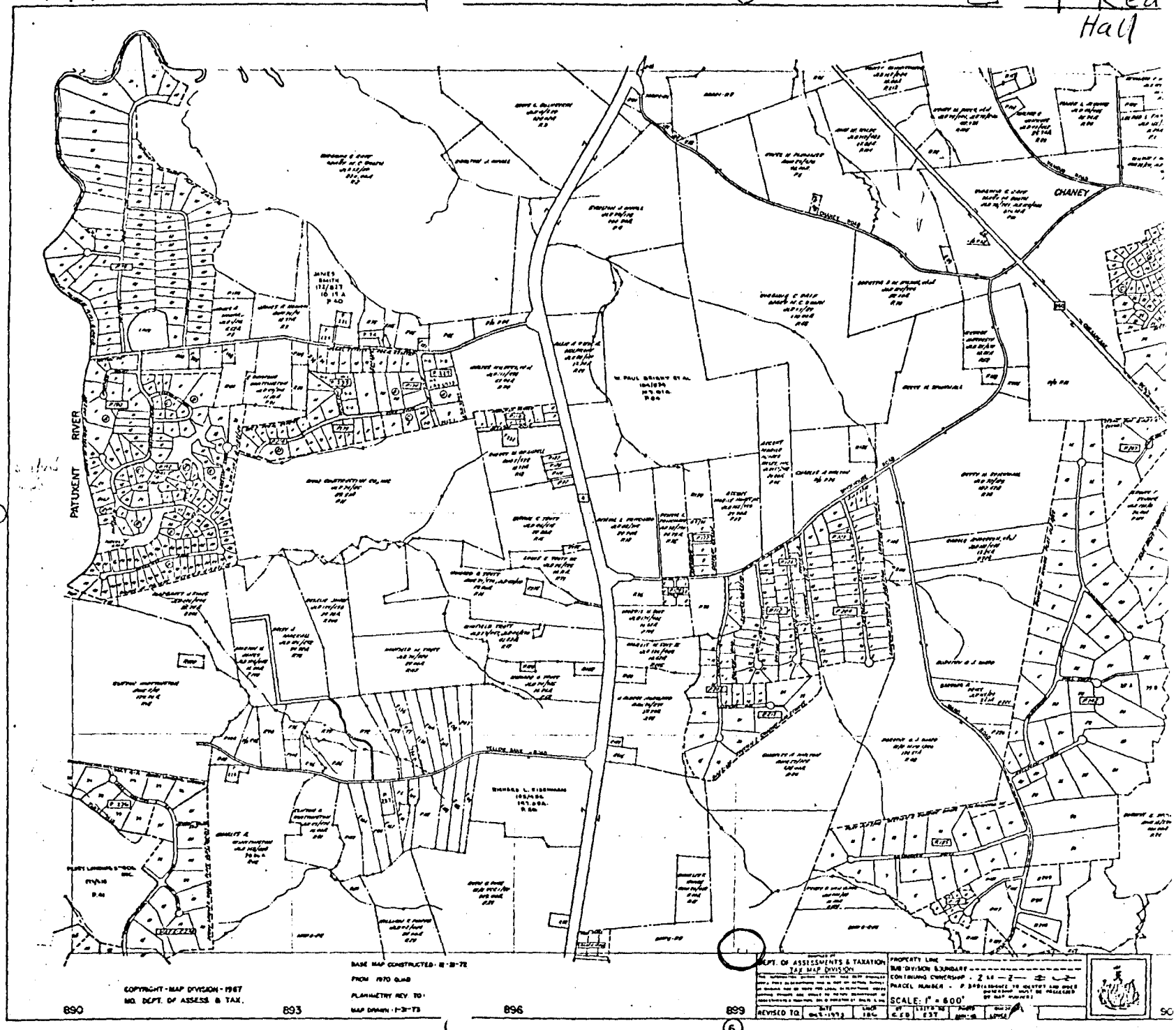
#3&4
mantel shelf

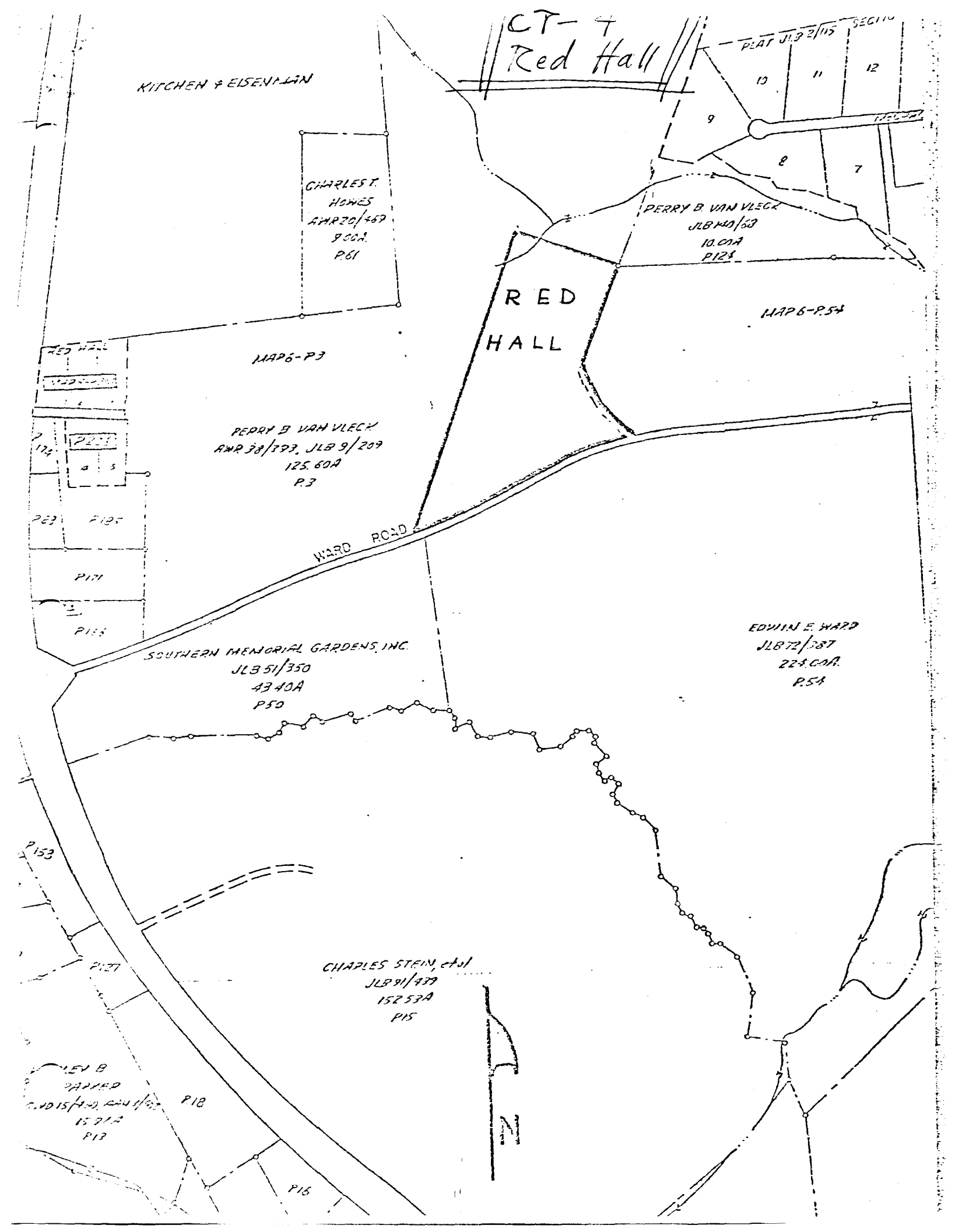
#182
Fireplace surround

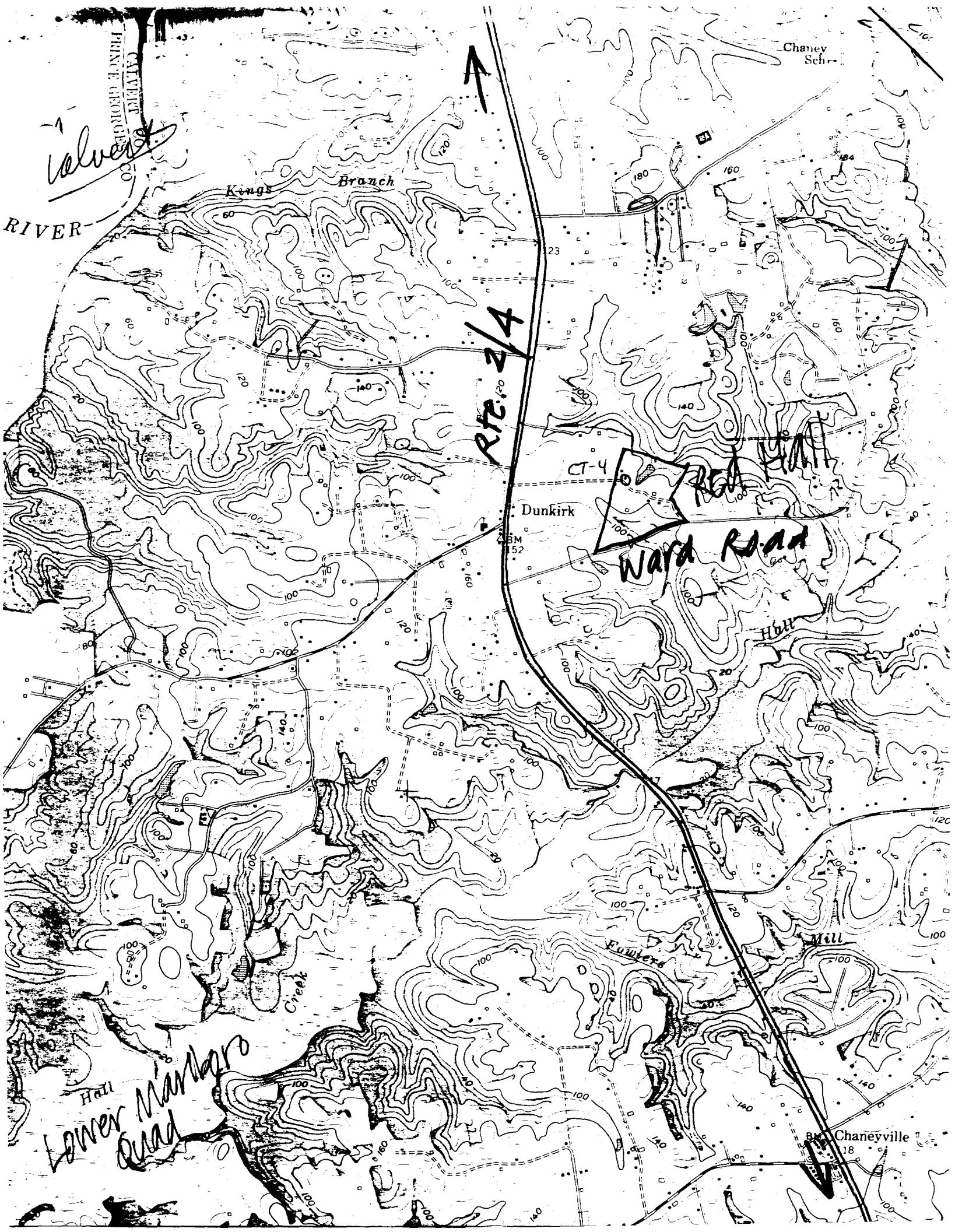
doors 6,7,8,9,10 also three 2nd floor doors

CT-4

CT-4 Red Hall




CT-4
Red Hall
KITCHEN & EISENMAN
CHARLES T. HOWES
AHR 20/469
9.00A.
P.61
PERRY B. VAN VLECK
JLB 140/63
10.00A
P128
RED HALL
MAP 6-P54
RED HALL
MAP 6-P3
PERRY B. VAN VLECK
AHR 38/393, JLB 9/209
125.60A
P.3
WARD ROAD
SOUTHERN MEMORIAL GARDENS, INC.
JLB 51/350
43.40A
P50
EDWIN E. WARD
JLB 72/387
224.00A.
P.54
CHARLES STEIN, et al
JLB 91/479
152.53A
P115
P153
P127
P18
P13
P16
N


Chaney Sch
Kings Branch
RIVER
Rte. 2/4
CT-4
Dunkirk
BM 152
Ward Road
Hall
Mill
Fowlers
Creek
Hall
Lower Marlboro Quad
Chaneyville
BM 18

RED HALL HD 74-3

CLVT 4
MAGI # 05 00045104

RED HALL

Red Hall, the ancestral seat of the Lyle family, was patented in 1667 by Ninian Beall and Captain John Bogue or Boage. It was acquired shortly thereafter by William Lyle. The old house was built in 1680 and retained by descendants of William Lyle until about 1815, when it was sold to Mordecai Smith.

CCUT-4
RED HORSE
S.

CT-4

W. Nield
Dec. 76

CLOT-4 CT-4
Red Hall
E.

B-7

W. Nield
Dec-76

CT-4

~~CLUT. 4~~

Red Hall

N.

3-5

W. Nield

Dec. 76

CLUT-4

CT-4

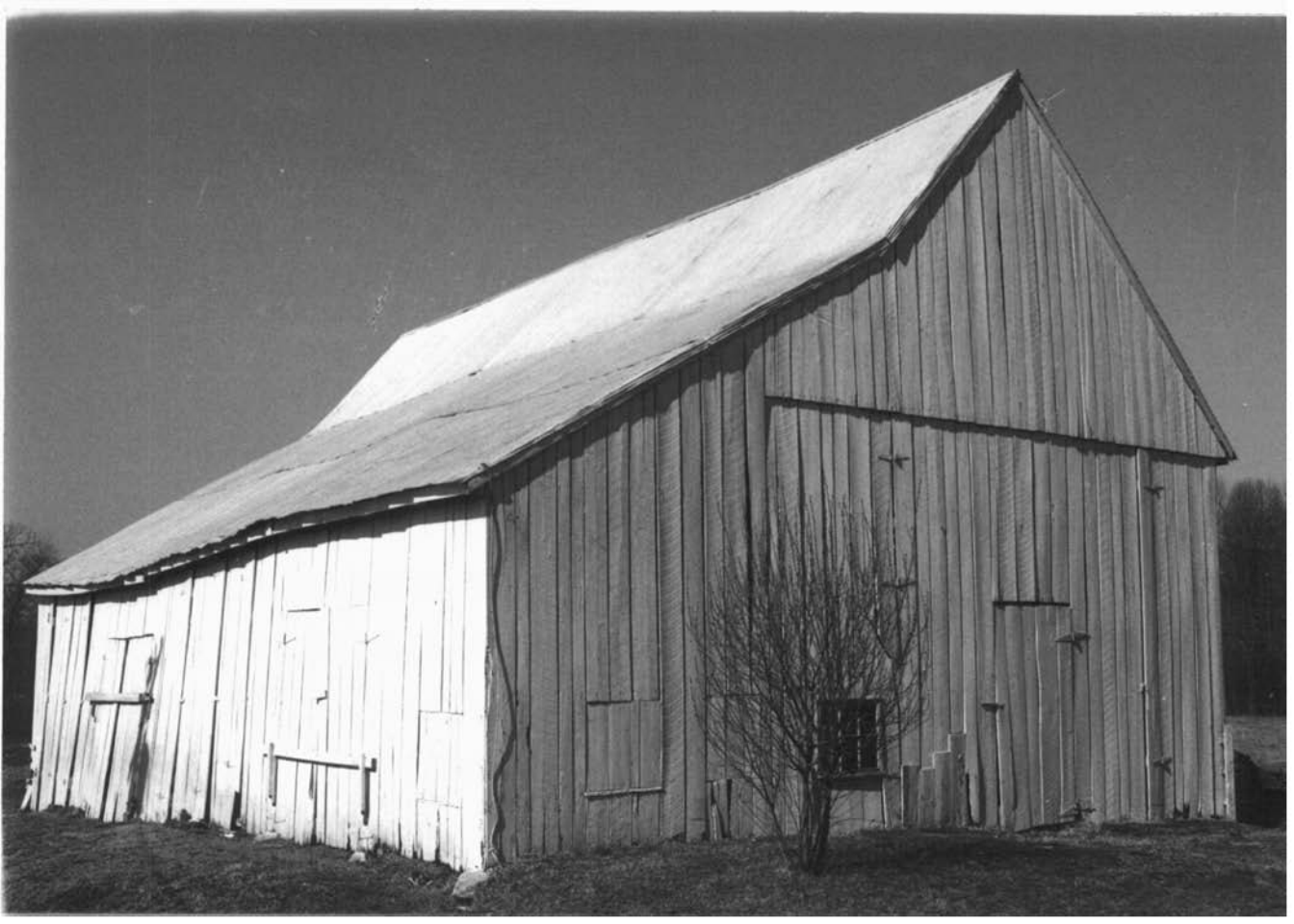
8-7

W. Field
Dec. 76

CLUT-4 CT-4
CORN CRIB

8-9

W. Field
Dec 76



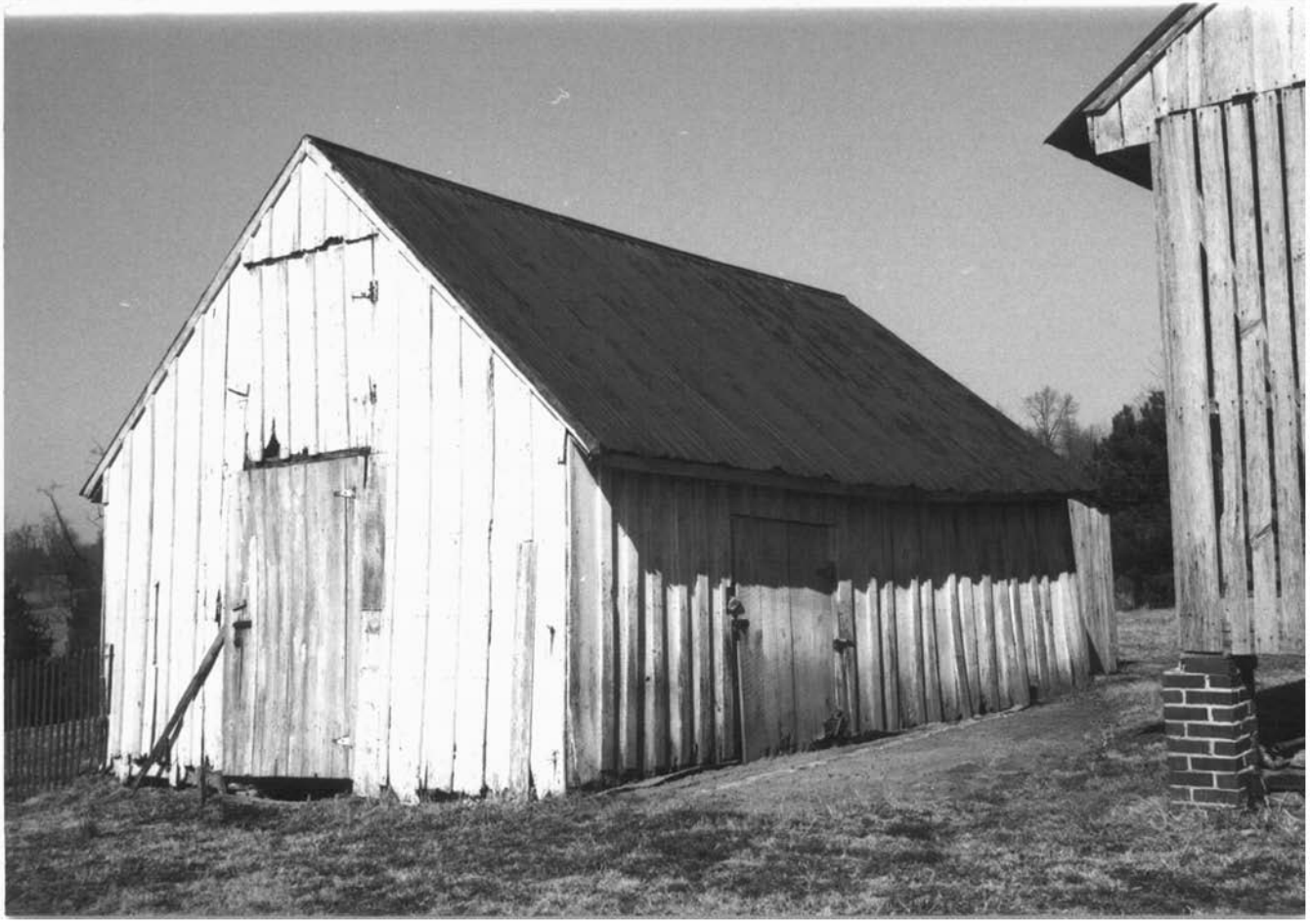
CLUT-4 CT-4
TOBAC.

W. Nield
Dec. 76

CLUT-4
CT-4

R-5

W. Nield
Dec - 76



CLUT-4
CT-4

B 7

W. Nield
Dec. 74