SM-4

Resurrection Manor, site

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.

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Last Updated: 01-06-2004

SM-4
Resurrection Manor, site
Daniels Road
Hollywood
Private

2nd quarter 18th century;
4th quarter 18th century

Resurrection Manor (also known as Scotch Neck) was a three bay, 1 1/2 story, brick dwelling with a gable roof covered with tar paper, cedar shingles, and clapboard. The house was constructed during two distinct building campaigns. The north section was constructed in the second quarter of the 18th century, while the south section was added in the last quarter of the 18th century. The walls were constructed using several different brick bonds including English bond, common bond, and Flemish bond with queen closers. While originally a one-room-plan house, the interior later contained two rooms or a hall-parlor plan. The gable roof, covered successively with clapboard, then cedar shingles, and later felt paper, exhibited a distinctive flared eave immediately above the box cornice. The roof was pierced by two flush brick chimneys with plaster necking. The east or primary elevation exhibited a watertable that jutted out two inches from the wall surface. The watertable, while not containing molded bricks at its juncture with the wall surface, was laid in two different brick bonds--the northern section in the English bond and the southern section in the Flemish bond. The wall was laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers and queen closers at the corners--all displaying "grapevined" or scored mortar joints. Another set of queen closers, located 26' from the northeastern corner of the building and aligned with the line of the differently constructed watertables, indicated two different periods of construction. The original block consisting of the northern

section and the addition being the southern part. The elevation's asymmetrical fenestration consisted of a central door flanked on either side by a 9/6 sash window opening. The north window exhibited a brick, segmental jack arch while the south window exhibited a flat jack arch with plaster applied to give the appearance of a segmental arch. A plaster scar roughly in the shape of a small porch still surrounded the door. A box cornice, decorated with a crown and bed molding, extended out at the juncture of the gable roof and wall. Three gable-roofed 4/2 sash dormer windows, symmetrically aligned with the door and window of the older section, projected from the east slope of the roof. The dwelling's interior contained two rooms. The original, northern room featured two entries on the east and west sides and received the most decorative trim and detailing, including an enclosed box stair, and two paneled closets. The house was demolished in January of 2003.

Resurrection Manor or "Scotch Neck" was 1 1/2 story, brick dwelling with a steep gable roof and kicked-eave constructed in the mid 18th century. Originally featuring a one room floor plan, the house was expanded in the late 18th century to two rooms with a series of bed chambers in the attic space above. While dilapidated, the building was still significant for its readily visible 18th century building techniques and decorative hierarchies. The east or river side of the dwelling, for instance, featured a three bay facade that was laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. The corners of the original block also exhibited queen closers. Two windows, as well as the centrally located door that displayed evidence of a portico, exhibited segmental brick arch lintels. This

attention to architectural detail and conformity was left absent on the less important west or land-side elevation. Here, the walls were laid in the Flemish bond but with only the random use of glazed headers. While the openings on the original section featured segmental arches, the south window on the later addition exhibited a flat jack arch.

Capsule Summary
SM-4
Resurrection Manor
Hollywood Vicinity
Private c. 1750's

Resurrection Manor or "Scotch Neck" is a one-and-a half story, brick dwelling with a steep gable roof and kicked-eave constructed c. 1750. Originally featuring a one room floor plan, the house was expanded in the late-eighteenth century to two rooms with a series of bed chambers arranged in the attic space above. While presently in an exceptionally dilapidated state, the building is significant for its readily visible eighteenth century building techniques and decorative hierarchies.

The archival documentation surrounding the house remains obscure although there are several important associations. Erected on the 4000 acre Resurrection Manor granted to Thomas Cornwalleys in 1650, the land eventually passed to James Bowles, the reputed builder of Sotterley, by the 1720's. Bowles had three daughters Elinor, Mary, and Jane by his second wife Rebecca Addison. Bowles died, however, in 1727. Only two years later, his wife married George Plater II, Naval Officer of the Patuxent. Over the next two decades Plater and Addison were able to arrange several marriages to Bowles' three daughters. In particular, Elinor was wed to William Gooch, Jr., Esq. of Williamsburg the son of the royal governor. After the death of Rebecca Addison, Plater proceeded to purchase several parcels of land surrounding Sotterley from his stepdaughters. In 1753, Plater purchased "Belcher's Neck," "Half Pone," and "Scotch Neck" for L-300 from Elinor Gooch - "Scotch Neck" being the parcel that the dwelling is now located. The Rent Rolls from 1753-1758 list George Plater II and George Plater III as owners of Resurrection Manor but do not list Scotch Neck as an individual plantation. Towards the end of

the eighteenth-century, George Plater III began to break up Resurrection Manor into smaller farms by selling off a number of parcels. Unfortunately, it is not clear to whom or when he transferred "Scotch Neck." In an Annual Valuation ordered by the St. Mary's County Orphans Court description, the property and buildings of Edmund Plowden, called "Scotch Neck," was assessed in 1791. The brick house, on the property, measured "36 feet in front 34 feet deep four rooms and passage on the first floor plastered and white washed four rooms on second floor plastered and white washed..." While the description of the main house does not appear to match the presently standing dwelling, Charles Fenwick has suggested that Resurrection Manor may actually be the kitchen from Plowden's complex. More research and archaeological evidence is necessary, however, to substantiate this.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. SM-4

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Resurrection Manor

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 0.05 miles from the intersection of Scotch Neck Road and Daniels Road on the N side of Daniels Road ___ not for publication

city, town Hollywood _x_ vicinity of **congressional district** 6

state Maryland **county** St. Mary's TM 27, P 366, Lot 3

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_x_ building(s)	_x_ private	_x_ 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 (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Marvin C. Franzen

street & number PO Box 280 telephone no.: (301) 863-7407

city, town Lexington Park state and zip code Maryland 20653-0280

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse liber MRB 296

street & number folio 231

city, town Leonardtown **state** Md

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Resurrection Manor

date July 1974 (NR) _x_ federal _x_ state _x_ county _x_ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville **state** Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. SM-4

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

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

Contributing Resource Count: 1

Resurrection Manor is located in the Scotch Neck Vicinity of St. Mary's County, Maryland. The house is situated approximately twenty feet off of Daniels Road and approximately 100 feet from the intersection of Scotch Neck Road and Daniels Road. Much of the property is relatively level, although the property descends quickly along the shoreline of Cuckold Creek. Dense foliage and undergrowth obscures the house's views of and relationship to Cuckold Creek that is only about twenty five yards away. Despite efforts to stabilize the building, the dwelling is in an advanced state of disrepair. The property also contains a two story, frame summer cottage located immediately to the south of the main house.

Resurrection Manor (also known as Scotch Neck) is a three bay, one-and-a-half story, brick dwelling with a gable roof covered with tar paper, cedar shingles, and clapboard. The house was constructed during two distinct building campaigns. The north or period one section was constructed in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, while the south or period two section was added in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The walls are constructed using several different brick bonds including English bond, common bond, and Flemish bond with queen closers. While originally a one room plan house, the interior presently contains two rooms or a hall-parlor plan. The gable roof, covered successively with clapboard, then cedar shingles, and now felt paper, exhibits a distinctive flared eave immediately above the box cornice. The roof is pierced by two, interior end, brick chimneys with plaster necking.

The east or primary elevation exhibits a watertable that juts out two inches from the wall surface. The watertable, while not containing molded bricks at its juncture with the wall surface, is laid in two different brick bonds--the northern section in the English bond and the southern section in the Flemish bond. The wall is laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers and queen closers at the corners--all displaying "grapevined" or scored mortar joints. Another set of queen closers, located twenty-six feet from the northeastern corner of the building and aligned with the line of the differently constructed watertables, indicates two different periods of construction. The original block consisting of the northern section and the addition being the southern part. The entire wall surface was once thinly coated with a whitewash. The elevation's asymmetrical fenestration consists of a middle door flanked on either side by a window opening. HABS drawings indicate that while both windows were nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows, the north window exhibited a brick, segmental jack arch while the south window exhibited a flat jack arch with plaster applied to give the appearance of a segmental arch. While the door at the time of the HABS visit was missing, a plaster scar roughly in the shape of a small porch still surrounds the door. A box cornice, decorated with a crown and bed molding, extends out at the juncture of the gable roof and wall. Two gable dormer windows, symmetrically aligned with the door and window of the period one section, project from the roof. HABS drawings reveal that this elevation also contained a third dormer window aligned with the one bay on the period two section. All of the dormers probably displayed six-over-three, double-hung sash.

The north, gable end elevation consists of an English bond watertable and also an English bond wall surface. Roughly aligned with the cornice, however, the bond changes to a three-to-one common bond with stretchers located at the border of the brickwork and roof. This elevation also contains a single, small window--now bricked over--located near the northwestern corner.

8. Significance

Survey No. SM-4

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	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
		___ invention			

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria; _X_A __B _X_C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: _X_ national _X_ state _X_ local

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

Resurrection Manor or "Scotch Neck" is one-and-a-half story, brick dwelling with a steep gable roof and kicked-eave constructed in the mid-eighteenth century. Originally featuring a one room floor plan, the house was expanded in the late-eighteenth century to two rooms with a series of bed chambers in the attic space above. While presently in an exceptionally dilapidated state, the building is significant for its readily visible eighteenth century building techniques and decorative hierarchies. The east of river side of the dwelling, for instance, features a three bay facade that is laid in the Flemish bond with glazed headers. The corners of the original block also exhibit queen closers. Two windows, as well as the centrally located door that displays evidence of a portico, exhibit segmental brick arch lintels. This attention to architectural detail and conformity was left absent on the less important west or land-side elevation. Here, the walls were laid in the Flemish bond but with only the random use of glazed headers. While the openings on the original section featured segmental arches, the south window on the later addition exhibits a flat jack arch.

The interior has been vandalized, but several architectural features and "ghosts" survive. The one room of the original block featured a north wall that was entirely paneled. The wall featured a fireplace, a closet, a closet with a small window, and a boxed winder stair. This room also featured a chair-rail and baseboard. The addition's room featured a partially panelled south wall and an arched cupboard with butterfly shelves. The attic story, entered via the boxed stair, was divided into three rooms all entered via a hall that runs north to south. The plaster has been entirely removed from these rooms to reveal several important construction details. The plaster was laid on riven lathe. The lathe was fastened to studs with wrought lathing nails. Looking north from the room over the later addition reveals the original clapboard covered gable end of the original block. The clapboard was attached to studs with wrought nails. The riven clapboard roof is also exposed. All of these architectural details and construction methods suggest a second-quarter eighteenth century construction date.

The archival documentation surrounding the house remains obscure although there are several important associations. Erected on the 4000 acre Resurrection Manor granted to Thomas Cornwalleys in 1650, the land eventually passed to James Bowles, the reputed builder of Sotterley, by the 1720s. Bowles had three daughters Elinor, Mary, and Jane by his second wife Rebecca Addison. Bowles died, however, in 1727. Only two years later, his wife married George Plater II, Naval Officer of the Patuxent. Over the next two decades Plater and Addison were able to arrange several marriages to Bowles' three daughters. In particular, Elinor was wed to William Gooch, Jr., Esq of Williamsburg the son of the royal governor. After the death of Rebecca Addison, Plater proceeded to purchase several parcels of land surrounding Sotterley from

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. SM-4

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.35 acres

Quadrangle name Hollywood, Md **Quadrangle scale** 1:24 000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

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
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kirk E. Ranzetta, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization St. Mary's County Planning and Zoning **date** April, 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

PS-2746

SM-4, Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Data

Historic Context

Geographic Organization:	Western Shore
Chronological/Developmental Period:	Rural-Agrarian Intesification, 1680-1815
Historic Period Theme:	Architecture

Resource Type

Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Rural
Historic Function and Use:	Dwelling
Known Design Source:	None

SM-4, Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
7.1 Description

The west or landside elevation communicates its secondary importance through the relative lack of decorative brickwork and trim. While the elevation exhibits an English bond watertable, the walls are laid in a Flemish bond that utilizes queen closers. Glazed headers are randomly used. Like the east elevation, the asymmetrical fenestration consists of a middle door and a window on either side. Each bay on the original section is topped by a segmental jack arch, while the window on the addition displays a flat jack arch. The windows once exhibited nine-over-six, double-hung sash--now removed. The box cornice also exhibits a bed and crown molding.

Unlike the other facades, the south, gable end elevation does not contain a watertable. The walls are laid in an English bond that changes at the cornice line to a three-to-one common bond. This elevation also contains a single door (now removed), a scar tracing the roofline of an addition to a gable-end, and a seven-to-one common bond brick repointing campaign roughly located at the position of the interior fireplace suggesting that this fireplace was replaced or repaired.

The dwelling's interior contains two rooms. The original, northern room features two entries located on the east and west sides and received the most decorative trim and detailing. Due to substantial deterioration and vandalism, much of the finishes have been removed exposing the first floor and ceiling joists as well as the brick walls. With the flooring removed, a series of unbarked and hewn sleepers that run east to west can be seen in the period one section. These sleepers fit into sockets in the brick walls and are bisected by a large, hewn, intermediate girt laid on brick piers. Portions of plaster have also been removed around the windows and doors. Underneath the eastern window, three rows of bricks are laid on their side and supported by a one-inch, wood, leveling sill that is incorporated into the brick wall. Above the eastern door, a triangular wood arch with brick infill bridges the pressure on the interior of the door while a slender wood leveling sill supports the bottom of the door jamb. A large fireplace (once with a stone hearth), an enclosed box stair to the half-story above, and two closets on the north end of the room were originally decorated with panelling--now partially removed. The back of the paneling displays a roughly hewn treatment while the front surface has been competently planed. T-head wrought nails were used sparingly to fasten the panelling to the wall surface. Wood nailers, located amidst the fireplace bricks, received the nails. Ghosts and wood nailers located just above the floor level and a few feet above it mark the presence of a baseboard and chair rail around the other three walls. The space between them appears to have been plastered. The ceiling plaster and lath has been removed revealing 5 1/2 by 6 inch pit sawn and hewn ceiling joists. These joists support random width, gauged plank flooring.

A door, now removed, leads from the original section to the south addition. This room contains only one door to the dwelling's exterior although there is evidence that it led to a now demolished addition. This room contains a closet and fireplace on the south wall and a baseboard on the other three walls. The overmantle contains evidence of whitewash although the HABS report suggests that it may have been panelled. The closet represents an interesting feature. While once covered with panelling similar to that found in the north room, the closet's interior contained butterfly shelves and a coved interior that was formed by brick and then plastered over. The ceiling plaster has also been removed in this room uncovering similarly tooled and sized joists and flooring. The plank flooring and sleepers in this room have been totally removed. The sleepers were once placed in sockets in the brick walls, but there is no evidence for an intermediate girt.

SM-4, Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
7.2 Description

The half-story, entered via the boxed stair in the period one room contains a side-hall and two rooms over the original section and a single room over the addition. The hall permits entry into all rooms. Each room exhibits plaster keyed over split-lathe that is attached to hewn posts with wrought lathing nails. The northern-most room contains evidence for a stove flue, closet and a single dormer. The middle room contained only a single dormer. The south room, over the later addition also contains a stove flue and two closets. Looking to the north while in this room, the original wide board clapboard of the original section still covers the gable-end. Each piece of clapboard is fastened to hewn vertical nailers with wrought nails. Each of the nailers are fastened both to a rafter and first floor ceiling joist with a nailed bevel lap joint.

Large amounts of plaster and lath have been removed in the half-story allowing a detailed analysis of the common rafter, roof framing system. The framing over the original section consists of a 7" by 2" inch false plate that rests on the first floor ceiling joists. The first floor ceiling joists extend well beyond the exterior brick wall surface to create a box cornice. The rafters, however, fall short of the joist ends. In order to bridge the remaining space and create the flared eave several split and sawn struts were nailed to the rafters and ceiling joists to bridge the remaining space and flatten out the pitch of the roof. The rafter feet are then beveled into the false plate and held in place with a wood peg that connects the rafter, false plate, ceiling joist, and wall plate. Collar beams are mortise and tenoned into each rafter pair and the rafters are joined at the roof peak with pegged half lap joints. The roof framing over the addition differs from original section's framing system. The rafter pairs are not beveled but nailed into the false plate. Collars are half-dovetail lapped and fastened with wrought nails into each rafter pair. The rafter pairs are then joined at the peak with a half lap joint and fastened with wrought nails. While the two periods of roof construction differ, the kicked or flared eave construction is similar throughout.

SM-4, Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
8.1 Significance

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

Reference: MRB Liber 296, Folio 231
Grantee: Marvin C. Franzen
Grantor: Glenn and Patricia Randall
Date: July 6, 1986
Note: The property is listed as lot #3 in plat record No. 20, Folio 93 and contains 1.35 acres.

Reference: DBK Liber 256, Folio 251
Grantee: Glenn and Patricia Randall
Grantor: Mangum and Josephine S. Weeks
Date: August 4, 1976
Note: Here the property is listed as containing 10.86 acres and includes "especially the ancient brick house generally considered and known as Resurrection Manor."

Reference: JMM Liber 9, Folio 155
Grantee: Mangum and Josephine S. Weeks
Grantor: J. Walter Norris (widower)
Date: March 2, 1935
Note: The deed contains similar information as the property still contains 10.86 and the house is mentioned as well.

Reference: EBA Liber 19, Folio 261
Grantee: J. Walter and Annie E. Norris
Grantor: J. Walter and Annie E. Norris and James and Madeline Goldsborough Norris
Date: August 17, 1920
Note: In this deed of partition, J. Walter and Annie E. Norris receive the interests in the property from the other Norris family members. The deed also notes that Charles A. Heard surveyed the property on November 19, 1919.

Reference: EBA Liber 13, Folio 176-179
Grantee: J. Walter Norris, et al
Grantor: Leila K. and Joseph G. Stephenson and J. Bernard Love, Sheriff
Date: December 10, 1914
Note: In the settlement of the estate of George C. and Mary A. Abell, the property was sold at public auction by the sheriff J. Bernard Love to Leila K. and Joseph G. Stephenson.

Reference: JH & A 8, Folio 337
Grantee: Susanna Abell
Grantor: George Clarke
Date: August 7, 1829
Note: Here the property is listed as containing 150 acres and is referred to as "Scotch Neck."

his stepdaughters. In 1753, Plater purchased "Belcher's Neck," "Half Pone," and "Scotch Neck" for L 300 from Elinor Gooch--"Scotch Neck" being the parcel that the dwelling is now located. The Rent Rolls from 1753-1758 list George Plater II and George Plater III as owners of Resurrection Manor. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, George Plater III began to break up Resurrection Manor into smaller farms by selling off a number of parcels. Unfortunately, it is not clear who he transferred "Scotch Neck" to.

The chain-of-title, while only traced back to 1829, revealed that in 1829 George Clarke transferred a parcel called "Scotch Neck" containing 150 acres to Susanna Abell. Susanna Abell died intestate, however, on December 8, 1834 leaving "Scotch Neck" to her grand-nephew Robert A. Clarke. Robert A. Clarke, a minor, had his property assessed by the St. Mary's County Orphans court on March 17, 1839 (Annual Valuations EJM 1, Folio 312). The appraisers, William B. Scott and Philip Greenwell, reported that the property contained a dwelling house, a new meathouse, and an old Granary and storehouse. Unfortunately, the description lacks sufficient detail. Robert A. Clarke eventually left the property to his daughter Susan Rebecca Abell--the wife of John B. Abell. Both John and Susan died intestate leaving the property to their four children, Robert A. Abell, George C. Abell, Estella Quinn, and Leila K. Stephenson. As a result of a circuit court case between the four children and Enoch Abell, the land was sold at auction by Sheriff J. Bernard Love to James J. and Walter Norris on December 10, 1914. The first mention of the brick house in the land records until 1935, when J. Walter Norris sells 10.86 acres of the property to Mangum and Josephine S. Weeks of Alexandria, Virginia.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

SMA-4
RESURRECTION MANOR
Hollywood
Private 17th century

A court was held "att Mr. John Bateman's house" in Resurrection Manor on October 4, 1659. The original tract was granted to Thomas Cornwaleys in 1650; it consisted of 400 acres. A house site (or sites) dating from the 17th century probably exists on the original tract.

Site of National Siginficance

Resurrection Manor, Maryland

Location: St. Marys County, follow State Route 235, 2.1 miles south from Hollywood, then left (east) on State 574, 1.6 miles, then bear right on the old highway 0.5 miles, house on the left side.

Ownership: Mr. Glen Randall, 312 Queen St., Alexandria, Va. 22313 ~~Mr. Mangum Weeks, Resurrection Manor, Rte. 1, Box 107, Hollywood, Maryland~~.

Statement of Significance

Resurrection Manor, built about 1660 and subsequently enlarged, is a splendid and unrestored example of a small 17th-century brick farm house. The house is an excellent illustration of the evolution of a typical Southern one-room brick structure into a hall - and-parlor plan house.

History

Resurrection Manor was constructed around 1660 by Thomas Cornwaleys. His 4,000-acre farm, granted to him in 1650, was one of the earliest manorial grants made in Maryland.

Condition

When first built, Resurrection Manor was a one-room house with a steep stair climbing up beside the chimney to the garret. The original one-and-a-half story house had a steep-gabled wood-shingled roof and was 24 feet wide and 20 1/2 feet deep. The east and west facades--each two-bays wide--were built of Flemish bond masonry, with headers glazed to throw a dark checkerboard pattern across the walls. The foundations and gable end-walls were constructed of brick laid in English bond. There was a front and rear door, located in the east and west facades, and both were situated near the south end wall. The entrance and windows were topped by low segmental brick arches. A single rectangular- shaped chimney was built flush and inside the center of the north end wall. On either side of the fireplace was a small closet and the narrow stair was located in the northwest corner. On the exterior a wooden box cornice marked the roof line of the two main facades.

Later a second room--16 feet wide and 20 1/2 feet deep, with matching end chimney and a small closet in the southwest corner, was added, on the main axis to the south end of the original house. This one-and-a-half story addition, one-bay wide, gave the structure its present hall-and-parlor plan and also placed the original front and rear doors in the new 40-foot-wide east and west facades off center.

Three dormers were inserted in the gable roof on the east side and the upper story was revised to include three small bedrooms, with a narrow hall extending along the west side. At some later date the exterior brick walls were whitewashed and possibly plastered, traces of which are still to be seen. The area around the door in the east elevation is still plastered and the shape of this plaster work suggest that a porch may once have been located here.

The house is still structurally intact and closed to the weather, but is in urgent need of immediate attention. The building has never been restored. No original (17th century) window sash remains but the building has some 18th century sash. The east and west doors are modern, but the entrance in the south gable end has a wooden board-and -batten door. The wooden flooring in the first-story is modern. The fireplace walls and their flanking closets were originally fully paneled. The paneling of the north end is intact; at the south end, only the paneling of the closet to the right and traces of paneling over the fireplace remain in place. Other interior walls were plastered and this is in place. The windows are tightly boarded up and the doors locked to protect the structure against vandals; the building is apparently no longer used for any purpose. A small two-story frame house, used as a summer cottage, is located a few feet south of the old house.

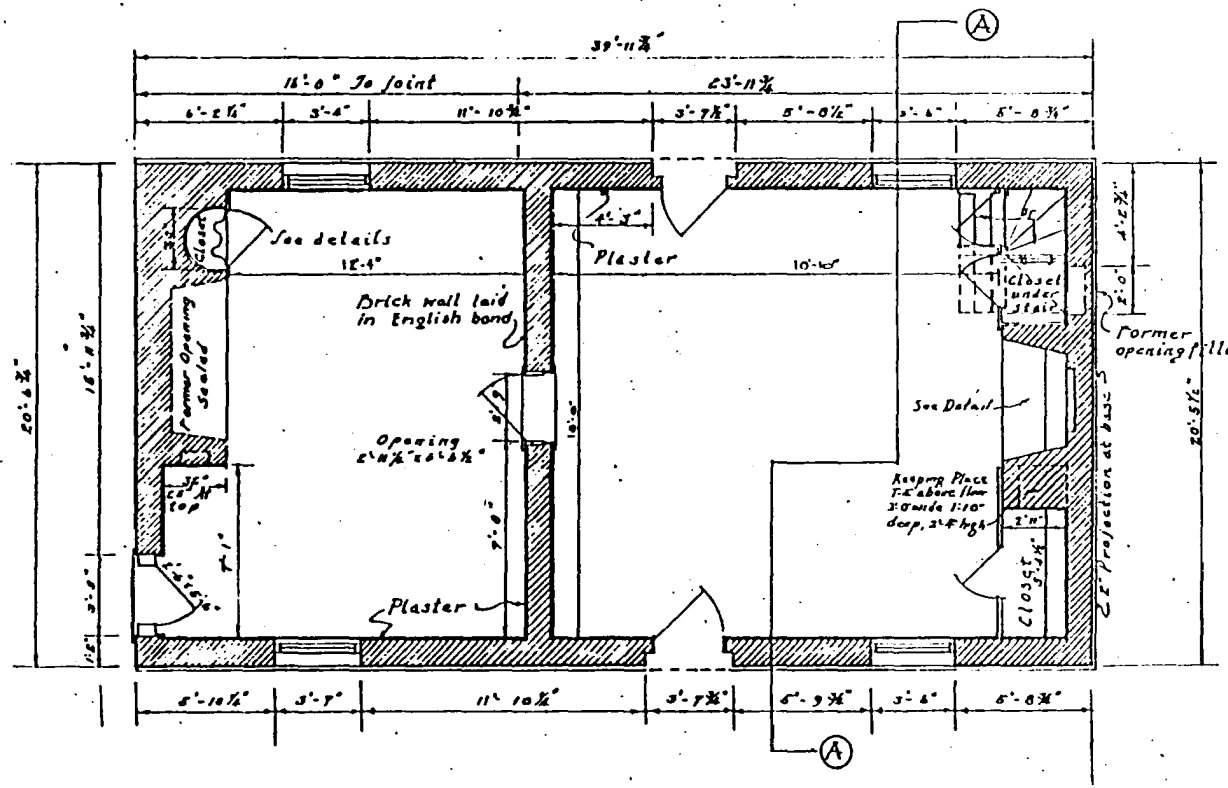
References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 162; Henry C. Forman, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland (Easton, Maryland, 1934); Henry C. Forman, The Architecture of the Old South (Cambridge, 1948); Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State (Aerican Guide Series) (New York, 1940), 484. Historic American Building Survey: (8 sheets, 1938; 7 photos, 1940).

RESURRECTION MANOR, ST. MARYS COUNTY, MARYLAND

Boundaries of the Historic Site:

Approximately 7.46 acres of land in the shape of a rectangle, including the Resurrection Manor Farmhouse, starting at the south corner at latitude 38°20'12" N. - longitude 76°23'08" W., proceeding to the northwest about 500 feet to the west corner at lat. 38°20'17" N. - long. 76°23'11" W., then continuing to the northeast about 650 feet to the north corner at lat. 38°20'20" N. - long. 76°23'04" W., then going to the southwest about 500 feet to the east corner at lat. 38°20'17" N. - long. 76°23'02" W., then returning southwest about 650 feet to the beginning, the south corner. Precise boundaries, as described above, are recorded in red on a copy of U. S. Geological Survey Map: Hollywood Quadrangle, Maryland 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic), 1963, on file with the Branch of Historical Surveys, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.

Legal acreage in the Resurrection Manor farm site is not known.



Note :- No original window sash remains.
Modern wood floors.

"FIRST "FLOOR "PLAN"

Scale ¼"-1'-0"

Patuxent River

Scale: ¼"-1'-0"
0 8 Ft.

Metric Scale
0 3 M.

SM-4

L.A. Pick - Del.

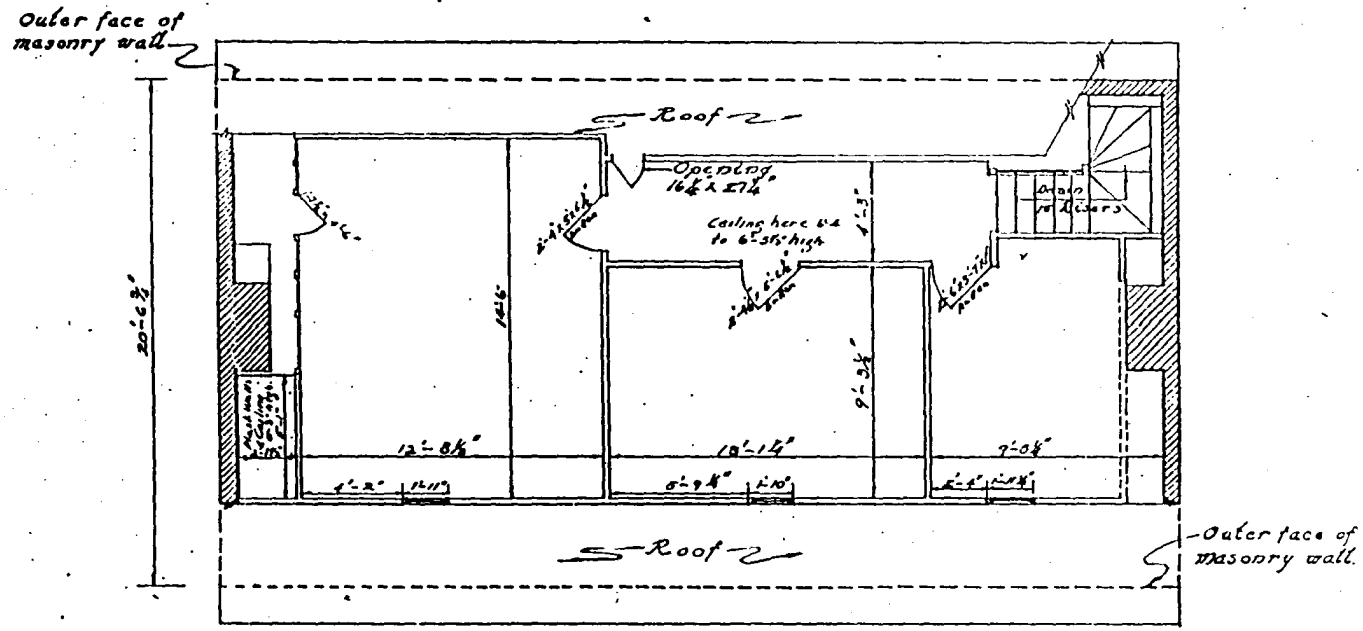
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HOLLYWOOD VICINITY

NAME OF STRUCTURE
RESURRECTION MANOR
ST. MARYS COUNTY ; MARYLAND

SURVEY NO.
MD 36

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 8 SHEETS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Scale: ¼"-1'-0"

Patuxent River

Mag. N

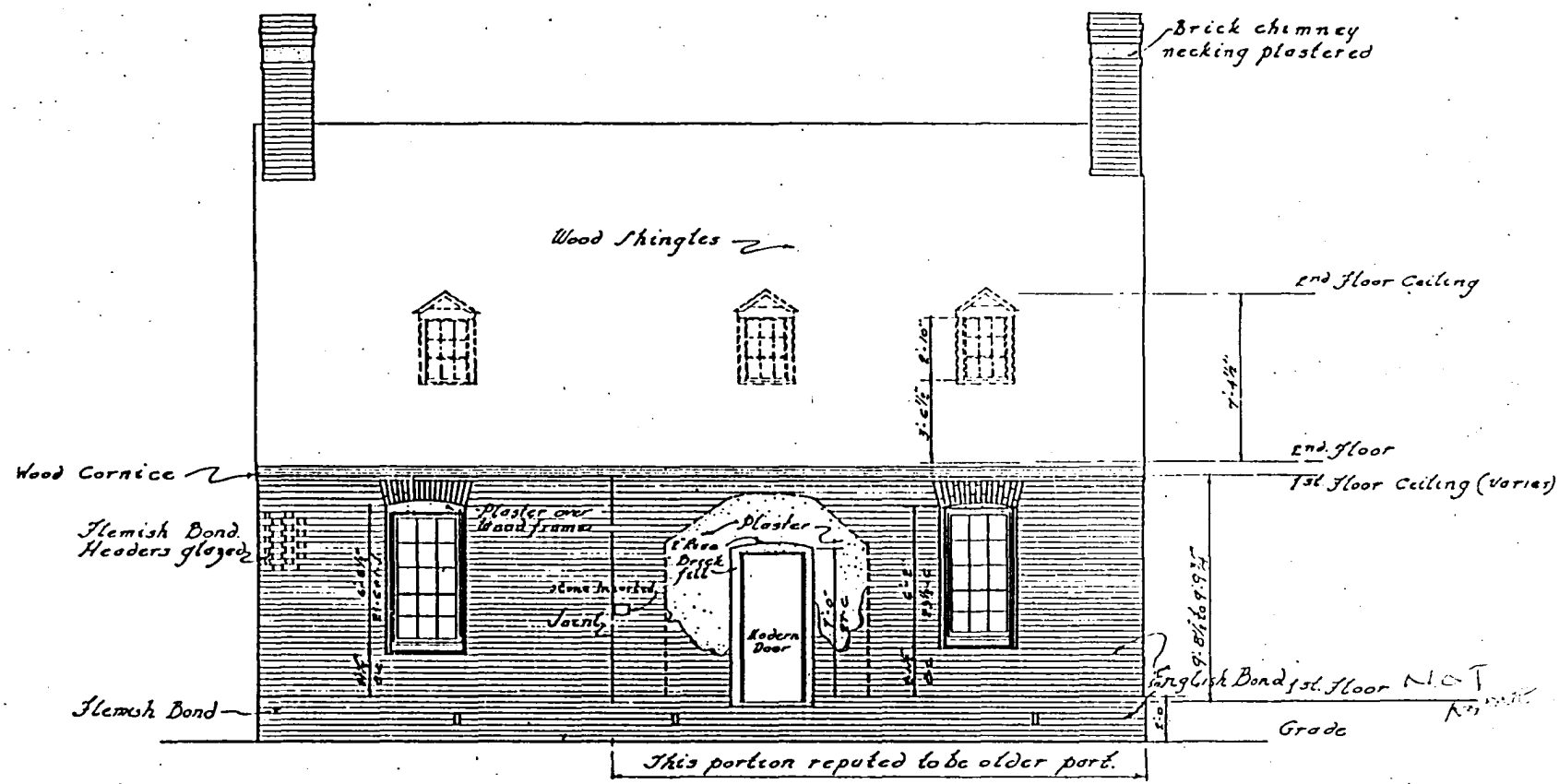
Scale: ¼"-1'-0"

Metric Scale

SM-4

L. A. Pleck ~ Del.

NAME OF STRUCTURE



"EAST "ELEVATION"

Scale ¼"-1'-0"

General Notes.

The brick walls have been white-washed. Plaster still clinging to bed mould of cornice, as in portion over door, suggest that walls may have been plastered over at one time.

Window reveals plastered. Plastered area remaining around door suggests former porch.

Scale ¼"-1'-0"

Metric Scale

SM-4

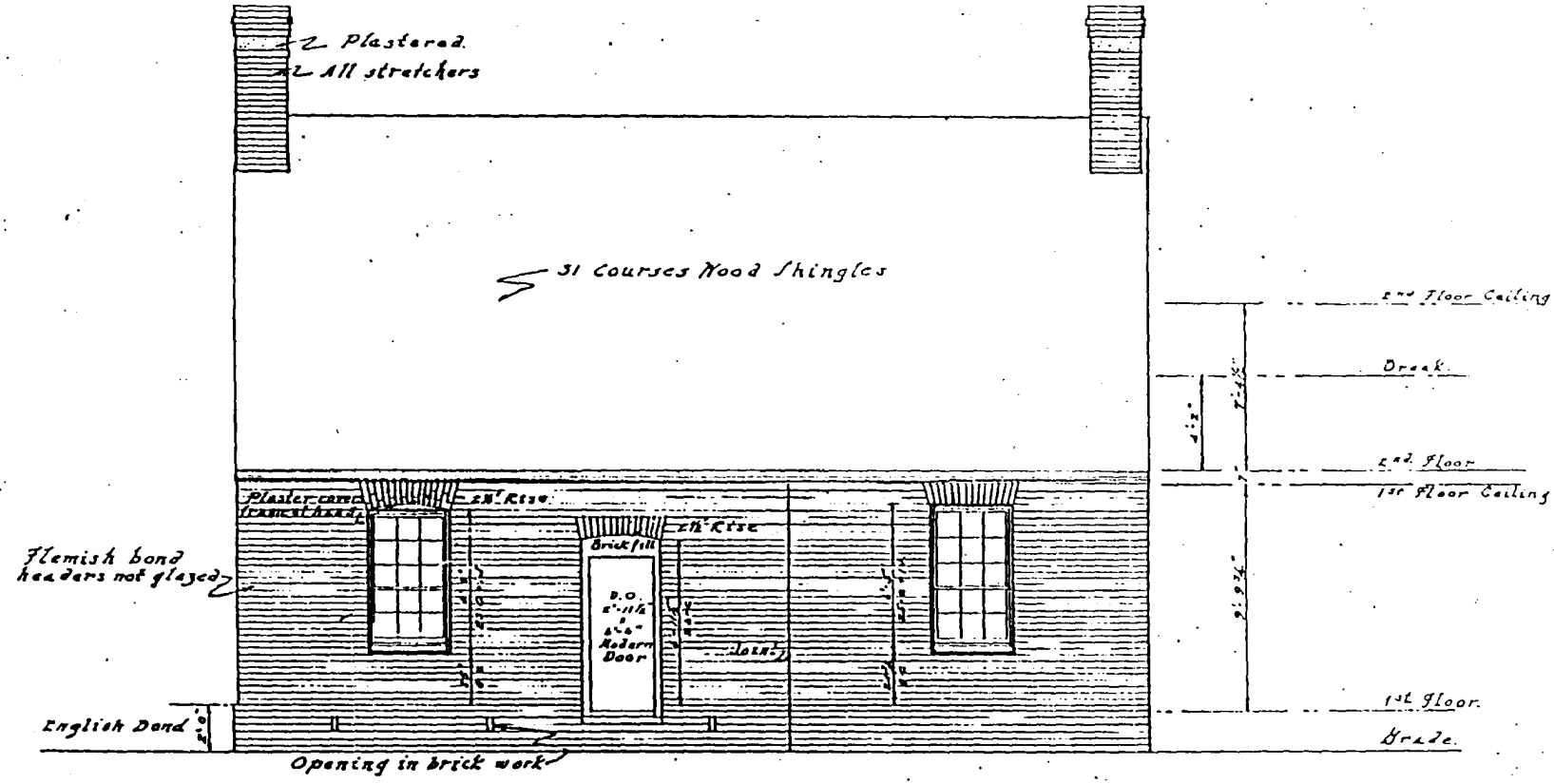
L. A. Dick ~ Del.

NAME OF STRUCTURE: RESURRECTION MANOR

SURVEY NO. MD. 36

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



WEST ELEVATION.

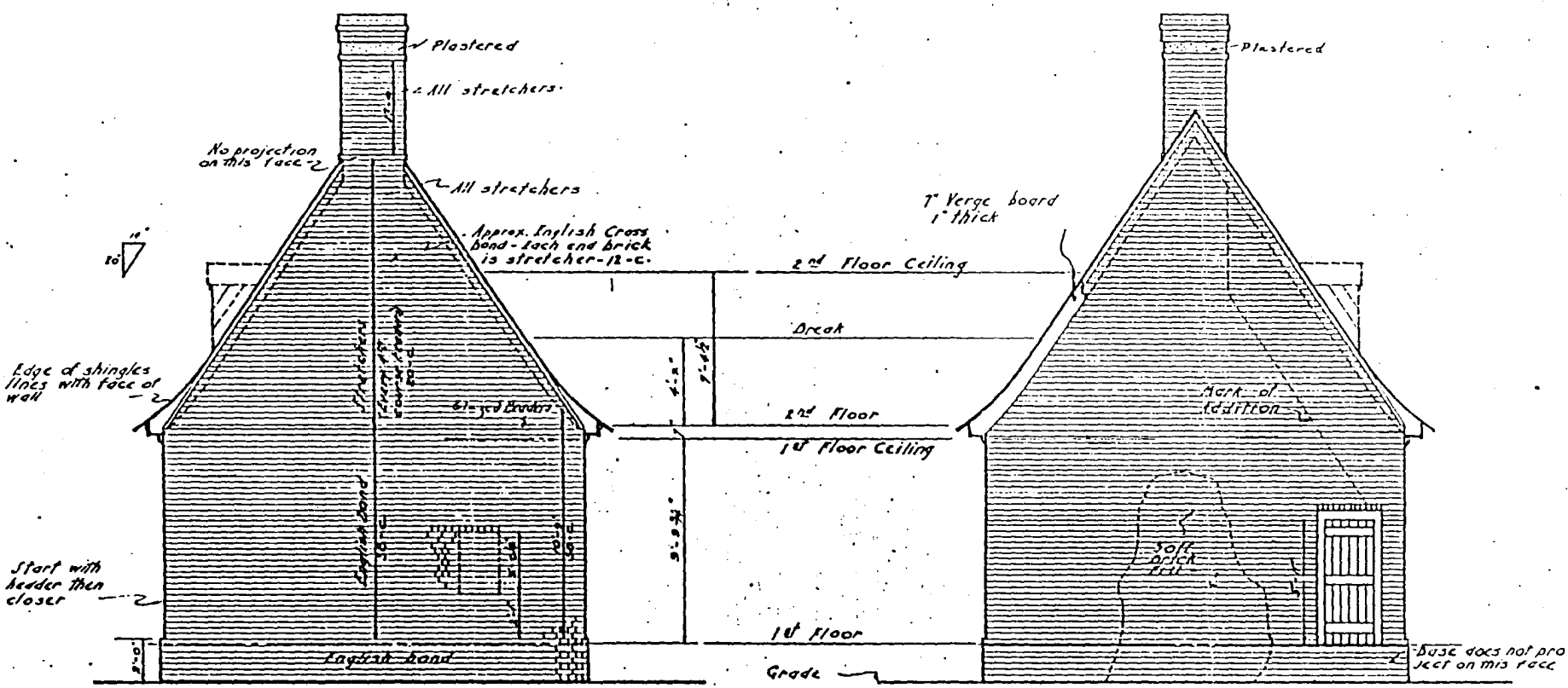
Scale: ½" = 1'-0"

Scale: ½" = 1'-0"
0 8 ft.

Metric Scale:
0 .3 M.

L. A. Pick ~ Del.

SM-4



NORTH ELEVATION

Scale: ¼" - 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION

Scale: ¼" - 1'-0"

SM-4

Scale: ¼" - 1'-0"

0 Ft.

Metric Scale

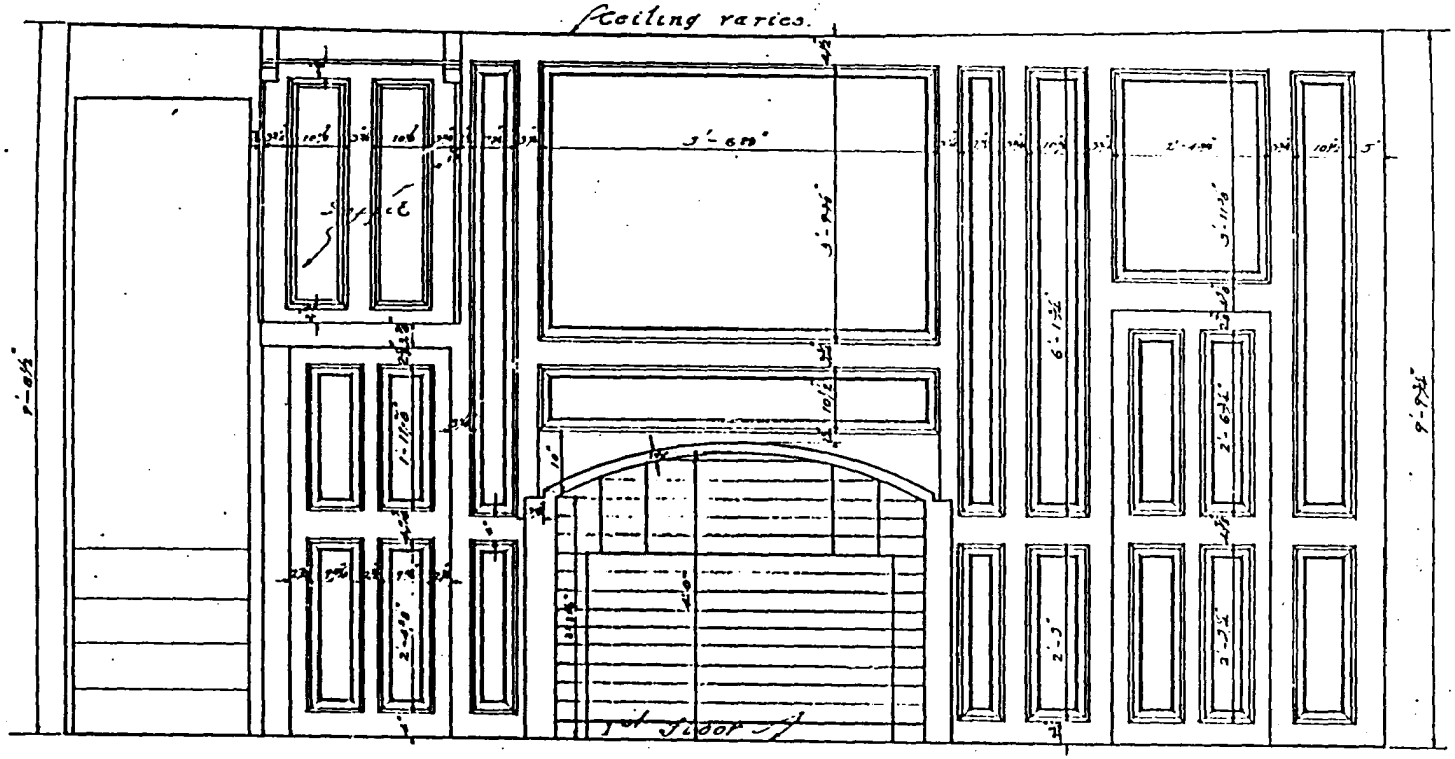
3 M

L. A. Pick - Del.

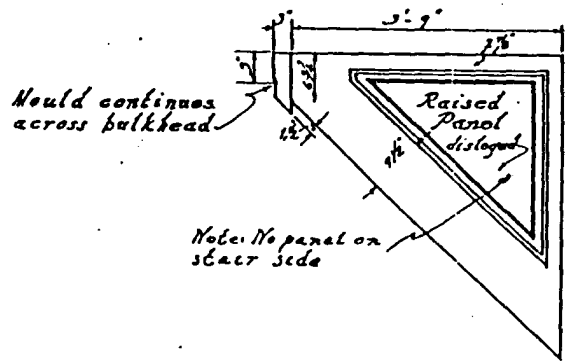
NAME OF STRUCTURE

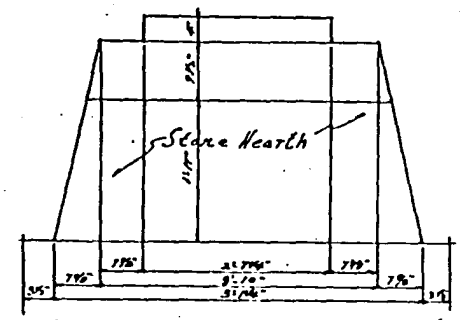
DESIDERATIONAL MANOR

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

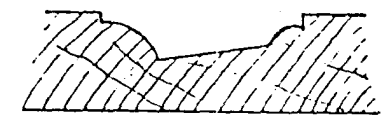


"ELEVATION "OF "PANELLED "END"
North Wall ~ North Room 1st Fl.
Scale ¾"-1'-0"





"FIREPLACE "PLAN"
Scale ¾"-1'-0"



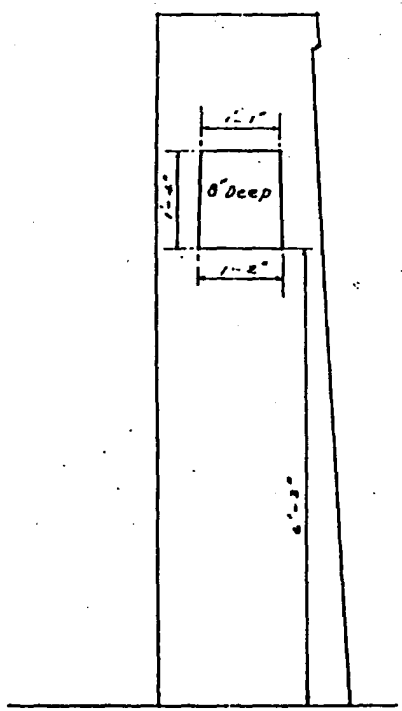
"PANEL "MOULD"
full Size.

"ELEVATION "OF "PANELLING "UNDER "STAIR"
Scale ¾"-1'-0"

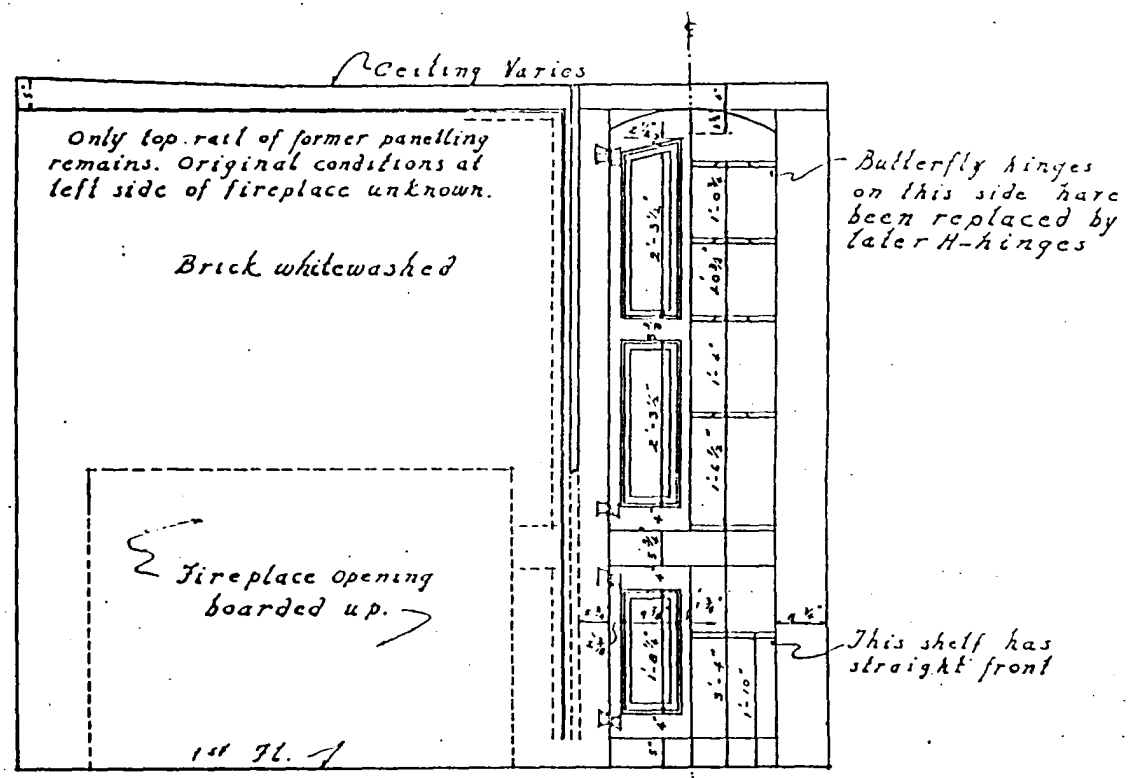
L. A. Pick ~ Del.

SM-4

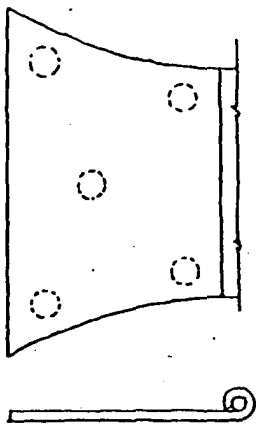
Scale ¾"-1'-0"
0 4 Ft.
0 Metric 1



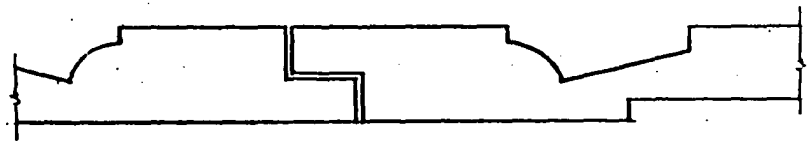
"SIDE "ELEVATION"



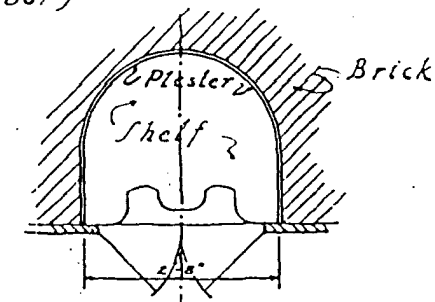
"ELEVATION" OF "CUPBOARD" & "PANELLING"
(South Wall ~ South Room 1st Floor)
Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"



"½" HINGE "DETAIL"
Full Size.



"PANEL "MOULD" & "CENTER "STILE"
Full Size

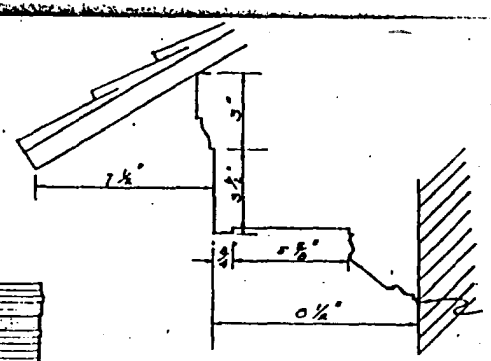


"PLAN"
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

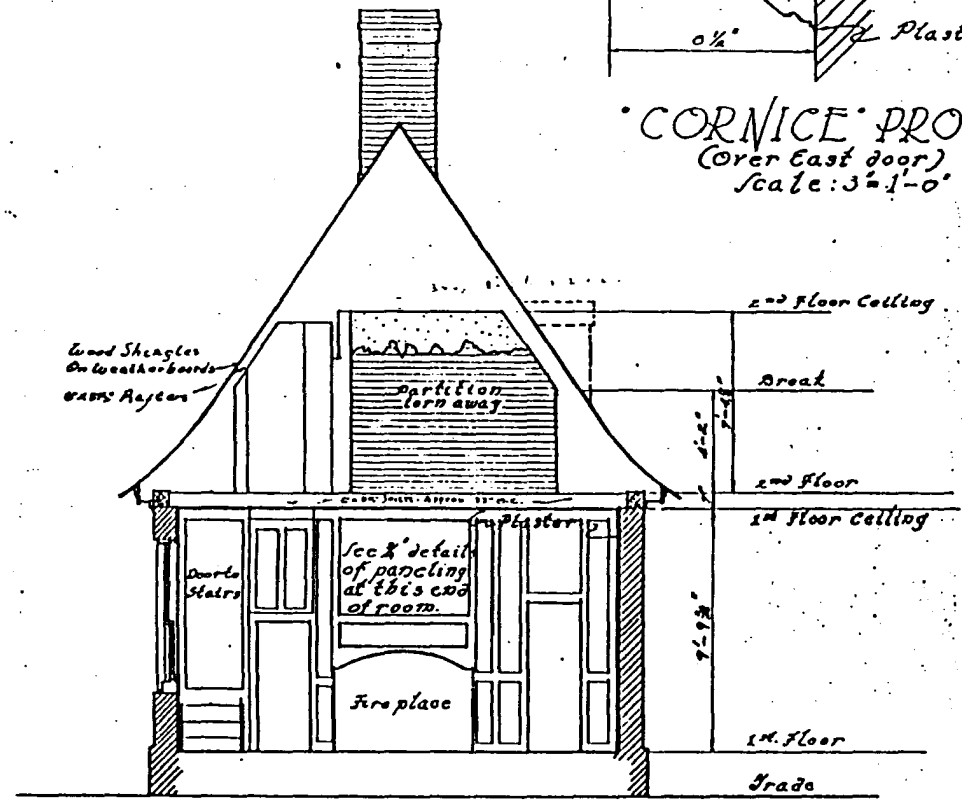
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"
Fl.
Metric

L. A Pick ~ Del.

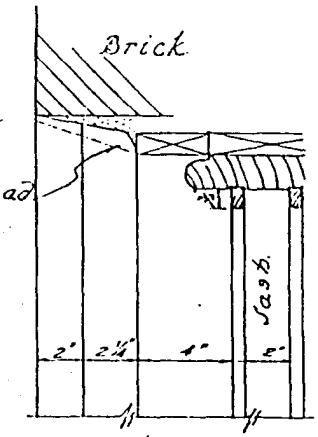
SM-4



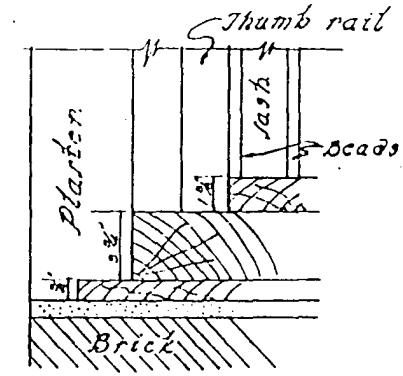
"CORNICE" PROFILE"
(over East door)
Scale: 3"=1'-0"



"SECTION "A-A"
Scale: ¼"=1'-0"



"PLAN "AT "JAMB"



"SILL"

"TYPICAL "WINDOW "DETAILS"
Scale: 3"=1'-0"

Scale: ¼"=1'-0"
0 1 Ft
Scale: 3"=1'-0"
0 1 FT
Metric Scale

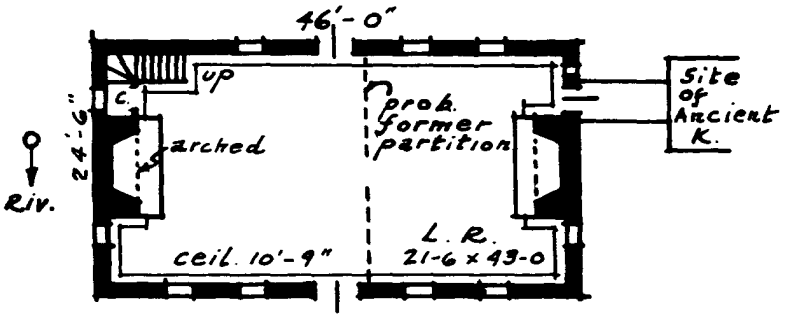
SM-4

L.A. Pick - Del.

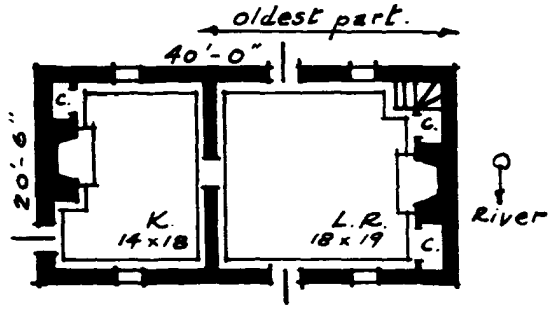
NAME OF STRUCTURE

SURVEY NO.

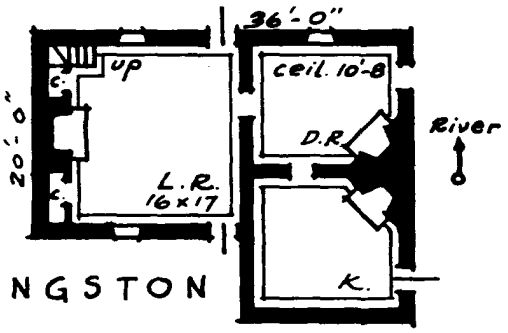
HISTORIC AMERICAN



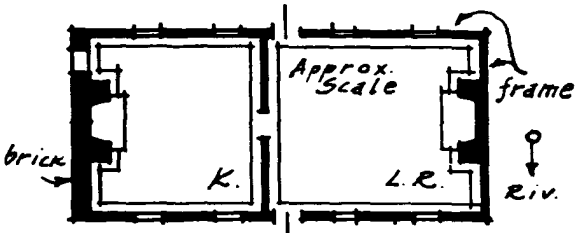
PRESTON-AT-PATUXENT
(built 1650)



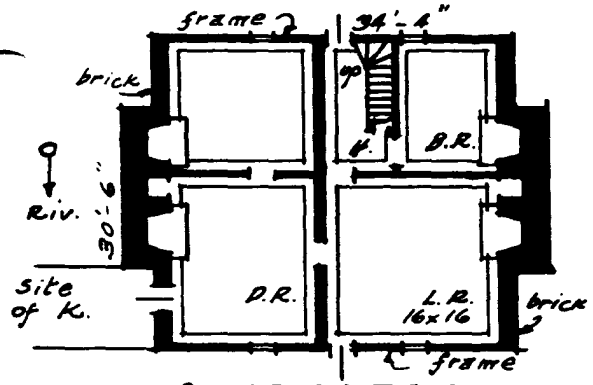
RESURRECTION MANOR



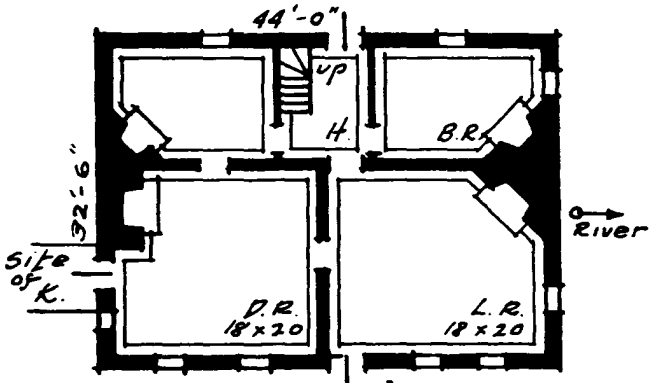
KINGSTON



UPPER BENNETT

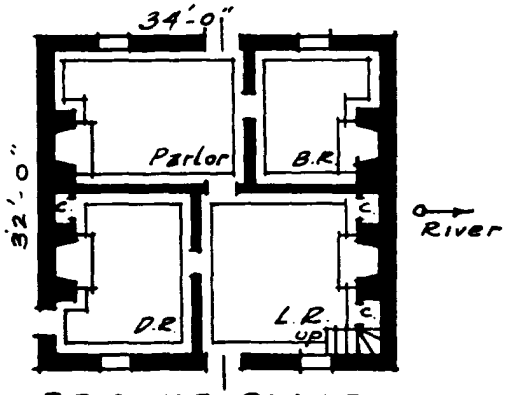


SANDGATES



ST. RICHARD'S MANOR

PLANS
of SOME
EARLY HOUSES
of THE
LOWER PATUXENT REGION



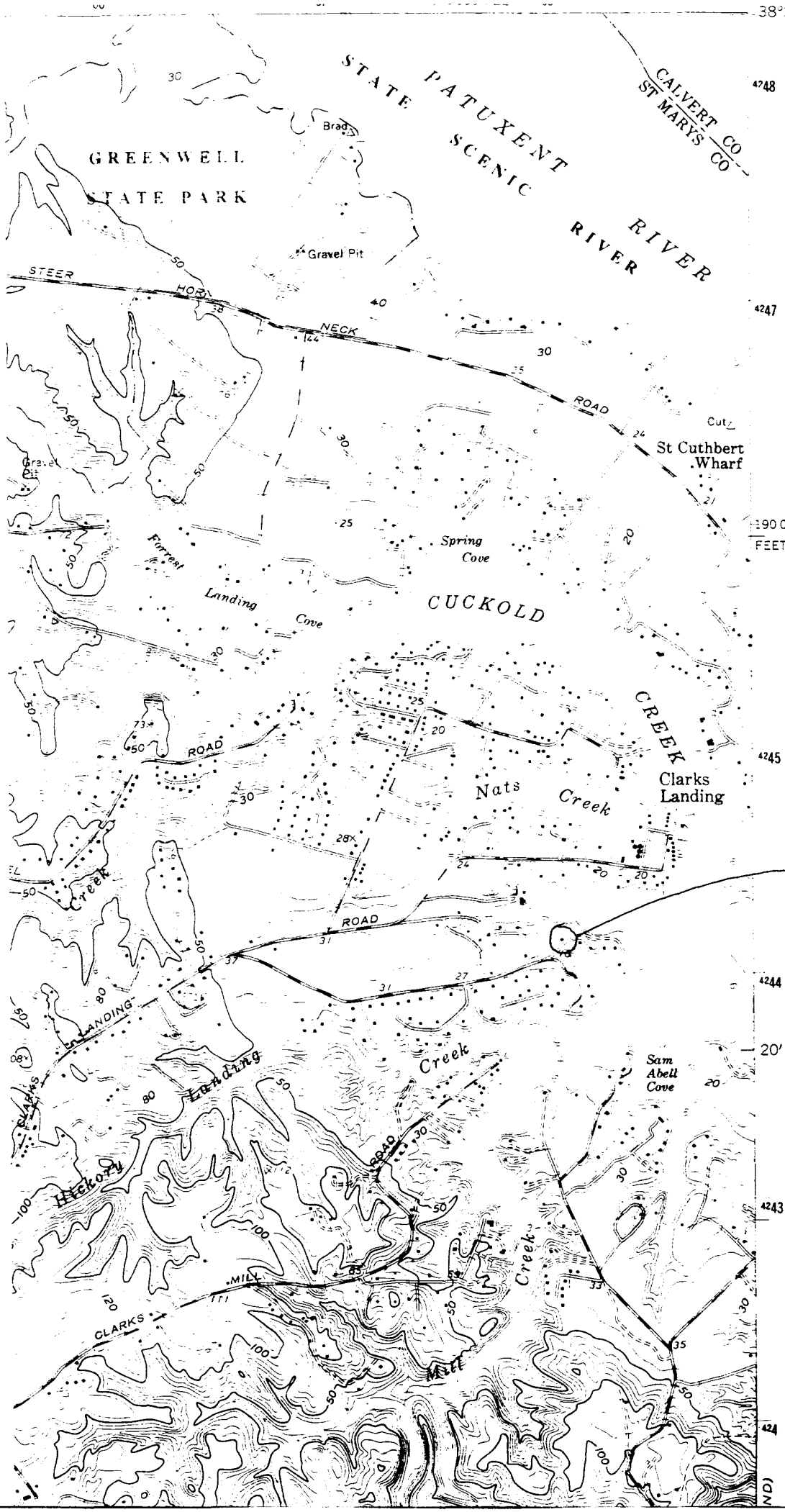
BROOKE PLACE
MANOR: a Restoration.
(built 1652)

19000421 04

Golden
Huntersville
5
236
Mechanicsville
6
Turner
Sandgates
235
472
Oakville
Budds Creek
5
Helen
247
238
Morganza
Chaptico
242
Hollywood
245
574
Maddox
Clements
234
Town
Point
238
Dynard
245
235
Leonardtown
Lexington
Park
239
Oakley
243
520
470
Avenue
Compton
Beauvue
Redgate
471
246
Abell
242
5
Callaway
Great
Mills
244
249
Valley Lee
St. Marys
City
244
Drayden
235
Damerc
Point
245
252
5

PATUXENT
RIVER
Gravel Pit
STEER
HORN
NECK
ROAD
Gravel
CUCKOLD
CREEK
Nats Creek
Clarks Landing
ROAD
Gravel Pit
CHAPEL
Joy Chapel Cem
JOY
ROAD
574
LANDING
RESURRECTION
MANOR
Creek
Landing
ROAD
Hickory
574
235
CLARKS
MILL
Creek
Mill

SM-4



HOLLYWOOD, MD.
SE/4 LEONARDTOWN 15' QUADRANG
38076-C5-TF-024

1963
PHOTOREVISED 1984
DMA 5660 I SE-SERIES V833

SM-4

Form No. 10-300 Rev. 10-74

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

THEME: Architecture

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: Resurrection Manor

AND/OR COMMON: Resurrection Manor

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: about 4.5 miles southeast of Hollywood

CITY, TOWN: Hollywood — X VICINITY OF — NOT FOR PUBLICATION — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1st

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24 — COUNTY: St. Mary's — CODE: 037

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
_DISTRICT	_PUBLIC	_OCCUPIED	_AGRICULTURE	_MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	_PARK
_STRUCTURE	_BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	_EDUCATIONAL	_PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	_ENTERTAINMENT	_RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	_GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	_BEING CONSIDERED	_YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	_MILITARY	X OTHER: abandoned

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Glenn Randall

STREET & NUMBER: 312 Queen Street

CITY, TOWN: Alexandria — VICINITY OF — STATE: Virginia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: St. Mary's County Courthouse, Clerk of Circuit Court

STREET & NUMBER: P. O. Box 508

CITY, TOWN: Leonardtown — Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Historic American Buildings Survey (3 sheets, 7 photos)

DATE: 1938, 1940 — X FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress/American Memory, Division of Prints and Photographs

CITY, TOWN: Washington — D.C.

CONDITION | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE

_EXCELLENT | X DETERIORATED | X UNALTERED | XX ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD | _RUINS | _ALTERED | _MOVED DATE _____
_FAIR | _UNEXPOSED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When first built, Resurrection Manor was a one-room house with a steep stair climbing up beside the chimney to the garret. The original one-and-a-half story house had a steep-gabled wood-shingled roof and was 24 feet wide and 20 1/2 feet deep. The east and west facades were built of Flemish bond masonry, with headers glazed to throw a dark checkerboard pattern across the walls. The foundations and gable end-walls were constructed of brick laid in English bond. There were a front and rear door, located in the east and west facades. The entrance and windows were topped by low segmental brick arches. The unusually large windows appear to be original from the wall structure. A single rectangular-shaped chimney was built flush and inside the center of the north end wall. On either side of the fireplace was a small closet and the narrow stair was located in the northwest corner. On the exterior a wooden box cornice marked the roof line of the two main facades.

Later a second room--16 feet wide and 20 1/2 feet deep, with matching end chimney and a small closet in the southwest corner, was added to the south end of the original house. This one-and-a-half story addition, one-bay wide, gave the structure its present hall-and-parlor plan and also placed the original front and rear doors off center in the new 40-foot-wide east and west facades. Three dormers were inserted in the gable roof on the east side and the upper story was revised to include three small bedrooms, with a narrow hall extending along the west side. At some later date the exterior brick walls were whitewashed and possibly plastered. Traces of the plaster are still to be seen. The area around the door in the east elevation is still plastered and the shape of this plaster work suggests that a porch may once have been located here. The small fireplaces, type of roof construction, and the style of interior panelling, all original to the structure, are of the early 18th-century rather than mid-17th century. The house has suffered structurally in recent years. One dormer has collapsed completely with the other two soon to follow. Additional gaps in the roof have opened the inside to the weather, causing the panelling and other interior woodwork and plaster to deteriorate rapidly. Both doors have been ripped out by vandals and are boarded up along with the windows. The panelling of the north end is beginning to collapse; at the south end, only the panelling of the closet to the right and traces of panelling over the fireplace remain in place. Other interior walls were plastered. The building is no longer used for any purpose. A small two-story frame house, used as a summer cottage, is located a few feet south of the old house. It greatly detracts from the integrity of its historical environment, as will the recent subdivision of property directly across the road which will soon be developed into many houses.

PER
_PREH
_1400
_1500
_1600
XX 1700
_1800
_1900

SPEC

STAT

PERIOD — AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE — CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE			
_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
XX 1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES probably around 1720 — BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Resurrection Manor, once believed to have been an example of a small 17th-century brick farm house, has recently undergone structural reexamination. This has resulted in new evidence which has led authorities to redate the building from about 1660 to 1720 or after. Nevertheless, the house is an excellent illustration of the evolution of a typical southern one-room brick structure into a hall-and-parlor plan house. It is also a rare survival of an early brick dwelling in the southern colonies. The most famous example is the Adam Throughgood house in Virginia, which has been restored, unlike Resurrection Manor which has remained relatively untouched through the years. Because of this rare survival of the integrity of the fabric of the building, it serves as a prime architectural example of a smaller, yet somewhat pretentious dwelling from the early settlement of the South.

HISTORY

Resurrection Manor was constructed on a 4,000 acre farm, granted to Thomas Cornwaleys in 1650, one of the earliest manorial grants made in Maryland. The earlier dating of Resurrection Manor is based in part on this fact. Bricks were ordered by Cornwaleys in 1660. As the number of bricks roughly corresponds to those in the Manor it was assumed that they were for the existing structure. However, on a land grant that size, there was probably more than one building and as records have not been found to definitely substantiate the earlier dating, it is best to use the building structure itself as the only reasonably certain existing document known to us at this time. It is currently abandoned and boarded up to protect it from the weather.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: .5

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	1 5 6 8 0 4 0	4 2 8 4 1 7 0
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

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: Patricia Heintzelman, Architectural Historian, Landmark Review Project; original form prepared by Charles Snell, 1968.

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE: July 1974

STREET & NUMBER: 1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE: 202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C. 20240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

Designated: APR 15 1970
date

Boundary Certified:
Dep. Director
Dec. 9, 1972

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION — DATE 11/4/72

ATTEST — DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Forman, Henry C., The Architecture of the Old South, Cambridge, 1948.

_____., Early Manor and Plantation House of Maryland, Easton, Maryland, 1934.

Morrison, Hugh, Early American Architecture, New York, 1952.

Revoir, Rick, Architectural Historian, Maryland Historic Trust and Carson, Gary, Research Coordinator and Architectural Historian for St. Mary's City Commission, interview and on-site examination of the property; August 1974. Information on record with the Maryland Historical Trust.

SM-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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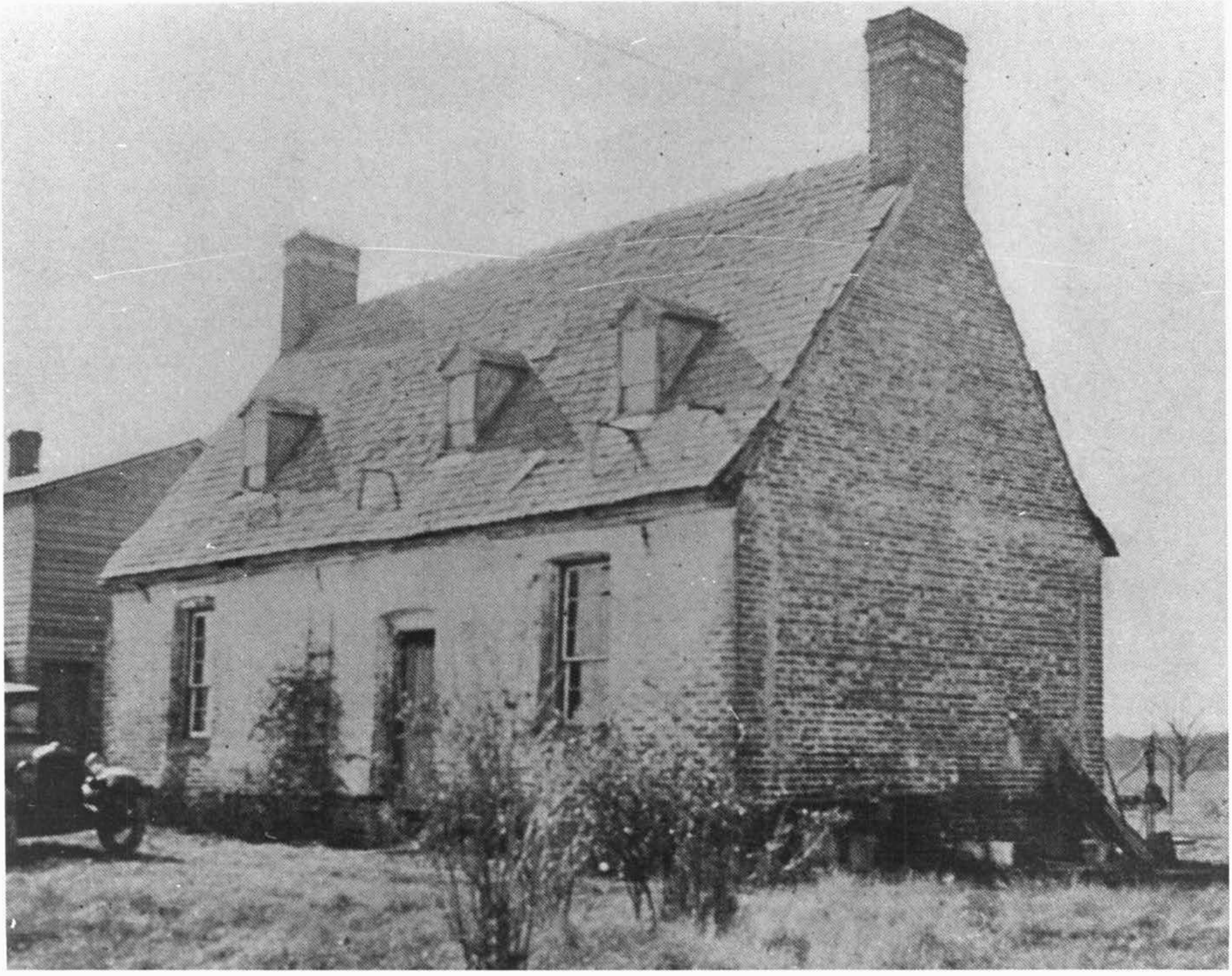
Because of the existing intrusions the boundary has been drawn to include only the area closest to the house which is somewhat sheltered by vegetation. The line runs from a small declivity which begins at the road, State Route 574, about 45 feet to the southwest of the house, then north along this declivity to a point where it connects with an existing fence line to the north, then east along this line about 80 feet to a point where the old front fence begins, about fifty feet in front of the house, then south to the road and west to the point of beginning. A frame cottage to the south does not contribute to the national significance of the landmark.



Resurrection Manor SM-4
c. H.C. Forman DO NOT USE

S M -4
RESURRECTION MANOR
Hollywood vicinity, St. Mary's Co.,MD
Photograph, c. 1950
Collection of Margaret Carey
Negative/MD Historical Trust

FEB • 70

Resurrection Manor St Mary's Co.

SM-4

2/1970

SM-4

Resurrection Manor
Hollywood, Maryland

Entrance facade
4/79 E. Coxe

SM-4

Resurrection Manor
Hollywood, Maryland

Rear facade
4/79 E. Coxe

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County, MD
K.C.K. Rockville
August, 1996
MD 5481
1 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Road
St. Mary's County
Kirk Ranzetta
MD SHPO
Feb, 1997
E elevation
2 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's Church
Kirk Rancello
NJ SHPO
Feb. 1997
N + E elevations

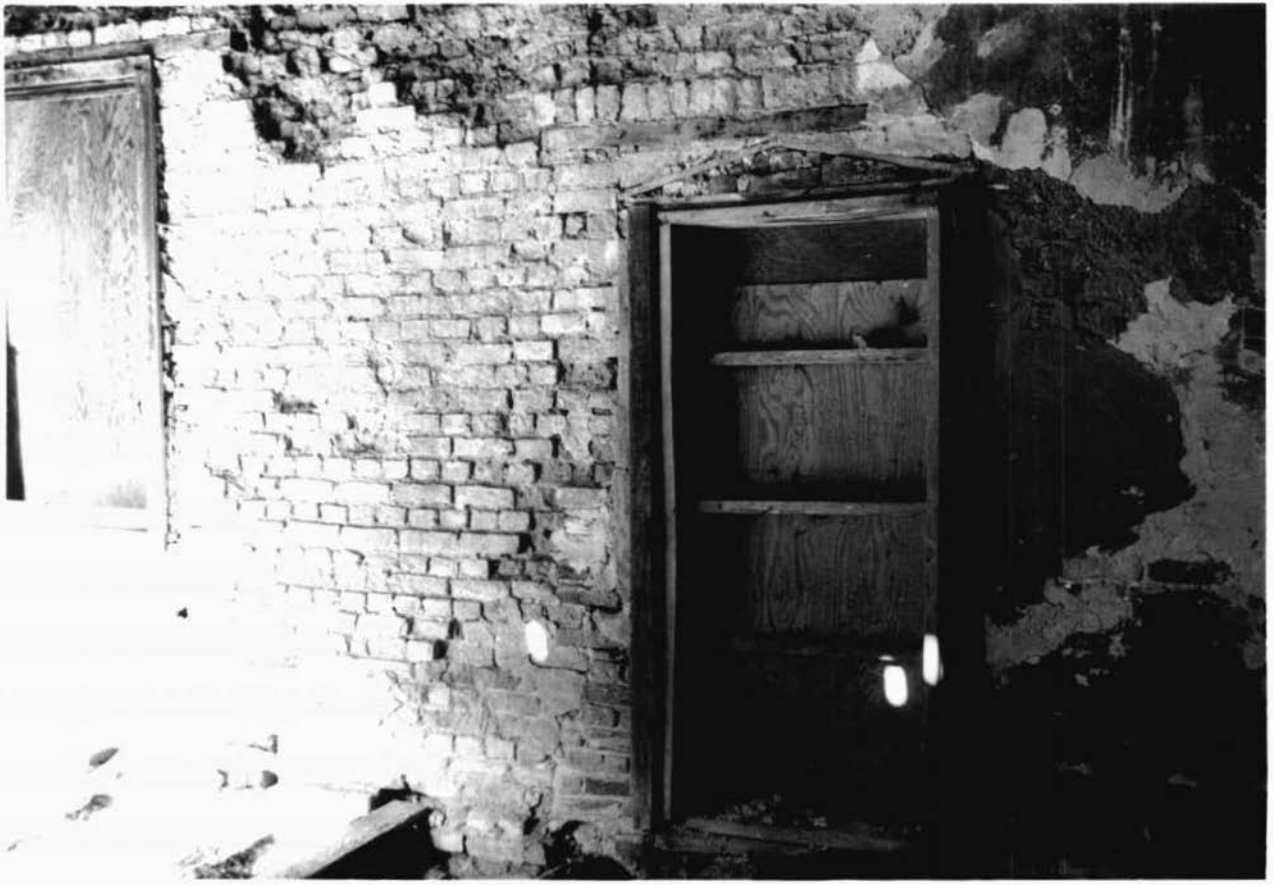
3 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
Kirk Ranzetta
MD SHPO
Feb, 1997
Elevation looking S
4 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County, Md
Kirk Rancetta
Feb, 1997
Md SHPO
W + S elevation
5 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
Kirk Ranzetta
Md SHPO
Feb. 1997
View of N room - looking E
6 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County, MD
Rick Parrello
August, 1976



SM-11
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County, MD
E.I.F. Concrete
August 1936
MD SHPO
[illegible]
8 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
Kirk Ranzetta
Md SHPO
N room - Feb. 1997 door looking E
9 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
Rick Ranzetta
MD SHPO
Feb, 1997
11 room - window looking E
10 of 14

SM-4
Reconstruction Drawings
St. Mary's County, MD
Rick Rappoldt
August, 1996
MD State
Tobacco Barn
11 of 14

SM-4
Vacuum Gas Manor
St. Mary's County, MD
Kirk Kennedy
August, 1996
MA SHPO
Work Sheet - Historic Resource Inventory Forms (Rev. 7)
12 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St Mary's County
Kirk Rancatti
May 1997
Md SHPO
View of rafter plate construction Pier I - looking SW
13 of 14

SM-4
Resurrection Manor
St. Mary's County
Kirk Rancetha
May 1997
Md SHPO
-split lathe + rafters - looking SW
14 of 14