

HO-174

Hollywood Farm (Tubman House; Tubman Farm; Meadow Ridge Memorial Park House)

Architectural Survey File

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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: 11-18-2019

HO-174

"Hollywood Farm" (the Tubman Farm)

7250 Washington Boulevard

Private

Description:

"Hollywood Farm" house is a two-story, three-bay by three-bay stuccoed brick structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with slate and an east-west ridge. The stucco is laid on expanded metal lath. There is a large, one-story, flat-roofed modern addition on the west end of the house. The south elevation, on the first story, has a center entrance with a 20th-century six-panel wood door. There are sidelights with three lights over one panel and a transom with seven lights. There is a single six-over-six double-hung sash to each side. The center bay has a one-bay, one-story wooden porch with two hollow Tuscan columns, a full entablature and a parapet with a reeded plaque in the center and scrolls to each side. There is a wood box cornice with returns, and it has a wood frieze with a series of five large reeds that appear to be imitating triglyphs and metopes. The roof has a short parapet near the eave. The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan. The passage is divided by a wall that closes off the stairway, which is accessed from the northwest room. The northeast room has a fireplace on the west wall, with splayed jambs of firebrick. There is a verde antique marble hearth and surround and a Colonial Revival wood mantel. The second story has a center passage with a chamber at the south end of it. The east half of the building has a vestibule off the passage, with chambers in the southeast and northeast corners and a bathroom and closets between these two chambers. The west half has a range of three chambers, in the southwest, west-center, and northwest.

Significance:

In April 1817 Rosalie Stier Calvert, wife of George Calvert of "Riversdale" in Prince George's County, purchased lot 3 of Elizabeth Dorsey's land. It comprised 503 ½ acres binding on "the post road leading from Elk Ridge Landing to Spurriers Tavern.," and she later noted: "There are two wretched houses on the property." Rosalie died in 1821 and her husband, George, died in 1838. Rosalie's Dorsey lot was sold at a private sale in 1848, and was advertised as "A farm of upwards of 500 acres. . . . The improvements consist of a commodious mansion, extensive stables, out-buildings, &c." The property was divided into three lots and Theodore S. Tubman purchased 300 acres. Another lot, containing 100 acres, was purchased by one of Rosalie's daughters and was deeded to Tubman in 1852. The remaining 100 acres was purchased by another of Rosalie's daughters and presumably the "commodious mansion" and other improvements were on that tract. Tubman had already purchased a 194-acre farm located somewhere on the Washington Turnpike in 1844. In 1855 Tubman started making final plans for his new farm that he had purchased seven years earlier. He contracted to sell the home farm in that year and in 1859 finally deeded it. Tubman was assessed for a new house, valued at \$2,000, in 1858, which must be the surviving house on his new farm. In May 1866, he died at the age of 64. Tubman's new house, along with 151 acres (according to the deed), passed to his widow, Mary, and their daughter, Martha. Tubman's farm was known as "Hollywood" and it would retain that name into the 1930s. In 1878 Mary and Martha sold the farm to James R. Trimble. The farm was bought by Meadowridge Memorial Park in 1935, and it was transformed into a modern cemetery at that time.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-174

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Hollywood Farm"

other (The Tubman Farm)

2. Location

street and number 7250 Washington Boulevard ___ not for publication

city, town Waterloo X vicinity

county Howard

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

name SCI Funeral Services of MD, Inc.

street and number P. O. Box 4055 telephone

city, town Danville state IL zip code 61834-4055

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 12810 folio 407

city, town Ellicott City tax map 37 tax parcel 179 tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
☐ district	☐ public	☐ agriculture	☐ landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ building(s)	☒ private	☐ commerce/trade	☐ recreation/culture	1	4 buildings
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ defense	☐ religion	0	0 sites
☐ site		☐ domestic	☐ social	0	0 structures
☐ object		☐ education	☐ transportation	0	0 objects
		☐ funerary	☐ work in progress	1	4 Total
		☐ government	☐ unknown		
		☐ health care	☒ vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
		☐ industry	☐ other:	1	

7. Description

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Condition

☐ excellent	☒ deteriorated
☐ good	☐ ruins
☐ fair	☐ altered

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

Summary:

"Hollywood Farm" house is a two-story, three-bay by three-bay stuccoed brick structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with slate and an east-west ridge. The stucco is laid on expanded metal lath. There is a large, one-story, flat-roofed modern addition on the west end of the house. The south elevation, on the first story, has a center entrance with a 20th-century six-panel wood door. There are sidelights with three lights over one panel and a transom with seven lights. There is a single six-over-six double-hung sash to each side. The center bay has a one-bay, one-story wooden porch with two hollow Tuscan columns, a full entablature and a parapet with a reeded plaque in the center and scrolls to each side. There is a wood box cornice with returns, and it has a wood frieze with a series of five large reeds that appear to be imitating triglyphs and metopes. The roof has a short parapet near the eave. The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan. The passage is divided by a wall that closes off the stairway, which is accessed from the northwest room. The northeast room has a fireplace on the west wall, with splayed jambs of firebrick. There is a verde antique marble hearth and surround and a Colonial Revival wood mantel. The second story has a center passage with a chamber at the south end of it. The east half of the building has a vestibule off the passage, with chambers in the southeast and northeast corners and a bathroom and closets between these two chambers. The west half has a range of three chambers, in the southwest, west-center, and northwest.

Description:

"Hollywood Farm" (The Tubman Farm) is located at 7250 Washington Boulevard, in the middle of Meadowridge Cemetery, in eastern Howard County, Maryland. The house is set well back from the road and faces south toward it. No other buildings connected with the farm survive.

Exterior

The house is a two-story, three-bay by three-bay stuccoed brick structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with slate and an east-west ridge. The stucco is laid on expanded metal lath. There is a large, one-story, flat-roofed modern addition on the west end of the house.

The south elevation, on the first story, has a center entrance with a 20th-century six-panel wood door hung on butt hinges with pins. It has a brass mortise lock. There are sidelights with three lights over one panel that has a sunken field and a panel mould that is heavily painted but has an ogee and what appears to be a bead. The jambs are paneled to match, with one panel above the sill and one below. The frame has a bullnose and the sidelight sills and door posts are chamfered on the edges. The door sill is wood, cut with a wash. There is a transom with seven lights, and the transom bar has a cavetto moulding. There is a single six-over-six double-hung sash to each side, with a wood sill and a bullnose-moulded frame. There are fake shutters, but also cast iron shutter hardware. There is a three-bay raised flagstone deck with steps on the east end. The center bay has a one-bay, one-story wooden porch with two hollow Tuscan columns that are constructed with staves, have wire nails through the top, and are fluted at the top. There is a full entablature with a Greek ovolo bed mould. Above is a parapet with a

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reeded plaque in the center and scrolls to each side; the east scroll is now missing. The porch has a bead-board soffit. The second story has three six-over-six double-hung sash that match the first story but are slightly shorter. There is a wood box cornice with returns, and it has a wood frieze with a series of five large reeds that appear to be imitating triglyphs and metopes; it is very rotted. The roof has a short parapet near the eave.

The east elevation has a boarded-up doorway in the south bay of the first story. It has a wood sill, a bullnose-moulded frame, and reeding on the jambs and soffit that consist of two bands of four reeds each. There is a transom with a fanlight pattern to the muntins. The transom bar has an ovolo at the top, a quirked bead below, and a fillet at the bottom. There is a one-bay porch here that matches the porch on the south elevation, but has four columns; one column is down and in pieces. There is a raised flagstone deck with concrete around the flagstones that is stamped "F. J. CRAU" (or Grau), and it appears to be stamped "Baltimore," though the concrete is very weathered. The center bay has no opening, while the north bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash. There is a doorway in the foundation of the north bay, with steps running off to the north. The stair well is contained by a stone wall topped with concrete and an iron railing. The second story has a typical six-over-six double-hung sash in the south and north bays, and a shorter six-over-six double-hung sash in the center. The gable end has a large six-over-six double-hung sash in the center.

The north elevation has a pair of four-light casements set east of the east bay in the basement. The first story has a six-over-six double-hung sash in the east and west bays. The center bay has a wood door with nine lights over two panels. There is a wood sill and plain jambs with a bullnose-moulded frame. The second story has three six-over-six double-hung sash, with the center sash being set lower on the wall. The cornice matches that of the south elevation. There is a parged brick chimney between the east and center bays, set mid-way between the eave and the ridge.

The west elevation is covered by the modern addition on the first story. The second story has three six-over-six double-hung sash and a shorter six-over-six double-hung sash set to the north. The gable end has a six-over-six double-hung sash in the center.

Interior, first story

The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan. The passage has carpeting over top of floor tiles. The baseboard has a torus and fillet below a cavetto, with a bead flanked by fillets at the top. Panels have been added to the walls and chair rail on the east wall. The passage is divided by a wall that closes off the stairway, which is accessed from the northwest room. There are ceiling tiles and a wood cornice that probably dates to the first half of the twentieth century. The sidelights on the south elevation are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, have ovolo muntins, and have 8 ½-inch by 16-inch

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lights. The panels below are mortised and tenoned and pinned and match the exterior. The transom is also mortised and tenoned and pinned, has ovolo muntins, and has 9 ½-inch by 15-inch lights. The architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. The field is side-cut. The door to the southeast room has matching architrave, but the field is miter-cut. There are two French doors with 12 lights each. They have butt hinges with pins, a brass mortise lock, and were originally stained a dark color and varnished. The door to the northeast room has modern flat ogee architrave. The four-panel door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has sunken fields, quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds, new butt hinges, and a brass mortise lock. There is no ghost visible of an earlier lock. The southwest room wall has been opened up to create a reception area and has very new trim. The doorway to the northwest room has architrave that matches the front door. The door itself is missing, but it had a mortise lock and there is no clear evidence of a rim lock strike plate having been here.

The southeast room flooring is random-width tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south and appears to be blind-nailed. It ranges from 3 ¾ to 4 ¼ inches. There is a ghost, apparently of an earlier wall, that is 4 inches south of the present north wall. The flooring here is unfinished, while the rest of the floor is varnished. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel on top, on all four walls. The north wall has drywall. There is a drop ceiling, and above it are furring strips for earlier ceiling tiles that are now missing. These cover a lath and plaster ceiling. There is part of a wood cornice above the drop ceiling, and it appears to date from the first half of the twentieth century. The original ceiling height was 9 feet, 10 ½ inches. The six-panel wood door on the east has sunken fields and shallow ogee-and-fillet panel moulds. It is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and neither is the transom. The door has butt hinges with pins and a brass mortise lock. The architrave has a backband with a very wide fascia that has a quirked ogee-and-bevel on both sides, and a quirked bead on the inner edge. The window on the south has ovolo muntins, 11 ½-inch by 18-inch lights, is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is hung on cords. The jambs are splayed and the architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. The field is side-cut. The south and east walls are plaster on masonry, as is the west wall, south of the doorway.

The southwest room has a wall added to the west that cuts off part of the room to create a closet and passage. This added wall had drywall and clamshell mouldings, with plywood beneath the drywall. It has a wood cornice that appears to date from the first half of the twentieth century. The south wall also has drywall. The north wall is hollow. There is a drop ceiling, with plaster on sawn lath above. The south window has ovolo muntins, 11 ½-inch by 18-inch lights, is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is hung on cords. The jambs are splayed and the architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. The field is side-cut. A closet is built into the southwest corner, and it has cornice on the north and east sides. The west wall was blown out at the south end and has a boarded-up

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window opening to the north. The architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. The field is side-cut. The window sill is set higher than on the south elevation windows.

The northeast room has a fireplace on the west wall, with splayed jambs of firebrick. There is a verde antique marble hearth and surround and a Colonial Revival wood mantel with a bold bolection moulding. It has a paneled frieze with one sunken, flat panel, and scroll brackets to each side of the panel. There is a deep ogee bed mould with a small ogee-and-bead at the bottom of it. The windows on the north and east have ovolo muntins, 1 1/2-inch by 18-inch lights, are not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and are hung on cords. The jambs are splayed and the architrave has a quirked ogee and bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. The field is side-cut. There is a drop ceiling, with furring strips above it for earlier ceiling tiles, and plaster on lath above that.

The northwest room is divided into two bathrooms in the northwest corner, with a passage to the south and east of them. The south wall has modern paneling and the east passage walls are drywall. There is a drop ceiling. The west door, leading to the men's room, has four panels with sunken fields, quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles, fast joints, and a heavy build-up of paint. There is a brass mortise lock, with no clear evidence of a rim lock. The architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge, and the field is side-cut. The north door leads to the lady's room and is identical to the men's room door. The water closets are American Standard, but do not have dates. The lady's room has a large wood corner bead. The ceiling is plaster on wood lath. The north window has ovolo muntins, 1 1/2-inch by 18-inch lights, is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and is hung on sash cords with pulleys. The architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bevel backband and a beaded interior edge. The north and west walls are furred out, probably for plumbing and electric. The north end of the east passage has a window with sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The architrave has a small, shallow ogee backband and an ogee on the inner edge. There is an opening on the east elevation, leading to the vestibule inside the rear door, which is the current access to the stairway.

The stair vestibule contains a stairway that ascends along the west wall to a landing to the south, and then turns to the east, to another landing, and ascends to the north, to a third landing at the north wall of the vestibule. It has a plain open stringer that has a quirked ogee-and-bevel on the bottom edge, a three-quarter-round ramped handrail that is varnished, and rectangular-in-plan balusters. The bottom newel is of a fairly robust urn pattern, and the rest of the newels are turned and tapered, with a wide flare at the top that steps in below the handrail, and an ogee and bevel just below the flare. The second and third newels from the bottom have a slightly different profile, especially to the ogee and bevel, and were probably added when the stairway was reconfigured. All of these newels have drop pendants that are tear-drop shaped, with an ogee moulding above; those attached to the second and third newels have wire

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nails, with no other nail holes and no varnish on the bottoms of the newels. There is a beaded vertical-board wall below the stringer, and a door to the cellar with four panels that have sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints that are covered in heavy paint, and has a cast iron rim lock with beveled sides and brass knobs. The rear doorway has new backband with no bead on the inner edge. It is hung on butt hinges with pins and has a brass mortise lock.

Interior, second story

The second story has a center passage with a chamber at the south end of it. The east half of the building has a vestibule off the passage, with chambers in the southeast and northeast corners and a bathroom and closets between these two chambers. The west half has a range of three chambers, in the southwest, west-center, and northwest.

The second story passage landing has a window set to the west. The architrave has no backband, just a quirked bead on the inner edge, and the window jambs are splayed. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, has ovolo muntins, and 11 ½-inch by 16-inch lights. The north wall is plaster on masonry. There is a doorway on the west side of the landing, with four steps up, set inside the northwest chamber. The architrave matches that of the landing window and is miter-cut. The door is missing but had butt hinges with pins and a mortise lock, with no evidence of there ever having been a rim lock strike-plate. The baseboard changes at the top of the stringer on the west wall. The baseboard is plain and is not pieced together. This west wall is masonry to mid-way between the two doors, and then is frame to close to the south wall of the passage. The west-center door has four panels with sunken fields, no panel moulds, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and a heavy build-up of paint. It has a cast iron rim lock with beveled sides and brass knobs. The architrave matches the landing window and is miter-cut. The south door and architrave are identical to the west door. This wall, west of the doorway, is plaster on circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails. The east doorway is a wide opening to the vestibule, and it never had a door. The architrave matches the rest of the passage. The east wall is hollow for several feet to the north and south of this opening, but is masonry at the north and south ends of the passage. The east wall, north of the doorway, has dimensional 2 by 4 studs and drywall covered by two coats of plaster, a scratch coat and a finish coat. One of these new studs is set against what appears to be a finished edge to the brick wall, suggesting that it was one jamb of an original doorway. These partition walls are only 6 ¼-inches thick, including the plaster, and are thus only one wythe of brick thick. On the west wall, south of the doorway, later painted wallpaper peeled off to reveal a wallpaper that probably dates to the second quarter of the twentieth century when major work was done on the house. This wallpaper has a tan or faded/browened cream background with a diamond pattern of lines. In each diamond is a scene with a small tree, some foliage and either a fountain, a small table with a potted plant, or an altar (or podium).

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The scenes are in brown, white and a light, dove gray. The diamonds are 9 inches long, point-to-point, and 6 inches wide, point-to-point. There are four scenes in total, and they alternate between two scenes in each diagonal row. Beneath the plaster, just north of the south wall, this west wall has a short section of brick, then a dimensional stud, with a gap covered by expanded metal lath. The rest of the wall north to the doorway is dimensional studs with drywall covered by two coats of plaster. The stud on the south door jamb is not dimensional lumber and is not planed. It has a piece of lath on its face furring it out. It probably marks the original location for a doorway. The west wall, north of the doorway, has sawn 3 by 4 studs with lath and plaster, and then broken brick rubble at the edge of the brick wall, which has plaster on brick. Most of the lath is broken off here at the stud, but one piece is cut off about 3 inches to the north of the stud, which is about 3 inches short of the existing, broken brick. On the opposite side of the wall (the west-center chamber, east elevation) the lath extends to the north of the last stud by 8 inches, and is cut off cleanly where it abuts the brick wall. The plaster on the brick here is a full 2 inches thick, which may be simply because the brick is not as thick as the depth of the studs. The stairway has the same newels, balusters, and ramped handrail as the first story. It ascends along the east wall to a landing at the north end, and then turns to the south. The top newel pendant drop is glued on and was never nailed. The bottom of the newel beneath this drop is unfinished.

The south-center chamber has carpet, plain baseboard, and plaster on masonry on the east, west and south walls. The door from the passage originally opened in but now opens out. The window on the south elevation has splayed jambs and architrave that matches the passage. The six-over-six sash is not mortised and tenoned and pinned and is hung on steel tapes. It has ovolo muntins and 1 1/2 by 16-inch lights. There is a doorway on the west elevation, set to the south, that leads to the southwest chamber. It has a four-panel door identical to those in the passage, and the architrave also matches the passage.

The east vestibule, off of the passage, has doors on the south and north to the chambers. Both are identical to those in the passage, as is the architrave. The flooring is 2-inch wide pine that runs east-west and sits higher than the flooring in the southeast chamber.

The southeast chamber floor has carpet glued to random-width tongue-and-grooved pine boards that run north-south, vary between 3 1/2 and 5 inches, and are blind-nailed. There is no patch in the floor at the west end of the room, where the chimney should have come up; the flooring here is all consistent. The windows on the south and east elevations match that in the south-center chamber and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The south wall has acoustic tiles glued to it. The north wall has three doors. The west door is to the vestibule. The center one leads to a closet and has four panels with sunken fields, no panel moulds, and it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on butt hinges with pins and has a brass mortise lock. The architrave matches that in the passage. The closet walls are drywall with wire nails. The east door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is

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mortised and tenoned and pinned and is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. It has a brass mortise lock, but originally had a rim lock.

The northeast chamber flooring is the same as that in the southeast chamber. The ends of some of the boards are face-nailed with wire nails, but there is no consistent pattern. There is plain baseboard and most of the architrave matches that in the passage. The north and east windows match that in the south-center chamber and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned; the north window is hung on cords and the east one on metal tapes. The south wall has three doors. The east door has been taken down and is now in the southeast chamber. It has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The hinges are covered in heavy paint. There is a brass mortise lock, but it originally had a rim lock. The architrave matches that in the passage. The center door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and the hinges are covered in heavy paint. There is a brass mortise lock. This door is to a closet. The west door connects to the vestibule. There is a short door between the east and center doors giving access to plumbing. It has one sunken panel with a field and no panel moulds, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has small, stamped-plate butt hinges with pins, and there is no knob. Around the outer edge of the opening is a quirked ogee and bevel moulding set like a reversed backband, with the bevel to the outside. The west wall has a chimney stack in the center. To the north of it is a built-in closet that has been added, with side-cut trim that has a small quirked bead around the opening. There are two four-panel doors with sunken fields and no panel moulds. They are not mortised and tenoned and pinned and are hung on butt hinges with pins. They have brass mortise locks and no evidence of any other locks on either door. A wood ogee crown moulding has been added to the room.

The east-center chamber is a modern bathroom with a linoleum tile floor. The east window is a six-over-six sash with ovolo muntins and 7 ½-inch by 10-inch lights. It is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is hung on cords. The jambs are splayed and the architrave matches that in the passage. The wall tiles are not ceramic. The sink has a chrome leg on one side, the bathtub dates to the 1920s - '40s, and the water closet is dated 1996.

The west-center chamber flooring, baseboard, and architrave matches that in the southeast and northeast chambers. There are two windows on the west that match the south-center chamber and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The sash to the north is hung on metal tapes and the one to the south is hung on cords. The south wall has a wide opening with typical second-story architrave and a pair of 12-light French doors hung on butt hinges with pins. They have a brass mortise lock. The north elevation has a doorway set to the west, with a swinging door that has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. The architrave matches that in the passage. There are two rows of small nail holes on

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the floor, just south of the east doorway. They run east-west, are 7 inches apart, and are probably carpet tack holes. There are possible nail holes for studs between these two rows of small holes, but the larger holes are filled with glue, making them hard to read. This appears to indicate an earlier center partition that created two chambers and, if so, the west elevation center sash (the south sash on the west wall of this chamber) must be added. There is no clear break in the carpet tack holes that would suggest a doorway in this wall. The flooring at the east end, north of the doorway, has two boards cut, but the three boards closest to the wall are not cut; thus, it does not appear that there could have been a fireplace here.

The southwest chamber has flooring, baseboard, and architrave that matches that in the southeast and northeast chambers. The ceiling is mostly down, revealing sawn plaster lath. The west and south windows match the south-center chamber window and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. They are both hung on metal tapes. There is a door in the east wall, set to the south, that leads to the south-center chamber. The south wall has painted-over wallpaper peeling off. The plaster wall appears to have whitewash, then a light grey paint, and then old newspapers glued to the wall. One of these is from the *Baltimore Sun* and is dated 28 December 1962. The wallpaper is a light gray with short curved lines, in groups of two, three, and more, that are only ½-inch long generally and the groups of lines go in different directions. The east wall is 4-inch thick brick of very poor quality brickwork, with broken brick bats laid in the wall and gaps filled with mortar. There is no clear evidence of brick turning and projecting out into the room to form a chimney stack, however. At the north end of the wall is the new dimensional lumber at the edge of the brick wall, as noted in the passage, covered with drywall and plastered over. At the south end is the doorway. The architrave is fastened with cut nails. To the north of the north jamb board is a short stud that does not reach up to the door header. To the north of this short stud is a full stud that extends up above the header; it is not possible to see how the header is attached. This stud has lath nail holes to the north, though it is not clear whether this is a re-used piece, or whether there is another period of alterations to the building. To the north of the full stud are broken ends of brick, but no brick turns out into the room. The floor has some pieced boards, but some boards span the seams and are added later. At the south end of the floor the boards that span the seams are cut into the original floorboards because they were of different widths. Above this patched flooring, in the ceiling next to the east wall, is a header tenoned into two joists, and the center of the header has a joist tenoned into it, creating an opening for a chimney stack. The joists rest on top of the brick wall. To the east of the wall is a header running north-south, with a joist from the south-center chamber tenoned into it, probably to avoid having a joist set into the back wall of the chimney.

The northwest chamber is a long, narrow kitchen with a linoleum tile floor and smaller six-over-six sash on the west and south that are identical to the sash in the east-center chamber. It is not mortised and

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tenoned and pinned, is hung on cords, and has architrave that matches that in the passage. The wood cabinets probably date to the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Interior, attic

The stairway is open to the attic, and has the same details as the first and second stories. The balusters appear to have been varnished originally and have been either painted a dark brown or had a dark, pigmented varnish put over the original finish. There is a wall added at the top of the stairs, with clamshell moulding and a faux wood-grain door. There is a center passage with a small chamber at the south end and large ones on the east and west, all of them finished. The passage has carpeting over top of tongue-and-grooved random-width pine that varies between 3 ½ and 6 inches wide and runs north-south. There is plain baseboard and plaster walls. The south door has four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds on the north side, but no panel moulds on the south side. This door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and the hinges are covered in heavy paint. There is a cast iron rim lock with an ebonized redware knob, but originally this door had a cabinet lock. The architrave has a large quirked bead on the inner edge and what appears to be a paint line ghost of a backband that was about 1 inch wide. The architrave is mitered at the corners. The east doorway has a new hollow-core door and new jambs added. The architrave has a quirked bead on the inner edge that is a little smaller than elsewhere, and there is no paint line indicating any missing elements. It is miter-cut at the corners. The west doorway matches the east but is missing its door. The south-center attic room has the same flooring as the passage, but it is painted. The walls and south ceiling are lath and plaster.

The east attic room flooring matches the passage, and the walls and ceiling are lath and plaster. The lath is sawn, fastened with cut nails, follows the rafters and collars, and has a texture coat. The east wall is plaster on masonry. The south elevation has a knee-wall, and on the north a wall has been added, with a doorway that has clamshell moulding. The door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and the lock rail is hand-planed. The door has been cut down. It had a rim lock, but has a new lock now. It has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and the hinges are covered in heavy paint. The original north wall is finished, with a knee-wall. The east window is a six-over-six sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has ovolo muntins, 12 by 16-inch lights, and is hung on metal tapes. The architrave has a large quirked bead on the inner edge, is mitered at the corners, and has no paint line that might indicate a missing backband. The south roof framing has the same diagonal framing as described for the west attic room, below.

The west attic room has carpeting over a painted floor that appears to match the rest of the attic. There is plain baseboard, plaster on lath on the walls and ceiling, except for the west wall, which is plaster on masonry, and there are low knee walls on the north and south. The west window matches the east attic

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window but is partly rotted. There are several small holes in the roof. One exposes a rafter on the south that is sash-sawn and 3 by 5 inches. There is a diagonal of the same size that runs from the west down to the east, and it is also sash-sawn. It appears to end at the exposed rafter, near the eave. This appears to be the framing for a large dormer, with a corresponding diagonal (valley) rafter running down to the west from the first diagonal rafter. The ceiling is lathed and plastered up to these valley rafters, with drywall covered by plaster in the triangle where the dormer was. This drywall is fastened with wire nails. The plaster is painted a bright sky blue, which is probably a pigmented lime wash, over top of a grass green coat. It later got a yellow ochre, and then a pink coat, and finally was given a skim coat of textured plaster. The north ceiling is completely lathed and does not contain diagonal valley rafters.

Interior, basement

There is a basement only under the northern one-quarter of the passage and the two east rooms. In the passage the east wall is plaster on brick, with exposed brick where the stair originally continued to the south and is now cut off by the twentieth-century wall that divides the passage in two. There is a finished edge to the plaster here where the stair stringer formerly was. The east foundation wall is brick with a large semi-circular-arched opening that is now bricked in. The south wall is stone. The west wall is stone at the bottom, with brick above that is only one wythe thick and has the joists passing through it. The joists are cut out here, indicating that there was originally no interior access to the basement here. The west wall has been partially opened up to create some access to the crawl space. There is a new wall on the south, of hemasote on dimensional studs, that closes off the basement passage. The north wall is brick on top of stone. The east wall has a doorway opened up at the north end for access to the northeast basement. The jamb brick is pointed with a Portland cement. The floor is concrete.

The east basement has a brick pier on the west wall, set to the north. The bricks are laid in Portland cement and a new furnace is vented into here. Behind it is an old brick pier for a chimney. The west wall, to the south, has a pair of brick piers connected by an arch at the top, to support a fireplace that has been taken down below the first-floor level. There are several shelves between these piers, set on wood cleats. There is an old brick wall to the back of the shelves. The floor framing has a header here with through tenons into the trimmers, and with exposed wedges. The joists are sash-sawn, run east-west, and are 2 ¾ to 3 inches wide by 9 ½ to 10 inches deep. They are spaced 17 to 19 inches on centers, have no cross-bracing and no evidence that they ever did, and were whitewashed. The joist that serves as the north trimmer for this southeastern hearth has, on its north side, ghosts in the whitewash of vertical boards that were nailed to it, except in the center. This indicates that there was a vertical-board partition wall here, with gaps between the boards, and a doorway in the center, securing the south end of the basement from general access. The flooring above runs north-south, is sash-sawn, and is random-width, between 3 ¾ and 4 ¼ inches. On the north and south elevations are windows with two four-light casements. The east elevation has a bricked-in window opening in the south bay. In the north bay of

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this wall is a doorway to the exterior. The door has six lights over two panels, is hung on butt hinges with pins, and the opening has been narrowed by about 8 inches to accommodate this door and frame. There is no evidence of a kitchen having been down here. The arched opening must have led into a small cellar room.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
☐ 1600-1699	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ health/medicine	☐ performing arts	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ archeology	☐ education	☐ industry	☐ philosophy	
☒ 1800-1899	☒ architecture	☐ engineering	☐ invention	☐ politics/government	
☒ 1900-1999	☐ art	☐ entertainment/ recreation	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion	
☐ 2000-	☐ commerce	☐ ethnic heritage	☐ law	☐ science	
	☐ communications	☐ exploration/ settlement	☐ literature	☐ social history	
	☐ community planning		☐ maritime history	☐ transportation	
	☐ conservation		☐ military	☐ other: _____	

Specific dates	N/A	Architect/Builder	N/A
Construction dates	c. 1858, c. 1935		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:

In April 1817 Rosalie Stier Calvert, wife of George Calvert of "Riversdale" in Prince George's County, purchased lot 3 of Elizabeth Dorsey's land. It comprised 503 ½ acres binding on "the post road leading from Elk Ridge Landing to Spurriers Tavern," and she later noted: "There are two wretched houses on the property." Rosalie died in 1821 and her husband, George, died in 1838. Rosalie's Dorsey lot was sold at a private sale in 1848, and was advertised as "A farm of upwards of 500 acres. . . . The improvements consist of a commodious mansion, extensive stables, out-buildings, &c." The property was divided into three lots and Theodore S. Tubman purchased 300 acres. Another lot, containing 100 acres, was purchased by one of Rosalie's daughters and was deeded to Tubman in 1852. The remaining 100 acres was purchased by another of Rosalie's daughters and presumably the "commodious mansion" and other improvements were on that tract. Tubman had already purchased a 194-acre farm located somewhere on the Washington Turnpike in 1844. In 1855 Tubman started making final plans for his new farm that he had purchased seven years earlier. He contracted to sell the home farm in that year and in 1859 finally deeded it. Tubman was assessed for a new house, valued at \$2,000, in 1858, which must be the surviving house on his new farm. In May 1866, he died at the age of 64. Tubman's new house, along with 151 acres (according to the deed), passed to his widow, Mary, and their daughter, Martha. Tubman's farm was known as "Hollywood" and it would retain that name into the 1930s. In 1878 Mary and Martha sold the farm to James R. Trimble. The farm was bought by Meadowridge Memorial Park in 1935, and it was transformed into a modern cemetery at that time.

Significance:

In April 1817 Rosalie Stier Calvert, wife of George Calvert of "Riversdale" in Prince George's County, purchased lot 3 of Elizabeth Dorsey's land. It comprised 503 ½ acres binding on "the post road leading from Elk Ridge Landing to Spurriers Tavern." This property adjoined the Spurrier Tavern property, which Rosalie had purchased as an investment six years earlier. The acquisition of the Dorsey tract was apparently arranged as early as 1812, but the deed was not executed until 1817, and it was apparently intended as an investment for her father, who had returned to their native Belgium after the defeat of

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Napoleon. Rosalie summarized the purchase for her father thusly: "The Dorsey property of 505 acres was bought in July 1812 for \$7,000, or a little less than \$14 an acre. . . . [The property] adjoins the Spurrier tract, has 200 acres in very fine forest, [but] the rest is quite poor soil. However, as it is only eleven miles from the flourishing city of Baltimore and the new turnpike road will pass through it, it will surely increase in value each year." In 1814 Rosalie informed her father: "I wrote you that the Dorsey tract, adjoining Spurrier's and bought for \$7,000, only rented for \$60. The two tenants who are staying there have not paid their rent so you won't earn any return this year, as you see from my account. Perhaps some new [tenants] would do better. Most of this land is wooded and since it is only thirteen miles from Baltimore and on a good road, it will increase in value daily. If, despite that, you do not approve of this property without receiving interest, let me know and I can sell it right away at a good profit." He apparently decided to retain it, and the following year Rosalie wrote her father: "You will see that the land bought from Dorsey is in the same predicament. There are two wretched houses on the property, each rented for \$35; one of the tenants defaulted, so for the year 1814, I have only received \$35."¹

Though Rosalie seems to have been acting on the behalf of her father, the property was in her name and it became part of her estate after she died in 1821. Her husband, George, died in 1838 and their son-in-law, Thomas W. Morris, sued the estate on the behalf of his ill wife, Caroline, to secure her inheritance. In 1846 the court determined that the Dorsey property was part of Rosalie's estate and should be sold and the proceeds divided among her five children, or their heirs. John Tyson was appointed trustee to sell Rosalie's Dorsey lot, which he did at a private sale in 1848. He advertised it as "A farm of upwards of 500 acres, in good condition, in a high and healthful situation, twelve miles from Baltimore, accessible by turnpike and railroad. The improvements consist of a commodious mansion, extensive stables, out-buildings, &c., evergreens, roses and other flowering and ornamental shrubbery, all selected by the present proprietor." That proprietor was Thomas Morris. He and Caroline had moved from Philadelphia back to Maryland in 1841 and took up residence at their property called Glenthorne, which was likely Rosalie's Dorsey property. Though it was advertised as one large farm, the property was divided into lots and Theodore S. Tubman purchased 300 acres, described as lot one, for \$3,000, or \$10/acre; this was less, per acre, than what Rosalie had paid for it. Lot two of the Dorsey property, containing 100 acres, was purchased by Dr. Richard and Julia Stuart of King George Co., Virginia. Julia Stuart was one of Rosalie's daughters. They deeded the property to Tubman in 1852 for \$1,000. The

¹ Margaret Law Callcott, ed. & trans., *Mistress of Riversdale: The Plantation Letters of Rosalie Stier Calvert, 1795-1821*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992, pp. 237-39, 306, 269, 280.

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remaining 100 acres was purchased by Thomas Morris, and presumably the "commodious mansion" and other improvements were on that tract.²

Theodore Tubman was born in 1802 to Samuel and Martha (Dent) Tubman of Prince George's County, Maryland. He served as a Howard County Commissioner in 1847, 1848, 1850, and 1859. Tubman had already purchased a 194-acre farm in Howard District of Anne Arundel County in 1844 that had belonged to Thomas and Mary Ann White, and on which the late William D. Tubman had held a mortgage. William was most likely Theodore's older brother, though little is known about the Tubman family. The home farm was located on the Washington Turnpike, though where, exactly, is not known. Theodore purchased it with the help of his sisters, Mary P. Tubman and Lucy Ann Tubman. He is listed in the 1850 census as a 48-year-old farmer, with apparently a wife, Mary, age 36, and four children between the ages of 12 and 18. Mary and Lucy were living with them, and were ages 54 and 45, respectively. Theodore is recorded with real estate valued at \$4,000, but in the agricultural schedule he reportedly had 150 acres of improved land and 450 acres of unimproved land, worth \$6,000.

Presumably, he and his family were already living on the 194-acre farm, and the 400 acres were there to provide future expansion and farms for his children, two of whom were boys. Tubman had the labor needed for more than the quantity of improved land that he held, too, since he owned 23 slaves. They ranged in age from 47 years to 2 months, with eight over the age of 21, another eight in their teens, and seven under the age of 10. Unlike many farms and plantations, Tubman had a high percentage of slaves who were in their prime for labor. They were also fairly evenly divided between men and women, and the listing suggests the possibility that three pairs, and maybe even four, were married. Tubman was probably well set to be able to clear his unimproved land and put it into production. His livestock was also on the high end, as if he was gearing up for an expansion; he held nine horses and a mule, two oxen, ten dairy cattle, four other cattle, 30 sheep, and 30 hogs. His crops included wheat, corn, oats, beans, and potatoes, so he was operating a diversified farm and not a plantation, despite all his slave labor.³

In 1855 Tubman started making final plans for his new farm that he had purchased seven years earlier. He and his sisters contracted with John Birkhead to sell the home farm, and in 1859 they finally deeded it as three separate tracts. Edwin Lewis purchased 102 acres for \$3,315, John Birkhead received 83 ½

² Callcott, ed., *Mistress of Riversdale*, p. 386. *Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, June 22, 1848, p. 3. Cleora Barnes Thompson, "The Tubman House" (HO-174), *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, Maryland Historical Trust, [1979].

³ Early Colonial Settlers of Maryland and Virginia's Northern Neck Counties, <http://colonial-settlers-md-va.us>. J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 537. Howard County Land Records, JLM 5-293; WHW 16-496. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedule, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850.

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acres for \$3,000, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre passed to George King for \$20. Tubman was assessed for a new house, valued at \$2,000, in 1858, which must be the surviving house on his new farm. At the same time the assessor released his 190-acre farm, indicating that the sale had taken place even though the deeds were not executed until the following year. Tubman had carefully choreographed the whole process. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County shows Tubman in the vicinity of the surviving house. The 1860 agricultural census lists Tubman with 300 acres of improved farmland and another 150 acres that were unimproved. Most likely he had been continually clearing and tilling his new farm while continuing to operate the earlier one, thereby getting the new farm into prime condition prior to moving onto it. The new farm was valued at \$30,000, a substantial sum that was well above the average for farms in the Elk Ridge vicinity. The new farm also followed a diversified approach to agriculture. Tubman was farming with oxen – he had four and only one horse – and had 10 milch cows, three other cattle, 30 sheep, and 35 hogs. His crops included wheat, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, and hay. He was making butter and honey. Tubman would have seemed to have been well set for the future, except for the looming war clouds.⁴

With the outbreak of war in 1861 Maryland was between a rock and a hard place. John Pendleton Kennedy, who lived on the Patapsco River not far from Ellicott City, argued that it was in Maryland's best interest to remain in the Union. Theodore Tubman seems to have agreed with that assessment. A Howard County Peace Convention was held at the Town Hall in Ellicott City in September 1861 and attendees, who were opposed to the war, nominated candidates to run for various state and local offices on the Peace Party ticket. Tubman accepted their nomination as one of the three candidates for the Board of County Commissioners. Between June 1864 and April 1865 Tubman manumitted at least two slaves, Gus Butler and John Powell, in exchange for their enlisting in the military. The National Archives notes: "To facilitate recruiting in the states of Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the War Department issued General Order No. 329 on October 3, 1863. Section 6 of the order stated that if any citizen should offer his or her slave for enlistment into the military service, that person would, 'if such slave be accepted, receive from the recruiting officer a certificate thereof, and become entitled to compensation for the service or labor of said slave, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, upon filing a valid deed of manumission and of release, and making satisfactory proof of title.'" The compensation was less than the value of the slave, so it would seem that Tubman was not firmly wedded to the institution of slavery, though by this time he could have realized that its end was a fait accompli. However, Rev. Roland Howard suggests that that may not have been the case. He notes that Annie Harris Howard, a free woman of color who married William Henry Howard (a slave of George Howard freed in 1856), worked for Theodore Tubman. Tubman had apparently set aside a tract of land from the

⁴ Howard County Land Records, WWW 20-173; 20-205; 20-294. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-65, Maryland State Archives. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 1, Howard County, Maryland, 1860.

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"Grecian Siege" patent, "where all free slaves lived." Annie Howard eventually acquired this tract in 1898, long after Tubman's death. The tax assessor released Tubman from the appraisal on twelve slaves in 1864. It seems unlikely that so many died or ran away, so perhaps he freed them.⁵

If Tubman was trying to navigate his way through one of the most tumultuous eras in American history, the effort did not last long. In May 1866, he died at the age of 64. The inventory of his estate provides a glimpse of his farm and dwelling. He seems to have switched from using oxen to horses – he owned four and a mule, and had four cows and two yearlings. No hogs were listed, but he still had 25 sheep. In addition to the wagons, carts, buggy, carriage, and sleigh, he owned the usual agricultural implements, from ploughs and cultivators to wheat fans and corn shellers. Most notable is that his household possessions were listed by room, which is a rare find for this period. The appraisers started in the attic, where there were two rooms, one with two beds and the other with three. Both rooms were sparsely furnished, and three of the mattresses were filled with husks, rather than feathers. This suggests the possibility that slaves or servants occupied this upper level of the house. The second story has four rooms listed, designated "North West Room," "South [probably southwest] Room," "East [probably southeast] Room," and "North East Room." Three of the four had a single bed with a feather mattress, while the "East Room" had two beds. It and the "North East Room" were heated by stoves, and there were no fireplace accoutrements listed in the other rooms. This might simply be because they were of too little value to be noticed; it is clear that many small items typically found in any household are not listed in Tubman's inventory. In addition to the beds, the "North West Room" had a wash stand, chair, clock, and carpet, the "South Room" simply had a bureau, the "East Room" had four chairs, a desk, a bureau, and a clock, and the "North East Room" had a chair, a looking glass, and a carpet. The small southern room over the passage was not listed, perhaps because there were no significant objects there. The "Kitchen" was listed next, which is a little bit problematic, since the exact location of the kitchen is not known. Significant changes to the building make it difficult to determine whether the kitchen was on the first story or in the basement (which seems more likely, though it seems unlikely that the appraisers would go there before going to the first story rooms). There could have been a wing, too, that

⁵ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988, pp. 278-79. *Baltimore Daily Exchange*, 10 September 1861, p. 2. Theodore Tubman, Deed of Manumission for slave John Powell, 7 October 1864. Howard County Historical Society, collections.digitalmaryland.org. Michael Hait, comp., *The Civil War Draft in Maryland, Lists of Drafted Men, 1862-1865. Vol. II: 24 Jun 1864-8 Apr 1865*. (Hait Family History Research Services, 2010), p. 209. <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war/article.html>, accessed 6 September 2017. Rev. Roland Howard, "The Howard's Family Homeplace for Freed Slaves," (HO-639), *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, Maryland Historical Trust, January 1994.

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is now missing, and a back service stair that would have taken them down to the kitchen. The "Kitchen" held a cook stove, a cupboard, a table and three chairs.⁶

From the "Kitchen" the appraisers went to a "Closet", which held a water cooler, knives and forks, and crockery. Not surprising, the "Dining Room" came next. It was heated by a stove and had the table and chairs, a sideboard, and a clock. The following room was called the "Red Room," probably denoting the dominant color of the textiles there. It had a bookcase with books, two chairs, a carpet, and a looking glass. There was also a bed with feather mattress and a toilet table. It could have been used as a bedroom, but first-floor sleeping rooms had become rare by the Civil War, so this may have been pressed into service for Theodore Tubman if he became ill. From the "Red Room" the appraisers moved to the "Passage", which had a table, three chairs, and a stair carpet with rods. Next came the "North Parlor", which was heated by a stove, had a carpet, a pier mirror, a table, five chairs, and a music stand. This was followed by the "South Parlor", which held a carpet, a sofa, two small tables and six chairs. Given the later conversion of the house to a funeral parlor, focusing on the northeast room, it seems likely that the double parlor suite was located on the east side of the house, placing the dining room on the west side. Thus, if the kitchen was in a wing, that wing was probably located on the west gable end, where the modern office addition is now, or on the north side, to the west. Lastly, the appraisers went to the "Cellar", which contained a safe (valued at \$1.00, this was probably a pie safe, not a secure vault for valuables), and a bench.⁷

Tubman's new house, along with 151 acres (according to the deed), passed to his widow, Mary, and their daughter, Martha, though the assessment puts the farm at 200 acres. The oldest son, Samuel Magruder Tubman, was assessed for 150 acres and a house worth \$1,800 that apparently had not previously been assessed. It would appear that Theodore was setting his son up with his own farm at the time he died. This farm, actually about 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres mostly along the turnpike on the southwest side of Meadowridge Road, would in turn be subdivided in 1878. Tubman's farm was known as "Hollywood" and it would retain that name into the 1930s. The livestock was divided between Mary and Magruder, except that the sheep were apparently sold. The 1870 agricultural census also puts the acreage at 200, and Mary continued to farm the land, though obviously at a much smaller scale. She had three horses, three milch cows, and five hogs, and the quantity of crops was less, too. The 1878 Atlas of Howard County also puts the farm at 200 acres. No sooner had the map been surveyed than Mary and Martha sold the farm to James R. Trimble. The farm was now described as 151 acres, which corresponds to the

⁶ *Baltimore Sun*, 30 May 1866, p. 2. Howard County Genealogical Society, comp., *Howard County Maryland Records*, vol. 3, (Columbia, MD: Author, 1982), p. 16. Theodore Tubman Estate, Inventory ETP 5-92, Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.

⁷ Tubman Estate, Inventory ETP 5-92.

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deeds, and the land was worth \$25 an acre, or \$3,775. The improvements were worth an additional \$3,500, though what these consisted of is not recorded.⁸

Trimble was born c. 1825 in Cecil County, the son of Job and Margaret (Farroll) Trimble. His great-great grandmother, Elizabeth Job (nee Maxwell), was the niece of Daniel Dafoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*. Maxwell ran off from her mother in England and emigrated to Philadelphia before ending up in Cecil County. Dafoe, Maxwell, and at least some of the Trimble family were Quakers, and the Trimbles lived near the Old Brick Meetinghouse in Nottingham, Cecil County. James Reese Trimble married Cordelia Barnes, also of Cecil County, prior to 1850. In the 1850 census he is listed as a captain, and ten years later as a carpenter in Cecil County. It was probably his construction experience, as well as his Cecil County connections, that led Trimble to move to Baltimore City by 1867, where he served as an agent for Noland & Company's Port Deposit window sash, door, and blind factory. In 1873 Trimble took over for N. Noland at the Port Deposit factory and Noland took charge of the DuBois sash factory in Havre de Grace. However, the Baltimore City directories suggest that Trimble continued to live in the city, perhaps periodically taking the train back and forth to Port Deposit. By 1876 Trimble had brought his son, Frank W., into the business and had expanded it to include acting as agents for H. Pugh & Company's building materials. The Cecil Whig reported his purchase of "Hollywood Farm" at Dorsey's Station in 1877, calling it "one of the finest farms in the county." James Trimble continued to live in Baltimore, though he was no longer listed in connection with the sash factory, and must have used the farm as a summer get-away; however, the 1880 census describes his occupation as farming. Most likely he was semi-retired and the farm was in part for fun, but also had to pay its way, as was required by many farms in Howard County that were owned by Baltimore businessmen in the nineteenth century. At the same time he became a partner in Barnes & Trimble, Commission Merchants. Most likely he was providing the capital and T. H. Barnes (perhaps a relative of his wife) was running the business. This would be a natural outgrowth of his earlier business experience. By 1890 he was no longer listed as having a home in Baltimore. Rather, he was living on the farm, and so, too, were his sons Frank and John H., both of whom were still active in the business. The proximity of the farm to the Washington Branch of the B. & O. Railroad would have made it easy for them to commute into Baltimore, and was likely a driving factor in Trimble purchasing the Tubman Farm rather than many others not convenient to a rail line. Cordelia Trimble died at "Hollywood Farm" in 1893, and though

⁸ Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1871, Maryland State Archives. Howard County Land Records, Plat LJW 11-325. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 1, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Howard County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1878). Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 1, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-174

Name "Hollywood Farm" (The Tubman Farm)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

James remarried, he and new wife Mary sold the farm in 1897 and moved to Baltimore, where James would die in 1906.⁹

After the Trimbles sold "Hollywood Farm" it bounced around among numerous owners, seemingly being sold every few years until being purchased by Arthur and Janet Rivers of Baltimore in 1909 for \$12,000. They probably used it in much the same way as the Trimbles, and sold it in 1920 to another family from the city. The following year it was purchased by Hugh Pattison of Evanston, Illinois, but nothing is known about him. He sold the farm to Meadowridge Memorial Park in 1935, and it was transformed into a modern cemetery at that time. Based on a bird's-eye rendering of the proposed cemetery grounds, made by Louis S. Adams, R. A., the house was to be retained but the remaining farm buildings were to be removed. When that happened is not known, but none survive at this time. The house, as illustrated by Adams, had a porch across all five bays of the front and what appears to be a one-story ell on the rear, probably with a porch along the east side.¹⁰

The house as it exists today has had significant changes made to it, most likely c. 1935 when it was converted to use as a funeral parlor and office/reception area on the first floor, with a separate dwelling space on the second story that was possibly for a caretaker or superintendent of the cemetery. In plan the house was apparently built as a traditional center-passage double-pile, presumably with fireplaces in all four first-story rooms. The only variation to the common arrangement was the placing of the fireplaces on the interior walls flanking the passage, but this was hardly unusual and seems to have grown in popularity, perhaps beginning in the 1850s. Changes made by the cemetery include cutting back the bottom of the stairway and creating a landing, with the stairway then turning back to the north. This created a narrow stairwell that was walled off from the passage, making access to the second story from the rear door. All the first story fireplaces and chimney stacks were taken down below floor level, with the one in the northeast room rebuilt and a Colonial Revival wood mantel added. Given the size and quality of the house, the original mantels on this floor were probably of marble. The partition between the two eastern rooms was removed at some time and later rebuilt, apparently in a slightly different location. An exterior doorway was added on the east end of the southeast room. The southwest room was opened up to the passage to create a reception area, and this work was probably

⁹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Cecil County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 2, Cecil County, Maryland, 1860. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Ward 1, Baltimore City, Maryland, 1870. "Genealogy: Historical Cecil Names: Sketch of the Job and Trimble Families, Their English Ancestry and American Descendants." *Elkton (Maryland) Cecil Whig*, 22 May 1880, p. 3. Baltimore City Directories, 1867, 1870, 1873, 1876. *Bel Air (Maryland) Southern Aegis*, 11 April 1873, p. 3. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 1, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. *Elkton (Maryland) Cecil Whig*, 16 June 1877, p. 4. Baltimore City Directories, 1880, 1883, 1885, 1890. *Elkton (Maryland) Cecil Whig*, 16 October 1880, p. 5. *Baltimore Sun*, 13 September 1893, p. 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 8 January 1906, p. 4.

¹⁰ Framed illustration in the possession of Meadowridge Park.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-174

Name "Hollywood Farm" (The Tubman Farm)
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

done later, when the addition was put on the west end of the house. The northwest room was subdivided to create two restrooms.

On the second story the physical evidence suggests that the plan was similar to the first story, with bedrooms in the four corners, but it included a small room over the south end of the passage. The bedrooms were apparently heated, but if there were fireplaces, they disappeared when the first story chimneys were taken down. It is possible there were only stove chimneys in some of the chambers. The west side of the house was converted into a living room at the south end, a dining room in the center, connected by double doors to the living room and given a new window in the west wall, and a long, narrow kitchen at the north end. The kitchen was given its own door to the passage, requiring the addition of several steps from the landing level up to the floor level, at the east end of the kitchen. A new window was added at the west end of the kitchen. On the east side of the house the partition wall between the two bedrooms was removed and in its stead a range of small spaces was constructed between the two rooms, consisting of a vestibule at the west end, from which both bedrooms could be entered, closets for both bedrooms in the center, and a shared bathroom at the east end. A window was added in the center of the east wall to get light and air to the new bathroom. The attic space provided two additional bedrooms.

The basement was apparently only for food storage, and was originally only accessible from the exterior. This was changed, apparently when the stairway was altered. The south end of the cellar was originally walled off with vertical boards, in order to lock food and drink away safely. Several features of the house are worthy of note. The second-story partition walls are only one wythe of brick thick, which is not considered structural, though the attic joists run from the gable end walls to these partition walls. However, these walls would have been buttressed by the chimney stacks originally, leaving only short sections between them as one-wythe walls. The attic originally had two dormers on the south elevation, one for each room. The valley rafters remain in situ and extend from what was the gable ridge of the dormer down to near the eave, suggesting the likelihood that the dormers were large gabled wall dormers rather than the smaller dormers typical of federal-era houses. This would have created a more "modern" appearance for an 1850s house, not as refined as "Glenelg" (HO-15), "El Monte" (HO-96), or even "Claremont" (HO-798), all of around the same date, but grander than "Blandair" (HO-33), also from the late 1850s. And there is no way to know, at present, what other features may have been removed as part of the Colonial Revivalizing of the "Hollywood Farm" house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-174

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 113.69 A
Acreage of historical setting 400 A
Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 37, parcel 179, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	September 2017
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

“Hollywood Farm” (HO-174)
7250 Washington Blvd
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Meadowridge Rock, LLC / MD	Sheppard Pratt Health System, Inc. / MD	1 November 2010	MDR 12810-407	Deed-fee simple	\$6,712,500		Parcel A1 on plat of Meadowridge Business Center. Plats 21333, 21334, 21335, 21336, 21337, 21338
SCI Maryland Funeral Services, Inc. / MD	Meadowridge Rock, LLC / MD	29 October 2010	MDR 12810-365	Confirmatory Deed-fee simple	\$0		HFH, Inc. now known as SCI Parcel A1
HFH, Inc. / MD Corp.	Meadowridge Rock, LLC / MD	6 March 2006	MDR 10017-566	Deed-fee simple	\$1,025,000	?	Parcel A Meadowridge Memorial Park merged into Howard Hubbard Funeral Home p/o below
Hugh Pattison Unmarried / ?	Meadowridge Memorial Park	26 January 1935	BM, JR. 151-32	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	170 A.	
Sidney C. Jones by his atty James Fluegel & Bessie Jones w/o SCJ / ?	Hugh Pattison / Evanston, IL	1 August 1921	HBM 613-132	Deed-fee simple	?	170-0-32 ARP - ½ A	Known as Holly Wood Farm Survey by JTRR Carroll, 1 Nov. 1902
Arthur D. Rivers & wf. Janet B. / Balto. City	Sidney C. Jones & wf. Bessie / Balto. City	5 January 1920	HBN 109-26	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	170-0-32 ARP - ½ A	Holly Wood Farm

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John R. McCallum & wf. Mariann Lee / Howard	Arthur D. Rivers & wf. Janet B. / Balto. City	6 November 1909	WWLC 88-209	Deed-fee simple	\$12,000	170-0-32 ARP -½ A	Holly Wood Farm
Samuel K. George, trustee / Balto. City Alice Lee de Potestad, cestuy que trust / Howard	John R. McCallum / ?	11 April 1906	WWLC 82-27	Deed-fee simple	\$7,800	170-032 ARP -½ A	Holly Wood Farm
John H. Trimble & wf. Sarah B. / Balto. City	Samuel K. George, trustee / Balto. City for Alice Lee de Potestad, wf. Of Robert E. Lee de Potestad	7 November 1902	JHO 76-139	Deed-fee simple	\$6,300	170-032 ARP	Holly Wood Farm
Samuel Hillman & wf. Ette (Yette) / Howard Louis Hillman & wf. Lena / Balto. City	John H. Trimble / Balto. City	29 March 1901	JHO 73-349	Deed-fee simple	\$100	1) 151 ¼ A. 2) 5-2-30 ARP 3) 18 3/8 A. -4 A+/- -1 A+/-	Deed of Jan. 1899 S. & E. Hillman sold to L. & L. Hillman-never recorded
James R. Trimble & wf. Mary A. / Howard	Samuel Hillman / ?	30 December 1897	JHO 68-158	Deed-fee simple	\$7,000	1) 151 ¼ A. 2) 5-2-30 ARP 3) 18 3/8 A. -4 A+/- -1 A+/-	
Michael Bannon, trustee	James R. Trimble	23 February 1882	LJW 44-520				(3)
Wesley Grove Camp Meeting Assoc.	James R. Trimble	21 May 1880	LJW 42-473				(2)

“Hollywood Farm” (HO-174)
7250 Washington Blvd
CHAIN OF TITLE

Mary S. Tubman Marth A. Tubman S. Magrader Tubman & wf. Agnes P. / Howard	James R. Trimble / ?	14 March 1878	LJW 39-184	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	151 ¼ A.	Mary & Martha already sold to Trimble 7 June 1877, LJW 38- 132 some lines do not correspond to what was allotted them from division of real estate of Theodore Tubman p/o Troy, p/o Isle of Ely; p/o Grecian Siege (1)
Mary S. Tubman, widow of Theodore Marth A. Tubman, child of Theodore / Howard	James R. Trimble / Balto. City	7 June 1877	LJW 38-132	Deed-fee simple	\$7,500	151 ¼ A	Plat by A. C. Rodgers of whole estate (1)
S. Magruder Tubman & wf. Agnes P. / Howard	Martha A. Tubman Mary S. Tubman / Howard	7 June 1877	LJW 38-126	Deed - fee Simple	\$5.00	151 ¼ A	Division of real estate of Theodore Tubman, 2 July 1868 - 452 ¼ A. deed to Martha & Mary lost & never recorded. (1)
William M. B. Harding & wf. Willie A. / Philadelphia	Martha A. Tubman / Howard	4 June 1877	LJW 38-128	Deed- confirmatory	\$1.00	151 ¼ A	Previous deed lost or misplaced Where Mary & Martha now reside [no previous reference] (1)
Richard H. Stuart & wf. Julia C. / Gentleman of King George Co., VA	Theodore Tubman / Howard	16 December 1852	WHW 13-77	Deed - Indenture	\$1,000	160 A+/-	Lot 2 on plat by Charles R. Stuart to be filed in MD Court of Chancery

“Hollywood Farm” (HO-174)
7250 Washington Blvd
CHAIN OF TITLE

John S. Tyson, trustee / Howard Dist., AA Co.	Theodore Tubman / Howard Dist.	31 August 1848	8-146	Deed - Indenture	\$3,000	300 A	
Owen Dorsey Nicholas Dorsey / Balto. Co.	Rosalie Calvert w/o George / PG Co.	29 April 1817	WSG 5-209	Indenture		503 ½ A	Lot 3 on plat of Elizabeth Dorsey’s land binding on “the post road leading from Elk Ridge Landing to Spurriers Tavern”

NOTES:

A. WINDOW ADDED C. 1935.

B. WALL ADDED C. 1935.

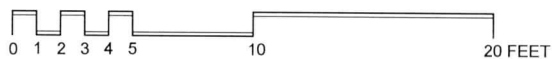
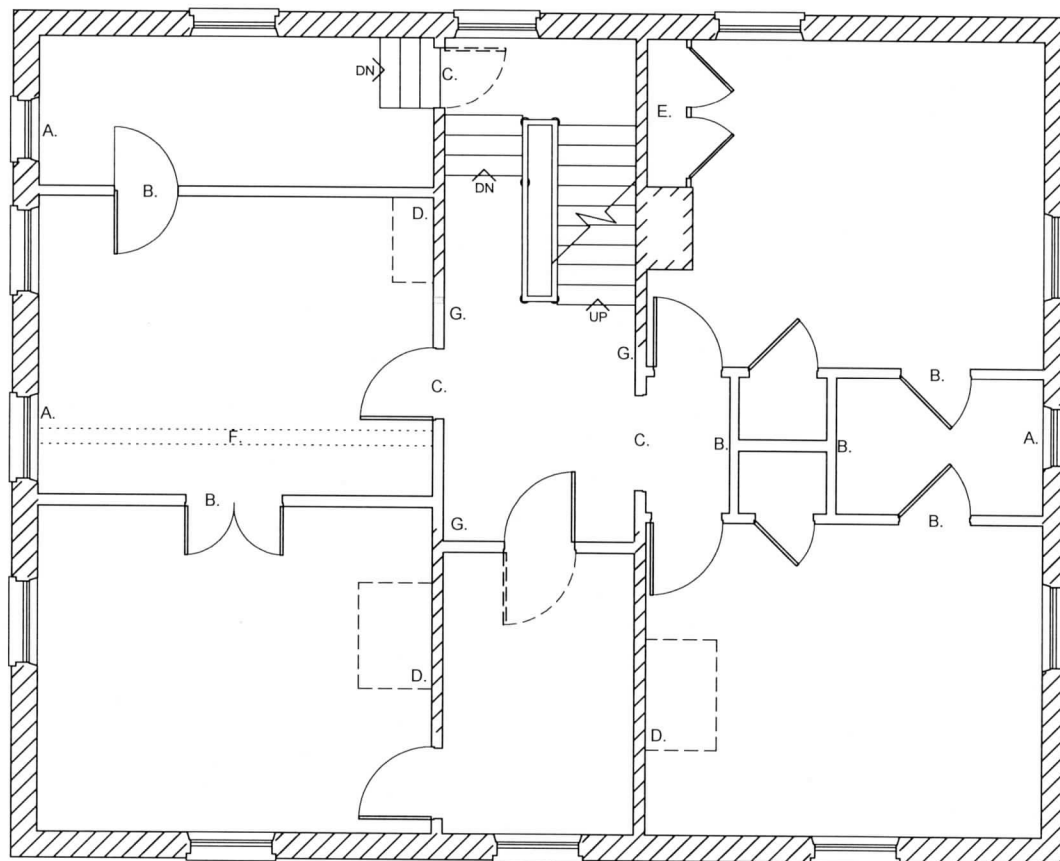
C. DOORWAY ADDED C. 1935.

D. APPROXIMATED LOCATION OF
FIREPLACE, REMOVED C. 1935.

E. CLOSET ADDED C. 1935.

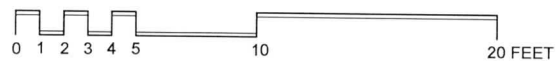
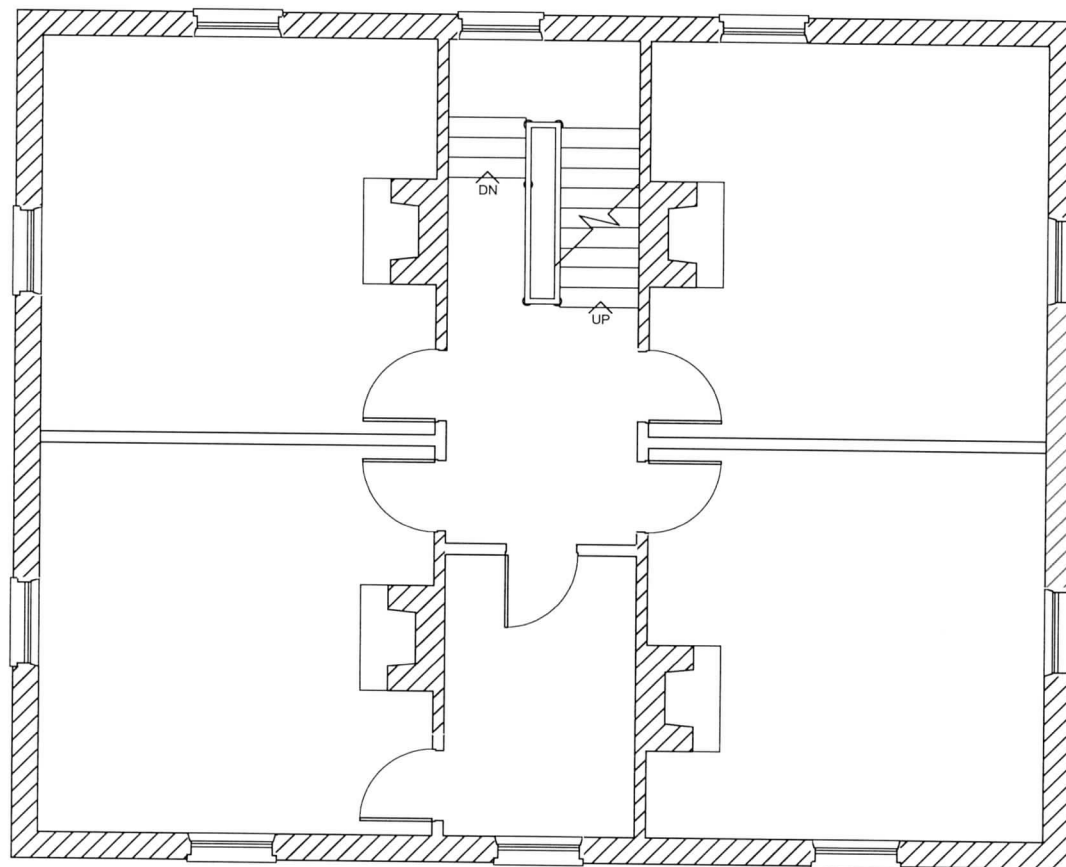
F. ORIGINAL LOCATION OF PARTITION
WALL, BASED ON CARPET TACK HOLES IN
FLOORING.

G. STUD SET AGAINST BRICK PARTITION
WALL, MARKING LOCATION OF ONE SIDE
OF ORIGINAL DOORWAY.



HO-174 TUBMAN FARM 7250 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2015



HO-174 TUBMAN FARM 7250 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

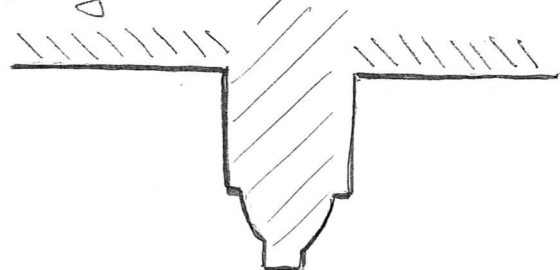
SECOND FLOOR CONJECTURAL RECONSTRUCTED PLAN -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT

1/2

Tubman Farm (HO-174) Moulding Profiles

15 Dec. 2015
KMS

Landing Window Muntin



Sidelight
Panel
Mould
&
Field

Northwest
Room
Door
Panel
Mould

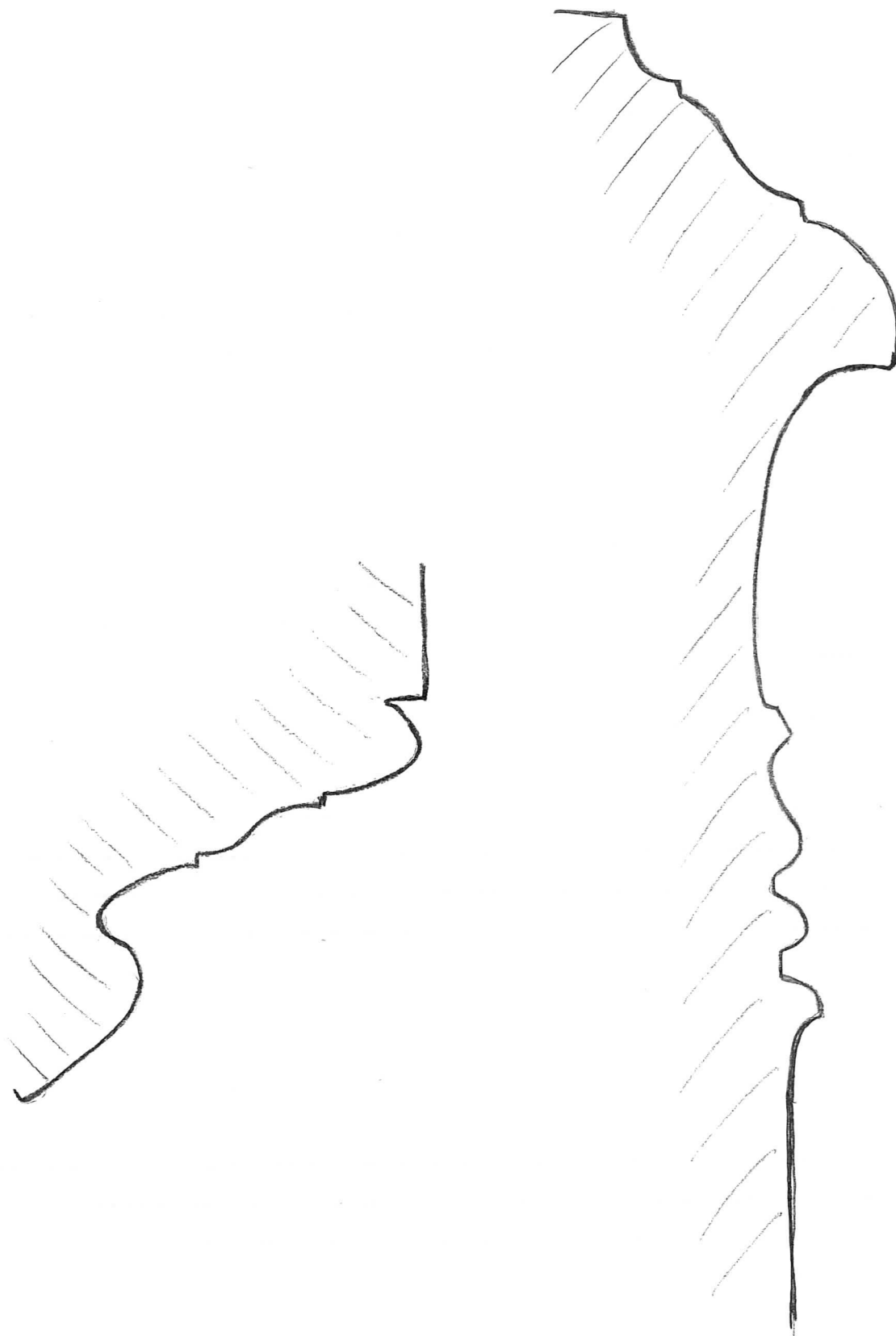
Front Door
Architrave

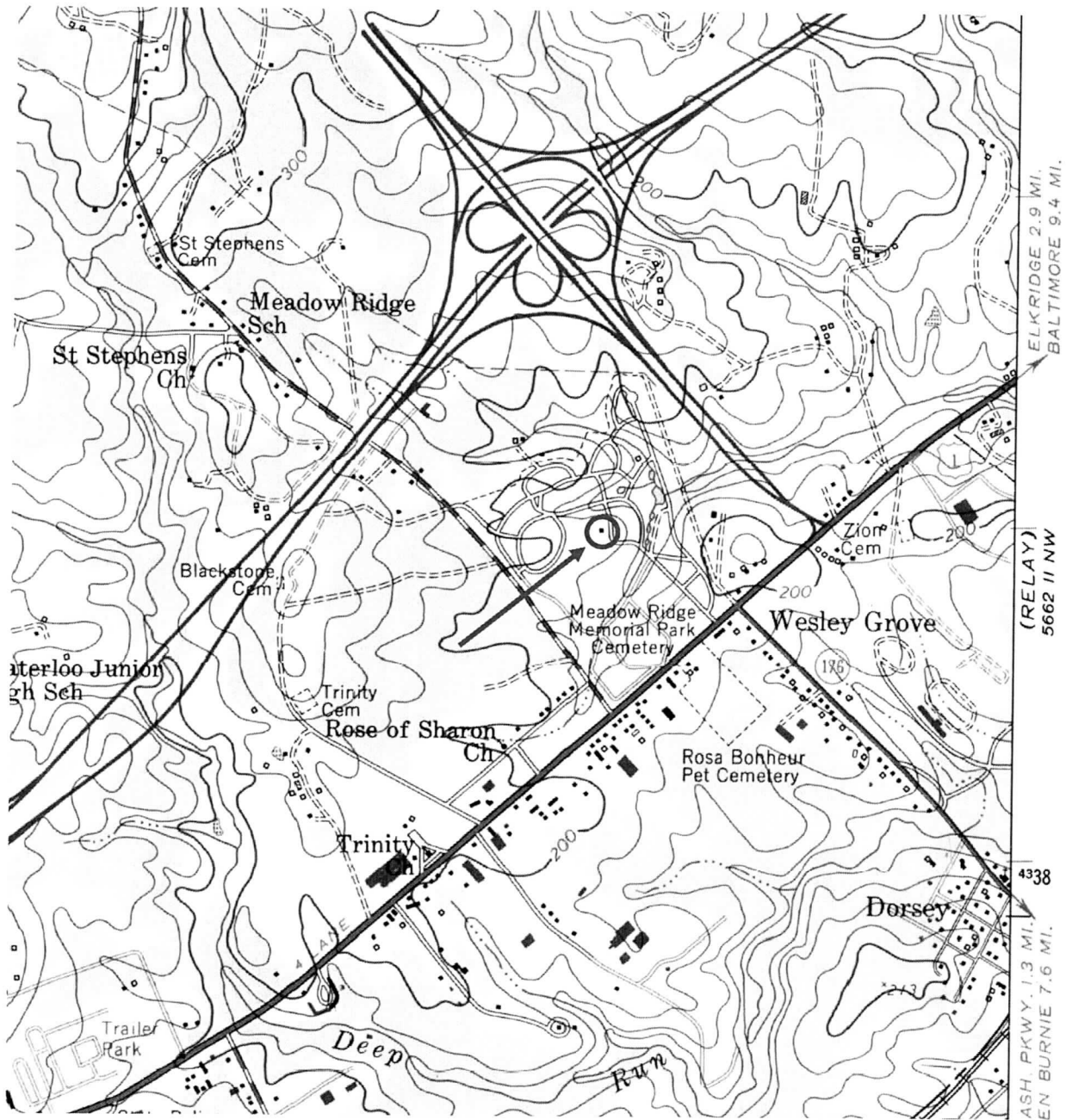


2/2

Tubman Farm (HO-174)
Landing Newel Post Profile -
Top & Pendant Drop

15 Dec 2015
KMS





HO-174
 "Hollywood Farm" (The Tubman Farm)
 7250 Washington Boulevard
 Savage quad

HO-174
"Hollywood Farm"
7250 Washington Boulevard
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-200
Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper Glossy
Epson Matte Black UltraChrome ink cartridge

HO-174_2016-01-14_01
South elevation

HO-174_2016-01-14_12
East attic dormer framing

HO-174_2016-01-14_02
South elevation, porch detail

HO-174_2016-01-14_13
Basement, bricked-in arch

HO-174_2016-01-14_03
South & east elevations

HO-174_2016-01-14_14
Stair framing under first story stair, with
ghost of original stringer

HO-174_2016-01-14_04
North elevation

HO-174_2016-01-14_15
Basement chimney stack on east passage
wall, to south, with later floor infill.

HO-174_2016-01-14_05
West elevation

HO-174_2016-01-14_16
Basement chimney stack header on east
passage wall, to south, with through tenon
and wedge, and ghost of vertical board wall

HO-174_2016-01-14_06
Passage, view south to front door

HO-174_2016-01-14_07
Southeast room, east door transom

HO-174_2016-01-14_08
Northeast room, mantel detail

HO-174_2016-01-14_09
Newel post, first story

HO-174_2016-01-14_10
Stair landing between first and second
stories

HO-174_2016-01-14_11
Wallpaper, second-story passage



HO-174

"Hollywood Farm"

9250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016 - 01 - 14

MD SHPO

South Elevation

1 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016 - 01 - 14

MD SHPO

South elevation, porch detail

2 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm."

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016-01-14

MD SHPO

South & east elevations

3 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016-01-14

MD SHPO

North elevation

4 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016 - 01 - 14

MD SHPO

West Elevation

5 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016-01-14

MD SHPO

Passage, view south to front door

6 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016-01-14

MD SHPO

Southeast room, east door Transom

7 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

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2016-01-14

MD SHPO

Northeast room, mantel detail

8 of 16



H0 - 174

"Hollywood Farm."

7250 Washington Boulevard

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2016-01-14

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Newel post, first story

9 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016 - 01-14

MD | SHPO

Stair landing between first and second
stories

10 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

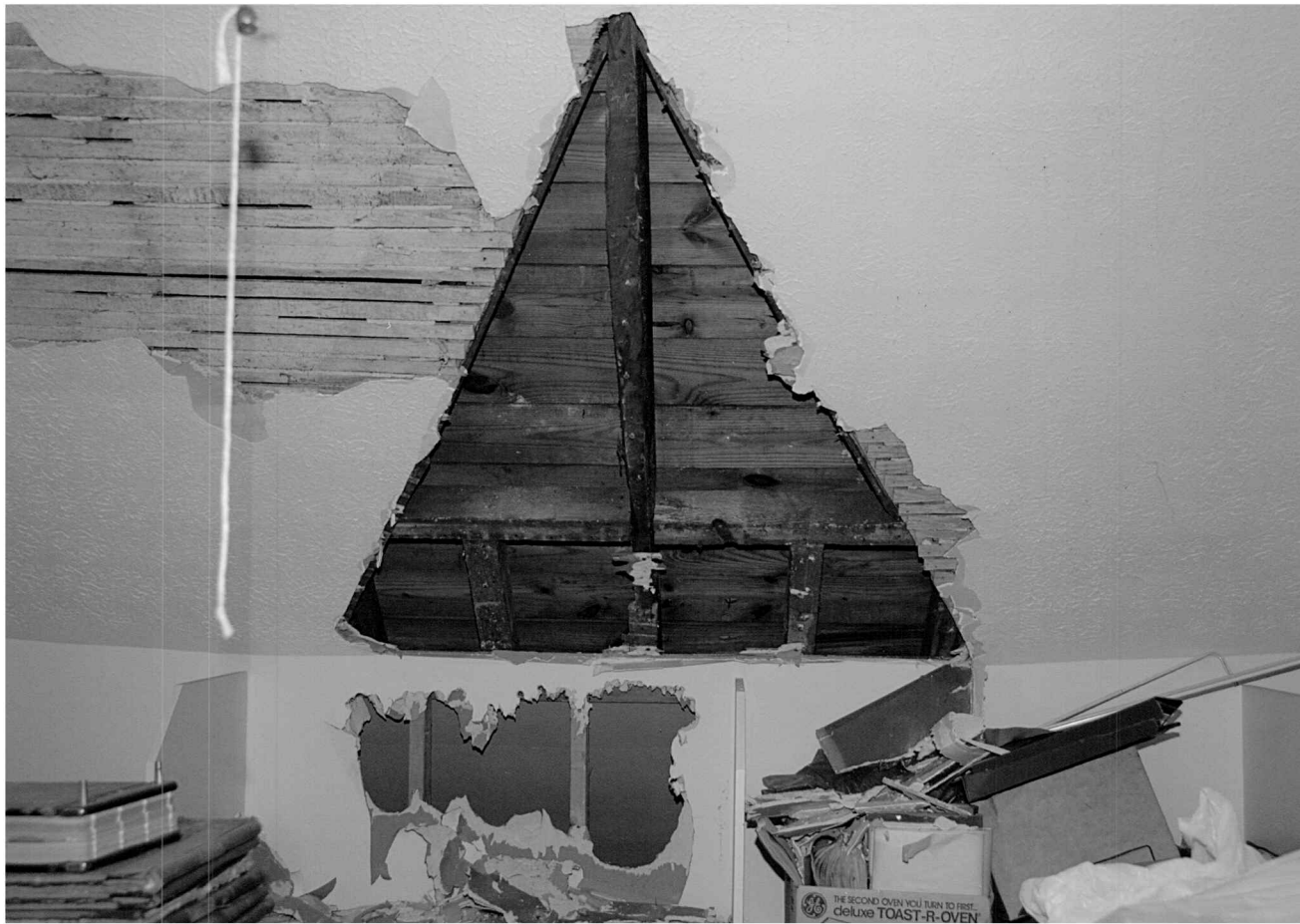
Ken Short

2016 - 01 - 14

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Wallpaper, Second story passage

11 of 16



H0 - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

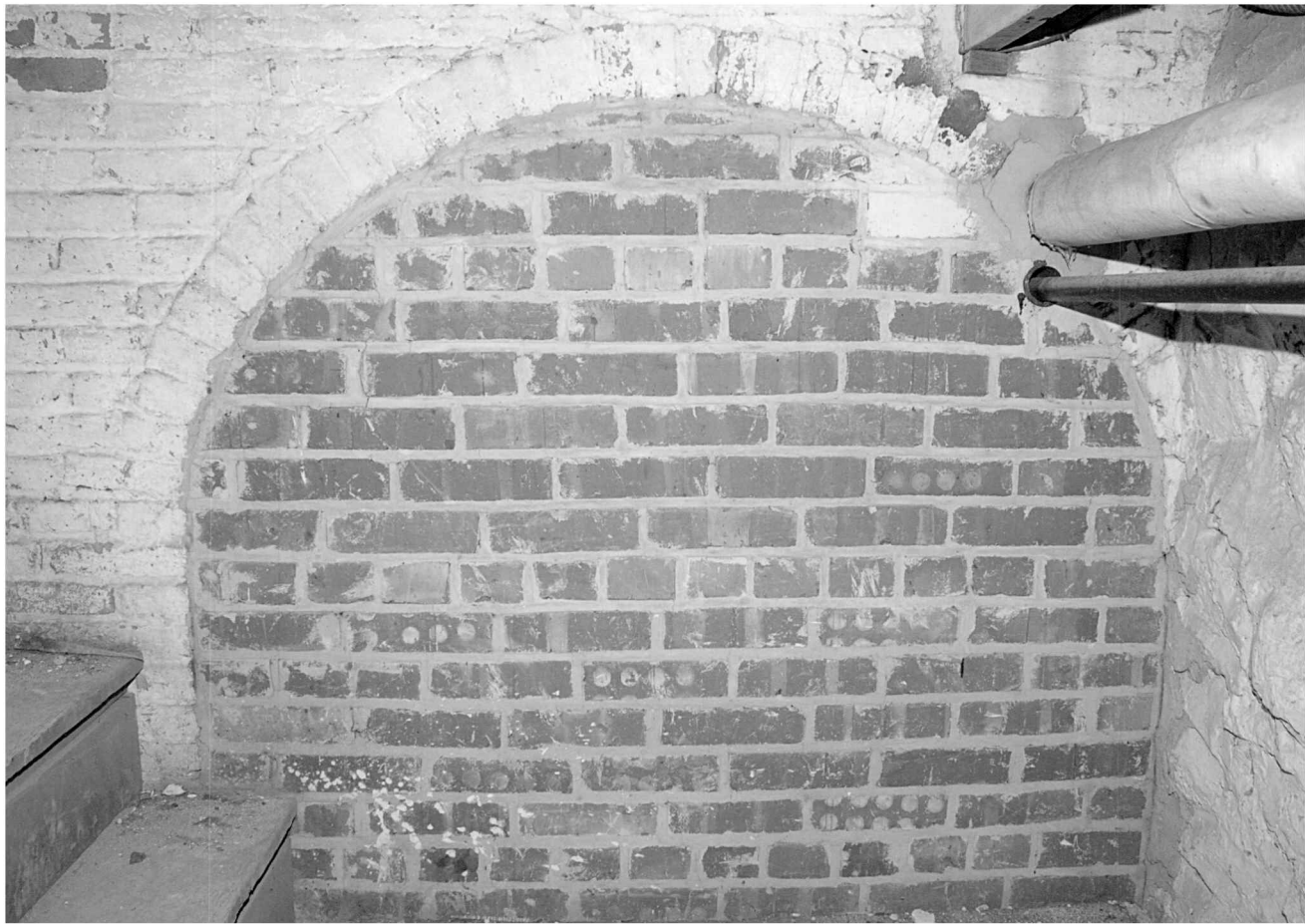
Ken Short

2016 - 01 - 14

MD SHPO

East attic dormer framing

12 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016 - 01 - 14

MD SHPO

Basement, bricked-in arch

13 of 16



H0 - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016-01-14

MD SHPO

Stair framing under first story stair, with
ghost of original stringer

14 of 16



HO - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016 - 01 - 14

MD SHPO

Basement Chimney Stuck on east passage
wall, to south, with later floor infill.

15 of 16



Ho - 174

"Hollywood Farm"

7250 Washington Boulevard

Ken Short

2016-01-14

MD SHPO

Basement chimney stack header on east passage wall, to south, with through tenon and wedge, and ghost of vertical board wall.

H0-174
The Tubman House
Elkridge
Private

circa 1852

The Tubman House faces south on the northeast corner of Meadow Ridge Road and U.S. Route 1, in the middle of the present Meadow Ridge Memorial Park. It is a five bay wide, three bay deep, two story high, slate, gabled roof (running east-west) stone (covered with Stucco) building, resting on a stone foundation, with wide brick chimney, rising on the north side of the building's gable roof, just east of center.

The house was originally a three bay wide dwelling to which was later added two additional bays, creating a central hall. One of the building's most interesting features is its back staircase, which may have been moved in a previous alteration, for it rises from the first floor to the attic, its fine bannister holding square spindles, supported by original knewel posts.

Fenestration for the house is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. Windows are rectangular and double-hung, holding six-over-six lights, underlined by flat wooden sills.

Flat roofed porticos cover a central south entrance and a south bay east entrance and are supported by two and four doric columns, respectively, and two pilasters.

A wide flagstone terrace runs along the building's entire south elevation. The central south, open bible and cross paneled entrance door is flanked by three vertical side lights and surmounted by a six light transom, while the east, open bible and cross paneled entrance door is surmounted by a ten light fanlight, encased in a horizontal rectangular frame.

A one story high, flat roofed, office-mortuary-garage complex lies along the building's west wall. The original three bay stone house is believed to be the residence of Theodore Tubman, commissioner of Howard County in 1847, 1848 and 1850. His residence is noted at this location on the Martennet Map of 1860.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAGI # 401745504

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Tubman House

AND/OR COMMON

Meadow Ridge Memorial Park House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 7250 Washington Boulevard (Baltimore Washington Boulevard, U.S. Rt. 1)

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
☐ DISTRICT	☐ PUBLIC	☒ OCCUPIED	☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☒ BUILDING(S)	☒ PRIVATE	☐ UNOCCUPIED	☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ STRUCTURE	☐ BOTH	☐ WORK IN PROGRESS	☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ OBJECT	☐ IN PROCESS	☒ YES: RESTRICTED	☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
	☐ BEING CONSIDERED	☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED	☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
		☐ NO	☐ MILITARY ☒ OTHER Mortuary

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Meadow Ridge Memorial Park, Inc.

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

7250 Washington Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21227

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Tax Map 37, p. 179
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records

Liber #: 151

Folio #: 322

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978-1979

—FEDERAL ☒ STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

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

The Tubman House faces south on the northeast corner of Meadow Ridge Road and U.S. Route I, in the middle of the present Meadow Ridge Memorial Park. It is a five bay wide, three bay deep, two story high, slate, gabled roof (running east-west) stone (covered with stucco) building, resting on a stone foundation, with wide brick chimney rising on the north side of the building's gable roof, just east of center.

It features a central south portico and another similar one in the south bay of the building's east wall. The south portico is supported by two doric columns and two pilasters while that on the east wall is supported by four doric columns and two pilasters. The rectangular, open bible and cross paneled, central, south entrance is flanked by three vertical side lights and surmounted by a six light transom. The east open bible and cross paneled entrance door is surmounted by a ten light fanlight encased in a horizontal rectangular frame.

Four, wide, flagstone steps lead to a wide flagstone terrace, which runs along the building's entire south elevation. Three other flagstone steps lead to the flagstone landing of the east portico and two such steps compose a stoop located on the center of the north wall, leading to a nine light rectangular entrance door, covered by a slate shed roofed hood.

Fenestration for the building is almost entirely vertically aligned and proportionately scaled. Windows are all rectangular and double-hung, holding six-over-six lights and underlined by flat wooden sills. A six-over-six light, rectangular attic window on the west elevation has been blocked in, as well as a small rectangular first floor window, west of the central north entrance. A small, central six-over-six light, second floor, bathroom window on the east wall appears to be an addition. An interesting four-four light french, cellar window is featured on the north and south walls of the east side of the house with a rectangular basement entrance in the north bay of the east wall.

This section of the house alone has a full basement and is believed to have been the early dwelling house of Theodore Tubman, with a later two bays added with simple stone foundation and no full cellar.

The west wall of this section features three, tall, rectangular second floor windows, similar to those described and a smaller, second floor, six-over-six light, rectangular, kitchen window, which appears to be an addition, located north of the north bay window.

A one story high, flat roofed office-mortuary-garage complex- lies along this west wall.

One of the most interesting interior features of the building is its front passage and back staircase, which features a fine bannister, square spindles and original knewel posts and rises from the first floor to the attic. This is a feature which occurs in house plans of vernacular architecture of the eighteenth century in

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Virginia and is not ordinarily used in Howard County. Mid to late nineteenth century house plans in Howard County generally feature a central hall and staircase plan and in early nineteenth century vernacular architecture in Howard County, we often find a two thirds "I" plan with end staircase and hall.

The present owners do not know if an original front staircase was eliminated or not. A new hardwood second floor in the hall creates the possibility that a front staircase existed and was taken out and a new hall floor installed.

Otherwise, the floors throughout the house are wide random width pine floors, with seven inch wide beams in the attic. Here, too, is found in the east side of the attic, early unmitred woodwork, composed of a flat wooden lintel, supported by two flat pilasters as a door frame. Interior cross paneled doors are found throughout the house, as well as china door knobs.

The large first floor, east room features an original wood mantelpiece, featuring a great deal of curvilinear carved detail, reminiscent of that found in the Paca House at Annapolis, constructed some one hundred years earlier than this house.

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) Local History	
		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES circa 1852

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tubman House is significant to Howard County and the State of Maryland historically as part of the original land grant of Troy, patented to John Dorsey in 1695, and composed of some 763 acres, and architecturally as an interesting example of nineteenth century vernacular architecture in Howard County, Maryland.

The land grant of Troy, patented in 1695 to the Honourable John Dorsey of "Hockley," is one of the oldest in Howard County, and remained in the Dorsey family nearly a hundred years.

In 1714, the Honourable John Dorsey willed his plantation at Elk Ridge to his grandson, Basil of Caleb (of Belmont). Upon the death of Sarah, widow of Basil, the property was conveyed to their son Thomas. Elizabeth Dorsey, grantor in a summary of the following title abstract was the wife of Thomas, or possibly a daughter:

In July, 1809, Elizabeth Dorsey sold another large parcel of land to Nicholas Dorsey. These 503 acres included portions of TROY, Isle of Ely, Grecian Siege, Caleb's Purchase and a vacancy. From 1817 to 1848, Rosalie Calvert owned the property. She was the wife of George Calvert, Prince George's County. Owen Dorsey sold his interest in the land to Calvert for \$2000, and Calvert also paid the mortgage of \$5000. Calvert requested that the land be conveyed to his wife Rosalie. At her death, her five children inherited the property. John Tyson served as trustee for the sale. Theodore Tubman bought 300 acres for \$3000. Another 100 acres was bought by Rosalie's daughter Julia Stuart, married to Dr. Richard Stuart of Virginia. They immediately sold to Tubman. The final 100 acres were sold to Thomas Morris, husband of Rosalie's daughter Caroline, who was also deceased. He was to have a life estate in the property, and it would then pass to their four children.

After the death of Tubman in 1868, his farm was divided. Eventually 170 acres of the land became known as Hollywood Farms in the early 20th century. In 1935, this portion, which lay adjacent to the Pfeiffer's farm, was sold to become the Meadow Ridge Cemetery. This parcel lay mostly west and southwest of TROY.¹

Summary of Parcel VI, July 14, 1809
Elizabeth Dorsey to Nicholas Dorsey
503 acres

¹ Koppenhoefer, Joetta. Troy: A Title Abstract, prepared for the Howard County Recreation and Parks, 1978.

March 25, 1812	Elizabeth Dorsey and Nicholas Dorsey to Owen Dorsey 503-1/2 acres TROY, Isle of Ely, Grecian Siege, Caleb's Purchase, Vacancy	JG7/551
April 29, 1817	Owen Dorsey and Nicholas Dorsey to Rosalie Calvert 503-1/2 acres	WSG5/209
August 7, 1848	John Tyson, Tr. to Theodore Tubman 300 acres	8/146
May 12, 1852	John Tyson, Tr. to Thomas Morris et al 100 acres	12/108
May 20, 1852	John Tyson, Tr. to Julia Stuart 100 acres	12/134
Dec. 16, 1852	Richard Stuart to Theodore Tubman 100 acres	13/77
In 1868 the family divided the estate of the late Theodore Tubman, approximately 452 acres.		38/126
April 14, 1878	Mary Tubman to James Trimble 151-1/4 acres	39/184
1897	James Trimble to Samuel Hillman 151-1/4 acres, exceptions	68/158
1901	Samuel Hillman to John Trimble (3 parcels)	73/349
1902	John Trimble to Samuel George, Tr. 170 acres	76/139
1906	George to John R. McCallum all of "Hollywood Farm"	82/27
1909	John R. McCallum to Arthur Rivers Arthur Rivers to Sidney Jones	88/209 109/26
1921	Sidney Jones to Hugh Pattison	113/132
1935	Hugh Pattison to Meadow Ridge Cemetary 170 acres	151/32

This summary after the Tubman distribution accounts for less than half of the original property, however this portion sits closest to TROY. The remainder was to the west and probably to the south across the main road.¹

Land records with initials indicate Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Land records without initials indicate Howard County Court House.

¹ Koppenhoefer, Joetta. Troy: A Title Abstract prepared for Howard County Parks and Recreation, 1978.

Mr. J. D. Warfield in his book Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland lists Theodore Tubman as a Commissioner for Howard County in the years 1847, 1848, 1850 and 1859.

Sometime between the years 1848, when he acquired the property and 1860, when his residence is noted here on the Martennet Map, the eastern half of the house was constructed, with its wide brick fireplace inset into the north side of the main room's west wall. This section also features a full stone foundation, while the west wall of the house has only a crawl space beneath, and was probably a later addition. The importance of the house historically is secured by 1) its history as a part of Troy and 2) its association with a prominent Howard Countian, Theodore Tubman.

Architecturally, the house is also significant for it is representative of the fine stone houses which dot the Howard County landscape and reminiscent of HO-523, The Iglehart House which was also constructed as a three bay wide, two story high, stone house, whose end hall and staircase also feature rectangular spindles, usually an indicator of circa 1840-1850 construction in Howard County. (Homes constructed circa 1840 also feature round tapered, curly maple spindles such as found in HO-40, Moundland and HO-284, Oaklawn). The Tubman House is important as an example of such vernacular architecture and cumulatively provides information helpful in dating future buildings in Howard County.

For these reasons, The Tubman House, in conjunction with the Troy Rural Historic District, should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the State Critical Areas Program and any future local landmark ordinance, the citizens of Howard County might seek to initiate.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mrs. Heine at Meadow Ridge Memorial Park, April 18, 1979
Land Records of Howard County
Martennet Map of 1860
Warfield, J.D. Founders of Anne Arundel & Howard Counties, Maryland
Koppenhoefer, Joetta. Troy: A Title Abstract prepared for Howard County, Department
of Recreation and Parks, 1978
CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 101.80 acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 37

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 151 Folio 322

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

STATE Maryland

COUNTY Howard

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

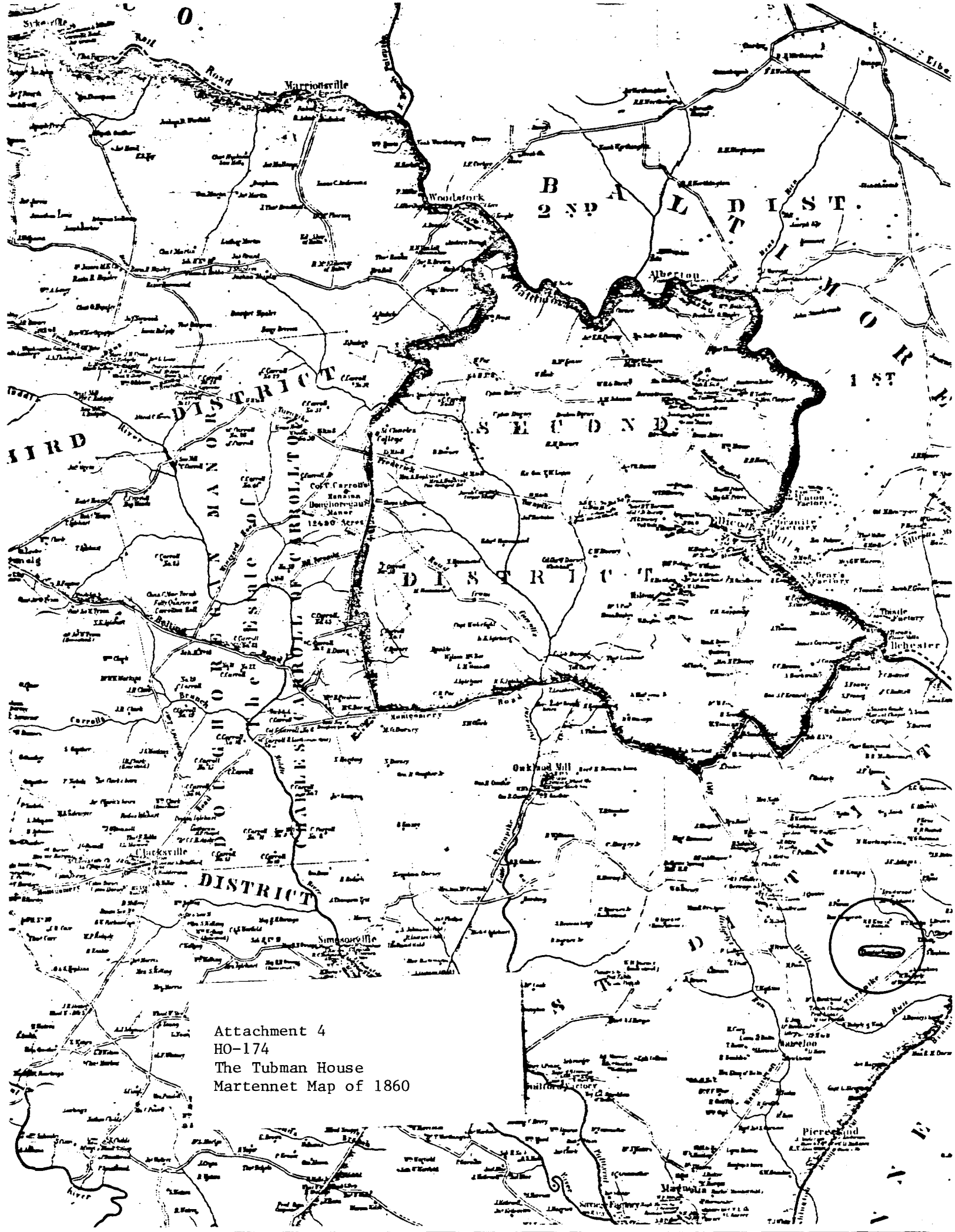
STATE

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



Attachment 4
HO-174
The Tubman House
Martennet Map of 1860

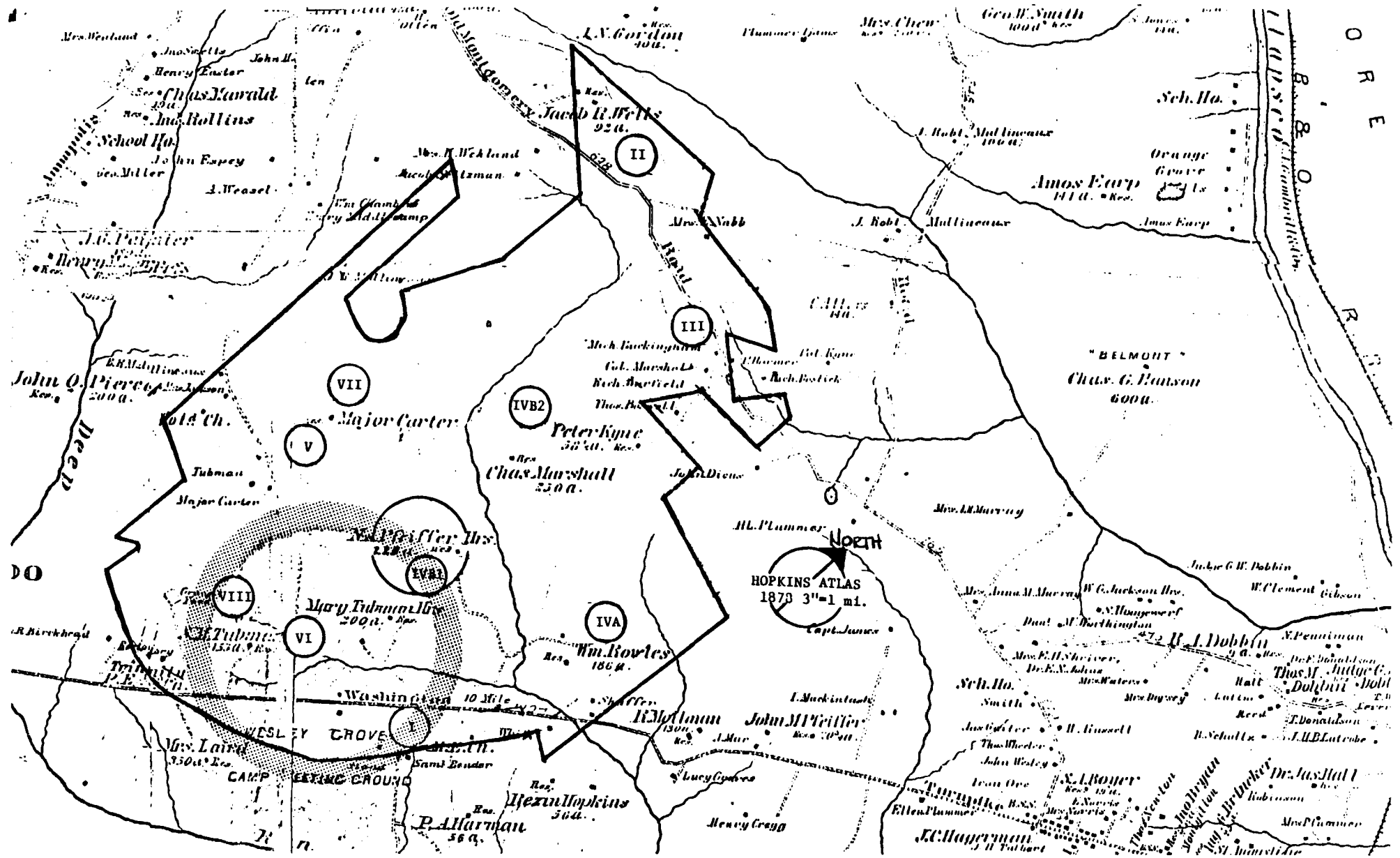
Attachment 5

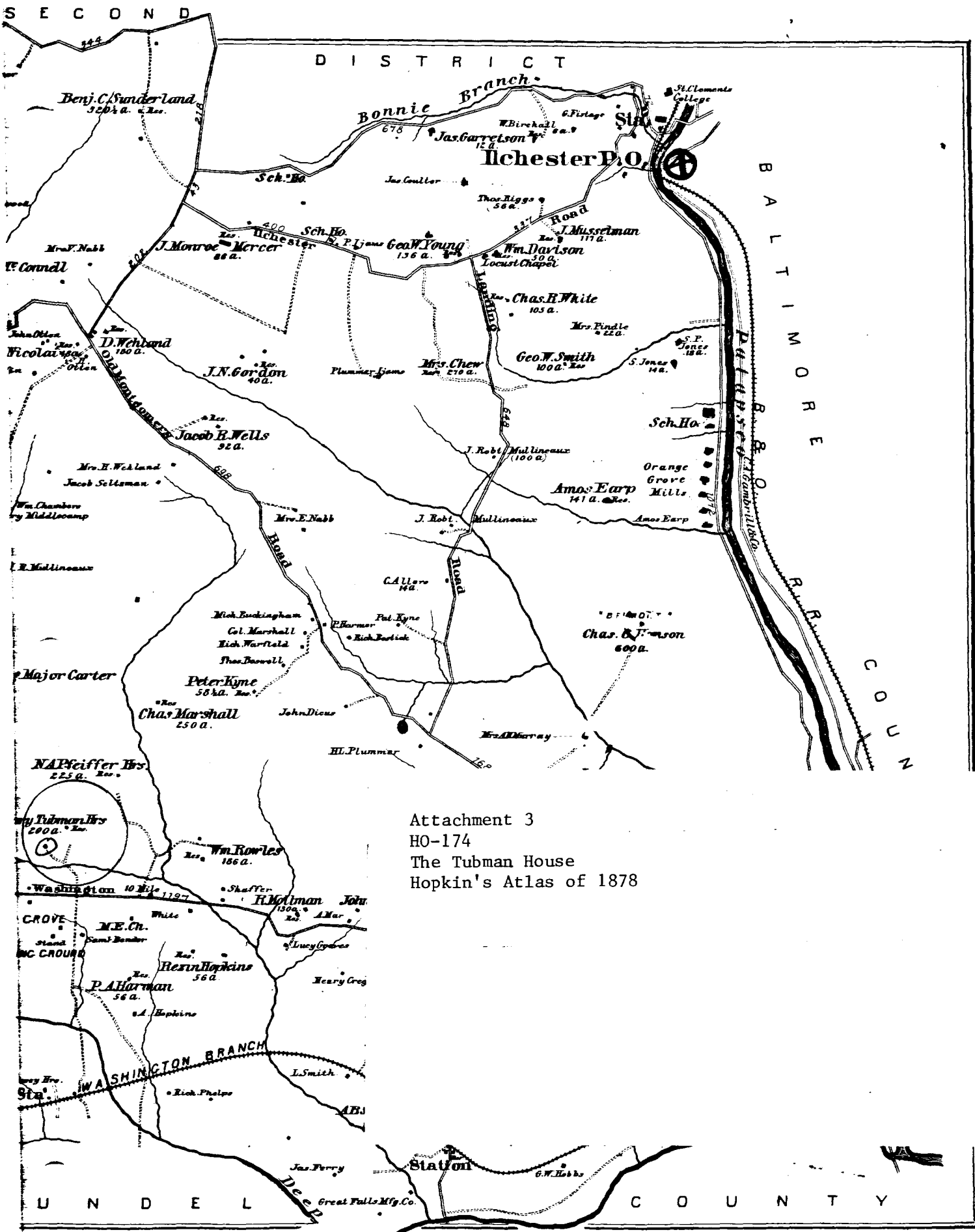
HO-174

The Tubman House

Hopkin's Atlas of 1878 with outline of Troy and the Tubman House indicated

Courtesy of Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks

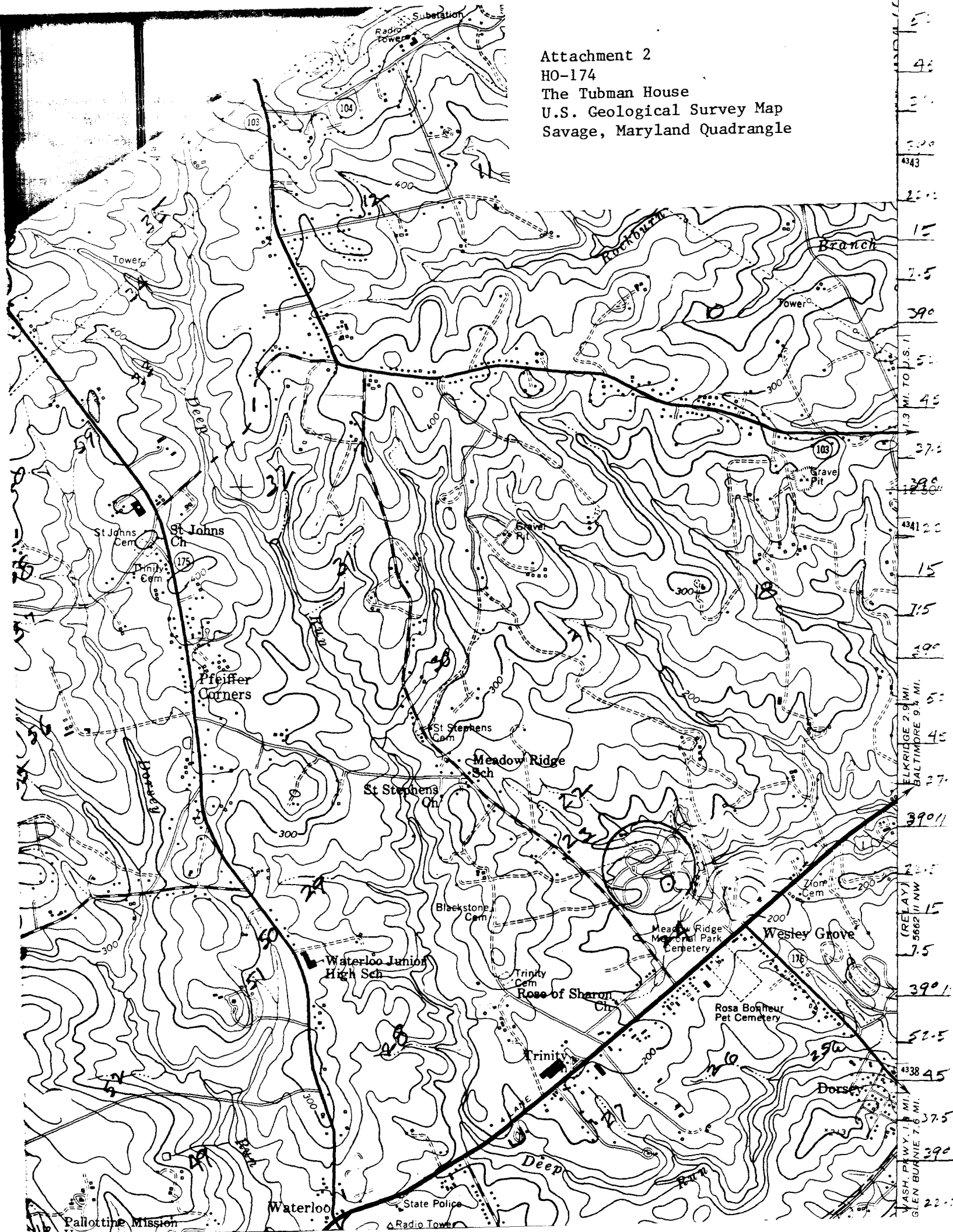




Attachment 3
HO-174
The Tubman House
Hopkin's Atlas of 1878

609

Attachment 2
 HO-174
 The Tubman House
 U.S. Geological Survey Map
 Savage, Maryland Quadrangle





HO 174

9330

Meadow Ridge

SE April 72



Ho-174
The Tubman House
SOUTH
CB THOMPSON, AICP
APRIL-1979