

HO-191

## Forest View (Roland Maxwell Farmhouse, Carl R. Myers House)

### **Architectural Survey File**

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

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

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

***Last Updated: 11-06-2017***



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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structure  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/Weatherboard, METAL/Iron

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Forest View is a 2-½ story, five-bay by one-bay frame dwelling located at 1805 Marriottsville Road, about 3 miles south of Marriottsville in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The house faces east; a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame kitchen wing extends from the west (rear), offset to the north. The original main block and one-story ell were built in 1860-61, following a type characteristic of rural vernacular domestic architecture of the period in the region. The house was enlarged and given some Gothic Revival decorative features c. 1885-1905, and the kitchen ell was raised to two stories, probably in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Both sections have a rubble stone foundation, wood weatherboards, and a gable roof with standing seam metal. The main block has a north-south ridge while the ell has an east-west ridge. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the main block, south of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side of the ell. On the east elevation the first story has a center door with four bolection-moulded panels, sidelights with three lights, and a three-light transom. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with jig-sawn brackets of a foliate scroll pattern. There is a central, gabled wall dormer with a smaller dormer to each side. The south elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-sided

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bay. The interior has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room and stairway in the ell and one room in the west addition. A dog-leg stair on the north wall ascends to a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer with sawn, foliate brackets and a newel that appears to be walnut and is turned in a bold, late urn pattern. The south room has a fireplace centered on the north wall, with a wood mantel with plain pilasters. The north room has a fireplace centered on the south wall, and it projects well into the room. It has iron eyes for a crane and a wood mantel with paneled pilasters and a reeded frieze. In addition to the house (one contributing building), the property also retains a gable-roofed frame smokehouse (one contributing building) and a dry-laid stone wall (one contributing structure).

The property retains a high level of integrity to reflect its significance as an example of an average Howard County farmhouse, built as a speculative venture in the 1860s, that was subsequently improved to a higher standard, achieving its current form and appearance in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The well-preserved smokehouse contributes to the significance of the property.

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## Narrative Description

Forest View is located at 1805 Marriottsville Road, on the east side of the road, about 3 miles south of Marriottsville in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The farm lane runs eastward from Marriottsville Road, through gently rolling terrain, with the house located well back from the road, near the middle of the site. The site is wooded to the west of the house, and has numerous trees to the south and east of it.

### House, exterior

The house is a 2-½ story, five-bay by one-bay frame building with a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame ell on the west, set to the north. Both sections have a rubble stone foundation, wood weatherboards, and a gable roof with standing seam metal. The main block has a north-south ridge and an interior brick chimney both north and south of the center bay, while the ell has an east-west ridge and an interior brick chimney on the west gable end. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the main block, south of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side of the ell.

On the east elevation the first story has a center door with four bolection-moulded panels, the top two being round-arched. The panels have double fields. There are sidelights with three lights over one panel that is sunken and flat, with quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. There is a three-light transom, and it is all set in a beaded-interior-edge frame. To either side of the door are two two-over-two double-hung sash with beaded-interior-edge frames and blinds that are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with a tongue-and-grooved wood deck, six square chamfered posts with jig-sawn brackets of a foliate scroll pattern, slats on the porch ceiling, a wood box cornice, and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. There are new brick steps to the porch.

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The second story has five shorter two-over-two double-hung sash with frames that appear to be wrapped in aluminum, and with blinds. There is a box cornice with returns, covered in aluminum. A central, gabled wall dormer has the same siding and a semi-circular-arched two-over-two double-hung sash. There is a short, square projection on top of the east end of the ridge, probably for a missing finial. There is a smaller dormer to each side of the center one, centered between each pair of end bays, with a semi-circular-arched two-over-two double-hung sash. The eastern end of each dormer ridge also has a square base, probably for a finial. There is a similar square base at the south end of the main block ridge, but not a corresponding one at the north end.

The south elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-sided bay with a two-over-two sash in each side on each story. There is a pent roof between the first and second stories, with two small scroll brackets in each bay. The roof is a gable with overhanging corners, with two identical scroll brackets where the center bay meets each angled bay. The gable end has staggered-butt wood shingles and a semi-circular two-over-two sash. The west addition, on the south elevation, has two eight-light casements on the first story. The second story west bay has no opening, while the east bay has a two-over-two sash.

The west elevation of the west addition, on the first story, has a two-over-two sash with the frame covered, in the north bay. The north-center bay has triple eight-light casements, the south-center bay has a fifteen-light door, and the south bay also has triple eight-light casements. The last three bays are grouped together as an ensemble, toward the south end. The second story has four two-over-two sash with blinds, three set to the north and one to the south. The center bay of the main block has a dormer that matches the end dormers on the east elevation.

The south elevation of the ell has paired two-over-two sash to the west on the first story and a door to the east that has six lights over two lying panels. The second story has two two-over-two sash with blinds. There is a box cornice with returns and a dormer in the center that matches the end dormers on the east elevation. The west elevation of the ell has no openings on the first or second stories. There are two small one-light sash in the gable end. The foundation is parged.

The north elevation of the main block and ell are in the same plane. The first story of the main block has a typical two-over-two sash in the center, and the second story has a shorter two-over-two sash. The gable end has a semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash. The ell has a cellar entrance in the east bay. The first story east bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash with blinds. The center and west bays are covered by the enclosed porch, which has a hip roof with standing-seam metal. The walls are parged at the bottom and have weatherboards above. There is a door to the east that has six lights over two lying panels, and two small four-light sash to the west. The second story of the ell has a six-over-six double-hung sash with blinds to the east and a two-over-two sash with blinds in the center and west bays.

### **House, interior, first story**

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The interior has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room and stairway in the ell and one room in the west addition.

The passage flooring is 2 ¼-inch tongue-and-grooved oak that runs east-west and continues into the north and south rooms. There is a patch at the east end, 33 ½ by 34 ½ inches, where a furnace grate was, with two small holes in the floor and a patch in the shoe moulding to the west, near the curve in the wall, where the furnace control chains were located. The top of the baseboard has a very small cavetto above an ovolo, with a projecting fillet below them. The architrave has three reeds in the center, a quirked bead on the inner edge, and bulls-eye corner blocks, which is typical. There are ceiling tiles. The front (east) door has four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and has a tall cast iron rim lock with a brass knob that has geometric decoration. The sidelight panels match the door and are also mortised and tenoned and pinned, with ovolo muntins; the transom matches the sidelights. The north room door has four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. There is a cast iron rim lock, with foliate decoration, labeled "BLW", and with brass knobs. The south room doorway has been widened and recessed, with an arched opening that has typical architrave. There is a screen at the top with nine square spindles in a sunrise pattern. The rear (west) door has six panels, with the frieze panels set in the center. They have sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. It is hung on stamped-plate butt hinges with five knuckles and pins, and has a plain cast iron rim lock with a metal knob. The door was earlier hinged on the north jamb and has been moved to the south jamb. There is a dog-leg stair on the north wall that ascends to a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer with sawn, foliate brackets and a newel that appears to be walnut and is turned in a bold, late urn pattern that is moving away from the urn profile, with a ball at the bottom, a tapered shaft above, and a flared collar at the top. On top of the newel the center button is raised 1 ¾ inches by a wood cylinder that appears to be an alteration but is fastened tight. The balusters are turned and tapered, of oak, and the handrail is ovoid. Below the stairs at the east end is a plaster wall, while the west end has bead board infill to create a closet. There is a four-panel door that has sunken fields, ogee panel moulds, stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs.

The south room flooring, baseboard, and architrave match that in the passage. The window sash have a wide center muntin with ovolo moulds and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. They are hung on weights and have parting beads. The east windows have low sills, but they are set above the baseboard. The south wall has the bay window. The ceiling has probably been lowered, since it cuts through the architrave of the arch. A crown moulding has been added. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall. It has a new stone hearth, splayed brick jambs and a parged surround. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters, bell flowers with ribbons applied to the entablature blocks, and a rinceau applied to the frieze. The bed mould has a Greek ovolo and bead above two fillets, and the plain mantel shelf has rounded corners.

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The north room has typical flooring and architrave. The baseboard has a quarter round moulding on top. Chair rail and crown moulding have been added to the room. The sash are identical to the south room. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall, and it projects well into the room. It has a new stone hearth and splayed jambs that are painted but appear to be stone. The surround is parged. The east jamb has iron eyes for a crane. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat, and paneled entablature blocks with a pearl moulding. The frieze is reeded, with a plain center plaque that has a sunken, flat panel. There is a denticulated bed mould and the center of the mantel shelf bows out. The east side of the chimney breast has four built-in shelves with plain trim that is pedimented on the top. There is no evidence of hinge mortises for a door. To the west of the fireplace is a large closet with a four-panel door that has sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is hung on stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs. The closet is a walk-in, with wood shelves on the south and west sides, and the bottom shelf is deeper than the others. The west wall of the north room has a doorway leading to the ell passage. The door is missing, but it was a swinging door.

The ell passage has linoleum flooring, new baseboard, and new painted paneling on the walls. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge and a new square backband applied when the walls were done. There is a drop ceiling and crown moulding. On the south is a hollow-core door with head-cut trim that leads to a new powder room that is part of the west addition. On the west is a doorway to the ell kitchen, with a new wood door that is cut in half. The north wall of the passage has a doorway set to the east that leads to the pantry. The door has four panels with sunken double fields, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges that have three knuckles and pins, and has a cast iron foliate rim lock with no knobs. The north wall has an enclosed stairway to the second story, set to the west. The door here matches that to the pantry, but has a plain cast iron rim lock, with metal knobs. There are two stairs set below the door.

The powder room has a new sash on the west wall. The pantry has a linoleum floor and bead-board half wainscot that is 3 ½ inches wide. There is a window on the north elevation that has a six-over-six sash with ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on the vertical muntins, and have no parting beads. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge and no evidence of a backband.

The ell west room is a modern kitchen with a linoleum floor, all new baseboard, ceiling tiles and crown molding. The east wall has paneling under wallpaper. The south door has six lights over two lying panels, and has butt hinges with ball finials. There is a mortise lock with a brass knob cast with the face of a bearded man. It has a rectangular brass escutcheon with foliate decoration at the top and bottom and egg and dart moulding on all four sides. The west bay of the south elevation has new paired two-over-two sash. The north door has four panels, the top two replaced with glazing. The panels have

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sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel moulds. There are butt hinges with ball finials and a new mortise lock. There is new architrave. A stove chimney centered on the west wall is hidden by a new cupboard.

The west addition has 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west. There is paneling on the walls and ceiling tiles. There is a hatch in the floor to the basement, but it is nailed shut. The eight-light casements open out. The 15-light door appears to be new. The enclosed north porch has German siding on the south wall, with a boarded-up window opening to the west. The window and door frames have a quirked bead on the inner edge.

### **House, interior, second story**

The second-story plan mirrors the first story. The landing is open on the west, with three steps up to a sitting area in part of the western addition. There is an arched opening to this area, with typical reeded architrave, but no corner blocks. The flooring is 3-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. The architrave throughout is the typical reeded one, but mitered at the corners. It was originally varnished. The sash are also typical, with pivoting pressure plates to hold the sash open, not weights. There is a doorway on the south, set to the west, that is now closed off and filled with shelves. The doorway on the north has a five-lying-panel door with a mortise lock, bronze escutcheons, and porcelain knobs.

The passage has 2 ¼-inch oak flooring that runs north-south. The baseboard matches that of the first-story passage. The stair details match the first story, and the handrail is curved at both the west and east ends. The east window is a typical two-over-two sash with pressure-plate latch. The architrave is head-cut, with a pedimented top. The south wall has two doors now. Both have four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds, stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a cast iron foliate rim lock with mineral knobs. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge. The north door is identical to those on the south. There are enclosed stairs to the attic along the north wall, with one step below a vertical-board door. It has hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a plain cast iron rim lock with metal knobs. There are ceiling tiles and crown moulding added.

The south chamber flooring is 2 ½-inch wide tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south and is raised above the level of the passage flooring. The baseboard is all new. There is a new partition wall running north-south in the center of the room. It stops short of the bay window now, but there is a ghost on the floor that indicates it ran up to the wall originally. Along the east wall are new built-ins that probably date to the 1950s. The east window sash and architrave are identical to the east window of the passage. The bay window end bays have typical two-over-two sash with head-cut trim, and they are hung on weights. The center sash and trim are new. The west wall has been opened up to enlarge the west half of the room into the west addition. The western half of the west addition is closed off for a modern bathroom, but was probably originally a small open porch. The south window, in the opened-up portion of the addition, is identical in size to

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the other two bay windows, which are taller than the east windows, and was probably moved to this location when the partition wall was built. The west window in the bathroom is a typical two-over-two sash that may have been moved here from the west wall when the bathroom was created.

The northeast chamber flooring is 3 ¼-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south and is also raised above the level of the passage floor. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. The architrave is mitered at the corners and has a quirked bead on the inner edge. The sash are typical two-over-twos with no parting beads, and have pressure-plate latches. There is a chimney on the south that is furred out and is partially covered by infilled walls projecting into this room that create the central bathroom. In the northwest corner is a diagonal closet with a four-panel door that has sunken double fields with ogee moulds. It has butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a cast iron foliate rim lock marked "BLW", with a mineral knob. The architrave for the closet matches the rest of the room. Inside the closet, on the west wall, is a closed-off doorway with typical architrave for this room. There are no hinge mortises on the east sides of either jamb. The flooring inside the closet is tongue-and-grooved pine that is random width, varying between 4 and 6 ½ inches, and runs north-south. The baseboard on the north wall is pieced, but there is no clear evidence that there was a wall in this location. However, the piece of baseboard to the west looks newer than that to the east. This could have been a closet with access from the ell passage, but there is too little evidence now to be certain. To the south on the west wall is a beaded-edge vertical-board door with cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles, fast joints, and heavy paint. There is a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob, and typical architrave for this room.

The ell passage has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west and varies between 2 ½ and 4 ½ inches wide. The baseboard is plain and has breaks in it on both the east and west sides, near the south end, as if a wall or doorway divided the passage here, separating the central bathroom from the ell chamber. The stairway from the first story is open, except at the south end where a closet is built above it. It has a balustrade of mostly square balusters, but five of them match the front stairs. There is a square, chamfered newel and a plain, rectangular handrail. A closet has been added on the east wall, to the north, in the mid-twentieth century. The window at the north end is a six-over-six sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. It has pressure-plate window latches, no parting beads, and head-cut architrave that is pedimented at the top. The east door, to the northeast chamber, has plain, head-cut trim. The south door, to the bathroom, has four panels with sunken fields and ogee moulds. It has a cast iron rim lock labeled "BLW", with porcelain knobs, and the architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The west wall, at the north end, is angled, with a doorway to the ell chamber that has plain, head-cut trim. The door is of beaded-edge vertical boards, with cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints, and heavy paint build-up. The cast iron rim lock has foliate decoration, is labeled "BLW", and has new knobs.

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The central bathroom has linoleum on the floor, bead-board half wainscot on the walls, and mitered architrave that has three reeds in the center and a quirked bead on the inner edge. There is an arched opening in the center of the room, dividing the bathtub at the east end from the rest of the room. The west window is a typical two-over-two that is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with no parting beads, and has a pressure-plate latch.

The west ell chamber flooring matches the ell passage and continues through both spaces. The east half of the floor is finished, while the west half is raw wood, and there is a ghost of a partition wall at this change in the finish. There was apparently no communication between the two rooms. In the northwest corner is a closed-off winder-stair opening. The stairs were enclosed with tongue-and-grooved boards that are cut off at the floor level now. The west end has two closets added, with hollow-core doors, and this wall covers over the stove chimney as well as much of the remains of the stairway. The walls have modern paneling and the ceiling has tiles. There is a closet on the east, to the south, with a beaded-edge vertical-board door. It has cast iron butts with five knuckles and fast joints, with heavy paint. There is a new rim lock with new knobs. The windows are typical two-over-two sash, but are not mortised and tenoned and pinned and must be twentieth-century replacements.

#### **House, interior, attic**

The main block attic has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring along the west side and the south end, with wider, older boards along the east side and at the north end. The north chimney is parged with concrete and the south chimney has been rebuilt with old bricks. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 2 ¼ to 3 inches wide, and have a slight taper, being 2 ¼ to 3 inches deep at the ridge and 3 ¼ to 4 inches deep at the foot. They are spaced 23 to 26 inches on centers and are mitered and butted at the ridge. The feet have a birds-mouth cut and lap a 1-inch board false plate, but are set over top of the joists. There are short, 1-inch board collar beams nailed with cut nails high up on the rafter couples. The knee-wall studs, rafters, and collars have plaster burns, lath nail holes, and cut nails, and there were once two finished rooms here. The door frames are still in place, and the door trim is fastened with wire nails but the studs are toenailed with cut nails. The rafters support wide board sheathing and standing seam metal; at the north end, on the west side, and on the ell, are pressed metal roof shingles. Cut nails come through the sheathing at random locations, suggesting that there were wood shingles originally.

The north window is a mortised and tenoned and pinned two-over-two sash with head-cut trim that is pedimented at the top. The siding is weatherboards. On the east elevation the north dormer is built with circular-sawn timber and cut nails. The two-over-two sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has a semi-circular arched top, and has no trim. The center dormer is identical, but has head-cut trim that is pedimented. The south dormer matches the north one. On the south elevation the floor is pieced about 4-feet, 8-inches from the end, and the roof sheathing does not align here, either, though the boards are similar. The gable-end studs are smaller and have a lighter patina than the knee-wall studs, with diagonal sheathing on the exterior. All of these studs and rafters have plaster

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burns. The south window is identical to the center dormer on the east. The west dormer has a circular-sawn, wire-nailed frame, with a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned and has no trim.

The ell attic has a hand-planed vertical-board door leading to it, with plain cast iron butt hinges that have three knuckles and fast joints. It had a rim lock, and retains a cast iron foliate strike plate. The trim is nailed with wire nails, and there is a fence picket top nailed to the south door stud with cut nails. The main-block sheathing that has been captured by the ell roof has cut nails in it and was wood shingled, indicating that the second-story of the ell must be added. The ell has wide, random-width board flooring, and there is a hatch in the floor at the east end of the ell. The rafters are circular-sawn 2 by 4s that are mitered and butted at the ridge, and the feet are mitered and set on top of the joists, with no board false plate. The rafters are sheathed with wide, circular-sawn boards. The south dormer has a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and the framing is fastened with wire nails. The west gable end sash is also not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The siding, or sheathing, here is horizontal and is flush with the studs.

#### **House, interior, basement**

The only access to the basement is from the exterior, on the north elevation of the ell. The basement has a concrete floor and CMU walls, and the CMUs stop short of the stone foundation wall on the east. There is a steel I-beam with Lally columns added under the west wall of the main block, where the foundation wall was apparently removed. This space was clearly a crawl space that was excavated in the twentieth century. The joists above are three-quarter round logs that run east-west in the main block (including under the passage) and north-south in the ell. They are 8 to 10 inches in diameter and spaced 20 to 30 inches on centers. There is a summer beam under the south joists, and all of the joists are notched to lap over it. The floor framing under the west addition is circular-sawn and wire-nailed. The south chimney stack is rubble stone down to the current floor. The hearth here is supported by boards. Part of the north chimney stack extends down to the floor, with much of it underpinned by CMUs on the north side of the stack. There is a boarded-up window opening on the east elevation, in the center and to the south, as well as a three-light sash on the south elevation, in the eastern angle of the bay.

There is a dry-laid stone wall with concrete steps to the west of the house, where the ground rises.

#### **Smokehouse**

The smokehouse is located about 30 feet north of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay square frame building with a rubble stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, staggered-butt wood shingles in the gable ends, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and an east-west ridge. The south elevation has a vertical-board door hung on strap hinges with lima bean cusps. The east, west, and north elevations have no openings.

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The interior has a concrete floor and a hewn, heavy-timber frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged. It has dropped end girts and up braces. There are no studs, but rather there are two horizontal nailers on each wall, tenoned into the posts, but not pegged. There are three joists across the center, above, that lap the plates and are about 6 inches square. The rafter feet sit on the joists and the plates. The ridge appears to have open-faced bridle joints, but no pegs are visible. There is heavy soot buildup on the timbers.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1861-1936  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Forest View derives local significance under Criterion C as a rare and well-preserved example of an average Howard County farmer's house raised later to a higher standard. The farm was created from scratch in 1860-61 simply as a money-making endeavor and thus illustrates what Howard Countians considered to be typical, or average, or necessary for a farm in that period. The house is unusual in that it was originally constructed as a speculative venture; few rural properties of the period have a documented history of such purpose. It also illustrates how this view changed in the late-nineteenth century, or at least that this farm had passed from an average farmer to a more affluent one who must have believed that future production would be sufficient to warrant major improvements to the property. As with most Howard County farms, farm production eventually ceased at Forest View, and then the property was subdivided. Unlike with most Howard County farms, here the historic house was preserved.

The Period of Significance, ca. 1861-1936, begins with the presumed construction date of the farmhouse and smokehouse and ends when Robert Maxwell acquired the property, and the house substantially achieved its present form.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Resource History and Historic Context:**

Since it was a speculative development it is hard to compare this house to other mid-nineteenth century farmhouses in Howard County. At the high end, both architecturally and socially, are architect-designed dwellings such as "Glenelg" (HO-15), "Temora" (HO-47), and "El Monte" (HO-96). Many farmhouses of middling farmers in Howard County have been demolished in the past 30 years. Perhaps the best that survive include "Montrose" (HO-85), "Mount Joy" (HO-145), and "MacAlpine" (HO-400), all of which

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were built by their owners for their own personal use and were, consequently, of a higher order of finish than was Forest View. Significantly, all of them were enlarged and updated in the late-nineteenth century in much the way Forest View was, with the improvements to Forest View bringing it closer into line with these other houses. Like these other examples, Forest View retains a high degree of historic integrity, with most features surviving from either its first period or second period of construction. These features are carefully inventoried within the description. There have been minor alterations/additions to the house, including enclosing the north porch on the ell, which likely occurred within the period of significance, and the addition of a carport roof in the re-entrant angle of the rear of the house. This addition, which may also have originated within the period of significance, is open, so it does not hide the historic features of the house and reads like a larger-than-normal porch. Portions of the foundation were rebuilt in concrete, probably in the mid-twentieth century, and much of this work is not visible on the exterior.

Forest View is located on part of the substantial estate of Denton Hammond that was inherited from his great uncle, Rezin Hammond, in 1809. Of the over 4500 acres, an unknown number were passed down to Hammond's daughter, Camilla Herbert, wife of Dr. Thomas Snowden Herbert. After her death, her estate was divided and 200 acres adjacent to "Waverly" was awarded to their son, Gen. John C. Herbert (C.S.A.) in 1854. John Herbert immediately sold the property, and it seems to have changed hands every two years until acquired in trust for the benefit of Anna Jane McEldowney in 1858. Anna Jane was the daughter of John Scott, and was married to John McEldowney, a Baltimore dry goods merchant. The McEldowneys took out a mortgage for \$9,000 on the property, which became problematic after Anna Jane's death in 1859, "at her residence in Howard county." John McEldowney determined that the only means of paying the mortgage was from the produce generated by the farm, and after deducting necessities and maintenance on the property, the remainder of the income would not cover the interest payments. If the whole farm were sold, it would bring about \$50 an acre. To settle the estate, John McEldowney decided it was best to sell off about 100 acres along the Old Frederick Turnpike, keeping about 100 acres with the buildings and orchards. This would provide a portion of the mortgage money from the sale of the land, which was estimated to bring \$40 an acre, and provide a home and a high quality farm whose income, over time, would be able to cover the remainder of the mortgage. The Circuit Court agreed and the farm was surveyed and subdivided. As it turned out, the farm to be sold was 109 ¼ acres and was described as having abundant wood and water, with no mention of any buildings. The other half of the farm, totaling 91 acres, went to John McEldowney and, when he offered it for sale in 1864, contained a stone dwelling, large barn, meat house, poultry houses, corn house, stable and carriage house, tenant house, slave quarters, and blacksmith shop.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), pp. 132, 181-82, & 364. *Baltimore Sun*, 13 April 1841, p. 3, col. 3. Howard County Land Records, Partition Record EPH 1, "Division of the Estate of Camilla Herbert . . .," 1854, <http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagser/s1500/s1529/html/0000.html>. *Baltimore Sun*, 10 May 1841, p. 3, col. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 26 January 1847, p. 3, col. 2. Howard County Land Records, WWW 19-424.

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The 109-acre tract of land was purchased by Isaac C. Anderson in 1860, with a purchase price of \$40/acre, or \$4,370. Anderson was a wealthy local farmer and real estate investor, and was undoubtedly buying this land as an investment. In 1861 Anderson was assessed for a new house worth \$500 and a new barn, worth the same amount. In 1865 he was assessed for a new house and other improvements that had been omitted in 1863, and these were valued at \$1,500. This all seems to indicate that Isaac Anderson created a new farm out of existing fields that had no buildings standing on them. Anderson leased the farm to Samuel Emory for \$5,000 and a rental fee of \$300 a year, for a term of 99 years, in November 1864, then sold the land, still under lease, to Mary J. Fairbank of the City of Baltimore for an additional \$5,000. Also in 1865, the tax records note that the 109 acres of Woodford were released to Samuel Emory, along with the house and barn valued at \$1,000. Thus, it seems that the house, barn, and other agricultural outbuildings were all built by Anderson in 1860-1861. These transactions seem to indicate that Anderson made a profit of \$630 on the land, minus unknown costs for legal fees, fees for recording deeds, and other aspects of the sale. The value of the improvements, plus Anderson's time and trouble, were then worth an additional \$5,000. It should be kept in mind that the valuation in the tax assessments always seems to be lower than the true value of the buildings, making a finite analysis impossible.<sup>2</sup>

The farm that Anderson created included much of the existing house, the smokehouse, a barn, and a corn crib. The house was originally a simple farmhouse with a center passage, single-pile plan and a one-story kitchen ell on the rear. It was built without a cellar under any portion of the house, which lowered construction costs. Based on the mantel in the south room and the window trim on the second story, it was given simple finishes for the period, and all of the windows had six-over-six sash. This house would have been considered a typical farmhouse for a middling Howard Countian. The documentary evidence indicates that there were no buildings on this part of the farm when it was cut off and sold to Anderson, but the fabric of the house suggests otherwise. The fireplace in the north room, which one would expect to mirror that in the south room, is built of stone rather than brick, and is thus much larger, taking up much more of the room. It also contains iron eyes that once held a crane, indicating that it was originally built for cooking. However, since the house had a kitchen ell, apparently with a cooking stove attached to the brick chimney, there was no need for cooking facilities in the north room. The house is arranged to have a parlor in the south room and a dining room in the north served by the kitchen in the ell. The nature of the stone fireplace, and the foundation underneath it, suggest that it was pre-existing and was reused. It could have been part of a frame or log tenant house or even a slave quarter on this part of the farm that was either too insignificant to mention in any records, or had mostly disappeared, leaving only the fireplace behind. There is no obvious evidence that any walls of an earlier structure were incorporated in the new house.

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*Baltimore Sun*, 8 August 1859, p. 2, col. 3. John McEldowney v. Scott McEldowney, et al, case no. 220, Circuit Court of Howard County. Maryland State Archives. *Baltimore Sun*, 14 May 1864, p. 4, col. 4.

<sup>2</sup> McEldowney v. McEldowney, case no. 220. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-66, Maryland State Archives.

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An earlier survey of the house (c. 1980) noted that the [wood] shingle roof was preserved in the attic, and that (according to the then-owners) the walls had brick nogging. It also stated: "Robert and Mary Jane Maxwell added at least a part of the central hall and the large living room to one wall of the house and an intersecting gable roof, two stories high, service wing to another wall."<sup>3</sup> This is most likely Maxwell family tradition, and this description of the evolution of the house follows closely the evidence of the building fabric (though the ell was once one story). It seems unlikely that Anderson would have built a large barn and other outbuildings, and only constructed a one-room, two-story dwelling. Even given the uncertainties caused by the Civil War, such a small house was no longer common. The tenant and workers' housing built in the nearby towns Ellicott City, Elkridge, and Savage in the middle decades of the nineteenth century typically had at least two rooms on the first floor, and sometimes three, with two chambers above. If Anderson had initially intended to rent the farm he would have gotten few takers, and if he always intended to sell it, he would have had even fewer.

Samuel Emory has not been positively identified. Emory only held the farm for a few years before assigning the lease to Charles E. Savage, of Baltimore, for \$5,500 in 1867. Thus, Emory seems to have made a reasonable profit from the farm after only a few years residency, though part of this increase could reflect additional improvements to the farm, which could have included anything from new buildings to paint, wallpaper, and other decorative treatments. Three years later Savage, then 36, purchased the land to return the farm to fee simple standing, paying Mary Fairbank \$5,060 for the 109 ¼ acres. The modest profit probably reflects the fact that she was receiving \$300 a year in rent. Charles Savage was a Baltimore businessman with his hand in many pots. In 1868 he was listed in the Baltimore City directory as a junk dealer and advertised to purchase scrap iron. He seems to have been a financier, becoming a special partner in numerous businesses that were run by others, with a substantial cash infusion from Savage. These included Baer & Crane (later Arthur P. Baer & Co.), dealers in hides and leather; and David R. Shannon & County, dealers in paper stock, cotton waste, and metals. Savage often listed these businesses after his name to acknowledge the association, though the extent of his involvement with them is not known. Savage also dealt in real estate and was the president of the Baltimore Permanent Building and Land Society. The 1870 census did not list an occupation for him, simply stating he was "at home," with real estate valued at \$200,000 and a personal estate worth \$100,000. In 1876 Savage was assessed for 120 acres, though where the additional 11 acres came from is not known, and the value was \$30 an acre, or \$3600. The improvements were valued at \$2,000, much less than what they seem to have sold for less than ten years earlier. Savage undoubtedly used the property as a summer home to get away from the heat of the city, and probably also used it to provide fresh fruits, vegetables and meats to his city home when he was there.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Cleora Barnes Thompson, "The Roland Maxwell Farmhouse" (HO-191), Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, Maryland Historical Trust, [1980].

<sup>4</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, 1870. Baltimore City Directories, (John W. Woods, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1870, 1876). *Baltimore Sun*, 29 April 1868, p. 3.

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Charles and Caroline Savage sold the farm in 1879 to Robert S. Maxwell (born 1852) for \$4,200, considerably less than what he paid for it, which might reflect the lingering effects of economic depression after the Panic of 1873. Maxwell's father, John, was a native of Ireland and worked as a stone mason in Baltimore. He advertised as early as 1850 that he did plain and ornamental work, including mantels and other building work, and grave markers. By 1870 John Maxwell was operating a steam-powered marble works, and it could be his son who is listed as "R. S. Maxwell", a student at St. John's College in Annapolis. Robert Maxwell married Mary Devries, the daughter of Henry Devries, judge of the Orphan's Court in Howard County. Maxwell is listed in the 1880 census as a farmer. The tax assessment for the 1879 acquisition of the farm, recorded in early 1880, lists four horses, four cows, eight hogs, and farming implements worth \$300. He added another cow in 1891 and nine more two years later. Maxwell expanded his farm by purchasing 5 acres in the 1880s and 53 acres in the following decade.<sup>5</sup>

During Maxwell's ownership, the house was enlarged and remodeled, giving it much more distinction than it originally had. This included adding the porch trim, if not the whole porch, replacing almost every window in the house with more stylish two-over-two sash and enlarging many of the first-floor openings, adding a cross-gable and dormers on the front, with decorative finials (the bases survive and they can be seen in a 1980 photograph of the house), and adding a two-story bay window on the south end. A sunroom was added on the west, with a small room and a small open porch above, plus a seating area off the stair landing and a bathroom adjacent to the seating area. On the interior, most of the trim on the first story and much of it on the second story was replaced, and new doors were added, as well. The north room got a new mantel and the south room mantel seems to have had some decoration added to make it more up-to-date. The floor plan of the house was opened up by converting the doorway into the south room into a wide, arched opening with spindle-work in the archway. Central heating was first added to the house, with the furnace being placed below the passage floor near the front door. This had a large grate that blew the heat into the center of the house, leaving it to filter into the adjoining rooms. It also required that part of the crawl space be excavated, and access seems to have been through the hatch in the floor of the sunroom. The tax records do not acknowledge these improvements, but they were probably made c. 1885 to 1905.

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*Baltimore Sun*, 31 July 1868, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 24 March 1871, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 6 January 1872, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 December 1874, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 30 January 1875, supplement, p. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 8 November 1876, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 7 April 1877, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 23 November 1878, supplement, p. 2. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

<sup>5</sup> Henry J. Kauffman, *The American Fireplace: Chimneys, Mantelpieces, Fireplaces and Accessories*. 1972. Reprint ed., (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 1996), p. 172. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, 1870. *Baltimore City Directory*, (John W. Woods, 1858.). Warfield, *Founders*, pp. 488-89. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

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At a later date a second story and new roof were added to the kitchen ell. The new story had two rooms; the western room, presumably servants' quarters, was only accessed by a winder stair from the kitchen. The new roof on the ell, and on at least part of the main block, was covered with pressed metal shingles. The main block had wood shingles, and it is not clear if these were also covered by metal shingles during this campaign. The existing standing-seam metal seems to be a recent, but very appropriate, treatment.

Robert Maxwell sold the farm to his son, Roland, in 1936, and it remained in the family at least until 1978. During this time the basement was completely excavated and underpinned with block, and the original rear foundation wall was replaced by an I-beam on posts. This work may be responsible for some of the settlement seen in the back wall of the house. The 1978 deed calls the property Forest View. How long it had the name is not known, but it was probably given the name by the Maxwells at some point. It had been reduced to 16 acres at that time, with land to the south of the house having been developed. The Myers family held it from that time until 2014, when it was sold and subdivided for development. In this subdivision, the house and smokehouse were split off on a separate parcel from the barn, and the other agricultural outbuildings were demolished.

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### 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See footnotes

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#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office (HO-191)
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HO-191

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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.798 acres

Forest View (HO-191)  
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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.1918 Longitude: -76.5345

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries are described among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber 16340, folio 00269 and depicted on Plat 23376-79.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property, 3.798 acres, comprises the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource, and encompasses all contributing elements within their immediate environmental setting.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ken Short/Architectural Historian  
organization: Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning  
street & number: 3430 Courthouse Drive  
city or town: Ellicott City state: Maryland zip code: 21043  
e-mail: kshort@howardcountymd.gov  
telephone: 410-313-4335  
date: November 2016

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Section PHOTO Page 1

### Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: HO-191

Name of Property: Forest View

Location: Howard County, Maryland

Photographer: Ken Short

Date taken: September 2013; January 2015

Location of original digital files [or negatives]: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0001.tif  
House, east elevation (September, 2013)  
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0002.tif  
House, north elevation (September, 2013)  
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0003.tif  
House, south elevation (September, 2013)  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0004.tif  
House, west & south elevations (September, 2013)  
4 of 15

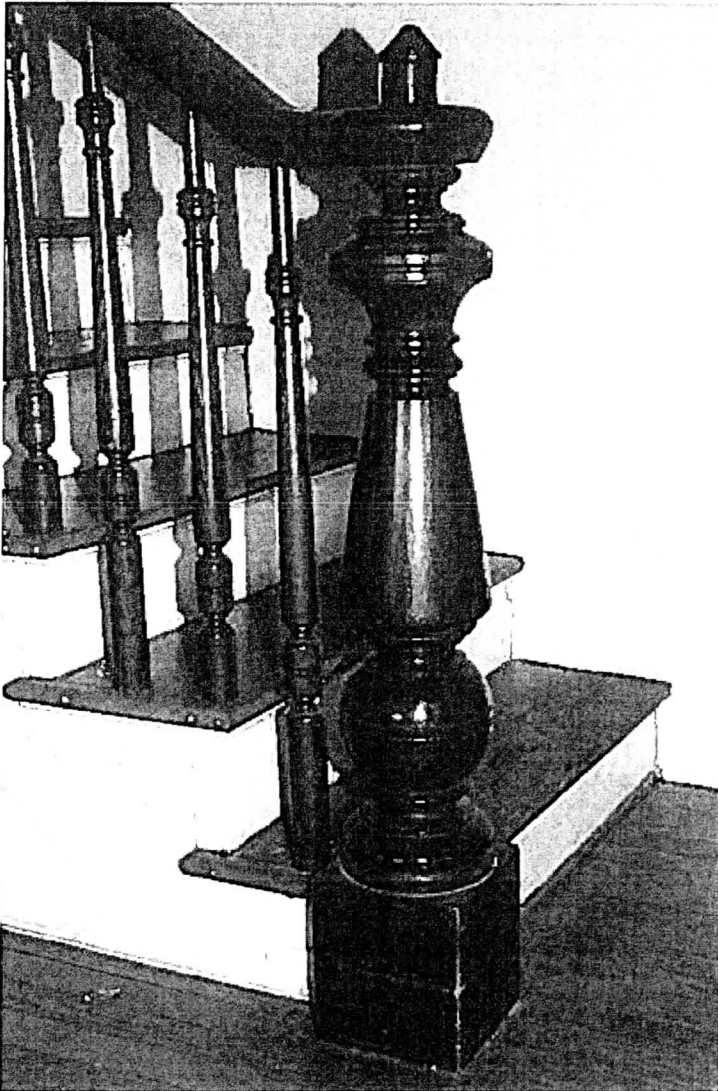
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0005.tif  
House, interior, newel post (January 2015)  
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National Park Service

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0006.tif  
House, interior, south room, view northeast (January 2015)  
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United States Department of the Interior  
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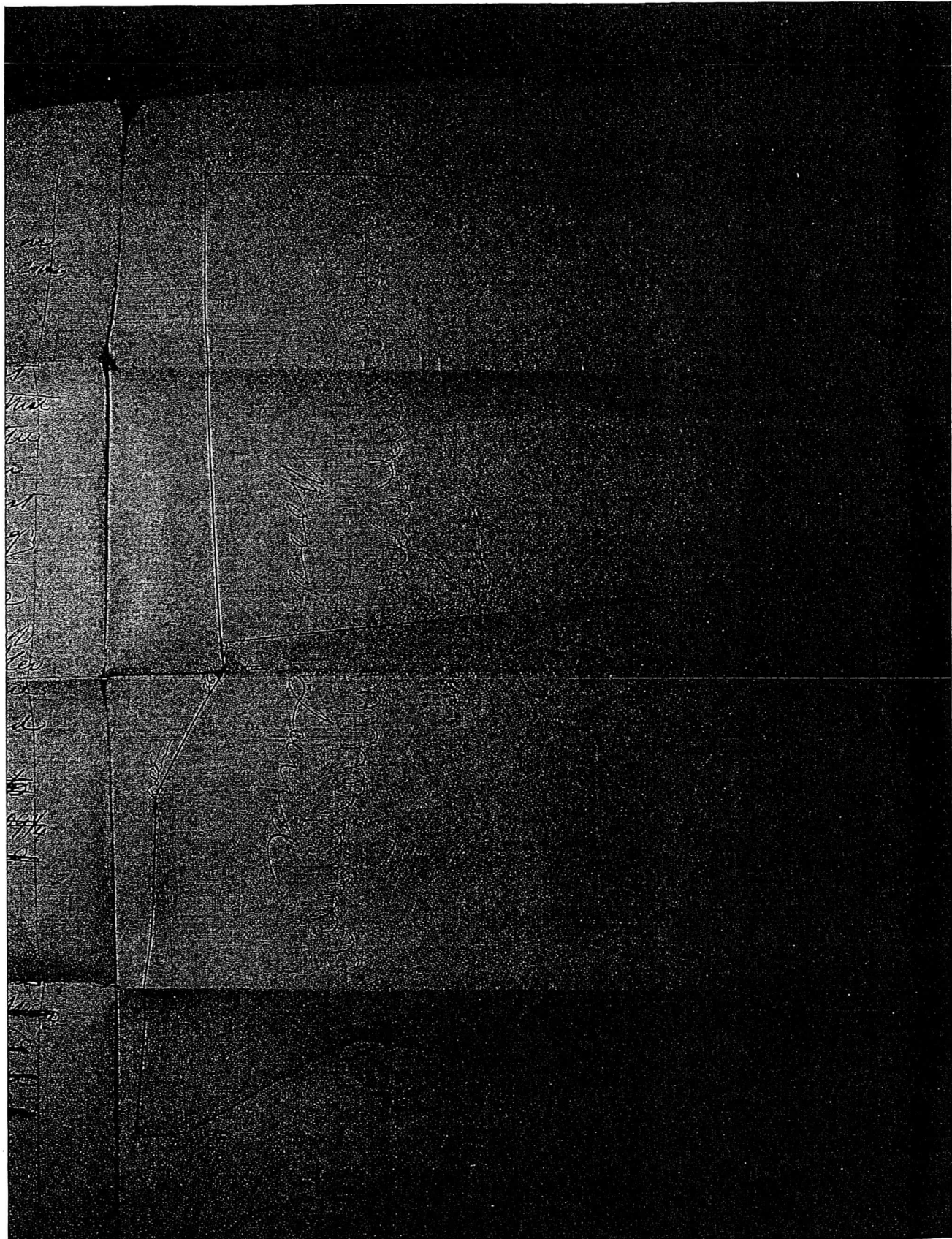
MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0007.tif  
House, interior, south room mantel (January 2015)  
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“Forest View” (HO-191)  
1805 Marriottsville Road  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Brent D. Myers / ?	Triple R Ventures LLC / ?	21 August 2014	WAR 15751-176	Deed – fee simple	\$850,000	16.201 A	CRM d. 22 December 2007 CHM d. 28 July 2012
Carl R. Myers & wf. Charlotte H. / Howard	Brent D. Myers / ?	22 July 1980	CMP 1009-700	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00 & L & A	16.201 A	Life estate to grantors
Nannie A. Maxwell / Howard	Carl R. Myers & wf. Charlotte H. / ?	3 April 1978	CMP 877-271	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	16.201 A	Known as “Forest View” Roland Maxwell d. 14 September 1963
Robert S. Maxwell, widower / Howard	Roland S. Maxwell & wf. Nannie A. / Howard	21 November 1936	BM Jr. 155 - 442	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	① 109 ¼ A ② 5 A ③ 53 A	
Caroline Savage & husb. Charles E. / Balto. Co.	Robert S. Maxwell / Howard	13 May 1879	LJW 41-65	Deed – fee	\$4,200	109 ¼ A	p/o Hammonds Enlargement @ corner of Waverly 3 deeds ①
Charles E. Savage / Balto. City	Caroline H. Savage, wf. of Charles / Balto. City	19 August 1876	LJW 37-47	Deed – fee	\$800 & L & A	109 ¼ A	①
Samuel Emory / Howard	Charles E. Savage / Balto. City	12 April 1867	WWW 27-88	Assignment of Lease	\$5,500	109 ¼ A	99 yrs. \$300/yr. rent Paid semi-annually ①
Mary J. Fairbank / Balto. City	Charles E. Savage / Balto. City	31 January 1870	WWW 30-71	Deed -	\$5,060	109 ¼ A	①
Isaac C. Anderson / Howard	Mary J. Fairbank / Balto. City	12 January 1867	WWW 28-438	Deed – fee simple	\$5,000	109 ¼ A	①
Isaac C. Anderson, single / Howard	Samuel Emery / Howard	19 November 1864	WWW 23-460	Lease	\$5,000	109 ¼ A	99 yrs @ \$300/yr ①
William H.G. Dorsey, trustee / ?	Isaac C. Anderson / ?	7 August 1860	WWW 21-79	Deed – ?	?	109 ¼ A	Circuit Ct. Ho. Co. decree 20 June 1860 John McEldowney, next friend v. Scott McEldowney, et al Sell land [no previous reference]
Joseph G. Johnson & wf. Elizabeth / Balto. City	William Warfield / Balto. Co.	27 December 1858	WWW 19-420	Deed in Trust	\$14,000	200 A	Lot A on plat of division of Real Estate of Camilla Herbert – assigned to John C. Herbert, 1854, in trust for Anna Jane McEldowney, wf.

"Forest View" (HO-191)  
 1805 Marriottsville Road  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							of John
Joshua Walker & wf. Harriet C. / Balto. City	Joseph G. Johnson / Balto. City	23 February 1858	WHW 19-237	Deed – Indenture	\$14,000	200 A	Lot A
Joseph S. Donovan & wf. Caroline / Howard	Joshua Walker / Balto. City	9 January 1856	WHW 17-17	Deed – Indenture	\$15,000	200 A	Lot A
John C. Herbert / Howard	Joseph S. Donovan / Balto. City	8 July 1854	WHW 15-1	Deed – Indenture	\$10,500	?	Lot A Division of RE of Camilla Herbert



HO-191

“Forest View”

1805 Marriottsville Road

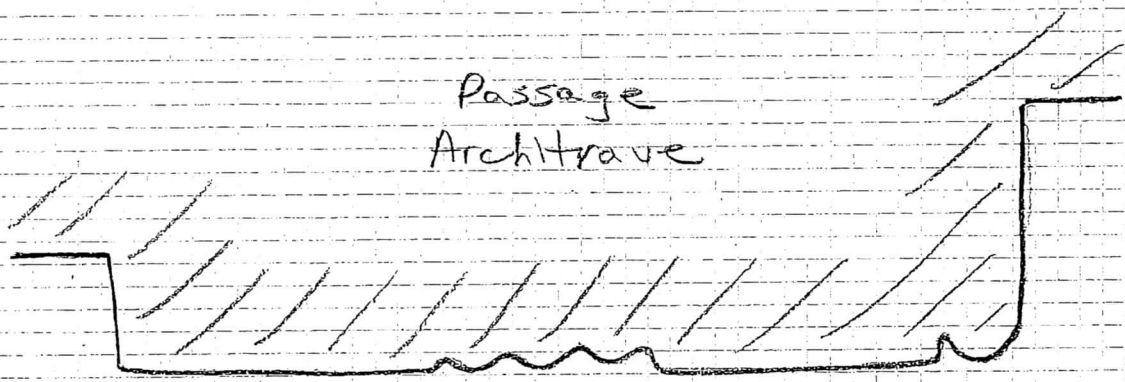
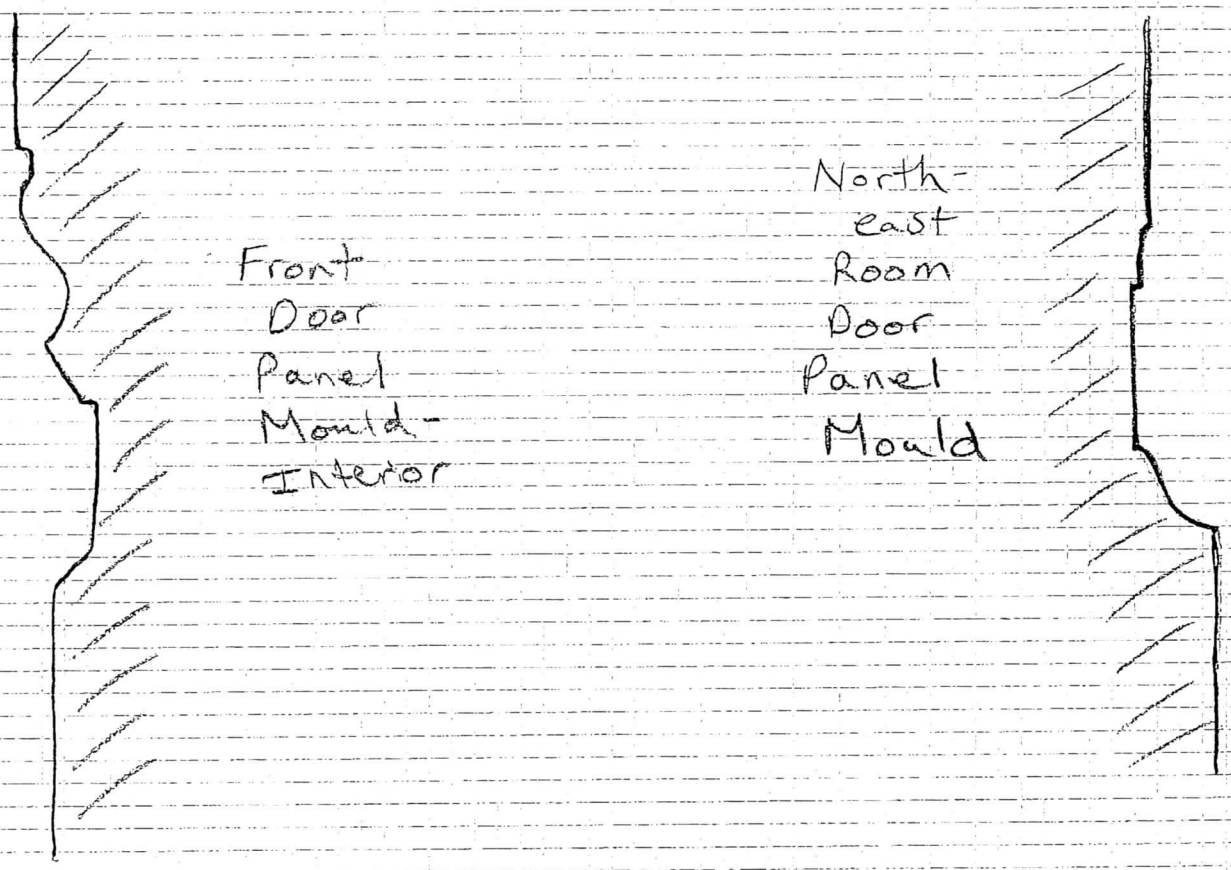
Plat of 1860 subdivision of land, John McEldowney v.  
Scott McEldowney, et al, Howard County Circuit Court,  
Case 220, Maryland State Archives.

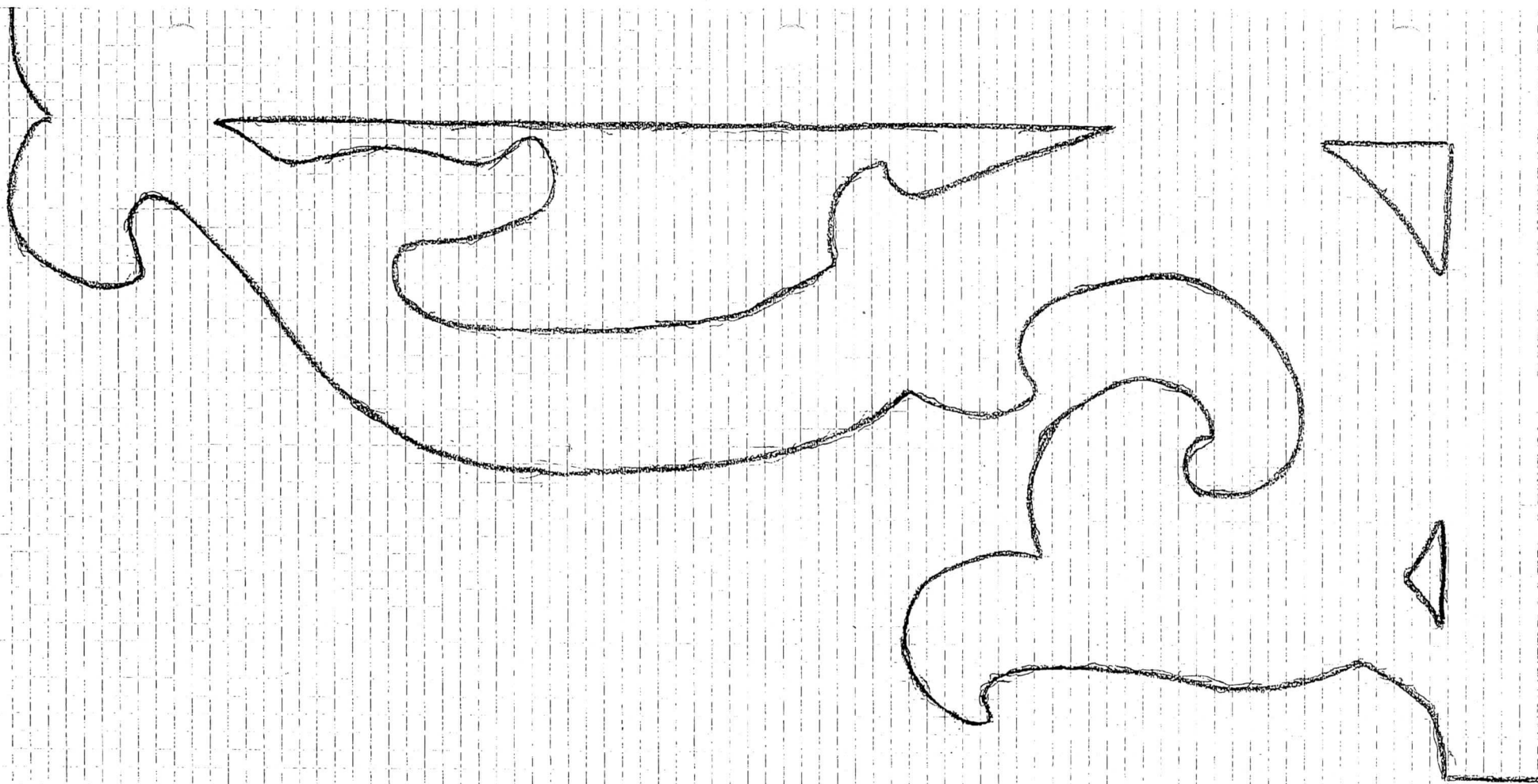
1/4 1805 Marriotts ville Rd (HO-191)

KMS

Moulding Profiles

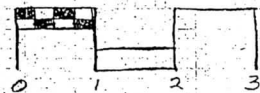
13 Jan. '15





2/4 1805 Mariettaville Rd (H0-191)  
Stair Bracket

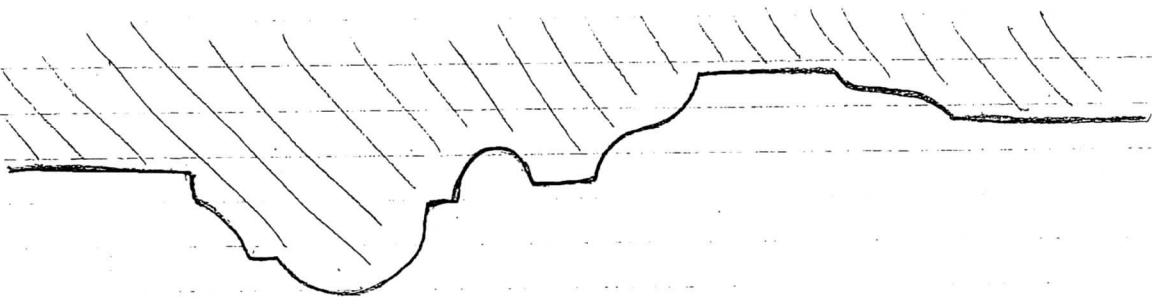
KMS  
13 Jan. '15



$\frac{3}{4}$  "FOREST VIEW" HO-181  
1805 MARIOTTSVILLE RD  
PORCH BRACKET  
KMS FEBRUARY 2015

4/4 1805 Marriottsville Rd. (HO-191)  
Front Door Panel Mould -  
Exterior

KMS  
23 Jan. '15



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Private

**Description:**

"Forest View" is a 2-1/2 story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure which faces east, with a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame ell on the west, set to the north. Both sections have a rubble stone foundation, wood weatherboards, and a gable roof with standing seam metal. The main block has a north-south ridge while the ell has an east-west ridge. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the main block, south of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side of the ell. On the east elevation the first story has a center door with four belection-moulded panels, sidelights with three lights, and a three-light transom. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with jig-sawn brackets of a foliate scroll pattern. There is a central, gabled wall dormer with a smaller dormer to each side. The south elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-sided bay. The interior has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room and stairway in the ell and one room in the west addition. There is a dog-leg stair on the north wall that ascends to a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer with sawn, foliate brackets and a newel that appears to be walnut and is turned in a bold, late urn pattern. The south room has a fireplace centered on the north wall, with a wood mantel with plain pilasters. The north room has a fireplace centered on the south wall, and it projects well into the room. It has iron eyes for a crane and a wood mantel with paneled pilasters and a reeded frieze. In addition to the house, there is a smokehouse and a bank barn, while a corn crib and wagon shed, a tractor shed, a chicken house, a cottage, and a privy on the property were recently demolished.

**Significance:**

In order to retain his farm, John McEldowney decided it was best to sell off 109 acres, which was purchased by Isaac C. Anderson in 1860. In 1861 Anderson was assessed for a new house worth \$500 and a new barn, worth the same amount. This all seems to indicate that Isaac Anderson created a new farm out of existing fields that had no buildings standing on them, and that the house, barn, smokehouse, and corn crib were all built by Anderson in 1860-1861. Anderson leased the farm to Samuel Emory. The house was originally a simple farmhouse with a center passage, single-pile plan and a one-story kitchen ell on the rear. Emory only held the farm for a few years before assigning the lease to Charles E. Savage, of Baltimore, for \$5,500 in 1867. Charles Savage was a Baltimore businessman with his hand in many pots. Charles and Caroline Savage sold the farm in 1879 to Robert S. Maxwell (born 1852) for \$4,200. Maxwell's father, John, was a native of Ireland and worked as a stone mason in Baltimore. Robert Maxwell married Mary Devries, the daughter of Henry Devries, judge of the Orphan's Court in Howard County, and is listed in the 1880 census as a farmer. Maxwell must have enlarged and remodeled the house, giving it much more distinction than it originally had. This included adding the porch trim, if not the whole porch, replacing almost every window in the house with more stylish two-over-two sash and enlarging many of the first-floor openings, adding a cross-gable and dormers on the front, with decorative finials and adding a two-story bay window on the south end. A sunroom was added on the west, with a small room and a small open porch

above, plus a seating area off of the stair landing and a bathroom adjacent to the seating area. At a later date the roof was removed from the kitchen ell and a second story and new roof were added. The Myers family held it from 1978 until 2014, when it was sold and subdivided for development. The house and barn are to be split off on separate parcels and retained.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-191

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Forest View"  
other Roland Maxwell Farm House

## 2. Location

street and number 1805 Marriottsville Road \_\_\_ not for publication  
city, town Marriottsville X\_ vicinity  
county Howard

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

name Triple R Ventures LLC  
street and number 5300 Dorsey Hall Drive telephone  
city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21042

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 15751 folio 176  
city, town Ellicott City tax map 10 tax parcel 32 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	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<u>1</u>	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. HO-191

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### Condition

excellent     deteriorated  
 good         ruins  
 fair          altered

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

### Summary:

“Forest View” is a 2-½ story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure which faces east, with a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame ell on the west, set to the north. Both sections have a rubble stone foundation, wood weatherboards, and a gable roof with standing seam metal. The main block has a north-south ridge while the ell has an east-west ridge. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the main block, south of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side of the ell. On the east elevation the first story has a center door with four bolection-moulded panels, sidelights with three lights, and a three-light transom. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with jig-sawn brackets of a foliate scroll pattern. There is a central, gabled wall dormer with a smaller dormer to each side. The south elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-sided bay. The interior has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room and stairway in the ell and one room in the west addition. There is a dog-leg stair on the north wall that ascends to a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer with sawn, foliate brackets and a newel that appears to be walnut and is turned in a bold, late urn pattern. The south room has a fireplace centered on the north wall, with a wood mantel with plain pilasters. The north room has a fireplace centered on the south wall, and it projects well into the room. It has iron eyes for a crane and a wood mantel with paneled pilasters and a reeded frieze. In addition to the house, there is a smokehouse and a bank barn, while a corn crib and wagon shed, a tractor shed, a chicken house, a cottage, and a privy on the property were recently demolished.

### Description:

“Forest View” is located at 1805 Marriottsville Road, on the east side of the road, about 3 miles south of Marriottsville in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The farm lane runs eastward from Marriottsville Road, through gently rolling terrain, with the house located well back from the road, near the middle of the site. The site is wooded to the west of the house, and has numerous trees to the south and east of it. In addition to the house, which faces east, there is a bank barn, a corn crib and wagon shed, a tractor shed, a chicken house, a cottage, and a privy on the property.

### House, exterior

The house is a 2-½ story, five-bay by one-bay frame structure with a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame ell on the west, set to the north. Both sections have a rubble stone foundation, wood weatherboards, and a gable roof with standing seam metal. The main block has a north-south ridge and an interior brick chimney both north and south of the center bay, while the ell has an east-west ridge and an interior brick chimney on the west gable end. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the main block, south of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side of the ell.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-191

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

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On the east elevation the first story has a center door with four belection-moulded panels, the top two being round-arched. The panels have double fields. There are sidelights with three lights over one panel that is sunken and flat, with quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. There is a three-light transom, and it is all set in a beaded-interior-edge frame. To either side of the door are two two-over-two double-hung sash with beaded-interior-edge frames and blinds that are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with a tongue-and-grooved wood deck, six square chamfered posts with jig-sawn brackets of a foliate scroll pattern, slats on the porch ceiling, a wood box cornice, and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. There are new brick steps to the porch. The second story has five shorter two-over-two double-hung sash with frames that appear to be wrapped in aluminum, and with blinds. There is a box cornice with returns, covered in aluminum. A central, gabled wall dormer has the same siding and a semi-circular-arched two-over-two double-hung sash. There is a short, square projection on top of the east end of the ridge, probably for a missing finial. There is a smaller dormer to each side of the center one, centered between each pair of end bays, with a semi-circular-arched two-over-two double-hung sash. The eastern end of each dormer ridge also has a square base, probably for a finial. There is a similar square base at the south end of the main block ridge, but not a corresponding one at the north end.

The south elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-sided bay with a two-over-two sash in each side on each story. There is a pent roof between the first and second stories, with two small scroll brackets in each bay. The roof is a gable with overhanging corners, with two identical scroll brackets where the center bay meets each angled bay. The gable end has staggered-butt wood shingles and a semi-circular two-over-two sash. The west addition, on the south elevation, has two eight-light casements on the first story. The second story west bay has no opening, while the east bay has a two-over-two sash.

The west elevation of the west addition, on the first story, has a two-over-two sash with the frame covered, in the north bay. The north-center bay has triple eight-light casements, the south-center bay has a fifteen-light door, and the south bay also has triple eight-light casements. The last three bays are grouped together as an ensemble, toward the south end. The second story has four two-over-two sash with blinds, three set to the north and one to the south. The center bay of the main block has a dormer that matches the end dormers on the east elevation.

The south elevation of the ell has paired two-over-two sash to the west on the first story and a door to the east that has six lights over two lying panels. The second story has two two-over-two sash with blinds. There is a box cornice with returns and a dormer in the center that matches the end dormers on the east elevation. The west elevation of the ell has no openings on the first or second stories. There are two small one-light sash in the gable end. The foundation is parged.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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**Continuation Sheet**

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The north elevation of the main block and ell are in the same plane. The first story of the main block has a typical two-over-two sash in the center, and the second story has a shorter two-over-two sash. The gable end has a semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash. The ell has a cellar entrance in the east bay. The first story east bay has a six-over six double-hung sash with blinds. The center and west bays are covered by the enclosed porch, which has a hip roof with standing-seam metal. The walls are parge at the bottom and have weatherboards above. There is a door to the east that has six lights over two lying panels, and two small four-light sash to the west. The second story of the ell has a six-over six double-hung sash with blinds to the east and a two-over-two sash with blinds in the center and west bays.

### **House, interior, first story**

The interior has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room and stairway in the ell and one room in the west addition.

The passage flooring is 2 ¼-inch tongue-and-grooved oak that runs east-west and continues into the north and south rooms. There is a patch at the east end, 33 ½ by 34 ½ inches, where a furnace grate was, with two small holes in the floor and a patch in the shoe moulding to the west, near the curve in the wall, where the furnace control chains were located. The top of the baseboard has a very small cavetto above an ovolo, with a projecting fillet below them. The architrave has three reeds in the center, a quirked bead on the inner edge, and bulls-eye corner blocks, which is typical. There are ceiling tiles. The front (east) door has four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and has a tall cast iron rim lock with a brass knob that has geometric decoration. The sidelight panels match the door and are also mortised and tenoned and pinned, with ovolo muntins; the transom matches the sidelights. The north room door has four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. There is a cast iron rim lock, with foliate decoration, labeled "BLW", and with brass knobs. The south room doorway has been widened and recessed, with an arched opening that has typical architrave. There is a screen at the top with nine square spindles in a sunrise pattern. The rear (west) door has six panels, with the frieze panels set in the center. They have sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. It is hung on stamped-plate butt hinges with five knuckles and pins, and has a plain cast iron rim lock with a metal knob. The door was earlier hinged on the north jamb and has been moved to the south jamb. There is a dog-leg stair on the north wall that ascends to a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer with sawn, foliate brackets and a newel that appears to be walnut and is turned in a bold, late urn pattern that is moving away from the urn profile, with a ball at the bottom, a tapered shaft above, and a flared collar at the top. On top of the newel the center button is raised 1 ¾ inches by a wood cylinder that appears to be an alteration but is fastened tight. The balusters are turned and tapered, of oak, and the handrail is ovoid. Below the stairs at the east end is a plaster wall, while the west end has bead board infill to create a closet. There is a

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name

**Continuation Sheet**

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four-panel door that has sunken fields, ogee panel moulds, stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs.

The south room flooring, baseboard, and architrave match that in the passage. The window sash have a wide center muntin with ovolo moulds and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. They are hung on weights and have parting beads. The east windows have low sills, but they are set above the baseboard. The south wall has the bay window. The ceiling has probably been lowered, since it cuts through the architrave of the arch. A crown moulding has been added. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall. It has a new stone hearth, splayed brick jambs and a parged surround. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters, bell flowers with ribbons applied to the entablature blocks, and a rinceau applied to the frieze. The bed mould has a Greek ovolo and bead above two fillets, and the plain mantel shelf has rounded corners.

The north room has typical flooring and architrave. The baseboard has a quarter round moulding on top. Chair rail and crown moulding have been added to the room. The sash are identical to the south room. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall, and it projects well into the room. It has a new stone hearth and splayed jambs that are painted but appear to be stone. The surround is parged. The east jamb has iron eyes for a crane. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat, and paneled entablature blocks with a pearl moulding. The frieze is reeded, with a plain center plaque that has a sunken, flat panel. There is a denticulated bed mould and the center of the mantel shelf bows out. The east side of the chimney breast has four built-in shelves with plain trim that is pedimented on the top. There is no evidence of hinge mortises for a door. To the west of the fireplace is a large closet with a four-panel door that has sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is hung on stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs. The closet is a walk-in, with wood shelves on the south and west sides, and the bottom shelf is deeper than the others. The west wall of the north room has a doorway leading to the ell passage. The door is missing, but it was a swinging door.

The ell passage has linoleum flooring, new baseboard, and new painted paneling on the walls. The architrave is mitred, with a quirked bead on the inner edge and a new square backband applied when the walls were done. There is a drop ceiling and crown moulding. On the south is a hollow-core door with head-cut trim that leads to a new powder room that is part of the west addition. On the west is a doorway to the ell kitchen, with a new wood door that is cut in half. The north wall of the passage has a doorway set to the east that leads to the pantry. The door has four panels with sunken double fields, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges that have three knuckles and pins, and has a cast iron foliate rim lock with no knobs. The north wall has an enclosed stairway to the second story, set to the west. The door here matches that to the pantry, but has a plain cast iron rim lock, with metal knobs. There are two stairs set below the door.

# Maryland Historical Trust

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Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

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The powder room has a new sash on the west wall. The pantry has a linoleum floor and bead-board half wainscot that is 3 ½ inches wide. There is a window on the north elevation that has a six-over-six sash with ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on the vertical muntins, and have no parting beads. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge and no evidence of a backband.

The ell west room is a modern kitchen with a linoleum floor, all new baseboard, ceiling tiles and crown molding. The east wall has paneling under wallpaper. The south door has six lights over two lying panels, and has butt hinges with ball finials. There is a mortise lock with a brass knob cast with the face of a bearded man. It has a rectangular brass escutcheon with foliate decoration at the top and bottom and egg and dart moulding on all four sides. The west bay of the south elevation has new paired two-over-two sash. The north door has four panels, the top two replaced with glazing. The panels have sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel moulds. There are butt hinges with ball finials and a new mortise lock. There is new architrave. A stove chimney centered on the west wall is hidden by a new cupboard.

The west addition has 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west. There is paneling on the walls and ceiling tiles. There is a hatch in the floor to the basement, but it is nailed shut. The eight-light casements open out. The 15-light door appears to be new. The enclosed north porch has German siding on the south wall, with a boarded-up window opening to the west. The window and door frames have a quirked bead on the inner edge.

### **House, interior, second story**

The second-story plan mirrors the first story. The landing is open on the west, with three steps up to a sitting area in part of the western addition. There is an arched opening to this area, with typical reeded architrave, but no corner blocks. The flooring is 3-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. The architrave throughout is the typical reeded one, but mitered at the corners. It was originally varnished. The sash are also typical, with pivoting pressure plates to hold the sash open, not weights. There is a doorway on the south, set to the west, that is now closed off and filled with shelves. The doorway on the north has a five-lying-panel door with a mortise lock, bronze escutcheons, and porcelain knobs.

The passage has 2 ¼-inch oak flooring that runs north-south. The baseboard matches that of the first-story passage. The stair details match the first story, and the handrail is curved at both the west and east ends. The east window is a typical two-over-two sash with pressure-plate latch. The architrave is head-cut, with a pedimented top. The south wall has two doors now. Both have four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds, stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a cast

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-191

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 7 Page 5

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iron foliate rim lock with mineral knobs. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge. The north door is identical to those on the south. There are enclosed stairs to the attic along the north wall, with one step below a vertical-board door. It has hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a plain cast iron rim lock with metal knobs. There are ceiling tiles and crown moulding added.

The south chamber flooring is 2 ½-inch wide tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south and is raised above the level of the passage flooring. The baseboard is all new. There is a new partition wall running north-south in the center of the room. It stops short of the bay window now, but there is a ghost on the floor that indicates it ran up to the wall originally. Along the east wall are new built-ins that probably date to the 1950s. The east window sash and architrave are identical to the east window of the passage. The bay window end bays have typical two-over-two sash with head-cut trim, and they are hung on weights. The center sash and trim are new. The west wall has been opened up to enlarge the west half of the room into the west addition. The western half of the west addition is closed off for a modern bathroom, but was probably originally a small open porch. The south window, in the opened-up portion of the addition, is identical in size to the other two bay windows, which are taller than the east windows, and was probably moved to this location when the partition wall was built. The west window in the bathroom is a typical two-over-two sash that may have been moved here from the west wall when the bathroom was created.

The northeast chamber flooring is 3 ¼-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south and is also raised above the level of the passage floor. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. The architrave is mitered at the corners and has a quirked bead on the inner edge. The sash are typical two-over-twos with no parting beads, and have pressure-plate latches. There is a chimney on the south that is furred out and is partially covered by infilled walls projecting into this room that create the central bathroom. In the northwest corner is a diagonal closet with a four-panel door that has sunken double fields with ogee moulds. It has butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a cast iron foliate rim lock marked "BLW", with a mineral knob. The architrave for the closet matches the rest of the room. Inside the closet, on the west wall, is a closed-off doorway with typical architrave for this room. There are no hinge mortises on the east sides of either jamb. The flooring inside the closet is tongue-and-grooved pine that is random width, varying between 4 and 6 ½ inches, and runs north-south. The baseboard on the north wall is pieced, but there is no clear evidence that there was a wall in this location. However, the piece of baseboard to the west looks newer than that to the east. This could have been a closet with access from the ell passage, but there is too little evidence now to be certain. To the south on the west wall is a beaded-edge vertical-board door with cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles, fast joints, and heavy paint. There is a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob, and typical architrave for this room.

The ell passage has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west and varies between 2 ½ and 4 ½ inches wide. The baseboard is plain and has breaks in it on both the east and west

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# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-191

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

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sides, near the south end, as if a wall or doorway divided the passage here, separating the central bathroom from the ell chamber. The stairway from the first story is open, except at the south end where a closet is built above it. It has a balustrade of mostly square balusters, but five of them match the front stairs. There is a square, chamfered newel and a plain, rectangular handrail. A closet has been added on the east wall, to the north, in the mid-twentieth century. The window at the north end is a six-over-six sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. It has pressure-plate window latches, no parting beads, and head-cut architrave that is pedimented at the top. The east door, to the northeast chamber, has plain, head-cut trim. The south door, to the bathroom, has four panels with sunken fields and ogee moulds. It has a cast iron rim lock labeled "BLW", with porcelain knobs, and the architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The west wall, at the north end, is angled, with a doorway to the ell chamber that has plain, head-cut trim. The door is of beaded-edge vertical boards, with cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints, and heavy paint build-up. The cast iron rim lock has foliate decoration, is labeled "BLW", and has new knobs.

The central bathroom has linoleum on the floor, bead-board half wainscot on the walls, and mitered architrave that has three reeds in the center and a quirked bead on the inner edge. There is an arched opening in the center of the room, dividing the bathtub at the east end from the rest of the room. The west window is a typical two-over-two that is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with no parting beads, and has a pressure-plate latch.

The west ell chamber flooring matches the ell passage and continues through both spaces. The east half of the floor is finished, while the west half is raw wood, and there is a ghost of a partition wall at this change in the finish. There was apparently no communication between the two rooms. In the northwest corner is a closed-off winder-stair opening. The stairs were enclosed with tongue-and-grooved boards that are cut off at the floor level now. The west end has two closets added, with hollow-core doors, and this wall covers over the stove chimney as well as much of the remains of the stairway. The walls have modern paneling and the ceiling has tiles. There is a closet on the east, to the south, with a beaded-edge vertical-board door. It has cast iron butts with five knuckles and fast joints, with heavy paint. There is a new rim lock with new knobs. The windows are typical two-over-two sash, but are not mortised and tenoned and pinned and must be twentieth-century replacements.

### **House, interior, attic**

The main block attic has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring along the west side and the south end, with wider, older boards along the east side and at the north end. The north chimney is parged with concrete and the south chimney has been rebuilt with old bricks. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 2 ¾ to 3 inches wide, and have a slight taper, being 2 ¾ to 3 inches deep at the ridge and 3 ¾ to 4 inches deep at the foot. They are spaced 23 to 26 inches on centers and are mitered and butted at the ridge. The feet have a birds-mouth cut and lap a 1-inch board false plate, but are set over top of the

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joists. There are short, 1-inch board collar beams nailed with cut nails high up on the rafter couples. The knee-wall studs, rafters, and collars have plaster burns, lath nail holes, and cut nails, and there were once two finished rooms here. The door frames are still in place, and the door trim is fastened with wire nails but the studs are toenailed with cut nails. The rafters support wide board sheathing and standing seam metal; at the north end, on the west side, and on the ell, are pressed metal roof shingles. Cut nails come through the sheathing at random locations, suggesting that there were wood shingles originally.

The north window is a mortised and tenoned and pinned two-over-two sash with head-cut trim that is pedimented at the top. The siding is weatherboards. On the east elevation the north dormer is built with circular-sawn timber and cut nails. The two-over-two sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has a semi-circular arched top, and has no trim. The center dormer is identical, but has head-cut trim that is pedimented. The south dormer matches the north one. On the south elevation the floor is pieced about 4-feet, 8-inches from the end, and the roof sheathing does not align here, either, though the boards are similar. The gable-end studs are smaller and have a lighter patina than the knee-wall studs, with diagonal sheathing on the exterior. All of these studs and rafters have plaster burns. The south window is identical to the center dormer on the east. The west dormer has a circular-sawn, wire-nailed frame, with a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned and has no trim.

The ell attic has a hand-planed vertical-board door leading to it, with plain cast iron butt hinges that have three knuckles and fast joints. It had a rim lock, and retains a cast iron foliate strike plate. The trim is nailed with wire nails, and there is a fence picket top nailed to the south door stud with cut nails. The main-block sheathing that has been captured by the ell roof has cut nails in it and was wood shingled, indicating that the second-story of the ell must be added. The ell has wide, random-width board flooring, and there is a hatch in the floor at the east end of the ell. The rafters are circular-sawn 2 by 4s that are mitered and butted at the ridge, and the feet are mitered and set on top of the joists, with no board false plate. The rafters are sheathed with wide, circular-sawn boards. The south dormer has a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and the framing is fastened with wire nails. The west gable end sash is also not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The siding, or sheathing, here is horizontal and is flush with the studs. There is a galvanized iron cistern pan here that is not in situ, and it is not clear where it once sat.

### **House, interior, basement**

The only access to the basement is from the exterior, on the north elevation of the ell. The basement has a concrete floor and CMU walls, and the CMUs stop short of the stone foundation wall on the east. There is a steel I-beam with lolly columns added under the west wall of the main block, where the foundation wall was apparently removed. This space was clearly a crawl space that was excavated in the twentieth century. The joists above are three-quarter round logs that run east-west in the main block

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(including under the passage) and north-south in the ell. They are 8 to 10 inches in diameter and spaced 20 to 30 inches on centers. There is a summer beam under the south joists, and all of the joists are notched to lap over it. The floor framing under the west addition is circular-sawn and wire-nailed. The south chimney stack is rubble stone down to the current floor. The hearth here is supported by boards. Part of the north chimney stack extends down to the floor, with much of it underpinned by CMUs on the north side of the stack. There is a boarded-up window opening on the east elevation, in the center and to the south, as well as a three-light sash on the south elevation, in the eastern angle of the bay.

There is a dry-laid stone wall with concrete steps to the west of the house, where the ground rises.

### **Smokehouse**

The smokehouse is located about 30 feet north of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay square frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, staggered-butt wood shingles in the gable ends, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and an east-west ridge. The south elevation has a vertical-board door hung on strap hinges with lima bean cusps. The east, west, and north elevations have no openings.

The interior has a concrete floor and a hewn, heavy-timber frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged. It has dropped end girts and up braces. There are no studs, but rather there are two horizontal nailers on each wall, tenoned into the posts, but not pegged. There are three joists across the center, above, that lap the plates and are about 6 inches square. The rafter feet sit on the joists and the plates. The ridge appears to have open-faced bridle joints, but no pegs are visible. There is heavy soot buildup on the timbers.

### **Bank Barn**

There is a bank barn located about 150 feet south of the house, with an overshoot that faces south. It has a rubble stone lower story, a frame upper story covered with vertical-board siding, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and standing-seam metal. The overshoot roof has a slightly flatter pitch than the rest of the barn. The east elevation has battens added to the siding. There is a two-story, shed-roofed stable addition attached to the west side of the overshoot that extends to the south. It has a rubble stone wall on the west and CMUs on the south and east, with beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board siding and standing-seam metal roofing. There is a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the east end of the barn, with CMU foundation walls.

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The north elevation has a concrete repair to the east bay of the foundation, with a ramp in the center bay. The upper story center bay has wagon doors with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards, hung on strap hinges that have lozenge ends. The siding is fastened with cut nails and has traces of red paint below traces of white paint, and the hinges have green paint below traces of white paint. The eaves are open.

The west elevation has two window openings in the lower story that have been closed in with three-light metal sash and concrete. The summer beam end is exposed in the center. The upper story has no openings. The south elevation has a CMU wall added under the overshoot, with a doorway to the west and another in the center, two window openings between the doorways and three more to the east. This wall continues through the addition on the east and also connects to the addition on the west. The upper story of the barn has a vertical-board door in the center, hung on tapered strap hinges that have round ends. The east elevation of the barn has two window openings in the lower story that have been made smaller, and no openings in the upper story.

The lower-story interior has had the original overshoot wall removed. There are circular-sawn posts set below a hewn overshoot beam and a hewn summer beam. There are three-quarter-round log joists that span the whole width of the barn, and they are notched on the bottom face where they overlap the beams. They have a center tenon on the south end into the south overshoot sill, and some of these joints are pegged. The bottom face of this sill has abandoned mortises for posts that have been removed. The barn-bent posts of the upper story sit on the overshoot beam, not on the joists. There are now hay racks and troughs on the east and west walls, with the barn completely open in the center.

The upper story has a hewn heavy timber frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged, with sawn up-braces. The overshoot is framed separately from the main block of the barn. The east and west gable end walls have three posts, while the two center bents have two posts, opening up the center of the barn. These center bents have iron straps on the girt/post joints, but it is not clear if these straps were original or added later. The girts are dropped below the height of the plate. There are three bays, but with no partitions to create hay mows. The plate between the main block and overshoot has half-lapped scarf joints with undersquinted butts and vertical pegs driven down from the top face. The roof framing has diagonal struts on top of the two center girts, and they lap a board fastened only between the two adjoining rafters. The rafters are sawn, are about 3 by 5 inches, and are pegged at the ridge with what appears to be a half-lap. They support board lath with wood shingles. There is a hay track with fork in the ridge, and all of the collar beams have been removed except in the end walls.

The west addition, on the west elevation, has four pair of four-light sash set just above the foundation, with a single four-light sash at the east end. Above these openings are two tall doors in the center, hung on machine-made strap hinges, with a four-light sash to the north. The east elevation is heavily overgrown with vines. It has an exposed foundation of CMUs with two doors and several small window

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openings. The upper level has three louvered vents, and likely a fourth covered with vegetation. The east addition has a center doorway on the south elevation, with a window opening to each side in the CMU wall. The addition is extended in frame at the east end, with a doorway on the south and a window opening on the east.

### **Wagon Shed & Corn Crib**

The wagon shed is located about 500 feet southwest of the house. It is a one-story, four-bay by two-bay frame structure with a gable roof of corrugated metal that has an east-west ridge. The ridge is located over the north-center bay. The south bay has a CMU foundation and CMU piers, and the north wall has poured concrete piers. The north-center bay has posts of re-used granite railroad stringers set into the ground. These stringers are 10 inches deep by 12 inches across, and are at least 34 inches long. They have a chiseled margin where the iron strap rail was attached, with periodic drill holes through this margin for the spikes that formerly attached the rail. The margin is 2 ½ inches wide on the top face and 1 inch deep on the inside edge. The rest of the stone stringer was left rough. The building has vertical-board siding, with battens only on the south bay.

On the east elevation the south bay has paired six-light sash. The south-center bay is open for a wagon. The north-center bay has a doorway that is missing its door, and has a wood landing with five steps in front of it. The north bay is open for a wagon. The north elevation has no openings. On the west elevation, the north bay is open for a wagon and there is no evidence of a door having been here. The north-center bay has vertical slats, and has an opening cut into them in the gable end. The south-center bay is open for a wagon and also retains no evidence of having ever had a door. The south bay has no opening and does not have battens on the siding. The south elevation is open for wagons in the west bay, and the siding around the opening does not have battens. The east bay has a pair of six-light sash, and the siding does have battens.

The south bay is divided in two by a partition wall that runs north-south and has a re-used door that has five panels. The door has one lying panel at the top, sunken fields with no panel moulds, and a wrought-iron-plate rim lock with brass knobs. This bay is built with a mix of circular-sawn lumber. The east room in this bay has a workbench.

The south-center bay has hewn, mortised and tenoned and pegged posts and girts, with round log nailers for the siding that are mortised and tenoned into the posts. There is vertical-board siding on the south side of the south wall. The south side of the north wall has vertical slats in the center and to the west, with vertical boards to the east. There are two holes cut into the slats near the top of the wall. The rafters are circular-sawn dimensional lumber, about 2 by 6 inches, with pieces scabbed alongside them.

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They are set on top of the north-center bay rafter ends. The roof sheathing is widely spaced re-used boards. The girts lap the north wall posts and are nailed to them.

The north-center bay has butted floor boards that run east-west. This bay is built with a hewn, heavy-timber frame, some of the members having been re-used. All of the horizontal timbers are mortised and tenoned and pegged. There are two girts across the center of the space, with up braces. The western and center sections of this bay are divided by studs with horizontal slats that creates two cribs, with a vestibule in the eastern section. The rafters appear to be sawn, are about 2 by 4 inches, and are mitered at the ridge. They support wide board sheathing. There is a door stored inside the building that has six panels with the frieze panels set in the center.

The north bay is constructed with a mix of re-used, hewn timbers in the post and plate, and circular-sawn timber with wire nails. There is dimensional lumber scabbed onto sawn rafters. The south wall has vertical boards on the east end, with vertical slats in the center and west, and there is a hatch set high in the center of the wall.

### **Tractor Shed**

The tractor shed is located just north of the wagon shed and corn crib. It is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame structure with German siding and a gable roof with a north-south ridge and metal roofing with raised battens. The eaves are open. The foundation is rubble stone under the south and center walls and concrete under the north wall. The east elevation has a vertical-board door on "T" hinges in the south bay. The north bay is open for a tractor. The north elevation has no openings. The west elevation also has no openings. There is a shed-roofed addition on the northern two-thirds of the building, with a CMU foundation. The south elevation has no openings, and the addition has vertical beaded-edge-and-center board siding on the south wall. The siding was painted red, and later painted over in white.

The south bay interior has a corn crib/granary with horizontal board sheathing. The north bay has a concrete floor. It is built with 4 by 4 posts, 2 by 4 studs that have tenons on the top, and is wire-nailed. The 2 by 4 rafters are mitered and butted at the ridge, with wide board lath. The west wall was opened up for access into the addition. The east wall has been opened up, but originally had two posts framing a wide opening, with a stud between the door posts and the corner posts.

### **Cottage**

The cottage is located about 300 feet northwest of the house. It faces east and is a one-story, three-bay by two-bay structure banked into the hill on the east. It has a CMU foundation, weatherboard siding,

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and a gable roof with an east-west ridge, asphalt shingles, and open eaves. There is a brick chimney in the center, on the ridge.

The east elevation has a door with nine lights over four panels in the south bay. The door has been altered, with the lights added. It has the frieze panels set in the center, and they have sunken fields and ogee and bevel panel moulds. The center and north bays each have a four-over-four double-hung sash with one blind. There is a three-bay, one-story porch with a re-built deck, three square paneled posts, and exposed rafters. The shed roof has asphalt shingles and is rotted, with a hole in it. The gable end has a four-over-four double-hung sash.

The south elevation has a door in the west bay of the foundation, with four lights over two panels. There is a gabled hood above the door, but it is rotted. The first story has two six-over-six double-hung sash with blinds. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the corners. The north elevation has a four-light sash in the center and a six-over-six double-hung sash in the west bay.

The west elevation has two four-light horizontal wood sash in the exposed foundation. The first story has two four-over-four double-hung sash with blinds, and the gable end has a smaller four-over-four double-hung sash.

The interior has one room across the east, with an enclosed stair at the north end that ascends to the east. The door to the stair is set to the west on the north wall, and has three lying panels over two vertical panels, with sunken fields and no panel moulds. To the east is a four-panel door leading to a closet. There is 2 1/4-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west. There are two rooms across the west end of the cottage, and the west wall of the east room has a door to the south with six panels, with the frieze panels set in the center. The panels have sunken fields and no panel moulds. Another door is set to the north, and has four panels with sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. All of the doors have butt hinges with ball finials. The architrave has two beads in the center, a bead on the inner edge, and is mitered at the corners. The walls appear to be plastered and wallpapered. The rafters are exposed in the upper attic story. There are no kitchen fixtures.

### **Chicken House**

There is a chicken house about 75 feet west, and downhill, of the cottage. This hillside is wooded. The building is one story tall and four bays by one bay, with CMU piers, vertical-board siding with battens, and a shed roof that slopes down to the north and has inverted-v-seam metal.

The south elevation has four square openings set high on the wall. The east elevation has a doorway to the south. Near here, lying on the ground, is a door of vertical boards with butterfly hinges. The north

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elevation has no openings. The west elevation has a square opening set south of center. The interior is of 2 by 4 construction and the wood floor is rotted.

### **Privy**

The privy is located just west of the chicken house. It is a one-story, one-bay-square structure set on top of a CMU pit that is about 5 feet deep, with the blocks dry-laid. The privy has weatherboards and a shed roof that slopes down to the west, with asphalt shingles and open eaves. The floor of the building is gone, and the whole building is collapsing. The south elevation has a doorway, and there is a door lying on the ground here that has three lying panels over two vertical panels, all with sunken fields and no panel moulds. The siding is re-used and was originally fastened with cut nails; the siding is now often installed upside down, with wire nails. There are no openings on the east and west elevations. The interior has one hole in the center of a wood box seat, with a wood boxed vent that comes up from the seat in the center of the back wall, then turns and passes out through the siding just below the eave.

The property was being subdivided for development in 2014, with the corn crib, tractor shed, cottage, privy, and chicken house demolished and the house and barn cut off on separate parcels and intended to be preserved.

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## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
<b>Specific dates</b>	N/A	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	N/A	
<b>Construction dates</b>	c. 1860-64, c. 1885-1905			

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 order to retain his farm, John McEldowney decided it was best to sell off 109 acres, which was purchased by Isaac C. Anderson in 1860. In 1861 Anderson was assessed for a new house worth \$500 and a new barn, worth the same amount. This all seems to indicate that Isaac Anderson created a new farm out of existing fields that had no buildings standing on them, and that the house, barn, smokehouse, and corn crib were all built by Anderson in 1860-1861. Anderson leased the farm to Samuel Emory. The house was originally a simple farmhouse with a center passage, single-pile plan and a one-story kitchen ell on the rear. Emory only held the farm for a few years before assigning the lease to Charles E. Savage, of Baltimore, for \$5,500 in 1867. Charles Savage was a Baltimore businessman with his hand in many pots. Charles and Caroline Savage sold the farm in 1879 to Robert S. Maxwell (born 1852) for \$4,200. Maxwell's father, John, was a native of Ireland and worked as a stone mason in Baltimore. Robert Maxwell married Mary Devries, the daughter of Henry Devries, judge of the Orphan's Court in Howard County, and is listed in the 1880 census as a farmer. Maxwell must have enlarged and remodeled the house, giving it much more distinction than it originally had. This included adding the porch trim, if not the whole porch, replacing almost every window in the house with more stylish two-over-two sash and enlarging many of the first-floor openings, adding a cross-gable and dormers on the front, with decorative finials and adding a two-story bay window on the south end. A sunroom was added on the west, with a small room and a small open porch above, plus a seating area off of the stair landing and a bathroom adjacent to the seating area. At a later date the roof was removed from the kitchen ell and a second story and new roof were added. The Myers family held it from 1978 until 2014, when it was sold and subdivided for development. The house and barn are to be split off on separate parcels and retained.

### Significance:

"Forest View" is located on part of the substantial estate of Denton Hammond that was inherited from his great uncle, Rezin Hammond, in 1809. Of the over 4500 acres, an unknown number were passed

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down to Hammond's daughter, Camilla Herbert, wife of Dr. Thomas Snowden Herbert. After her death, her estate was divided and 200 acres adjacent to "Waverly" was awarded to their son, Gen. John C. Herbert (C.S.A.) in 1854. John Herbert immediately sold the property, and it seems to have changed hands every two years until acquired in trust for the benefit of Anna Jane McEldowney in 1858. Anna Jane was the daughter of John Scott, and was married to John McEldowney, a Baltimore dry goods merchant. The McEldowneys took out a mortgage for \$9,000 on the property, which became problematic after Anna Jane's death in 1859, "at her residence in Howard county." John McEldowney determined that the only means of paying the mortgage was from the produce generated by the farm, and after deducting necessities and maintenance on the property, the remainder of the income would not cover the interest payments. If the whole farm were sold, it would bring about \$50 an acre. In order to settle the estate, John McEldowney decided it was best to sell off about 100 acres along the Old Frederick Turnpike, keeping about 100 acres with the buildings and orchards. This would provide a portion of the mortgage money from the sale of the land, which was estimated to bring \$40 an acre, and provide a home and a high quality farm whose income, over time, would be able to cover the remainder of the mortgage. The Circuit Court agreed and the farm was surveyed and subdivided. As it turned out, the farm to be sold was 109 ¼ acres and was described as having abundant wood and water, with no mention of any buildings. The other half of the farm, totaling 91 acres, went to John McEldowney and, when he offered it for sale in 1864, contained a stone dwelling, large barn, meat house, poultry houses, corn house, stable and carriage house, tenant house, slave quarters, and blacksmith shop.<sup>1</sup>

The 109-acre tract of land was purchased by Isaac C. Anderson in 1860, with a purchase price of \$40/acre, or \$4,370. Anderson was a wealthy local farmer and real estate investor, and was undoubtedly buying this land as an investment. In 1861 Anderson was assessed for a new house worth \$500 and a new barn, worth the same amount. In 1865 he was assessed for a new house and other improvements that had been omitted in 1863, and these were valued at \$1,500. This all seems to indicate that Isaac Anderson created a new farm out of existing fields that had no buildings standing on them. Anderson leased the farm to Samuel Emory for \$5,000 and a rental fee of \$300 a year, for a term of 99 years, in November 1864, then sold the land, still under lease, to Mary J. Fairbank of the City of Baltimore for an additional \$5,000. Also in 1865, the tax records note that the 109 acres of Woodford were released to Samuel Emory, along with the house and barn valued at \$1,000. Thus, it would seem that the house, barn, smokehouse, and corn crib were all built by Anderson in 1860-1861, but that this was not the only

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<sup>1</sup> J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), pp. 132, 181-82, & 364. *Baltimore Sun*, 13 April 1841, p. 3, col. 3. Howard County Land Records, Partition Record EPH 1, "Division of the Estate of Camilla Herbert . . .," 1854, <http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagser/s1500/s1529/html/0000.html>. *Baltimore Sun*, 10 May 1841, p. 3, col. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 26 January 1847, p. 3, col. 2. Howard County Land Records, WWW 19-424. *Baltimore Sun*, 8 August 1859, p. 2, col. 3. John McEldowney v. Scott McEldowney, et al, case no. 220, Circuit Court of Howard County. Maryland State Archives. *Baltimore Sun*, 14 May 1864, p. 4, col. 4.

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farm on which he was adding buildings, since he did the same on another tract two years later. It is not known whether some of Anderson's slaves were skilled and were responsible for any of the construction, or whether he hired local builders for this work. The number of slaves he owned, and the nature of his business interests, certainly make it possible that he had an enslaved carpenter, but he also seems to have been selling slaves out of state, perhaps filling the demand of the rising cotton south for labor and perhaps also reading the writing on the wall with the growing conflict over slavery. These transactions would seem to indicate that Anderson made a profit of \$630 on the land, minus unknown costs for legal fees, fees for recording deeds, and other aspects of the sale. The value of the improvements, plus Anderson's time and trouble, were then worth an additional \$5,000. It should be kept in mind that the valuation in the tax assessments always seems to be lower than the true value of the buildings, making a finite analysis impossible.<sup>2</sup>

The farm that Anderson created included much of the existing house, the smokehouse, the barn, and the corn crib. The house was originally a simple farmhouse with a center passage, single-pile plan and a one-story kitchen ell on the rear. It was built without a cellar under any portion of the house, which lowered construction costs. Based on the mantel in the south room and the window trim on the second story, it was given simple finishes for the period, and all of the windows had six-over-six sash. This house would have been considered a typical farmhouse for a middling Howard Countian. The documentary evidence indicates that there were no buildings on this part of the farm when it was cut off and sold to Anderson, but the fabric of the house suggests otherwise. The fireplace in the north room, which one would expect to mirror that in the south room, is built of stone rather than brick, and is thus much larger, taking up much more of the room. It also contains iron eyes that once held a crane, indicating that it was originally built for cooking. However, since the house had a kitchen ell, apparently with a cooking stove attached to the brick chimney, there was no need for cooking facilities in the north room. The house is arranged to have a parlor in the south room and a dining room in the north served by the kitchen in the ell. The nature of the stone fireplace, and the foundation underneath of it, suggest that it was pre-existing and was reused. It could have been part of a frame or log tenant house or even a slave quarter on this part of the farm that was either too insignificant to mention in any records, or had mostly disappeared, leaving only the fireplace behind. There is no obvious evidence that any walls of an earlier structure were incorporated in the new house, but a full investigation could not be conducted, so it cannot be discounted at this time. An earlier survey of the house (c. 1980) noted that the shingle roof (presumably it was wood) was preserved in the attic, and that (according to the Maxwells) the walls had brick nogging. It also stated: "Robert and Mary Jane Maxwell added at least a part of the central hall and the large living room to one wall of the house and an intersecting gable roof,

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<sup>2</sup> McEldowney v. McEldowney, case no. 220. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-66, Maryland State Archives.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name

**Continuation Sheet**

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two stories high, service wing to another wall.”<sup>3</sup> This is most likely Maxwell family tradition, and certainly has some truth to it. This description of the evolution of the house follows closely the evidence of the building fabric (though the ell was once one story), but who was responsible for the additions is uncertain. It seems unlikely that Anderson would have built the large barn and other outbuildings, and only constructed a one-room, two-story dwelling. Even given the uncertainties caused by the Civil War, such a small house was no longer common. The tenant and workers housing being built in Ellicott City, Elkridge, and Savage in the middle decades of the nineteenth century typically had at least two rooms on the first floor, and sometimes three, with two chambers above. If Anderson had initially intended to rent the farm he would have gotten few takers, and if he always intended to sell it, he would have had even fewer.

The construction of the barn is of some interest. Bank barns, which were common throughout the Pennsylvania German cultural area of Maryland, were rare before the Civil War in Howard County and were typically built differently. The “Forest View” barn follows this pattern, in that it was clearly built by someone who was not trained in the Pennsylvania German barn-building tradition. However, many Howard County bank barns are built in the English bank barn tradition with the joists running from gable end to gable end, precluding a cantilevered overshoot. This barn seems to be a hybrid between the two methods of construction. Here, the joists were run from front to back, but the overshoot was not cantilevered; it was supported by posts, with the joists tenoned into a substantial overshoot sill rather than supporting a small sill set on the joist ends. The upper story barn bents were not set on one of the joists, but instead were tenoned into the overshoot sill and the summer beams. The upper story framing has the overshoot framed separately from the main block bents, giving an asymmetrical profile to the gable end. This profile had gone out of favor in the Pennsylvania German areas of Maryland by the 1850s, with the overshoot framing incorporated into the whole of the barn. At the same time, the dropped girt was adopted as part of this change. The “Forest View” barn has the new framing technique, but retains the old look. The roof framing also does not follow the pattern found in the Germanic areas, since it does not employ a purlin to support the center of the rafters. The small struts placed on top of the girts create a similar appearance to a Pennsylvania German barn, but provide almost no structural support to the roof framing. The collar beams must have been cut out when the hay fork was added; unfortunately, this weakened the roof structure. The siding is likely original, since it is fastened with cut nails, which indicates that this barn never had louvered vents in the upper story. At this time, Pennsylvania German barns were getting more and larger vents, as well as ever more decorative detail applied to these vents.

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<sup>3</sup> Cleora Barnes Thompson, “The Roland Maxwell Farmhouse” (HO-191), Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, Maryland Historical Trust, [1980].

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-191

Name

**Continuation Sheet**

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The corn crib was also of some interest. It was built with a vestibule at the front third and the rear divided into two separate side-by-side cribs. It was built with re-used granite stringers taken up from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad main line, which runs just a little to the north of the farm. These stringers seem to have been removed in the 1850s, which would fit well with the creation of the farm. The corn crib had an integral shed on the south, or downhill, side, probably for sheltering a wagon, but not one on the north side, originally. The framing contains either graffiti or an apotropaic mark on the center of the north middle horizontal member, consisting of a square with a superimposed cross and "x" inside of it creating an eight-pointed figure inside the square. One point of this figure projects outside the square and has an arrow on it.

Samuel Emory has not been positively identified. A man by that name, born in New Hampshire in 1816, lived in Baltimore at this time, where he worked as a marble dealer. He could have bought the farm as a summer home for his family. There is also a Samuel W. Emory listed in the Baltimore directories in 1860, working for Pitcher, Wilson & Co., brickmakers, and in 1864 he is listed as a bricklayer. He was almost certainly not the purchaser of the farm. Samuel Emory could also have been a local farmer. In any case, Emory only held the farm for a few years before assigning the lease to Charles E. Savage, of Baltimore, for \$5,500 in 1867. Thus, Emory seems to have made a reasonable profit from the farm after only a few years residency, though part of this increase could reflect additional improvements to the farm, which could have included anything from new buildings to paint, wallpaper, and other decorative treatments. Three years later Savage, then 36, purchased the land to return the farm to fee simple standing, paying Mary Fairbank \$5,060 for the 109  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres. The modest profit probably reflects the fact that she was receiving \$300 a year in rent. Charles Savage was a Baltimore businessman with his hand in many pots. In 1868 he was listed in the Baltimore City directory as a junk dealer and advertised to purchase scrap iron. He seems to have been a financier, becoming a special partner in numerous businesses that were run by others, with a substantial cash infusion from Savage. These included Baer & Crane (later Arthur P. Baer & Co.), dealers in hides and leather; and David R. Shannon & Co., dealers in paper stock, cotton waste, and metals. Savage often listed these businesses after his name to acknowledge the association, though the extent of his involvement with them is not known at this time. Savage also dealt in real estate and was the president of the Baltimore Permanent Building and Land Society. The 1870 census did not list an occupation for him, simply stating he was "at home," with real estate valued at \$200,000 and a personal estate worth \$100,000. In 1876 Savage was assessed for 120 acres, though where the additional 11 acres came from is not known, and the value was \$30 an acre, or \$3600. The improvements were valued at \$2,000, much less than what they seem to have sold for less than ten years earlier. Savage undoubtedly used the property as a summer home to get

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

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away from the heat of the city, and probably also used it to provide fresh fruits, vegetables and meats to his city home when he was there.<sup>4</sup>

Charles and Caroline Savage sold the farm in 1879 to Robert S. Maxwell (born 1852) for \$4,200, considerably less than what he paid for it, which might reflect the lingering effects of economic depression after the Panic of 1873. Maxwell's father, John, was a native of Ireland and worked as a stone mason in Baltimore. He advertised as early as 1850 that he did plain and ornamental work, including mantels and other building work, and grave markers. By 1870 John Maxwell was operating a steam-powered marble works, and it could be his son who is listed as "R. S. Maxwell", a student at St. John's College in Annapolis. Robert Maxwell married Mary Devries, the daughter of Henry Devries, judge of the Orphan's Court in Howard County. Maxwell is listed in the 1880 census as a farmer. The tax assessment for the 1879 acquisition of the farm, recorded in early 1880, lists four horses, four cows, eight hogs, and farming implements worth \$300. He added another cow in 1891 and nine more two years later. Maxwell expanded his farm by purchasing 5 acres in the 1880s and 53 acres in the following decade.<sup>5</sup>

Maxwell also must have enlarged and remodeled the house, giving it much more distinction than it originally had. This included adding the porch trim, if not the whole porch, replacing almost every window in the house with more stylish two-over-two sash and enlarging many of the first-floor openings, adding a cross-gable and dormers on the front, with decorative finials (the bases survive and they can be seen in a 1980 photograph of the house), and adding a two-story bay window on the south end. A sunroom was added on the west, with a small room and a small open porch above, plus a seating area off of the stair landing and a bathroom adjacent to the seating area. On the interior, most of the trim on the first story and a lot of it on the second story was replaced, and new doors were added, as well. The north room got a new mantel and the south room mantel seems to have had some decoration added to make it more modern. The floor plan of the house was opened up a little by converting the doorway into the south room into a wide, arched opening with spindle-work in the archway. It was probably at

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<sup>4</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, 1870. Baltimore City Directories, (John W. Woods, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1870, 1876). *Baltimore Sun*, 29 April 1868, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 31 July 1868, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 24 March 1871, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 6 January 1872, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 December 1874, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 30 January 1875, supplement, p. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 8 November 1876, p. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 7 April 1877, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 23 November 1878, supplement, p. 2. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

<sup>5</sup> Henry J. Kauffman, *The American Fireplace: Chimneys, Mantelpieces, Fireplaces and Accessories*. 1972. Reprint ed., (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 1996), p. 172. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, 1870. Baltimore City Directory, (John W. Woods, 1858.). Warfield, *Founders*, pp. 488-89. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-191

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 6

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this time that central heating was first added to the house, with the furnace being placed below the passage floor near the front door. This had a large grate that blew the heat into the center of the house, leaving it to filter into the adjoining rooms. It also required that part of the crawl space be excavated, and access seems to have been through the hatch in the floor of the sunroom. The tax records do not acknowledge these improvements, but they were probably made c. 1885 to 1905.

At a later date the roof was removed from the kitchen ell and a second story and new roof were added. The new story had two rooms, the western of which was only accessed by a winder stair from the kitchen. This must have been servants quarters, while the other room was for the family. Since the stairway is gone, it is not possible to determine if it was original and gave access to attic space that could have originally been intended for a slave to live in. The new roof on the ell, and on at least part of the main block, was of pressed metal shingles. The main block had wood shingles, and it is not clear if these were covered by metal shingles at this time. The existing standing-seam metal seems to be a rather recent, but very appropriate, addition. The cottage on the rear of the property was probably built in the 1920s or '30s, either for a farm hand, or possibly for depression-era housing for a family member. Robert Maxwell sold the farm to his son, Roland, in 1936, and it remained in the family at least until 1978. During this time the basement was completely excavated and underpinned with block, and the original rear wall was replaced by an I-beam on posts. This work may be responsible for some of the settlement seen in the back wall of the house. The 1978 deed calls the property "Forest View". How long it had the name is not known, but it was probably given the name by the Maxwells at some point. It had been reduced to 16 acres at that time, with land to the south of the house having been developed. The Myers family held it from that time until 2014, when it was sold and subdivided for development. As part of this subdivision, the cottage and its outbuildings were demolished, the granary was dismantled, and the neighboring shed was demolished. The house and barn are to be split off on separate parcels and retained.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. HO-191

See footnotes

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property	<u>16.2 A</u>		
Acreage of historical setting	<u>109.25 A</u>		
Quadrangle name	<u>Sykesville</u>	Quadrangle scale:	<u>1:24000</u>

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 10, parcel 32, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	April 2015
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.

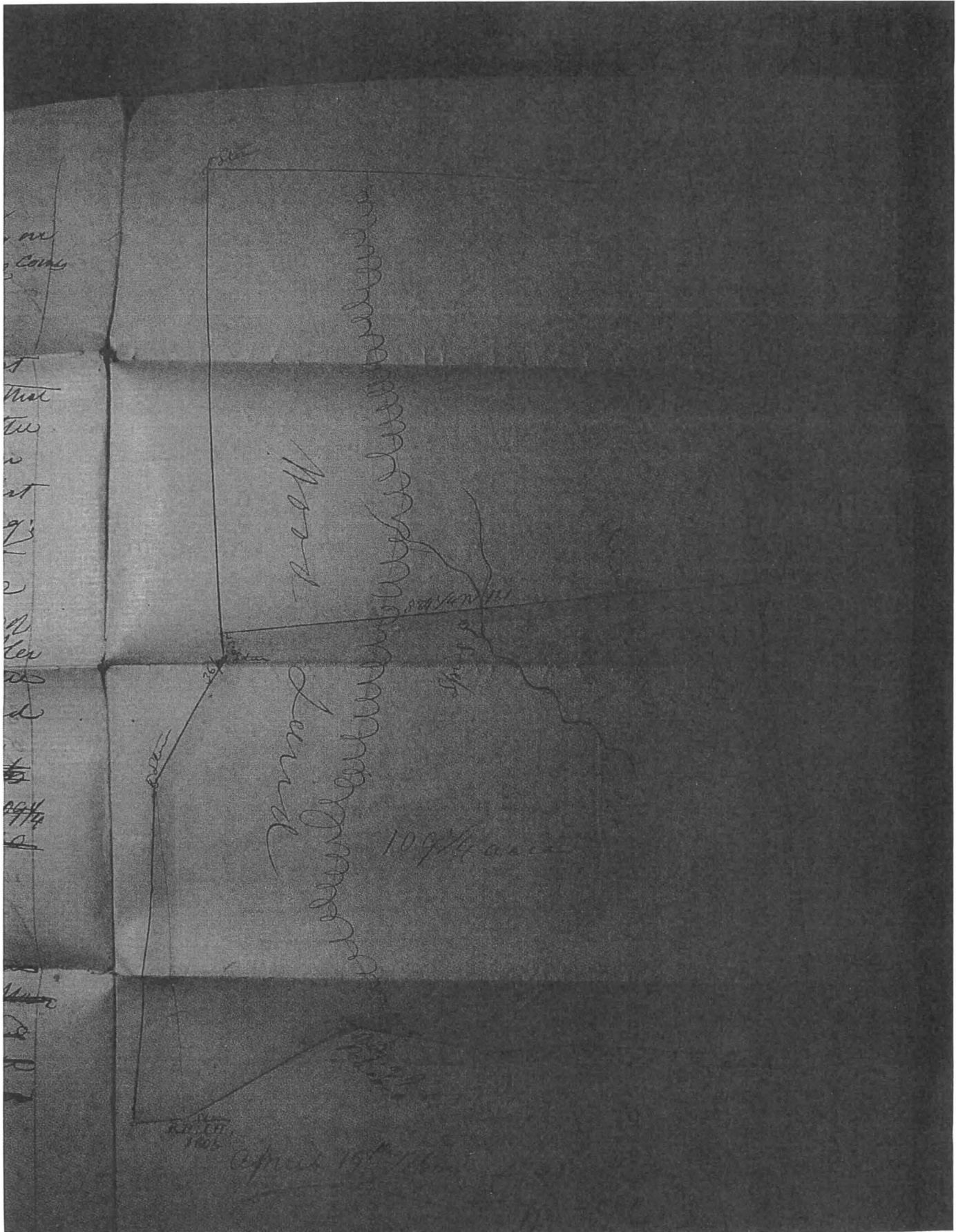
return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

"Forest View" (HO-191)  
1805 Marriottsville Road  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Brent D. Myers / ?	Triple R Ventures LLC / ?	21 August 2014	WAR 15751-176	Deed - fee simple	\$850,000	16.201 A	CRM d. 22 December 2007 CHM d. 28 July 2012
Carl R. Myers & wf. Charlotte H. / Howard	Brent D. Myers / ?	22 July 1980	CMP 1009-700	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00 & L & A	16.201 A	Life estate to grantors
Nannie A. Maxwell / Howard	Carl R. Myers & wf. Charlotte H. / ?	3 April 1978	CMP 877-271	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	16.201 A	Known as "Forest View" Roland Maxwell d. 14 September 1963
Robert S. Maxwell, widower / Howard	Roland S. Maxwell & wf. Nannie A. / Howard	21 November 1936	BM Jr. 155 - 442	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	① 109 ¼ A ② 5 A ③ 53 A	
Caroline Savage & husb. Charles E. / Balto. Co.	Robert S. Maxwell / Howard	13 May 1879	LJW 41-65	Deed - fee	\$4,200	109 ¼ A	p/o Hammonds Enlargement @ corner of Waverly 3 deeds ①
Charles E. Savage / Balto. City	Caroline H. Savage, wf. of Charles / Balto. City	19 August 1876	LJW 37-47	Deed - fee	\$800 & L & A	109 ¼ A	①
Samuel Emory / Howard	Charles E. Savage / Balto. City	12 April 1867	WWW 27-88	Assignment of Lease	\$5,500	109 ¼ A	99 yrs. \$300/yr. rent Paid semi-annually ①
Mary J. Fairbank / Balto. City	Charles E. Savage / Balto. City	31 January 1870	WWW 30-71	Deed -	\$5,060	109 ¼ A	①
Isaac C. Anderson / Howard	Mary J. Fairbank / Balto. City	12 January 1867	WWW 28-438	Deed - fee simple	\$5,000	109 ¼ A	①
Isaac C. Anderson, single / Howard	Samuel Emory / Howard	19 November 1864	WWW 23-460	Lease	\$5,000	109 ¼ A	99 yrs @ \$300/yr ①
William H.G. Dorsey, trustee / ?	Isaac C. Anderson / ?	7 August 1860	WWW 21-79	Deed - ?	?	109 ¼ A	Circuit Ct. Ho. Co. decree 20 June 1860 John McEldowney, next friend v. Scott McEldowney, et al Sell land [no previous reference]
Joseph G. Johnson & wf. Elizabeth / Balto. City	William Warfield / Balto. Co.	27 December 1858	WWW 19-420	Deed in Trust	\$14,000	200 A	Lot A on plat of division of Real Estate of Camilla Herbert - assigned to John C. Herbert, 1854, in trust for Anna Jane McEldowney, wf.

"Forest View" (HO-191)  
 1805 Marriottsville Road  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							of John
Joshua Walker & wf. Harriet C. / Balto. City	Joseph G. Johnson / Balto. City	23 February 1858	WHW 19-237	Deed – Indenture	\$14,000	200 A	Lot A
Joseph S. Donovan & wf. Caroline / Howard	Joshua Walker / Balto. City	9 January 1856	WHW 17-17	Deed – Indenture	\$15,000	200 A	Lot A
John C. Herbert / Howard	Joseph S. Donovan / Balto. City	8 July 1854	WHW 15-1	Deed – Indenture	\$10,500	?	Lot A Division of RE of Camilla Herbert

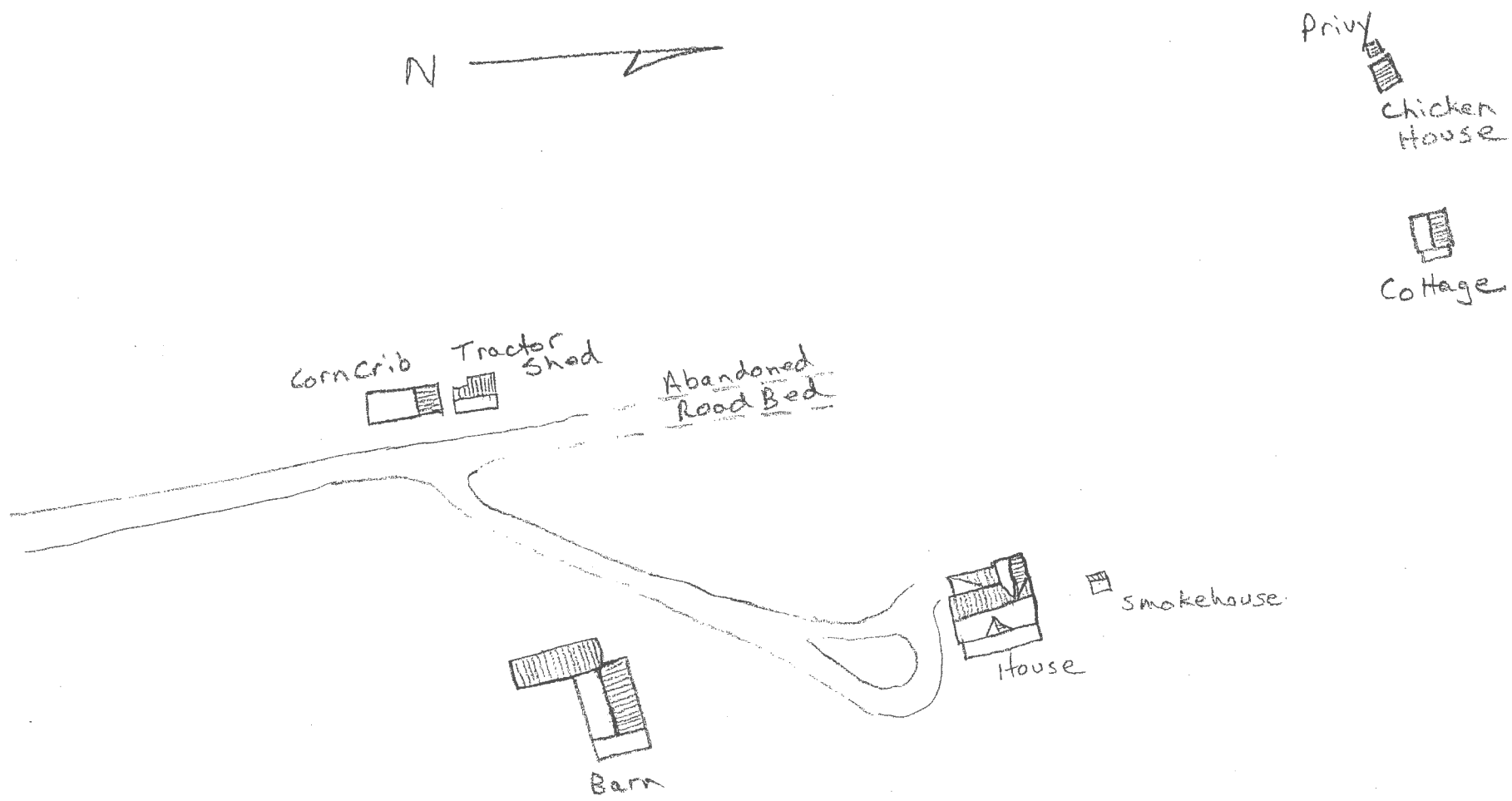


HO-191

"Forest View"

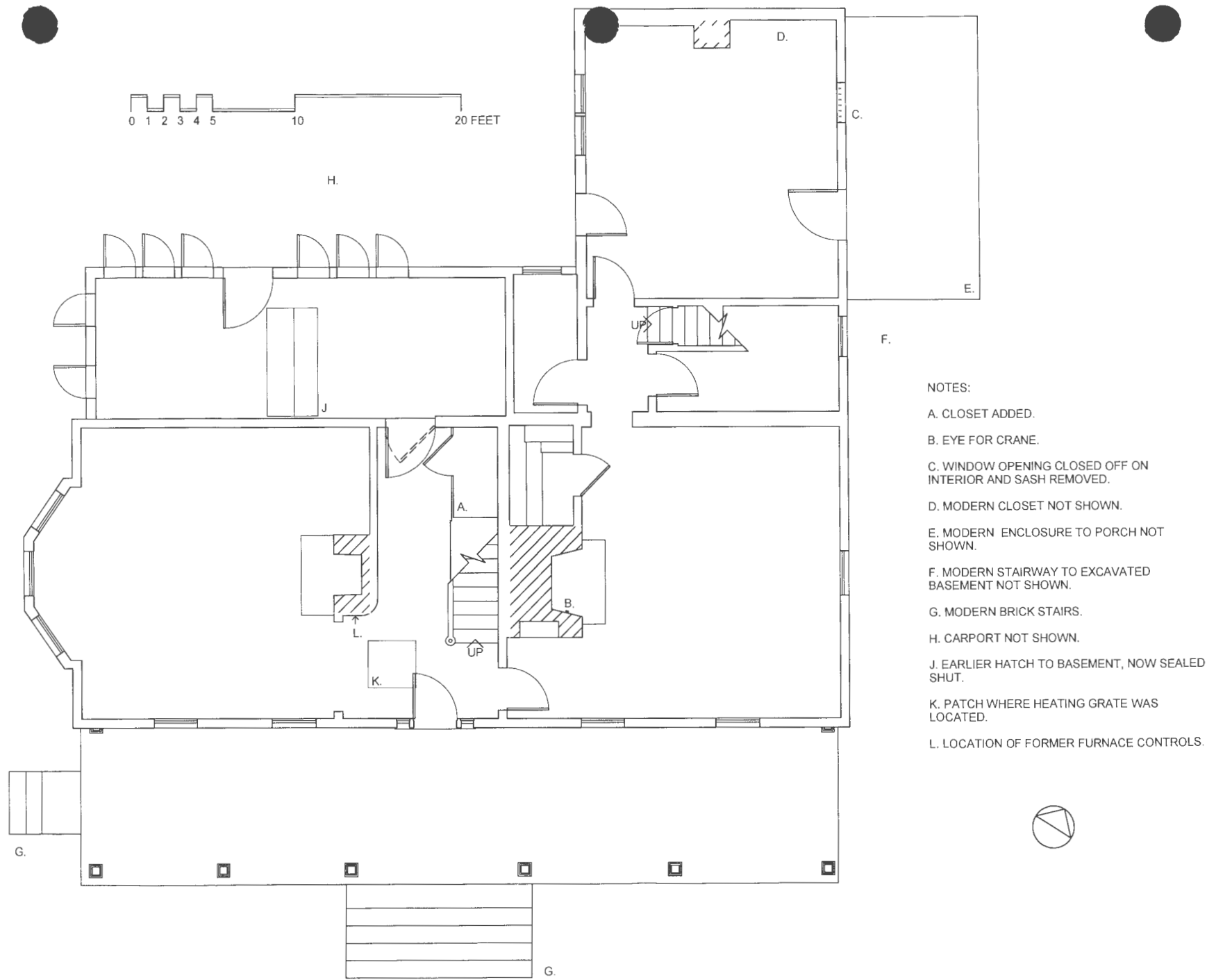
1805 Marriottsville Road

Plat of 1860 subdivision of land, John McEldowney v. Scott McEldowney, et al, Howard County Circuit Court, Case 220, Maryland State Archives.



"FOREST VIEW" (HO-191)  
SITE PLAN

KMS  
SEPT. 2013

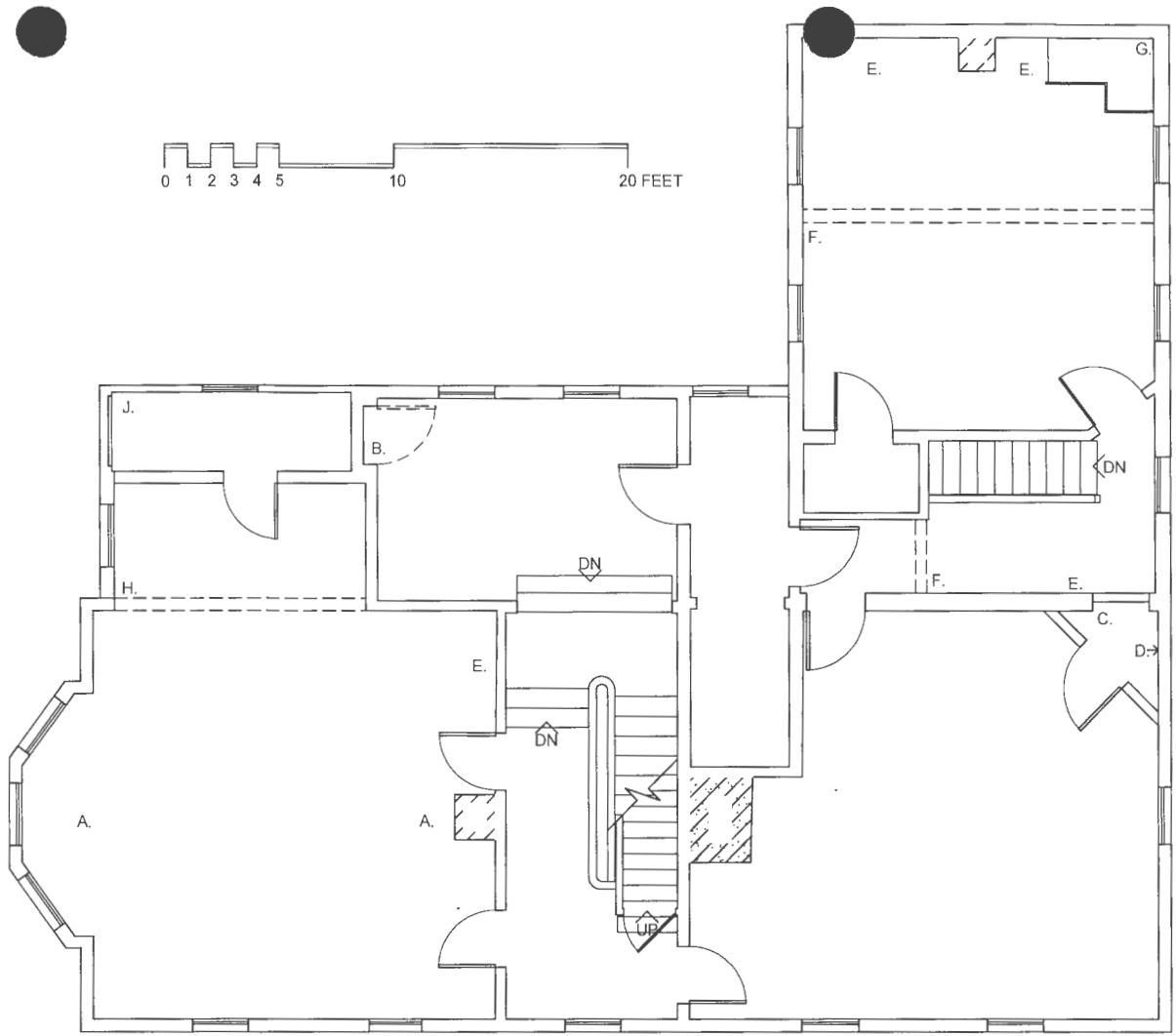


NOTES:

- A. CLOSET ADDED.
- B. EYE FOR CRANE.
- C. WINDOW OPENING CLOSED OFF ON INTERIOR AND SASH REMOVED.
- D. MODERN CLOSET NOT SHOWN.
- E. MODERN ENCLOSURE TO PORCH NOT SHOWN.
- F. MODERN STAIRWAY TO EXCAVATED BASEMENT NOT SHOWN.
- G. MODERN BRICK STAIRS.
- H. CARPORT NOT SHOWN.
- J. EARLIER HATCH TO BASEMENT, NOW SEALED SHUT.
- K. PATCH WHERE HEATING GRATE WAS LOCATED.
- L. LOCATION OF FORMER FURNACE CONTROLS.



**HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" 1805 MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD**  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & BETH BURGESS -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JANUARY 2015



- NOTES:
- A. MODERN PARTITION WALL NOT SHOWN.
  - B. DOORWAY CLOSED OFF AND CONVERTED TO SHELVES.
  - C. CLOSET ADDED AND DOORWAY CLOSED OFF.
  - D. SEAM IN BASEBOARD MAY INDICATE PREVIOUS CLOSET ACCESSED FROM HALLWAY – EVIDENCE INCONCLUSIVE.
  - E. MODERN CLOSET NOT SHOWN.
  - F. GHOST OF PARTITION WALL SURVIVES IN FLOOR.
  - G. WINDER STAIR OPENING CLOSED OFF WITH PLYWOOD AND BEAD BOARD PARTITION WALL CUT DOWN TO FLOOR LEVEL.
  - H. WALL OPENED UP AT UNKNOWN DATE.
  - J. APPARENT PORCH NOW ENCLOSED.



**HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" 1805 MARIOTTSVILLE ROAD**  
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & BETH BURGESS -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JANUARY 2015

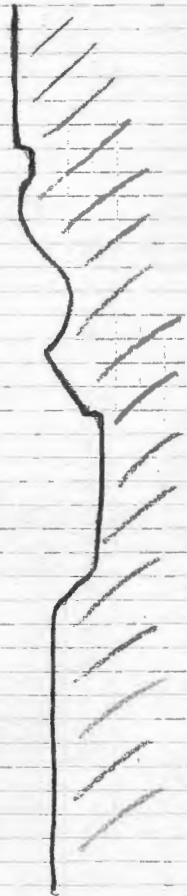
1/4

1805 Marriotts ville Rd (HO-191)

KMS

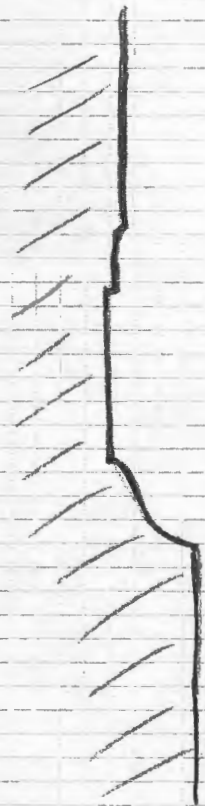
Moulding Profiles

13 Jan. '15

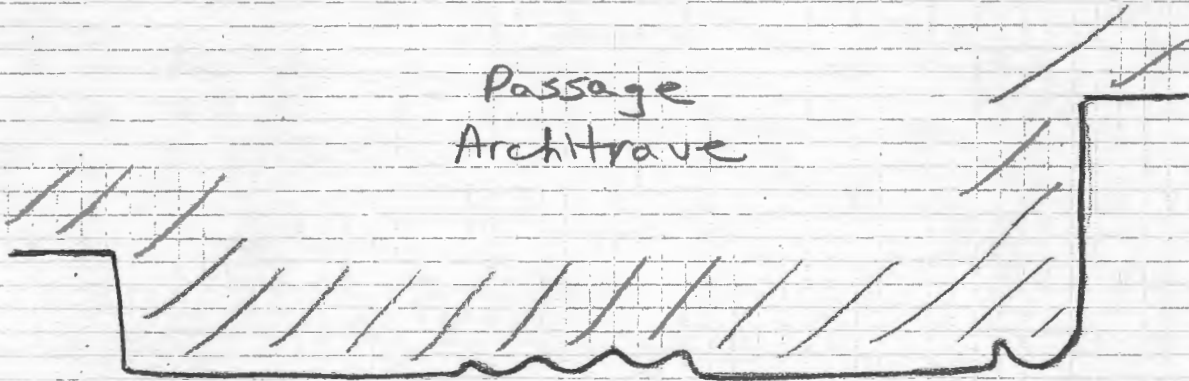


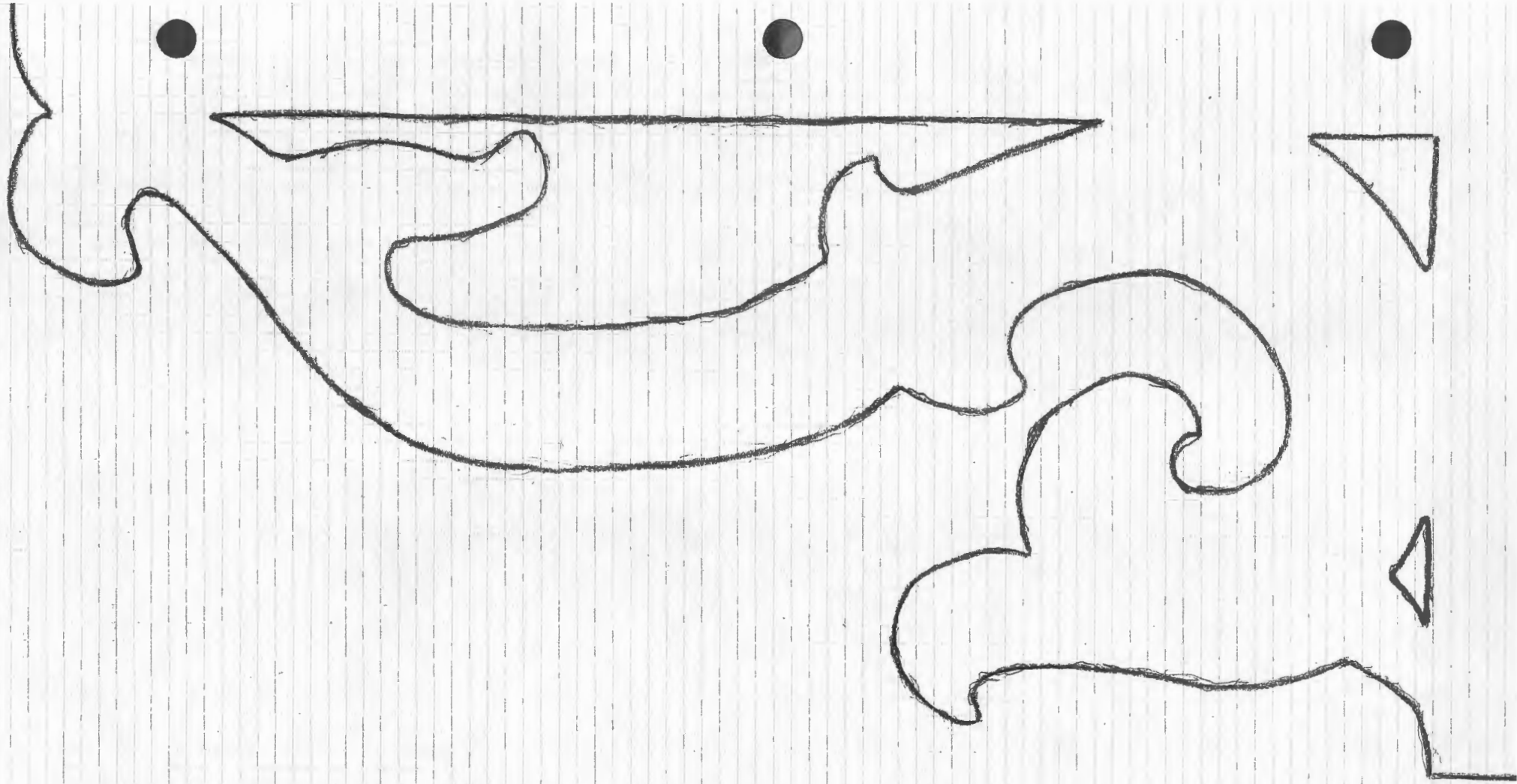
Front  
Door  
Panel  
Mould-  
Interior

North-  
east  
Room  
Door  
Panel  
Mould



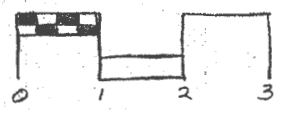
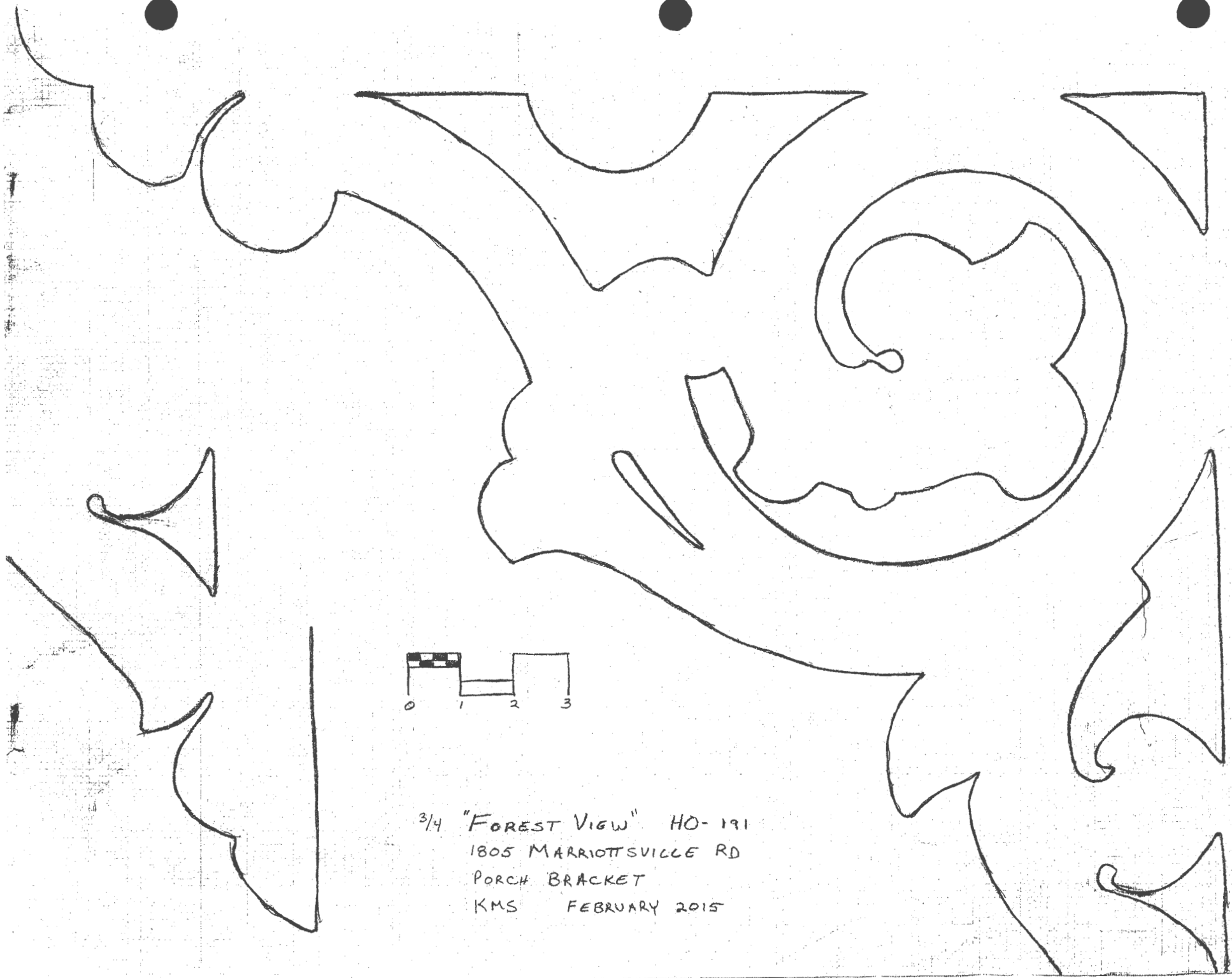
Passage  
Architrave





2/27 1805 Marriattsville Rd (HO-191)  
Stair Bracket

KMS  
13 Jan. '15

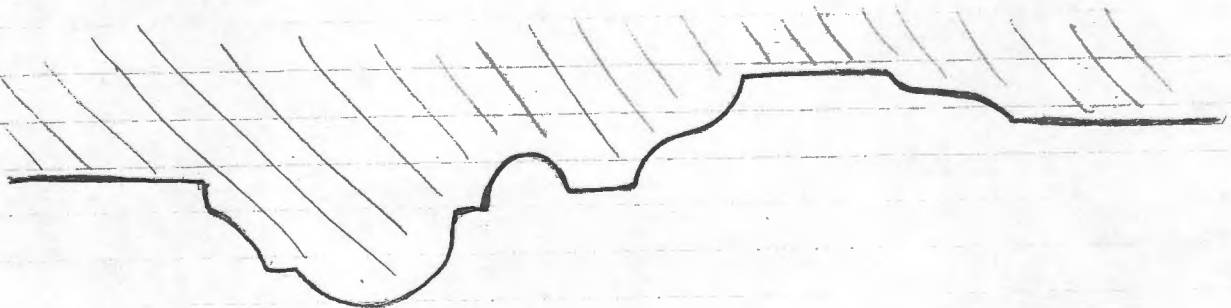


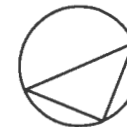
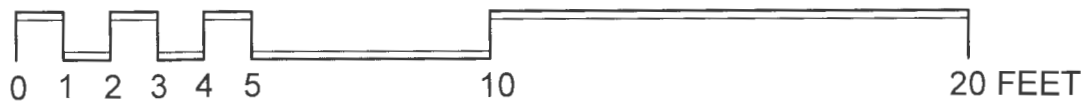
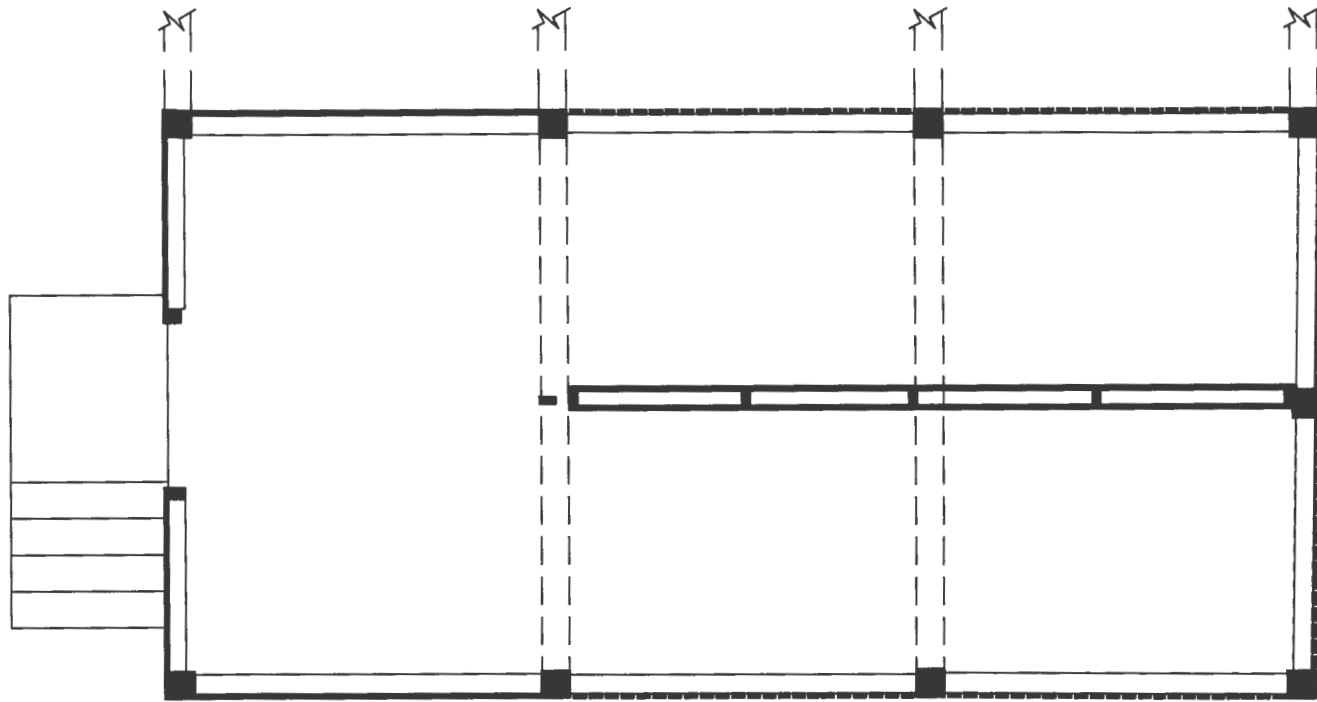
$\frac{3}{4}$  "FOREST VIEW" HO-191  
1805 MARIOTTSVILLE RD  
PORCH BRACKET  
KMS FEBRUARY 2015

4/4

1805 Mariottsville Rd. (HO-191)  
Front Door Panel Mould -  
Exterior

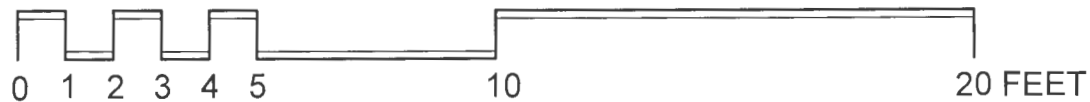
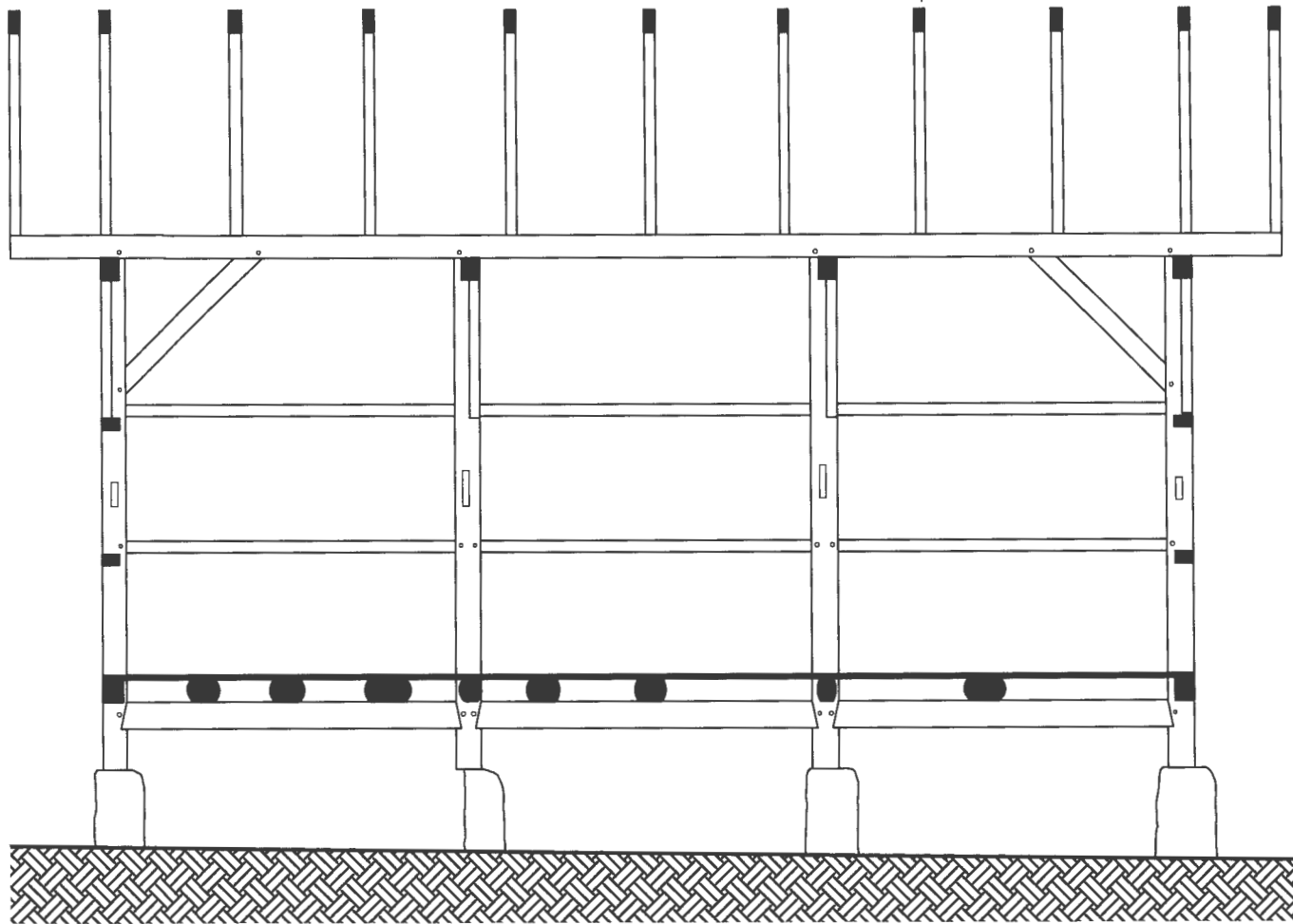
KMS  
23 Jan. 15





# HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" 1805 MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD

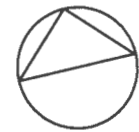
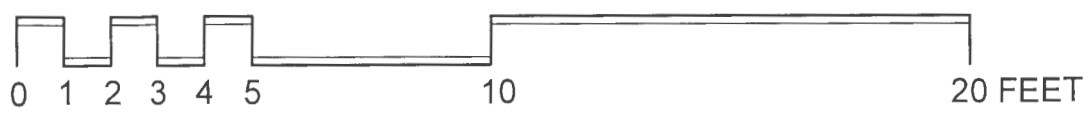
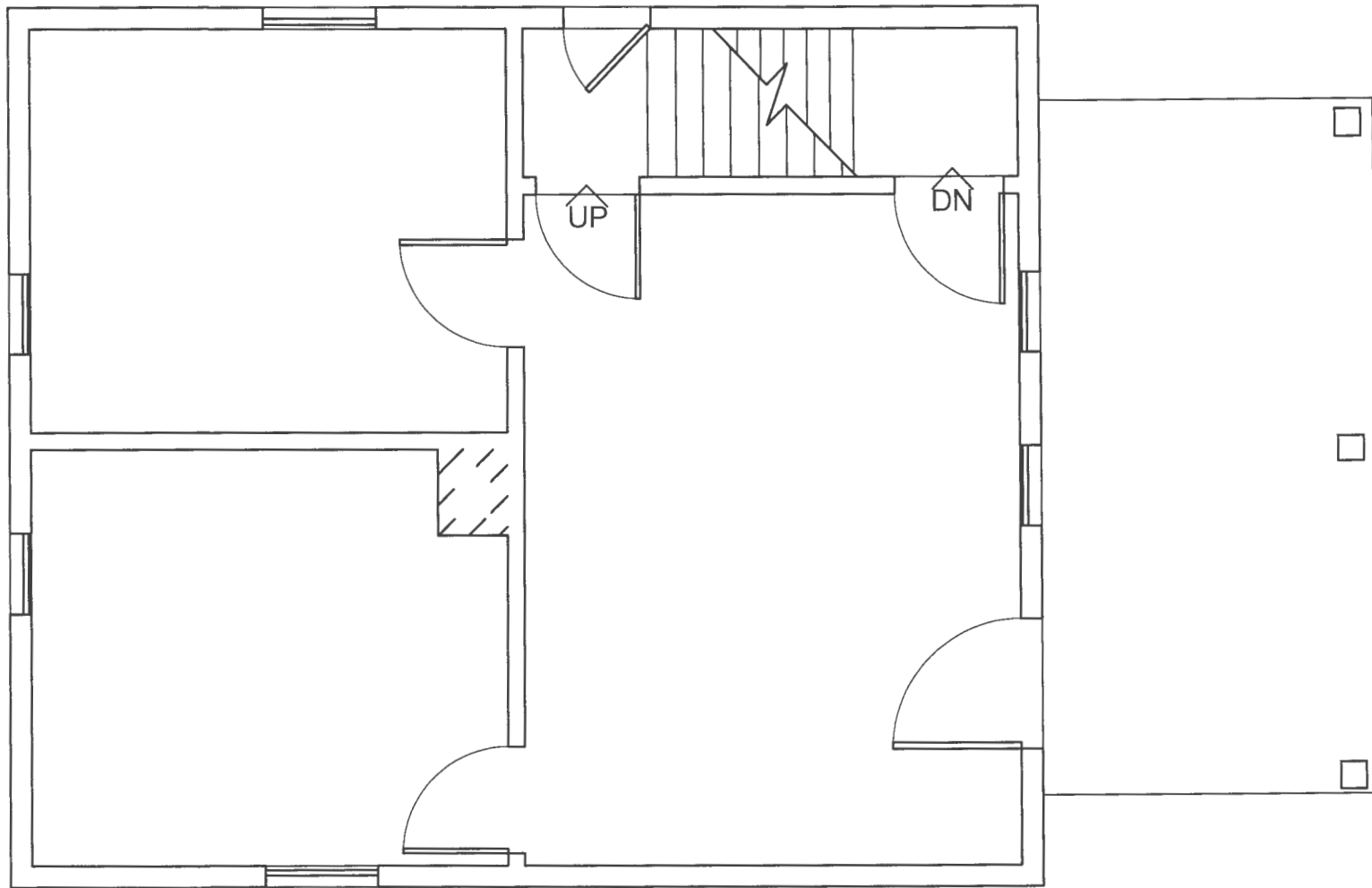
CORN CRIB PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2014



NOTE: MODERN REPLACEMENT JOISTS NOT SHOWN

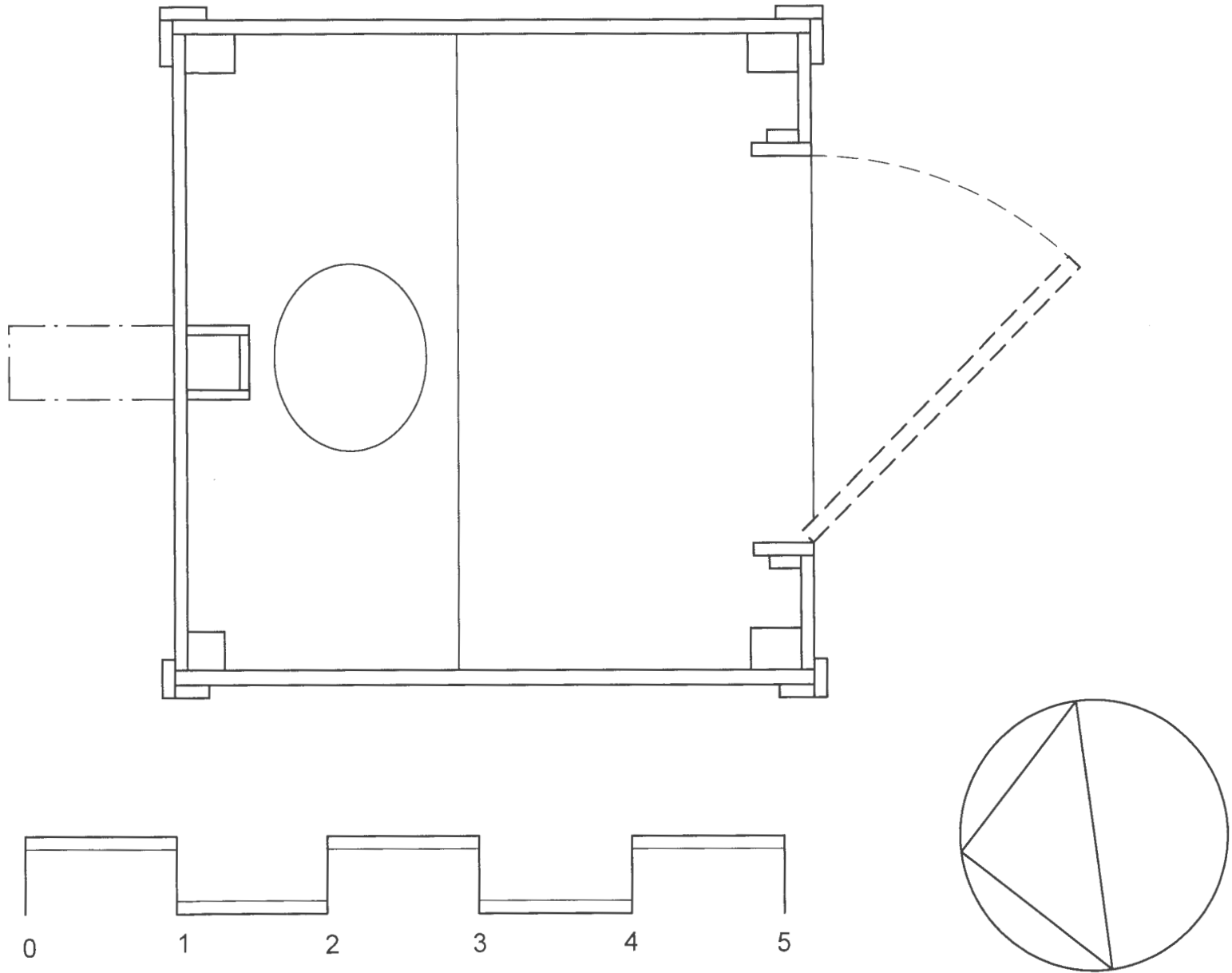
# HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" 1805 MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD

CORN CRIB LONGITUDINAL FRAMING SECTION-- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2014



HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" COTTAGE 1805 MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- SEPTEMBER 2013



HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" COTTAGE PRIVY 1805 MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD

PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- SEPTEMBER 2013



HO-191  
"Forest View"  
1805 Marriottsville Road  
Sykesville quad

HO-191  
"Forest View"  
1805 Marriottsville Road  
Howard County, Maryland  
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera  
Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper Glossy  
Epson Matte Black UltraChrome ink cartridge

HO-0191_2013-09-06_01 House, east elevation	HO-0191_2013-09-06_12 Corn Crib, granite stringer/post
HO-0191_2013-09-06_02 House, north elevation	HO-0191_2013-09-06_13 Corn Crib, interior, vw. west
HO-0191_2013-09-06_03 House, south elevation	HO-0191_2013-09-06_14 Tractor Shed, east & north elevations
HO-0191_2013-09-06_04 House, west & south elevations	HO-0191_2013-09-06_15 Tractor Shed, west & south elevations
HO-0191_2013-09-06_05 Smokehouse, south & east elevations	HO-0191_2013-09-06_16 Abandoned roadbed to Cottage, vw. north from north of Tractor Shed
HO-0191_2013-09-06_06 Barn, south & east elevations	HO-0191_2013-09-06_17 Cottage, south & east elevations
HO-0191_2013-09-06_07 Barn, west elevation	HO-0191_2013-09-06_18 Cottage, west elevation
HO-0191_2013-09-06_08 Barn, east & north elevations	HO-0191_2013-09-06_19 Cottage, interior, east room, vw. north
HO-0191_2013-09-06_09 Barn, overshoot construction	HO-0191_2013-09-06_20 Privy & Chicken House, south elevations
HO-0191_2013-09-06_10 Barn, roof framing	HO-0191_2013-09-06_21 Privy, north & west elevations
HO-0191_2013-09-06_11 Corn Crib, east elevation	HO-0191_2013-09-06_22 Privy, interior

HO-0191\_2014-12-19\_01  
Corn Crib, east elevation with siding  
removed

HO-0191\_2014-12-19\_02  
Corn Crib, marking on north horizontal  
central timber

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_01  
House, interior, newel post

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_02  
House, interior, south room, vw. northeast

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_03  
House, interior, south room mantel

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_04  
House, interior, north room, vw. southwest

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_05  
House, interior, north room mantel detail

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_06  
House, interior, first story ell south door  
knob

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_07  
House, interior, second story passage, vw.  
west

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_08  
House, interior, second story passage, attic  
stairway

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_09  
House, interior, central bathroom, vw. east

HO-0191\_2015-01-13\_10  
House, interior, second story ell passage  
stairs



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

House, east elevation

1 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

House, north elevation

2 of 22



H0-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

House, south elevation

3 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

House, west & south elevations

H of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Smokehouse, south + east elevations

5 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Barn, south + east elevations

6 of 22



HO-191

'Forest View'

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Barn, west elevation

7 of 22



HD-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHP8

Barn, east + north elevations

8 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Barn, overshoot construction

9 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Barn, roof framing

10 of 22



110543

HD-191

'Forest View'

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPD

Corn Crib, east elevation

11 of 22



40-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-04

MD SHPO

Corn Crib, granite stringer/post

12 of 22



HD-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

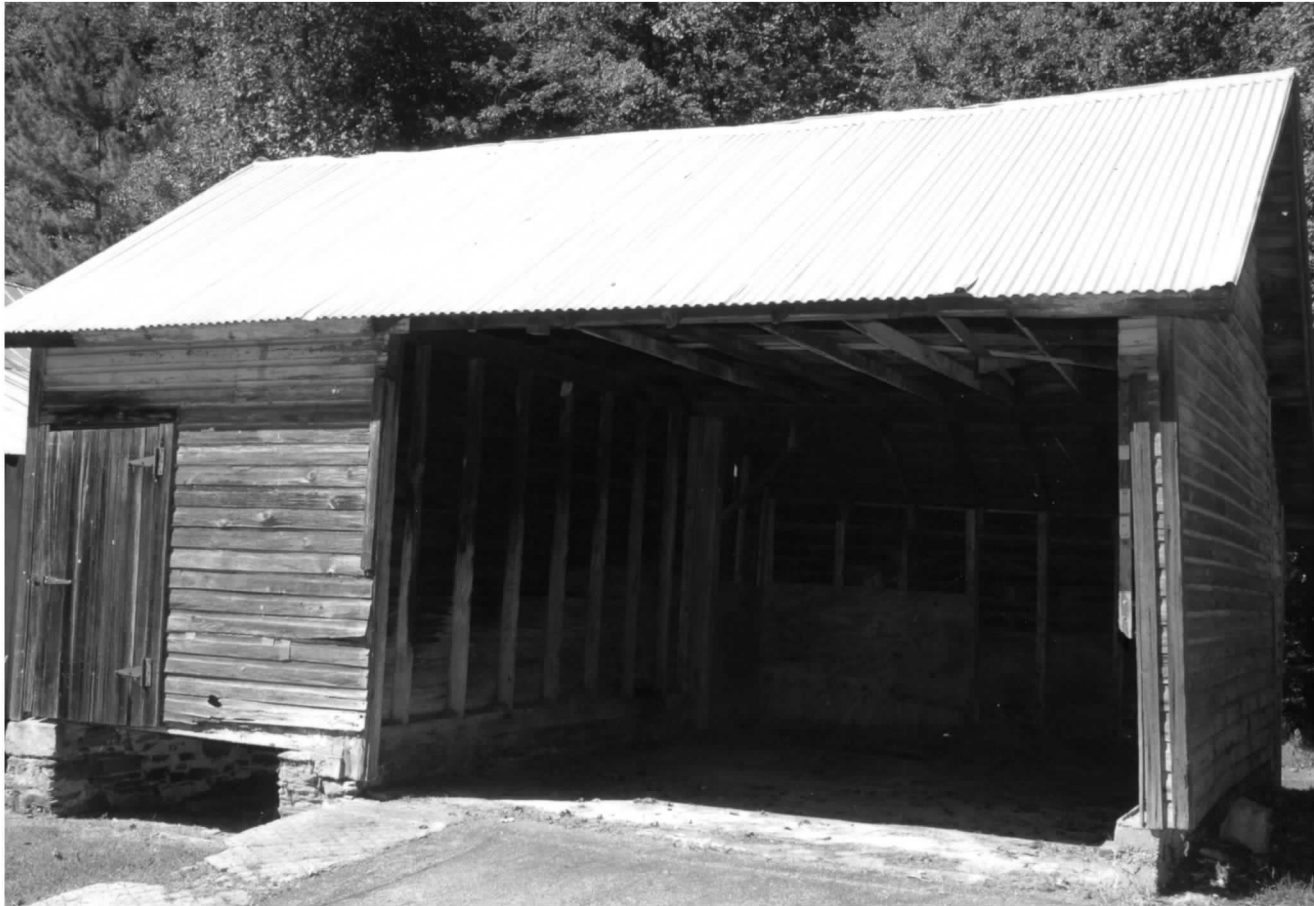
Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Corn Crib, interior, vw. west

13 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Tractor Shed, east + north elevations

14 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Tractor Shed, west + south elevations

15 of 22



HO-191

Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Abandoned road bed to Cottage, VW,

north from north of Tractor Shed

16 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Cottage, south+east elevations

17 of 22



H0-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Cottage, west elevation

18 of 22



HO-191

Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Cottage, interior, east room, v.w. north

19 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

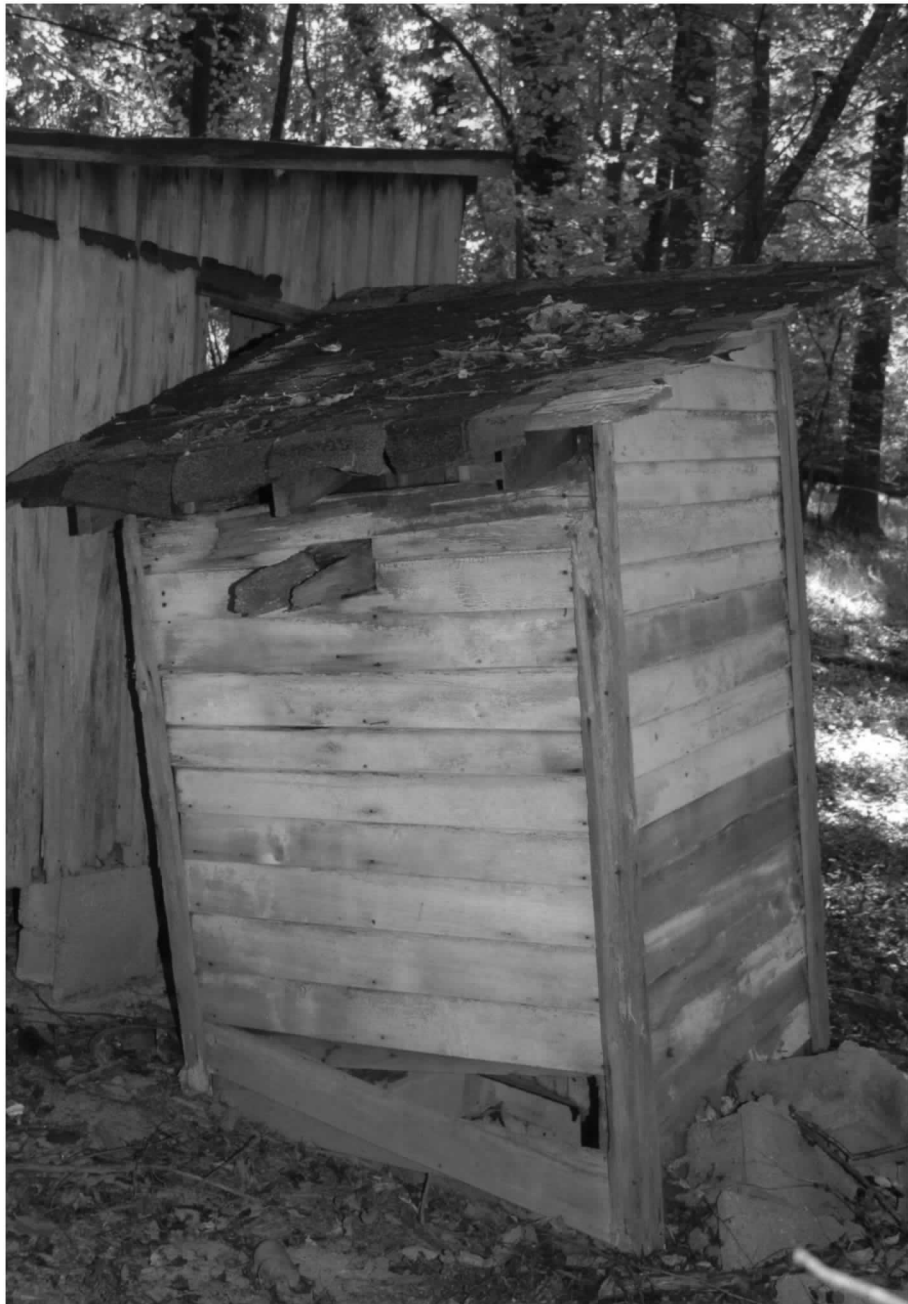
Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Privy + Chicken House, south elevations

20 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Shart

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Driv, north & west elevations

21 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2013-09-06

MD SHPO

Privy, interior

22 of 22



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2014-12-19

MD SHPO

Corn Crib, east elevation with  
siding removed

1 of 2



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2014-12-19

MD SHPO

Corn Crib, marking on north horizontal  
central timber

2 of 2



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, newel post

1 of 10



HD-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, south room, vw. northeast

2 of 10



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, south room mantel

3 of 10



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, north room, vw. southwest

4 of 10



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, north room mantel detail

5 of 10



H0-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, first story ell south  
door knob

6 of 10



HD-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, second story passage,  
vw. west

7 of 10



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, second story passage,  
attic stairway

8 of 10



HO-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, central bathroom,

vw. east

9 of 10



40-191

"Forest View"

1805 Marriottsville Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-01-13

MD SHPO

House, interior, second story ell  
passage stairs

10 of 10

HO-191

circa 1860

The Roland Maxwell Farm House  
Marriottsville  
Private

The Roland Maxwell Farm House faces east on the east side of Marriottsville Road, just north of its intersection with Route 99. It is a five bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running north-south) German siding frame house, resting on a stone and cinder block foundation, with three bay wide, one room deep, two story high, intersecting gabled roof (running east-west) German siding frame kitchen wing extending west, creating an "L" plan and a two story high, shed roofed addition brick chimneys rise from the middle of the main block of the house with a third square brick chimney inset into the center of the kitchen wing's west wall.

Five wide, poured in place concrete steps lead to the wooden landing of the one story high, shed roofed, open porch, held by six square posts, decorated with scrolled brackets, which runs along the entire east elevation, covering the central, rectangular, roman arched paneled, entrance door, surmounted by a three light transom and flanked by three vertical side lights. This elevation features vertically aligned, proportionally scaled fenestration. Windows are rectangular and double-hung, holding two-over-two lights.

A central intersecting gable (running east-west) holds a roman arched, double-hung window with two-over-two lights, flanked by single gable roof dormer windows, holding a similiar roman arched window.

Initially only a four room house stood here when Robert Stuart Maxwell and his bride, Mary Jane Devries, came to the house. It was they who enlarged this house, which has remained so long in the Maxwell Family, until, recently, being sold and acquired by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Myers.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-191  
E.C. Quad.  
Dist. 2

MAGI# 1401912504

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC The Roland Maxwell Farmhouse

AND/OR COMMON  
The Carl R. Myers House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 1805 Marriottsville Road

CITY, TOWN Marriottsville VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 6th

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Mr. & Mrs. Carl R. Myers Telephone #: 442-1774

STREET & NUMBER  
P.O. Box 552

CITY, TOWN Ellicott City VICINITY OF STATE, zip code Maryland 21043

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE Tax Map 10, p. 32 Liber #: 877  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Hall of Records Folio #: 274

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
XX EXCELLENT	__ DETERIORATED	__ UNALTERED	XX ORIGINAL SITE
__ GOOD	__ RUINS	XX ALTERED	__ MOVED      DATE _____
__ FAIR	__ UNEXPOSED		

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

The Roland Maxwell Farm House faces east on the east side of Marriottsville Road, just north of its intersection with Route 99. It is a five bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running north-south) German siding frame house, resting on a stone and cinder block foundation, with three bay wide, one room deep, two story high, intersecting gabled roof (running east-west) German siding frame kitchen wing extending west, creating an "L" plan and a two story high, shed roofed addition running along the remainder of its west wall. Two wide central brick chimneys rise from the middle of the main block of the house with a third square brick chimney inset into the center of the kitchen wing's west wall.

EAST ELEVATION

Five wide, poured in place concrete steps lead to the wooden landing of the one story high, shed roofed, open porch, held by six square posts, decorated with scrolled brackets, which runs along the entire east elevation, covering the central, rectangular, roman arched paneled, entrance door, surmounted by a three light transom and flanked by three vertical side lights. This elevation features vertically aligned, proportionally scaled fenestration. Windows are rectangular and double-hung, holding two-over-two lights.

A central intersecting gable (running east-west) holds a roman arched, double-hung window with two-over-two lights, flanked by single gable roof dormer windows, holding a similiar roman arched window.

SOUTH ELEVATION

This elevation is a very interesting one for it holds what was originally a pent roofed, one story high, bay window, holding three rectangular, double-hung windows, holding two-over-two lights, upon which has been placed a second floor to the bay window, with its central window a decorative panel (this is due to the fact that the partition wall (running north-south) between the two second floor bedrooms, rests here). The attic overhangs at this elevation and features decorative shingling around a roman arched attic window, similar to those described.

A basement window rests on the east side of the bay window. Two eight light, first floor casement windows and one two-over-two,  
**CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY**

second floor windows are placed in the south wall of the sun porch constructed along the west wall of the house.

#### NORTH ELEVATION

The north elevation holds two first floor windows and a central, similar, second floor window, with central roman arched attic window , similar to those already described above.

#### NORTH ELEVATION OF KITCHEN WING

The north elevation of the kitchen wing holds three second floor, rectangular, double-hung windows, holding two-over-two lights. A one story high, hipped roof, frame, enclosed entrance porch runs along this elevation.

#### SOUTH ELEVATION OF KITCHEN WING

The south elevation of the kitchen wing holds a six light entrance door, covered by a gabled roof hood in its central bay and a rectangular window in its west bay. Two second floor windows, similar to those described lie above. The east bay has been covered by a one story high, enclosed porch with tripartite windows, each section of which is composed of an eight light casement window. Upon this section has been placed a second floor, creating a two story high, shed roofed addition along the central and two south bays of the west wall of the main building block. This second floor addition holds four two-over-two light second floor windows. A bath is placed at each end with its two central bays holding a cozy second floor sitting-library area.

#### WEST ELEVATION OF KITCHEN WING

This elevation holds no apertures.

#### INTERIOR PLAN

The interior plan features a very wide hall which runs the depth of the original main building block of the house, featuring open bible and cross paneled, rectangular east and west entrance. The east entrance features roman arched exterior paneling. An interesting curved wall is featured on the south side of the hall and a large oval opening into the living room features a sun burst pattern. Off this hall are two large rooms, the living room just mentioned and on the north, a dining room. The west door, once leading directly outside, or to an outside porch, now leads into the first floor enclosed sun porch, previously mentioned, on the west elevation.

The dining room leads into the kitchen and service area, which includes a service staircase (running north-south).

The stone foundation for the building is of field stone mixed with a sand like mortar, which was beginning to crumble. The

present owners, Mr. & Mrs.C. Myers have had the basement completely redone in cinder block, creating additional strength for the original stone foundation for the house.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

HO-191  
 Sykesville  
 Quad.  
 Dist. 3

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES                      1860's                      BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Roland Maxwell Farm House is significant to Howard County and the State of Maryland historically and architecturally.

Historically, it is part of the local history of Howard County, associated with Robert Stuart Maxwell and his wife, Mary Jane Devries, whose father Henry O. Devries was a Methodist minister of St. James Church on Route 99, near Route 32. Robert Stuart Maxwell's father was a Scottish stone mason who immigrated to Baltimore in the mid-nineteenth century, prior to the Civil War, and was responsible for helping to construct the first Baltimore jail. An old lock from that jail is still in the family. In addition, he helped to build the first bridge across the Susquehanna River. Just before the Civil War broke out, he moved out of Baltimore.

It was Robert Stuart Maxwell and his bride, Mary Jane Devries who moved into the original section of the house and later enlarged it. Their son, Roland Maxwell, was born in the house, later making it his home. His daughter followed, only recently selling the house to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Myers.

Architecturally, the building is noteworthy, reputed to have been used as slave quarters for Waverly, just south of Route 99. Initially, it was a four room house, two rooms up and two rooms down. Evidence of the shingled gable roof of this house can still be seen in the up-stairs attic. The fieldstone foundation was put together with a sand based mortar, which through the years has dried out, leaving only sand. This caused the Myers to reinforce all the foundation walls with concrete. According to the Maxwell family, the original house was constructed of brick knob on the inside, with clapboard covering.

Robert and Mary Jane Maxwell added at least a part of the central hall and the large living room to one wall of the house and an intersecting gable roof, two story high, service wing to another wall.

Later, in the nineteenth or early twentieth century the bay window may have been added, although the stone foundation follows its outline, leading to a belief that it was original to the first addition to the house. Later two back porches were enclosed, completing the building

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

as we see it today, which is a fine example of how the Romanesque Revival Style filtered into the domestic, vernacular architecture of Howard County, usually in the attic windows of the side elevations, as we see here, and/or in central intersecting gables, which we see here, and/or in dormer windows, which we also see here.

Historically and architecturally significant to Howard County and the State of Maryland it, along with the John Clark House, adjoining, should be considered for the National Register, should its owners so desire, as well as recommended for inclusion to the State Critical Areas Program.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howard County Land Records  
Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Carl R. Myers, Saturday, January 19, 1980  
at their residence.  
Interview with Mrs. Roland Maxwell.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 16.20 acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 10

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 877 Folio 274

### 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

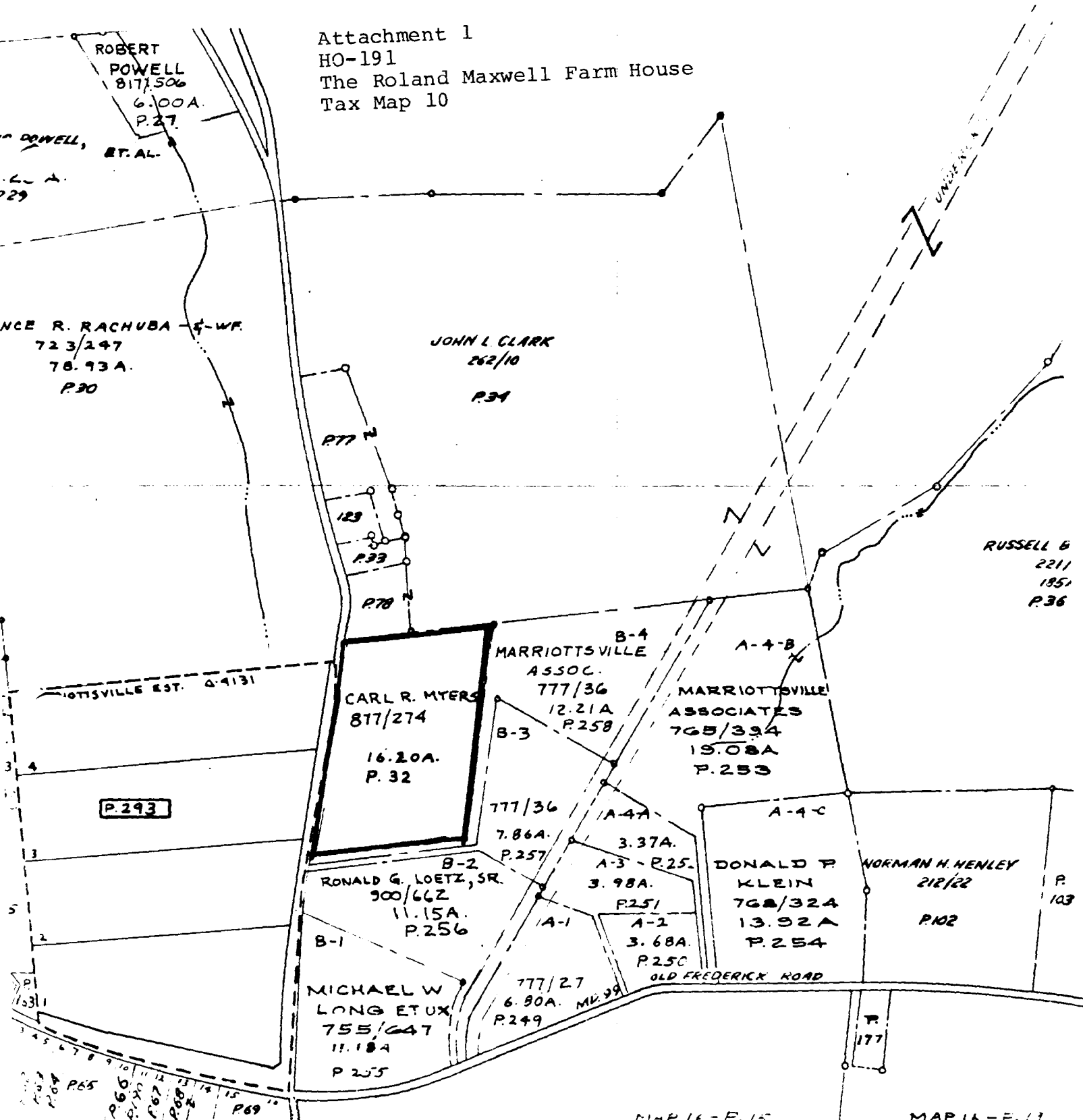
Maryland

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.

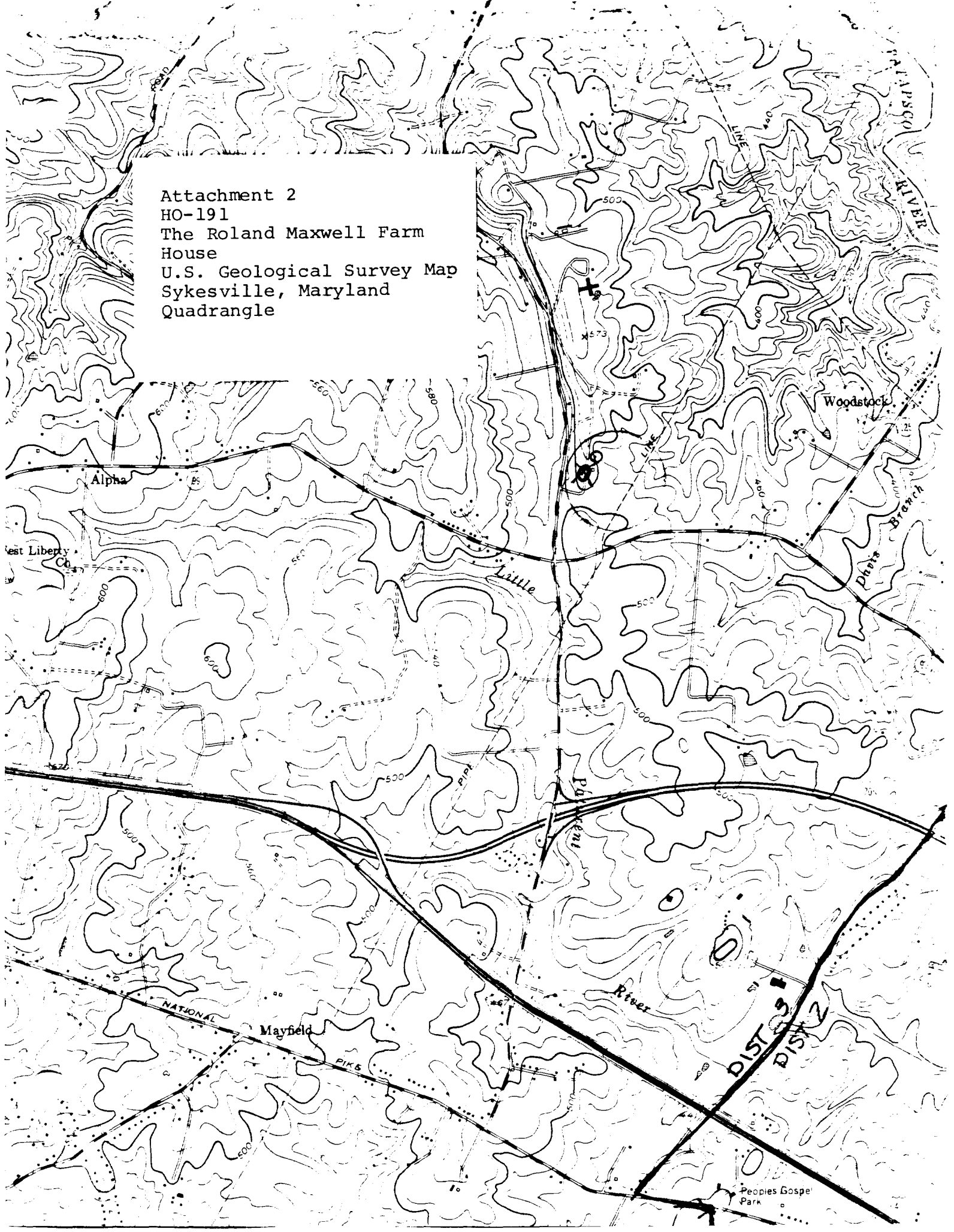
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

Attachment 1  
 HO-191  
 The Roland Maxwell Farm House  
 Tax Map 10



COMPILED BY		PROPERTY LINE		SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY		CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - Z I E - Z - Z - Z		
DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION PROPERTY MAP DIVISION		SCALE: 1" = 600'		PARCEL NUMBER - P. 349 (ASSIGNED TO IDENTIFY AND INDEX OWNERSHIP MUST BE PRECEDED BY MAP NUMBER.)				
<small>THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM DEED DESCRIPTIONS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY. IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. USERS SHOULD BE ADVISED TO NOTIFY DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS &amp; TAXATION, 301 W. PRESTON ST., BALTO. 1. MD.</small>								
REVISED TO:	DATE FEB. 1, 79	LIBER 927	BY R.B.W.	LAST P. NO. 295	PHOTO 300-130 300-93	QUADRANGLE	A.D. 3	

Attachment 2  
HO-191  
The Roland Maxwell Farm  
House  
U.S. Geological Survey Map  
Sykesville, Maryland  
Quadrangle





Ho-191  
THE ROLAND MAXWELL HOUSE  
SOUTHEAST  
JAN 80

CLEORA EMMETT THOMPSON  
PLANNING CONSULTANT  
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY