

HO-206

Lisbon Hotel (Drovers Inn, Poole's Country Store & Post Office, Caleb Pancoast House site)

Architectural Survey File

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

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

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Last Updated: 02-07-2013

HO-206

Lisbon Hotel

15954 Frederick Road, Lisbon

Private

Description:

The Lisbon Hotel faces south toward the road and is set close to it on a small corner lot on the east side of Madison Street. It consists of three sections, a brick structure in the southwestern portion of the building with a hyphen to the north of it that has a brick west wall. The eastern half of the building is frame and is the same depth as the brick section and hyphen combined. North of the hyphen is a stone foundation for a log structure that is now gone, but would have comprised a fourth section. The building is a two-story, five-bay by one-bay structure, with the three western bays of brick and the two eastern bays of frame with beaded weatherboards. Each section has a rubble stone foundation. The brick walls have Flemish bond on the south and five-to-one common bond on the west. The roof is a gable with an east-west ridge and has wood shingles. There is a five-bay, two-story porch on the south elevation. There is one room in the brick western half of the building and one room in the hyphen on the north side of the brick section. The frame section consists of one large room to the south with a stair passage at the north end. The second story of the brick section is also one large room. The frame section on the east is now one large room. This space was divided by vertical-board walls, with one wall in the center that ran north-south and another in the center that ran east-west. This created three chambers and a stair passage.

Significance:

The earliest history of the Lisbon Hotel is based primarily on oral tradition and was recorded by J. D. Warfield in his 1905 history, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties*: "Caleb Pancoast built the first house in the village. It still forms the rear of the old hotel property in the centre of the place." The Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike, which helped to connect the city with the National Road further west, was chartered by the State of Maryland in 1805. It is not known when it reached Lisbon, but the creation of the turnpike would have provided a strong impetus for Pancoast to create a town, and he laid out Lisbon as 100 quarter-acre lots on both sides of the turnpike in 1811. In November 1824, Pancoast and his wife, Mary, sold four lots in Lisbon containing the current Lisbon Hotel building to Levi Chambers of Anne Arundel County for \$1,700. The price clearly indicates significant improvements on the one-acre tract, including the brick structure. Chambers, for his part, flipped the hotel property, selling it to Beale Gaither of Montgomery County in December 1824 for \$2,100. Dendrochronology on the brick portion of the hotel determined that the timber was felled during the winter of 1813-14 and winter 1814-15, with the likelihood that it was constructed in 1815, indicating that Pancoast had the building erected. Dendrochronology on the frame section of the existing building dates the felling of the timber to the winter of 1824-25 and the spring of 1825, suggesting that Gaither constructed this section to enlarge the operation. The existing porch post-dates this addition. In 1851 Joshua Burgess purchased the hotel. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County indicates that it was the Lisbon Hotel and was owned by Burgess. He died at his home in Lisbon in August 1867, and the building ceased to serve as a hotel, later becoming a dwelling and store.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-206

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Lisbon Hotel

other _____

2. Location

street and number 15954 Frederick Road not for publication

city, town Lisbon vicinity

county Howard

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

name Peter & Nancy McIntosh

street and number 16000 Frederick Road telephone _____

city, town Lisbon state MD zip code 21797-8524

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 10766 folio 656

city, town Ellicott City tax map 7 tax parcel 315 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	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>1</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Summary:

The Lisbon Hotel faces south toward the road and is set close to it on a small corner lot on the east side of Madison Street. It consists of three sections, a brick structure in the southwestern portion of the building with a hyphen to the north of it that has a brick west wall. The eastern half of the building is frame and is the same depth as the brick section and hyphen combined. North of the hyphen is a stone foundation for a log structure that is now gone, but would have comprised a fourth section. The building is a two-story, five-bay by one-bay structure, with the three western bays of brick and the two eastern bays of frame with beaded weatherboards. Each section has a rubble stone foundation. The brick walls have Flemish bond on the south and five-to-one common bond on the west. The roof is a gable with an east-west ridge and has wood shingles. There is a five-bay, two-story porch on the south elevation. There is one room in the brick western half of the building and one room in the hyphen on the north side of the brick section. The frame section consists of one large room to the south with a stair passage at the north end. The second story of the brick section is also one large room. The frame section on the east is now one large room. This space was divided by vertical-board walls, with one wall in the center that ran north-south and another in the center that ran east-west. This created three chambers and a stair passage.

Description:

The Lisbon Hotel is located at 15954 Frederick Road in Lisbon, in northwestern Howard County, Maryland. The building faces south toward the road and is set close to it on a small corner lot on the east side of Madison Street.

Exterior

The Lisbon Hotel consists of three sections, a brick structure in the southwestern portion of the building, with a hyphen to the north of it that has a brick west wall. The eastern half of the building is frame and is the same depth as the brick section and hyphen combined. North of the hyphen is a stone foundation for a log structure that is now gone, but would have comprised a fourth section.

The building is a two-story, five-bay by one-bay structure, with the three western bays of brick and the two eastern bays of frame with beaded weatherboards. The weatherboards are very regular, with a weather of 5 ¾ to 6 inches, and with a 3/8-inch bead. They are fastened with mature cut nails. Each section has a rubble stone foundation. The brick section has more finished stonework, while the frame foundation is a rougher fieldstone. The foundation of the frame section is only 2 feet of stone, with approximately 1 foot below grade and 1 foot above, based on archaeological excavation on the north side, at the east end. The brick walls have Flemish bond on the south and five-to-one common bond on the west. The bricks are hand-made, but fairly regular, being 8 ½ inches long by 4 inches wide and 2 ¼ inches high. They retain a bit of white paint on the south elevation and some on the west. The roof is a gable with an east-west ridge and has wood shingles.

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The first story of the south elevation has a shuttered window in the west bay. The frame has a large quirked bead on the inner edge, and there is a wood sill and a splayed brick jack arch. The louvered blinds are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, with two on each bottom corner and one on each top corner (the bottom rails are wider than the top rails). The east blind meeting style has a bead on it. At the west corner are three wood nailing blocks where Queen closers would be, spaced evenly vertically, with the possibility of a fourth block near the bottom of the wall, where some bricks are missing. These blocks were probably to attach a porch pilaster. The west-center bay has a doorway with a six-panel door that has sunken fields. The panel moulds have a small ogee with what appears to be a small ovolo inside it. The door retains a two-tone painted finish, with the rails and stiles painted darker than the white panels and moulds. The doorframe matches the window frames. The door sill is boards that are laid on top of the joists, which run right to the front plane of the brick wall. There is a four-light transom. The transom bar has a steep quirked Greek ogee and bead at the top, and wood added at the bottom, probably for a screen door. The center bay has a boarded-up window and the frame, sill, and lintel match the west bay. There are at least three (and probably four) wood blocks set into the brick wall, with the bottoms set 16 inches above the deck and a stretcher cut short to accommodate the wood block. There is one below the west bay window and one between the west and west-center bays, this pair being to the west of the doorway. Another is set between the west-center and center bays, and the wall beneath the center bay is not visible at this time. They sit proud of the wall and may have originally projected further and been cut off. The east-center bay has a boarded-up window with a wood sill, and the frame has a smaller quirked bead on the inner edge. The east bay has a six-panel door and a four-light transom that match the west-center bay. This door had a mechanical doorbell attached to the center stile; the plate for it survives, but not the knob. There appears to be a call bell angle at the top west corner of the doorway, probably for an earlier bell system. The east corner of the wall has holes cut in the siding for balustrade bottom and top rails. The bottom is square, with clipped top corners, and the top is round. The hole extends into the corner post. There is also a ghost on the wood wall just west of the east-center bay window where a porch railing was added, separating the porch into two halves.

The second story of the south elevation has boarded-up windows in the west and west-center bays that match the first story of the brick section, but are shorter. The center bay has a doorway with a wood door that has nine lights over two panels. The bottom third of both sides of the opening have roughly cut and patched brickwork that clearly indicate this was a window opening originally. The east-center bay has a six-over-six sash and the east bay is boarded up. The wooden section is starting to pull away from the brick section at the eaves line.

There is a five-bay, two-story porch on the south elevation that has a rubble stone foundation. The first-story deck is very deteriorated and the framing is all replaced. New supports have been added to keep

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the porch from collapsing. There were originally six boxed wood posts, but only the three western ones survive. The ceiling is of wide slats. There are two hooks in the ceiling east of the east-bay window from which to hang a porch swing. The ceiling has knob-and-tube wiring running along the length of the porch, close to the wall, with junctions that run into the building through the west-center door transom and the center window frame, and run out to light fixtures in front of both doors. The second story of the porch retains two boxed posts. The porch deck is deteriorated and the ceiling matches that of the first story.

The west elevation of the main block bows out in the center and at the second floor level, while the gable end bows back in. The first story has a window opening with blinds that are fixed shut and match those on the south elevation. The frame, sill, and lintel also match the south elevation and the opening is the same size. The second story has a boarded-up window opening that matches the second-story of the south elevation. The gable end has a small window opening in the center with no sash. There is a quirked bead on the edge of the frame. Brick was added at the south corner when the porch was added to fill in the gap created by a flatter roof pitch on the porch. The end of the porch has beaded weather boards. The boxed eaves are mostly rotted and missing.

The west elevation of the hyphen is 1 ½ stories and the brickwork is identical to, and above the doorway is tied into, the main block. The first story has a boarded-up doorway with a new frame, and it is set at the northwest corner of the main block. It has a splayed brick jack arch that is missing some bricks and has a wood lintel behind it. There is evidence of a gabled hood that once existed over the door. The upper story has a boarded-up window opening and the frame is not visible. There is a splayed brick jack arch. The top two courses of the wall have been rebuilt, with new rafter ends exposed. There is a wood shingle shed roof that slopes up to the east.

The north elevation is all new plywood with no openings. The wood box cornice is mostly missing. The gable roof over the eastern two-thirds of the north half of the roof is at a flatter pitch than the rest of the roof. The west bay of the main-block roof is at the same pitch as the south side of the roof because the shed roof on the hyphen is set lower than the eave. The joists at the west end of the main block project beyond the eave but have no fascia board or cornice attached to them now.

To the north of the building at the three western bays is the rubble stone foundation of a full cellar for a missing building that aligns with the hyphen. It is about 20 feet by 30 feet and has a stone base for a large exterior chimney stack at the north side. The east wall has a break in it for what appears to be an exterior entrance opening. The interior is overgrown with weeds.

The east elevation of the frame section is missing the siding at the bottom, leaving the framing exposed. The sill is hewn and is 5 ½ inches high by at least 6 inches deep; the front sill is at least 8 inches deep.

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The southeast corner post has a tenon on the foot into the sill, and the east sill has a center tenon on the south end into the south sill. It appears that neither joint was pegged. The sill is too rotted under the southeast corner post to determine if it was numbered, but running to the north, the stud joints are numbered: X, VIII, VIII, not numbered, VII, VI, and then are rotted and covered with plywood. The stud numbered VIII is actually crippled, sitting on top of the foot of the down-brace, which is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the sill. The studs are not pegged or nailed. The south and center bays have boarded-up window openings, with no details visible. The north bay has a six-panel door with sunken fields and quirked steep Greek ogee and bead panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two on each side of the bottom rail, four on each end of the lock rail, one on each end of the frieze rail, and it appears two on each end of the top rail. The frame has a small quirked bead on the inner edge. There is a three-light transom that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and the muntins. The second story has two window openings that are boarded up from the interior, with no sash. There is a small quirked bead on the frames. The north window is between the center and north bays of the first story. The gable end has two small boarded-up window openings and the frames are not visible. The eave is boxed. There are beaded weatherboards on the end of the porch. The corner board extends partly above the level of the porch ceiling, and the weatherboards on the porch, above the top of the corner board, extend northward to the first stud, where they are nailed.

Interior, first story

There is one room in the brick western half of the building and one room in the hyphen on the north side of the brick section. The frame section consists of one large room to the south with a stair passage at the north end.

The south room in the brick section has three-quarter-round log joists over a crawl space, with flooring and joists missing from the west end and plywood laid over the joists in the center and east ends. The joists run north-south. There is some original flooring at the northeast corner that is tongue-and-grooved and runs east-west. It is random-width, from 4 ¼ to 7 ½ inches wide, and appears to be pine. The walls are plaster on brick and the ceiling plaster is on riven lath. The architrave has a steep, quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband and a large quirked bead on the inner edge. There is chair rail with heavy paint accumulation, but it appears to have a cavetto and fillet under the shelf and a quirked bead on the bottom corner. The front door has six panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and pins, and they are covered in heavy paint. There was originally a rim lock, but it is gone. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins in each corner and one on each end of the frieze rail and the lock rail. The through-tenons are wedged. There is a transom with ovolo muntins and 9-inch by 12-inch lights. It is also mortised and tenoned and pinned, with large pins at the corners and small pins on all the muntins. The window sash are nine-over-six, but it was not possible to get access to them to examine them closely. There are ghosts of shelves on the west wall, to the south of the window, across the north wall, and at the north end of the east wall. They appear to be

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added later. There is a door in the center of the north wall that is inaccessible and the bottom half is hidden, but it appears to have six panels and the fields may be flush. It opens into the hyphen. There are seams in the plaster for a doorway that was set to the east but is now infilled and plastered over. There is a fireplace centered on the east wall, with a brick hearth. The firebox is inaccessible. The wood mantel has been pulled off, and is probably the one sitting up against the chimney stack and covered by doors and other material. It has a pilaster with a flat field and a quirked bead mould. There are matching entablature blocks and a plain frieze. The bed mould has a bead at the top, a cavetto with raised double bead below the cavetto, a frieze below that, and a small cavetto at the bottom. The edge of the shelf is moulded with a cavetto and bead. There is a cut nail in the mantel that held it in place, but the nail head is not visible. On the east wall, north of the fireplace, is a doorway with architrave that matches the rest of the room. It has late-nineteenth-century graining exposed at the north end, under later green paint. The six-panel door has slightly sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with one in each corner, and the lock rail has two tenons on each end, each tenon with a pin. These are through tenons, but they are not wedged. The cast iron butts have five knuckles and have heavy paint build-up, but appear to have fixed joints. There is a cast iron Norfolk latch. The back side of the door has sunken, flat panels with no panel moulds. The second-story joists are hewn and run north-south. The western third of the joists have been replaced.

The south room in the frame section has random-width flooring that varies between 4 and 8 inches wide, runs east-west, and appears to be blind-nailed, though it is very dirty and difficult to examine. The walls and ceiling had lath and plaster, most of which has been removed. There is some riven lath still attached to the summer beam and several pieces on the west wall. The north partition wall has sawn lath and is added, since the wall header is set up against, and thus captures, ceiling plaster. There is chair rail on the west, south, and east walls, but the shelf has been removed and some of the chair rail hacked back. There was never any chair rail on the north wall. The building is constructed with a heavy-timber braced frame and has guttered corner posts. The southeast corner post has a down-brace tenoned and pegged to it, and the peg is mostly hacked away by the guttering, suggesting that the guttering was cut after everything was framed together, and probably, after the frame had been erected. On the southwest post, the peg holding the west girt to the post is completely exposed. The corner posts are about 5 ½ inches by 8 ¼ inches, with the gutter being about 1 ½ inches by 4 inches, leaving the depth of the post in the wall at about 4 inches square. There is a summer beam running east-west across the center of the whole frame section. It is hewn, is 4 ½ inches deep by 8 ½ inches wide, and sits on top of posts in both the east and west walls. The studs are sash-sawn, are 3 to 3 ¼ inches deep by 3 ¼ to 3 ½ inches wide, and are tenoned at top and bottom. The north partition wall studs are reused. There are hewn down-braces in the corners, and they are offset and mortised and tenoned and pegged. The second-story joists run north-south and are tenoned and pegged into the summer beam. The flooring is slightly undercut. The brick wall at the west is now exposed and is five-to-one common bond with white penciling on the mortar joints, but apparently no red paint on the bricks. The doorway, set to the north, has a splayed

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brick jack arch with penciling and is thus original. The frame here was put in later and has head-cut trim and sawn plaster lath. The architrave has a quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband and a quirked bead on the inner edge. The front door has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee-and-bead panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins in each corner, four in each end of the lock rail, and one on each end of the frieze rail. It has three cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and appears to have fast joints. The four-light transom is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, has ovolo muntins, and has 9-inch by 12-inch lights. There is a doorway in the north wall, set to the west, with head-cut trim. The door was hinged on the west jamb but has been flipped to the east jamb. It has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee-and-bead panel moulds. The door has been cut down on the top and the top rail now has only one pin on each end, though it is placed as if there were originally two; the frieze rail has two pins on each end. There are cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles, appear to have fast joints, and appear to be plain. There is a later cast iron rim lock with a porcelain knob.

The north room in the frame section has the same flooring and joists as the south room. The north wall has been mostly rebuilt but has several old studs that retain some riven lath. There is a straight-run stair on the north wall that ascends to the west. It has a closed stringer with an applied trim board which has three reeds on it, and three reeds run on the stringer, both near the top and the bottom. There is a turned newel with a slight taper and rectangular-in-plan balusters. The moulded handrail is three-quarters round at the top, with an ogee, fillet, and cavetto at the bottom. Half of the balustrade is covered with bead-board, and several more boards have been removed; these boards were added later, and in the process the small well for the stairs had to be infilled with a board. The stair well appears to be cut in later, but there is too little framing visible to be certain. The west wall also has bead-board, and a doorway that is missing its door. It was hung on butterfly hinges and had a latch. The door on the east has six panels with sunken fields and quirked steep Greek ogee-and-bead panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins in the top corners, one in each end of the frieze rail, and the bottom half of the door is now covered and not accessible for examination. The transom has three lights with ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on all of the muntins. The door has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and the lock is either hidden or missing. There is head-cut trim. The northeast corner post has a down-brace on the east wall that is cut through by this doorway. The second-story joists are about 3 ½ by 8 inches.

The northwest room is in the hyphen between the brick building and the missing log structure to the north. The south wall is plaster on brick, with a break in the finish that indicates this was divided into two rooms, one to the west and one to the east. At the east end there is some plaster missing at the top quarter of the wall, and beneath it some of the brick appears to be broken, suggesting that the hyphen originally had a brick eastern wall that was completely taken down, probably when the existing stair was added, though this is very conjectural. There is a six-panel door in the south wall with sunken, flat

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panels with no panel moulds, and it is grained in what appears to be a late-19th century finish. The plaster at the east end is completely replaced, probably when the existing stair was installed, and there are no seams in the plaster, but there are seams in the plain baseboard where the infilled doorway was. The lath and plaster ceiling is down, exposing the second-story joists, which run east-west and are hewn, with a few short pieces of what appears to be riven lath still attached. The flooring above is partially undercut. At the west end is a ghost in the plaster where the stairway was, with a landing above the west doorway. The stairway ascended from the landing on the south wall, to the east. There is no surviving evidence of how the bottom run was configured, but there are nailing blocks in the south wall for the upper run of the stair stringer and for the baseboard, and pockets for the joists of the intermediate landing at the west end. The floor framing at the second-story has a main beam set into the brick wall, and it runs to the north wall. The west ends of the joists are tenoned into this beam to create the stairwell. The landing here projects about 2 feet to the west of this beam at the south end, and is supported by a short joist with a through-tenon and exposed peg in the main beam. The north wall has been completely rebuilt. The east end of the joists are set on a ledger board attached to the side of the girt in the frame addition. About 3 feet of the frame section to the east is part of this room and has sawn lath and plaster on the ceiling. There is a closet under the stairway in the frame section, with the doorway in this room. It has a vertical-board door with a cast iron Suffolk latch.

Interior, second story

The second story of the brick section is also one large room, and the brick walls are one wythe thinner at this level. There is baseboard that has a large bead on the top, and chair rail with a cavetto on the bottom corner of the shelf and a small fillet below it. It has a bead on the bottom edge, and it extends all the way around the room. The room was divided into two rooms with a board wall that ran north-south just west of the north doorway. This wall was added later since it was cut to fit around the chair rail. The doorway on the north elevation has architrave with a quirked, steep Greek ogee and bead backband, and a quirked bead on the inner edge. The door is missing, but there are plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints that remain in situ. On the east elevation is a fireplace that is partially rebuilt and has had the mantel removed. The firebox is not accessible. There is a mantel stored in the corner that is likely from this location; it has architrave with a plain frieze and entablature blocks, and a cavetto bed mould. The mantel is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The south elevation has a six-over-six sash in the west bay that is not accessible, but the architrave matches the north door. The east bay of this elevation has a doorway with architrave that matches the rest of the room and appears to be original, or early. The door has nine lights over two panels and also appears to be original, or early. The panels have sunken fields and no panel moulds. The lock rail is cut on an angle on both ends to transition from the narrower width of the stiles along the glazed portion of the door to the wider size of the styles where the panels are; the lock rail is mortised and tenoned, with two pins on either end. This door has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. There is no evidence of the door having ever had a frieze rail that was cut out. The lights are 10 by 14 inches, with ovolo muntins. There is a one-over-one sash

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on the west elevation, but the opening appears to be original. The ceiling had riven lath, most of which is now gone. The joists are hewn and are of a single span. They are set on 1-inch boards on top of the brick walls, project beyond the walls on both the north and the south only a short distance, and do not tie into the south porch. The attic flooring above is wide, and is not undercut.

The northwest room in the hyphen has had the north wall and the roof at the west end completely rebuilt. The attic joists are hewn, extend into the southwestern room (in the brick section), and the ends have some plaster burns. There is one piece of riven lath surviving up against the south wall. The projecting joist ends from the southwest room have no nail holes for a cornice, suggesting that the northwest room is original construction. The doorway on the south has architrave with a quirked, steep Greek ogee and bead backband, and a quirked bead on the inner edge. It is grained like the first story northwest room south elevation door. The south wall is plastered, with the ghost of a board wall at the eastern edge of the door architrave. The plaster ceiling starts at this point and runs to the east. The joists to the west of this point do not have lath nails or plaster burns. The east wall is plaster with a doorway, and the architrave matches that on the south door of this room. There is a beaded vertical-board door on plain cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints. The lock is gone. The south wall also has the ghost of chair rail that was removed and patched with plaster. The ghost stops about 1 foot west of the frame addition wall, and there is no ghost of chair rail on the east wall. There is also a very straight diagonal crack that starts about 1 inch above the chair rail ghost at the east end and rises up toward the center of the brick section at a pitch of 30 degrees. The east end of the crack is about the same height above the ground as the top of the west brick wall. This crack is probably a ghost of the original gable roof, the eastern half of which was removed.

The frame section on the east is now one large room. The flooring throughout is random-width, varying between 4 and 7 inches, is tongue-and-grooved, and runs east-west. The walls are plaster on riven lath. The baseboard has a broken field with a bead on top, and the chair rail has a torus and fillet on the shelf, a rabbet in the center, and a quirked bead on the bottom corner. This space was divided by vertical-board walls, with one wall in the center that ran north-south and another in the center that ran east-west. This created three chambers and a stair passage. The attic story joists and summer beam are identical to those in the second floor. The architrave has a quirked, steep Greek ogee and bead backband, and a quirked bead on the inner edge. The six-over-six sash have ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned both at the corners, and the muntins to the rails. There is an enclosed stair to the attic against the west wall, in what was the northwest section of the frame addition. It has a closet under it and the chair rail passes into the closet, where it has never been painted. The walls and door are beaded vertical boards, with the door having cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles. The closet door header is mortised and tenoned and pinned to the jambs. Some of the attic floor boards are slightly undercut. There is a 1-inch board false plate, and the rafters have a birds-mouth cut, and are set above the joists. In the northeast corner is a header that is through-tenoned to the

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second joist west of the east wall, creating an open well, possibly for a stairway. The northeast corner post has an up-brace in the east wall. The north wall has been completely rebuilt. The current stairway along the north wall was closed off at the east end with a board wall that has been removed. The stair newels are square, with chamfered corners that have lambs'-tongue stops, and they are rounded on the top. All of the removed board wall appears to be lying in a pile on the floor. The boards were toenailed to the floor with cut nails, leaving clear nail-hole evidence in the floor where the walls were and that there were two doorways in the north-south partition wall, set close together, with one on either side of the center east-west wall. The west wall chair rail is cut through for an east-west wall that created a small room in the southwest corner of the frame addition. There is no clear break in the nails in the floor to clearly indicate where the door was. The west chair rail, at the northwest corner, is cut with the shelf at the top and the bead at the bottom mitered, while the field above the rabbet is cut back square to take part of the north chair rail. The rabbet and the field below it are left long to create a tab that fit into a corresponding recess in the north chair rail.

Interior, attic

The attic in the brick section has hewn rafters that are 3 to 4 inches wide and 3 to 4 inches deep. They are spaced 23 ½ to 25 inches on centers and are set over top of the joists. The ridge has an open-faced bridle and peg and the foot is mitered and sits on a 1-inch board false plate. The rafters have saw-cut marriage marks on their west faces and are not erected in order. They support wide-board shingle lath with mature cut nails. These boards have been removed where the front porch and part of the rear section are, but the nails that held the boards are still in place. There are no wind-braces. The front porch rafters are sash-sawn, with board shingle lath. The eastern brick gable end wall was taken down and the chimney rebuilt from the floor up. The rafters over the rear hyphen are hewn and are very long, with several supported by boards stuck under them and sitting on top of the main block rafters. The attic joists in the hyphen are hewn.

The attic in the frame section has hewn rafters that are 3 to 3 ½ inches wide and 4 to 5 inches deep; they are spaced 21 to 24 inches on centers. They have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge and sawn marriage marks in the center of the west face of the rafters. The pegs are driven in from west to east, and they are not erected in any order. There are sawn wind-braces that are 1 inch by 5 ¼ inches and are let into notches in the top face of the rafters. The rafter feet have a birds-mouth cut and sit on a 1-inch board false plate, but are set over top of the joists. The tops of the joist ends are cut down to accommodate the bottom edge of the birds-mouth of the rafters. The floor at the east end is patched where the possible stair well is. The east gable-end studs are toenailed at the top with cut nails. The siding is rabbeted on the bottom of the back side to lap over the top edge of the board below. At the north end of the west wall the girt has three mortises for studs, but there are no nail holes in the rafter above, suggesting that the mortises were never used.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input 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 checked="" 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: _____

Specific dates N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates 1815, 1825, c. 1900

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:

The earliest history of the Lisbon Hotel is based primarily on oral tradition and was recorded by J. D. Warfield in his 1905 history, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties*: “Caleb Pancoast built the first house in the village. It still forms the rear of the old hotel property in the centre of the place.” The Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike, which helped to connect the city with the National Road further west, was chartered by the State of Maryland in 1805. It is not known when it reached Lisbon, but the creation of the turnpike would have provided a strong impetus for Pancoast to create a town, and he laid out Lisbon as 100 quarter-acre lots on both sides of the turnpike in 1811. In November 1824, Pancoast and his wife, Mary, sold four lots in Lisbon containing the current Lisbon Hotel building to Levi Chambers of Anne Arundel County for \$1,700. The price clearly indicates significant improvements on the one-acre tract, including the brick structure. Chambers, for his part, flipped the hotel property, selling it to Beale Gaither of Montgomery County in December 1824 for \$2,100. Dendrochronology on the brick portion of the hotel determined that the timber was felled during the winter of 1813-14 and winter 1814-15, with the likelihood that it was constructed in 1815, indicating that Pancoast had the building erected. Dendrochronology on the frame section of the existing building dates the felling of the timber to the winter of 1824-25 and the spring of 1825, suggesting that Gaither constructed this section to enlarge the operation. The existing porch post-dates this addition. In 1851 Joshua Burgess purchased the hotel. The 1860 Martenet *Map of Howard County* indicates that it was the Lisbon Hotel and was owned by Burgess. He died at his home in Lisbon in August 1867, and the building ceased to serve as a hotel, later becoming a dwelling and store.

Significance:

The earliest history of the Lisbon Hotel is based primarily on oral tradition and was recorded by J. D. Warfield in his 1905 history, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties*: “Caleb Pancoast built the first house in the village. It still forms the rear of the old hotel property in the centre of the place.” Local historian Celia Holland placed the date of construction at c. 1804-05, but gave no source for this information, and in a recent history Barbara Feaga stated that Pancoast purchased the land from

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Seth Warfield and James Barnes in 1802 and built his home in 1804. Unfortunately, a deed for the purchase of the land by Pancoast could not be located. The Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike, which helped to connect the city with the National Road further west, was chartered by the State of Maryland in 1805 and construction through Howard County followed over the next several years. It is not known when it reached Lisbon, but the creation of the turnpike would have provided a strong impetus for Pancoast to create a town, and he laid out Lisbon as 100 quarter-acre lots on both sides of the turnpike in 1811. The first recorded sales of lots were in June 1814. Several historians have stated that the town was first called New Lisbon and the name was later shortened to just Lisbon, but the earliest deeds simply call the town Lisbon. It was, however, referred to as New Lisbon in 1842, when it was a stop on the United States Mail Line for Frederick and Baltimore.¹

The background of Pancoast is not clear, but he was likely a descendent of John and Elizabeth Pancoast, Quakers from Northamptonshire, England, who moved with eight of their nine children to West Jersey in 1680. The ninth child, James, was apparently kidnapped while apprenticing in London and brought to Maryland, where he eventually worked for his freedom, purchased land in 1687, and reportedly became a leading citizen of Prince Georges County. Caleb most likely descended from James Pancoast. Caleb Pancoast first surfaces as one of the early purchasers of a lot in New Market, Frederick County, in June 1793. There he purchased the lot for £3 and sold it later that month for £50, suggesting that he was acting as a developer and building houses. Pancoast bought and sold numerous lots in New Market, especially c. 1800 to 1810, and he was always described as a resident of Frederick County until December 1811, when he sold a lot in New Market and was listed as being “of Lisbon Town anarundale [sic] county.” Thus, it would seem likely that Pancoast did not build his house in Lisbon until after he had laid out the town, in 1811. In one deed from 1800, from Anthony Poultney to Caleb Pancoast, the date is given as 6th month, also known as June, a clear indication that at least one of the two men was Quaker. The Poultney family was closely involved with early Methodism in Frederick County, though whether Anthony was Methodist or Quaker is not known at this time. Pancoast was also actively engaged in the development of Brookville, a Quaker settlement in northeastern Montgomery County, near the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting House and due south of Lisbon. Lots were sold beginning in 1800 and Pancoast purchased eight, reportedly “building a house on one and selling the rest of the lots

¹ J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 465. Barbara W. Feaga, *Howard's Roads to the Past* (Ellicott City, MD: Mays & Associates, Inc. for the Howard County Sesquicentennial Celebration Committee, 2001), p. 44. William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County*. (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978), p. 16. Other stops on the Mail Line included Ellicott's Mills and New Market. *Baltimore Sun*, 18 January 1842, p. 4.

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within a few years.” He reportedly built a brick house here in 1806. Thus, there is a clear pattern of town building and development by Pancoast.²

In November, 1824, Pancoast and his wife, Mary, sold four lots in Lisbon (two front lots and two behind them), containing the current Lisbon Hotel building, to Levi Chambers of Anne Arundel County for \$1,700. The price clearly indicates significant improvements on the one-acre tract, including the brick structure. Pancoast was described as being from Jefferson County, Ohio, and had apparently moved west recently, probably to develop towns in newly settled areas of the rapidly-expanding country. Chambers, for his part, flipped the hotel property in December 1824, selling it for \$2,100 and apparently realizing a tidy profit of \$400. He sold the property to Beale Gaither of Montgomery County. Dendrochronology on the brick portion of the hotel determined that the timber was felled during the winter of 1813-14 and winter 1814-15, with the likelihood that it was constructed in 1815, indicating that Pancoast had the building erected. Dendrochronology on the frame section of the existing building dates the felling of the timber to the winter of 1824-25 and the spring of 1825, suggesting that Gaither constructed this section to enlarge the operation.³

At this point, it is worth considering the surviving building and what is known of the rear missing section. The stone foundation for the rear wing includes a long fireplace base on the north end and a break in the foundation on the east side, apparently for a cellar entrance. Several historic photographs of the hotel show that the building was 1 ½ stories tall with weatherboard siding and two windows on the first story of the west elevation. The gable roof was wood shingles with an east-west running ridge. A later photograph shows at least the southern of the two west windows replaced by a large bay window. When the hotel property was purchased in 1981 the building had been vacant for some years and this wing was in poor condition and condemned by the county. It was taken down shortly afterward, though the log walls were found to be generally sound. This section was traditionally dated to c. 1804, but given Pancoast’s activities, it is more likely that it was built c. 1811. The brick portion of the building was clearly built up against the log wing and consisted of a single large room on each floor, with a

² Evelyn H. Ogden, *Founders of New Jersey*, 3rd ed. (Evelyn H. Ogden and The Descendants of Founders of New Jersey, 2016), p. 157. “Town of New Market Master Plan,” 2016, p. ii. Frederick County Land Records, WR 11-596, WR 12-492, Maryland State Archives. The full history of Pancoast’s activity in New Market has not been investigated. Frederick County Land Records, WR 42-249, WR 20-150, Maryland State Archives. Catherine Lavoie, “Brookville, Maryland: A Peaceful Quaker Refuge During War.” <http://ultimatehistoryproject.com/madisons-refuge-in-brookeville-in-1814.html>, accessed 23 August 2018.

³ Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, “The Tree-Ring Dating of the Lisbon Hotel, Lisbon, Maryland.” November, 2018. In D. Brad Hatch, Julie M. Schablitsky, Kerry S. Gonzalez, Jonas Schnur, and Kerri S. Barile, *Archaeological Investigations Along MD 144 – The National Road, Howard County, Maryland*. Archaeological Report Number 540. Fredericksburg, VA and Baltimore: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group for the Maryland State Highway Administration, 2019.

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fireplace at the east end. The first story room had two doorways on the rear wall and one on the east wall, besides the front door. There was a 1 ½-story brick hyphen that connected the main room to the wing, and it was built with brick walls on the east and west, but with (apparently) no wall on the north side, against the existing wing. The eastern brick wall of the hyphen was taken down, probably in the c. 1900 alterations (see below). This hyphen contained the stairway to get to the second story chamber, which had a doorway only in the north wall. When the wing was taken down a new frame wall had to be built to close off the north side of the hyphen. The hyphen originally had a gable roof with the ridge running north-south. The western slope of the gable survives, though the framing has all been replaced, and the ghost of the eastern slope is preserved in the plaster of the south wall (the north wall of the main block). This wall also has the ghost of chair rail that was originally here, and of a wall at the top of the stairway that closed off the eastern half of the hyphen as a separate, small chamber. On the first story there is no longer any evidence of a partition, but the presence of two doors in the south wall of the hyphen suggests that there must have been two rooms. There is an exterior door on the west wall that would have enabled anyone to enter the building from the side street and go up to the second story without passing through or disturbing the main room on the first story. This space also probably served as a passage from the wing, where the kitchen was located, to the main room. The construction of the second-floor framing has two major beams running from the south wall to the north. The eastern beam is supported by a post and the original support for the western beam is unknown. These beams support the joists, which run east-west. The configuration of the framing is consistent with porch construction, and the original interpretation was that the hyphen was an open porch. However, given the presence of the wing to the north and the now-missing brick wall on the east, it seems highly unlikely that this was ever a porch. Rather, the unusual construction is probably the result of not building a new brick wall up against the log wall, and an apparent unwillingness to tie the floor framing of the hyphen into the existing log building.

There are several other features of the brick addition that are worth considering. One is the side door on the east that went to the exterior. The clean brickwork and splayed brick jack arch of the opening indicate that it is original to the brick building and not added when the frame addition was built. The purpose for this is unknown, but presumably there were outbuildings elsewhere on the lot, and this might have provided access to at least one of them. Service buildings connected to food storage and preparation, however, would have likely been configured in relation to the wing, not to the main block, so this door would have had a different function, perhaps for customers entering from the stables or livestock pens that must have existed to the rear. Unfortunately, archaeology on the north and east side of the building found substantial disturbance, so no outbuildings were identified. The frame addition has captured and preserved white penciling painted on the mortar joints of the east brick wall. This treatment thus dates to the first quarter of the nineteenth century and was most likely original.

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On the front wall of the first story there are two wooden blocks (the size of a brick header) set 16 inches above the porch deck, to the west of the door and about 3 feet, 9 inches apart (center to center), with one under the window and one closer to the door. There is a matching block just east of the door, and the wall below the east window was not accessible to determine whether there was a fourth block. These blocks resemble nailing blocks but do not have any nail holes and are not in a typical nailing block location. They sit slightly proud of the brick wall and were probably horizontals projecting from the wall, perhaps part of a built-in bench. A bench can be seen just east of the doorway in one of the historic photographs, but whether this was a freestanding bench or a built-in one is not clear.

On the second story of the south elevation the center doorway was clearly a window that was converted to a doorway, with the brickwork below sill level having been cut out. This doorway must have been added when the porch was constructed. Added brickwork on the west gable end indicates that the porch was added to the building, and pieced siding on the east gable end of the frame addition shows that the existing porch post-dates this addition, as well. The added second-story door is of early construction and was built purposively with the lights in it, rather than being altered, no doubt to counteract the loss of a window. The second story also was subdivided by a board wall, creating rooms to the east and west. This wall does not survive so cannot be dated, but its addition may have been with the door conversion, and would have necessitated some means of getting light into the new eastern chamber. This porch seems not to have changed substantially, but there was clearly another porch on the building, since there are nailing blocks on the west edge of the south wall, at the first-story level only. These are interpreted as the remnants of an original one-story porch.

The frame addition is also worthy of careful consideration. Much of the original riven lath and plaster have been removed, exposing the framing to careful observation. It is constructed with guttered corner posts, a technique that has been observed in all parts of Howard County through the 1860s and possibly into the 1870s (though other methods of forming corner posts have also been observed throughout this period). In this instance, the framing joints were cut without regard to the guttering, which was cut later and as a result, joints were compromised, with little relish left on one side of many mortises. Pegs were also hacked back where they projected into the guttering. The fact that pegs were not cut where they were hidden by the flooring suggests that the gutters were cut on the ground and after the frame was raised those pegs in the way of the plaster lath were cut away as it was being installed. The framing has four corner posts and two intermediate posts, one each in the center of the east and west walls. The latter support the ends of the summer beam, into which the joists are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The addition was built as one large room on the first story, with no partitions and no heating, though c. 1900 a partition wall was added (which captures the plaster ceiling) to create a passage along the north end of the addition, with a stairway added at this time. It appears that there was no stairway leading to

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the second story (unless the existing stairway reuses an earlier stair well, which could not be determined at this time).

The second story of the frame addition was apparently reached from the original stairs in the hyphen, with the small chamber opened up to become a passage. The addition was divided by board walls into three chambers, those in the northeast and southeast corners being large. A smaller chamber was in the southwest corner, and a passage with a boxed stairway to the attic in the northwest corner, adjoining the former chamber in the hyphen. There is ample evidence that the attic stairway was a last-minute change in plan. The ceiling in the northeast corner contains an original framed opening that can only be a stairwell. Had the stair been placed here, there would have likely been a passage along the north wall, eliminating those windows from the northeast chamber, as well as the east window, which the stairway would have cut across. Thus, the northeast chamber would have been much smaller, with poor light and ventilation. It made sense, then, to place the stairway along the west wall, which abuts the original brick building and thus could not have had windows. This stairway was constructed over top of lath and plaster, and the chair rail along this wall was already in place and was captured in the closet under the stairs. Thus, the change came after at least some of the construction had been completed, but it was clearly done before the building was put into service because this chair rail in the closet has never been painted.

The addition was built as deep as the hyphen, but this posed another problem, since the original gable of the hyphen would have shed water toward the new frame wall of the addition. One solution would have been to install a cricket where the two sections met, throwing water to the north end. There was potentially another reason for making this change to the hyphen. Since the stair in the hyphen was apparently the only way to get to the second story of the frame section, and the hyphen was only 1 ½-stories tall, not two, the builders had to cut through the eastern roof and wall. A taller section could have been constructed for this doorway, which would have been much like a dormer, but the water issue would have remained. However, there was a more satisfactory solution, which the builder quickly hit on: rebuilding the eastern slope of the hyphen gable as a shed roof pitched to the north, even with the roof slope of the addition. This change must have been made in the midst of construction, since the west gable end of the addition has stud mortises cut in the top of the end girt, but there are no corresponding nail holes for the tops of the studs in the bottom face of the end rafter; thus, studs for the gable end wall were apparently never installed. This change in the roof and the change in the stairway suggest that the plan for the addition was formulated and instituted very quickly, without having been well thought out, and this required changes as the builder and/or owner realized the implications of various decisions. The frantic pace of planning and construction is reinforced by the findings of archaeology on the site. The rubble stone foundation for the addition is only approximately two feet deep, one foot above the existing grade and one foot below. This is extremely unusual and can only be seen as an expedient and

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cost-cutting measure. The choice of frame rather than brick was likewise probably driven by speed and expense.

There is no firm documentary evidence, as yet, to confirm that the building Pancoast sold or that Beale Gaither enlarged was a hotel or tavern, though the circumstantial evidence is compelling. Indeed, Thomas Searight, in his 1894 history of the National Road, stated “stages stopped and teams were changed at New Lisbon, but it had no wagon stand.” The source of Searight’s information is not clear, however, and he stated that there was no wagon stand in Ellicott’s Mills, though a tavern that catered to travelers was in operation there by 1807, at the latest. It is possible that Searight was referring specifically to taverns that catered to wagoners, rather than to travelers in general. The earliest suggestion of the Lisbon building’s usage seems to be an 1855 advertisement for a farm near Lisbon, the public sale of which was to be held “at the tavern of Joshua Burgess, in Lisbon, Howard county.” As will be seen below, Burgess owned the brick and frame building at this time, though whether he owned other buildings in town is not known.⁴

There are other records that are suggestive of the early history, though not conclusive. To date, Anne Arundel County court records have been mined for ordinary licenses only from 1815 to 1824. In September 1815 Levi Chambers, the man who would buy the hotel from Pancoast in 1824, was granted a tavern license by the Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, though the location of his operation is not given. Chambers renewed this license every autumn through 1822, and in 1818 the two men who posted bond for him were Pancoast and Benjamin G. Sides, a merchant who was preparing to build his dwelling at the west end of Lisbon. This at least suggests the probability that Chambers was operating the Lisbon Hotel. Chambers was not listed in the ordinary licenses in 1823 and 1824, which is odd since he purchased the property in late 1824, but it seems very likely that he was running the tavern from the time it was built at least until he sold it, and perhaps even after the sale. Levi Chambers is equally enigmatic. The 1824 deed notes that Levi’s wife was Sarah, and they are probably the Sary Peddicourt and Levi Chambers who were married in Montgomery County, Maryland in November 1802. Levi Chambers purchased the Anderson Hotel in the town of Unity, Montgomery County (just 3 miles north of Brookville and 5 miles south of Lisbon) in December 1819, but sold it the following month, raising the question, why? Levi Chambers is not found in the 1820 census, but is Anne Arundel County in the 1830 and 1840 census. Unfortunately, occupations are not given until the 1850 census, where 70-year old Levi Chambers is described as a farmer in Howard District of Anne Arundel County. The repeated

⁴ Thomas B. Searight, *The Old Pike: A History of the National Road*. (Uniontown, PA: Author, 1894), p. 194. See Kenneth M. Short, “Patapsco Hotel, Town Hall” (HO-62), *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, Maryland Historical Trust, 2010. *Baltimore Sun*, 23 October 1855, p. 4.

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connections to Montgomery County of numerous individuals involved with the Lisbon Hotel seems more than just coincidence, and further investigation seems warranted.⁵

On the other hand, there is much about the building that suggests that it was built and enlarged for a public use such as a hotel. The main room in the brick section is very large for domestic purposes, especially given the average size of the building overall. This must have functioned as the communal dining and drinking room, with the original rear wing serving as the kitchen. The use of the second story as one large room is even more unlikely in a purely domestic arrangement. Many hotels and taverns outside of urban areas were still offering communal sleeping arrangements for most guests in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The frame addition, being one large room with no heat on the first floor, is even less likely to have been domestic space. The presence of finished plaster walls with chair rail throughout, however, indicates that it was some type of living space, as opposed to a store or craft shop. The second story of the addition could have functioned as either dwelling or hotel rooms, though none of the rooms was heated. If a hotel, it would suggest that by this time there was significant demand by some guests for private, or at least semi-private, rooms. The addition of the two-story porch on the front is a feature that was common for hotels and taverns in this period, but not for dwellings, and is also suggestive. If Pancoast wished to create an incentive for others to settle in his new town, building a tavern would have probably been the best choice possible. Given that the turnpike was new in the 1810s, it seems very likely that business was booming, and no doubt Beale Gaither wanted to capitalize on that when he rushed to enlarge his new purchase. He was probably responsible for adding the porch within a few years after completing the addition. That there were no other improvements to the building for decades probably reflects the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad parallels the turnpike, just 1 ¾ miles to the north. Construction of the railroad began in 1828, and by the early 1830s would have reached the Lisbon area.

As if the early documentary history of the Lisbon Hotel is not spotty enough, there are significant questions about Beale Gaither. He was possibly the son of Henry and Martha (Ridgely) Gaither, who Warfield described as "Beale (the bachelor)." More likely he was Beale Gaither of Montgomery County, the son of Frederick and Jane Gaither and grandson of Beal Gaither, Sr., who sold a farm in Howard County to William Webb in 1848. Two years later Webb would acquire a farm adjoining

⁵ Kenneth M. Short, "Benjamin Sides House" (HO-199), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust, 2008. Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Judgement Record, 1815-1824. Maryland State Archives. Catherine Crawford, "Unity Historic District" (M: 23-34), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust, 1984. "Peddicord Marriages in Maryland," https://sites.rootsweb.com/~leeg/peddicord/md_marr.htm, accessed 25 November 2019. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Sixth District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1830. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Third District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1840. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-206

Name Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

Lisbon (HO-194) that would become his home farm, before eventually buying the Lisbon Hotel. There was also a Beale Gaither who served for many years as a constable in Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, perhaps the first-mentioned of this name. Two different men by the name of Beale Gaither died in 1849. One died at his residence in Anne Arundel County in November at the age of 69 (probably the son of Henry and Martha) and the other, who had been a resident of Montgomery County and later moved to Missouri, died of cholera on his way to California. This was most likely the son of Frederick and Jane, and he may have been smitten with gold-rush fever. Whether either of these were the owner of the Lisbon Hotel cannot be determined because the chain of title for the hotel is broken, but the family connections and coincidences are again compelling.⁶

In 1851 Bushrod and Juliet Gartrell (aka Gatrill) sold the hotel for \$900, but how they acquired it is not clear, since no deed was found. The Gartrells are listed in the 1850 census as residents of Montgomery County. Bushrod was 43 and a farmer and Juliet 42, and their farm was located along Route 97, about 1 ½ miles south of the Howard County border. Beall Gaither was born in Montgomery County c. 1826 to Frederick and Jane Virginia Gaither, and his mother had been a Gartrell. His older sister, Juliet, was born in 1807 and married Bushrod Gartrell, likely a cousin, in 1844. Unfortunately, no will could be found for Beale Gaither in either Howard or Montgomery counties, but if he died out west, there might be one in that, as yet unknown, location. If he died in 1849, the sale of the hotel two years later would fit with the timeline. According to local historian Barbara Feaga, the building also housed the post office in 1851.⁷

Joshua Burgess was already living in Lisbon and working as a saddler when he purchased the hotel from the Gartrells. As was shown in the 1855 ad, he was operating a tavern in town that almost certainly had to be this building. He was still listed as a saddler in the 1860 census, and his age was given as 43 in 1850 or 50 in 1860. The 1860 Martenet *Map of Howard County* indicates that it was the Lisbon Hotel and was owned by Burgess. He died at his home in Lisbon in August 1867, at the age of 60 and left the hotel property to his widow, Elizabeth. She sold the building two years later to William Webb whose

⁶ Warfield, *Founders*, p. 420. Kenneth M. Short, "Welsh-Webb Farm" (HO-194), *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, Maryland Historical Trust, 2011. This information is based on a perusal of deeds in both counties. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 November 1849, p. 2. *Baltimore Sun*, 31 July 1849, p. 1.

⁷ U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 1, Montgomery County, 1850. Catherine Crawford, "Bushrod Gartrell House" (M: 23-44), *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, Maryland Historical Trust, 1982. Juliet Gartrell died in 1863, without issue, and is buried in a cemetery "at the home of Beall Gaither." Bushrod remarried, to Manelia Watkins, and they had one child before he died in 1870. John Frederick Dorman, compiler and editor, *Adventurers of Purse and Person: Virginia 1607-1624/5*, fourth edition, v. 2. Baltimore: Genealogical publishing Co., 2005. Helen W. Ridgely, *Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia*. New York: The Grafton Press, 1908.

<https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/gartrell/71/>, retrieved 22 November 2019. Feaga, *Howard's Roads*, p. 45.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-206

Name Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

farm was just out of town. Webb died the following year, at the age of 56, at the hotel, which was now serving as his home. Webb left the hotel property (and a 150-acre farm) to his son, John T. Webb, who was still a minor. John married Nellie Dorsey but died in July 1876 at the age of 21. Nellie eventually remarried, to Merriman Fisher, and they turned to farming. Presumably, the hotel property was leased to tenants, but it is not known whether it served as just a home or something more. In 1897 Nellie Webb Fisher and Merriman Fisher sold the hotel and a 120-acre farm to Nellie's daughter by John Webb, Frances Esworthy, the wife of John Esworthy, for \$575. Two years later Frances and John Esworthy sold the hotel property for \$1,000 to Clarence Owings. In 1900 Clarence Owings was listed as a merchant and was apparently living next door to Nellie and Merriman Fisher. Whether he had opened a store in the old hotel building is not known, but it would soon be used for that purpose. Owings sold the building to local blacksmith John Coursey in 1902 for \$1,300. Coursey was living at home in 1900, when he was only 22, and may have moved here to be on his own. Presumably he set up his forge on this property, because in 1906 he sold it and another property to Arthur G. Poole and Charles T. Pickett for \$2,000. Pickett was Poole's brother-in-law, and both were listed as wheelwrights and blacksmiths in the 1910 census. Pickett was single and was living with the Pooles. By 1920 changing technology had forced Poole to become an automobile salesman and Pickett an automobile machinist. Poole had actually made the switch by 1915, for in that year he was involved in a two-car collision. He and his wife, Fannie, were riding in the car that Poole had just sold to Harry Warthen when, near West Friendship, it collided with the car of Samuel Yates of Ellicott City. Six were injured, with Mrs. Yates and her baby sent to Maryland University Hospital for treatment, and the crash "demolished both machines."⁸

In 1929 the property was described as "being occupied as a store and dwelling." The historic photographs, which pre-date this record, suggest that it was a store, since the porch is covered with containers and there are signs on the walls advertising items for sale. According to Celia Holland the store was operated by Arthur Poole's sister, Miss Molly Poole, who sold penny candy to the local children and also operated the post office from the building. Molly Poole married Charles Pickett. Ghosting of rows of shelves is still visible on the north and west walls of the first-story room in the brick section. As late as 1952 deeds still described the building as a store and dwelling, but by 1967 they noted that it was formerly used as a store. It was in that year that Fannie Poole and her son Cecil sold the property. This fits with Barbara Feaga's statement that "when Miss Molly became too feeble to care for the store, it closed its doors forever." Howard and Velma Clark purchased the hotel property but

⁸ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 4, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860). *Baltimore Sun*, 7 September 1867, p. 2. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 4, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. Howard County Genealogical Society, comp., *Howard County Maryland Records*, vol. 1 (Columbia, MD: Author, 1979), p. 21. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 4, Howard County, Maryland, 1900, 1910, 1920. *Baltimore Sun*, 31 August 1915, p. 14.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-206

Name Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

apparently had a farm near Lisbon and never lived here. Whether they rented it to others for a few years is not known, but it was vacant by the 1970s and remains so to this day.⁹

⁹ Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History*, rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 121. Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (Author, 1987), p. 189. Howard County Historical Society photograph collection. Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, pp. 194-95. Feaga, *Howard's Roads*, p. 45.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-206

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .91 A

Acreage of historical setting 1 A

Quadrangle name Woodbine

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	November 2019
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

Lisbon Hotel (HO-206)
15954 Frederick Rd
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Peter J. McIntosh Nancy M. McIntosh / ?	Peter J. McIntosh, Sr. Nancy M. McIntosh, trustees Peter & Nancy McIntosh Living Trust / ?	3 January 2007	MDR 10766-656	Deed – fee simple	\$0	1) ½ A 2) .91 A 3) 80 p. – 40 p. 4) 80 p.	1) 1600 Frederick Rd 2) .15954 Frederick Rd 3) 15928 Frederick Rd 4) 15996 Frederick Rd
Howard W. Clark & wf Velma L. / ?	Peter J. McIntosh & wf Nancy / ?	18 July 1981	CMP 1063-683	Deed – fee simple	\$22,000	A) .91 A B) 80 p. – 40 p.	(2) & (3)
Fannie Poole A. Cecil Poole / Howard	Howard W. Clark & wf Velma L. / ?	1 June 1967	CMP 473-387	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	“improved by a building used as a store and dwelling (formerly)” (A)
Mary E. Pickett, widow / Howard	Fannie Poole A. Cecil Poole / ?	21 June 1952	MWB 233-305	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	½ interest “improved by a building used as a store and dwelling” (A)
Daniel M. Murray, Jr., single / Howard	Fannie Poole A. Cecil Poole Charles T. Pickett & wf Mary E. / ?	10 March 1941	BM Jr 169-504	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	“improved by a building used as a store and dwelling” ½ interest to Pooles, ½ interest to Picketts (A)
Fannie Poole, widow Charles T. Pickett & wf Mary E. / Howard	Daniel M. Murray, Jr., single / ?	10 March 1941	BM Jr 169-502	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	A.G.P. d. 10 July 1940 [see also 169-501] (A)
Clara C. Klasehus, single / Howard	Arthur G. Poole & wf Fannie / Howard	6 July 1929	HSK 137-124	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	½ interest (A)
Arthur G. Poole & wf Fannie / Howard	Clara C. Klasehus, / Howard	6 July 1929	HSK 137-120	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	Lot on NE corner of Frederick Tpk & rd from Lisbon to Woodbine . . . being used as a store and dwelling ½ interest (A)
John E. Coursey & wf Carrie V.	Arthur G. Poole Charles T. Pickett	31 December 1906	WWLC 83-189	Deed – fee simple	\$2,000	?	(X) on S. side of Main St., Lisbon, lots 37 & 87 (Y) on N. side Tpk & Woodbine Rd [lots 17 & 67 in margin] (A)

Lisbon Hotel (HO-206)
15954 Frederick Rd
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Clarence Owings & wf Maude / Howard	John E. Coursey / Howard	2 October 1902	JHO 76-14	Deed – fee simple	\$1,300	?	Frederick Tpk is on south, road to Woodbine is on west, alley on north, late Reuben Warfield's lot on east [no previous reference] (Y)
Frances E. Esworthy & husb. John A. Joshua N. Warfield, mortgagee / Howard	Clarence Owings / Howard	7 October 1899	JHO 71-45	Deed – fee simple	\$1,000	?	Frederick Tpk is on south, road to Woodbine is on west, alley on north, late Reuben Warfield's lot on east J. T. Webb d. intestate
Nellie B. Fisher & husb. Merriman A. / Howard	Frances E. Esworthy (nee Webb), only child & heir of J. T. Webb, wf of John A. Esworthy / Howard	31 March 1897	JHO 67-39	Deed –	\$575	?	Nellie is widow of J. T. Webb, entitled to right of dower in house Wm Webb bo. fr. Eliz. Burgess Includes 120 A farm See Wm. Webb will
William A. Webb	John T. Webb	<u>Written</u> 11 June 1870 <u>Probated</u> 21 June 1870	<u>Wills</u> TBH 2-142	Bequest	—	150 A	Includes house & lot where Wm. Webb, Sr. lives, purchased fr. Elizabeth Burgess
Elizabeth M. Burgess / Howard	William A. Webb / Howard	12 October 1869	WWW 29-472	Deed – fee simple	\$1,600	1 A	Lots 16, 17, 66 & 67 Except part sold to Urbin W. Day, 1854
Joshua Burgess	Elizabeth M. Burgess	25 August 1867	<u>Wills</u> TBH 2-84				
Bushrod Gatrill & wf Juliet / Montgomery Co	Joshua Burgess / Howard Dist., AA	7 June 1851	WHW 11-393	Deed – Indenture	\$900	1 A	Lots 16, 17, 66 & 67 [no previous reference]
Levi Chambers / AA	Beale Gaither / Montgomery Co	23 December 1824	WSG 10-581	Indenture	\$2,100	1 A	Lots 16, 17, 66 & 67 [also buys lots 23 & 73 in WSG 10-582, & lots 12 & 62 in WSG 15-125] [Sarah is wf of Levi]

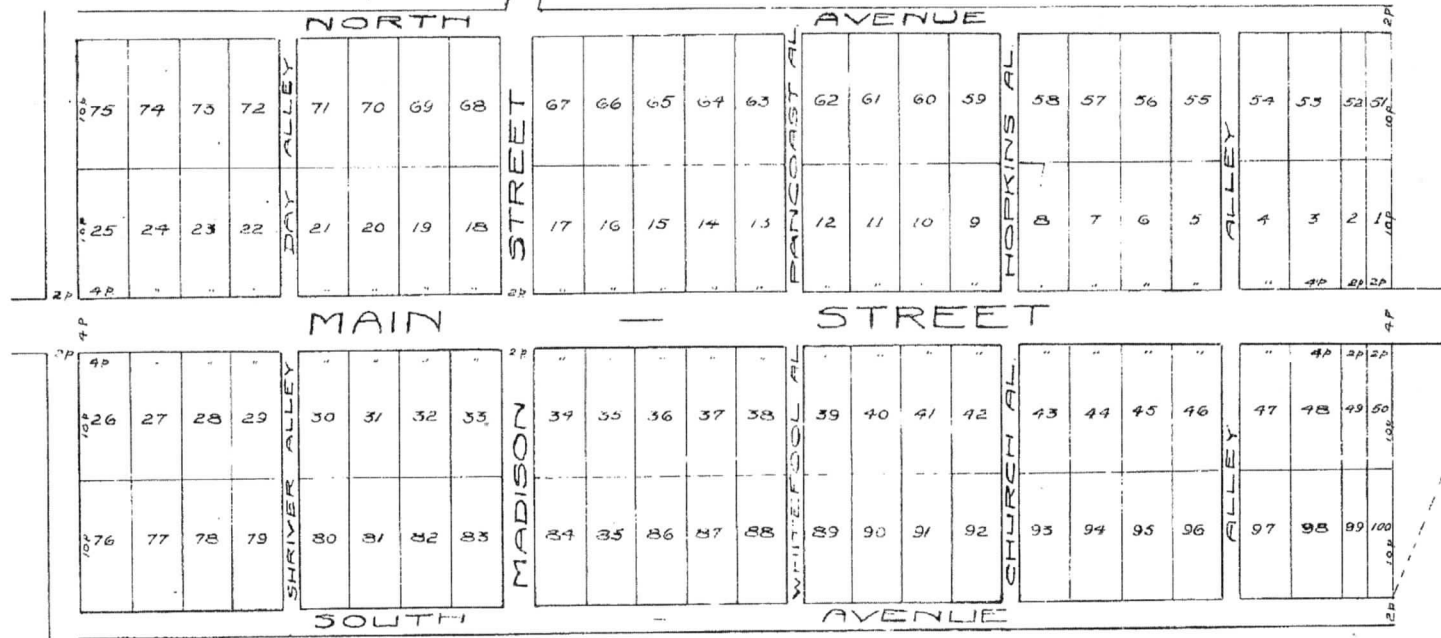
Lisbon Hotel (HO-206)

15954 Frederick Rd

CHAIN OF TITLE

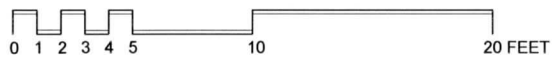
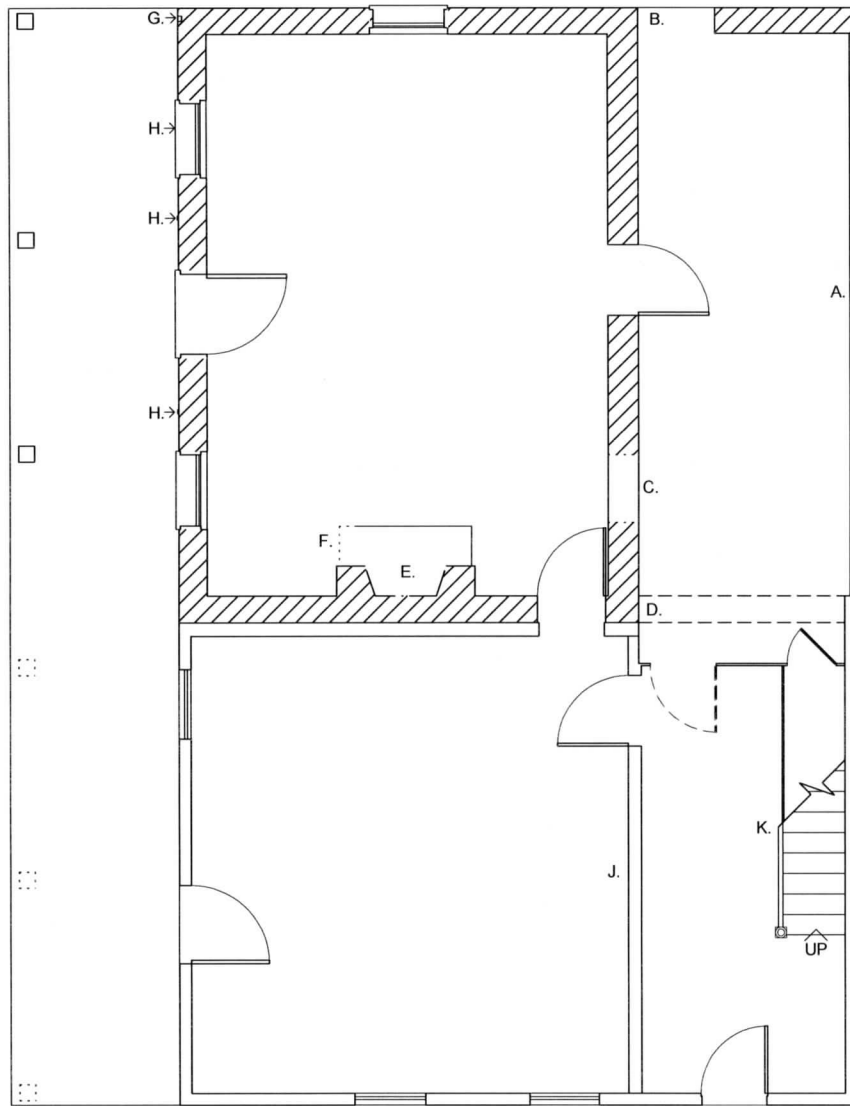
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Caleb Pancoast / Jefferson Co., OH	Levi Chambers / AA	2 November 1824	WSG 10-580	Indenture	\$1,700	1 A	Lots 16, 17, 66 & 67 in Lisbon [Mary is wf of Caleb]

- LISBON -



LAI D OUT BY CALEB PANCOAST
 JULY 4 1871
 SCALE: 1" = 80' - COPIED BY J. R. CURTIS, ENG.
 DEC. 8, 1924.

HO-206
 Lisbon Hotel
 15954 Frederick Road, Lisbon
 Howard County Circuit Court, Plat Book 3, page 20, Maryland State Archives.



NOTES:

A. WALL COMPLETELY REBUILT.

B. DOOR MISSING AND FRAME ALTERED – DOOR SWING UNDETERMINED.

C. DOORWAY CLOSED OFF AND PLASTERED OVER. SEAMS VISIBLE ON SOUTH SIDE. NORTH SIDE PLASTER HAS BEEN RENEWED, BUT SEAMS SURVIVE IN THE BASEBOARD.

D. BRICK WALL REMOVED. BROKEN BRICK ABOVE DOOR LINTEL VISIBLE WHERE PLASTER IS MISSING, WITH SEVERAL HARD-EDGED BRICKS BELOW THAT SUGGEST A DOORWAY WAS HERE, AS ON THE WEST WALL.

E. FIREBOX HAS SPLAYED JAMBS BUT IS NOT ACCESSIBLE TO MEASURE.

F. THIS END OF HEARTH HAS COLLAPSED AND IS NOT ACCESSIBLE FOR CLOSE EXAMINATION.

G. VERTICAL LINE OF WOOD NAILING BLOCKS SET INTO WALL WHERE QUEEN CLOSERS WOULD BE, PROBABLY FOR PORCH POST.

H. WOOD NAILING BLOCK OR STUB END OF PROJECTING HORIZONTAL WOOD PIECE SITS PROUD OF BRICK WALL. EAST END OF BRICK WALL NOT ACCESSIBLE FOR EXAMINATION.

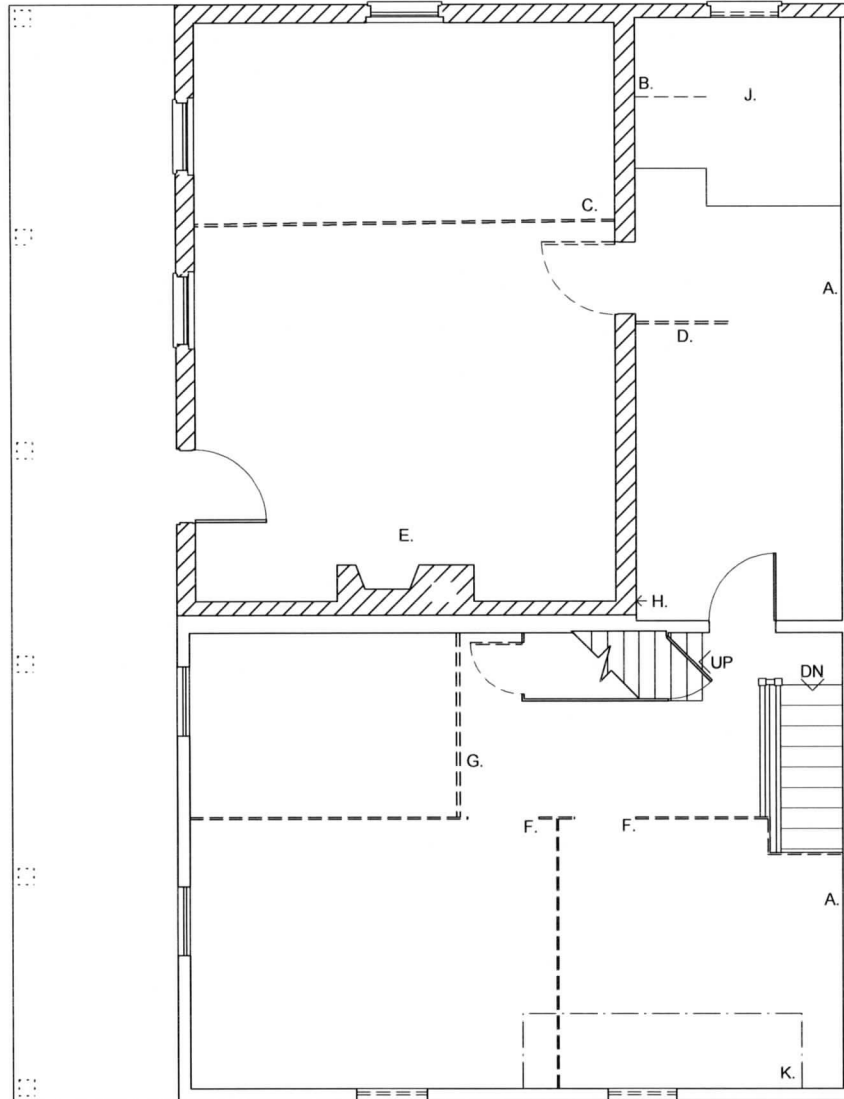
J. WALL ADDED – HEADER CAPTURES PLASTER CEILING.

K. STAIRWAY DATES C. 1890-1915.

L. FOUNDATION OF WING – RUBBLE STONE, PARTIALLY COLLAPSED.

HO-206 LISBON HOTEL 15954 FREDERICK ROAD, LISBON

FIRST FLOOR PLAN – MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, HEATHER BARRETT & BARBARA FISHER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JULY 2018



NOTES:

A. NORTH WALL COMPLETELY REBUILT BELOW PLATE ON SECOND STORY.

B. LOCATION OF STAIR LANDING. LENGTH UNDETERMINED.

C. BOARD PARTITION WALL ADDED AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED.

D. ORIGINAL BOARD PARTITION WALL REMOVED. LENGTH OF WALL UNDETERMINED.

E. HEARTH HIDDEN.

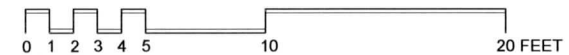
F. ORIGINAL BOARD WALLS REMOVED. DOOR LOCATIONS DETERMINED FROM NAIL PATTERN ON FLOOR.

G. ORIGINAL BOARD WALL REMOVED. DOOR LOCATION UNDETERMINED.

H. SCAR ON WALL OF ORIGINAL BRICK END WALL AND END OF ORIGINAL GABLE ROOF.

J. ORIGINAL STAIR WELL.

K. STAIR WELL IN ATTIC FLOOR, APPARENTLY UNUSED.

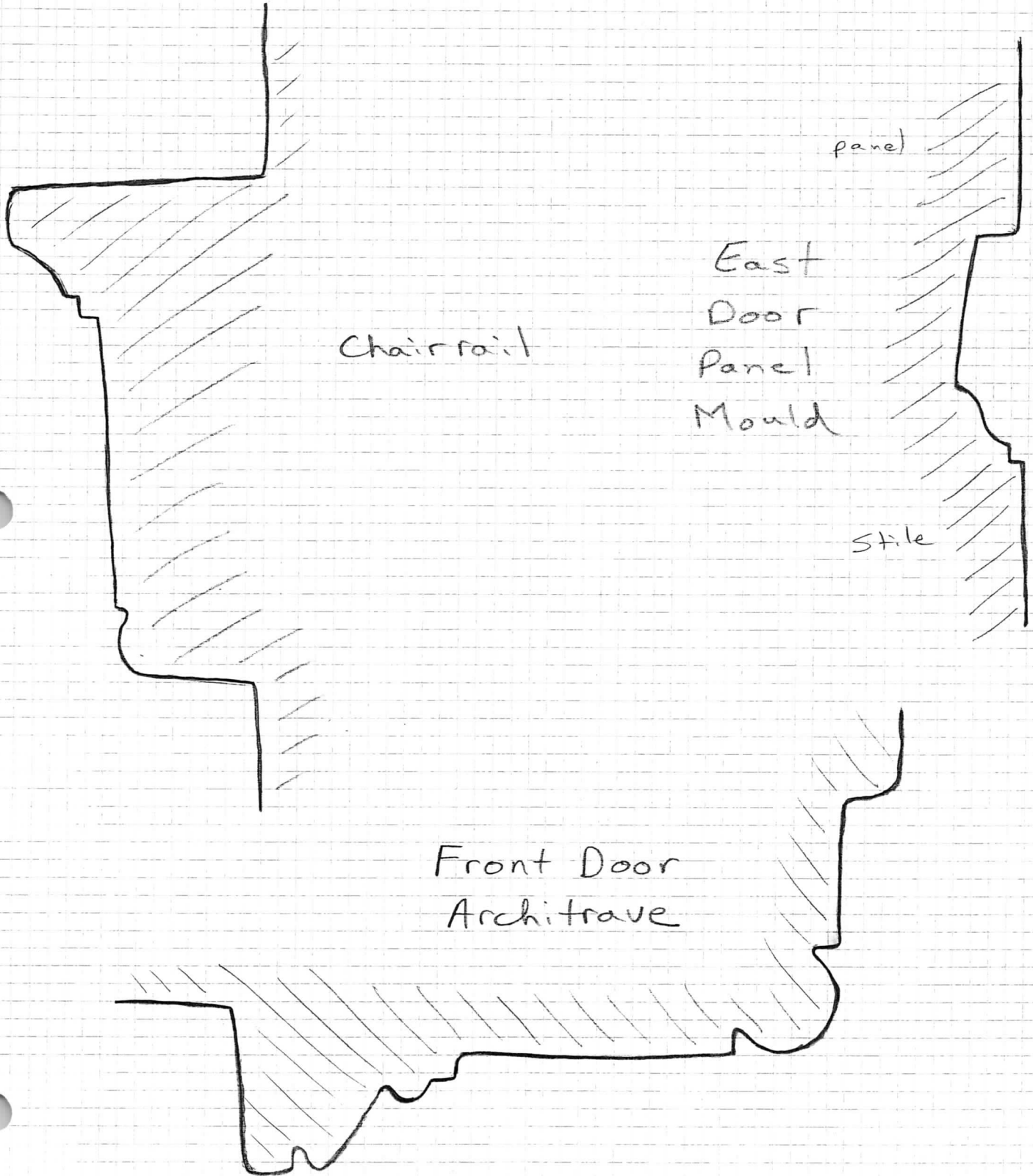


HO-206 LISBON HOTEL 15954 FREDERICK ROAD, LISBON

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, HEATHER BARRETT & BARBARA FISHER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JULY 2018

1/4

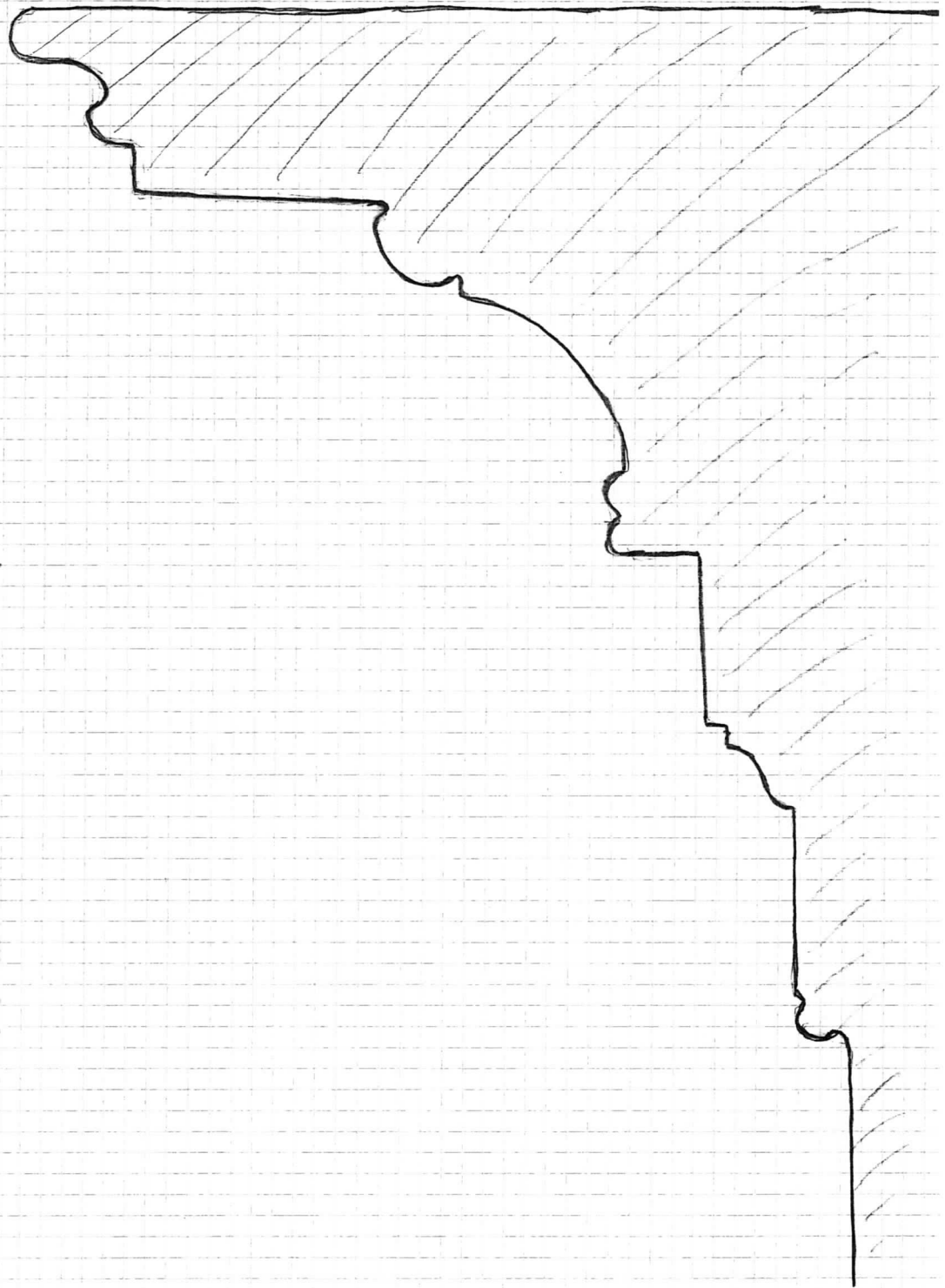
LISBON HOTEL (H0-206) 13 July 2018
BRICK SECTION, 1ST STORY - Mouldings KMS



2/4 LISBON HOTEL (HO-206)

18 July 2013

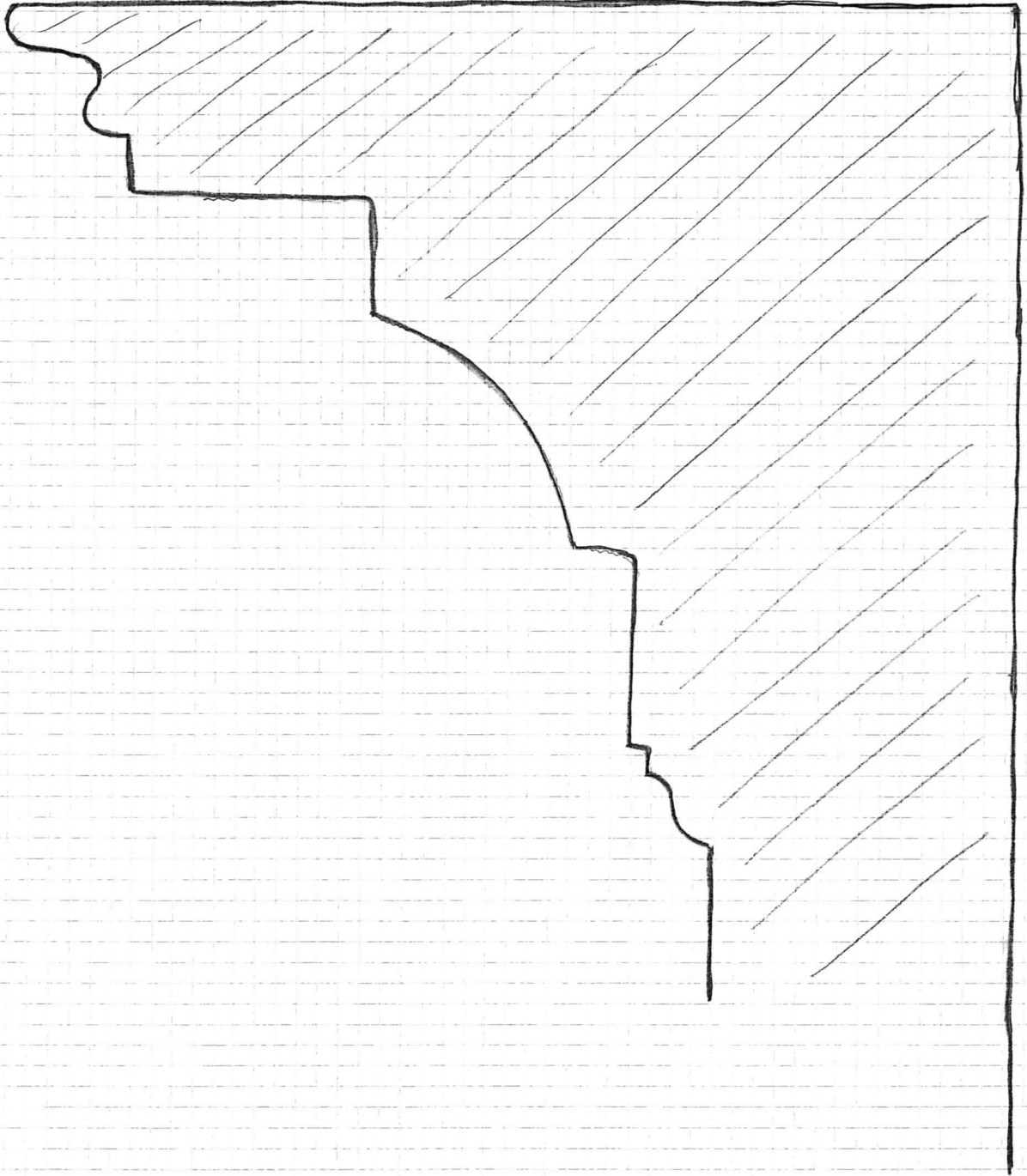
BRICK
SECTION
1ST STORY
Mantel



3/4

LISBON HOTEL (HO-206)
BRICK SECTION, 2ND STORY - Mantel

13 July 2018
KMS

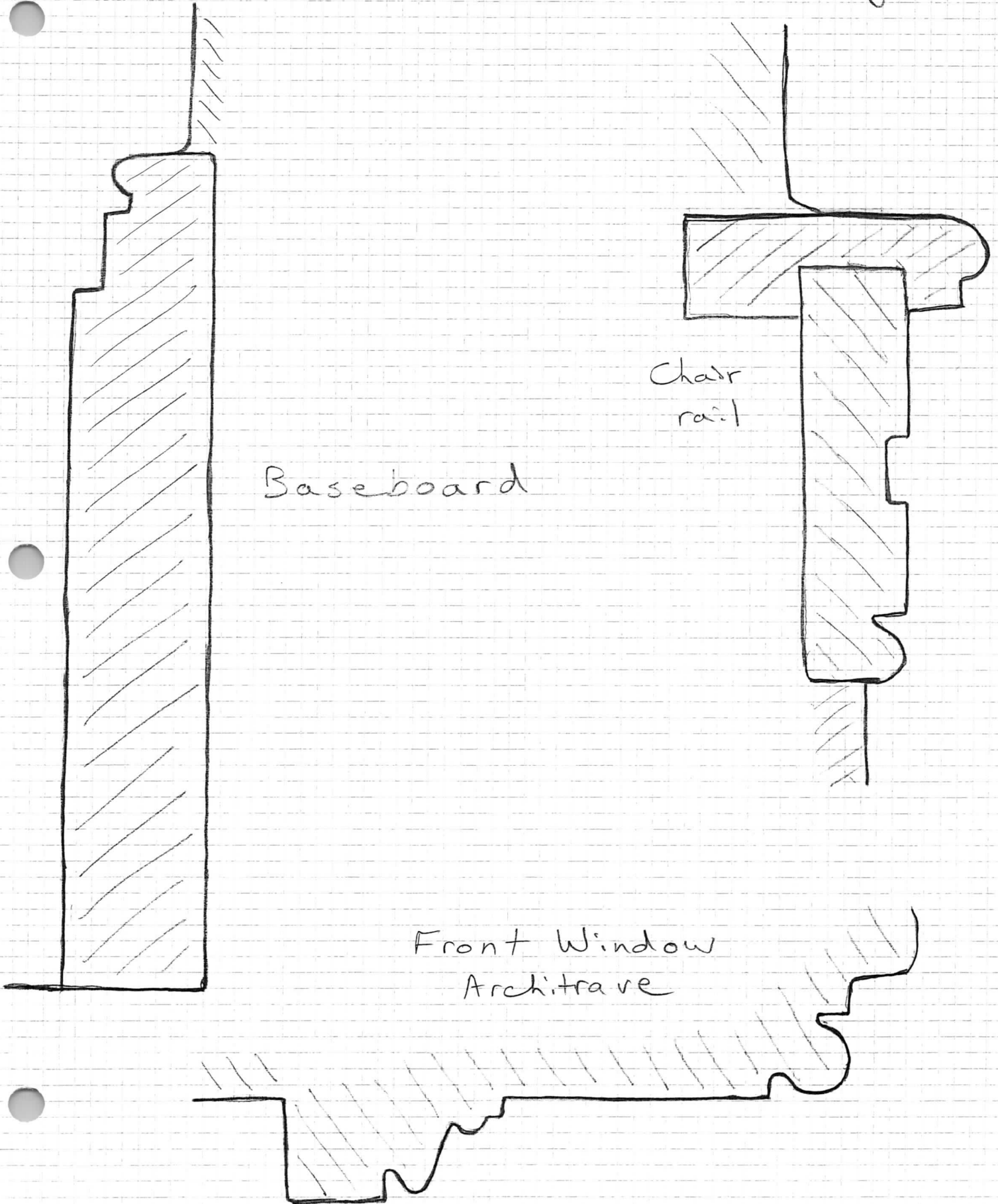


4/4

LISBON HOTEL (H0-206)

13 July 2018

FRAME SECTION, 2ND STORY - Mouldings KMS





HO-206
Lisbon Hotel
15954 Frederick Road, Lisbon
Woodbine quad

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 1



Photo 1 of 20: South elevation. 7/11/2018



Photo 2 of 20: West elevation. 3/8/2019

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 2



Photo 3 of 20: North & west elevations. 7/11/2018



Photo 4 of 20: East elevation. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 3



Photo 5 of 20: East elevation, down-brace & sill. 7/11/2018



Photo 6 of 20: Southwest room, view west. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 4



Photo 7 of 20: Southwest room, mantel detail. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 5

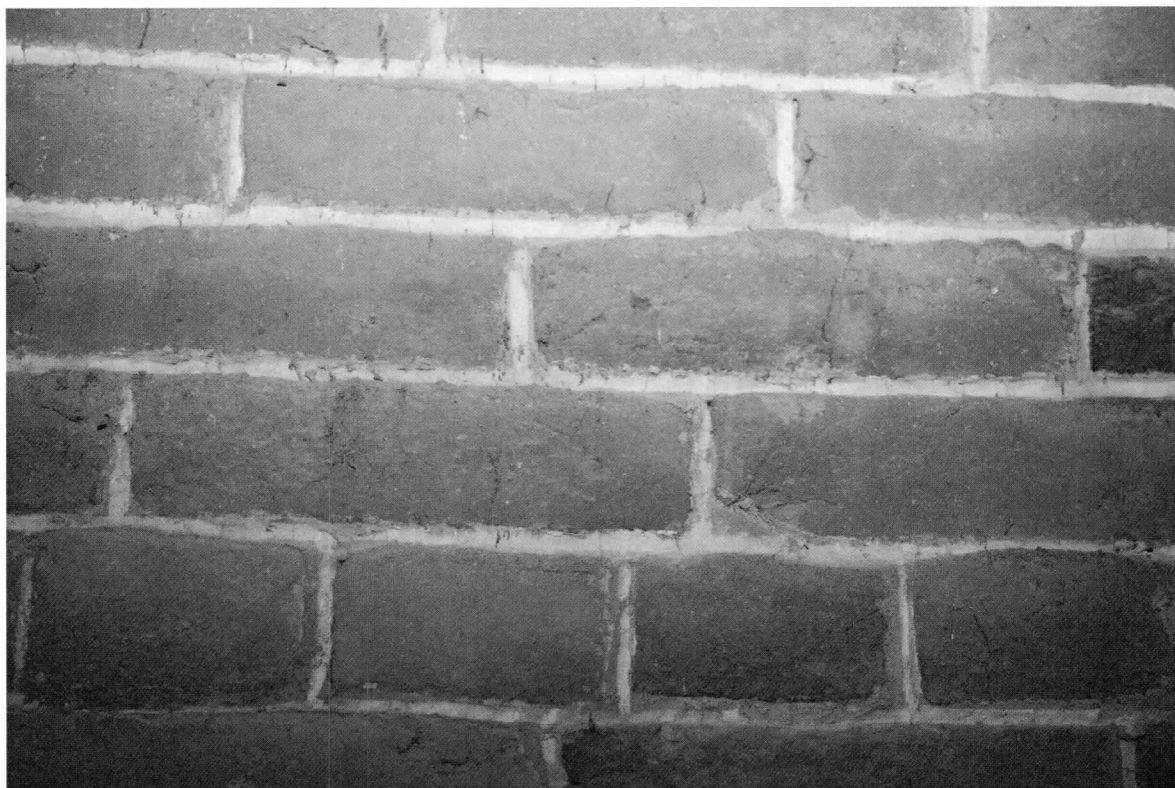


Photo 8 of 20: Penciling on east brick wall, first story, under frame addition. 7/11/2018



Photo 9 of 20: Southeast room, view southeast. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 6



Photo 10 of 20: Southeast room, southwest guttered cornerpost detail. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 7



Photo 11 of 20: First story stairway, view northwest. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

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Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 8



Photo 12 of 20: Hyphen, first story, view southwest. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

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Photo 13 of 20: Hyphen, south elevation grained door. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
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Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 10



Photo 14 of 20: Second-story southwest chamber, view south. 7/11/2018



Photo 15 of 20: Second-story southwest chamber. mantel detail. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

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Photo 16 of 20: Second-story frame section, stairway along north wall. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 12



Photo 17 of 20: Second-story frame section, view south. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 13



Photo 18 of 20: Second story, frame section, stairs to attic along west wall. 7/11/2018

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 14



Photo 19 of 20: Hyphen, second story, south wall with ghost of roof pitch and chair rail. 7/11/2018



Photo 20 of 20: Top of wall between hyphen and frame section. showing abandoned mortises. 7/11/20

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 15

PHOTO LOG

**Name of Photographer: Ken Short
Date of Photographs: 11 July 2018
Location of Original Digital File: MD SHPO**

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets.

**Photo 1 of 20:
South elevation.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_01.tif**

**Photo 2 of 20:
West elevation.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_02.tif**

**Photo 3 of 20:
North & west elevations.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_03.tif**

**Photo 4 of 20:
East elevation.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_04.tif**

**Photo 5 of 20:
East elevation, down-brace & sill.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_05.tif**

**Photo 6 of 20:
Southwest room, view west.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_06.tif**

**Photo 7 of 20:
Southwest room, mantel detail.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_07.tif**

**Photo 8 of 20:
Penciling on east brick wall, first story, under frame addition.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_08.tif**

**Photo 9 of 20:
Southeast room, view southeast.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_09.tif**

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 16

Photo 10 of 20:
Southeast room, southwest guttered cornerpost detail.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_10.tif

Photo 11 of 20:
Southeast room, southwest guttered cornerpost detail.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_11.tif

Photo 12 of 20:
First story stairway, view northwest.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_12.tif

Photo 13 of 20:
Hyphen, first story, view southwest.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_13.tif

Photo 14 of 20:
Hyphen, south elevation grained door.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_14.tif

Photo 15 of 20:
Second-story southwest chamber, view south.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_15.tif

Photo 16 of 20:
Second-story southwest chamber, mantel detail.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_16.tif

Photo 17 of 20:
Second-story frame section, stairway along north wall.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_17.tif

Photo 18 of 20:
Second-story frame section, view south.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_18.tif

Photo 19 of 20:
Hyphen, second story, south wall with ghost of roof pitch and chair rail.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_19.tif

Photo 20 of 20:
Top of wall between hyphen and frame section, showing abandoned mortises.
HO-0206_2018-07-11_20.tif

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No: HO-206

Name: Lisbon Hotel
Continuation Sheet

Number Photos Page 17

NOTE: Per the *Standards & Guidelines*, the preparer may submit up to 20 images in print form or on continuation sheets. Printed photographs must accompany all grant-funded and National Register nomination projects. If you elect to provide more than 20 images, please include them as digital files only on archival CDs. Each photo log should clearly indicate for which photo numbers there are hard copy prints or images on continuation sheets, and for which photo numbers there are additional digital images available on CD only.

HO-206
Lisbon Hotel
15954 Frederick Road

Addendum:

As noted in the 2019 update to the Lisbon Hotel inventory, the hotel property was purchased by Beale Gaither of Montgomery County in 1824 and the chain was broken until the property was sold by Bushrod and Juliet Gatrill (Gartrell) in 1851, with no deeds being found to connect the two. Further research has apparently found the links. Beale Gaither died c. 1839 and in March of that year his will was entered into probate. The last of his bequests was to his brother, Frederick Gaither, who inherited land Beale had recently purchased from Dr. Gustavus Warfield and “all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal or mixed” Of the earlier bequests in the will, one house and lot in Lisbon is mentioned, it having been obtained from Ophelia (spelling questionable) Gaither, so this was definitely not the Lisbon Hotel property. By default, the Lisbon Hotel property must have passed to Frederick. Frederick Gaither died in 1843, and in his will he left his daughter, Juliet, “the house and lot in New Lisbon where Urban W. Day lives” Frederick had married Jane Gartrell in 1800, and they lived at Rolling Acres farm (M: 23-35) at 3111 Mount Carmel Cemetery Road, very close to the Howard County line near Route 97. Their daughter, Juliet (born 1807) married Bushrod Gartrell.

Sources: Beal Gaither Estate, Will, Montgomery County Circuit Court, Will Book W-154. Frederick Gaither Estate, Will, Montgomery County Circuit Court, Will Book Y-253. Harry Wright Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry* (Baltimore: Lord Baltimore Press, 1933), pp. 369, 380, 383.

Ken Short, January 2020

HO-206

ADDENDUM

Lisbon Hotel (Drovers Inn, Poole's Country Store & Post Office)
Northeast corner of Frederick Road (MD 144) and Madison Street
Jennifer K. Cosham, 1/4/2010

The Lisbon Hotel still stands on the north side of MD 144 in Lisbon, one of the few older buildings in the town not either demolished or restored. The frame wing on the rear of the building, which Cleora Barnes Thompson (1978) and Jean S. Ewing (1972) felt was the Caleb Pancoast House, constructed c. 1804-5 and used as a religious meeting house until 1820, seems to have been standing in 1987 at publication of Celia Holland's *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland*, but was gone prior to 2000.

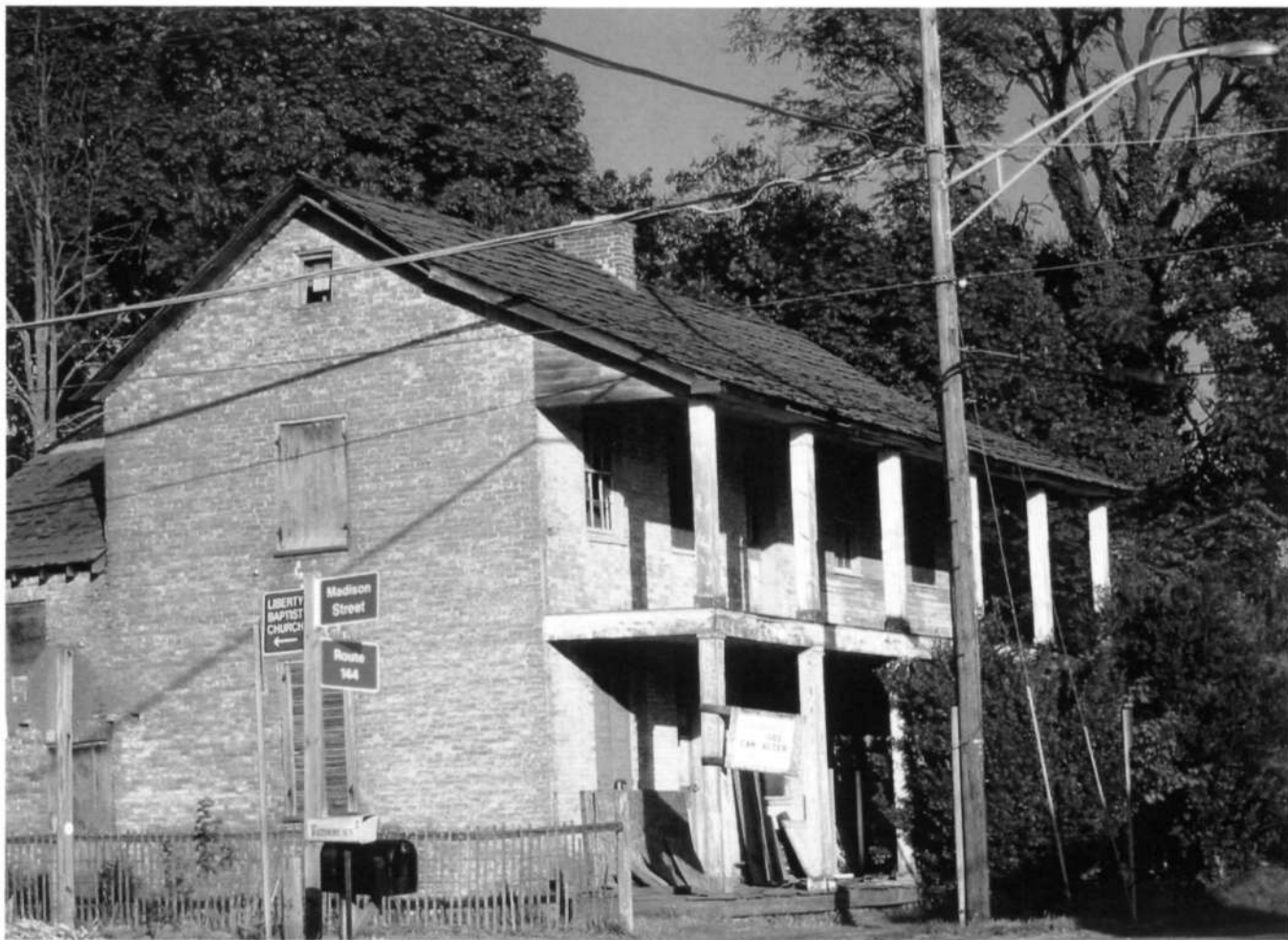
HO-206
Lisbon Hotel
Frederick Road (MD 144), Lisbon
Jennifer K. Cosham, 14 December 2005



H0-206
Lisbon Hotel

Jennifer K. Cosham
April 16, 2004
Digital color photo on file at MHT





HO-206

Lisbon Hotel (Drovers Inn)

Frederick Road (MB144) & Madison Street

(Lisbon Historic District)

Jennifer K. Coshorn

10/5/2003

HO-206
THE OLD LISBON HOTEL
Lisbon
Private

Circa 1804-1805

The Old Lisbon Hotel faces south on the northeast corner of Route 144 and Woodbine Road. It is a three bay wide, one room deep, two story high, gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in flemish and English garden wall brick bond) structure with a two story high frame addition on its east wall and a two story high brick hyphen which connects the brick house to Caleb Pancoast's original one story high frame dwelling, reputed to be the oldest house in Lisbon.

The brick house features a central rectangular entrance surmounted by a four light transom, proportionally scaled and vertically aligned fenestration and apertures decorated with stretcher brick, flat arched lintels.

Historically noteworthy as the old Lisbon Hotel of 1860, its frame north wing was the first meeting house in Lisbon for those wishing to meet for religious services.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lisbon Hotel

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Northeast Corner of Frederick Road (MD 144) and Madison Street
N.E. Corner Rt. 144 & Woodbine Road (old)

CITY, TOWN

Lisbon

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Howard W. Clark

Telephone #: 489-4365

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Glenelg

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21737

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

See Tax Map 7, p. 315
Hall of Records

Liber #: 473

Folio #: 387.88A

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

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTIONHO-206
District 4

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The old Lisbon Hotel faces south on the north east corner of Route 144 and Woodbine Road. It is located on some four $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lots, which now comprise .88 \pm acres of ground. It is a three bay wide, two story high, gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in flemish bond and English garden wall brick bond) house with central, rectangular, open bible and cross paneled door, surmounted by a four light transom, flanked by two rectangular shuttered windows.

Fenestration is rectangular, double-hung, vertically aligned and proportionally scaled, decorated with splayed brick, flat arched lintels. A very early two story high, two bay wide frame addition extends eastward from the east wall of the brick house. Its gabled roof (running east-west) is an extension of the brick structure's gabled roof. Along the entire five bay wide south facade of the brick house and its extension runs a two story high shed roofed open porch supported by six square posts with a wooden railing running around the perimeter of its second floor. The original second floor east bay window of the brick house was altered to hold a rectangular entrance on to the porch. An additional first floor entrance on this wall is located in the east bay of the frame addition.

The east elevation of the Lisbon Hotel's frame addition holds two first and second floor rectangular windows and two almost square attic windows. An open bible and cross paneled first floor entrance, located in the north bay, is surmounted by a three light transom. The gabled roof slopes downward on the north elevation to create a salt box effect.

An old wooden one and a half story high, two bay deep, gabled roof house (running north-south) is attached to the north wall of the brick house's west side by a two story high, one bay wide, one bay deep, shed roofed, brick connector. The connector's west wall holds a rectangular first floor entrance, decorated with a stretcher brick, flat arched lintel, which at one time was surmounted by a gabled roof portico, the outlines of which can be seen over the entrance, which has a brick stoop with north and south steps. A second floor, rectangular window rests north of the entrance.

The old frame building, reputed to be the oldest building in Lisbon, features a semi-octagonal first floor bay window crowned by a semi-conical roof on its west wall, a square brick chimney centered into its north wall, and a second tall brick chimney rising from the center of its east wall's gable roof.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

HO-206
District 4
Page 2

The condition of the building is in a deteriorated state with the old frame structure on the north very close to ruins and its gabled roof already caved in. One of the most significant buildings historically. (Please see significance statement), it is hoped that the building will be renovated and restored by its owner or sold to someone who will appreciate its heritage.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" 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 Circa 1804-05

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Lisbon Hotel is significant historically and architecturally.

Architecturally, it is noteworthy as one of five brick houses in the town of Lisbon, which was constructed in the early nineteenth century and with the development of the Baltimore-Frederick Turnpike became a rather grand hotel with its frame addition and two story high front porch in the 1860's.

The stylistic detail of the old brick house is simple and straight forward, featuring a central, rectangular entrance, proportionally scaled and vertically aligned fenestration and apertures decorated with stretcher brick, flat arched lintels.

The brick building is connected to an older frame building on the north by a two story high hyphen with rectangular west entrance once covered by a gabled roof portico.

Historically this old frame building connected to the brick house is most significant, reputed to be the oldest dwelling in Lisbon, constructed by Caleb Pancoast, circa 1804-1805. It is Caleb Pancoast who laid out Lisbon in $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lots, the first to conceptualize in his mind the village at Lisbon. This one story high frame house is presently in a shambles with its gabled roof almost totally deteriorated. It is not beyond the thought of restoration but is in need of immediate attention.

The brick section of the house facing south on Route 144 is significant historically as well as architecturally for with the advent of the railroad, Lisbon became a popular summer resort for a time and this once private home became the Lisbon Hotel, noted on the 1860 Martenet Map (see attachment 3).

Not only is the old Lisbon Hotel historically and architecturally noteworthy but it is significant in the area of religion.

Caleb Pancoast was evidently a man of integrity and religious convictions, ecumenical in character, for upon the completion of his home, he invited the area residents to meet there for religious services of their bhoice until another church or meeting house could be provided. This house was used for such religious meetings until circa 1822 when the Freestone Church was built which was utilized by the Methodists, Episcopalians, the Brethren and any preacher of the gospel who received the approbation of the Board of Trustees.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Ho-206
Dist 4

Interview with Mr. Peter McIntosh of Lisbon on March 24, 1978

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .88 acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 7.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 473, folio 387.

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 465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

DATE

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

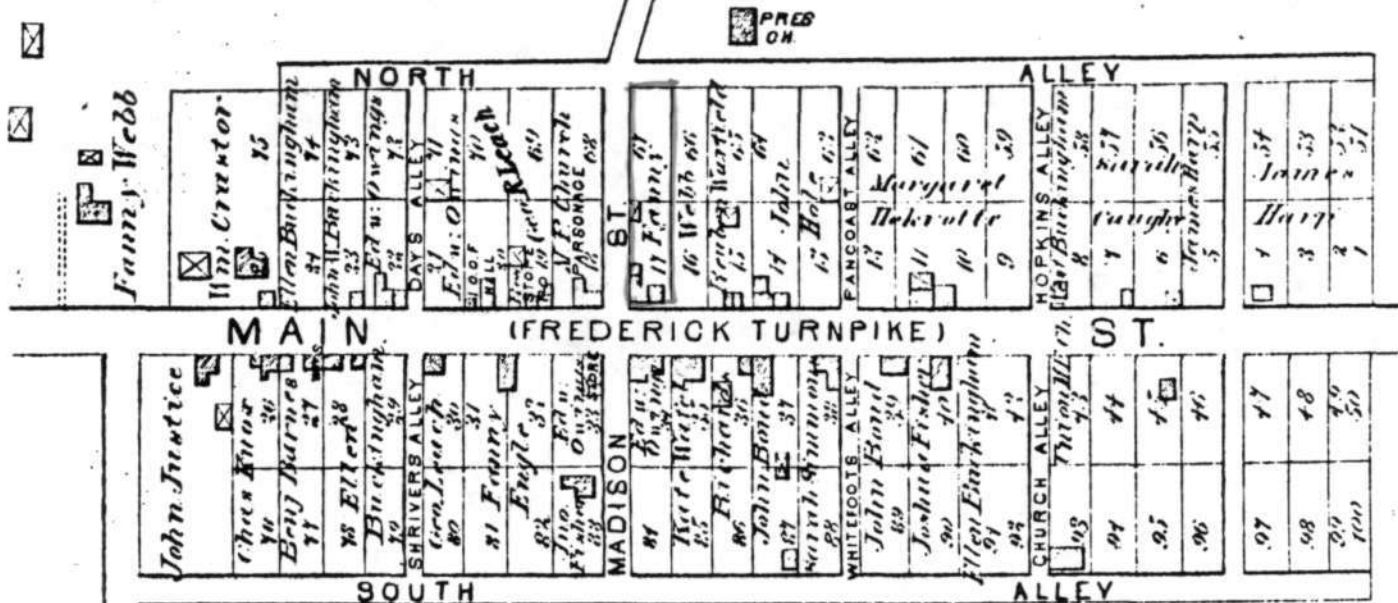
STATE

Maryland

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

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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



Attachment 4
 H0-206
 The Lisbon Hotel
 Hopkin's Atlas of 1878



Scale 300 feet per Inch

Lisbon District, No. 4

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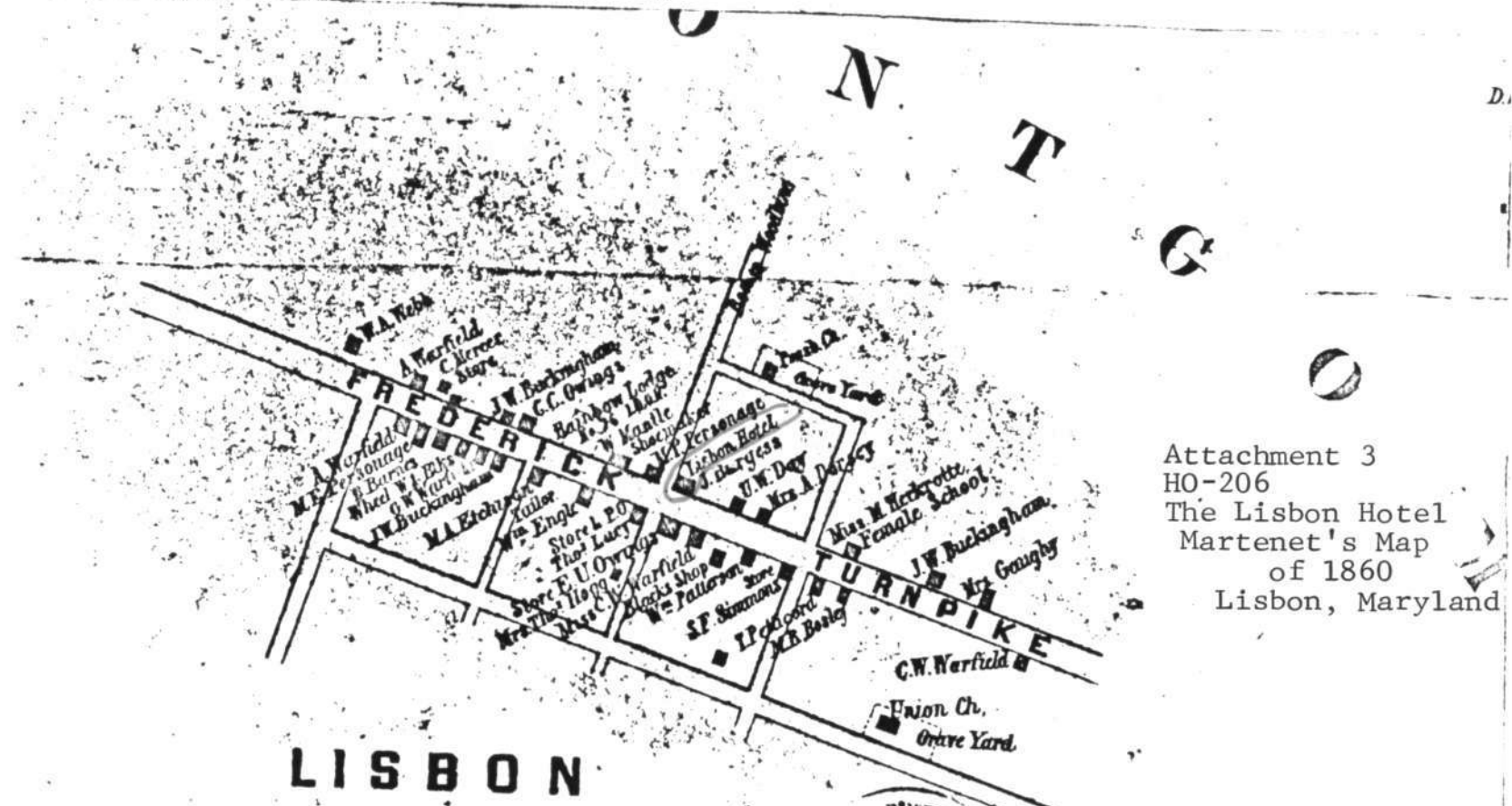
Hopkins, Atlas of Howard County, 1878

R. Md. 917 5281

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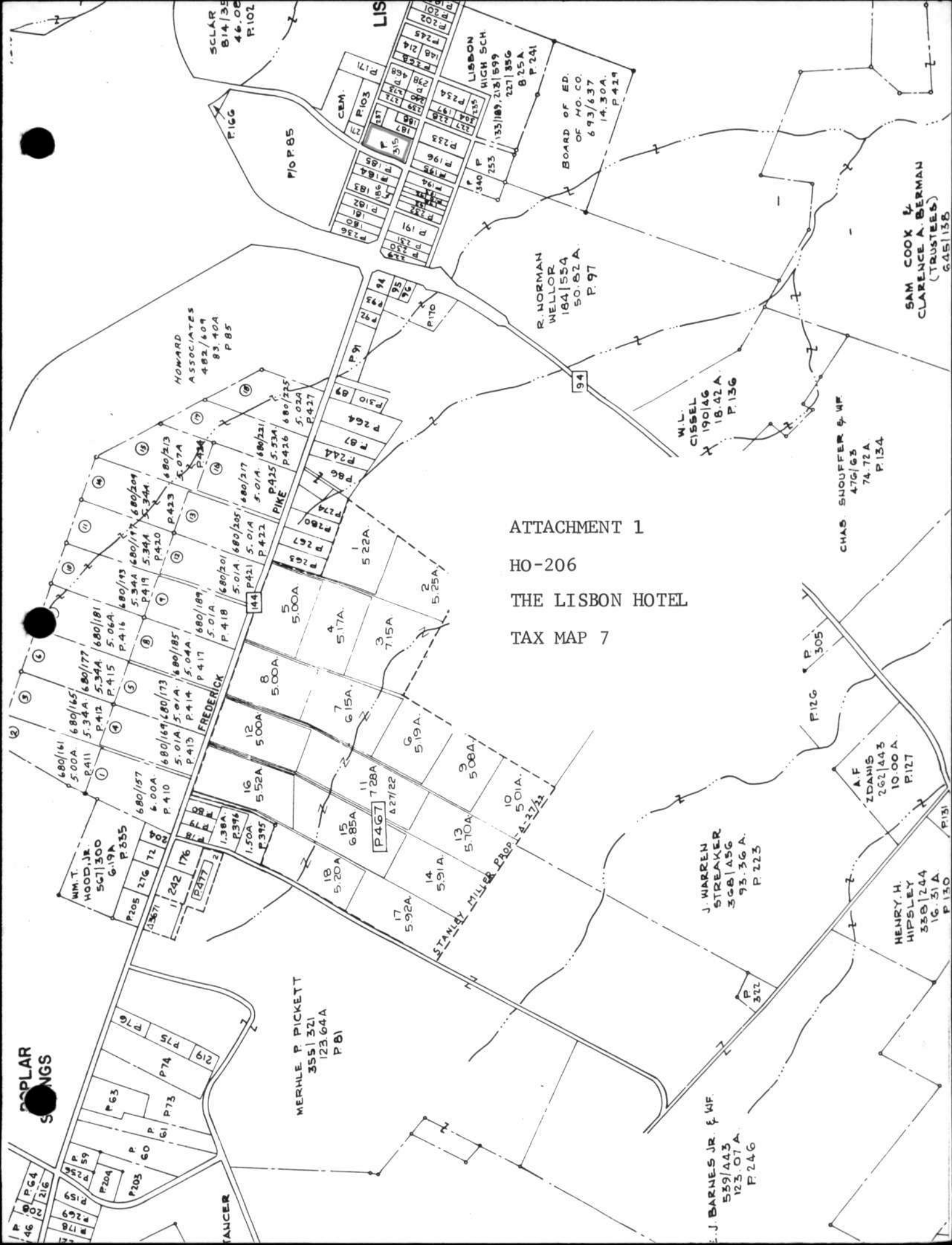
Hopkins, Atlas of Howard County, 1878

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Attachment 3
 HO-206
 The Lisbon Hotel
 Martenet's Map
 of 1860
 Lisbon, Maryland

MARTENET'S
OF



ATTACHMENT 1

HO-206

THE LISBON HOTEL

TAX MAP 7

ASPLAR SONGS

HOWARD ASSOCIATES
482/409
83.40A
P.85

MERLE P. PICKETT
355 | 321
123.64A
P.81

J. BARNES JR. & W.F.
559/443
123.07A
P.246

J. WARREN STREAKER
368/456
93.36A
P.223

A.F. ZDANIS
262/443
10.00A
P.127

HENRY H. HIPSLEY
338/244
16.31A
P.130

CHAS. SHOUFFER & W.F.
476/65
74.72A
P.134

W.L. CISSEL
190/46
18.42A
P.136

R. NORMAN WELLS
184/554
50.82A
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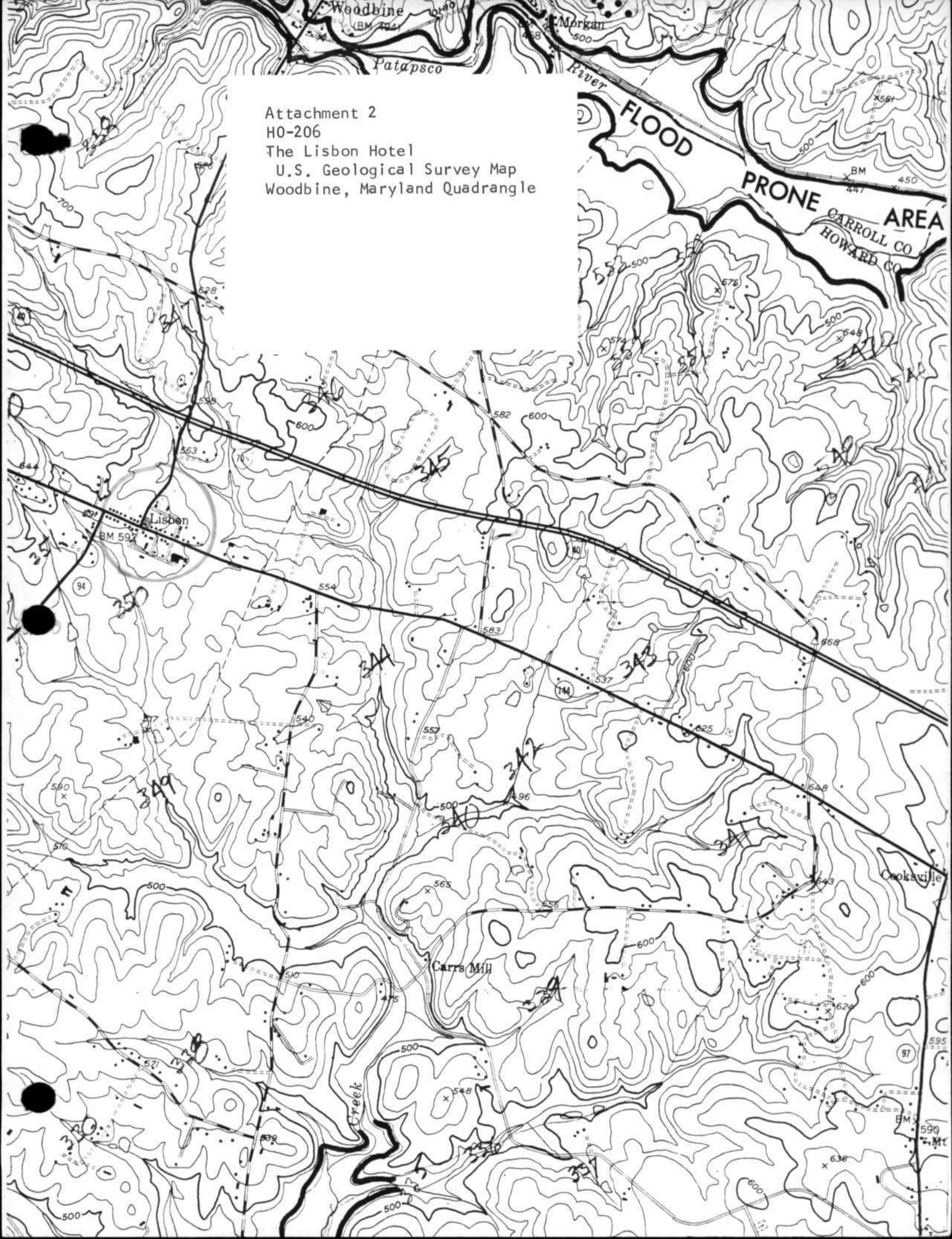
SAM COOK & CLARENCE A. BERMAN (TRUSTEES)
645/158

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Attachment 2
H0-206
The Lisbon Hotel
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Woodbine, Maryland Quadrangle





HO-206
THE LISBON HOTEL
(SOUTH)
CB THOMPSON, AIP
MAR-1978

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME
 COMMON: *Clark's Drivers Inn*
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
 STREET AND NUMBER: *Northeast Corner Old National Pike (Frederick Road)*
 CITY OR TOWN: *Lisbon and Woodbine Road*
 STATE: *MD* COUNTY: *Howard*

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <i>Abandoned house</i>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 OWNER'S NAME: *Howard Clark*
 STREET AND NUMBER: *1*
 CITY OR TOWN: *Stensel* STATE: *Maryland 21737*

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: *Clerk of the Circuit Court*
 STREET AND NUMBER: *Howard County Court House*
 CITY OR TOWN: *Silcott City* STATE: *Maryland*
 Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE OF SURVEY:
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS
Map of pg 315

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This brick and frame building faces south, L-shaped, 5 bays by 1 with 3 bays by 1 in the wing running north along the west end wall. Here there is a change in the roofline as the smaller end is ~~also~~ connected to the main house.

Two stories high, a two story porch runs along the south wall supported by square posts with a plain railing upstairs on square balusters. The A-frame roof ridge runs east-west, a large chimney rises near the center of the house, a smaller chimney ~~at~~ inside the north end wall of the wing.

A bay window in three parts is an obviously late addition to the west side of the wing, providing a display window for a shop about 1900.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1805?

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Part of the back wing of this house is thought to be the oldest house in the area, "New Lisbon", built by Caleb Paucost about 1804-05. (He also willed land to a "Union Church" open to all denominations, in perpetuity, of which no trace now remains.)

The house was enlarged at two later periods. One account calls the long front section a resort hotel especially popular before the railroad was extended to Frederick, Hagerstown and west. It has also been called a drovers inn for men delivering herds of cattle and sheep to market in Baltimore, before rail and truck transportation.

At the turn of the century the house became Poole's country store and Post Office, surrounded by the rich farmland on all sides.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Celia Holland "Part of the Post-Lisbon" series of 3 articles - Howard County Times pg 10 7 June '73 Martens's Map of Howard County shows Fanny Webb as owner.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: JEAN S EWING

ORGANIZATION: MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DATE: 11/1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 25 NIVA ROAD

CITY OR TOWN: ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND STATE

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

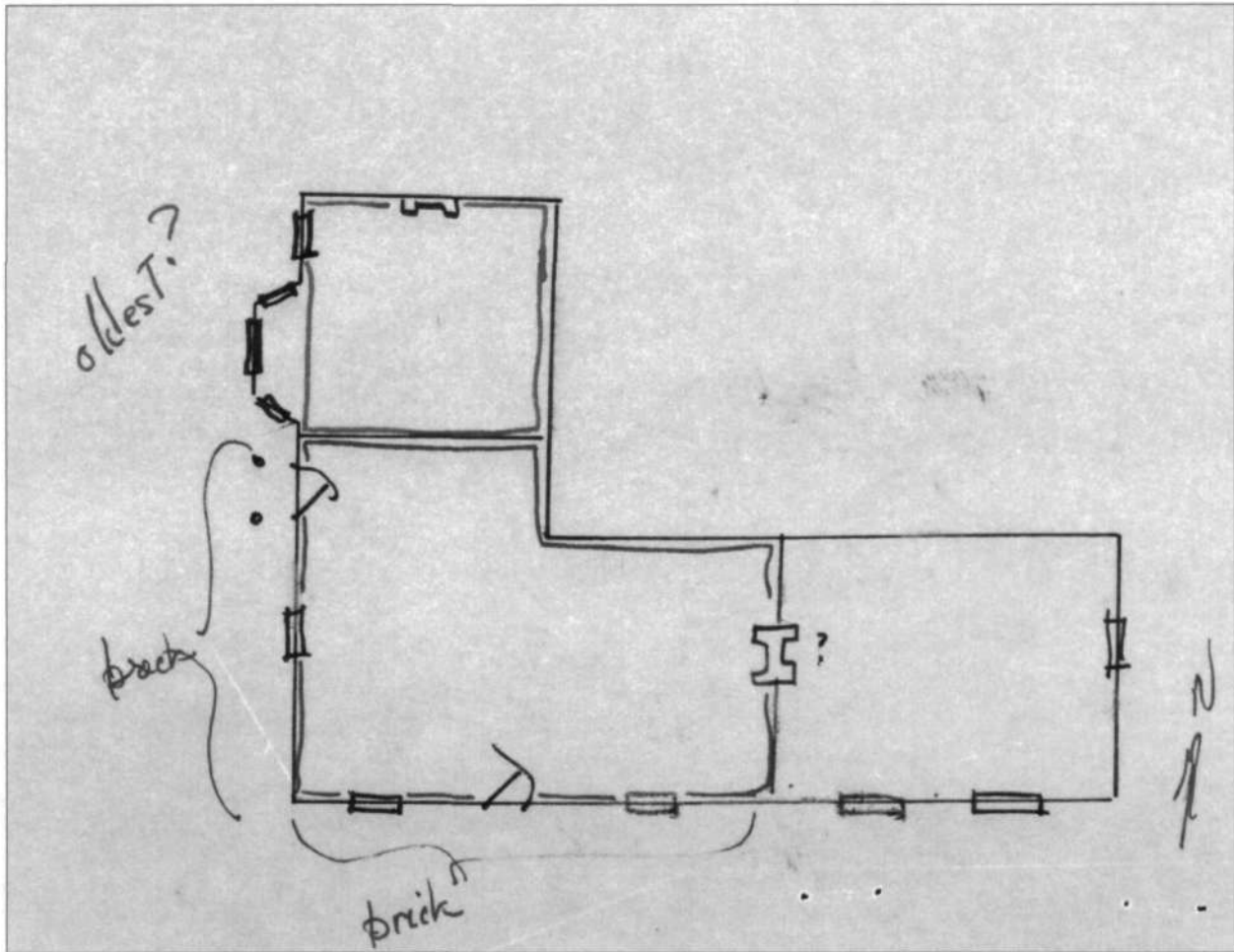
Significance of this property is:
National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HO-206
Lisbon Hotel (Drovers Inn, Poole's Country Store & Post Office)
Northeast corner of Frederick Road (MD 144) and Madison Street

Jean Ewing floorplan, 1972





HO.206

JSS 11/72

(Howard) Clark's old drawers' in Lisbon

1402065404
HD 206

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: ~~DAVIDSON~~ ~~MAP~~ (Old Lisbon Hotel)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Lisbon

STATE: MD CODE COUNTY: HOWARD CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>
			Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments <input type="checkbox"/>			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Lisbon STATE: MD CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Howard Co

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City STATE: MD CODE

ACREAGE

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Of brick & frame construction the Liston Tavern, now deserted, is swiftly falling into an advanced state of decay.

At the facade, S. elevation, the structure is, in its entirety (including the E. end frame extension), four bays in length with two doors positioned the 2nd and 5th bays from the ~~SE~~^{SW} corner. Windows of this level are of 9/6 pane sash. At the 2nd level are 5 bays all but one of which are windows of 6/6 pane sash. There is a S. elevation two storey galleried porch.

On the rear wall, flush with the W. end, is a small single storey two bay brick wing. To its N end is another addition which is of one bay length and of frame construction.

ca. 1835

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> | 16th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 18th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 17th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> | Education <input type="checkbox"/> | Political <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Phi-
losophy <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry <input type="checkbox"/> | Science <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Art <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Human-
itarian <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Communications <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> | Military <input type="checkbox"/> | | _____ |
| Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Music <input type="checkbox"/> | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

(This area is currently blank for the user to provide a statement of significance.)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Rivoire

ORGANIZATION: MHT DATE: 3/71

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
--	---

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST - HISTORIC SITES SURVEY



OLD NATIONAL PIKE (MD. 144)

STORE

FLORENCE RD. (MD. 194 J)



↑ TO RTE. 40 (+ WOODBINE)

Village of Lisbon, Howard Co., Md.

J. R. RIVOIRE - FIELD SURVEYOR - M. H. T. 3/1971

HO - 206

