

HO-411

## Woodlawn Slave Quarters Complex

### **Architectural Survey File**

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

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

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

***Last Updated: 02-07-2013***

HO-411

Woodlawn Slave Quarters

Bendix Road

Private

**Description:**

The Woodlawn Slave Quarters complex consists of the stone ruins of the slave quarters, a log and frame house commonly referred to as The Cottage, a frame well house, frame stable, and the stone foundation of a bank barn. The Slave Quarters faces south and is a two-story, four-bay by one-bay rubble stone shell in ruinous condition. It formerly had a gable roof and the ridge ran east-west. On the south elevation the two west bays have collapsed. The interior of the slave quarters is divided into two rooms with no connection between these rooms. The west room has a stone fireplace on the east elevation. The Cottage is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a 1-1/2-story, one-bay by one-bay wing on the north end. The building has a rubble stone foundation, wood shingles, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. There is a parged chimney between the main block and the wing, on the ridge, and it is sitting in the wing attached to the main block. The east elevation has an enclosed one-story porch on the first story that has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, and a wood shingle wall below the sash. The interior has a hall-parlor plan with one room in the north wing. The stable is a one-story, ten-bay by one-bay structure with a CMU foundation, framing with board-and-batten siding, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and an east-west ridge. The roof overhangs on the north side and has posts supporting it between each bay. The interior is divided into a seven-bay room to the west and this area was originally individual stalls, but the partition walls have been cut out. The three eastern stables survive and have wire nails.

**Significance:**

The land on which "Woodlawn" sits was originally part of the 1200-acre estate of Dr. Arthur Pue of Baltimore City. Pue died in Baltimore in 1847, leaving a will in which he divided his estate among his children. Eliza Pue sold her share, 207 acres, in December 1848 to John R. D. Thomas and his wife Eleanor, and in 1850 he was assessed for a "New Stone House" valued at \$1000. At this time the property was being called "Glen Ella," perhaps a nod to his wife, Eleanor, whom he had married in 1847. The stone building known as the slave quarter was built in two stages, with the western section having been constructed first. It was a one-room, 1 1/2-story structure. There is a heating fireplace on the first story that is original to the building. There is little left with which to date the building, but the nail evidence is sufficient to conclude that the slave quarter is a nineteenth-century building, and a date after 1830 is most likely. A similar single-cell, 1 1/2-story rubble stone structure was appended to the east side of the earlier building, and may have had a winder stair in the northeast corner. No connection was cut through between the two buildings, so they were intended to function as separate dwellings. There is no definite evidence that the building was built or used for slave housing, but few buildings can be documented as housing slaves. The Orphan's Court recorded a quarter on the property in 1870, though there is no definite way to know whether this stone building was the mentioned quarter. While there was variety in slave housing, there were some typical patterns of housing, one of which was single cell quarters. Thomas only owned five slaves in 1850.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-411

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

historic Woodlawn Slave Quarters  
other

### 2. Location

street and number Bendix Road  not for publication  
city, town Columbia  vicinity  
county Howard

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

name Howard Research & Development Corp  
street and number PO Box 833 telephone 410-992-6430  
city, town Columbia state MD zip code 21044-0833

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 30-26, 268  
city, town Ellicott City liber 5289 folio 330

### 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  
 Other

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
			Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	4	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0	0	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	4	0	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		
					1

## 7. Description

Inventory No. HO-411

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

The Woodlawn Slave Quarters is located off of Bendix Road approximately two miles northeast of Columbia in east-central Howard County, Maryland. The complex consists of the stone ruins of the slave quarters, a log and frame house commonly referred to as The Cottage, a frame well house, frame stable, and the stone foundation of a bank barn.

### Slave Quarters

The Slave Quarters faces south and is a two-story, four-bay by one-bay rubble stone shell in ruinous condition. It formerly had a gable roof and the ridge ran east-west. On the south elevation the two west bays have collapsed, and it appears there was a window in the west bay and a doorway in the west-center bay of the first story. The corners and openings have quoins. The east-center bay has a doorway on the first story that has a beaded-interior-edge frame, beaded-edge vertical-board door, and a stone lintel with quoins below and above that continue up along the west side of the window opening above but not on the east side. The second story opening has a stone sill and lintel, and the arrangement of the stonework indicates that the two east bays were added. A quoin was cut out of the earlier building to the west, to give a bearing for the door lintel. The east bay has a window opening with a stone sill and lintel on the first story, and there is a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame with cut nails. The window had a fixed top sash and no parting beads. There were exterior blinds, and the hinged mortises still contain some screws, but they are too rusted to be removed. The second story window opening also has a stone still and lintel. There is a tie rod with a large square plate near the east corner of the second story.

The west elevation has no openings at all. The north elevation has a tie rod at the east corner of the second story. The east bay of the first story has a window with a stone sill and lintel and a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame like that on the south elevation east bay. There are the remains of a six-over-six double-hung sash, with the muntins tenoned into the rails and stiles, and only the corners are pinned. The second story of the east bay has a window opening with a stone sill, but the lintel is gone. The opening contains the remains of a three-light sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. Based on the surviving frame, this window had a three-over-three sash. The east-center bay has a window opening on the first story, with a stone sill and lintel. The stone wall beneath the sill butts against the wall to the west, while the lintel is set slightly into the wall on the west. The opening contains a beaded-interior-edge frame that is mitered at the corners and has the remains of a six-over-six sash. The sash mortise for the muntins appears to be hand cut and not cut with a mortising machine. There are cast-iron butt hinges for blinds on the east jamb and mortises for hinges on the west jamb. On the second story only the lintel is tied into the wall on the west, and the windowsill and stones below it all abut the quoins to the west. There is a three-over-three double-hung sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners.

The west-center bay, on the first story, has a window opening that has a stone sill and lintel, and a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame that is toe-nailed at the top east corner with cut nails. The wood here is now rotted, exposing the nails, and they could only have been placed here at the construction of the frame. There is no evidence of shimming around the frame, suggesting that the frame must be original. The frame had a double-hung sash that, based on its size, must have been a six-over-six. The second story contains only the stone still from the window opening. The west bay has a window opening in the first story, with a stone sill, but the lintel is now missing. The frame matches that in the west-center bay and has the remains of a six-over-six sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. The second story of this bay has completely collapsed.

The east elevation has a wide opening that had double doors, and has a circular-sawn wood lintel. There is concrete patching around the opening that indicates that it was added later. The north door survives and has beaded-edge tongue-and-groove vertical boards with screwed battens, and it is hung on machine-made strap hinges. The doorframe is sawn and is weathered but appears to be sash-sawn. There are pintels on the south jamb for the other door, which is lying on the ground nearby. The wall has sagged and cracked in the center, probably because the frame and lintel are rotted and termite-eaten.

The interior of the slave quarters is divided into two rooms with no connection between these rooms. The east room has dirt and

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

debris covering the floor, with numerous sawn timbers that appear to be the rotted second story floor joists and rafters. These timbers contain cut lath nails on one side indicating that there was a finished ceiling here. The joists had to be removed when the east door was added because the lintel is higher than the joist pockets, and the joists may actually come from the attic floor. The walls are plastered. There is a one-inch-wide board set into the north and south walls just above the wood lintels. There was a narrow partition that was probably a board wall running north-south just west of the east bay window. There is no evidence of it on the north wall plaster, but it is clear on the south wall. There are two sets of pockets on the north and south walls, and several are set on the board in the wall. There are also several pockets just above these and they still have wood that is probably nailing blocks for baseboard. One of these pieces of wood has a cut nail in it. The second story in the east half has a ghost in the plaster of the north indicating a board wall just west of the east bay window. No plaster survives on the south wall across from this. The northeast corner of the east room plaster does not have an even break in it, and there may have been a winder stair located here. There is an octagonal post lying on the ground in the east room that could be from a winder stair. The west elevation is whitewashed below the level of the boards that are set into the north and south walls. There is a hole, probably for a stovepipe, in the center near the top of the first story whitewash. The second story also has whitewash. Several stones have quarry drill holes, as does the south elevation second story east bay lintel. The east elevation has a ghost on the wall at the south corner that may indicate peg rail here. The south door has a cast-iron rim lock with a decorative band on the outer edges and a mineral knob. There is a T hinge at the top of the door, and the bottom of the door and its hinge are buried beneath debris.

The west room floor is also covered with dirt and debris, especially stone, wood, and brick. There is a stone fireplace on the east elevation, and it is filled with debris to just below the stone lintel. This lintel has quarry drill holes. The stone stops at the second story joist level, and then a small brick chimney rises from that point. The flue was built partly into the stone wall, with the bricks tied in. There are some 20th century bricks and mortar, and the chimney was probably rebuilt at the top once. The lower bricks are hand moulded and are softer. Some plaster survives on the interior walls of this room. There are joist pockets on the north wall, just above the wood lintel of the west-center bay. The pockets are roughly 3 inches by 6 inches. The remains of the joists lying on the floor appear to be sawn. The soffit of the wood lintel has riven lath with cut nails. The debris includes sash-sawn timber that is 2-1/2 inches by 3-1/2 inches and has cut nails. This could be either joists or rafters. There are also beaded-edge tongue-and-groove boards that are 8 to 9 inches wide and could be part of a vertical-board partition wall. One of the timbers is notched and must be a rafter. It is 3 inches by 4 inches and has cut lath nails, suggesting that the attic ceiling must have been finished. There is another similar timber in the southeast corner of the east room. The north elevation west bay window frame is constructed with cut nails, and the wood sill and header are set into the walls and had to have been built in as the stone walls were constructed. It is not possible to make a similar determination about the east room windows because the jambs still have plaster on them. In the west room, the east wall, north of the fireplace, has the plaster extending up above the level of the bottom of the joist pockets, suggesting a stairway was here. The fireplace appears to have splayed jambs and is much too small to cook in.

### The Cottage

The Cottage is located about 70 feet south of the Slave Quarters. It is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a 1-1/2-story, one-bay by one-bay wing on the north end. The building has a rubble stone foundation, wood shingles, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. There is a parged chimney between the main block and the wing, on the ridge, and it is sitting in the wing attached to the main block. The east elevation has an enclosed one-story porch on the first story that has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, and a wood shingle wall below the sash. From south to north the porch has a 16-light fixed sash, another 16-light sash, a doorway, five 6-light sash, a post, a 6-light sash, a doorway, and a sash with one large light. Inside the porch is a six-over-six double-hung sash in a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame in the south bay. There is a door with three lying lights over three lying panels and the same frame in the center bay. The north bay has a typical six-over-six sash. The wing has a door that matches the center door, and it is set near the north corner. The porch has a concrete deck, beaded-edge vertical boards below the sash, and narrow slats on the soffit with spaces between them. The second story of the main block has a six-over-three sash in the north and south bays. The eaves are open.

Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

The south elevation has no openings on the first or second stories and the gable end has a new one-over-one sash in a new frame. The sill is set below the eave level. There is a small opening in the foundation, and the end of the porch has a two 16-light sash. The west elevation of the main block has typical six-over-six sash in the north and south bays of the first story and six-over-three sash in the north and south bays of the second story. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and at the top and bottom of the muntins. The shingle siding partly covers the frames and must be added. There is a board on the eaves that follows the rafter pitch. The wing has an open eave, and has a typical six-over-six sash on the first story. The north elevation of the wing has a new one-over-one sash and frame on the first story, set east of center. There is a two-over-two sash in the gable end, and the end of the porch has a large one-light sash.

The interior has a hall-parlor plan with one room in the north wing. The north room has carpeting, plain baseboard, and mitered architrave that has a beaded interior edge. The sash have ovolo muntins, are mortised and tenoned and pinned with two pins at the corners and large pins on the muntins. They have 8-inch by 10-inch lights and parting beads. The fireplace on the north elevation has been rebuilt, with the wood mantel probably taken off and put back. This mantel has plain pilasters and a plain frieze, and a large ovolo bed mould. There is a winder stair in the southwest corner that was originally enclosed with beaded-edge vertical boards that have been cut off at the tread level in order to open it up. There is a door to a closet below the stairs that also has beaded-edge vertical boards. It is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles, and they are heavily painted. There is horizontal flush tongue-and-groove bead-board siding on the south wall inside this closet. The bottom of the stairs are plastered and have sash-sawn lath with cut nails. There is drywall on the walls and ceiling. On the south elevation is a doorway with typical architrave, but the door is missing. The south room is now divided by a partition wall that runs north-south and has plain trim and a two-panel door. The east half has carpet, paneling, and a drop ceiling. The west half has plaster. The second story has sash-sawn joists that run east-west, are 3 inches by 7 inches and are spaced 25 inches on centers. Above the joists is sash-sawn flooring that runs north-south and ranges from 4-1/4 to 5-1/4 inches wide.

The north wing has a modern kitchen with linoleum on the floor. There is beaded-edge vertical-board half wainscot that has a quirked ogee and bevel moulding below the chair rail. The second story joists run east-west, are sash-sawn, and are 2-1/2 inches by 5 inches deep to where the sheetrock is between the joists. A complete depth of the joists cannot be determined. The joists are spaced 23-1/2 to 27-1/2 inches on centers, and have a beam set below the center of the joists, which runs north-south and appears to have been added for support. There is a stone fireplace centered on the south wall that has now been dry-walled over. To the west of the fireplace is a closet that has a stringer for a winder stair that was once located here. Inside the closet are exposed weatherboards from the main block that have a 6-inch weather and are fastened with cut nails and painted white. The windows have beaded-interior-edge frames, ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, no parting beads, and plain meeting rails. There are two pegs at the corner of the sash, and small pegs on the muntins.

The second story has a passage at the top of the steps with one chamber to each side. The passage south wall is plaster while the north wall has beaded-edge vertical boards. There is linoleum tile on the floor and typical architrave on the doors. On the east wall is a closet with a beaded-edge vertical-board door hung on cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and what appears to be fast joints. One of these hinges is marked "NG B" with heavy paint elsewhere, and must be the New England Butt Company. The closet has a plain board surround and a plain board above the door. The chamber doors have beaded-edge vertical boards with cast-iron Suffolk latches and cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles. They are heavily painted; the one pair appears to be plain where the paint has peeled.

The south chamber has plaster that follows the rafter and collar beam, has carpeting and plain baseboard. There is typical architrave and the sash have 8- by 10-inch lights, ovolo muntins, two pins at the corners, pins on the muntins, and parting beads. The north chamber has carpeting over linoleum. It has typical baseboard, architrave, and sash. A closet has been added to the south wall, covering the board wall. There is a patched stovepipe hole on the north wall and a door on the north to the north wing chamber that is constructed of new vertical boards. In the north wing chamber, the south wall has weatherboards with a 5- to 6-

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

inch weather and cut nails. There is a chimney on the south that is of stone with shoulders on east, north, and west, and a brick stack above the shoulders. There is linoleum tile on the floor and plain baseboard. There are plaster half walls and plaster on the rafters and collar beams. On the north elevation is a window with no architrave, no pins in the sash, 12-inch x 15-inch lights, and parting beads. The rafters have sawn lath with cut nails, and one rafter appears to be 3 inches by 4 inches in the center.

### Well House

About 100 feet east of the cottage is a well house. It is a one-story, one-bay square frame structure with German siding and a hipped roof with wood shingles. The east elevation has a doorway, and the west elevation has a window opening. There is a low hatch or doorway on the north elevation, set to the west. The interior has a concrete floor with a steel pump in the center, and a wood floor around it. The building is constructed with 4- x 6-inch corner posts, 2 by 4 studs, and 4- by 4-inch posts flanking the window and door. The framing is circular-sawn and toe-nailed with cut nails. The rafters have 2 by 4s with an opening in the center of the roof. The door was hung on T hinges. About 3 feet south of the building is a concrete trough.

### Bank Barn foundation

There is a rubble stone bank barn foundation located about 25 feet east of the well house. It is banked on the north side. The west elevation has three doorways, the center with circular-sawn framing and still containing the bottom half of a vertical-board Dutch door on machine-made strap hinges. There is a stone sill. There are the remains of a summer beam south of the center door, and it extends to the west of the foundation about 6 feet and rests on a circular-sawn post sitting on a stone plinth. There is another stone plinth to the north of this doorway in line with the pocket for another summer beam. This plinth has a hole in the top where a pin on the bottom of a post could have been. It is not clear what these summer beams, posts, and plinths were used for. There is a short stone wall at the southwest corner of the foundation, and it has concrete on top that has a square hole where a post sat in line with the other two.

The north wall has concrete on the top of it where it is banked. There are two windows to the west of the bank, one of which contains a six-light sash. There is a stone wall on the west half of the south side, but no evidence that it continued to the east. This wall has a doorway and a window. There is a stone retaining wall on the east, south of the barn foundation, and it is tied into the barn foundation. It runs over 100 feet to the south and has concrete on the top of it and a concrete foundation to the west of it about 10 feet, suggesting that there could have been a shed here originally. There are no clear saw marks on the south doorframe.

### Stable

A stable is located about 40 feet south of the barn foundation. It is a one-story, ten-bay by one-bay structure with a CMU foundation, framing with board-and-batten siding, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and an east-west ridge. The roof overhangs on the north side and has posts supporting it between each bay. Each bay on the north has a doorway with Dutch doors, and the top halves of most of them survive and are hung on machine-made strap hinges. The roof has partially collapsed in several places. There is a small window opening on the south elevation opposite of each door. The interior is divided into a seven-bay room to the west with vertical-board siding inside it. This area was originally individual stalls, but the partition walls have been cut out. The three eastern stables survive and have wire nails. There are also wire nails in the siding. The rafters are 2 inches by 6 inches and have a ridge board.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-411

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

Specific dates N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates c. 1849

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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The land on which "Woodlawn" sits was originally part of the 1200-acre estate of Dr. Arthur Pue of Baltimore City, which included the house "Bethesda." Pue acquired the property from Edward Hill Dorsey in 1810, and it is believed that part of "Bethesda" existed at that time and was used as his year-round dwelling until he moved to Baltimore. At that time Pue probably had tenant farmers on part of his land, though there are no records to indicate just how the land was being used. Pue died in Baltimore in 1847, leaving a will in which he divided his estate among his children. Son Henry Hill Pue was living at "Bethesda" and so received it and 400 acres. The remaining land was divided into three lots for Pue's six other children. Michael Pue and Priscilla Hill Pue received 500 ¼ acres, parts of the original land tracts known as "Chew's Resolution Manor" and "Chew's Vineyard." Rebecca Ann Carroll and Maria R. Thomas received 345 ¾ acres of "Chew's Resolution Manor" and 75 ½ acres of "Chew's Vineyard." Arthur Pue and Eliza Ridgely Pue received 380 acres that was part of "The Gore" and part of "Chew's Resolution Manor." Arthur Pue and Eliza Pue, both of whom lived with their mother in Baltimore, immediately divided their inheritance, and sold off each parcel. Arthur Pue sold his portion to Benjamin Harrison, and this tract became "Montjoy," with Harrison building a new house there c. 1849. Eliza Pue sold her share, 207 acres, in December 1848 to Baltimore lawyer and trustee John H. B. Latrobe for \$7,361. The land was described as "lying on the left hand side of the public road leading from Carroll's Manor to the City of Annapolis." Latrobe was acting on behalf of his clients, John R. D. Thomas and his wife Eleanor, primarily because Eleanor had inherited property from her father in trust. The Thomases were also residents of Baltimore at this time. This type of arrangement was common among businessmen who sought to insulate their family's home and assets from potential business creditors, and suggests that the Thomases used Eleanor's inheritance to purchase a country home for themselves. The choice of location was probably driven by the fact that that Thomas' father, Dr. Allen Thomas, lived at "Dalton," just southwest of Eliza Pue's land. (1)

The Howard County Transfer Book records the division of Dr. Arthur Pue's land in 1848 "according to value and not according to the number of acres," with Eliza receiving her portion assessed at \$5600. It also assesses John R. D. Thomas for buggy and harness, outbuildings, livestock, a slave, and two watches, totaling \$1920 in 1849. The following year Eliza Pue's assessed land is transferred to Thomas, and on 3 April 1850 he is assessed for a "New Stone House" valued at \$1000. Given that Thomas was apparently not being taxed for any other land than that which he acquired from Eliza Pue, the "new stone house" must be "Woodlawn." It has been suggested that "Woodlawn" was designed by N. G. Starkwether, the architect of "Chatham," "Temora," "Wilton," "El Monte," and St. John's Episcopal Church, in Howard County. "Woodlawn" has nothing in common with Starkwether's other houses here, or elsewhere, and was built before he moved to this area in 1856, so it is almost certainly not by his hand. {Holland, p. 138.} This assumption was probably driven by the fact that Holland believed that Woodlawn had been owned by the Dorsey family, and Starkwether's other houses were also for the Dorseys. While the Dorseys had owned part of what became "Woodlawn," they had sold it by 1810. At this time it was being called "Glen Ella," perhaps a nod to his wife, Eleanor, whom he had married in 1847. The 1850 census seems to confirm that John and Eleanor Thomas were living at

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

"Woodlawn." In order were listed Ellen Cooke, widow of George Cook, who lived at Hazelwood, south of Oakland Mill, then Benjamin Harrison of "Montjoy," Henry Hill Pue of "Bethesda," Evan Hughes at the "Wayside Inn" on Columbia Road, and the Thomases. John was 25, Eleanor 21, and they had a 15-month-old son and two servant girls. According to the agricultural census, John had 150 acres of improved land, 60 acres unimproved, and substantial livestock of three horses, four mules, four milch cows, two other cattle, 18 sheep, and 17 hogs, all valued at \$700. His farming tools were worth another \$200. The cattle were primarily for butter production and the sheep for wool. In addition, he was raising wheat, corn, potatoes, and hay. Thomas also owned five slaves, two males aged 25 and 16, and three females, ages 30, 26, and 12. Dr. Allen Thomas died in 1855, and "Dalton" and his other land were divided among his children. John received 75 acres of "Dalton" that adjoined his own farm, and 108 acres of a tract north of Ellicott City known as "Valley of Owen." Allen Thomas' "servants," who were actually slaves for life, were divided among his children, so John Thomas received some of these. (2)

For unknown reasons, the Thomases decided to sell "Glen Ella" in 1859, and it was purchased by Henry Howard Owings (1800-1869) for the substantial sum of \$28,000. The Transfer Book documents the sale of "Glen Ella" to Owings, and the sale of additional land and slaves by Thomas. It would almost seem that Thomas was declining farming, though he moved to his "Valley of Owen" property, according to the 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County. Owings was born in 1800 and had owned the Owingsville (later Simpsonville) Mill, among other properties. Since Eleanor Thomas' mother was a Warfield and Owings second wife was a Dorsey, they probably knew each other through family if not through business. Owings was already well established, and it is not clear whether he wanted the property for himself or for one of his children, but the 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County indicates that he had moved here. In that same year the agricultural census noted that he held 900 acres of improved land and another 400 acres unimproved, valued at an astounding \$60,000. His livestock was more than an average family farm operation, but not what might be expected on this much land: five horses, three mules, nine milch cows, one other cow, 42 sheep, and 45 hogs. He was raising the usual crops: wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and hay, and producing butter and wool. Most likely a good portion of his land was under cultivation by children or tenants, or both. Owings had 14 children, eight of whom were still living at home in 1860. He was using slave labor on his farm, owning nine slaves, eight of them between the ages of 14 and 42. (3)

Owings died in 1869 and left to his wife "The land enclosed or now in use as a yard and garden around the dwelling house on which I now reside together with the said dwelling house, the land occupied by the meat house, wash house, milk house, ice house and my two frame stables including only such land immediately around them severally as is now enclosed or occupied for their convenient use together with the said improvements thereon, the use of one half of the corn house, the right to get ice from the pond upon the farm whereon I now reside, the right to get wood from the said farm for the use of her family, the right to pasturage thereon and to get [long?] food there form for three cows..." and the use of the roads into the property. She also received all of the furniture, stocks and bonds, two horses, three cows, and hay and food provisions for them. Other land and stocks were divided amongst the children, and "Woodlawn" was to pass to their youngest son, Samuel Sheredine Owings (1857-1929) after her death. She died a year later, when Samuel was only 13. (4)

If Owings' will provided some useful description of "Woodlawn" the Orphans Court valuation on the property provides a more detailed record of the farm. George Stockett and James Clark reported to the court:

"Known by the name of 'Part of Chews Resolution Manor' containing about 270 acres of land now occupied by Asbury Fisher about 30 acres of wood land about 20 acres of meadow land about 150 apple and about 100 peach trees, all in tolerable good order the barn, corn house, carriage house, smokehouse, washhouse, poultry house, quarters, dairy, and the little house in the woods are all in good repair, the mansion house in very good repair except the roof. (wants new roof). The fencing, with some little exception is in tolerable good order, and we consider the annual value of said land with the mansion and garden excepted to be about \$800.00."

Owings widow and children were probably still living in the mansion, and continued to until her death. After that time, Samuel

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

---

Owings guardian was an older brother, John, and Samuel was likely living with him at "Hazelwood," the nearby farm that John H. Owings had bought from the estate of George Cook. John H. Owings managed "Woodlawn," including repairing a chimney and the tenant house in 1871, though the roof was not mentioned. (5)

The inventory of Henry Owings' estate provides a glimpse into the farm operations. Amongst his crops were both white and yellow corn, oats, hay, potatoes, and about 31 acres in wheat. Owings had a large number of livestock, including two pair of carriage horses, a buggy horse, five other horses and two colts. He also owned 11 milch cows and a bull; 26 hogs and 23 shoats; and 20 sheep. Owings owned a large quantity of farming implements, too, including a dozen ploughs, of various types, half a dozen cultivators, a mowing machine, a Dorsey reaper (probably manufactured by Owen Dorsey, who had a reaper factory near Roxbury Mills in Howard County), plus several harrows, wheat fans, a seed drill, and a threshing machine. The extent of his livestock and tools probably reflects not only his large land holdings, but also the fact that he had once had slave labor, and could have put many hands to the plough or cultivator. In addition to the numerous farm wagons, Owings owned a barouche, a carriage, a buggy, and a sleigh. His vehicles and paired horses trained specially to pull them would have set him apart from the average farmer. (6)

Samuel Owings first appears in the tax books around the time he reached his majority, c. 1878, but he was not assessed for any livestock until 1887, when he had seven horses, eight cows, and 19 hogs. This must have been an oversight, since the 1880 agricultural census recorded eight horses, five mules, and 10 cattle at that time. Owings had 250 acres under cultivation and 35 acres in timber. There were 85 acres in grass, another 30 acres in permanent pasture, 48 acres in wheat, 40 acres in corn, 20 acres in oats, and a four-acre apple orchard containing around 150 trees. He had hired 200 weeks of labor the previous year, so was relying heavily on hired help to farm. The 1896 assessment does not include any livestock, though in 1903 he is credited for disposing of six horses and four colts. The records raise the possibility of whether Owings was farming at all, or had his land completely in the hands of tenants, though the records may be incomplete again. (7)

Samuel Owings died in 1929, leaving "Woodlawn" to his three children. His son moved to Virginia and sold his share of the farm to his two sisters in 1933. They were both married, and likely had moved away, so the disposition of the property at this time is not clear. "Woodlawn" was sold out of the family in 1943, and the property was subdivided by the Rouse Company in 1965. The house and several outbuildings were sold and became a dwelling for many years, while the slave quarters and several other buildings remained in the possession of Rouse and deteriorated. The Columbia Association has leased the property and is planning a restoration of the slave quarter. (8)

The stone building known as the slave quarter was built in two stages, with the western section having been constructed first. It was a one-room, 1 1/2-story structure, with the upper story having three-over-three sash, and the ceiling likely following the profile of the roof rafters and collar beams. The walls were plastered, and there is a heating fireplace on the first story that is original to the building, since the masonry is tied into the east wall. The firebox is small and has splayed jambs typically used for heating, not cooking, though at present it is buried in debris and cannot be examined closely. The window frames are constructed with mature cut nails that are exposed now, but had to have been assembled before the walls went up, and could not have been altered afterward. The window sash, which could have been replaced (though this is unlikely), were constructed with pinned joints at the corners only. This marks a simplification of the construction from a time when the muntins were also pinned, and generally dates after c. 1830. There is little left with which to date the building beyond these fragments, but the nail evidence is sufficient to conclude that the slave quarter is a nineteenth-century building, and a date after 1830 is most likely. A similar single-cell, 1 1/2-story rubble stone structure was appended to the east side of the earlier building, and may have had a winder stair in the northeast corner. The stonework was butted against the east corners of the earlier building, with the corners serving as window and door jambs for openings in the addition. Some of the quoins in the original building were taken out and moved to the west in order to create a bearing for the west end of window and door lintels. No connection was cut through

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

between the two buildings, so they were intended to function as separate dwellings. The addition was given a stove for heating, with a hole cut through the east wall of the original section, into the brick chimney flue. At a later date the east end of the addition was opened up for large double doors, probably to create a garage, and the second floor joists had to have been removed at that time. The door frame and lintel have large circular-sawn timbers, and the beaded-edge-and-center board doors have machine made strap hinges. These features could date to the last decade of the nineteenth century, but are more likely early-twentieth-century changes. The period when this section was added to the building is more difficult to determine, primarily because of a lack of physical evidence.

There is no definite evidence that the building was built or used for slave housing, but few buildings can be documented as housing slaves. The Orphan's Court recorded a quarter on the property in 1870, though there is no definite way to know whether this stone building was the mentioned quarter. While there was variety in slave housing, there were some typical patterns of housing, one of which was single cell quarters. These were often one story and loft, but there are a number of examples of two-story housing in Maryland. Thomas only owned five slaves in 1850, while his father owned 30 and neighbor Ellen Cooke owned 24, Henry Hill Pue owned 14 and Benjamin Harrison owned eight. Several of the women could have been house slaves and lived inside the mansion house, leaving the one-room building sufficient for several other slaves. Another question about the building concerns cooking arrangements. Many quarters have a large cooking fireplace, as can be seen nearby at "Blandair" (HO-33), but there are examples without a kitchen hearth. In some instances, slaves only had to prepare breakfast for themselves, with old slaves who could no longer work in the fields cooking the other meals. As a result, cooking occurred in different locations on a plantation, not just in the dwelling. Some plantations had central kitchens, though when they came into general use, and the particulars of slave cooking, are still not well understood. (9)

The use of stone for this building ties it to the mansion house, either symbolically, because they both employ a permanent building material that was rather rare in Howard County, or perhaps more directly, since they could have been constructed at the same time. Some of these stones have drill holes, indicating that they were quarried, rather than collected from a field. There was a movement in the second quarter of the nineteenth century to improve the housing of slaves, and in Maryland, at least, this seems to have resulted in the construction of a number of stone quarters. Tenant housing in rural Maryland tended to be larger than this, too, and not placed side by side. The addition could have meant to house another slave family, but could have been built after the Civil War, perhaps for elderly former slaves. Thus, while there may be no conclusive proof, it is reasonable to conclude that the stone building at "Woodlawn" traditionally referred to as a slave quarter was indeed probably slave housing. (10)

The building referred to at present as the cottage is also of interest. It is a log structure with a two-room or Hall-parlor plan, with a fireplace in one room that may have been a kitchen originally, and a winder stairway along the center partition, accessed from this larger, heated room. This stair was originally enclosed, but the board walls have been cut out to open it up. There is also a one-room addition on the north end. As with the slave quarter, this building was a half-story loft. Due to alterations, there are few features at present with which to date the building, but several are worth noting. The window sash are built with two pins at the corners, and the muntins are pinned, too, in contrast to the sash in the slave quarter. This construction technique tends to be earlier, before c. 1850. The window muntin profile is a nineteenth-century pattern, and the windows have parting beads, a feature rare before c. 1840. The differences in these sash, compared with those of the slave quarter, could mean that this building is earlier, but could also reflect a different carpenter, one accustomed to the earlier method of construction. There are New England Butt Co. hinges on the second story, which are generally dated to the 1840s and 1850s. They seem to be original to the fabric they are attached to, though this could all be an alteration to an earlier structure. Given that the owners of this land were mostly absentee landlords before 1848, there were probably tenant farms scattered across this tract, and this could be one of them. It was probably also the building described as the "little house in the woods" in 1870 and later as the tenant house. A closer examination of this building is warranted once it is possible to do exploratory work. (11)

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

The little framing that survives on the bank barn foundation suggests that the barn was built in the early twentieth century, and the well house construction is consistent with this, too. Judging from a cursory examination of the outbuildings on the other portion of "Woodlawn," it would seem that there was a major renewal of farm structures at that time. This renewal has been observed elsewhere in Howard County and central Maryland, too. The stable was added later than these other structures, probably in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

### Notes:

- (1). A plat was made of the metes and bounds given in the deed of this property and overlaid on a tax map, clearly indicating that the existing buildings were on Pue's estate. His estate was surveyed in 1835, and the plat survives in the Howard County Historical Society Pue Collection x1994.33. Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (Author, 1987), p. 106. Dr. Arthur Pue Estate, Will 22-59, Baltimore City Register of Wills. Howard County Land Records, NH 16-486; 7, no. 2-403; 7, no. 2-412. Baltimore County Land Records, AWB 392-253. Howard County Land Records, EPH 8-433. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for sharing her research on "Montjoy," "Woodlawn," and "Dalton."
- (2). Howard County Transfer book, 1841-51, pp. 115, 155, 168, and 181, Maryland State Archives. J. Montgomery Seaver, *Thomas Family Records* (Philadelphia: American Historical - Genealogical Society [1929]), pp. 20-21. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, and Slave Schedule, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, 1850. Howard County Land Records, WHW 19-226; 17-359. Karen Lubieniecki, "Slaves and African Americans at Woodlawn," typescript, 2006.
- (3). Howard County Land Records, WWW 20-242, WWW 20-244. Addison D. Owings and Elizabeth S. Owings, *Owings and Allied Families, 1685-1985*, 3rd ed. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1985), pp. 494-95. Howard County Transfer Book, p. 355, 1860, Maryland State Archives. Martenet, *Map of Howard County, Maryland, 1860*. U. S. Bureau of the Census, p. 26, and Slave Schedule, p. 303, District 5, Howard County Maryland, 1860.
- (4). Owings, *Owings and Allied Families, 1685-1985*, p. 504. Henry H. Owings Estate, Will TBH 2-126, Howard County Register of Wills.
- (5). Howard County Orphans Court Proceedings, BHD 5-53, 80. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for information on "Hazelwood."
- (6). Henry H. Owings Estate, Inventory ETP 5-296, Howard County Register of Wills. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for bringing Owen Dorsey's factory to my attention.
- (7). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 5, Howard County, 1880. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, District 5, 1876-96, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives.
- (8). Samuel Sheredine Owings Estate, Will MFB 7-126, Howard County Register of Wills.
- (9). Howard County Orphans Court Proceedings, BHD 5-53. John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993), p. 158. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Slave Schedule, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, 1850. Charles Joyner, "The World of the Plantation Slaves," *Before Freedom Came: African-American Life in the Antebellum South*. Edited by Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr., with Kym S. Rice (Richmond and Charlottesville: The Museum of the Confederacy and the University Press of Virginia, 1991.), p. 86. Theresa A. Singleton, "The Archaeology of Slave Life," *Before Freedom Came: African-American Life in the Antebellum South*. Edited by Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr., with Kym S. Rice (Richmond and Charlottesville: The Museum of the Confederacy and the University Press of

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

Inventory No HO-411

Name Woodlawn Slave Quarters

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

---

Virginia, 1991.), pp. 170-71.

(10). John Michael Vlach, "'Snug Li'l House with Flue and Oven': Nineteenth-Century Reforms in Plantation Slave Housing," in Elizabeth Collins Cromley and Carter L. Hudgins, *Gender, Class, and Shelter: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, V* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995), pp. 118-29.

(11). Howard County Orphans Court Proceedings, BHD 5-53, 80.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-411

---

See continuation sheet.

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property 22.88 acres

Acreage of historical setting 275 acres

Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

---

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries follow the existing property boundaries, which includes the outbuildings currently associated with the slave quarter.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 10/18/2006

street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

*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  
410-514-7600

Woodlawn Sl... Quarters HO-411  
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Charles S. & Olina V. Pogozelski (H/W)	Woodlands LLC	1.28.2000	MDR 5009-387	Deed - fee simple	\$800,000	5 ac	
Carl M. Levanthal Geo. K. Reynolds III & Carl M. Leventhal, trustees of Brigid G. Leventhal	Charles S. & Olina V. Pogozelski (H/W)	11.12.1996	MDR 3859-30	Deed - fee simple	\$336.000	5 ac	
Carl M. Leventhal, personal rep. of estate of Brigid G. Leventhal	Carl M. Leventhal & George K. Reybnolds II, trustees Carl M. Leventhal	12.12.1994	MDR 3431-505	Deed - fee simple	\$0	5 ac.	
Carl M. Leventhal	Brigid G. Leventhal	11.24.1992	MDR 2760-586	Deed - fee simple	\$0 Love & Affection	5 ac.	
Howard Research & Development Corp./MD Corp.	Carl M. & Brigid G. Leventhal (H/W)/?	4.14.1976	CMP 763-49	Deed - fee simple	\$6.00	5 ac.	
Richard B. & Mary P. Edgar (H/W)	Howard Research & Development Corp./MD Corp.	7.27.1965	WHH 439-332	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	5 ac.	
C. Aileen Ames/?	Richard B. & Mary P. Edgar (H/W)/?	7.22.1964	WHH 423-360	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	5 ac.	
Jean E. & Oliver C. Goldsmith (H/W) Richard B. & Mary P. Edgar (H/W)	C. Aileen Ames	7.22.1964	WHH 423-356	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	5 ac.	WAE deceased MBE deceased 7.27.1960 Wills R&P 12-117 Kids Richard & Jean [this deed not mentioned]
Mary Owings Buck & husband Courtney C./Carroll, Frederick Co. Philip Bowen/Howard Fidelity Trust Co./Baltimore	Walter A. & Margaret B. Edgar/ Anne Arundel	5.4.1943	BM Jr. 177-530	Deed - fee simple	\$36,000	310 ac.	See will of E. Esbell Bowen formerly E.E. Dennis 4.14.1933 RLPB-471 Equity 3948 M.O.B. v P.B. "Woodlawn" w/ right to use-in-common rd. deed from Henry Pue to Benjamin Harrison 2 .16 .1849 EPH 8-446, was described as

Woodlawn Slave Quarters HO-411  
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							314 a.

Woodlawn Slave Quarters HO-411  
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Owen P. W. Owings & wf. Anna Thomas/Princess Anne Co., Va.	E. Esbell Dennis Mary L. Clark	5.8.1933	BM Jr. 145-410	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	314 ac.	Woodlawn, where SSO lived long time and died, 2 <sup>nd</sup> dist 4 parcels
Samuel S. Owings/Howard	Owen P. W. Owings E. Esbell Dennis Mary L. Clark	10.13.1927	<u>Wills</u> MFB 7-126				
Joseph L. Donovan	Samuel S. Owings	12.2.1912	WWLC 94-53			7.322 ac.	(4)
John H. & Sallie A. Owings (H/W)	Samuel S. Owings	10.3.1878	LJW 38-640			31 ac.	(3)
Henry H. Owings	Samuel S. Owings	3.2.1869	<u>Wills</u> TBH 2-126	Bequest	-	?	(1) and (2)
John R. D. Thomas & wf. Eleanor Holmes/Howard	Henry H. Owings/Howard	7.28.1859	WWW 20-242	Deed - Indenture	\$11,000	68-3-10 (75A-6A)	Lot 7 of Dalton Estate of Dr. Allen Thomas & wf. Eleanor B. Tallbott's Resolution Manor (2)
John H. B. Latrobe, trustee of E. H. Thomas John R. D. & Eleanor Holmes Thomas	Henry H. Owings/Howard	7.28.1859	WWW 20- 244	Deed - Indenture in fee	\$17,000	207-0-35	Contract for sale, 6.27.1859 Baltimore City Circuit Ct. okayed 7.21.1859 P/O Chews Resolution Manor & The Gore Res. (1)
George L. Stockett Hammond Dorsey Charles R. Stewart,	1. Mary Elizabeth Thomas 2. Mary E. Hazelhurst	10.2.1855	WHW 19- 226	Partition of Dalton Estate	-	1. 102 ac 2. 110 ac 3. 105 ac.	Mrs. Eliza B. Thomas' estate (2)

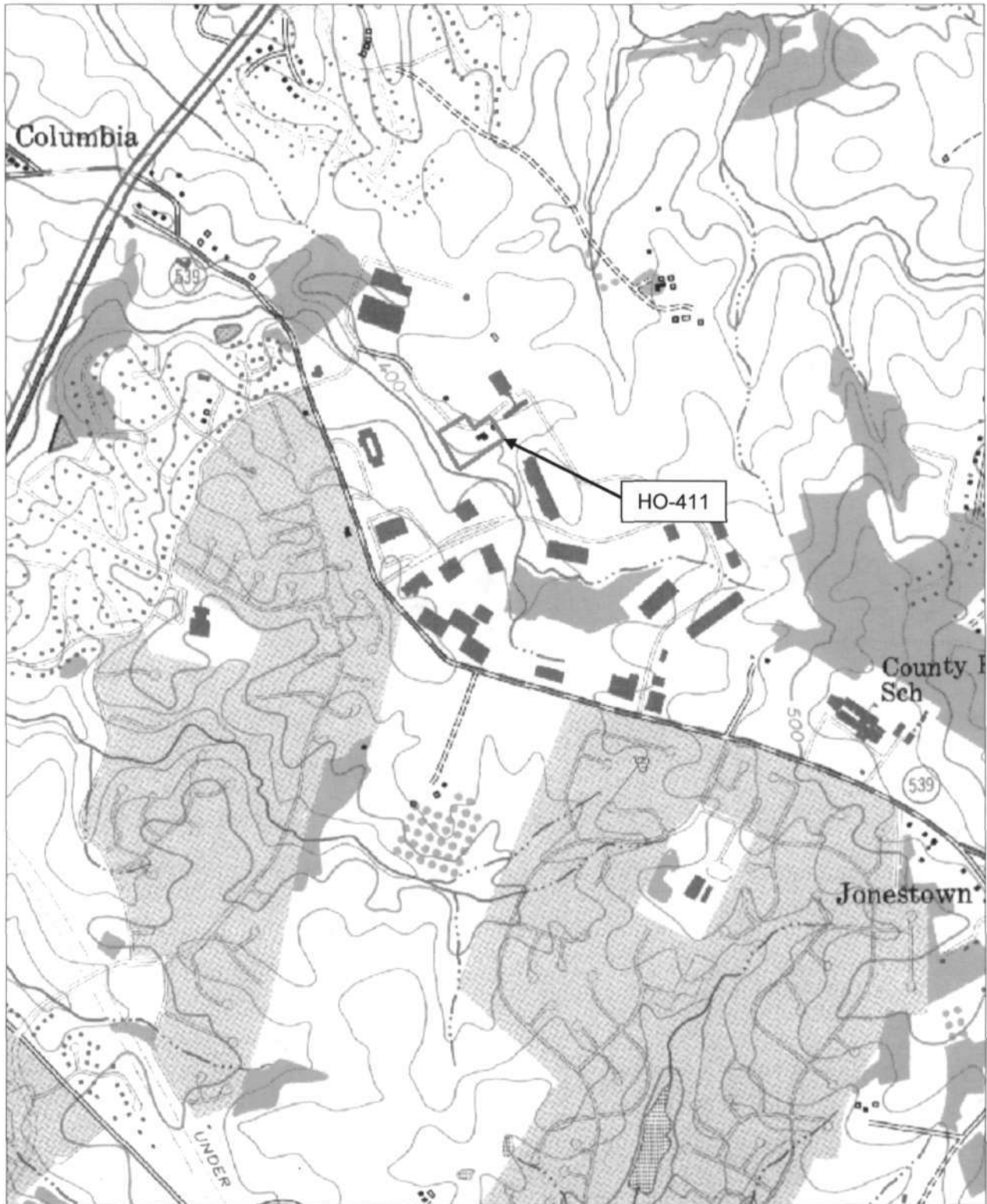
Woodlawn Slave Quarters HO-411  
CHAIN OF TITLE

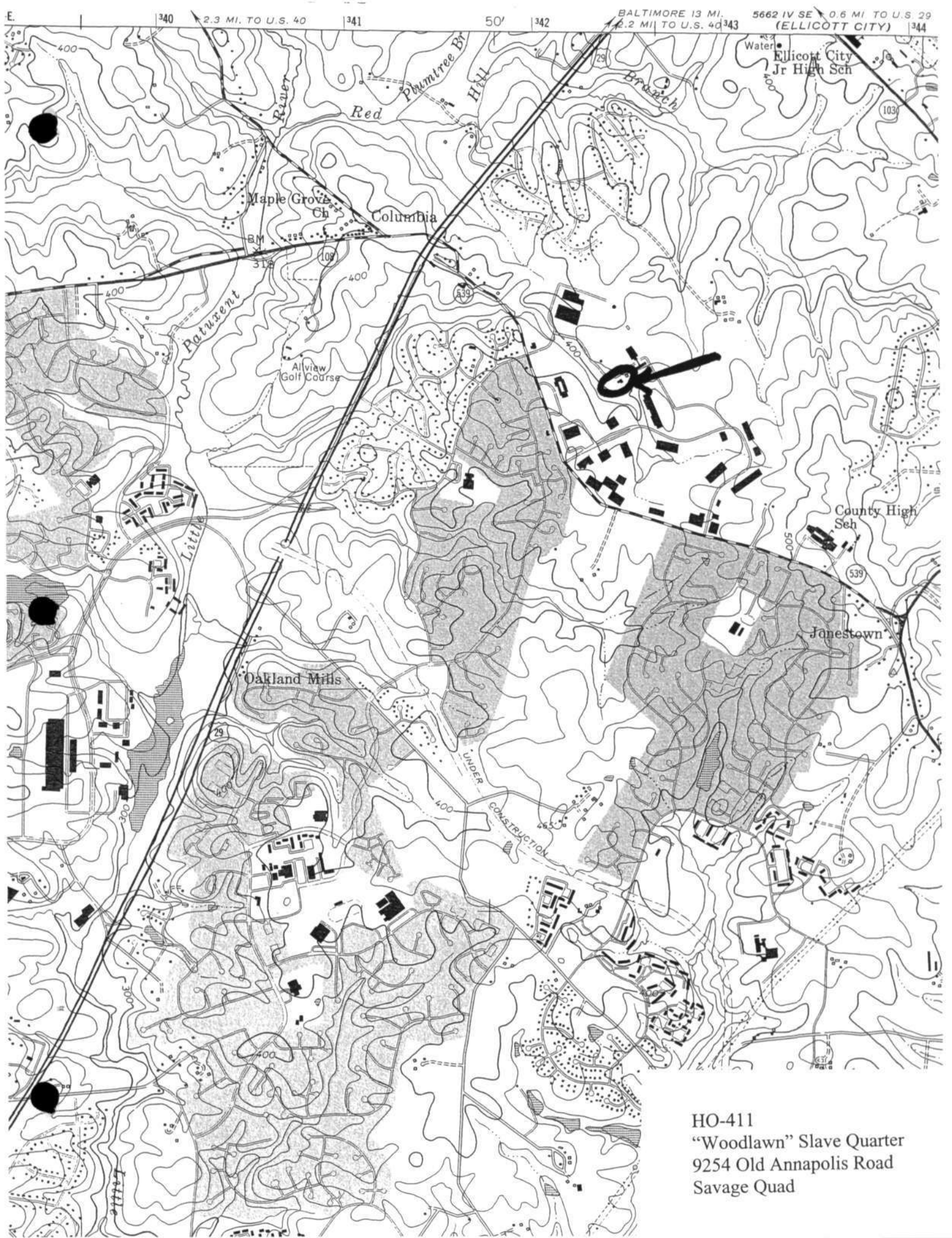
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Commissioners	3. Eliza D. Thomas 4. William D. Thomas 5. Ellen Hazelhurst 6. Allen Thomas 7. John R. D. Thomas					4. 90 ac 5. 86 ac. 6. 54 ac. 7. 75 ac. Total: 622 ac.	
Benjamin Harrison & wife Mary Ann/Howard District John R. D. Thomas & wf. Eleanor/Howard District	John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore City, trustee	11.30.1849	EPH 9-283	Deed - Indenture	\$25	1,05 sq.p.	
John H. B. Latrobe, trustee, Baltimore City John R. D. Thomas & Eleanor, Howard District, Anne Arundel	Eliza R. Pue/Baltimore City	1.11.1849	8-437	Mortgage	\$1.00	207 ac, 35 p.	Indenture, 3.3.1848 JDRT & ET convey to JHBL as trustee all of ET property owned before her marriage. See Baltimore Co. LR AWB 392-253 JHBL investing her \$ - bought by him - paid \$3,000 - owes Eliza \$4,361 - this is to secure payment from ET to Eliza Pay \$2,180.50 w/ interest in 1 yr. & \$2,180.50 w/interest in 2 years.
Eliza R. Pue/Baltimore City	John H. B. Latrobe, Trustee/Baltimore City	12.23.1848	EPH 8-433	Deed - Indenture	\$7,361	207.0-35	"lying on the left hand side of the public road leading from Carroll's Manor to the City of Annapolis," (no previous reference) (1)
John R. D. Thomas & wf. Eleanor/Baltimore City	John H. B. Latrobe, trustee/Baltimore City	3.3.1848	Baltimore City AWB 392- 253	Deed of Trust	\$5.00	?	Eleanor was heir of Richard Holmes of Montgomery Co. before marriage Property to be in trust for her use (1)
Arthur Pue (Jr.) & wf. Sarah/Howard District Anne Arundel	Eliza R. Pue/Baltimore City	3.2.1848	7, no. 2 - 412	Deed of Partition Indenture	-	220 ac	
Arthur Pue, Sr.	Eliza R. Pue Arthur Pue, Jr.	12.13.1845	<u>Wills</u> Baltimore	Bequest	-		

Woodlawn Slave Quarters HO-411  
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
			City 22-59				
Edward Hill Dorsey, only son of Samuel Dorsey/Anne Arundel	Arthur Pue, Physician/Anne Arundel	12.20.1810	NH 16-486	Deed	£10,000	1,200 ac	Chews Resolution Manor Res., except part sold to Michael & Mary Pue & part sold to John Robert Holliday Chew's Vineyard - both parcels on W. side of road from Hilltown to Elkridge Landing. & the Gore Res. 140-1/2 ac.

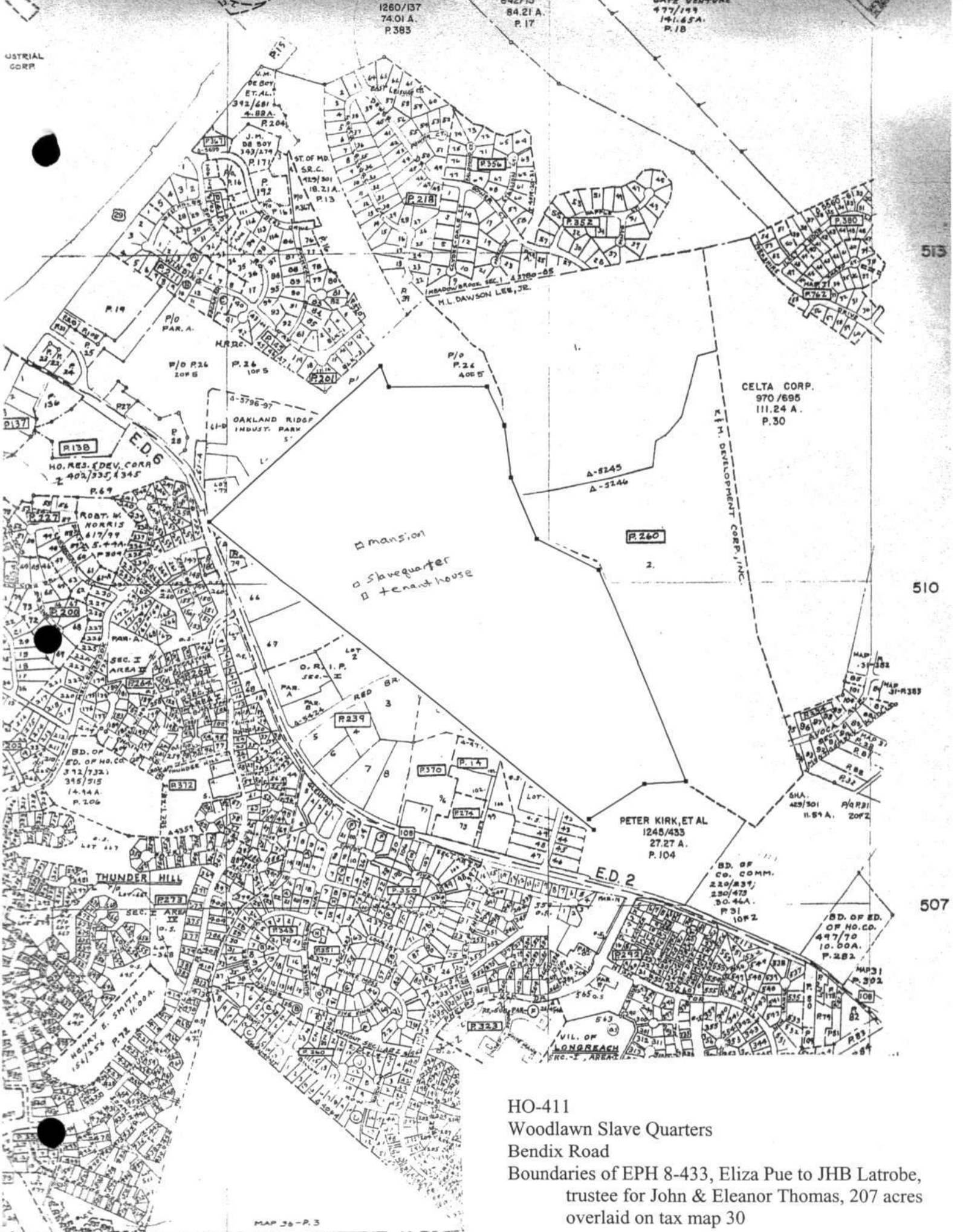
HO-411  
Woodlawn Slave Quarter Complex  
9254 Old Annapolis Road, Columbia  
Savage quadrangle 1957, Photorevised 1966 and 1974





E. 340 2.3 MI. TO U.S. 40 341 50' 342 BALTIMORE 13 MI. 2.2 MI TO U.S. 40 343 5662 IV SE 0.6 MI TO U.S. 29 (ELlicOTT CITY) 344

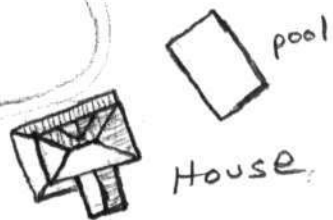
HO-411  
"Woodlawn" Slave Quarter  
9254 Old Annapolis Road  
Savage Quad



HO-411  
 Woodlawn Slave Quarters  
 Bendix Road  
 Boundaries of EPH 8-433, Eliza Pue to JHB Latrobe,  
 trustee for John & Eleanor Thomas, 207 acres  
 overlaid on tax map 30

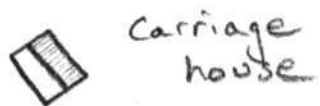
Woodlawn  
Site Plan

drive



pool

House



Carriage  
house

Wagon  
shed



Slave  
Quarter  
ruins



barn  
foundation



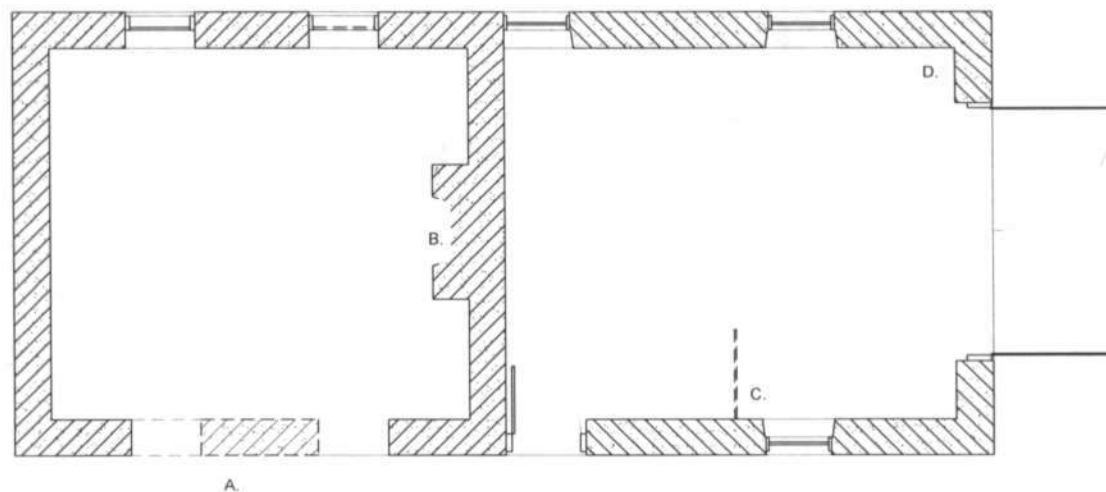
well  
house



tenant  
house

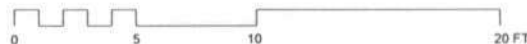


RMS  
Aug. '06



NOTES:

- A. WALL PARTIALLY COLLAPSED HERE, BUT ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION DECIPHERABLE.
- B. FIREPLACE COMPLETELY FILLED WITH DEBRIS.
- C. PLASTER CONTAINS GHOST OF WALL HERE, BUT PLASTER DOES NOT SURVIVE ON OPPOSITE WALL.
- D. MARKS ON WALL INDICATE POSSIBILITY OF STAIRWAY HERE.



# HO-411 WOODLAWN SLAVE QUARTERS BENDIX ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - APRIL 2006

HO-0411\_20060412\_01  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 South elevation  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 1/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_02  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 South elevation, joint  
 between east & west  
 sections  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 2/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_03  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 North & west elevations  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 3/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_04  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 East elevation  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 4/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_05  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 West section interior,  
 east elevation  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 5/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_06  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 East section, interior,  
 west & north elevations  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 6/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_07  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 East section interior,  
 south & west elevations  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 7/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_08  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 Cottage, south & east  
 elevations  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 8/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_09  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 Cottage, west elevation  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 9/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_10  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 Cottage, north room  
 mantel  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 10/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_11  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 Cottage, north room, vw  
 southwest  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 11/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_12  
 Woodlawn Slave  
 Quarter  
 9254 Old Annapolis  
 Road  
 Howard County, MD  
 Stable, north elevation  
 Ken Short  
 April 2006  
 12/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_13

Woodlawn Slave

Quarter

9254 Old Annapolis

Road

Howard County, MD

Barn foundation, view

from southwest

Ken Short

April 2006

13/14

HO-0411\_20060412\_14

Woodlawn Slave

Quarter

9254 Old Annapolis

Road

Howard County, MD

Well house, east

elevation

Ken Short

April 2006

14/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road south elevation  
Ken Short, April 2006 1/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road south elevation, joint between east & west sections  
Ken Short, April 2006 2/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road North & west elevations  
Ken Short, April 2006 3/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road East elevation  
Ken Short, April 2006 4/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road West section, interior, east elevation  
Ken Short, April 2006 5/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road East section, interior, west & north elevations  
Ken Short, April 2006 6/14



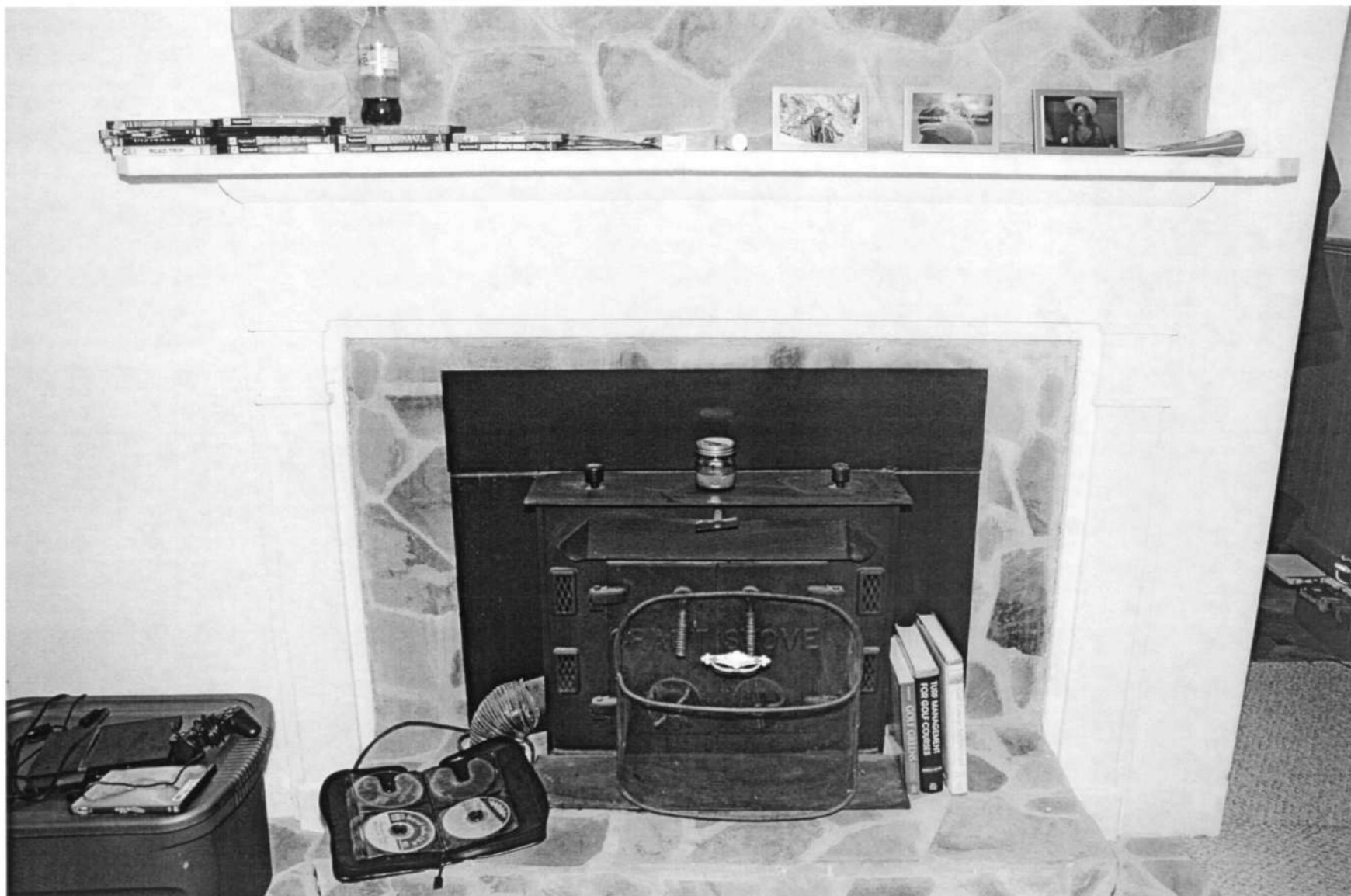
HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road East section interior, south & west elevations  
Ken Short, April 2006 7/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road Cottage, south & east elevations  
Ken Short, April 2006 8/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road Cottage, west elevation  
Ken Short, April 2006 9/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road Cottage, north room mantel  
Ken Short, April 2006 10/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road Cottage, north room, vw southwest  
Ken Short, April 2006 11/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road Stable, north elevation  
Ken Short, April 2006 12/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road Barn foundation, view from southwest  
Ken Short, April 2006 13/14



HO-411 Woodlawn Slave Quarter 9254 Old Annapolis Road Well house, east elevation  
Ken Short, April 2006 14/14



HO-411

Woodlawn Slave Quarter

Howard County MD

Ken Short

May 2006

MD SHPO

Southekvation

1 of 1

HO-411  
Woodlawn Slave Quarters  
(HO-30)  
(WOODLAWN FARMS)  
Private  
Columbia

Woodlawn Farms is a three bay wide, two bay deep, two story high, hipped roof stone structure with two central brick chimneys. An usually well constructed building, Woodlawn Farms central north bay projects outward and holds a wide rectangular double entrance door which is surmounted by a two lite transom and flanked by four vertical side lites, crowned by a gable roof. A hipped roof portico whose cornice is decorated with a row of brackets held by two square posts decorated and supported by scrolled brackets. Similar hipped roof one story high porches lie on the east and west walls, while an older south wing extend from the south wall.

Associated with Major Henry Howard Owings who was one of the first commissioners of Howard County, Woodlawn Farms in recent years has been part of the Columbia Horse Center. It is now privately owned and its old slave quarters, believed to have once housed an early Dorsey settler, stands unoccupied on the outskirts of the adjacent horse barns which lie south of the main house.

One of Howard County's loveliest landmarks, Woodlawn has remained virtually untouched through the years.

1400305404  
(HO-30)  
District 2

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Woodlawn Farms Slave Quarters

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
9254 Old Annapolis Road

CITY OR TOWN:  
Columbia

STATE: Maryland      COUNTY: Howard

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Dr. Carl M. Leventhal

STREET AND NUMBER:  
9254 Old Annapolis Road

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia      STATE: Maryland      21044

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:  
3450 Courthouse Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City      STATE: Maryland      21043

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): Tax Map #30

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**      423-409 P.O. p. 26

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1977       Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:  
21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis      STATE: Maryland      21043

~~HO-30~~  
District 2

Circa 1785 & 1840

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">(Check One)</div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Altered    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncluttered                     </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">(Check One)</div> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site                     </div> </div>
<p><small>DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE</small></p> <p>Woodlawn Farms is a three bay wide, two bay deep two story, hipped roof stone structure with two central brick chimneys.</p> <p>Fenestration is rectangular, proportionally scaled, and decorated with black shutters, flat stone sills and flat projecting molded wooden lintels supported by four brackets.</p> <p>The central bay of the north wall projects outward and is crowned by a gabled roof and holds a wide rectangular double entrance door which is surmounted by a two lite transom and flanked by four vertical side lites. A hipped roof portico whose cornice is decorated with a row of brackets is held by two square posts and two wall pilasters decorated with scrolled brackets. An entrance lantern hangs from the center of the portico's ceiling. An additional entrance is located in the west bay of the south wall.</p> <p>A wide double window rests above this north entrance consisting of two double hung windows lying side by side with four-over-four lites. The remaining double-hung second floor windows hold six-over-six lites.</p> <p>French doors with three-three lites replace first floor windows and have casement transoms holding one-one lites. A cellar door is located under the french door in the east bay of the north wall.</p> <p>The east elevation holds three french doors similar to those described and three similar second floor windows, while the west elevation is similar but has only two bays.</p> <p>Hipped roof one story high porches lie on the east and west walls of the building and have cornices decorated with a row of brackets, supported by three square posts and two half-posts at the wall. The east porch is screened in with north and south entrances while the west porch remains open and runs along the west side of the south wall.</p> <p>A square brick chimney lies along the east bay of the south wall.</p> <p>An older four bay wide, two bay deep frame structure extends southward from the south wall of the main structure. Its east and west walls are similar having four first floor rectangular double hung windows with six-over-six lites while four second floor casement windows with two-two lites lie above. A west door in the north bay replaces a first floor window while an additional entrance is located in the east bay of the south wall.</p> <p><u>Auxiliary buildings and horse barns including slave quarters and tenant house are located east of the property.</u></p> <p>The building is in excellent condition.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HO-30  
District 2

Circa 1785 & 1840

**B. SIGNIFICANCE**

**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

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

**SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic     | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  | _____                                    |

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

"Woodlawn Farms" is believed to have been built by the Thomas family circa 1840. In 1859 Major Henry Howard Owings bought "Woodlawn Farms" as well as part of Dr. Allen Thomas "Dalton".

The wooden frame south section of the house is believed to date from about 1785 while an ancient stone slave quarters located on adjoining property probably belonged to an early Dorsey settler.

Major Henry Howard Owings was one of the first commissioners of Howard County. He through two successive wives, Miss Gist and Elizabeth Dorsey had four sons and five daughters. Samuel Sheridan Owings, his son inherited Woodlawn Farms.

One of Howard Counties most significant and beautiful landmarks, Woodlawn Farms is registered with the Maryland Historical Trust and presented in a brochure issued by the Howard County Historical Society as one of 60 of the County's most outstanding landmarks. It has been incorporated in the State Critical Areas Planning Program for Howard County as one of some 50 historical sites suitable for preservation.

It should be considered for inclusion into the National Register for Historic Places and any future local landmark legislation.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

~~HO-30~~  
District 2

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Warfield, J.D. Founders of Ann Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland.  
Baltimore: 1973  
Interview with Mrs. Mark Handwerk, great-grand-daughter of Henry Howard  
Owings who lived at Woodlawn Farms and Arlington, January 13, 1977.  
The citizens Advisory Group, the Office of Planning and Zoning. State Critical  
Areas Planning Program Howard County, October 26, 1976, Woodlawn Farms

**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:**

Please see Tax Map 30 423/409, P.O. p. 26 5 acres

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:

Cleora B. Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:

3450 Courthouse Drive

CITY OR TOWN:

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

21043

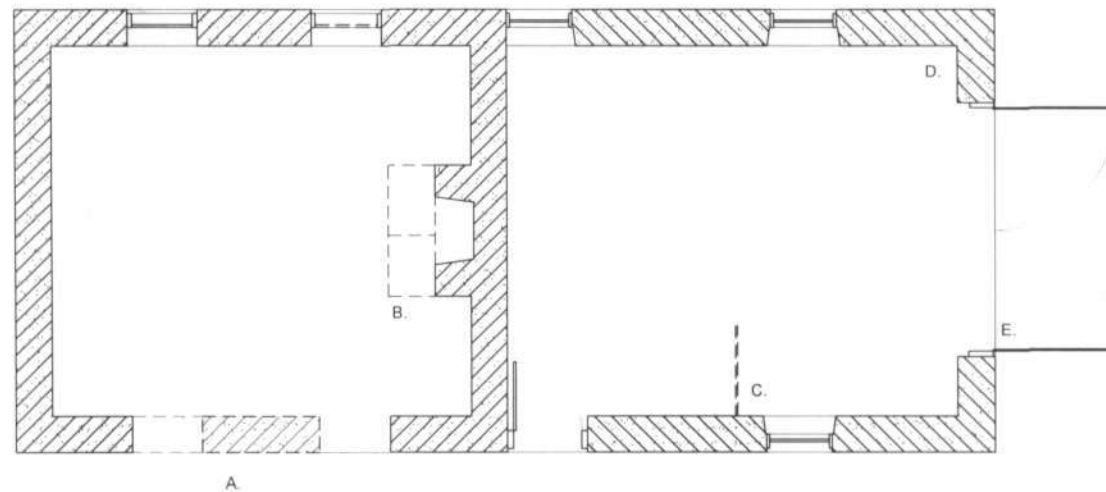
**12.****State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)**

Significance of this property is:

National  State  Local 

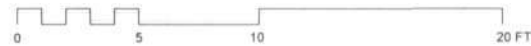
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NOTES:

- A. WALL PARTIALLY COLLAPSED HERE, BUT ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION DECIPHERABLE.
- B. HEARTH CONJECTURAL BASED ON TWO STONES FOUND IN THE RUBBLE.
- C. PLASTER CONTAINS GHOST OF WALL HERE, BUT PLASTER DOES NOT SURVIVE ON OPPOSITE WALL.
- D. MARKS ON WALL INDICATE POSSIBILITY OF STAIRWAY HERE.
- E. DOORWAY CUT THROUGH IN 20TH C.



# HO-411 WOODLAWN SLAVE QUARTERS BENDIX ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - APRIL 2006



