

HO-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage (Elibank, Worthington House)

Architectural Survey File

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

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

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Last Updated: 03-25-2016

HO-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive, Lawyers Hill
Howard County, Maryland

The Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage is located at 6460 Elibank Drive in Lawyers Hill, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The property contains a frame house built in several stages, a frame tool shed, the stone remains of a springhouse, and a barn foundation. The house faces south toward the road and is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and inverted-V-seam metal. There is a two-story, one-bay-square wing attached to the northwest. This wing has a brick pier on the northwest corner with CMUs on the west side of the foundation. The wing is frame with weatherboards, but has German siding on the first story south elevation where the enclosed porch is attached. The rear porch of the main block was enclosed and an ell constructed that connected the main block to the northwest wing. This ell is two stories, is one bay square, has German siding, and has a gable roof with a north-south ridge. There is a second ell attached to this ell on the north. It is one story and one bay square, has a gambrel roof, and has German siding with weatherboards on the gambrel end. The main block has a double-pile plan with a large double parlor across the south, a room in the northeast, and a stair-hall entry and pantry in the northwest. There is a room in the enclosed north porch, a modern kitchen in the second ell addition with the gambrel roof, and a single room in the northwest wing. The second story has a passage that runs north-south, with chambers in the northeast, northwest, and across the south front of the main block, and a separate passage to the north that connects to the northwest ell. The north half of the attic is floored, while the south half has been raised and is not floored. The west and east walls have hacked-off ends of studs that are partially in the round and are sitting up above the floor level, with pieces of timber toe-nailed between them with cut nails to support the present gable-end studs.

In a previous survey this property was called "Elibank," which is an error. "Elibank" was just west of this property, and the house burned in the 1930s. In December 1846 Diedrich Myers purchased a 13-acre tract near Elkridge. The tax books assess him for this property in 1846, then later that same year assesses him for a house. The property changed hands a number of times before being sold to Mary Hoogewerff in 1856. The Hoogewerffs lived in Baltimore, where Samuel was in business as a merchandise broker, and this was intended as a summer house, not a farm. Mary Hoogewerff died in 1913 and her daughter, Virginia, bought the property. Virginia had married William W. Donaldson, an electrical engineer in New York. William Donaldson died suddenly in 1905 and Virginia returned to Maryland. After Virginia's death in 1951 her will left the cottage to her grandson, Addison Worthington. The house was originally a double pile, hall-parlor plan. There was a freestanding kitchen to the northeast of the house, with a covered portico that connected the two buildings. The first known addition was the northwest one, which was originally freestanding. According to Worthington family tradition, this was built for relatives to live in, and must have been added c. 1870-1890.

In the period 1890-1910 the main block underwent major renovations, designed by architect George Worthington. The northwest room became an entrance hall, with a new stairway, half-paneling, and a fireplace added against the back of the earlier fireplace in the southwest room. The wall between the two rooms on the south was opened up to create a double parlor. On the second story the northwest chamber was made smaller because the stairway took the north end of the room, but this was offset somewhat because the east wall was moved east several feet. The second-story ceilings were very low. To remedy this, the ceiling was raised on the south half. At the same time, the whole roof was raised up, along with the chimneys. Decorative cornices were added over the gable-end windows. Perhaps at the same time, but perhaps later, too, the northeast room was enlarged by enclosing the north porch and removing the north wall of the room to open it up into the porch. At the same time, a bay window was added to the center of the east wall here. The next change came when a connecting ell was constructed on the second story of the rear, between the main block and the northwest addition, with a bathroom put in this space. The house must have reached this point by the early twentieth century and remained that way until the late 1950s. After it was acquired by Addison Worthington the center of the north porch was enclosed for a modern kitchen. The design of these modifications was made by his father, Addison F. Worthington, son of George Worthington and also an architect. The Worthingtons sold the house in 1966. The subsequent owners demolished the old kitchen wing, added the gambrel-roofed ell kitchen, and later enclosed the rest of the north porch and the east porch.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-451

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
other	

2. Location

street and number	6460 Elibank Drive	___	not for publication
city, town	Elkridge	<u>X</u>	vicinity
county	Howard		

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

name	Shadow Brook Farm LLC				
street and number	6450 Elibank Drive			telephone	
city, town	Elkridge	state	MD	zip code	21075

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse	tax map and parcel: 38-803			
city, town	Ellicott City	liber	8943	folio	528

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	
☐	district	☐	public	☐	agriculture	☐	landscape	
☒	building(s)	☒	private	☐	commerce/trade	☐	recreation/culture	<u>1</u>
☐	structure	☐	both	☐	defense	☐	religion	<u>0</u>
☐	site			☐	domestic	☐	social	<u>1</u>
☐	object			☐	education	☐	transportation	<u>0</u>
				☐	funerary	☐	work in progress	<u>2</u>
				☐	government	☐	unknown	<u>1</u>
				☐	health care	☒	vacant/not in use	
				☐	industry	☐	other:	
						Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory		
						1		

7. Description

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Condition

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

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

The Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage is located at 6460 Elibank Drive in Lawyers Hill, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The property contains a frame house built in several stages, a frame tool shed, the stone remains of a springhouse, and a barn foundation.

House-exterior

The house faces south toward the road and is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and inverted-V-seam metal. There is a two-story, one-bay-square wing attached to the northwest. This wing has a brick pier on the northwest corner with CMUs on the west side of the foundation. The wing is frame with weatherboards, but has German siding on the first story south elevation where the enclosed porch is attached. The rear porch of the main block was enclosed and an ell constructed that connected the main block to the northwest wing. This ell is two stories, is one bay square, has German siding, and has a gable roof with a north-south ridge. There is a second ell attached to this ell on the north. It is one story and one bay square, has a gambrel roof, and has German siding with weatherboards on the gambrel end.

The south elevation of the main block has a center doorway on the first story that is closed off with a board that has fake panels. The doorway has a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame, and there are blinds hung on butt hinges with two knuckles. There is a six-over-six sash to each side with the same frame and blinds as the doorway. There is a one-story porch that wraps around both sides of the house. The porch has a wood deck and asphalt shingle roof. There are chamfered triple posts supporting the porch, with three boards for a railing. The porch has a beaded-edge-and-center board soffit. The east end of the porch has been enclosed with German siding and a CMU foundation. The porch soffit is nailed to scrap 1-bys of various widths. The south wall above this soffit has the studs exposed, and they appear to be sawn and are about 3 inches by 4 inches. There is a ledger board nailed to the studs to support the rafters. The interior wall can be seen here and is plaster on what appears to be sawn lath. The second story has three six-over-six sash with blinds that match the first-story windows. The cornice is enclosed and follows the pitch of the rafters. There are two interior brick chimneys between the end and center bays. The west chimney is rectangular, with chamfered corners on the top two-thirds of the chimney, and there is a concrete cap. The east chimney is square and chamfered, with a corbelled top that has a semi-circular-arched bishop's cap.

On the west elevation of the main block, the first-story north bay has a pair of doors with veneer and panel moulds added. There are bronze foliate knobs. The door frame matches that on the south elevation, and there is a one-light transom. Just to the south of the doorway is a bronze bell pull with a geometric design. The south bay has a six-over-six sash with a panel below that matches the south and west doors. The window has a typical frame and full-length blinds. The porch has the same details as on the south elevation. The second-story north bay has a three-sided bay window with wood shingles and a six-over-six sash with typical frames. There are blinds on the side windows, against the house. The bay window has a three-sided roof with asphalt shingles laid over top of wood shingles. The south bay has a six-over-six sash with a typical frame and blinds, and has a wood cornice with three pairs of sawn brackets. The gable end has a six-over-six sash with a typical frame and blinds, and the cornice matches the window in the south bay. There are two holes drilled in the siding above this window.

The west elevation of the ell has the porch enclosed with German siding on the first story. The second story has German siding and a six-light sash. The ell on the second story is set back from the plane of the west elevation of the main block. The north elevation of the main block, to the west of this ell on the second story, has a diamond sash of 16 lights. The enclosed porch on the first story covers the south elevation of the wing. The second story has a pair of four-light casement windows with blinds. There is a cornice over the window that has three pairs of sawn brackets that have pendant drops. The gable end window is covered with closed blinds, but has a cornice that matches the window beneath it. The eaves have what appear to be exposed shingle lath, but several of them have fallen off revealing that they are fake.

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The west elevation of the wing has a six-over-six sash with typical frame, blinds, and cornice that matches those on the main block, on the first story. There is a plain board belt course above the cornice on the south and west elevations. The second story has a six-light sash above a panel that matches those added to the main block. The window also has a typical frame and blinds. The north elevation of this wing has a two-story projecting addition with weatherboards and has a brick pier on the northwest corner and CMUs for the foundation. This addition has a shed roof with corrugated metal and has a jalousie window on both the first and second stories of the north elevation. The east elevation, on the first story, has a door with panel moulds like those added to the main block. The east elevation of the wing is covered by the gambrel-roofed ell addition, and has a small six-over-six sash on the second story, north of that addition. There is an interior brick chimney on the wing that has chamfered corners and a concrete cap.

The north elevation of the main block, east of the gambrel addition, has the original rear porch enclosed on the first story with weatherboards and an eight-over-eight sash in a new frame. The foundation under the enclosed porch has brick piers with parged brick infill between them. The roof appears to have metal shingles. The second story east bay has a boarded-up window. The center bay on the second story has the first ell addition attached to it, with the gambrel addition to the north side of that. There is a vent in the gable end with three large holes drilled above it. This ell addition has no opening on the second-story east elevation.

The east elevation of the main block, on the first story, has the south bay covered by the enclosed porch. The north bay has a bay window attached to it, with brick piers and CMU infill. There is a pair of 12-light French doors on the east side of this three-sided bay window, with the angled sides having closed blinds. The east elevation of the enclosed rear porch has a typical six-over-six sash with a typical frame. The second story has two typical six-over-six sash with cornices that match the west elevation of the main block. The gable end has a typical six-over-six sash with cornice, and there are four holes drilled in the siding above it, with two holes above them.

House-interior, crawlspace

There is a crawlspace under the main block of the house, with rubble stone piers beneath the chimneys. There is a summer beam that runs east-west, in the center, with studs set on it. The beam is notched to accept the stud feet. This suggests that the north and south halves of the house were built at the same time. This summer beam is supported by several stone piers topped with brick, and the rear, or north, wall is open so it must have been taken down if it was ever solid.

House-interior, first story

The main block has a double-pile plan with a large double parlor across the south, a room in the northeast, and a stair-hall entry and pantry in the northwest. There is a room in the enclosed north porch, a modern kitchen in the second ell addition with the gambrel roof, and a single room in the northwest wing. The stair hall in the northwest corner of the main block has 2 1/4-inch tongue-and-grooved oak flooring that runs north-south. The baseboard has an ogee-and-fillet moulding. There is half paneling with two rows of lying panels, with the bottom panels being longer; this creates patterns of two panels over one and three panels over two. The panels are sunken and flat, with quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The architrave has a broken field with a quirked Greek ogee on the break and on the backband, and there is a beaded interior edge. The front, or west, doors are covered with thin plywood and applied mouldings. The south door has six panels with two rows of small square panels at the bottom that align with the half paneling. They are sunken and flat, with quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The door has new butt hinges, and has a mortise lock with a bronze foliate knob. The east door matches the south door, but has replacement mineral knobs. The south elevation has a fireplace with splayed brick jambs and a tile hearth that has 4 3/8-inch tiles set on the diagonal. The fireplace projects into the room. The present floor is higher than the hearth. The tiles are a medium brown with a dark brown geometric pattern, and dark brown tiles with a textured face. The surround has two-inch-square tiles that are medium and dark brown. There is a wood mantel that has one panel on each side and three across the frieze; these panels match those on the wall. The bed mould has a large quirked Greek ovolo, and the mantelshelf wraps around the sides, with beveled corners. There is an overmantel with a beveled mirror in the center and two panels to each side of the mirror. The side jambs are also paneled, with two panels each, and there is one panel on each side of the mirror both above and below the shelf, on the wall.

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There is a winder stair in the northeast corner that ascends to the west, then turns to the north and east, then runs straight up to the east along the north wall. It has a paneled newel that matches the wall paneling, and the balusters alternate between two square and two twisted fluted balusters. The handrail is moulded. The stair wall has beaded-board half wainscot, with the boards alternating between wide and narrow boards. The stairs are divided from the rest of the room by a wood double arch. The west end of this arch is set on the winder post, there is a center post that sits on the floor, and the east end rests on the door architrave against the east wall. The posts are paneled and match the newel post. These posts have capitals with a quirked Greek ovolo at the top and a quirked Greek ogee-and-bevel moulding, then a necking and an astragal at the bottom. Above the arches is bead-board wainscot, while below the arches the stair balustrade continues with two square and then one twisted fluted baluster. There is an open stringer here, but the winder at the bottom has panels below the railing. There is a door to a closet beneath the stairway, and it matches the south door. It has cast-iron butt hinges with tapered finials and a geometric design. There is a cast-iron spring catch. The interior side of the door is varnished pine, and the floor in the closet is 3-inch pine that runs east-west. German siding is used as baseboard in the closet. The north elevation has a door to the pantry, but the door is gone and the bottom half of the opening is closed off. South of the front door is a bronze bell with geometric decoration, and it is still wired to ring when pulled from the outside.

The south room is a double parlor with a floor that matches the stair hall and a plain baseboard. The architrave has a beaded interior edge and plain corner blocks. The windows have ovolo muntins, 10-inch by 14-inch lights, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and where the muntins meet the top and bottom rails. The windows have spring latches. The west window is a new sash, with infill in the opening. The center of the room is divided by piers and has a large opening with coved corners. This opening has wide architrave with a beaded interior edge. The wall is set just to the east of the south-elevation center doorway, but this doorway is plastered over and completely hidden. There is a fireplace on the west half of the north elevation. It has splayed brick jambs, a brick hearth, and a parged surround. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters, a plain frieze, and a bed mould that has a lancet moulding above a bead. There is a new doorway on the east elevation that leads to the enclosed porch. On the north elevation, in the east half, is a doorway that is taller than the doorway on the west half that leads to the stair hall. This eastern door is gone, but there are cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles left behind.

The northeast room flooring is identical to the stair hall. There is plain baseboard and plain chair rail consisting of rectangular-in-section boards. The ceiling is covered with drywall. On the south elevation, set to the east, is a fireplace with narrow, straight brick jambs and what appears to be a slate hearth. There is a wood mantel that has plain pilaster strips, a plain frieze, an ovolo above a cavetto in the bed mould, and a groove cut on the edge of the shelf. The architrave is mitred and has a beaded interior edge. The east elevation has a bay window in the center of the room with a pair of doors in the center of the bay and a single door to each side. The doors are hung on cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pinned both at the corners and the center rail to the stiles. There is a boarded-up window opening to both the north and the south sides of the bay window. The north elevation window is a modern sash with infill below it. The west elevation has a doorway set to the north that leads to the pantry, but the door is missing.

The pantry is located in the enclosed portion of the north porch and is now part of the modern kitchen. It has plywood flooring, the plates on the north and south elevations are exposed, and the ceiling is gabled. There is a pass-through on the west elevation. The cabinets in here are paneled doors made of pine, with sunken, flat panels that have ovolo, cavetto, and bead panel moulds. The cabinet doors are hinged and appear to be reused interior shutters. The north-center ell, with the gambrel roof, is a modern kitchen with no historic features.

The northwest addition has random-width pine flooring that runs north-south. There is a large chimney on the east, with tile on the floor for a stove and new brick veneer on the wall with a thimble in it. There are no other historic features. At the north end is a modern bathroom, and at the south end a hallway and closet in part of the enclosed porch. None of this is historical.

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House-interior, second story

The second story has a passage that runs north-south, with chambers in the northeast, northwest, and across the south front of the main block, and a separate passage to the north that connects to the northwest ell. The north wall of the stairway has a closed off window opening just above the treads on the lower story, and there were once shelves set into this opening. The window opening has beaded-interior-edge mitered architrave. Above it is a diamond sash with 16 small lights that is set in an in-filled window opening. The plaster in the infill does not match the rest of the wall, and the infill is the size of a six-over-six sash. This corner of the stairwell has first-period plaster on the walls, with a hard line east of the diamond sash and in the ceiling where a wall ran north-south. This wall had to be removed for the existing stairway. There is later-period plaster on the first story, and to the east of the hard line where the wall was on the second story.

The second story passage has 2 1/4-inch oak flooring that runs north-south, and has plain baseboard. The walls have plaster on lath with cut nails. One stud in the north wall appears to be still in the round on the east side. The east partition wall appears to be vertical boards with whitewash, then lath and plaster. The architrave matches that on the window on the stairway. The ceiling in the passage is only 6 feet, 4 inches high. The east door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, has cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles, and has a cast-iron rim lock with ogee-moulded edges and mineral knobs. South of the south jamb of this door is a vertical line in both the plaster and in the baseboard that suggests perhaps that the doorway has been moved. The west door is identical to the east door but has new butt hinges. The passage side of the panels has a slight bevel, like they are handmade. The south door has been moved and has new hinges. The jamb still has butt hinges with two knuckles like those on the east door. The north door has one panel over two, and this could be altered from two panels at the top or a single large light at the top. The panels have sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. There is a cast-iron rim lock that is marked, but illegible, and it has geometric trim at the edge and mineral knobs. There are cast-iron butt hinges that have tapered finials and geometric decoration.

The south chamber extends across the whole south front of the house. It has random-width pine flooring that runs east-west and is 3-1/2 to 5-1/2 inches wide. The flooring has nail holes for carpeting that was laid on the floor, with a pattern for a partition wall that stood just east of the center window. There are some large nail holes in the floor where studs were toe-nailed in this center wall, as well. The windows have a beaded-interior-edge architrave that is mitered at the corners. The sash have ovolo muntins, and the south sash have 10-inch by 12-inch lights with no parting beads, plain meeting rails and spring latches. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and the muntins are pinned to the top and bottom rails but not the meeting rails. The east and west sash have 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The east sills are set 2 feet, 2 inches above the floor; the south sills are 1 foot, 7-3/4 inches above the floor, and the west windowsills are 2 feet, 2-1/2 inches above the floor. The ceiling follows the rafter pitch on the south side for about 18 inches, then is flat. The north wall has a fireplace set to the west that has a brick hearth and splayed brick jambs. There is a splayed brick jack arch with an iron bar beneath it. The bottom of the fireplace is now in-filled with brick and a metal pipe breaks through the back of the firebox. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters and a plain frieze. The bed mould has a quirked ogee above a small cavetto, and there is a plain shelf. The baseboard in this chamber is also plain. To the west of the fireplace is a closet that had shelves, but these were removed, and the walls have been dry-walled. The closet door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. All of the rails are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The door has a small cabinet lock and cast-iron butt hinges with two knuckles. There is a piece added to the hinge stile of the door. This door is taller than those on the north wall, to the east. There is a door to the passage, to the east of the fireplace, which has butt hinges with ball finials and a cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides and a mineral knob. The four-panel door is mortised and tenoned and pinned. To the east of it is a door to the northeast chamber that is a typical four-panel door that is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The door is fixed shut. It has cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and heavy paint and a cast-iron rim lock with beveled sides and no knobs.

The northwest chamber has 2 1/2-inch wide oak flooring that runs east-west. There is narrow, plain baseboard. The ceiling has a

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patch in it that runs north-south where the earlier partition wall was, and this narrow patch is about 2 feet west of the current passage wall. On the west is the bay window, and the sash have ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on the top and bottom rails. There are no parting beads and no sash latches. The architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The ceiling in this room is 6 feet, 4 inches high. The northeast chamber has linoleum on the floor and has plain narrow baseboard. There is a chimney on the south elevation, in the center, with a closet to the east that has a typical four-panel door with a cabinet lock and cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles. The interior of the closet has one shelf with plaster above it and beaded-edge vertical boards left natural below the shelf. The windows have ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, and they are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and where the muntins meet the top and bottom rails. There are no parting beads, but there are spring latches. The north sash is boarded-up on the exterior and is set lower on the wall, with the sill 1 foot, 5 inches above the floor, while the east sash sill is 2 feet, 4-1/2 inches high. The architrave is the typical beaded interior edge that is mitered at the corners. The ceiling in this chamber is low, and there is a hatch here that leads to the attic.

The second story ell connects the main block to the northwest addition. It has 2 1/2-inch- to 4 1/2-inch-wide flooring that runs east-west and is painted. The walls have drywall, but there are pieces of tongue-and-grooved beaded-edge vertical-board half wainscot on the north wall. There is a six-light sash on the west elevation with ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned. A closet has been added on the east with two old, re-used doors that have four panels that are sunken and flat. The doors are set with the reverse side facing out. On the north is a typical four-panel door with a cast-iron rim lock that has ogee edges and mineral knobs. The lock is not original to the door, and there is a ghost of a small cabinet lock. The hinges are new, and there are two pieces that were added to the lock stile to widen the door.

The northwest addition has random-width pine flooring that runs north-south and varies between 3 and 5-1/2 inches. The walls have T1-11 siding, there is a drop ceiling, and the closets have been added. There is a brick chimney on the east that is old. The south sash are four-light casements hung on butt hinges with two knuckles. The architrave has a quirked ogee and bevel backband. There is a modern bathroom on the north.

House-interior, attic

The north half of the attic is floored, while the south half has been raised and is not floored. The north-half joists run north-south and are spaced 2 feet, 10 inches to 3 feet, 4 inches on centers. The west and east walls have hacked-off ends of studs that are partially in the round and are sitting up above the floor level, with pieces of timber toe-nailed between them with cut nails to support the present gable-end studs. The gable-end studs are 3 inches by 4 inches, are sash-sawn, and are spaced 24 inches on centers. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 4-1/2 inches, and are spaced 27-1/2 to 32 inches on centers. The rafters have collar beams nailed to them with cut nails, and the collars are sash-sawn 1-by boards. The rafters are mitered and butted at the ridge. There is a stud wall that runs east-west down the center of the house, and most of the studs end at a low horizontal beam that sits 2 feet, 7 inches above the floor. The studs are toe-nailed to this beam with cut nails, and most of them are sash-sawn 3 by 4s. These studs are set on a hewn beam that runs east-west and is probably an original summer beam. There are studs below this beam that are partly round and also have some hewn faces. This stud wall must have been raised. Several of these studs extend up to a horizontal up to the collar beams, and this top beam is circular-sawn and toe-nailed with cut nails. There are 1-bys that are nailed to the short studs and run north-south. The south ends of these 1-bys are nailed to the rafters, and they support the ceiling in the south chamber. They are all fastened with cut nails. The ceiling beneath has circular-sawn plaster lath. There are also vertical 1-bys nailed to the south rafters and to the ceiling joist 1-bys in order to support the center of them. There is a second row of collar beams close to the ridge. The gable end windows have ovolo muntins with 8-inch by 10-inch lights, are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and where the muntins meet the top and bottom rails, and they have no parting beads. The north ell addition has a gable roof with 2 by 4 rafters that are mitered and butted at the ridge. The roof sheathing has cut nails coming through it. This attic is floored with German siding that is set upside down.

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Inventory No. HO-451

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

Outbuildings

There is a tool shed set about 50 feet north of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay-square frame structure with board and batten siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The building is constructed of reused material, and is all wire-nailed. There is a vertical-board door on the south elevation, with jig-sawn trim above it and jig-sawn barge boards with pendant drops. The ground drops steeply on the north and west down to a stream, and there is a springhouse about 175 feet north of the house, on the north side of the stream. It was a one-story building with rubble stone walls, has a window opening on the south and a door opening on the east, and is missing its roof. The building is flooded. There is a barn foundation about 100 feet west-northwest of the house. Rubble stone piers are all that survives of it.

The property is to be developed and the house will be remodeled.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-451

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

Specific dates n/a Architect/Builder n/a

Construction dates C. 1846

Evaluation for:

— National Register — Maryland Register X 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.)

In a previous survey this property was called "Elibank," which is an error. "Elibank" was just west of this property, and the house burned in the 1930s.

In December 1846 Diedrich Myers purchased a 13-acre tract near Elkrige for only \$270, a clear indication that there were no improvements on this tract of land. The Howard District Transfer book assesses him for this property (valued at \$208) in 1846, then later that same year assesses him for a house (valued at \$250), a cow, and furniture. Less than seven years later he sold this land to Frederick Sparkuhl for \$800 and the transfer book notes this transaction and assesses the property at \$500. In February, 1855 Sparkuhl sold this tract to Charles White for \$1,500, and the deed noted that it was "now occupied as the residence and farm of said Sparkuhl." The implication of the rapidly appreciating property values is that Sparkuhl made some additional improvements. One of these could be the new corn house that was not assessed until 1856, to Charles White. Charles White only owned the property for that summer of 1855, selling it in September to William Jackson along with a 44-acre parcel. This transaction was not noted until several years later, making it possible that the assessment of the corn house to White refers to what would shortly become the Hoogewerff Cottage property. (1)

William Jackson operated the Worthington Mill on the Rockburn Branch, which was probably on the larger parcel, and he, in turn, sold the 13-acre tract a year later to Mary Hoogewerff for \$3,000. Apparently Mary's husband, Samuel, had contracted with Jackson to buy the property, but the deed was made to Mary, and it specified that the money paid was hers, not her husband's. The Hoogewerffs lived in Baltimore, where Samuel was in business as a merchandise broker, and this was intended as a summer house, not a farm. The house on the property came to be called the cottage by the Hoogewerffs. Lawyer's Hill was being developed in the 1840s and '50s as a summer community for some of Baltimore's elites, facilitated in part by its location on the B & O Railroad. Samuel probably became aware of "Lawyer's Hill" through his business partner, who was a Dorsey. The identity of this Dorsey has not been determined, but there were numerous Dorseys connected with the land around the Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage, including "Belmont" and "Rockburn." (2)

Mary Hoogewerff died in 1913 and left the cottage to her two children, John and Virginia. Virginia wrote to her brother, who was an admiral in the U. S. Navy stationed in Washington, D. C., expressing her interest in buying the cottage. John did not want to sever his ties with the property, but agreed to for her benefit, since it was what she wanted; in 1914 he sold his share in the property to his sister. Virginia had married William W. Donaldson, an electrical engineer and vice president of the Gould Storage Battery Co. in New York. William Donaldson, a great-grandson of Edward "Iron Head Ned" Dorsey, of "Belmont," died suddenly in 1905 and Virginia returned to Maryland. She lived at the cottage from 1 April to 1 December each year. During World War I she and Miriam Murray of "Elibank" formed the "Cooperative Gardens," raising fruits and vegetables at both places that were supplied to the cafeteria at the Bartlett-Hayward Company. She became dietician and chief cook for the company,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-451

Name Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

whose president lived at "Belmont," and she ran a boarding house at the cottage for several of the managers at the company. Once Virginia got too old to live on her own the cottage was rented out to the Boteler family. After Virginia's death in 1951 her will left the cottage to her grandson, Addison Worthington. He did not move into the cottage until after he was discharged from the military in 1958. (3)

The house was originally a double pile, hall-parlor or double-cell plan, with the stairway probably located along the center partition wall, though no evidence for it has been uncovered. Only the southwest and northeast rooms were heated. The mantels that survive from this period, plus doors and windows, and other trim, is consistent with the 1847-54 period indicated in the deeds. Family tradition states that the front half of the house was built first and the back half added to create the double-pile plan. However, the construction of the center partition wall foundation piers, visible in the crawl space, suggests that the whole main block was built at one time. This evidence is hardly enough to be conclusive, however. There was a freestanding kitchen to the northeast of the house, with a covered portico that connected the two buildings. Since this building does not survive, it is not known whether it was contemporary with the main block or not, but the covered portico was likely added later, at least. The first known addition was the northwest one, which was originally freestanding. According to Worthington family tradition, this was built for relatives to live in, and must have been added c. 1870-1890. It had an exterior stairway on the east side. (4)

In the period 1890-1910 the main block underwent major renovations, designed by architect George Worthington, whose family lived at "Rokeby" in "Lawyer's Hill." Worthington graduated from the Maryland Institute in 1873, studied architecture under J. B. Noel Wyatt, and was the architect of Grace Episcopal Church in Elkridge and buildings at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. The northwest room became an entrance hall, with a new stairway, half-paneling, and a fireplace added against the back of the earlier fireplace in the southwest room. The wall between the two rooms on the south was opened up to create a double parlor. On the second story the northwest chamber was made smaller because the stairway took the north end of the room, but this was offset somewhat because the east wall was moved east several feet. The house must have had a central passage here with the stairway in it, given that it was wider. The two south chambers were converted into one room, presumably at this time but not definitely so, by removing the partition wall completely. The second-story ceilings were very low, which would have made for an uncomfortable situation in such a large chamber. As it is, they are very low in the small rooms on the north side of the house. To remedy this, the ceiling was raised on the south half. At the same time, the whole roof was raised up, along with the chimneys. Decorative cornices were added over the gable-end windows, where there was enough height for them. Given this amount of intervention, one must ask why the front and rear walls were not raised at the same time and the whole second-story ceiling raised, enabling window cornices and an eave cornice to be added? Perhaps at the same time, but perhaps later, too, the northeast room was enlarged by enclosing the north porch and removing the north wall of the room to open it up into the porch. At the same time, a bay window was added to the center of the east wall here. This bay spans the rear corner of the house, into the enclosed porch, which necessitated removing the structural corner post. The result looks awkward on the exterior, but is hardly noticed inside the room. (5)

The next change came when a connecting ell was constructed on the second story of the rear, between the main block and the northwest addition, with a bathroom put in this space. The house must have reached this point by the early twentieth century and remained that way until the late 1950s. After it was acquired by Addison Worthington the center of the north porch was enclosed for a modern kitchen. Central heating and new wiring were also added, and renovations made that included reversing changes made by the tenants. The design of these modifications was made by Addison F. Worthington, son of George Worthington and also an architect. The construction of I-95 took half of the land around the cottage and brought major disruptions that convinced the Worthingtons to sell the house in 1966. The subsequent owners, Howard and Betty Stewart, demolished the old kitchen wing, added the gambrel-roofed ell kitchen, and later enclosed the rest of the north porch and the east porch. They also converted the west window in the double parlor from French doors, and closed off the original glazed front doors on the south. According to an old photograph of the cottage, the porch originally had paired posts with no railings, and this was changed by

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-451

Name Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

the Stewarts. (6)

The tool shed behind the house was constructed by Addison Worthington in the location of an old privy. There was formerly an ice house near the privy, and an ice pond was located to the north. On the north edge of the stream are the remains of the stone springhouse, which an old photograph shows had a hipped roof. North of the stream, now on a separate parcel, is the former gardener's cottage. The property is to be developed, with the house to be retained, though remodeled extensively.

Notes:

- (1). Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Transfer Book, 1841-52, 1852-58, pp. 70, 83, 235, 259, 279, 285, 307, 309, Maryland State Archives.
- (2). Addison Worthington, "The Division of Moore's Morning Choice as Related to Some of the Properties on the West Side of the Lawyers Hill Road," typescript, January 2007. "Lawyer's Hill," HO-610, National Register of Historic Places. Matchett's Baltimore Directory, 1855-56.
- (3). [John] "Jack" [Hoogewerff] to Virginia [Donaldson], 6 May 1914, 19 May 1914, 7 July 1914. Letters in the possession of Addison Worthington. Addison Worthington, "The Division of Moore's Morning Choice."
- (4). Addison Worthington, "The Division of Moore's Morning Choice." Interview with Addison Worthington, 4 January 2007.
- (5). Addison Worthington, "The Division of Moore's Morning Choice." NR. The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, v. 27 (New York: James T. White, 1939).
- (6). [Addison F. Worthington] "First Floor Plan & Second Floor Plan, Mr. Addison Worthington, Lawyer Hill Road, Elkridge, Maryland," n.d. Addison F. Worthington, "Proposed Kitchen Addition for Mr. Addison Worthington, 14 May 1953. Drawings and photographs in the possession of Addison Worthington.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-451

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 6.644

Acreage of historical setting 15 A

Quadrangle name Relay

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary is the property lines.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 7/23/2007

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

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-451

Name Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See footnotes

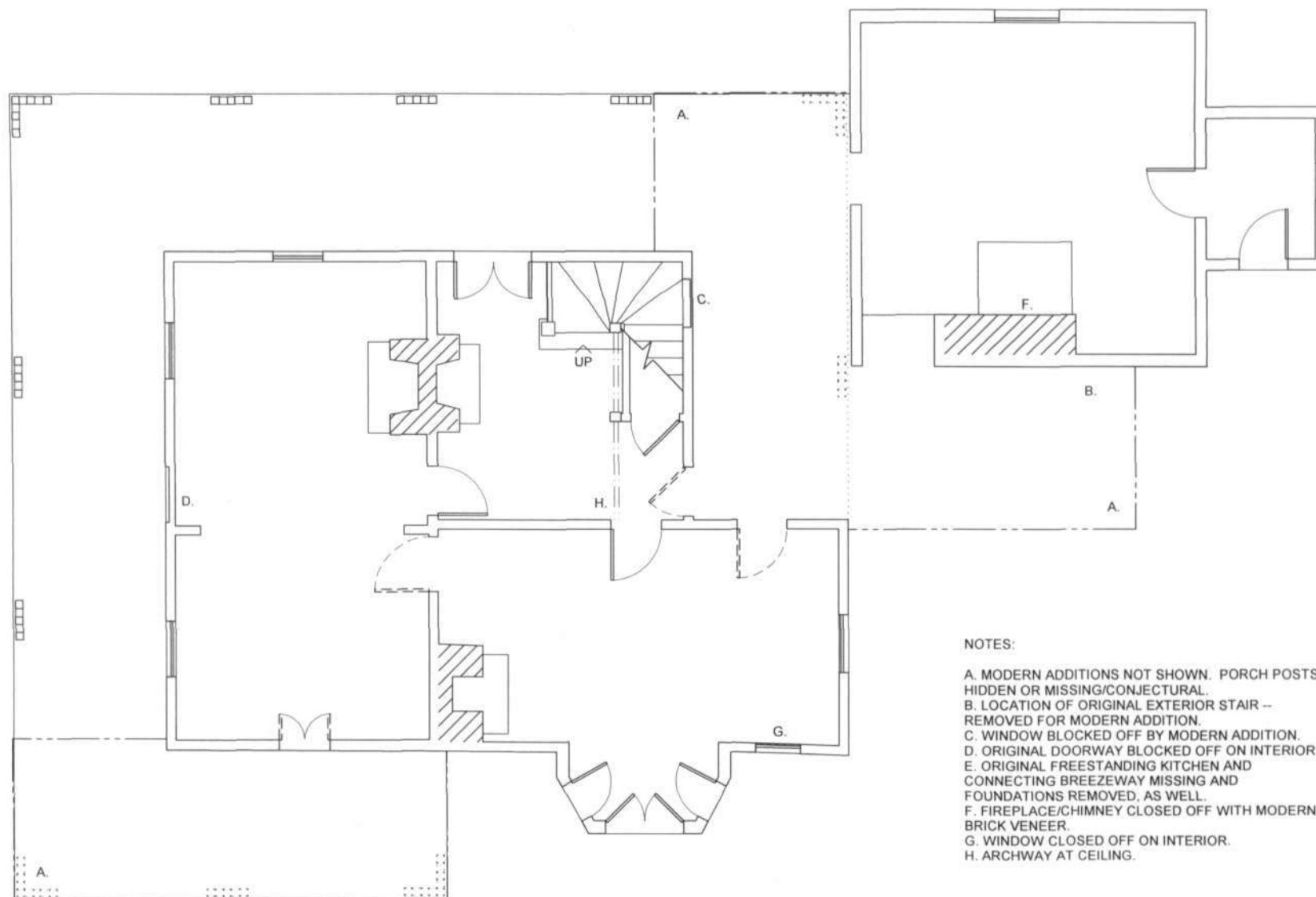
CHAIN OF TITLE
HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Howard R. & Betty L. Stewart	Shadow Brook Farm, LLC	1.14.2005	MDR 8943-528	Deed – fee simple	\$541,000	6.644 A	
Addison & Frances M. Worthington (H/W)	Howard R. & Betty L. Stewart	7.22.1966	WHH 457-104	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	6.644 A	
Virginia R. Donaldson	Addison Worthington (grandson)	12.15.1951	Wills RLP 10-324	Bequest			
John A. Hoogewerff & wf. Edwardine/Washington, DC	Virginia R. Donaldson	7.10.1914	WWLC 97-521	Deed	\$2,000	1) 13 A + 2) 2+ A 3) ½ A & 5/8A	3 parcels
Mary E. Hoogewerff	John A. Hoogewerff Virginia R. Donaldson	Written 4.6.1911 probated 7.11.1913	Wills RD of W 5-226	Bequest			
William G. Jackson/Howard Samuel E. Hoogewerff/Howard	Mary Elizabeth Hoogewerff wf. of Samuel/Howard	9.22.1856	WHW 17-398	Deed – fee	\$3,000 to WGJ \$5.00 to SEH	13+ A	P/o Rockburn Paid for w/ MEH's money See Bond of Conveyance WHW 16-399 9.8.1855 1
Robert H. Hare Thomas Donaldson, trustees/Howard Francis K. Murray, <i>et al</i>	Mary E. Hoogewerff wf. of Samuel/Howard	7.27.1857	WHW 18-420	Deed – Indenture Fee simple	\$543.75	2+ A	Next to 13+ A 2
Robert H. Hare Thomas Donaldson, trustees/ Anne M. Murray, admin. of Francis K. Murray/Howard	Mary E. Hoogewerff wf. of Samuel/Howard	4.23.1872	LJW 34-261	Deed – fee simple	\$225.00	a) ½ A b) 5/8 A	FKM sold it but died before deed executed Next to 18-420 3
Charles R. White & wf. Rebecca A./Howard	William G. Jackson/ Howard	9.3.1855	WHW 16-322	Deed – Indenture	\$12,000	x) 44-1/2 A y) 13 A	P/o Rockburn – adjoins Hockey

CHAIN OF TITLE
HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Frederick Sparkuhl & wf. Berta/Howard Diederich Myers & wf. Angels/Baltimore City	Charles R. White/Howard	2.5.1855	WHW 15-460	Deed – Indenture	\$1,500	13A	“now occupied as the residence and farm of said Sparkuhl.” 1 Y
Diederich Myers & wf. Angels/Baltimore City	Frederick Sparkool/Howard	4.26.1863	WHW 13- 313	Deed – Indenture	\$800	13 A	1Y
Mary Murray /Howard District	Diedrich Myers/Howard District	12.1.1846	EPH 7-53 [7-2]	Deed – indenture	\$270	13 A	(no previous reference) 1 Y

T:\Shared\Historic Preservation\Tables\Ken Short\Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage HO-451.doc



NOTES:

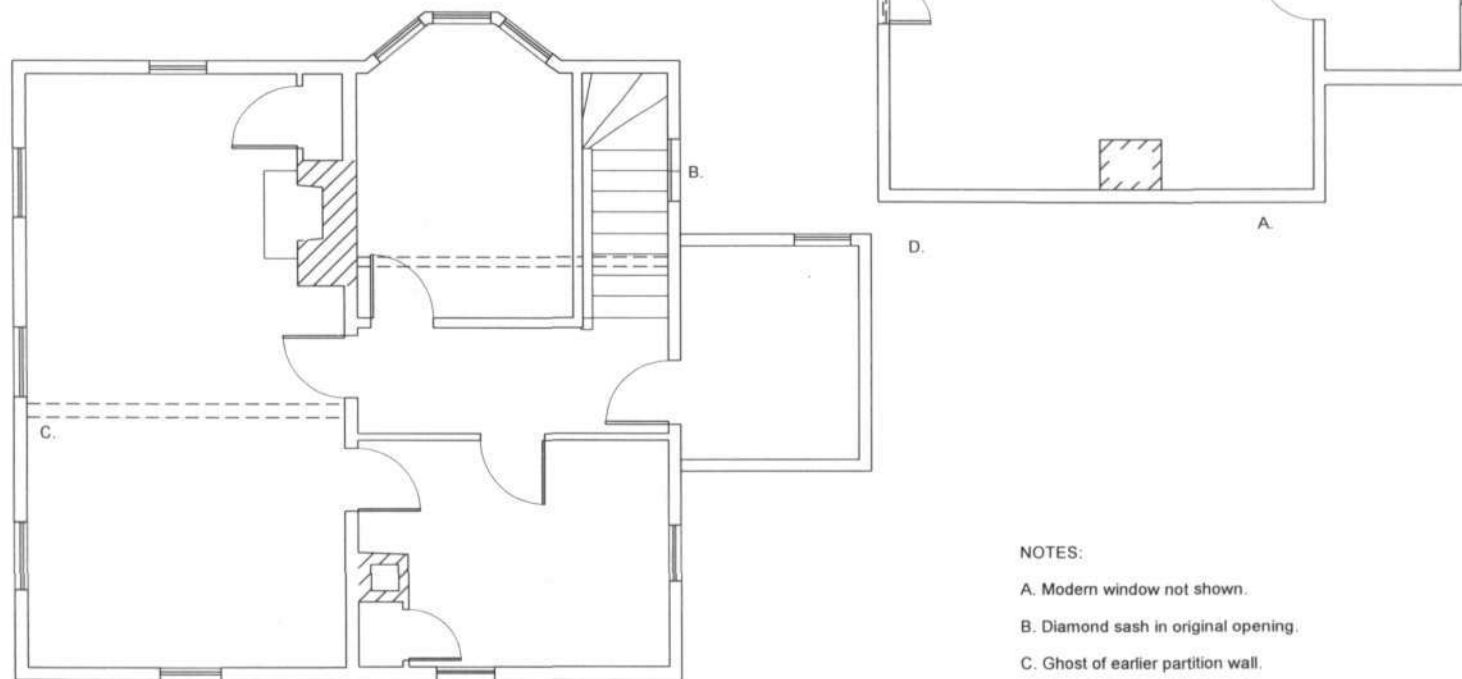
- A. MODERN ADDITIONS NOT SHOWN. PORCH POSTS HIDDEN OR MISSING/CONJECTURAL.
- B. LOCATION OF ORIGINAL EXTERIOR STAIR -- REMOVED FOR MODERN ADDITION.
- C. WINDOW BLOCKED OFF BY MODERN ADDITION.
- D. ORIGINAL DOORWAY BLOCKED OFF ON INTERIOR.
- E. ORIGINAL FREESTANDING KITCHEN AND CONNECTING BREEZEWAY MISSING AND FOUNDATIONS REMOVED, AS WELL.
- F. FIREPLACE/CHIMNEY CLOSED OFF WITH MODERN BRICK VENEER.
- G. WINDOW CLOSED OFF ON INTERIOR.
- H. ARCHWAY AT CEILING.

0 1 5 10 20 FT



HO-451 HOOGEWERFF-DONALDSON COTTAGE 6460 ELIBANK DRIVE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND SAMANTHA STONEY -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JULY 2008



NOTES:

- A. Modern window not shown.
- B. Diamond sash in original opening.
- C. Ghost of earlier partition wall.
- D. Modern addition not shown.

0 1 5 10 20 FT



HO-451 HOOGEWERFF-DONALDSON COTTAGE 6460 ELIBANK DRIVE
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND SAMANTHA STONEY -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- AUGUST 2008

1/3

Hoogeweff-
Moulding
HO-451

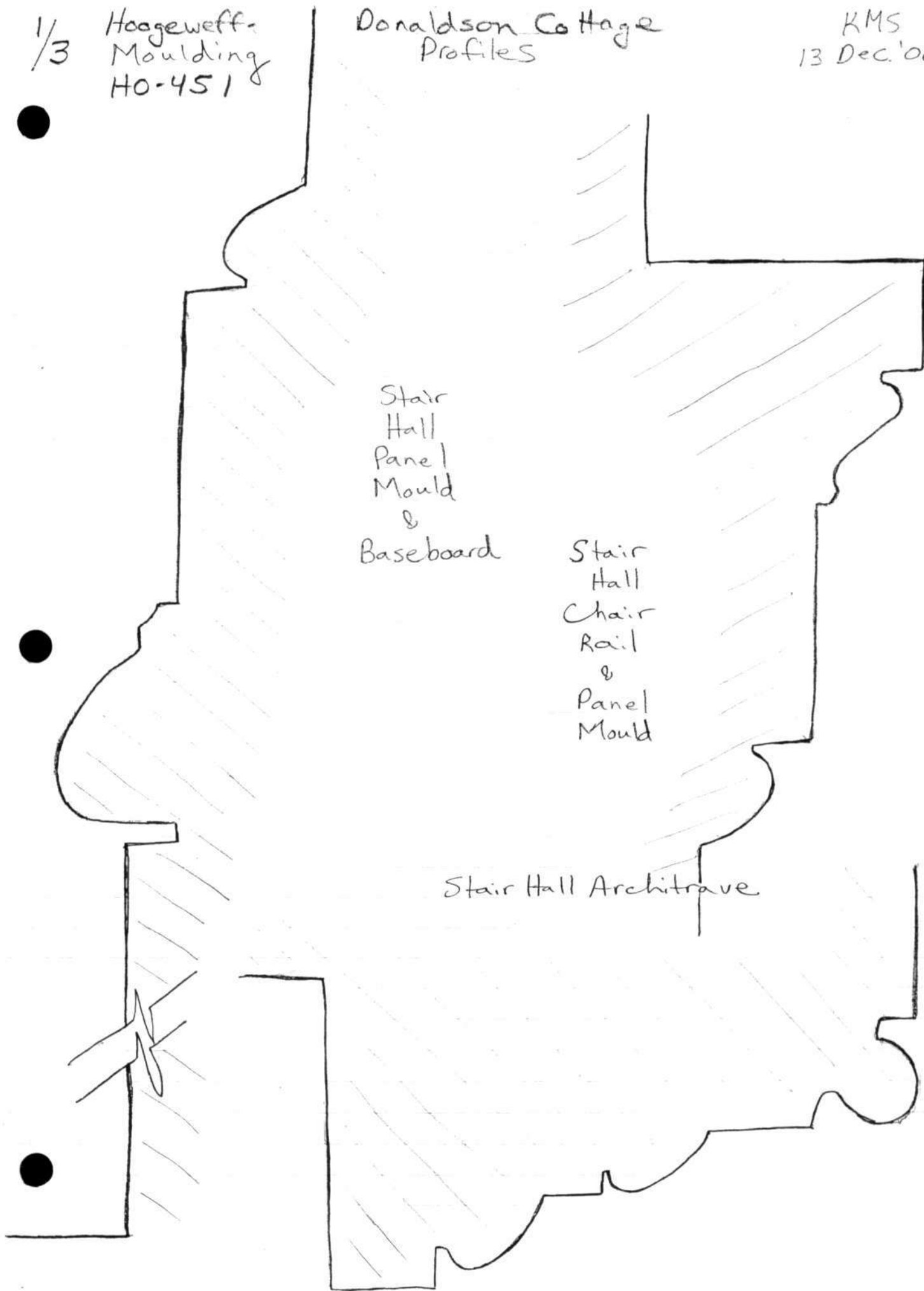
Donaldson Cottage
Profiles

KMS
13 Dec. '06

Stair
Hall
Panel
Mould
&
Baseboard

Stair
Hall
Chair
Rail
&
Panel
Mould

Stair Hall Architrave

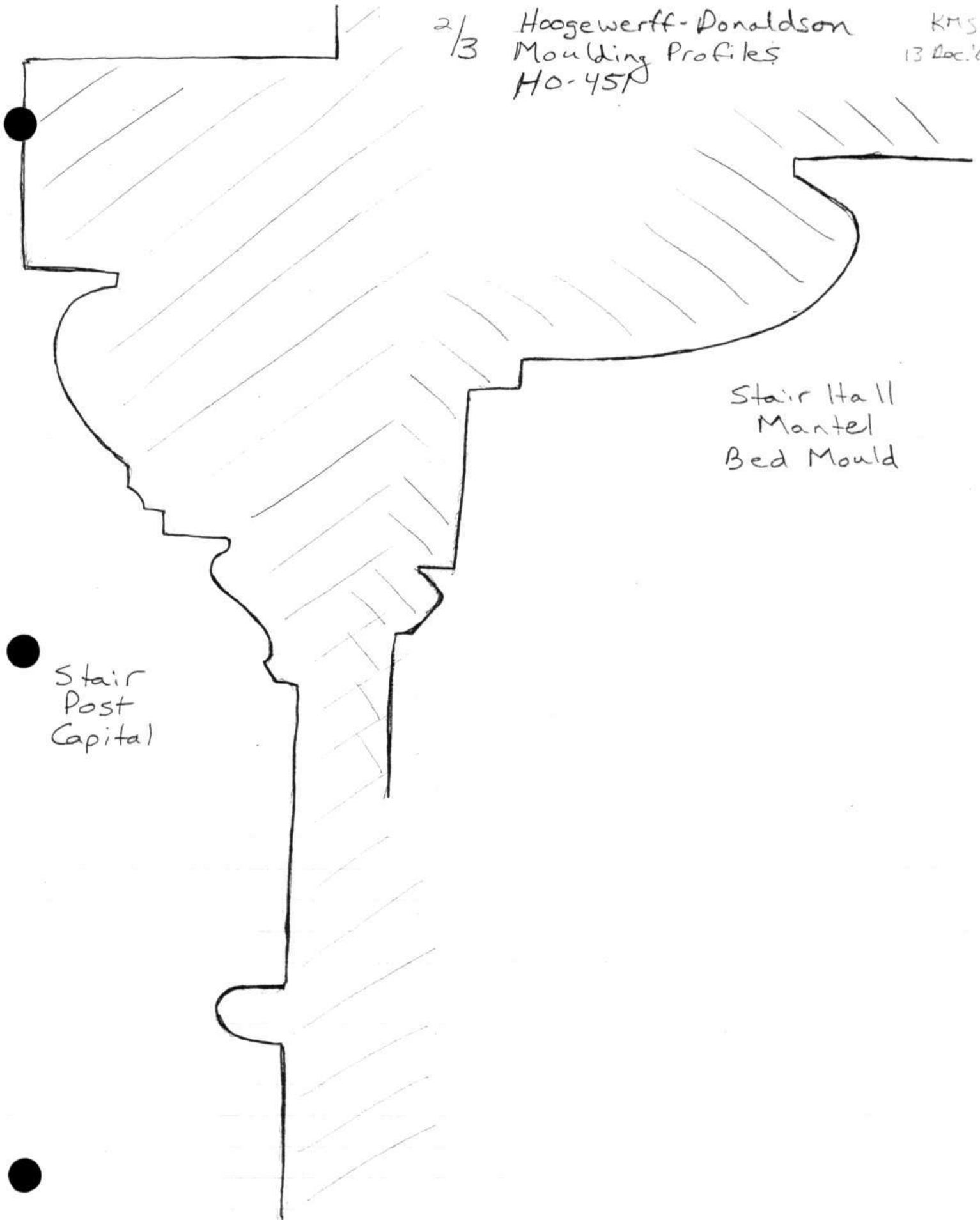


2/3 Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Moulding Profiles
HO-45P

KMS
13 Dec '06

Stair Hall
Mantel
Bed Mould

Stair
Post
Capital



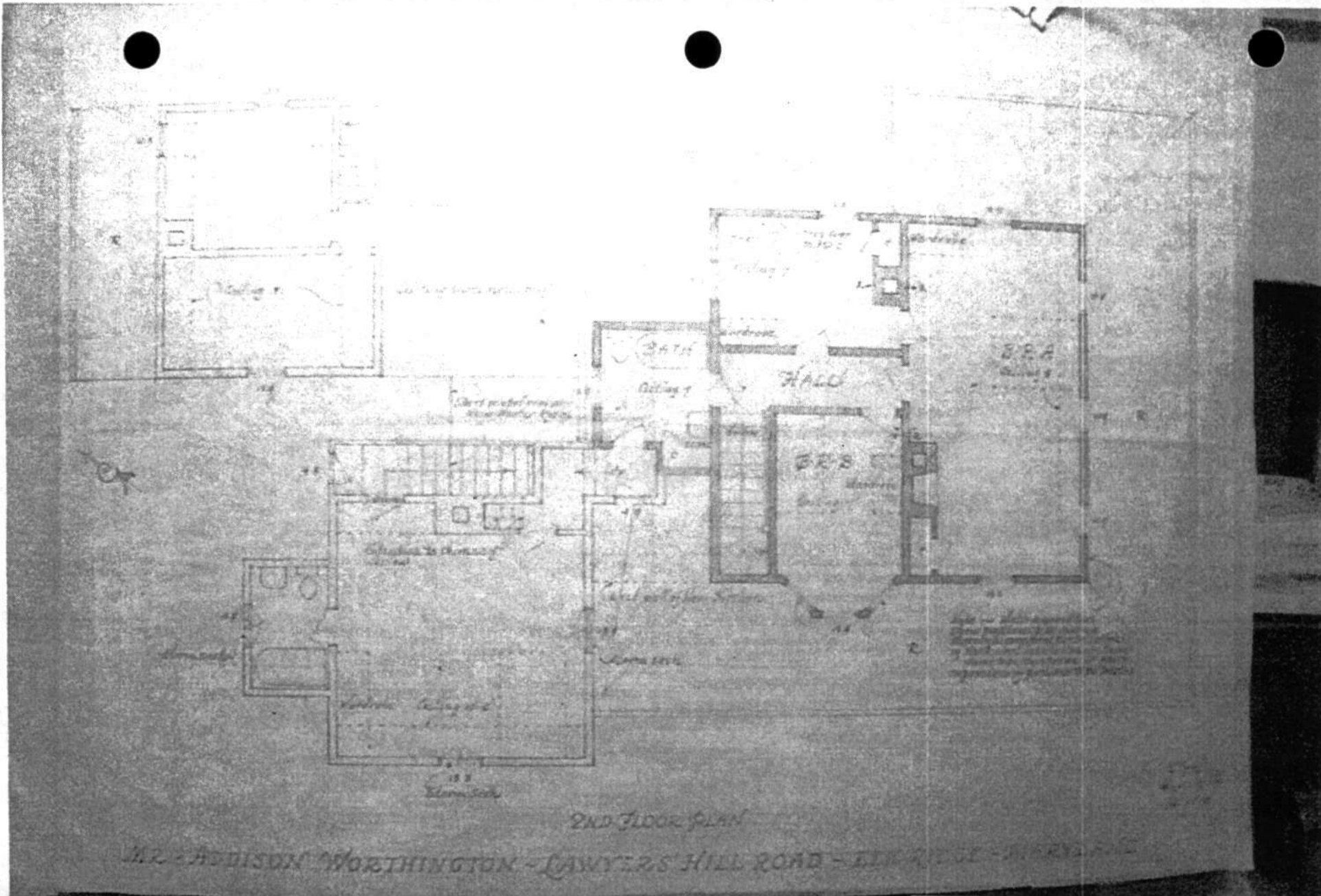
3/3

Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Moulding Profiles
HO-4510

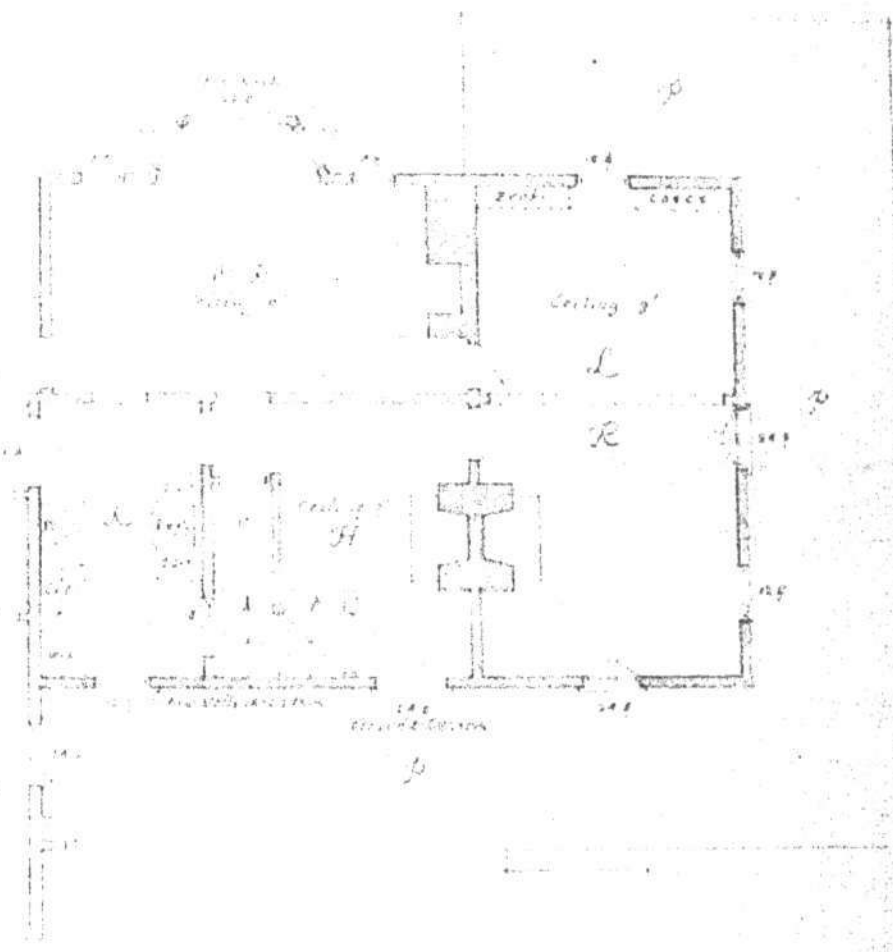
KMS 13 Dec. '06

South
Room
Mantel
Bed
Mould

Northeast
Room
Mantel
Bed
Mould



HO-451
 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
 6460 Elibank Drive
 2nd floor plan, Addison Worthington, c. 1958



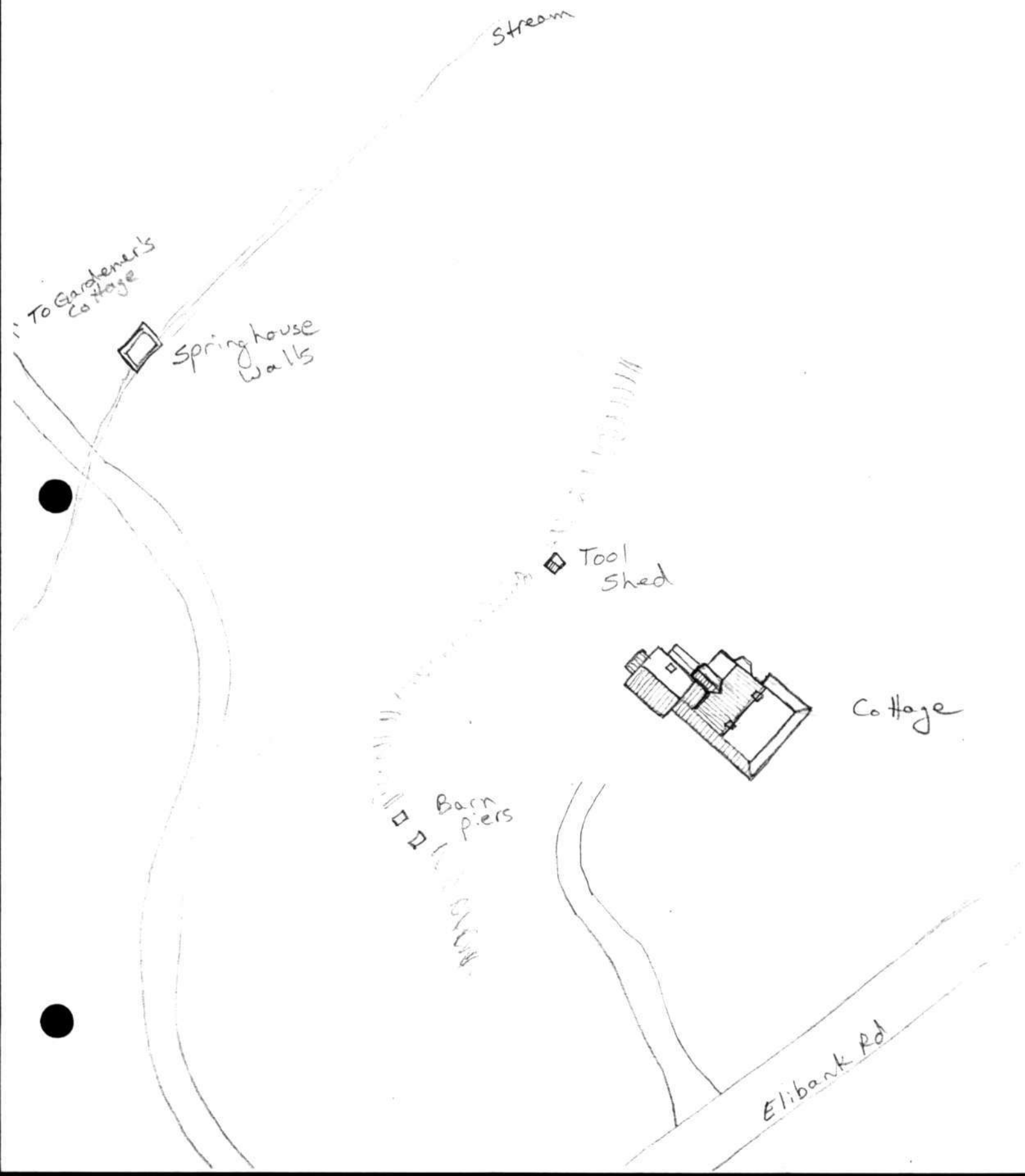
120
 1st floor
 1958

1st floor plan
 6460 ELIBANK DRIVE - ELL RIDGE - MARYLAND

HO-451
 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
 6460 Elibank Drive
 1st floor plan, Addison Worthington, c. 1958

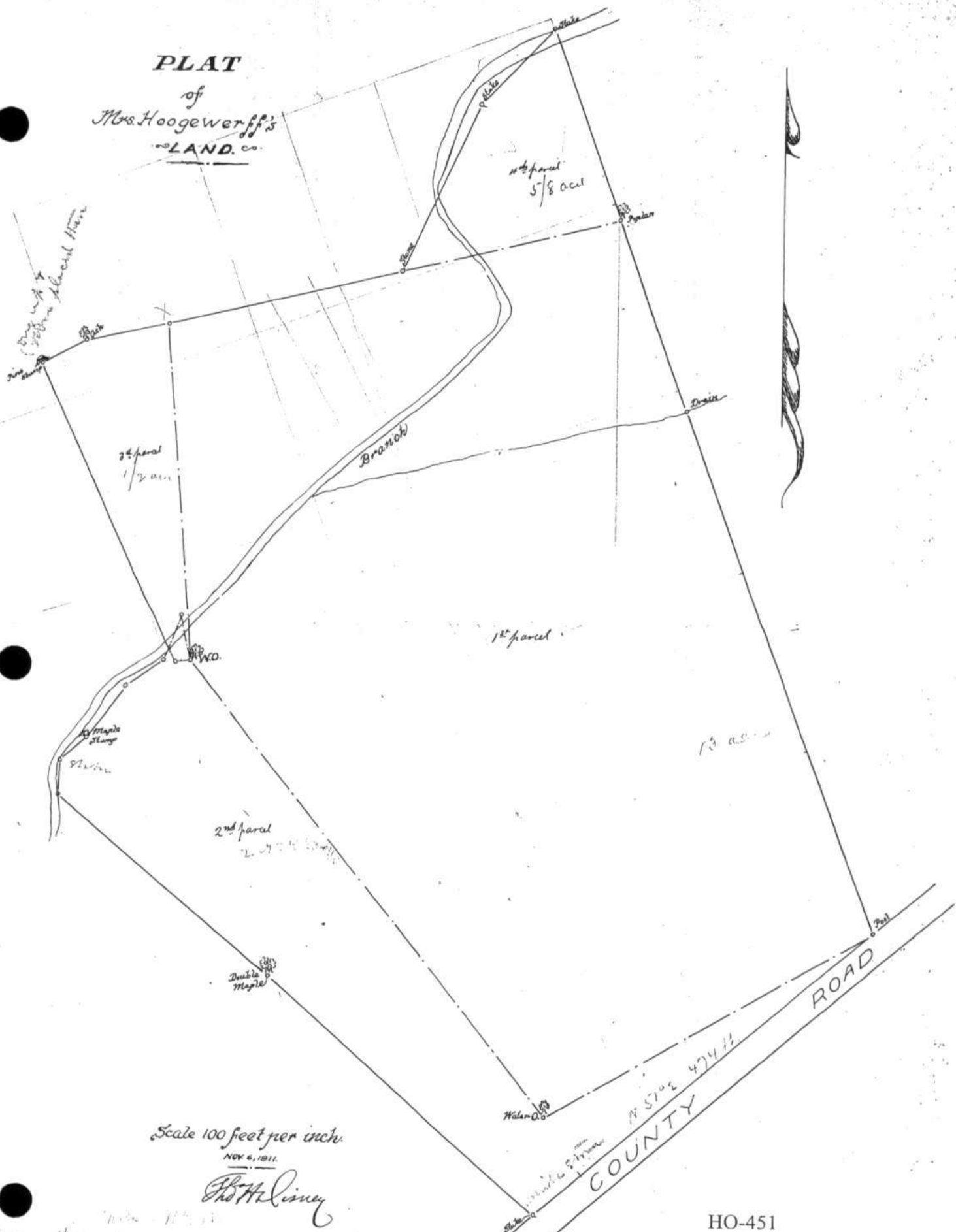
Hoogewerff - Donaldson Cottage HO-451 Site Plan

Ken Short
Jan. 2007



PLAT

of
Mrs. Hoogewerff's
LAND. CO.

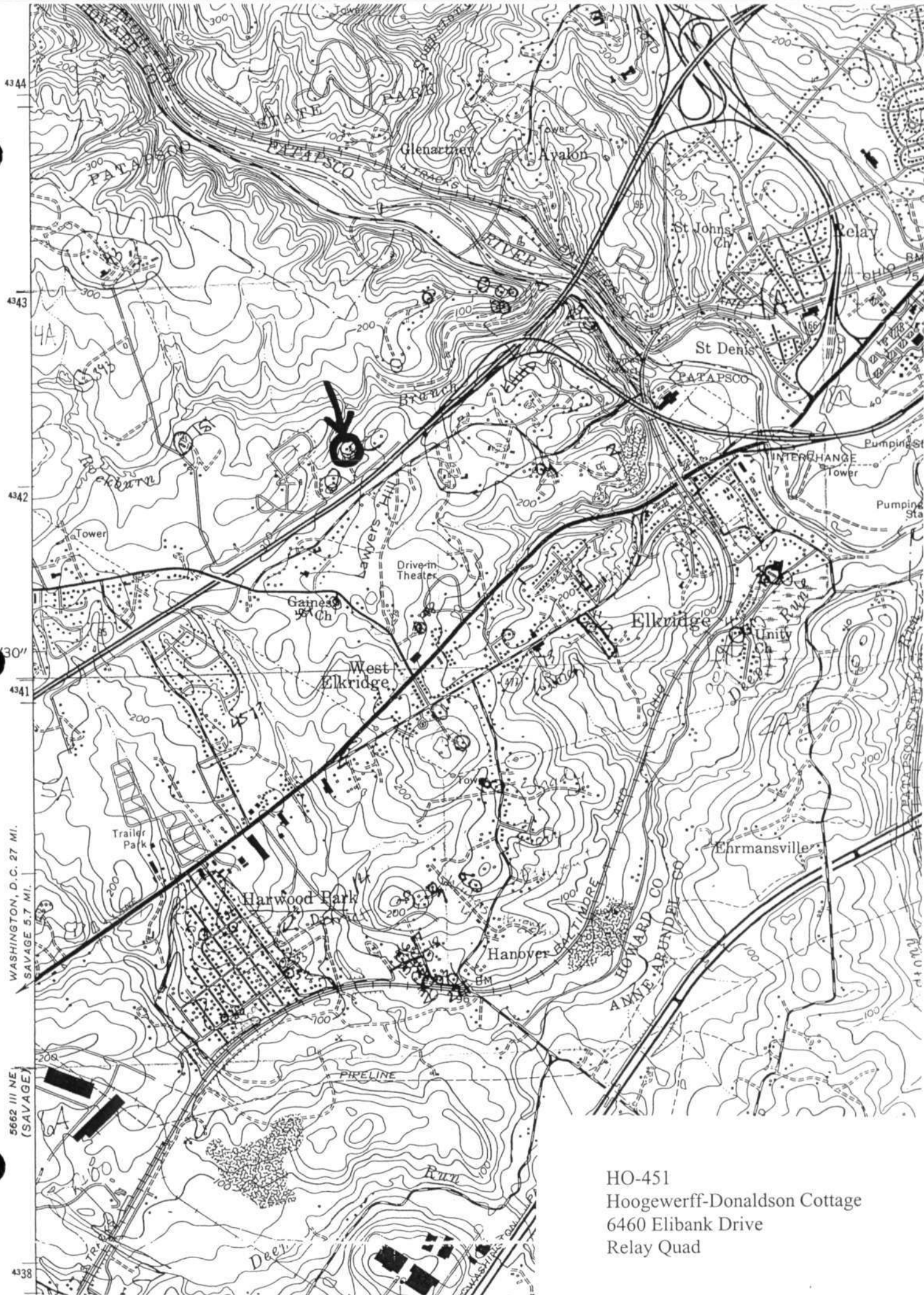


Scale 100 feet per inch.
NOV 6, 1911.

H. M. Linsy

HO-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
1911 plat of property



HO-451
Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Relay Quad



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive South elevation
Ken Short, December 2006 1/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive West & south elevations
Ken Short, December 2006 2/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive West elevation
Ken Short, December 2006 3/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive North elevation
Ken Short, December 2006 4/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive East & north elevations
Ken Short, December 2006 5/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive East elevation
Ken Short, December 2006 6/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive Northwest addition, south elevation window cornice
Ken Short, December 2006 7/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive Stair hall, view northwest
Ken Short, December 2006 8/15



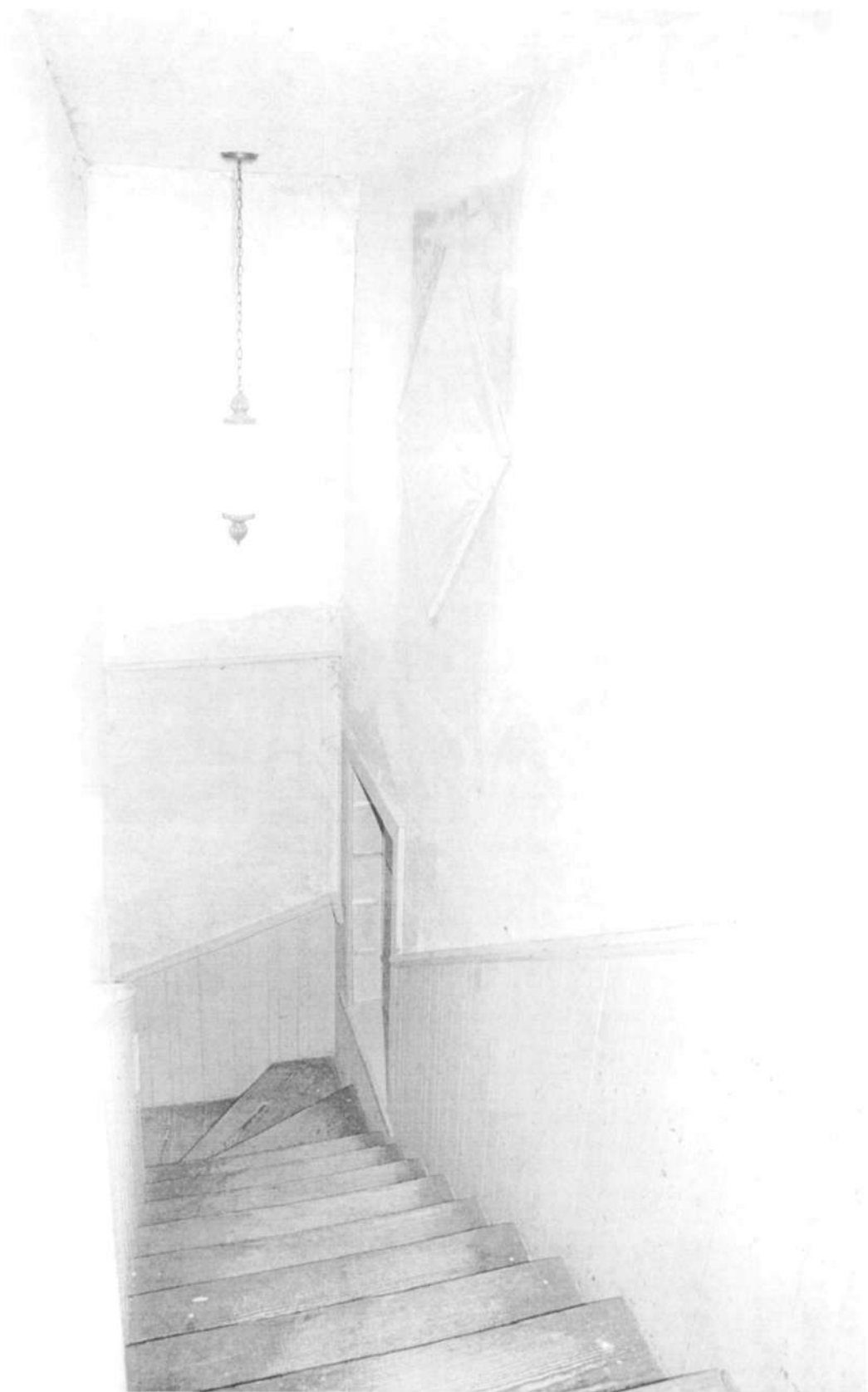
HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive Stair hall, view southwest
Ken Short, December 2006 9/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive South double parlor, view northeast
Ken Short, December 2006 10/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive Northeast room, view southeast
Ken Short, December 2006 11/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive Stairway, view from 2nd story
Ken Short, December 2006 12/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive South chamber, view northwest
Ken Short, December 2006 13/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive Attic, view southwest
Ken Short, December 2006 14/15



HO-451 Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage 6460 Elibank Drive Springhouse, south elevation
Ken Short, December 2006 15/15

HO-0451_20061213_01
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
South elevation
Ken Short
December 2006
1/15

HO-0451_20061213_05
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
East & north elevations
Ken Short
December 2006
5/15

HO-0451_20061213_09
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
Stair hall, view
southwest
Ken Short
December 2006
9/15

HO-0451_20061213_02
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
West & south elevations
Ken Short
December 2006
2/15

HO-0451_20061213_06
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
East elevation
Ken Short
December 2006
6/15

HO-0451_20061213_10
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
South double parlor,
view northeast
Ken Short
December 2006
10/15

HO-0451_20061213_03
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
West elevation
Ken Short
December 2006
3/15

HO-0451_20061213_07
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
Northwest addition,
south elevation window
cornice
Ken Short
December 2006
7/15

HO-0451_20061213_11
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
Northeast room, view
southeast
Ken Short
December 2006
11/15

HO-0451_20061213_04
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
North elevation
Ken Short
December 2006
4/15

HO-0451_20061213_08
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
Stair hall, view
northwest
Ken Short
December 2006
8/15

HO-0451_20061213_12
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
Stairway, view from 2nd
story
Ken Short
December 2006
12/15

HO-0451_20061213_13
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
South chamber, view
northwest
Ken Short
December 2006
13/15

HO-0451_20061213_14
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
Attic, view southwest
Ken Short
December 2006
14/15

HO-0451_20061213_15
Hoogewerff-Donaldson
Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, MD
Springhouse, south
elevation
Ken Short
December 2006
15/15

HO-451

Elibank/The Worthington House
Elkridge
Private

Circa 1878

Elibank faces south on the north side of Elibank Road. Originally its entrance was on Lawyer's Hill Road, but the advent of Route I-95 divided the Rockburn-Belmont and the Lawyer's Hill areas.

It was initially constructed as a simple two story high, gabled roof (running east-west) three bay wide, one room deep summer cottage with open porch running along at least three elevations. Its east and west elevations feature semi-octagonal, conical roofed, first floor bay window with french door and a similarly styled second floor oriele window, respectively. Tall brick chimneys with decorative corbeling rise from the center of the roof line.

Very early additions were made to the cottage on its north wall so that the two story high, intersecting gabled roof (running north-south) north wing is met on its northwest corner by an additional two story high, gabled roof (running north-south) bedroom-den appendage whose north wall holds a two story high bathroom addition. The open corner created by these two additions have been filled in by further one and two story high shed roofed construction so that the north elevation (see figures 1-4) is a mass of multi-levels.

A carriage house once stood on the property which was used as an office by Addison Worthington, noted Baltimore architect, who resided here in the 1950's. Today, a two story high, gabled roof frame tenant house lies north of the house, so representative of the American country cottage and villa architecture found in the Lawyer's Hill area.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-451

District 1

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

MAGI # 1404515604

1 NAME

HISTORIC "Elibank"/The Worthington House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

~~6466 Elibank Drive~~ (Now at 6460 Elibank Drive) 6th

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Howard County

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Howard R. Stewart

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

6466 Elibank Drive

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
Maryland 21227**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records

Tax Maps 32 &
38, p. 803Liber #: 457
Folio #: 104

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1977

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTIONHO-451
District 1**CONDITION**☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The "Elibank"/Worthington House is located on the north side of Elibank Road, 3/10 of a mile from the intersection of Montgomery Road. The house was originally a simple three bay wide, two bay deep, two story high, gabled roof (running east-west) frame cottage with one story high shed roof running around its east, west and south elevations. It was very early added upon to become the architectural complex it is today composed of numerous additions extending from its north wall.

The original cottage features a semi-octagonal tent roofed oriele second floor window in the north bay holding three double-hung six-over-six light windows. The second floor window in the south bay and the attic window above feature projecting wooden lintels held by three sets of double scrolled brackets. The east elevation of the original cottage echoes the semi-octagonal tent roofed oriele window on the east elevation by placing a twelve-twelve light french door on the east face of a first floor semi-octagonal oriele window, also located in the north bay, its tall, rectangular, north and south windows each hold twelve lights.

Extending from the north wall of the cottage is a two story high kitchen wing. Extending from the northwest corner of the kitchen wing a two story high gabled roof (running north-south) (see photograph) one bay wide, one bay deep bedroom and den wing with a further two story high bathroom addition on its north wall. Numerous one and two story high shed roof additions fill in the northeast corner created by the original cottage and bedroom-den addition.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1878

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Elibank is significant historically and architecturally. Historically it characterizes the summer homes built in the mid-eighteenth century in the Elkridge-Ilchester area of Howard County for wealthy Baltimoreans. Architecturally it is representative of the simple gabled roof frame cottage built in the Lawyer's Hill area. The basic cottage which initiated this building complex is similar to that built by Thomas Dobbin on Old Lawyer's Hill Road and to the initial cottage his father, Judge George Washington Dobbin built there. Both were added to as needs for further space arose, as was the case at Elibank. All chose different solutions in their additions, but the basic cottage structure or stick architecture predominates.

The architecture of Lawyers Hill was varied but similar. It reflected the varied forms with which American architects were experimenting. We find a romanesque window in the Thomas Dobbin House, and a bit of the Queen Anne in the semi-octagonal oriele windows on the east and west elevations of "Elibank" and in the varied additions to the "Lawn".

All three of these houses use wood as their building material with gabled roofs for both the Thomas Dobbin and "Elibank". There is, too, a suggestion of the Italianate in the projecting wooden lintels held by scrolled brackets.

The architecture is open with rooms opening up to one story high open porches which run around at least two or three elevations of the houses.

These houses of which "Elibank" is one, evolved The Lawyer's Hill Style, which was a sort of mid to late nineteenth century American country cottage and villa architecture, emphasizing Italianate, Gothic and Romanesque revival elements. Each structure, however, is not an exact reproduction of some European archetype, but a domestic blending of various stylistic elements, in which the builder picks and chooses, creating variety and individuality.

As the home of Addison Worthington, it is also noteworthy. Mr. Worthington was a member of the Baltimore architectural firm of Taylor and Fisher who helped design many of the buildings on the

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

campuses of Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland, as well as many of the telephone buildings which dot the Baltimore area. In addition he worked independently, often in the field of restoration, such as, in the case of "Sudley" in Anne Arundel County. As a member of the American Institute of Architects, he was responsible for preparing measured drawings of old homes for the Historic American Buildings Survey and prepared a compendium of some nine homes of note in the eastern shore, complete with drawings.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCESHO-451
District 1Mr. Philip Reitzel, Howard County
MHT Committee.

Howard County Land Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 6.66

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Maps 32 & 38.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber #: 457,
Folio #: 104.

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

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

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

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

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

Figure 1
HO-451
Elibank/The Worthington House
Cleora Thompson, AIP



Figure 2
HO-451
Elibank/The Worthington House

Cleora Thompson, AIP

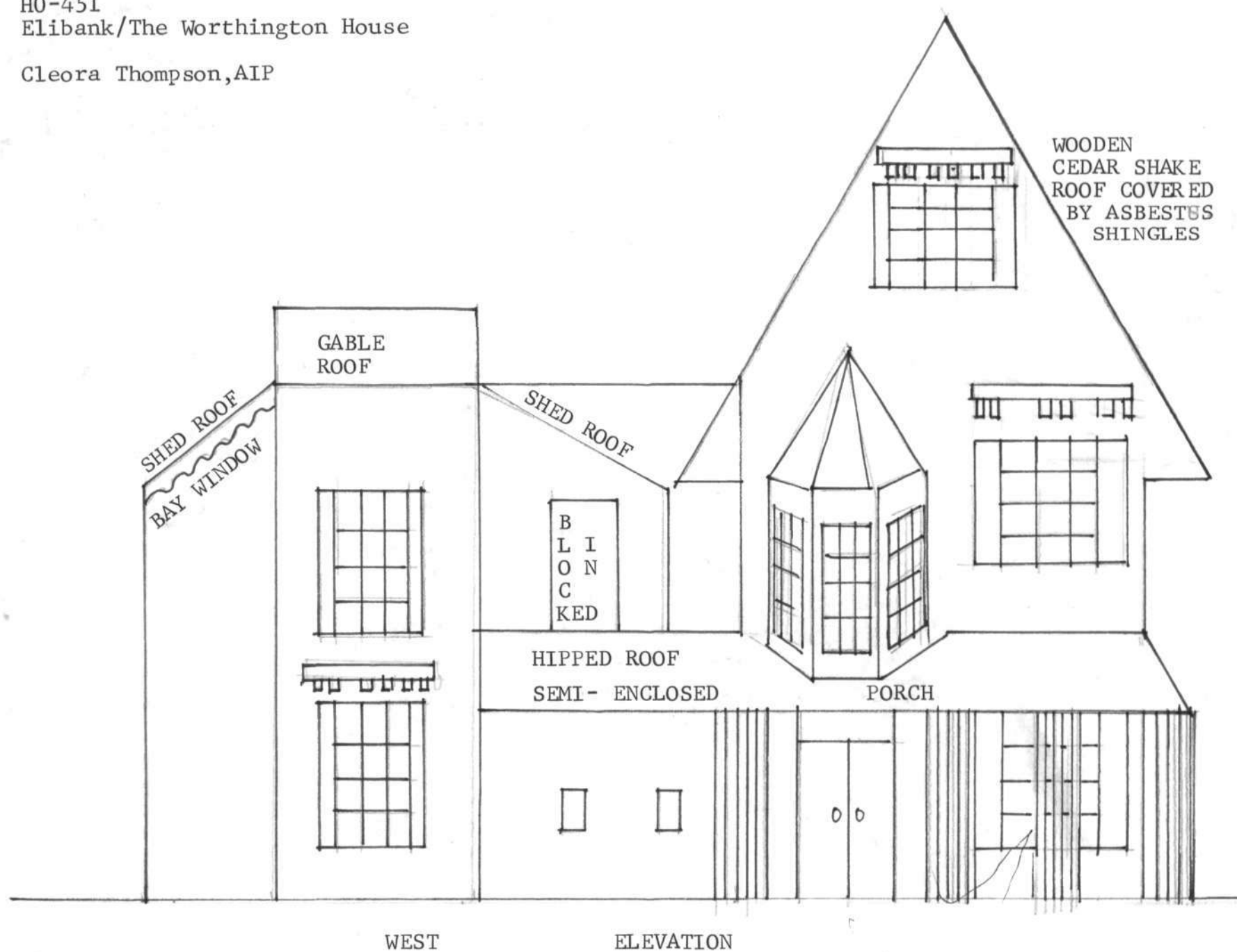


Figure 3
H0-451
Elibank/The Worthing-
ton House

Cleora Thompson,
AIP

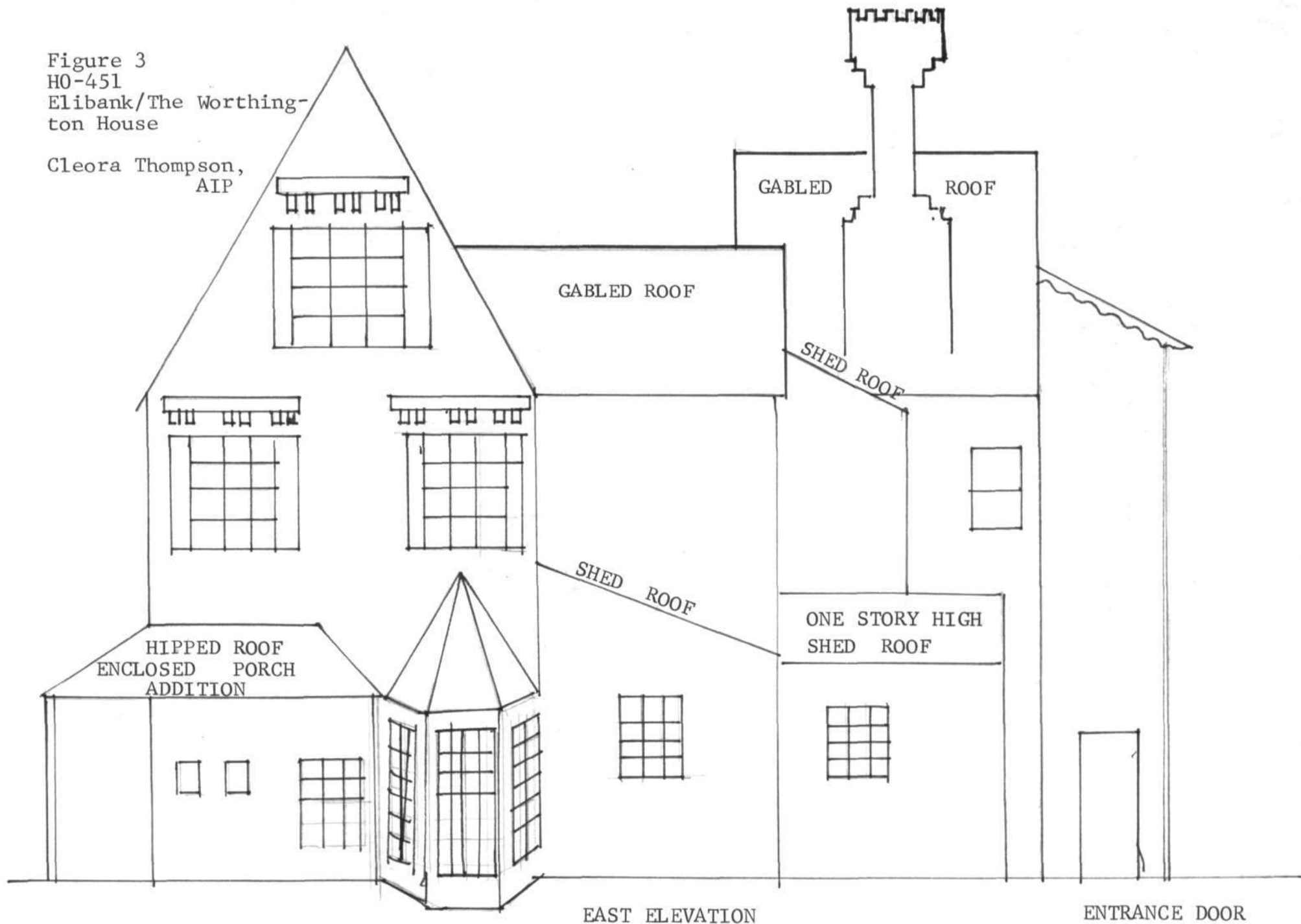
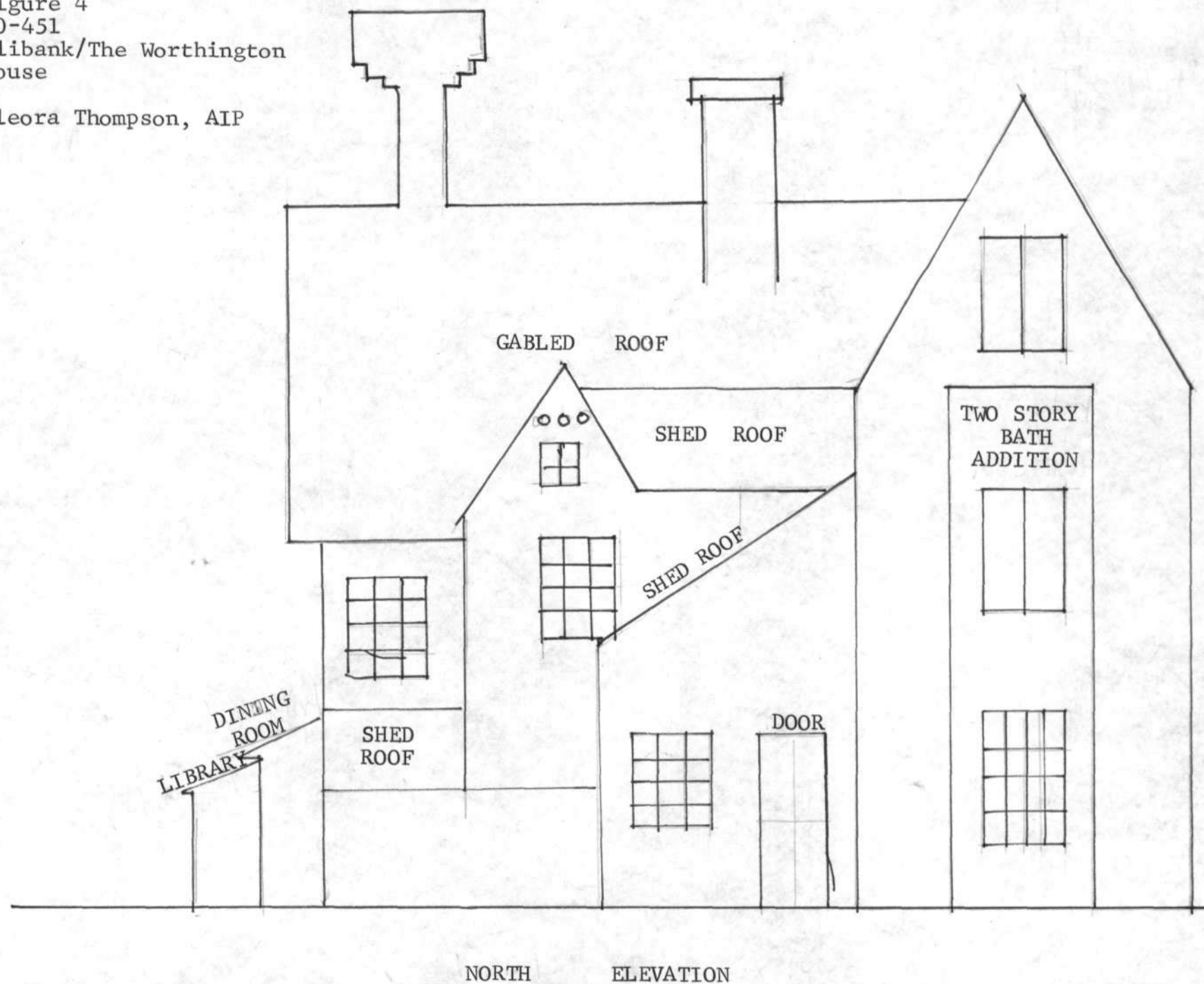


Figure 4
HO-451
Elibank/The Worthington
House

Cleora Thompson, AIP



HO-451

HO-451
Elibank (Worthington House)
6466 (6460?) Elibank Drive
Lawyers Hill Historic District
Map, 1993

6470
DRIVE

LAWYERS

GREEN
VALLEY PL
ROAD

TIMBERLEE RD

6450

Tutbury
6440
HO-452

HILL

The
Gables

6235

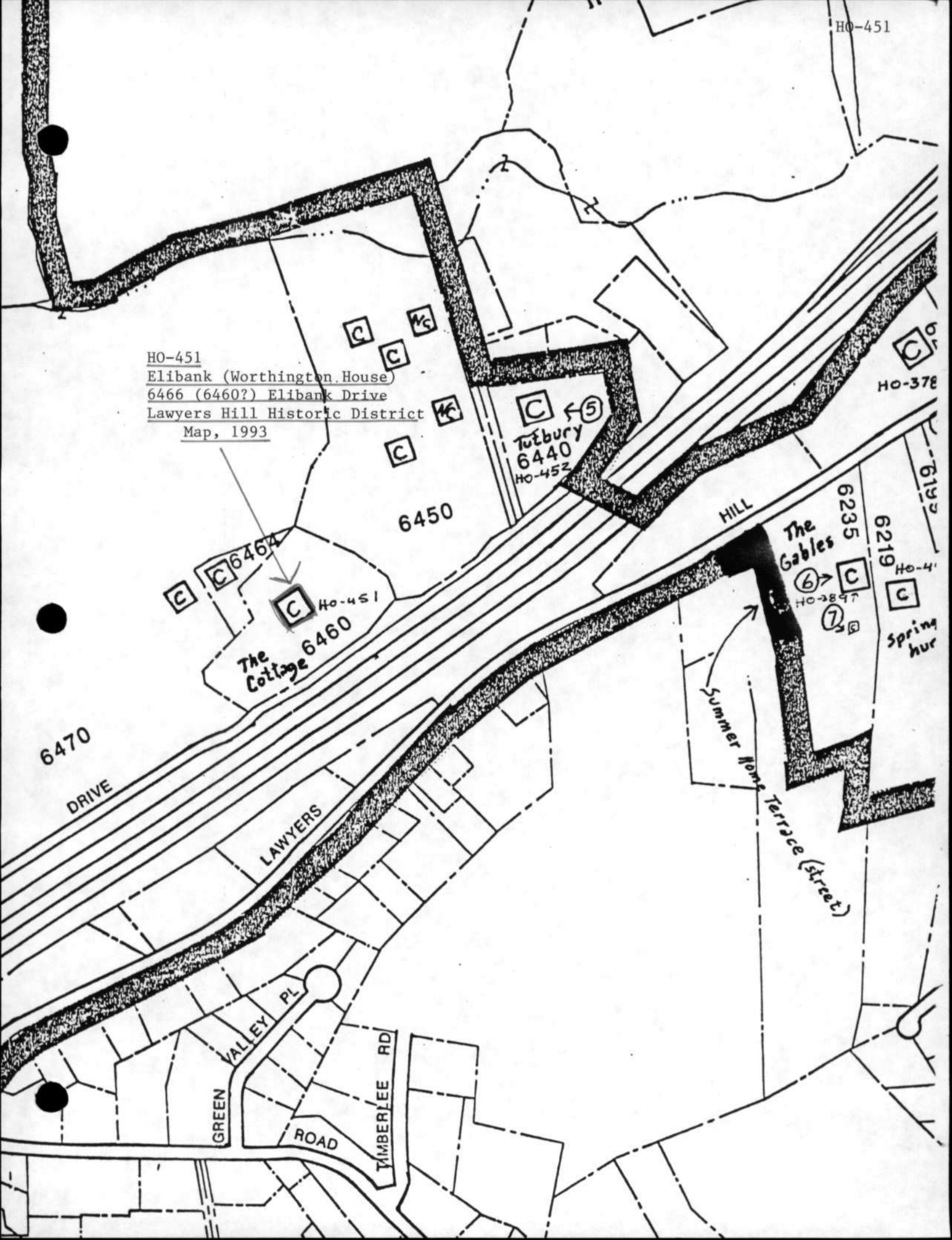
6219

Spring
hur

Summer Home
Terrace (street)

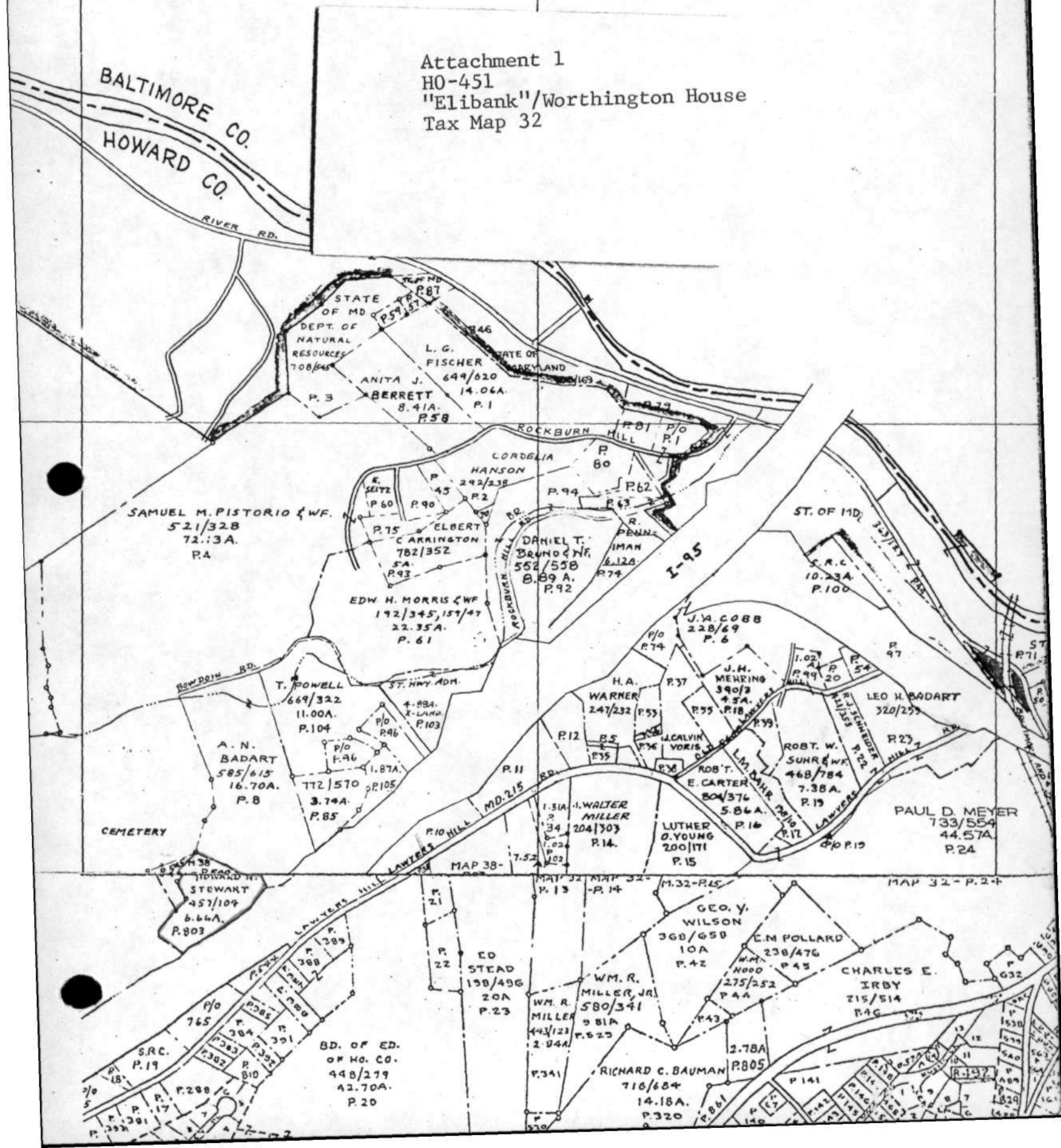
6464
The Cottage
6460
HO-451

HO-378

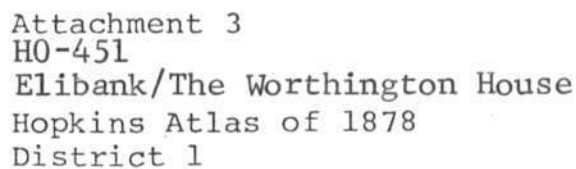


"Elibank"/Worthington House
Tax Map 32

Tax Map 32



D I S T R I C T



4345000m N.
39°14'30"

39°14'30"
1250'

39°14'00"

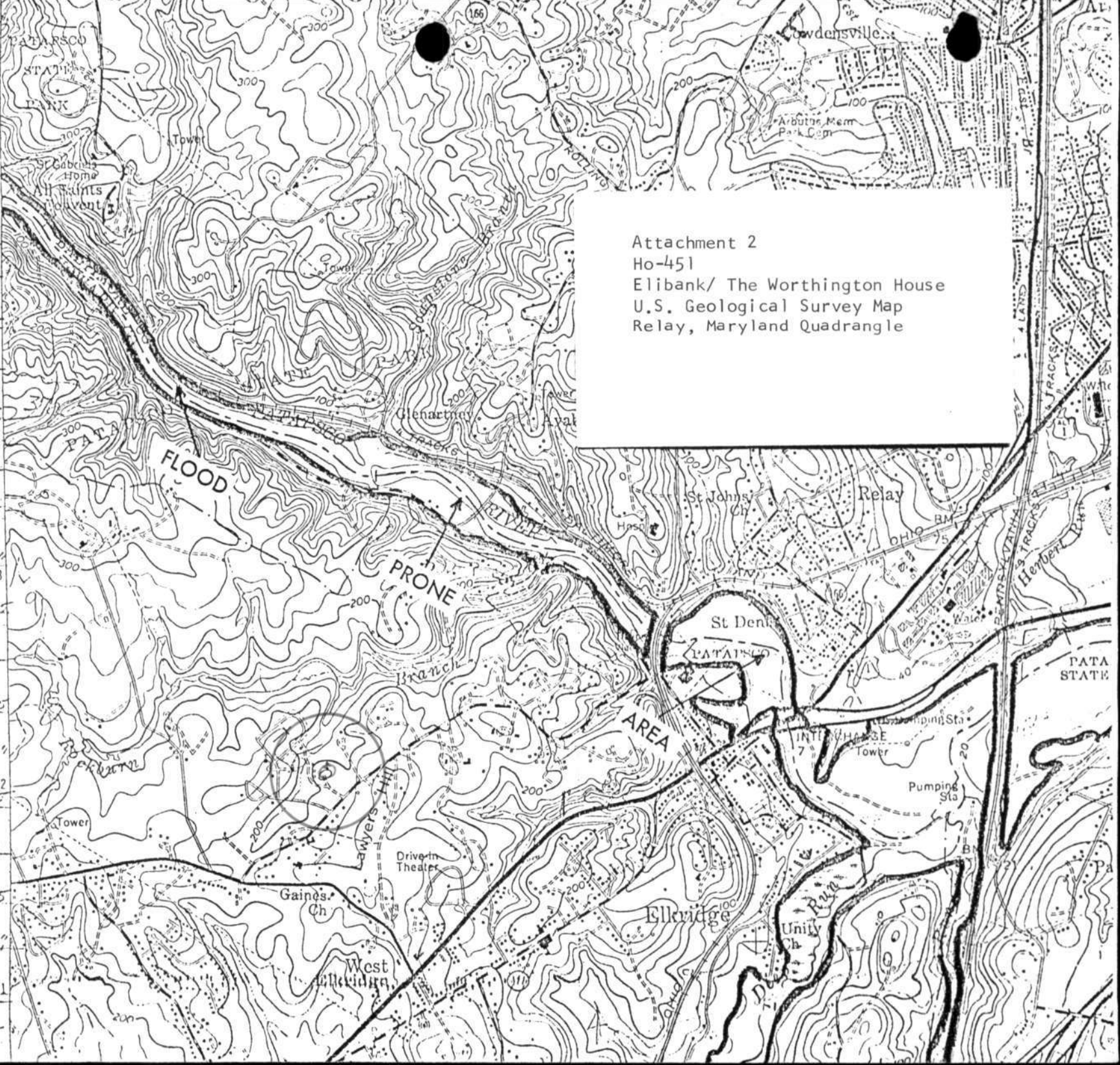
39°13'30"

39°13'00"

39°12'30"

22°11'15"

Attachment 2
Ho-451
Elibank/ The Worthington House
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Relay, Maryland Quadrangle





HO-451
"ELIBANK"
WEST

CLEORA THOMPSON, AIP

Addendum:

Additional, subsurface, investigation of the building fabric was conducted in September 2011, and these findings are described and analyzed. Building fabric was removed to the Howard County Historical Society, where it is available for further study, prior to a controlled burn by the fire department.

Description:

Northwest Room (Stair Hall):

At the top of the wall is a quarter-round moulding on top of the plaster, and beneath it is a thin strip of grey-blue wallpaper with a pattern that looks like splash marks. The half paneling was fastened with cut nails. It was built of two long boards, with fake rails and stiles applied to the boards, then the mouldings applied. Behind the paneling on the east wall is a lath and plaster wall that was wallpapered with a brown paper of stylized rosettes. Beneath the brown wallpaper is an earlier gold paper with a vertical brown stripe that is 4 ½ inches wide, with a narrow vine in the center and faux bead moulding on either side. The gold center is 14 inches wide and appears to be grained like a faux wood finish. Beneath this wallpaper is whitewash on the plaster, with sawn lath fastened with cut nails. Beneath the lath and plaster is a paneled wall of sunken, flat panels with no panel moulds on both sides of the wall. There are two long, horizontal panels at the bottom, with tall panels above them, extending up to the ceiling. The wall is 9 feet, 1 inch tall and the stiles are 5 inches wide and the panels 13 inches wide. The wall is only 1 inch thick. The top rail of the wall is one piece decoratively cut with double ogees between the stiles. All of the wood is whitewashed, except for a 3 ¾-inch wide band at the top where there must have been a moulding that was subsequently removed. The bottom rail is painted black to function as a baseboard. The existing doorway cuts through the panels and there is no evidence that there was another doorway in the east wall. At the southeast corner is a hacked-off 1-inch board that appears to be the remains of a panel stile for paneling that was on the south wall. There is no other evidence of paneling on the other three walls of this room, all of which have had major alterations.

The ceiling has one rail that runs north-south along the east wall, and the panel next to it was removed for plumbing work at an unknown date.

The mirror overmantel has a thin board behind it that is painted with a cat face and the date "1962" in the same green paint that the paneling and stairway are painted. The mantel appears to have been removed and re-attached with wire nails. The brick behind this mantel is re-used, some bricks having heavy whitewash or white paint. The back side of the overmantel paneling has a paper label nailed to it, with "S. E. Hoogewerf Elkridge Landing" hand written in red ink, and "W. J. C. KING & SON (successors to Smith & King) BUILDERS' MATERIAL BATLIMORE, MD" printed in black ink.

Southwest Room:

The mantel was attached with both cut nails and wire nails, and must have been removed and re-set. There is a marble surround that is set in Portland cement. The brick facing of the firebox is clean and was never plastered. It is made with a good pressed brick with tight joints, and may be rebuilt in the late nineteenth century.

The trim on the archway to the east was fastened with cut nails. The arch was definitely a later alteration, and the stud at the opening is more smoothly cut than the stud in this wall that is set against the north wall. The southwest corner was opened up. The studs were 3 inches by 4 inches and sash sawn. The corner post was 4 by 6 inches and also sash sawn, with a small piece scabbed onto the side on which to nail the sawn plaster lath; it was fastened with cut nails. There were down braces mortised and tenoned and pegged to the corner posts. The exterior siding was flush on the interior side, and was 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 inches wide.

Southeast Room:

The north wall was opened up, and the studs were hewn on the face and round on the sides, most of them with the bark still attached. They were 3 inches deep and about 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with sawn lath fastened with cut nails. In the center of the wall is a closed-off window opening, with the chimney on the north side set up against this opening. The south side of the wall was the original exterior. The studs are notched for a sill and a header, and there is a short, crippled stud in the center at the top and bottom that is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. These two crippled studs are now connected by a piece of timber scabbed on to both of them. The bay just west of this opening has a notch on the inner side of the facing studs set 3 feet above the floor, with another notch on each side 13 inches above them. The notches are flat on the bottom, with an angle cut from the top, and there is a cut nail in each notch. The notches could have only held a board about 1 inch thick.

Northeast Room:

The south wall, to the east of the fireplace, has riven lath fastened with cut nails that have regularly-shaped heads. The plaster has a straw binder, and there are several coats of whitewash on the plaster. The west wall does not have the double-ogee decorative rail at the top. There is a narrow ghost about 2 inches wide, as if a small cornice or plain trim board was attached here. There is also a ghost of a horizontal 1-inch thick board that originally ran across the wall at 4 feet, 8 inches above the floor. It ran from the door to the south wall, but it is not clear if this was a shelf or something intended to strengthen the wall. There are no ghosts of brackets, but the stiles are covered with re-used boards that the later plaster lath was nailed to. The bottom rail/baseboard does not appear to be painted black. At the southwest corner is a hacked-off 1-inch board that appears to be the remains of a panel stile for paneling that was on the south wall.

Second-Story Passage:

Beneath the lath and plaster the east wall is paneled in the same manner as the first story, with the same two horizontal panels at the bottom and the same decoratively-cut top rail. There is a doorway in the center with later trim, but the opening is original. The top rail has a wider bottom piece between the ogee cuts, over the center of the doorway, than in any other location on the wall. At the north end is a ghost in the whitewash of a fireplace and mantel that were built up against the wall. It projected 9 inches into the room at the top and 1 foot, 5 inches at the bottom.

The mantel shelf was about 4 feet, 4 inches above the floor. The south end of the wall was cut out at an unknown time, for an unknown reason.

The ceiling is 6 feet, 6 inches tall and is also paneled, with the rails running east-west. The panels are 33 to 35 inches long and butt against the adjoining one, eliminating the stiles. There are short pieces inserted between the rails against the wall to end the panels.

Northeast Chamber:

The west wall, beneath the lath and plaster, has raised fields that are cut with a hollow plane. They are not a true field, but are meant to be an inferior side of the panels, and the panels vary in thickness. There was never a decorative rail at the top on this side, but rather a shorter, plain trim board. The east wall also has paneling with flat, sunken panels.

The ceiling is identical to that in the passage, but is broken at the partition wall, with both halves being constructed separately and the rails and panels do not align. The ceiling is whitewashed, but there is no whitewash where the partition wall is, indicating that it is original. The rails are fastened with mature cut nails. The panels span the entire width of the room from east to west. The joists above are round on the sides, and the paneling is the first finish on them.

South Chamber:

The north wall was opened up to the east of the east doorway, revealing a window opening with notches in the studs for a window sill. The studs match those directly below, on the first story. Just east of the doorway, on the north side of the wall is the reverse side of a vertical panel above a horizontal mid rail; both boards are sash sawn. To the east of this paneling is a brick fireplace that was added, and the paneling was apparently removed from this location when the fireplace was built. There is a similar piece of paneling on the north side, between the western door and the western fireplace.

Northwest Chamber:

The south wall was opened up in the center, revealing paneling that matches the passage, with some removed when a stove pipe hole was cut through. The studs do not have notches for a sill, but there are nail holes and one nail on the east face of the west-center stud, and the center stud is toe-nailed at the top and is clearly added. The original studs have a center tenon at the top into the plate.

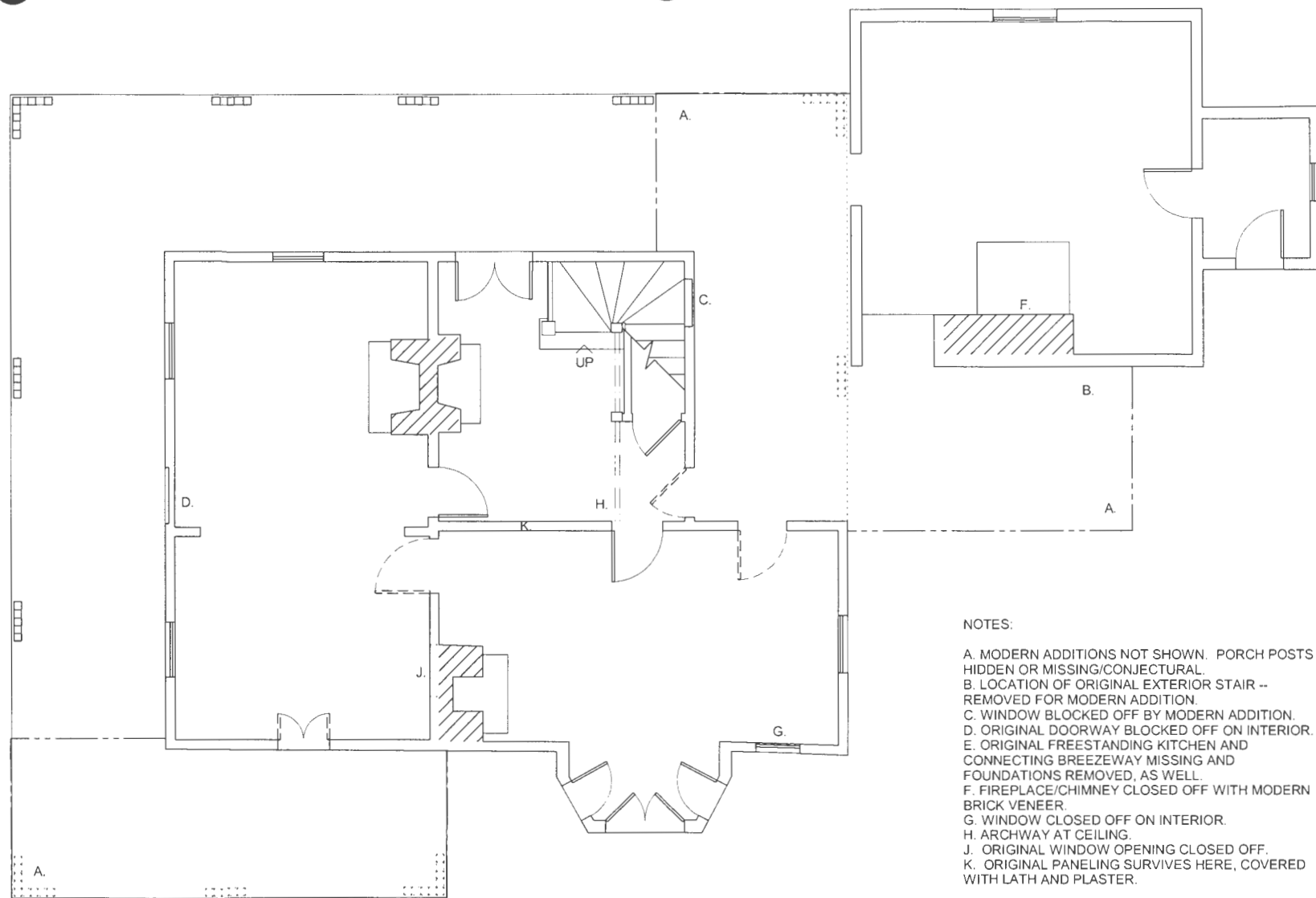
Significance:

The previous update to the inventory of this property noted that the family believed that the front (south) two rooms were the original house but suggested that all four rooms may have been built at once. With the additional investigation of the building it is clear that the north two rooms were the original house, and there was at least a window on the south wall, east bay, of both the first and second stories. The west bay probably also had a window on the second story, though this evidence is less certain, and it was not possible to examine the first story west bay. The existing doorway between the northwest room and the southwest room was probably the original front door. The evidence that was uncovered indicates that the floor plan was a hall-parlor plan with two rooms downstairs and two rooms up. The only evidence of heating was a fireplace in

the center of the north wall on the second story, but there was no clear evidence of a similar fireplace beneath it, on the first story. Most perplexing is that there is no evidence of a doorway between the two first story rooms. This, plus the absence of clear cooking facilities, suggests the possibility that there was an attached ell on the rear that provided the connection between the two rooms. Though the cooking could have been done in the freestanding kitchen, this would have been unusual at this period, and especially amongst Germans. The evidence also indicates that all four rooms were paneled, probably on all four walls and on the ceiling. The treatment varied only slightly, setting up a dichotomy of spaces that made the western room on both stories superior to its eastern counterpart. This paneling seems to be unique in Howard County architecture of the mid-nineteenth century, and is probably unusual in any part of the United States for the period. It seems most like paneled walls in German vernacular houses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and may reflect the ethnic preferences of Diedrich Myers in 1846. It is also not clear where the stairway was, though it clearly was not along the center partition wall. The most likely location was where the existing stairway was, but of a different configuration. Unfortunately, the later changes to the building fabric obliterated a lot of evidence, and it was not possible to completely strip the original structure to gather all possible data.

The addition of two rooms on the south must have been done by Frederick Sparkuhl or possibly Charles White in the 1850s. It was most likely White who lathed and plastered over the original paneling and whitewashed it. The yellow wood-grained wall paper was probably installed by Samuel and Mary Hoogewerff shortly after they acquired the property in 1856. Grained papers were popular in the mid-nineteenth century. This paper likely lasted until the 1870s when the brown, stylized rosette pattern influenced by William Morris, Owen Jones, and Charles Locke Eastlake was probably hung on the walls. The room was heavily redecorated with a new staircase, half-paneling, and fireplace that must have been constructed between 1883 and 1887 based on the manufacturers label, which reads (in part): "W. J. C. KING & SON (successors to Smith & King)." The firm was formed in early 1883, and by 1888, after the death of William J. C. King, the firm name changed to "Wm. H. King".¹ This remodeling is heavily influenced by the Queen Anne movement that was so popular in the 1880s.

¹ *Baltimore Sun*, 14 February 1883, p. 4, col. 3. *Polk's Baltimore City Directory*, 1888.



NOTES:

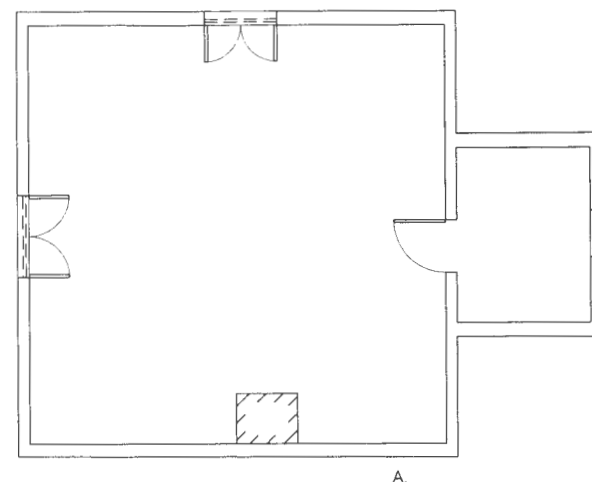
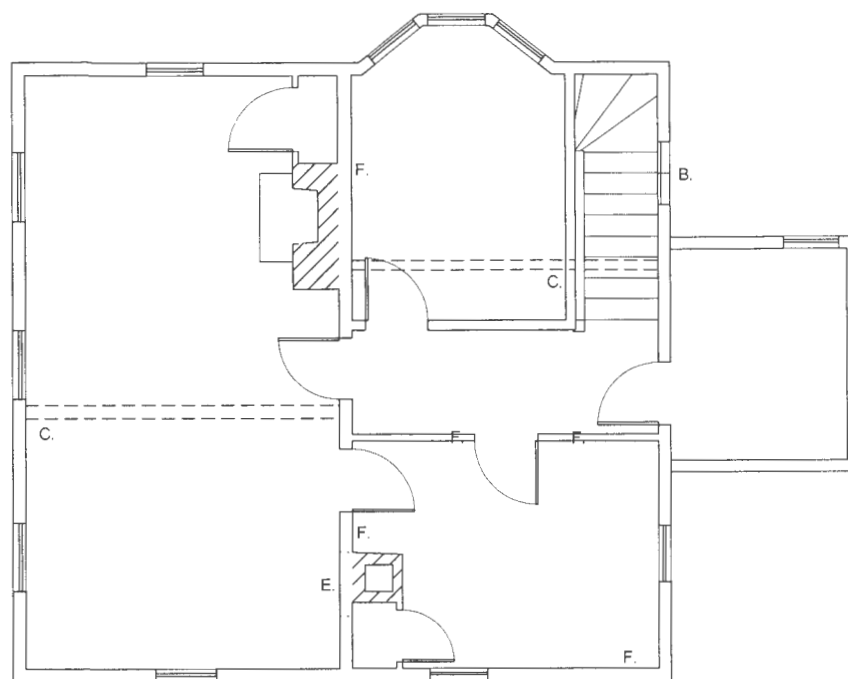
- A. MODERN ADDITIONS NOT SHOWN. PORCH POSTS HIDDEN OR MISSING/CONJECTURAL.
- B. LOCATION OF ORIGINAL EXTERIOR STAIR -- REMOVED FOR MODERN ADDITION.
- C. WINDOW BLOCKED OFF BY MODERN ADDITION.
- D. ORIGINAL DOORWAY BLOCKED OFF ON INTERIOR.
- E. ORIGINAL FREESTANDING KITCHEN AND CONNECTING BREEZEWAY MISSING AND FOUNDATIONS REMOVED, AS WELL.
- F. FIREPLACE/CHIMNEY CLOSED OFF WITH MODERN BRICK VENEER.
- G. WINDOW CLOSED OFF ON INTERIOR.
- H. ARCHWAY AT CEILING.
- J. ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING CLOSED OFF.
- K. ORIGINAL PANELING SURVIVES HERE, COVERED WITH LATH AND PLASTER.

0 1 5 10 20 FT



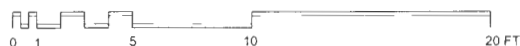
HO-451 HOOGEWERFF-DONALDSON COTTAGE 6460 ELIBANK DRIVE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND SAMANTHA STONEY -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JULY 2008



NOTES:

- A. Modern window not shown.
- B. Diamond sash in original opening.
- C. Ghost of earlier partition wall.
- D. Modern addition not shown.
- E. Original window opening closed off.
- F. Original paneling survives here, covered with lath and plaster.



HO-451 HOOGEWERFF-DONALDSON COTTAGE 6460 ELIBANK DRIVE
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND SAMANTHA STONEY -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- AUGUST 2008

HO-451
Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage
6460 Elibank Drive
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
Epson Premium paper
Epson Photo Black UltraChrome ink cartridge

HO-0451_2011-09-02_01
House, northwest room, east elevation, top
layer of wallpaper beneath half-paneling

HO-0451_2011-09-02_06
House, second-story passage, ceiling
paneling

HO-0451_2011-09-02_02
House, northwest room, east elevation,
under layer of wallpaper beneath half-
paneling

HO-0451_2011-09-02_03
House, northwest room, east elevation,
original paneled wall beneath lath and
plaster and half-paneling

HO-0451_2011-09-02_04
House, second-story passage, east elevation,
original paneled wall beneath lath and
plaster

HO-0451_2011-09-02_05
House, second-story passage, east elevation,
original paneled wall beneath lath and
plaster with ghost of chimney and mantel at
north end



HO-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

6460 Elibank Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2011-09-02

MD SHPO

House, northwest room, east elevation,
top layer of wallpaper beneath

half-paneling

1 of 6



HO-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

6460 Elibank Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2011-09-02

MD SHPO

House, northwest room, east elevation,
under layer of wallpaper beneath
half-paneling

2 of 6



HD-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

6460 Elibank Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2011-09-02

MD SHPO

House, northwest room, east elevation,
original paneled wall beneath lath
and plaster and half-paneling

3 of 6



H0-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

6460 Elibank Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2011-09-02

MD SHPO

House, second-story passage, east
elevation, original paneled wall
beneath lath and plaster

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HO-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

6460 Elibank Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2011-09-02

MD SHPO

House, second-story passage, east elevation, original paneled wall beneath lath and plaster with ghost of chimney and mantel at north end

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HO-451

Hoogewerff-Donaldson Cottage

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2011-09-02

MD SHPO

House, second-story passage, ceiling
paneling

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