

HO-615

Rogers 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: 02-07-2013

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Rogers House Inventory Number: HO-615

Address: 2874 Rogers Avenue City: Ellicott City Zip Code: 21043

County: Howard USGS Topographic Map: Ellicott City

Owner: Magis Farm LLC

Tax Parcel Number: 99 Tax Map Number: 17 Tax Account ID Number: 236540

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Is the property located within a historic district? no yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP Form HO-615 "Rogers House." Amy Worden, Historic Sites Surveyor. November 1991.

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Landscape and Layout

The Rogers House (HO-615) is located west of Rogers Avenue, south of its intersection with North Ridge Road, in an area north of Ellicott City formerly known as Jonestown. The house is situated deep within the surrounding woods off a long dirt access road which runs southwest from Rogers Avenue, past a number of residences located closer to the road. The house is not oriented toward any of the roads. Historic aerial imagery of the property shows that the dwelling was originally accessed from a drive located further south on Rogers Avenue that ran north to the property. The road is visible in the 1943 aerial map; however, by the 1950s, the new driveway is visible and the old access road appears overgrown. The house is set into a hill; a clearing immediately surrounds the house with small garden plots. There is a modern fenced garden located up a hill, east of the house. Dense woods run from the edge of the property toward the dwelling; however, there is an open field to the south of the main house. Aerial imagery shows that, until the late twentieth century, the house was surrounded by small agricultural

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: <u>lacks integrity</u>	
<u>Jonathan Gayer</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>6/7/2010</u> Date
<u>B Kurtze</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>6/7/10</u> Date

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fields; however, most of these fields have become woodlands.¹ Neighboring houses are visible along the east side of the property; however, much of the surrounding area is shielded by the dense woods.

The property contains a vernacular farmhouse located in the center of the approximately 10-acre parcel. The farm also contains six outbuildings constructed in 1987 with materials salvaged from other buildings. A small springhouse is located at the southwest corner of the house. A small tool shed is located just west of the house, at the end of the access drive. A garden shed is located east of the house within a modern fenced garden. A tractor shed is located in the woods just west of the open field, south of the house. A wood shed and goat and sheep shed are located in a wooded area southwest of the open field. Each of the modern outbuildings are in dilapidated condition. A modern outdoor shower is located south of the house.

Main House

The house was constructed over several building periods spanning nearly three centuries, beginning with the original single-pen log structure, dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century (according to the owner, circa 1790). The dating and sequence of each building period is based on both discussions with the owner and an examination of the building materials and technologies utilized in each section of the house. As such, the dating of each section is not exact, but provides a general time period for each addition. The development of the house over time follows enlargement trends in other vernacular homes of the Mid-Atlantic.² The original log-built dwelling was constructed circa 1790-1830. Around 1840 a second story was built onto the log structure, and in the 1860s an addition was constructed at the southeast end of the main house block. Sometime in the early 1900s, a kitchen wing was added on the southern end of the main house, but this was removed by the current owner in 1987 and replaced. The 1860's addition intersects with the modern addition dating to 1987, which was constructed during the current owner's occupation.

Circa 1790-1830 Log Dwelling

The log-built structure is the oldest part of the main house, which, according to the current owner's research and a careful analysis of the construction methods and materials, was built between 1790 and 1830. This is one of several homes in the vicinity of Jonestown believed to be of log construction, and the only home where the log construction is still visible.³ As the house has been modified over time, many of the original features of the log home are unknown, including the roof pitch and the location of any original chimneys. The log siding is currently only exposed on the northeast façade. At a later date stucco was applied to a portion of the façade. This was a common practice, as most log-built structures were constructed with the intention of adding another form of exterior sheathing. The original log structure is one-and-a-half stories and three-by-one bays and rests on an uncoursed stone foundation. The dwelling is constructed of hand hewn logs that have shallow notches on the beams indicating the use of a felling axe to square the surfaces.⁴ The logs are joined at the corner by half dovetail notches and filled with a clay, brick, and rubble chinking. Cut nails are found throughout the log structure, dating the structure from about 1790 to 1830.⁵ The fenestration, which includes single six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows and paneled wood doors, may not be original to the log structure, as the windows and door on the façade appear much smaller than the casings. According to the owner, the ghosting of a door was discovered on the northwest elevation during renovations. This door is no longer present; however, the root cellar entrance is located on the same elevation on the opposite side of the modern chimney. This cellar was dug out over time and is now much larger than the original. The current owner also found that hand hewn logs extended on the interior halfway to the second story, suggesting that the original structure had a loft accessed by a set of stairs.

¹ The area of Jonestown was historically an agricultural community connected with "truck farming" of vegetables and fruits that were sent to Baltimore for sale and canning. "HO-613 Jacques House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991, and "HO-876 Jones Burial Ground." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 2005.

² Lanier, Gabrielle M., and Herman, Bernard L., Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997: 6. Also Thompson, Cleora Barnes. "HO-105 Ellicott House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 1978.

³ It is also suggested that the Moxley House (HO-618) and a nearby bungalow were originally log-built dwellings. Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

⁴ Lanier, Gabrielle M., and Herman, Bernard L., 1997: 77.

⁵ Visser, Thomas D., "Nails: Clues to a Building's History." Adapted from A Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings (by Thomas D. Visser) Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1997.

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Circa 1840s Expansion

In the 1840s the original log structure was modified with a second story. A secondary clapboard sheathing was placed over the log structure and new addition. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the house was a two-story, three-by-one bay farmhouse with a shallowly pitched side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves and partial cornice returns. An interior end brick chimney with a rounded brick cap on the roof ridge may also date to the middle of the nineteenth century, though this could not be confirmed as entry into the house was not possible during the field survey. The siding is joined at the corners by wide wood cornerboards. It is likely that the current fenestration on this portion of the house dates to the time of this modification. The fenestration on this section includes deep set single six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with wide wood sills placed in the side bays of the first and second story. The central entry door on the northeast façade is paneled wood with a wide wood casing and wood screen door. There is a wood paneled door glazed with nine lights on the southwest elevation of the house. The placement of the fenestration on the southwest elevation mirrors the fenestration on the façade. There are two four-pane wood casement windows flanking a modern exterior end brick chimney on the second story of the northwest elevation.

1860s Addition

In the 1860s a one-and-a-half story, two-by-two bay addition was constructed at the east end of the main house block. The addition has a saltbox roof of a lower pitch than that of the main house. The foundation of this addition is not visible, as it is covered by the wood siding. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and has a wide cornice with boxed returns. The house is clad in vertical board and batten siding with narrow cornerboards. This addition has one wood paneled door on the façade with a wide wood casing, a triangular lintel and a wood screen door. The windows on this addition are vertical two-over-two double-hung wood sash with wide wood cases and sills. A full length porch runs along the northeast façade of the main house and this addition. The porch has a shed roof clad in standing seam metal and supported by square wood posts on a wood floor. The height of the porch floor increases from the main house block to the 1860s addition.

1900's Addition

According to the current owner and existing documentation, a one-story, kitchen ell was constructed in the early 1900s off the south elevation of the main house.⁶ Little is known about this addition, which was in poor condition and later demolished in the 1980s by the current owner.

1987 Addition

In 1987, the current owner built an addition south of the main house block and 1860's addition; this addition replaced the 1900s kitchen ell. The modern addition is a one-and-a-half story, two-by-two bay side-gable dwelling with a seamless one story, one bay shed-roof addition off the southeast elevation. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and intersects with the roof of the 1860's addition. The addition is of wood-frame construction and is clad in slightly wider wood clapboard than the main house block. Wide cornerboards connect the siding. The foundation is poured concrete. There are two gable wall dormers on the northwest elevation and one inset gable dormer on the southeast elevation. The dormers are clad like the house with standing seam metal roofs, clapboard siding, and narrow cornerboards. The windows in the dormers on the northwest elevation are single six-over-six double-hung wood sash with wide wood sills and casings. The dormer on the southeast elevation has a glazed wood door with a modern metal casing. The fenestration on the façade is asymmetrical. There is one wood paneled and glazed door at the north end of the façade and two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with wide wood sills and casings on the first story of the façade. On the southwest elevation there are single six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows on the first story and a pair of six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows in the half story, all with wide casings and sills. On the adjacent shed wing there is a wood paneled and glazed door and a single six-over-six double-hung wood sash window. The fenestration on the southeast elevation of the addition is asymmetrical. There is one single six-over-six double-hung wood sash window in the center of the elevation and a twelve pane casement window flanked by two one-over-one

⁶ Skinner, Amy. Oral History with Edward Rogers. 24 February 2010, and Worden, Amy. "HO-615 Rogers House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

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double-hung wood sash windows at the south end of the elevation. There is a single six-over-six double-hung wood sash window on the northeast elevation of the addition. There is an L-shaped porch constructed in the late 1980s that runs along the northwest elevation of the 1987 addition and the southwest elevation of the main house block.⁷ The porch is protected by a shed roof clad in standing seam metal with a wide cornice. The porch roof is supported by square wood chamfered posts on a brick patio.

Outbuildings

There are six outbuildings of modern construction located on the property. Many of the structures have been built using materials salvaged from other buildings.

Spring House

A small gable-roof spring house is located at the southern end of the main house. The spring house is clad like the house with a standing seam metal roof and wood clapboard sheathing with narrow cornerboards. This spring house may cover an older hand-dug stone well; however, this was not visible at the time of the site visit.

Tool Shed

There is a one-story, three-by-one bay tool shed of modern construction that is located southwest of the house. The tool shed has a gable roof with a shed roof overhang off the south elevation. The tool shed roof is clad in corrugated metal with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The shed is constructed of salvaged vertical board and rests on raised stone piers with stone infill. While both modern and cut nails can be found on the wood siding, the cut nails were likely used in the construction of the previous building from which the wood was salvaged. Six-pane awning windows flank a vertical board door on the southeast elevation. The door has metal strap hinges. A single six-over-six double-hung wood sash window is located on the north elevation of the shed. The shed roof overhang on the south elevation is supported by wood posts and is used for open storage.

Tractor Shed

There is a one-story, two-by-one bay tractor shed of modern construction located in the woods just west of the open field, south of the house. The shed has a flat roof clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The vertical wood siding is likely salvaged from an older building as are the wooden, four-pane casement windows on the west elevation. The two bays on the east elevation are open, allowing for the entry and storage of tractors.

Wood Shed

There is a one-story, two-by-one bay wood shed of modern construction that is located in a wooded area southwest of the open field. The wood shed has a very shallowly pitched wooden shed roof and is constructed of vertical plywood. There is a wooden five-panel door and two screened window openings on the northeast façade.

Goat and Sheep Shed

The ruins of a small goat and sheep shed are located in a wooded area southwest of the open field. The structure had a shed roof clad in corrugated metal with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The shed was constructed of vertical wood siding and had salvaged four-pane wood casement windows. The ruins reveal that the structure had pens on the first story and a loft above. The southwest elevation had collapsed.

Garden Shed

⁷ Worden, Amy. "HO-615 Rogers House."

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There is a one-story, one-by-one bay garden shed of modern construction that is located southwest of the main house within a fenced garden. The shed has a saltbox roof that is clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves. The shed is sheathed in vertical boards, likely salvaged from an older building. The fenestration includes one asymmetrically placed six-over-six double-hung wood sash window.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Rogers House is located along Rogers Avenue in Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland. Originally the area was referred to as Upper Arundel, a portion of Anne Arundel County; in 1838 by an Act of the Provincial Assembly two election districts in the northwestern part of Anne Arundel were sectioned off to be called the Howard District. Howard County was officially formed in 1851. Named after Colonial John Eager Howard, a Revolutionary War hero and the fifth governor of Maryland, Howard County is an area of approximately 250 square miles.⁸ One of Maryland's smaller counties and 21st of the 24 administrative subdivisions to be established, it lies in the Piedmont Plateau adjacent to the Coastal Plain and is surrounded by Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Montgomery, Frederick, and Carroll Counties.⁹ The County seat is Ellicott City. Howard County is bounded on the east and north by the Patapsco River: the Patuxent River forms the southwestern boundary while the southern boundary is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, is located in what was the center of the Howard District of Anne Arundel County. The area was settled in 1772 as Ellicott's Mills when three brothers, John, Joseph and Andrew Ellicott, came to Maryland from Pennsylvania and brought their success in milling to the area. They purchased land along both sides of the Patapsco River, "four miles in extent, including all water power two miles above and two miles below the mills" from the Dorsey family.¹⁰ Ellicott's Mills was "one of Maryland's first mill towns, if not the first."¹¹ In addition to their knowledge of milling, the Ellicott brothers brought many other "firsts" to the area, including the use of lime to restore the productivity of soil.¹² With this new way to fertilize soil the farmers in the Ellicott City area moved away from tobacco which wore out the soil and began growing wheat with steady profits.¹³

With agriculture and the milling industry booming the existing eighteenth century roads and narrow paths were overcrowded. The Ellicotts persuaded neighboring planters to donate land to extend a new road.¹⁴ This was the creation of the Frederick Pike, a road running from Baltimore to Frederick (not to be confused with the Old Frederick Pike, Route 99). In 1818, when the National Road was opened to the public the Ellicott's Frederick Pike became a link between Baltimore and Cumberland and "received recognition as the oldest stretch of the National Road."¹⁵ Throughout the eighteenth century, with the help of the Ellicott brothers, the town of Ellicott's Mills flourished with the improvement of area roads and bridges and the construction of churches, a store, and houses.¹⁶

Located approximately two miles north of downtown Ellicott City was an area known as Jonestown. Named and formally established as an agricultural community around 1860, Jonestown was named for its largest landholder, Rezin Jones.¹⁷ The community of Jonestown is identified in bold letters on nineteenth century maps, such as the 1860 Martinet's Map and the

⁸ Holland, Celia M. *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland*. The Author, 1987: xxxvii.

⁹ Holland, Celia M., 1987: xxxi.

¹⁰ Holland, Celia M., 1987: 47 and Stein, Charles Francis Jr. *Origin and History of Howard County Maryland*. Baltimore, MD: The Howard County Historical Society, 1972: 96.

¹¹ Holland, Celia M. *Ellicott City, Maryland Mill Town, U.S.A.* Historic Ellicott City, Inc., 2003:3.

¹² Although the practice of using lime as a fertilizer may date to an earlier period, the Ellicott brothers are credited with bringing this practice to this area of Maryland. Holland, Celia M., 1987: 47 and Stein, Charles Francis, 1972: 96.

¹³ Holland, Celia M., 2003: 3.

¹⁴ Holland, Celia M., 1987: xxxiii

¹⁵ Holland, Celia M., 1987: xxxiii

¹⁶ Holland, Celia M., 1987:48.

¹⁷ Worden, Amy. "HO-613 Jacques House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991. and Goold, Jennifer. "HO-876 Jones Burial Ground." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 2005.

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1878 Hopkins Atlas, noting its importance in Howard County's Second District.¹⁸ In the mid-1800s Rezin Jones owned most of the property between High Ridge Road and present day Interstate 70, on both the east and west sides of Rogers Avenue.¹⁹ The 1860s census describes the Rezin Jones household as consisting of Rezin (aged 64)-a farmer, Rezin Jr. (aged 23)- a farmer, Margaret (aged 54), Margaret (aged 21), Parson Emmons (aged 65), Alexander Jones (aged 12), William Phelps (aged 10), John Phelps (aged 6), Emily Phelps (aged 37) and Letitia Douglass (aged 35 a mulatto wash woman).²⁰

An important crossroads town, Jonestown was located near where the road to Frederick met the road that linked Ellicott's upper and lower mills (Hollifield to Ellicott City).²¹ The main thoroughfare through Jonestown, now Rogers Avenue and formerly Jonestown Road, dates to the eighteenth century. During the nineteenth century the road provided the only transportation "route from Elysville (later Daniels) mill and Ellicott City, and was a north/south connection between Old Frederick Road and the new Frederick Turnpike Road."²²

Located within an agricultural community, the Moxley Farm (HO-618), located at 2965 Rogers Avenue is an example of the more than half a dozen large scale farms around Jonestown in the nineteenth century. The present house on the Moxley property either replaced or is built around an earlier log house built circa 1840 by Rezin Jones.²³ The Moxleys, like many of their neighbors, grew corn, wheat and raised beef cattle "which they drove down Frederick Road to stockyards at Baltimore."²⁴ The Rogers House (HO-615) also incorporated a circa 1790-1830 log house into its present dwelling. According to owner Ned Rogers and the property's current tenant, the use of the more modest 10-acre Rogers farm for raising cattle, sheep, and goats extends back to the mid-twentieth century.

Throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries the independent Jonestown community thrived with a school house, two churches, one Methodist, one Episcopal (and both with cemeteries), and a blacksmith shop located on the property of the Thomas Jones House (HO-884). The landscape began to change during the early-twentieth century with the construction of I-houses along Rogers Avenue in the Jonestown area. This change in style and layout is representative of a more suburban rather than agricultural style of development. Previously, in the Jonestown community the farmhouses were scattered with no obvious relationship to the road. By the 1900s, although there were still many large farms in operation, families were building larger houses on smaller lots, indicating that residents were involved in other occupations and were commuting to work rather than tending fields nearby.²⁵

The area was known as Jonestown until the 1920s when it was renamed Rockland to avoid confusion with a contemporaneous twentieth-century neighborhood also known as Jonestown. A "black" Jonestown had established itself to the south of the now renamed Rockland area (formerly identified locally as the "white" Jonestown).²⁶ During the early twentieth century Rockland was still independent from nearby Ellicott City with its own dance hall and two dry goods stores.²⁷ Post-World War II suburban expansion began to erode the distinct identity of Rockland, and construction of Interstate 70 in the 1950s subsequently divided the community.²⁸

¹⁸ Martenet, Simon J. *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland*. Baltimore, 1860., Hopkins, G. M. *Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878*. Ellicott City: MD: Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., 1975., and Worden, Amy. "HO-613 Jacques House."

¹⁹ Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

²⁰ Department of Commerce- Bureau of the Census. *Census of United States: Population Schedule, 1870 2nd Election District*, p. 13-14.

²¹ Worden, Amy. "HO-613 Jacques House."

²² Worden, Amy. "HO-613 Jacques House."

²³ Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House."

²⁴ Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House."

²⁵ Worden, Amy. "HO-611 Kendig House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

²⁶ Jonestown Vertical Files. Howard County Historical Society. 4 March 2010 and Cramm, Joetta M. *A Pictorial History of Howard County*. Northfield, VA: The Donning Company, 2004.

²⁷ Worden, Amy. "HO-613 Jacques House."

²⁸ Worden, Amy. "HO-614 Hoolachan House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

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Howard County also began a transformation during the second half of the twentieth century. Located directly between Baltimore and Washington, DC, Howard County experienced substantial growth with old plantations being subdivided into suburban residential communities.

The Rogers House contains one of the few remaining log houses in the county, and with three major additions and one expansion, the house reflects changes in domestic building forms as families' needs evolved over the course of 150 years. The original single-pen log house dates from 1790-1830 and is one of at least four known log houses along Rogers Avenue in what was the nineteenth century community of Jonestown.²⁹ Although Howard County retains a handful of other extant log houses, few remain in their original locations or are in good condition. Unique to the Jonestown community is the concentration of log structures along one road or in one community.³⁰ The Rogers House stands apart from the other log houses because the log section is still distinct whereas the other log houses are either only partially visible or completely obscured by later additions and secondary sheathings.

In 1850 Gaither Davis bought the property from Thomas Davis.³¹ Gaither Davis, who owned the house until 1878, is listed in the 1905 Ellicott City directory as a laborer. Gaither Davis remained on the property for 28 years and probably oversaw the changes and alterations to the log structure; including, the board and batten wing and the log structure expansion to a full two stories. Thomas and Edward Davis owned houses nearby as noted on the 1860 Martenet Map. In 1878 Gaither and Ann Davis sold the property to Aaron H. Tucker for \$1,100.00.³² The Tuckers sold the 19 ¼ acre property to Louise and Robert L. Thompson in 1906 for \$2,500.00. In 1930 Robert Thompson sold the property to Edward I. Streckfus and Lillian K. Streckfus for \$5.00. Edward I. Streckfus and Lillian sold 16.1 acres to Charles A. Herche and Katherine Margaretha Herche in 1939 for \$5.00. In 1945, Charles and Katherine Herche sold the property, now 10 acres, to Marvin and Mary Wine for \$5.00. Marvin and Mary Wine sold the property in 1946 to Roscoe E. Perdue and Pauline Perdue for \$5.00. The Perdue's owned the property for over thirty years, selling the 10 acres to Yogendra Chokshi and Susan G. Chokshi in 1981 for \$70,000.00. In 1985 the Chokshi's sold the property to Edward and Ann Rogers for \$128,600.00. In 2005, Edward Rogers sold the property, 10.923 acres, to Magis Farm LLC.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rogers House at 2874 Rogers Avenue is locally significant as a representative of modest log-built dwellings popular throughout Howard County in the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and should be considered eligible under National Register Criterion C. Previous research during the 1991 survey and local knowledge indicates that other log-built structures existed in the area known as Jonestown; however, most of the other log houses in the Jonestown community have been dramatically altered or completely obscured and were therefore not included in the 1991 county survey.³³ Some neighborhood properties have incorporated the original log structures, such as the house on the Moxley Farm, the Rogers House, and a 1920s bungalow.³⁴ Despite the alterations the dwellings are important nonetheless in illustrating the development of a mid-nineteenth century farming community and the custom of enlarging an existing house, rather than demolishing and starting anew.³⁵ The Rogers House remains one of the finer examples in the area and should be considered eligible under National Register Criterion C for a local architectural style and method of construction.

²⁹ Worden, Amy. "HO-615 Rogers House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991. The phrase "single pen reflecting the Maryland Midland type of log construction" is first used in this form. Worden also identifies other log structures along Rogers Avenue but does not provide addresses, names or descriptions.

³⁰ Worden, Amy. "HO-615 Rogers House." and Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House."

³¹ The following property specific information is taken from the HO-615 MIHP Form on the Rogers House. Worden, Amy. "HO-615 Rogers House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

³² The following sentences are taken from Howard County Land Records. See attached chain of title for specific libers and folios.

³³ Worden, Amy. "HO-615 Rogers House."

³⁴ "The two story house either replaced or is built around an earlier log house. There is some disagreement whether or not the log structure remains as a part of the larger house." Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House."

³⁵ Thompson, Cleora Barnes. "HO-105 Ellicott House."

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In addition to its architecture, the Rogers House property's setting is intact with mature trees, pastures and a winding unpaved road giving a sense of its nineteenth century character. Set back from Rogers Avenue a few hundred yards on a 10.923-acre tract, this house has only been slightly impacted by road realignments and development. Rural enclaves, such as Jonestown, that formed a center for extended family and neighboring farms, were once common place in Howard County, but are becoming increasingly rare as development changes the rural landscape.

The Rogers House maintains a high level of setting, feeling, association and location. The house retains a moderate integrity of materials as the fenestration on the original log portion appears to be retrofitted and the addition was built with historically sympathetic but modern materials. The house retains a low-to-moderate integrity of design and workmanship, as modern additions and alterations have impacted the historic character of these features, including the rebuilding in modern times of both external chimneys on the house. The Rogers House, despite its additions, retains its original dwelling and has been updated using modern but historically complimentary materials as well as a style that is sympathetic to the log structure's architecture and time period. The Rogers House is therefore determined eligible under National Register Criterion C.

Prepared by:

Stacy P. Montgomery &
Amy Bolasky Skinner,
Architectural Historians

Date Prepared: April 30, 2010

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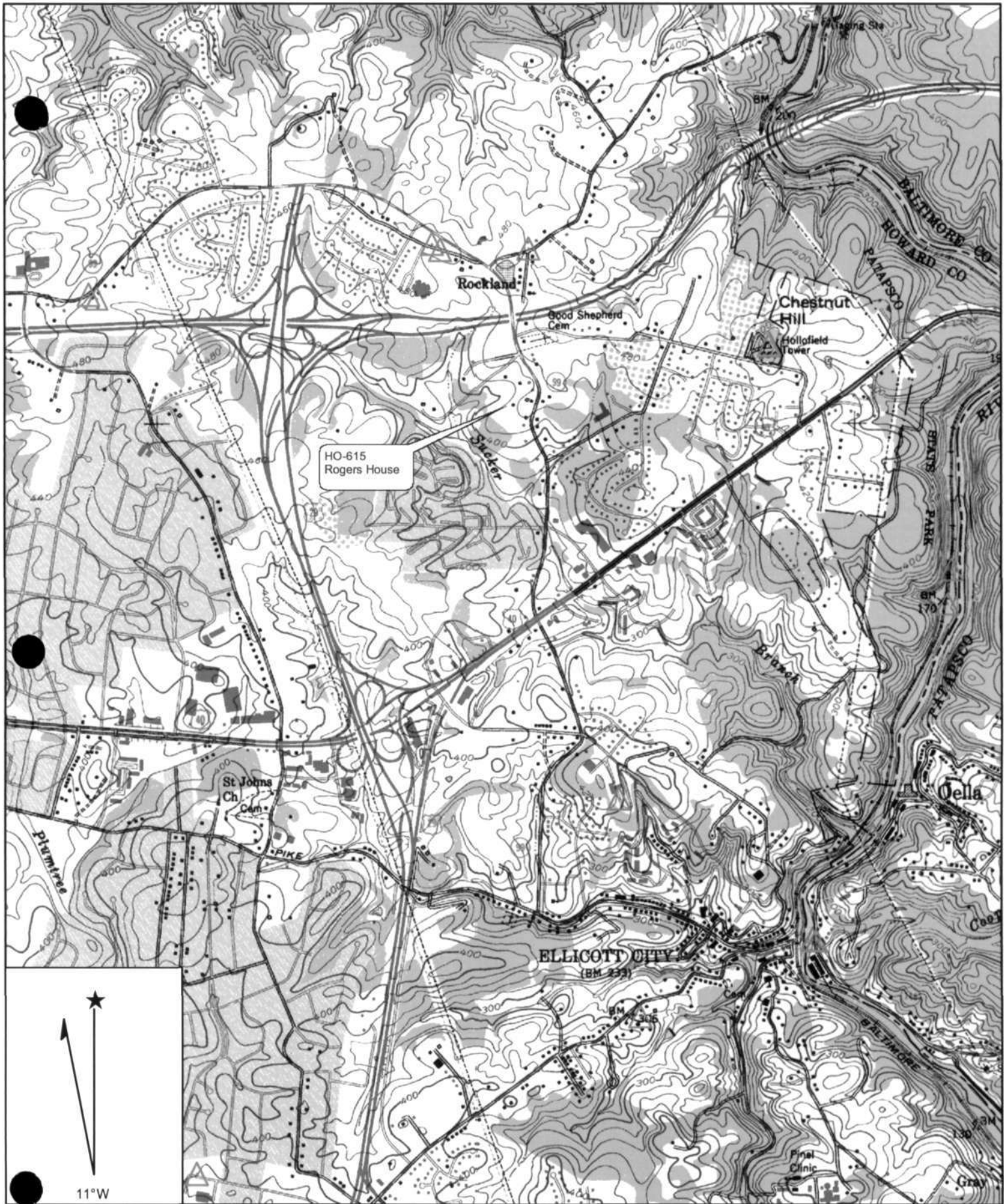
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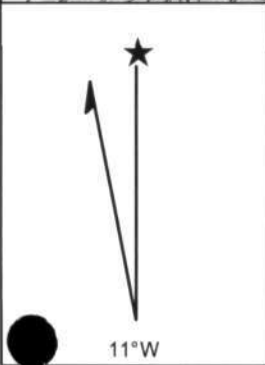
Rogers House Chain of Title

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS.	PRICE	ACREAGE
Edward B. Rogers	Magis Farm LLC	April 13, 2005	MDR 9131	0067	DEED	\$0.00	10.923
Yogendra V. Chokshi and Susan G. Arnold Chokshi	Edward B. Rogers and Ann E. Rogers	May 15, 1985	CMP 1353	169	DEED	\$128,600.00	
Roscoe E. Perdue and Pauline E. Perdue	Yogendra V. Chokshi and Susan G. Arnold Chokshi	December 31, 1981	CMP 1085	733	DEED	\$70,000.00	10 acres
Marvin E. Wine and Mary V. Wine	Roscoe E. Perdue and Pauline E. Perdue	February 23, 1946	BM, Jr. 188	406	DEED	\$5.00	10 acres
Charles A. Herche and Katherine Margaretha Herche	Marvin E. Wine and Mary V. Wine	May 8, 1945	BM, Jr. 185	128	DEED	\$5.00	10 acres
Edward I. Streckfus and Lillian K. Streckfus	Charles A. Herche and Katherine Margaretha Herche	November 17, 1939	BM, Jr. 165	165	DEED	\$5.00	16.1 acres
Robert L. Thompson	Edward I. Streckfus and Lillian K. Streckfus	May 5, 1930	HSK 138	462	DEED	\$5.00	19 ¼ acres
Aaron H. Tucker and Sarah E. Tucker	Louise Thompson and Robert L. Thompson	September 19, 1906	WWLC 82	513	DEED	\$2,500.00	19 ¼ acres
Gaither Davis and Ann Davis	Aaron H. Tucker	May 24, 1878	LJW 39	369	DEED	\$1,100.00	19 ¼ acres
Thomas Davis and Ann	Gaither Davis	January 25, 1850	WHW 10	358	DEED	\$180.00	16 ¼ acres
Isaac C. Anderson	Thomas Davis	February 17, 1847	JLM 7	41	DEED		

HO-615



HO-615
Rogers House



Name: ELLICOTT CITY
 Date: 5/3/2010
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 039° 16' 59.30" N 076° 48' 45.87" W
 Caption: HO-615 Rogers House
 2874 Rogers Avenue
 Howard, Maryland, 21043



HO-615
Rogers House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
House, NE facade
1 of 14



HO-615
Rogers House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
House, SE elevation
2 of 14



HO-615
Rogers House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
House, SE elevation
3 of 14



HO-615

Rogers House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

House, SW elevation

4 of 14



H0-615

Rogers House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

House, west elevation

5 of 14



HO-615

Rogers House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

House, foundation detail, west elevation

6 of 14



H0-615

Rogers House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

House, exposed log detail, north corner

7 of 14



HO-618
Rogers House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010

MD SHPO
Tool Shed, SW facade
8 of 14



HO-615
Rogers House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
Tractor Shed, SW elevation
9 of 14



110-615
Rogers House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
Wood Shed, North Freede
10 of 14



HO-615

Rogers House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

Goat Sheep Shed, East Elevation

11 of 14



HO-615

Rogers House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

Wooded landscape, View North

12 of 14



HO-Ce15
Rogers House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010

MD SHPO
handscape context to house, NE
13 of 14



HO-615
Rogees House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomerer
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
Garden Shed, SW elevation
14 of 14

Rogers House
2874 Rogers Avenue
HO-615

Located on 12 acres east of Rogers Avenue the two story L-shaped gable-roofed house is reached by a 1/8 mile gravel driveway flanked by historic fence lines. The house, originally a one-room log structure, has grown in stages during the last 150 years. Each addition retains its architectural integrity and setting amid a still-rural landscape.

This structure contains one of the few remaining log houses in the county, and with at least three major additions, reflects the changes in domestic building forms as families' needs evolved over the course of 150 years. The house is significant locally because it represents an unusual fold building form and is the most intact log structure amid a concentration of historic lot houses along Rogers Avenue.

Rogers House
2874 Rogers Avenue
HO-615

HISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT:

Region: Piedmont
Period: Agriculture, Industrial Transition
Theme: Agriculture
Resource Type: Small Family Farmstead, Rural vernacular residence
Site Types: Standing structures

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. HO-615

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name) Rogers House

historic

and/or common Rogers House

2. Location

street & number 2874 Rogers Avenue (MD 99) not for publication

city, town Ellicott City vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland county Howard

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

 (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Edward and Ann Rogers

street & number 2874 Rogers Avenue telephone no.: (410) 461-5314

city, town Ellicott City state and zip code Maryland 21043

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County liber 1353

street & number 8360 Court Avenue folio 169

city, town Ellicott City state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing

 Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. HO-615

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

Located on 12 acres east of Rogers Avenue the two story L-shaped gable-roofed house is reached by a 1/8 mile gravel driveway flanked by historic fence lines. The house, originally a one-room log structure, has grown in stages during the last 150 years. Each addition retains its architectural integrity and setting amid a still-rural landscape.

The two-story eaves-front main block is three bays long and one bay deep, consisting of a one-story log section and a second-story addition. Adjoining the east side of the house is a two-bay by one-bay board and batten-sided wing and extending south from the wing is a recent three bay by two bay frame ell.

The original log house, probably built about 1840, is a single pen, reflecting the Maryland midland type of log construction. The openings and chimney placement have changed over time. Currently there are two central doors facing each other on the north and south sides. Two windows flank the southern door and there is a single window on the west side of the north door. On the north side the logs are exposed and reveal square-hewn logs chinked with mortar. A narrow corbelled brick chimney with a rounded cap sits on the ridge of the gable end, and there is a new exterior corbelled brick chimney on the west side and a large central brick chimney in the ell. The second story and 1 1/2-story wing were probably added in the mid-to-late 19th century. The second story has two symmetrically placed windows on both the north and south sides. A 1 1/2 story ell was added in 1987 replacing a one-story kitchen ell. The saltbox type addition complements the existing house. It is clapboard three bays long and four bays wide with gable-roofed dormers, two on the west side and one in the center of the east side. The windows are all double-hung 6/6 sash.

A full-width porch runs the length of the north side supported by six slender chamfered posts. An L-shaped porch was built in the late 1980s to replace an existing porch that wrapped around the south and west sides of the house. The three sections of the house have standing seam metal roofs. There is a contributing gable roof stone spring house immediately south of the ell and two noncontributing gabled wood frame sheds on the property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This structure contains one of the few remaining log houses in the county, and with at least three major additions, reflects the changes in domestic building forms as families' needs evolved over the course of 150 years. The house is significant locally because it represents an unusual folk building form and is the most intact log structure amid a concentration of historic log houses along Rogers Avenue.

The original single pen log house dates to 1840 when Joseph Speed was granted the property by indenture. In 1850 Gaither Davis bought the property from Thomas Davis. Davis who owned the house until 1878 is listed in the 1905 Ellicott City directory as a laborer. Thomas and Edward Davis had houses nearby as noted on the 1860 Martinet Map. Gaither Davis remain there for 28 years and probably oversaw the building's major changes including the board and batten wing and kitchen ell.

The log house which still exists below a second floor addition is one of at least four log houses that still stand along Rogers Avenue in the 19th century community of Jonestown. It stands apart from the other log houses because the log section is still distinct whereas the other log houses are either only partially visible or completely obscured by later additions.

The few dozen extant log houses in Howard County area comprises a scattered and many have been moved from original sites. This unique concentration of log houses along Rogers Avenue. Although most of the other log houses have been dramatically altered and at this time are not eligible for inclusion in the county survey, but important nonetheless in illustrating the development of a mid 19th century farming community and the custom of enlarging one's existing house, even a log house rather than demolish and start anew.

Statement continued. See attached.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No.

HO-615

Howard County Land Records
1878 Hopkins Atlas
Martinet Map
Interviews with Anne and Ned Rogers and Anna Moore (long-time resident)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 12

Quadrangle name Ellicott City, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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E

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F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Map 17
Block 18
Parcel 99

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy Worden, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

date November 1991

street & number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone (410) 313-2037

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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

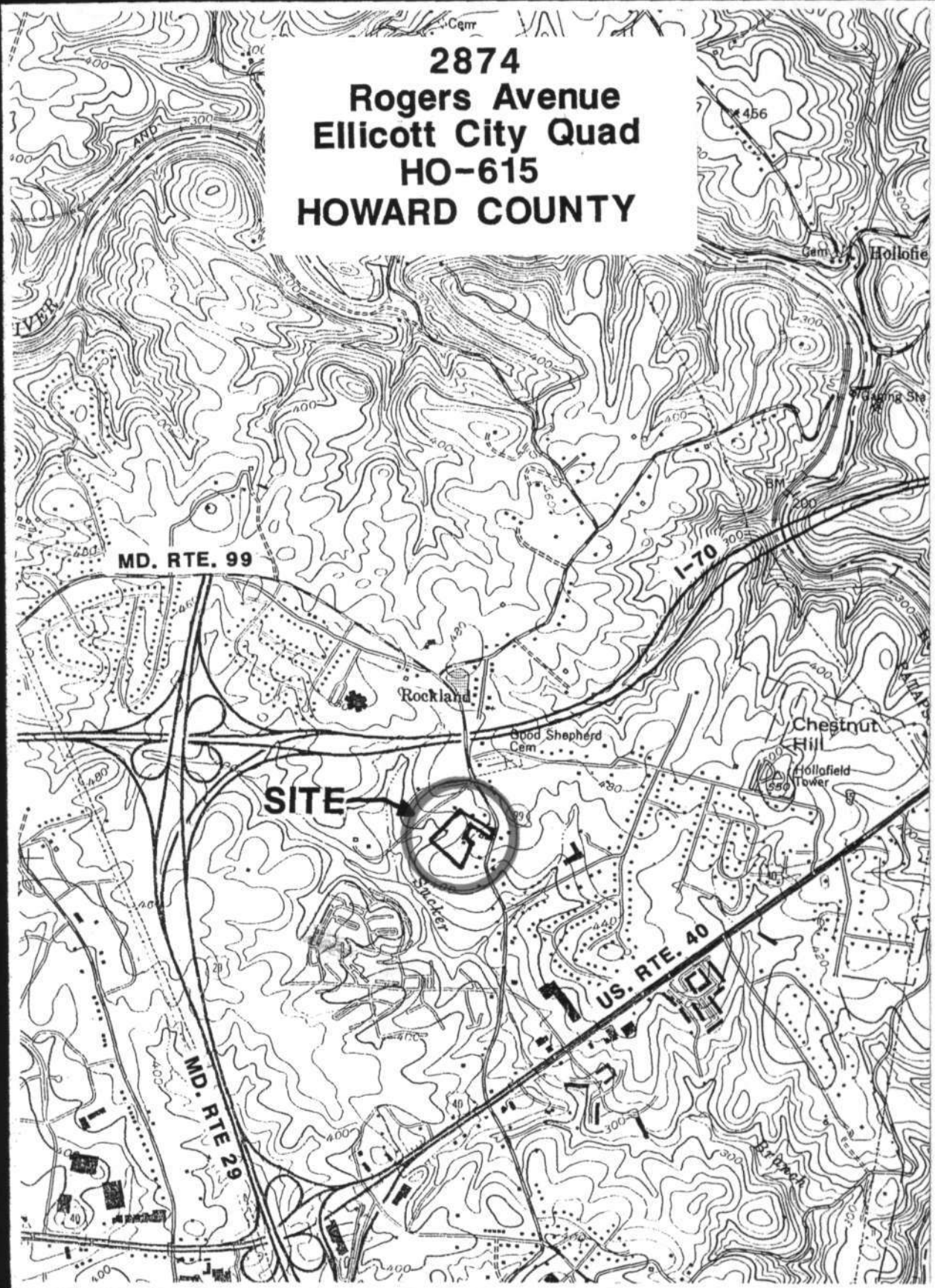
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
.514-7600

2874 Rogers Avenue
HO-615
Significance Statement Continued

There were a number of interior modifications such as changes in openings, chimneys and stairways during the next 100 years. The major 20th century addition was built in the 1980s when current owners Ned and Anne Rogers added a gabled ell to accommodate their growing family. The stone pumphouse probably dates to the time when the house was built. Two other outbuildings were constructed of recycled historic lumber during the 1980s.

The setting is remarkably intact with mature trees, pastures and a winding unpaved road giving a sense of its 19th character. Set back from Rogers Avenue a few hundred yards on a 12 acre tract, this house has not been impacted by road realignments and development, which have effected other historic properties.

2874
Rogers Avenue
Ellicott City Quad
HO-615
HOWARD COUNTY





HO 615

2874 ROGERS AVE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

AMY WARDEN

11/91

MS 5800

NW ELEVATION