HO-841

Stephens Property (Linden Manor)

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: 10-11-2011

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Linden Manor Inventory Number: HO-841

Address: 8401 Upper Sky Way formerly 9801 Gorman Road Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Laurel Zip Code: 20723 County: Howard

USGS Quadrangle(s): Savage

Property Owner: Howard Research and Development Corporation Tax Account ID Number: 06-572685

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 1052PARB Tax Map Number: 47

Project: Emerson II Development Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Agency Prepared By: EAC/Archaeology, Inc.

Preparer's Name: Kevin May Date Prepared: 7/13/2009

Documentation is presented in: MIHP HO-841

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A X B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: ___

Inventory Number: ___ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Description of the Property

The initial MIHP form for HO-841, completed in 2004, describes the subject structure as a large Colonial Revival dwelling and provides detailed description of the exterior of this structure. The description of the exterior of this structure provided in the initial MIHP form requires few revisions and thus is not repeated here. However, the interpretation of this structure provided in the initial MIHP form was limited because of the circumstances surrounding the 2004 survey: access to the structure's interior was not available, development of the surrounding land was in process, and problems were encountered during historical research. Each of these problems has been addressed during additional survey conducted in 2009 and the resulting revisions to the MIHP form are presented here.

The historic name for HO-841 used here is "Linden Manor", as this was the name used by the Gambrill family for the first 25 years of the dwelling's existence; "Locust Hill" is now listed as the other name, following both current local usage and use by the Stephens family, who lived in this structure for over four decades starting in 1939. This is a change from the initial MIHP form,

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Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

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Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

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which used "Stephens Property" as the historic name and "Linden Manor" as the other name.

The initial MIHP form for HO-841 listed tax map 47, parcel number 462 for the legal description and geographical data sections. However, during the past five years Parcel 462 has been subdivided and the Linden Manor dwelling is now within "PAR B of Parc 1052" (see attached SDAT map and Howard County Plat 15888); this 5.04236-acre tract includes only the northern part of the area mapped as HO-841 on the initial MIHP form. This smaller tract provides the appropriate boundaries for HO-841 as it represents the remaining property associated with Linden Manor after recent development of the rest of the area initially recorded as HO-841.

Development of the area south of the Linden Manor dwelling included grading of the general landscape and demolition of the other two buildings described by the initial MIHP form as within HO-841 (the tenant house and the nondescript single story barn or shed). The 1957 USGS topographic map of the area depicted six structures within the original boundaries of HO-841 and 1966-1974 photorevision of that map added one structure, so the loss of the tenant house and barn/shed between 2004 and 2009 was the last step of a longer process of structural demolition within this complex. Subdivision and grading of the landscape surrounding Linden Manor is now completed, leaving the dwelling centered within a five acre parcel currently maintained as a mown grass lawn. Remaining pre-development landscape features are the circular drive leading from Gorman Road to the dwelling, ornamenta plantings immediately adjacent to the dwelling, and some mature trees.

The 2004 survey of HO-841 was unable to access Linden Manor's interior and encountered problems during research on ownership history, both of which presented limitations on the ability to determine the construction date of the structure. The 2009 survey both gained access to the interior and found success in tracing the ownership history of this property. The more detailed historic research has revealed that Linden Manor was designed c. 1912-1914 by the Baltimore architectural firm of Mottu and White. According to the National Register nomination for another house designed by Mottu and White in 1919 (Tyrconnell, BA-1750), their Colonial Revival houses "are characterized by the use of five bay, central door, gable roof forms with classical detailing at the entrance and in the principal rooms". The description of the exterior of Linden Manor presented in the 2004 MIHP form makes it clear that Linden Manor fits the first four of these criteria, and the 2009 examination of the interior (detailed below) makes it clear that Linden Manor fits the fifth of these criteria.

Linden Manor is a Colonial Revival dwelling with a five bay main block measuring approximately 60 feet by 45 feet and a rear service wing measuring approximately 30 feet by 20 feet. As noted in the initial MIHP form, this dwelling is "constructed of stuccoed masonry on a stone foundation." The main block is two full stories with a partial third story composed of rooms in a finished attic under a side gabled, asphalt shingle roof, while the rear wing is two stories with an unfinished attic under a hipped, asphalt shingle roof. There is a full basement under both the main block and the rear wing. The entire structure appears to have been built in one construction episode. The initial MIHP form provides a detailed and almost completely accurate description of th exterior features of Linden Manor; the few revisions needed could only be made following an interior examination, as discussed below.

The imposing exterior of Linden Manor is matched by an impressive interior featuring grand spaces with classical detailing. The interior of Linden Manor has retained much of its original material and craftsmanship, particularly on the first two floors. However the bathrooms, the kitchen, and most light fixtures appear to have been updated in the mid-twentieth century, and the third floor wall finishings were redone as part of a decorators showcase fundraiser in 1993. Floor plans of the interior of Linden Manor are included as an attachment.

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The first floor is designed around a central hallway occupying the entire central bay and running between entries in both the front (north) and rear (south) façades. The two bays to the right (west) of the central hallway are occupied by a large room that stretches across the full depth of the house, with an enclosed porch to the west of it also stretching across the full depth of the house. The two bays to the left (east) of the central hallway are occupied by two rooms (a parlor to the north and the dining room to the south), with an enclosed porch to the east that stretches across only the northern part of the eastern façade. The original doors, flooring, paneling, wainscoting, moldings, and mantels over the brick hearth fireplaces remain on the first floor of the main block. The walls of all rooms in the first floor of the main block have wainscoting with raised panels. All doors in the first floor of the main block are mahogany, except one beveled glass door. All five brick fireplaces in the first floor of the main block feature ornately carved wooden mantels, each with a different set of classically-inspired motifs.

The principal entrance to the house is at the north end of the central hallway on the first floor, where the double front doors open from the outside into a marble-floored foyer that is separated from the central hallway by a single door of full panel beveled glass. Within the central hallway, recessed arched window bays with inset storage benches flank this doorway. A stairway occupies the right (west) side of the large, open central hallway as one enters from the foyer. This stairway has a decoratively carved balustrade and continues up to the third floor, with landings between each floor. A fireplace and mantle face the stairway from the left (east) wall of the central hallway. The central hallway provides access to three large rooms within the main block. The south end of central hallway on the first floor ends at the "single story bump-out vestibule on the first story" mentioned in the MIHP form; this vestibule contains a central, recessed doorway to the outside, a bathroom to the right (west) and on the left (east) an accessway to the rear wing.

The two bays to the right (west) of the central hallway are occupied on the first floor by a large room that stretches across the full depth of the house. Two doorways provide entry to this room from the central hallway, one on each side of the stairway; the northern entry is a broad opening with a sliding pocket door, while the southern entry is a standard size door on hinges. Two fluted Corinthian columns decorate this large room, one midway along the east wall and one midway along the west wall. The west wall of this large room also features two fireplaces with ornately carved wooden mantels and three sets of French doors leading out to an enclosed porch.

The northern half of the eastern two bays of the main block is occupied by a room that might be called a parlor or sitting room. Entry to this room is provided by a doorway from the central hall. The southern wall of this room has a fireplace with an ornately carved wooden mantel, flanked by glass-paned doors providing access to shelving east of fireplace and a walk-in closet west of fireplace. A door in the east wall of this room opens onto an enclosed porch.

The southern half of the eastern two bays of the main block is occupied by a dining room. Entry to this room is provided by two doorways: one (in the west wall) from the central hallway, and another (in the south wall) from the hallway in the rear/service wing. The dining room has an octagonal end wall on the east; the northeast segment of the eastern wall contains a doorway into an enclosed porch, while the other two segments of the eastern wall contain windows, and another window is present along the eastern end of the south wall. A fireplace with an ornately carved wooden mantel is placed along the north wall. An original crystal chandelier hangs from the dining room ceiling.

As briefly noted above, enclosed porches are adjacent to both east and west walls of the main block. The western enclosed porch stretches along the full north-south depth of the house. The eastern enclosed porch extends only along the northern part of the eastern wall; this is a revision to the MIHP description (an overgrown bush obscures this corner of the house from exterior

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examination). These two porches were enclosed in the 1950s or 1960s, and the enclosing windows are the only non-original windows in the house

The stairway landing between the first and second floors is lit by a Palladian window noted in the MIHP form on the rear (south) façade of the center bay; however, the glass in the upper, arched portion of this window has been replaced with wood or painted over.

The second floor of the main block has five bedrooms, three of which have fireplaces. The second floor rooms and central hallway do not display the classical detailing (wainscoting, ornate mantles, etc.) seen on the first floor and the doors are pine. The Palladiar window in the second floor center bay is in one of the bedrooms; access to this bedroom is from the central hallway (through an arch) as well as from the bedrooms in the northeast and northwest corners of the second floor. Each of the second floor bedrooms has direct access to a bathroom, except the bedroom in the center bay. French doors from the southeast and southwest bedrooms provide access to the flat roofs of the enclosed porches east and west of the main block. The caretaker reported that an elaborate wooden balustrade used to stand along the border of each of these porch roofs, but was removed due to deterioration; the elements of this balustrade that were still in good condition were stored onsite for future restoration.

The stairway landing between the second and third floors is lit by two small rectangular windows noted in the MIHP form on the rear (south) façade of the center bay.

The third floor of the main block has four bedrooms. There are no fireplaces on third floor and only one bathroom. The third floor detailing was altered during a 1993 decorators' showcase, but it is likely that it was more simply appointed than the first floor.

The basement of the main block contains a boiler room in the southwest corner, a large metal water tank along the north wall, and a walk-in cold storage room situated in the center of a large open space. The basement walls do not display any indication of incorporating an earlier foundation. The south wall of the basement of the main block is mostly above ground and has several windows at grade.

The rear wing was clearly designed as a service wing, with both work and living space for household servants. The first floor of th rear wing is composed of a hallway along the west side and three rooms along the east side. The northernmost of these three rooms has a sink, counters, and cupboards; it is best described as a butler's pantry. The center room is a kitchen, which appears to have been updated in the mid-twentieth century. The southernmost of these three rooms is currently a large storage room or pantry. From the exterior an interior end chimney is visible centered on the south wall of the rear wing; as there are no fireplaces along this wall on either floor of the rear wing, it appears that the southern room on the first floor of the rear wing was probably the original kitchen, with this chimney serving the original cook stove(s). The northern end of the hallway has direct access to both the dining room and the central hall of the main block, while a stairway along the west side of the hallway provides access to both the second floor of the rear wing and the basement. A doorway at the southern end of the hallway opens onto a covered porch.

The second floor of the rear wing is composed of a hallway in the northwest corner that connects the rear wing's rooms to the rear wing stairway and to a narrow hallway in the main block. The northeast corner of the second floor of the rear wing is occupied by a bathroom that can be entered from both the hallway and the bedroom in the southeast corner of the main block. The remainder of the second floor of the rear wing is composed of another bathroom and two small bedrooms.

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The basement of the rear wing can be accessed in three ways: by a doorway leading south from the large open area in the basement of the main block, down a stairway from the first floor of the rear wing, or through a doorway leading north from under the porch at the south end of the rear wing. The basement of the rear wing is divided between the stairway in the northwest corner, an adjacent narrow hallway, and two rooms most recently used as office space. Under the rear wing the basement is mostly above ground and has several windows at grade.

Overall, both the exterior and interior of Linden Manor remain in good condition and the basic structure appears to be sound. Although the dwelling is currently unoccupied, the owners have a caretaker assigned to this property in order to maintain its curren condition. The five acre parcel currently surrounding the house is maintained as a mown grass lawn.

History of the Property

Linden Manor was designed for Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Warfield Gambrill, Jr., by the Baltimore architectural firm of Mottu and White and was built c. 1914 by C. Ernest Nichols of Laurel. Working together between 1900 and 1940, Howard M. Mottu and Henry S. Taylor White were responsible for the design of many Colonial Revival houses in Maryland. Many houses designed by Mottu and White were built within the residential subdivisions along the expanding northwest boundary of Baltimore City, such as Guilford, Roland Park, and Cedarcroft, where the developers created landscapes with the appearance of a country setting. Mottu and White also worked with additions to or expansions of prominent eighteenth and nineteenth century homes now on the National Register of Historic Places, such as Myrtle Grove in Talbot County and Tyrconnell in Baltimore County. The firm was noted for its success at designing homes that conveyed the taste and financial success of their clients.

Stephen Warfield Gambrill, Jr., (1873-1938) was a scion of a family with deep roots in Maryland history. While early generations of Gambrills found financial success within in the tobacco economy of Anne Arundel County, during the nineteenth century the family turned to professional and commercial pursuits and spread across both Maryland and the nation. Various of Gambrill's cousins were prominent industrialists involved in the development of the flour milling and cotton milling industries in Maryland an other states.

Gambrill was born and raised in Howard County, not far from Linden Manor. After receiving his education in Maryland public schools he studied law in Washington D.C. and was admitted to the bar in 1897. During almost his entire career as an attorney, from 1898 to his death in 1938, he represented the Fidelity and Deposit Corporation of Maryland. During his residence at Linden Manor, Gambrill also served as a Maryland State Delegate from 1920 to 1922, a Maryland State Senator in 1924, and a U.S. Representative from 1924 to 1938. Politics was not an unexpected career for Gambrill, as he was both nephew and son-in-law of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, who was one of the most powerful politicians in late nineteenth century Maryland.

At the time Linden Manor was built Stephen W. Gambrill, Jr., was married to Haddie Gorman Gambrill (1869-1923), daughter of Senator Gorman. After their 1900 marriage, the Gambrills first resided in London, England, where Gambrill represented the Fidelity and Deposit Corporation of Maryland, and then moved to the City of Baltimore. In 1912 the Gambrills purchased a farm along Gorman Road. Several characteristics of the farm the Gambrills purchased in 1912 probably attracted the Gambrills: it was situated close to both Stephen's childhood home in the Savage area and Haddie's childhood home (Fairview) at the comer of Gorman Road and Murray Hill Road; Gorman Road runs along a high ridge, providing prominently visible dwelling locations; and the homes of other wealthy families had been constructed alongside Gorman Road in the preceding decades.

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As the initial MIHP form noted evidence suggesting that the main dwelling at HO-841 may have been built between 1878 and 189(a title search was completed back into the mid-nineteenth century (see attached table with title chain). The metes-and-bounds listec in the 1912 deed make it clear that the land the Gambrills purchased was part of two large colonial tracts: "Warfield's Range" (1,080 acres patented in 1684) and "Venison Park" (1,336 acres patented in 1733). These large tracts were split into many smaller farms over the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The c. 120-acre farm purchased by the Gambrills in 1912 had been consolidate as one landholding through seven purchases made by John Kettlewell in 1859-1860. Kettlewell was shown on Martenent's 1860 map as owner of four residences along the south side of Gorman Road. A fertilizer manufacturer in the City of Baltimore, Kettlewell probably was putting together a model farm on which to demonstrate the advantages of his products. The Kettlewells lost possession of the farm in 1863 due to a mortgage default, and the farm passed through several owners over the following half-century. Columbus A. Miller owned this land between 1872 and 1883 and the Hopkins 1878 map shows five residences lining the south side of Gorman Road adjacent to Miller's name, with the westernmost of these residences set back from Gorman Road on a circular drive. Thus, it is clear that the c. 120-acre farm the Gambrills purchased in 1912 already had a residence with a circular drive. The Gambrills had that house moved southward to allow the construction of the larger Linden Manor dwelling; this same process had been carried out by Haddie's sister and her husband a few years earlier when they built Overlook Farm at the intersection of Gorman Road and Murray Hill Road. The earlier farmhouse the Gambrills moved was probably the "tenant house" recorded on the initial MIHP form for HO-841.

The Gambrill family's use of Linden Manor is indicated by the dual occupations Stephen listed on the 1920 census: "Lawyer & Gentleman Farmer". Following the death of Haddie Gorman Gambrill in 1923, Stephen Warfield Gambrill, Jr., married Edna Armacost and continued to live at Linden Manor with the three children Stephen and Haddie had before the move to Linden Manor: Haddie, Stephen III, and Dorothy. Some details of the Gambrill family's use of Linden Manor were recorded in 1993 interviews a newspaper reporter conducted with Dorothy and with Stephen III's wife. Although the first floor of Linden Manor was clearly designed for entertaining on a grand scale, such activities were not mentioned in the 1993 interviews. Tennis courts were installed on the level ground northwest the house. Tenant farmers raised hogs, wheat, corn, apples, and peaches. During the years Gambrill served in the U.S. Congress, he commuted part of the year by train from Laurel to Washington, D.C., but would close up Linden Manor after each Christmas and take the family to live in Washington during the winter. Once the Great Depression hit, unemployed people would line up in the driveway to seek the congressman's assistance with finding work.

Congressman Gambrill died in office in 1938, which led his widow, Edna A. Gambrill, and his children to sell Linden Manor in 19 to Luther W. High. This was apparently an investment purchase for High, who was the co-founder and namesake of the High's chain of retail dairy stores, as he was already living in another house to the west along Gorman Road.

High's business partner, Clifford Y. Stephens, moved into Linden Manor in 1939 with his family. Clifford Y. and Mary Anne Stephens purchased the house and a newly-defined nine-acre parcel surrounding it in 1940, and then bought multiple large parcels along Gorman Road in the 1940's, including several more from Luther High and his wife, consolidating about 700 acres into a working farm that they named "Locust Hill". Cattle, corn, and apples were raised, and at times sheep, chickens, and turkeys were also raised.

Clifford Y. Stephens (1901-1963) grew up on a farm in north Georgia. He earned a degree in Dairy Science from Iowa State College in 1925, which led to managing milk processing plants, and eventually to partnering with Luther W. High in founding the High's Dairy Product Corporation in 1933. High and Stephens developed a chain of retail stores selling ice cream and other dairy

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products in the Maryland-District of Columbia-Virginia area. In 1941, Stephens bought out High, but kept the "High's" name on the stores. In 1955, Stephens became the first milk producer in the Washington area to bottle milk in gallon jugs and sell the jugs in retail stores, which was a very profitable move: over the following five years High's sales increased 500%. In response Stephens consolidated and modernized the scattered processing plants of the High's corporation while starting a separate business producing ice cream novelties at a plant in Laurel. Immediately after opening the new plants in 1962, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens donated all of their stock in High's to Iowa State University to support its construction program. The university immediately sold the High's stock to the Capitol Milk Producer's Association, Inc. (a producers' cooperative that was Stephens' main milk supplier). The coop also purchased the new High's processing plant in Frederick, and kept High's personnel working for them (including Stephens). The stock donation was not Stephens' first act of philanthropy, as he is also well-known for starting the Olney Theater and supporting its losses for years before donating the theater property to Catholic University.

C.Y. Stephens was killed in an automobile accident in 1963. Mary Anne Stephens remained at Locust Hill until 1982; she sold most of the land to the Rouse Company in 1966, reserving use of the house and some surrounding acreage for herself. Since 1983, the house has been used at times as a sales office for the surrounding development, but has not been occupied as a residence.

Assessment of the Property

Linden Manor (MIHP HO-841) is defined by a single residential structure and the five-acre parcel it is situated on; these boundaries are justified by the current limits of surrounding modern development. Within these boundaries, Linden Manor retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling in terms of its association with broad patterns of political and economic development of early to mid-twentieth century Maryland and its association with people who were important in these developments. Its character as an excellent example of early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture with integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, and feeling, is a vital component of the significance of Linden Manor. The historic contexts to support this assessment cover the themes of politics/government, commerce, and agriculture. Each of these themes is treated separately here in order to support a discussion of how all of these themes are intertwined at Linden Manor.

Historic Context: Political Development of Early Twentieth Century Maryland

Linden Manor was built, and maintained for its first quarter century, by Stephen Warfield Gambrill, Jr., who served as a representative in the Maryland and federal legislatures from 1920 to 1938. This was a period of fundamental change in the relationship between Maryland's government and the federal government. Gambrill's role in these changes is not easy to documen as no biography longer than a few paragraphs is available; the following discussion could thus be expanded on through research with primary documents.

Maryland's state government had undergone major changes leading up to Gambrill's office-holding period. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, Maryland politics were marked by a struggle to reform local and state government. The Democratic political organization had been in control of local and state government for most of the years since the end of the Civil War; this organization, known as the "Old Guard" or "Gorman-Rasin machine", was run by a rural-urban partnership of Senator Arthur P. Gorman (Gambrill's uncle and father-in-law) and Isaac Freeman Rasin (the boss of Baltimore's Democratic party organization). Progressive reformers saw this party organization as wasteful, and corrupt, and unresponsive to the will of the

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voters. While the goals of progressivism were eventually met, the political path to that result was convoluted. A period of Republican dominance around the turn of the century demonstrated that machine politics were not limited to one party. Although Gorman returned to power briefly during the first decade of the twentieth century, this period was marked by disagreements with one-time close political ally Edwin Warfield, who was Maryland's Governor from 1904 to 1908. The deaths of Gorman and Raisir in 1906-1907 led to a period (through World War I) of fractured party organization during which the Progressives succeeded with many of their reforms, such as replacing the spoils system of patronage jobs with a professional civil service. Thus, a new political environment was in place by the time Gambrill first stood for election in 1919.

The election of 1919 also brought Albert C. Ritchie to the governorship, where he stayed through four terms (from 1920 to 1935). The first Maryland governor to serve multiple terms, Ritchie headed a new, but still strong, type of party organization. During Gambrill's years in the State House, Ritchie had a "smooth working relationship" with the party's legislative leadership. Gambrill position as Democratic Party floor leader during his first term and party whip during his second term in the House of Delegates clearly places him within the Ritchie-allied party leadership. The main issues during those terms were cast by Ritchie as the state's right to determine its own laws without federal interference. Although Ritchie earlier opposed granting women the right to vote, he quickly attended to the actions needed to carry out the federal mandate for this once the Nineteenth Amendment to the federal constitution was ratified; Gambrill was noted to have actively sought women's votes. However, Gambrill and Ritchie stood against the federal prohibition on alcoholic beverages; Maryland never ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal constitution and never passed state legislation to support it, thus earning the label of the "Free State".

Gambrill was elected seven times to represent Maryland's Fifth Congressional District, serving in that office for fourteen years (from 1924 to 1938). In addition to his opposition to prohibition, Gambrill was noted as having been a strong advocate for the U.S. Navy and for river and harbor improvements in the Chesapeake watershed. Gambrill was also noted as "a lukewarm New Dealer" who did not support President Roosevelt's positions on the Supreme Court and reorganization. As noted earlier, Gambrill's daughter recalled that, during the Depression, unemployed people would line up in Linden Manor's driveway to see if the congressman could help them find work. It appears that, in dealing with the nation's economic distress, Gambrill tried to find a middle course between Ritchie's state's rights stand and full support for Roosevelt's policies. Apparently as a result, Gambrill was reelected in 1934 (the year Maryland voters turned Ritchie out of the governor's office) and twice after that. Gambrill's longevity in office was only ended by his death in office.

The second family to reside at Linden Manor (the Stephens) were not politicians, thus this context does not apply to Linden Manor after Gambrill's 1938 death.

Historic Context: Commerce in Early-Mid Twentieth Century Maryland

Linden Manor was built, and maintained for its first quarter century, by Stephen Warfield Gambrill, Jr., who worked throughout this entire time as an attorney representing the Fidelity and Trust Corporation of Maryland. The Fidelity and Trust Corporation of Maryland was founded by Edwin Warfield in 1890 and quickly became a very profitable enterprise by providing insurance and other financial services to businesses in Maryland and across the South. Warfield had recognized the important role Baltimore was playing in the late nineteenth century industrialization of the South and found a facet of that development that was underserved. His connections through the Gorman-Rasin machine may have helped him at first, but Warfield's insistence on retaining control of the Fidelity and Trust Corporation during his governorship raised the ire of Gorman. Gambrill's continued employment with

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Warfield through this period indicates that his economic allegiance was with Warfield rather than with Gorman. It was the Fidelity and Trust Corporation of Maryland profits that financed the personal wealth, architectural expenditures, and political careers of both Warfield and Gambrill. While Warfield died in 1920, just at the start of Gambrill's political career, Gambrill continued his economic connection to the Fidelity and Trust Corporation of Maryland throughout this political career.

The second family to reside at Linden Manor was headed by a successful entrepreneur in the mid-twentieth century dairy industry. C. Y. Stephens represents a different approach to dealing with the Great Depression. The national economic crisis hit when Stephens was just four years out of college, but he somehow found business opportunities amid those troubled times and developed a profitable business processing and retailing dairy products. By the time he purchased Linden Manor in 1940, Stephens had clearl become a wealthy man. Over the 23 years that Stephens lived at Linden Manor (which he renamed Locust Hill) he displayed a real talent for identifying profitable opportunities in the dairy industry and in the process became an even wealthier man. His 1950s innovation in retailing milk in jugs from his chain of stores changed the market at the time, yielding more profits both for him and for the dairy farmers who supplied milk to his processing plants. Taking an unusual approach for the mid-twentieth century, Stephens devoted much of these profits to philanthropic activities.

Historic Context: Agricultural Development of Early-Mid Twentieth Century Maryland

Agriculture was an important use of the property by both Gambrill, who described himself as a "gentleman farmer", and Stephens, who was a successful entrepreneur in the dairy industry. However, the loss of the surrounding agricultural buildings and landscape means that HO-841 has lost integrity in terms of this theme and thus cannot be considered significant in this context.

The Intertwined Character of the Historic Contexts and Architecture of Linden Manor

Despite the loss of the agricultural context of Linden Manor, the dwelling structure retains sufficient integrity as an excellent example of early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture to meet National Register Criterion C. The architecture of Linden Manor conveys the setting and feeling that connects the property with the broad patterns of political and economic development of early to mid-twentieth century Maryland and with people who were important in these patterns, thus also meeting National Registei Criteria A and B.

Linden Manor displays characteristics of location and architecture that have been described as typical of early twentieth century estates designed for prominent people who wished to signify their success and standing. The Gambrills' selection of the house site along a high ridge near other impressive homes of prominent, related families fits this pattern. Similarly, the Gambrills' choice of Mottu and White to design the house also indicates their desire to fit this pattern, as Mottu and White had a reputation for success at designing such Colonial Revival houses. Many of the elements of Linden Manor's floorplan and detailing echo that of Oakdale (MIHP HO-2), Edwin Warfield's home in western Howard County. Oakdale is an 1838 structure that Warfield rebuilt into a Palladian style mansion in 1898. Although there are clear stylistic differences between Oakdale and Linden Manor, there are enough parallels in the designs of these houses to suggest that Gambrill was imitating his mentor's mansion when he had Linden Manor built. It appears that Gambrill constructed a country manor house to emulate Warfield's aristocratic traditions, demonstrate his economic success, and establish himself as a worthy contender for political office. As it was his profits from the activities of th Fidelity and Trust Corporation of Maryland that financed the personal wealth, architectural expenditures, and political career of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: __A __B __C __D **Considerations:** __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Gambrill, the architecture of Linden Manor can be seen as reflecting the political and economic developments that Gambrill was part of.

C.Y. Stephens, a successful entrepreneur in the dairy industry, lived in this house from 1939 to 1963. The Stephens family made very minor changes to the dwelling, which preserved the house with its current integrity. Thus, the architecture of the house can also be seen as reflecting the economic developments that Stephens was part of.

Summary Statement of Significance

Linden Manor is significant as an excellent example of early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture with integrity of desig workmanship, materials, location, setting, and feeling. This structure is equally significant due to its association with broad pattern of political and economic development of early to mid-twentieth century Maryland and its association with Congressman Stephen W. Gambrill, Jr., and businessman Clifford Y. Stephens, people who were important in the political and economic development of early to mid-twentieth century Maryland. Linden Manor, therefore, meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C, for its expression of significant themes in Maryland's history, for its association with lives of persons significant in Maryland's past, and for its architectural merits and integrity.

Attachments

- Bibliography
- Maps
- Photographs
- Negatives
- Drawings [floor plans]
- Deed Table
- Electronic copies
- Paper Copy

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

Linden Manor
HO-841
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HO-841
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HO-841
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Linden Manor
HO-841
Attachments

Maps

The 1860 and 1878 maps are attached to the 2004 MIHP form and so are not repeated here.

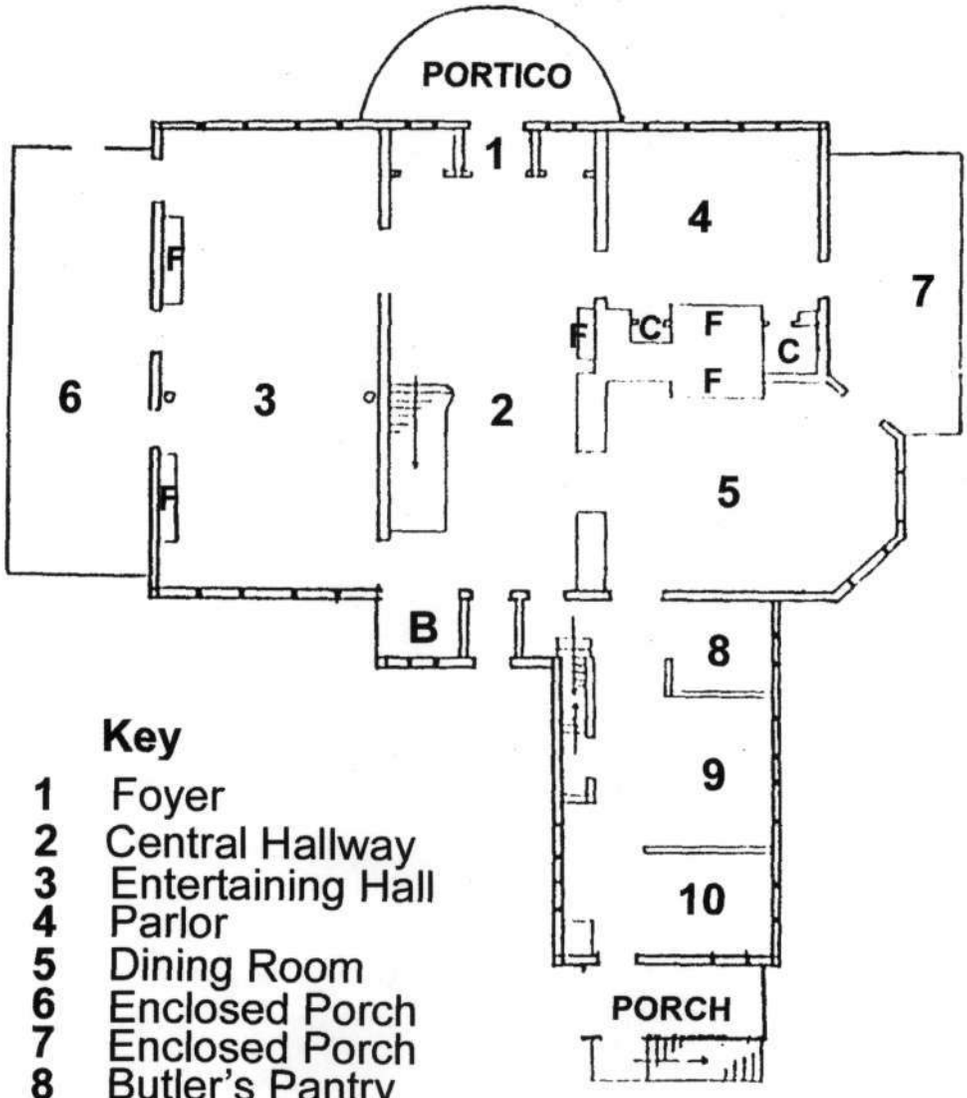
Linden Manor (HO-841)

Linden Manor
HO-841
Attachments

Drawings of Floor Plans

The following four pages present floor plans for the basement and each of the other three floors of this house. These floor plans have been modified from a booklet produced for the 1993 decorators showcase fundraiser.

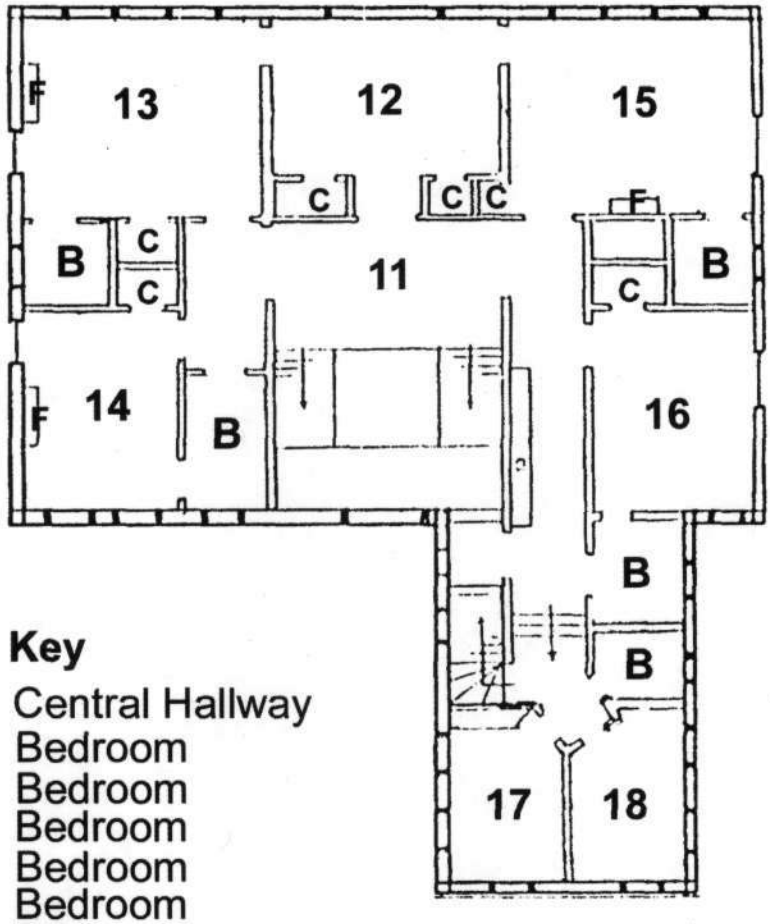
LINDEN MANOR (HO-841)
FIRST FLOOR



Key

1	Foyer
2	Central Hallway
3	Entertaining Hall
4	Parlor
5	Dining Room
6	Enclosed Porch
7	Enclosed Porch
8	Butler's Pantry
9	Kitchen
10	Pantry (Original Kitchen?)
B	Bathroom
F	Fireplace
C	Closet
∘	Fluted Corinthian Column

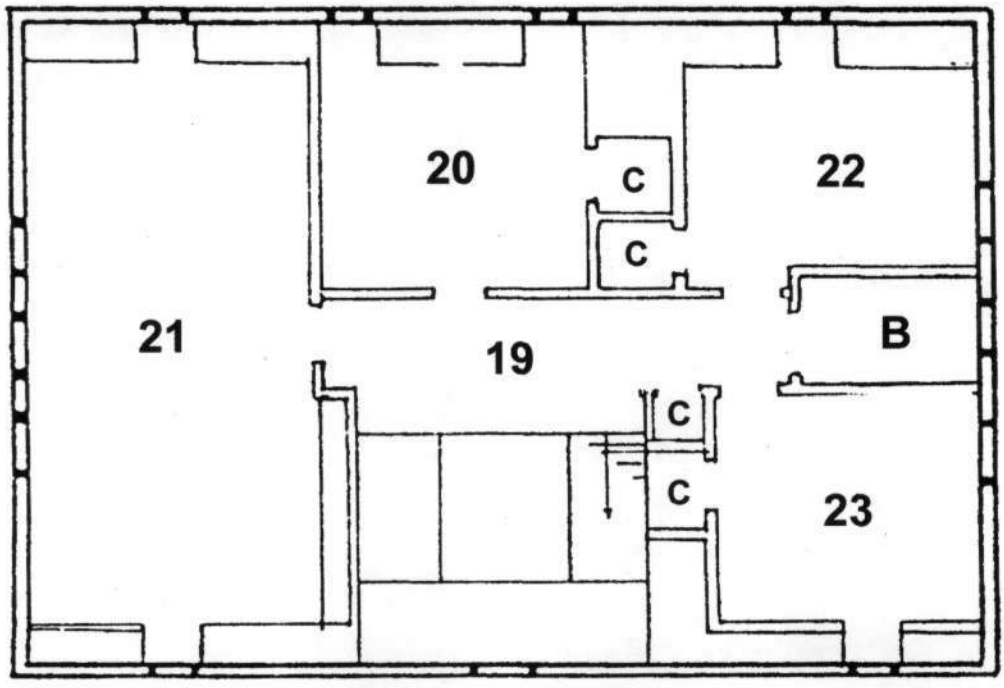
LINDEN MANOR (HO-841)
SECOND FLOOR



Key

11	Central Hallway
12	Bedroom
13	Bedroom
14	Bedroom
15	Bedroom
16	Bedroom
17	Bedroom
18	Bedroom
B	Bathroom
F	Fireplace
C	Closet

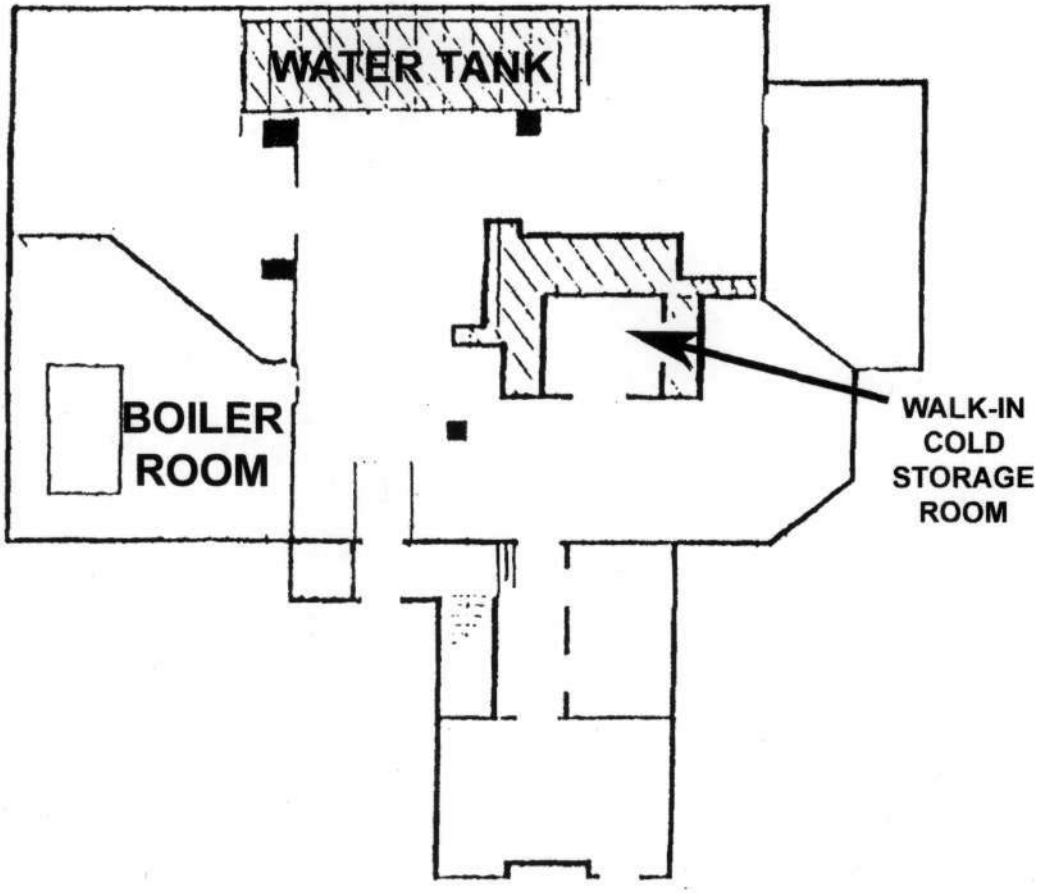
LINDEN MANOR (HO-841)
THIRD FLOOR



Key

19	Central Hallway
20	Bedroom
21	Bedroom
22	Bedroom
23	Bedroom
B	Bathroom
c	Closet

LINDEN MANOR (HO-841)
BASEMENT

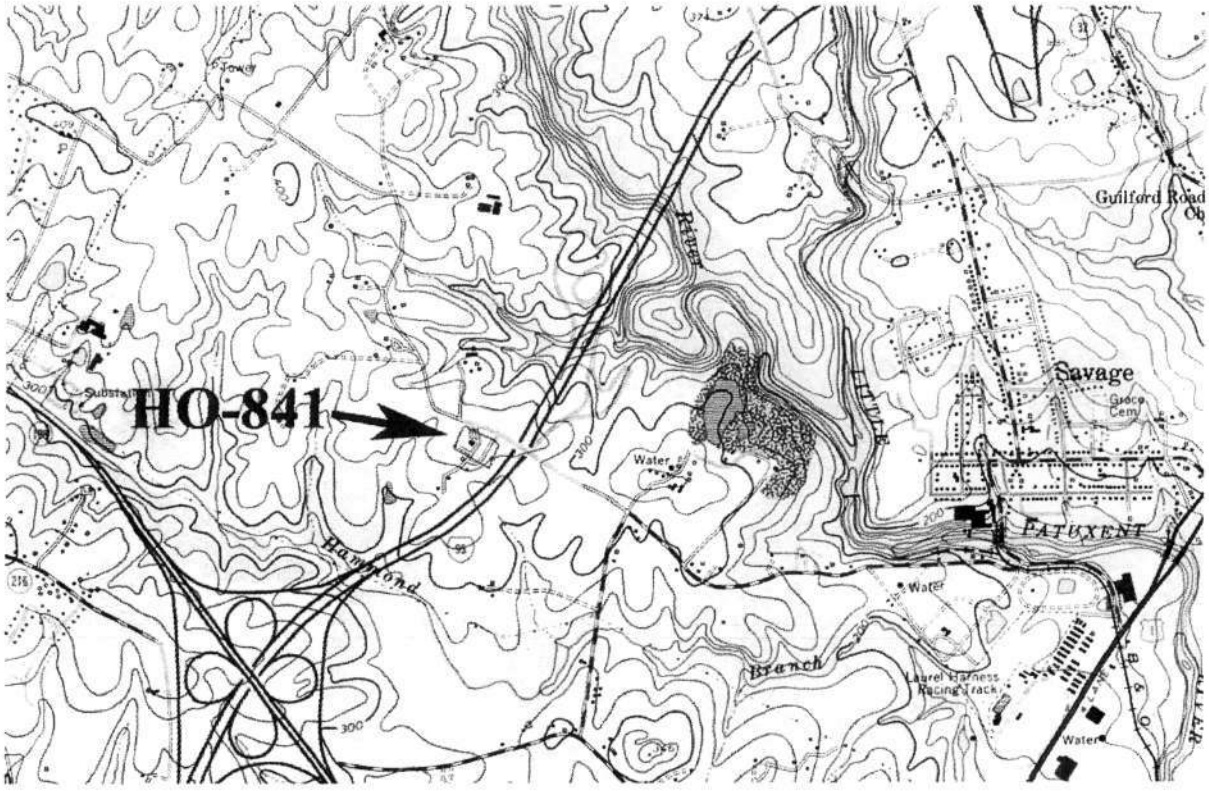


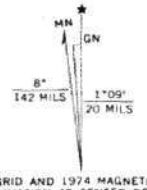
Ownership History for Linden Manor (HO-841), 1859-1982

Deed Book	Page	Year	Acres	From	To	Description
CMP 1123	48	1982	35.875	**Mary Anne Stephens Brown (formerly Mary Anne Stephens)**	**95-216 Corporation**	Release of Life Estate in a 35.875 parcel
CMP 522	743	1969		**Mary Anne Stephens**	**Key Property Limited Venture Partnership**	Reserved a Life Estate in a 35.875 parcel
WHH 457	607, 612	1966		**Trustees of the Clifford Y. Stephens estate**	**Mary Anne Stephens**	In the years following 1940, Clifford Y. and Mary Anne Stephens amassed hundreds of acres surrounding their initial 1940 purchase. This deed passed full ownership of these holdings from the estate of Clifford Y. Stephens to his widow.
BM, Jr. 168	391	1940	9.36	**Luther W. High and Lucy Polk High**	**Clifford Y. Stephens**	This property was created at this time from "part of the first parcel and part of the seventh parcel" in the 1939 deed immediately below. Plat HSK 1/96.shows that this purchase included the structures recorded as HO-841.
BM, Jr. 163	352	1939	118.55	**Heirs of Stephen W. Gambrill**	**Luther W. High**	Conveyed four groups of properties, the first of which groups was composed of the same seven tracts as the 1886 deed.
WWLC 93	433	1912	118.55	**Helen L. Gantt & Edward Gantt** (of Howard County)	**Stephen W. Gambrill**	For $8,000 conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1886 deed.
WWLC 82	361	1906	118.55	**John Luntz** (of Baltimore City)	**Helen L. Gantt**	For $4,000 conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1886 deed.
JHO 61	381	1894	118.55	John Luntz, Executor	**John Luntz** (of Baltimore City)	Following the will of Sallie E. Luntz, conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1886 deed..
JHO 56	364	1890	118.55	**Martha A. Mantz, widow** (of Howard County)	**Sallie E. Luntz** (of Baltimore City)	For $5 conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1886 deed.
LJW 51	25	1886	118.55	**Frederick P. Dimpple, Jr. & Theresa M. Dimpple** (of Howard County)	**Martha A. Mantz** (of Baltimore City)	For $7,000 conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1863 deed, excepting a 5.7-acre area that was sold by Dimpple in 1885 (LJW 49/373).
LJW 47	338	1884	124.25	**Heirs of Columbus A. Miller**	**Frederick P. Dimpple, Jr.** (of Baltimore City)	For $5,500 conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1863 deed. Miller died in 1883 without a will. His brothers and sisters sold his property.
WWW 31	403	1872	124.25	**Harrison Westlake & Sophia Westlake** (of Howard County)	**Columbus A. Miller** (of Baltimore City)	For $8,850 conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1863 deed.
WWW 27	496	1867	124.25	**Joshua J. Turner** (of Baltimore City)	**Harrison Westlake** (of Howard County)	For $11,115 conveyed the same seven tracts as the 1863 deed.
WWW 23	31	1863	124.25	Robert Mickle, Trustee	**Joshua J. Turner** (of Baltimore City)	For $8,750.75 conveyed property under authority of an 1863 Circuit Court decree in a case between **John and Ann L. Kettlewell** (defendants) and the Union Bank of Maryland (complainant). The Kettlewells had defaulted on an 1861 mortgage (recorded in WWW 21/337). This deed lists the seven tracts conveyed by all the next nine deeds above and describes how the Kettlewells acquired these seven tracts between 1859 and 1860.

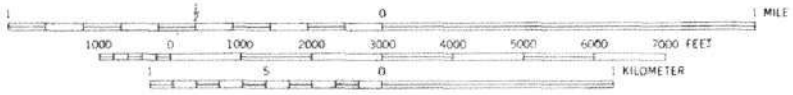
Linden Manor (HO-841)

Location Map
HO-841, Linden Manor
8401 Upper Sky Way
(formerly 9801 Gorman Road)
Laurel, Howard County
Savage, Maryland, USGS 7.5-minute Topograpgic Quadrangle





UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

HO-841

LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD

K. May 2.20.09
MDSHPO-NEG
Front Facade

1/38

HO-841
LINDEN MANOR HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
K. May 2.20.04
MDSHPO-NEG
Front Facade from driveway
2/38

Ho - 841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Front Entrance
3/38

HO-841
~~Stephen Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Front Facade from NE
4/38

Ho- 841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
East Facade
5/38

Ho-841
Stephens Property LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Context View towards East
6/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Context View towards west
7/38

Ho-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MD SHPO - NEG
Context view towards south
8/38

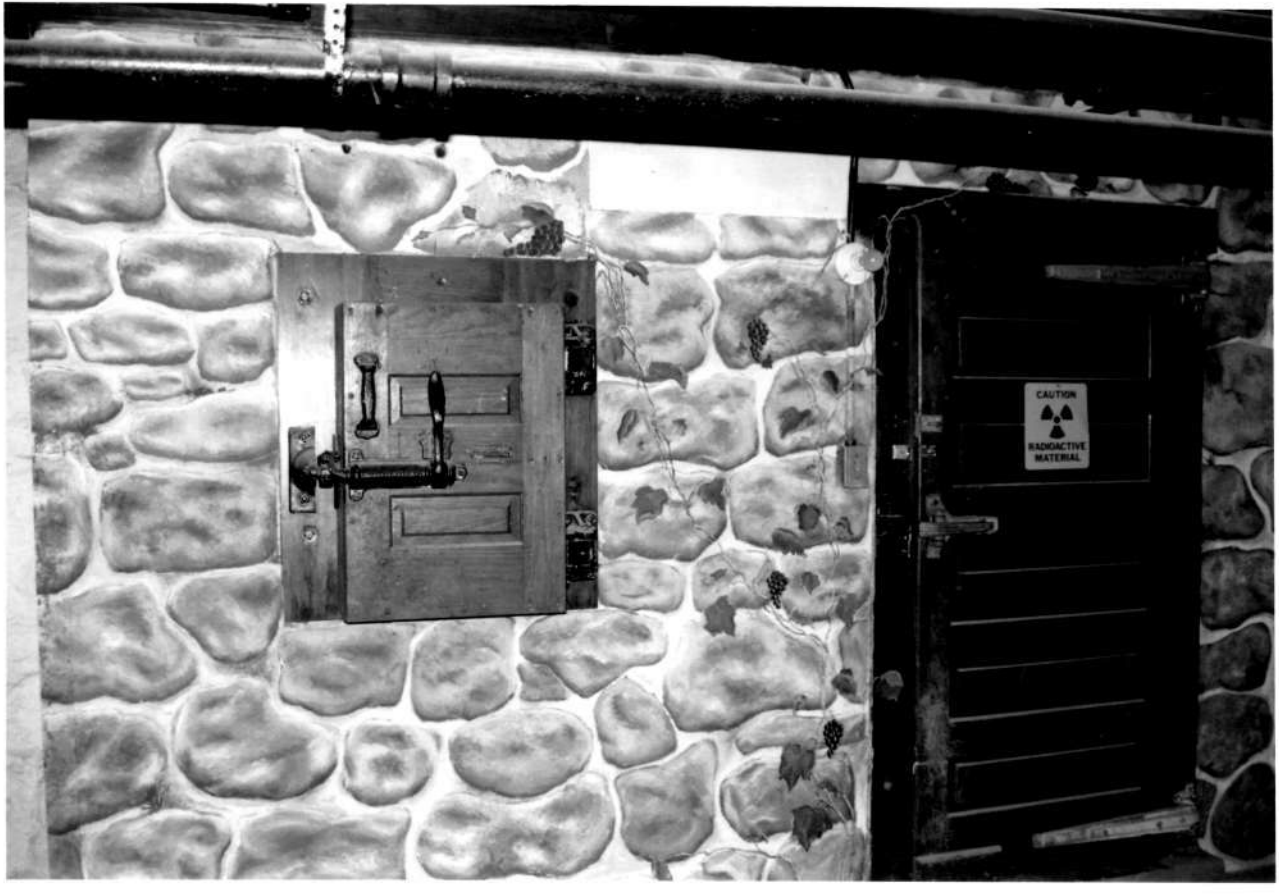
Ho-841
Stephens Property LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO - NEG
East Facade
9/38

Ho-841
~~Stephen Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NBG
Rear Facade
10/38

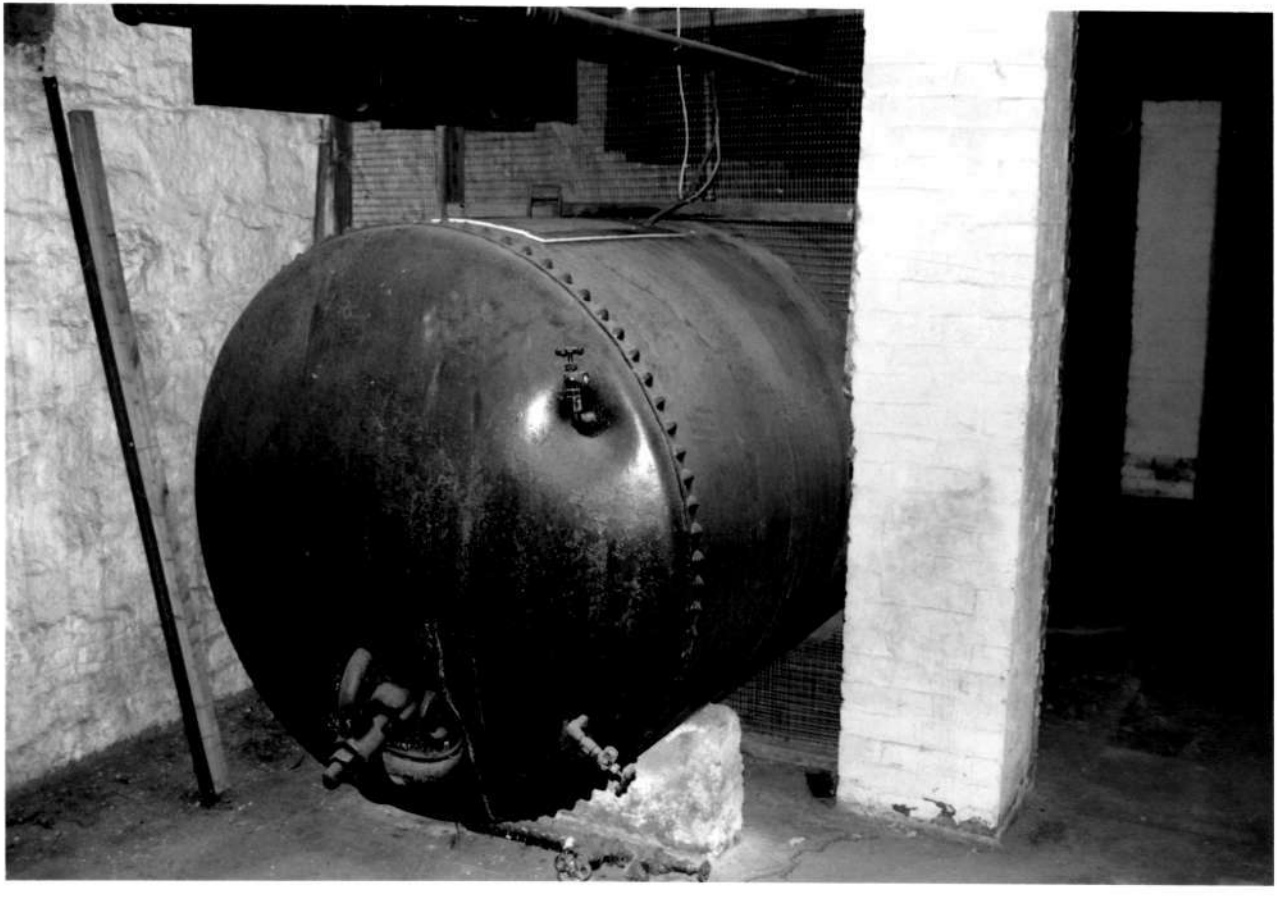
HO-841
Stephens Property LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MD SHPO - NEG
Rear Facade

11/38

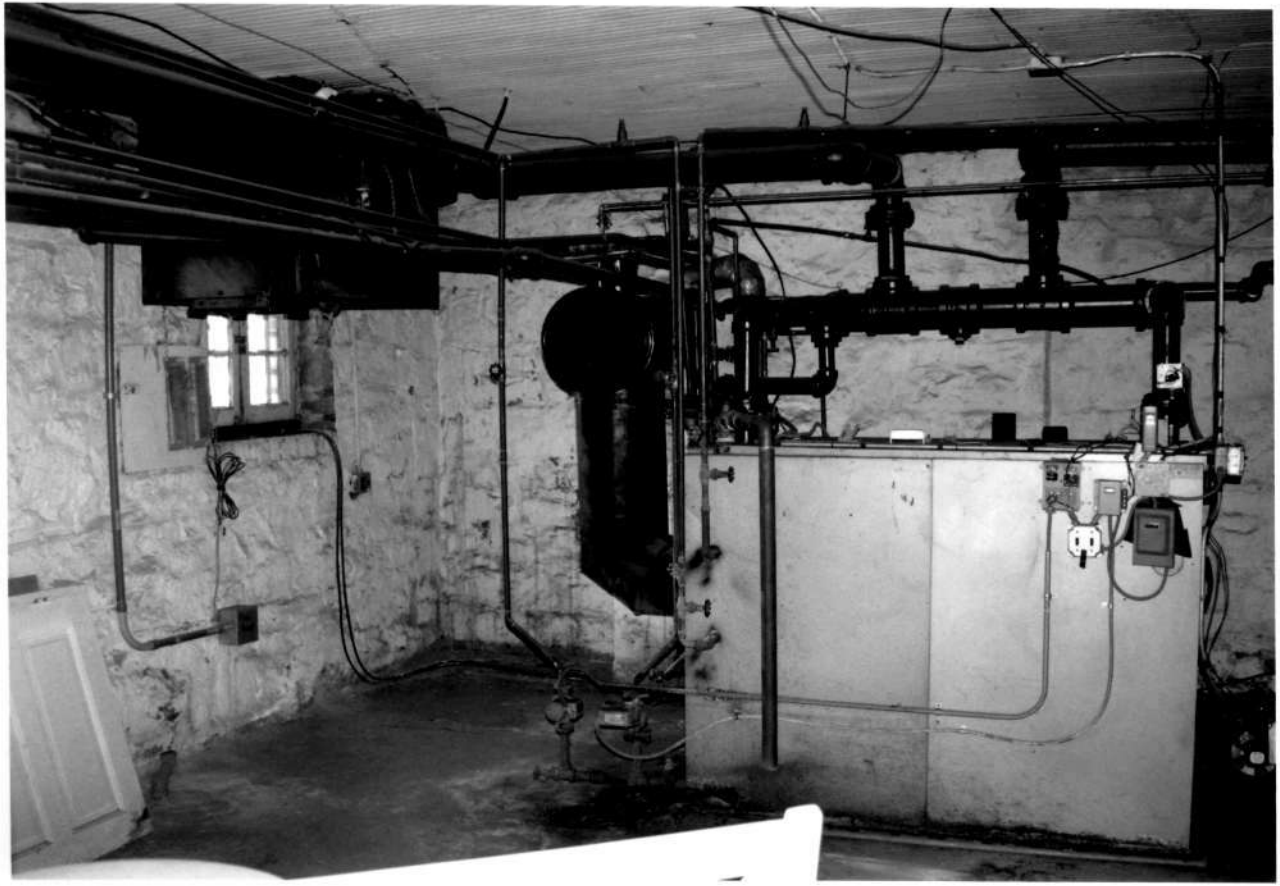
HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
west Facade
12/30


CAUTION
RADIOACTIVE
MATERIAL

Ho-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Basement Cold Storage
13/38



HO-841
Stephens Property LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MPSHPO - NR
Basement Water Tank
14/38



HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MASHPO-NEG
Basement utility Room
K/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N86
Kiteten
16/31

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Pantry
17/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Pantry / Preparation area adjacent to kitchen
18/38

Ho-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N86
Entrance Hall
19/38

HO-841
Stephen Property LINDEN MANOR
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Entrance Hall window

20/38

Ho-FY1
Stephens Property, LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N66
Entertaining Hall detail

21/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N&G
Entertaining Hall fireplace
22/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Doors to Enclosed Porch

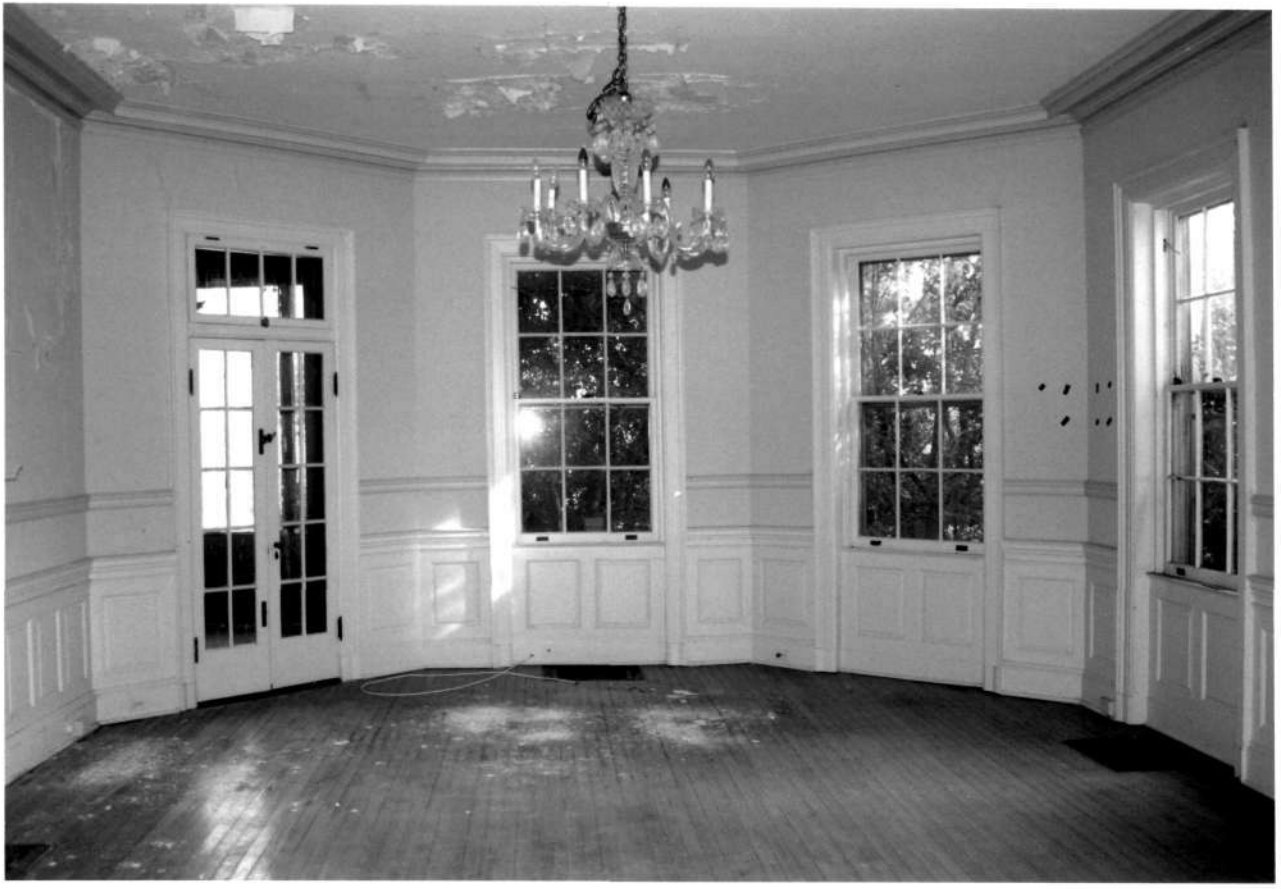
23/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
Kimay 2/09
MDSHPO-N46
Enclosed Porch

24/38

Ho-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-NEG
Enclosed Porch
25/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N86
Entrance Hall Fireplace
26/38



HO-841
Stephens Property
F. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N86
Drawing Room
27/38

LINDEN MANOR

HOWARD CO., MD

HO-F41

~~Stephen Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD

K May 2/09

MDSHPO-N&G

~~Bedroom~~ PARLOR

28/36

HO-841

~~Stephen Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD

K. May 2/09

MDSHPO-N86

bedroom

29/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO - NEG
Ballroom
30/38

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR HOWARD CO., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO -N46
Bedroom
31/38

HO-841

~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD

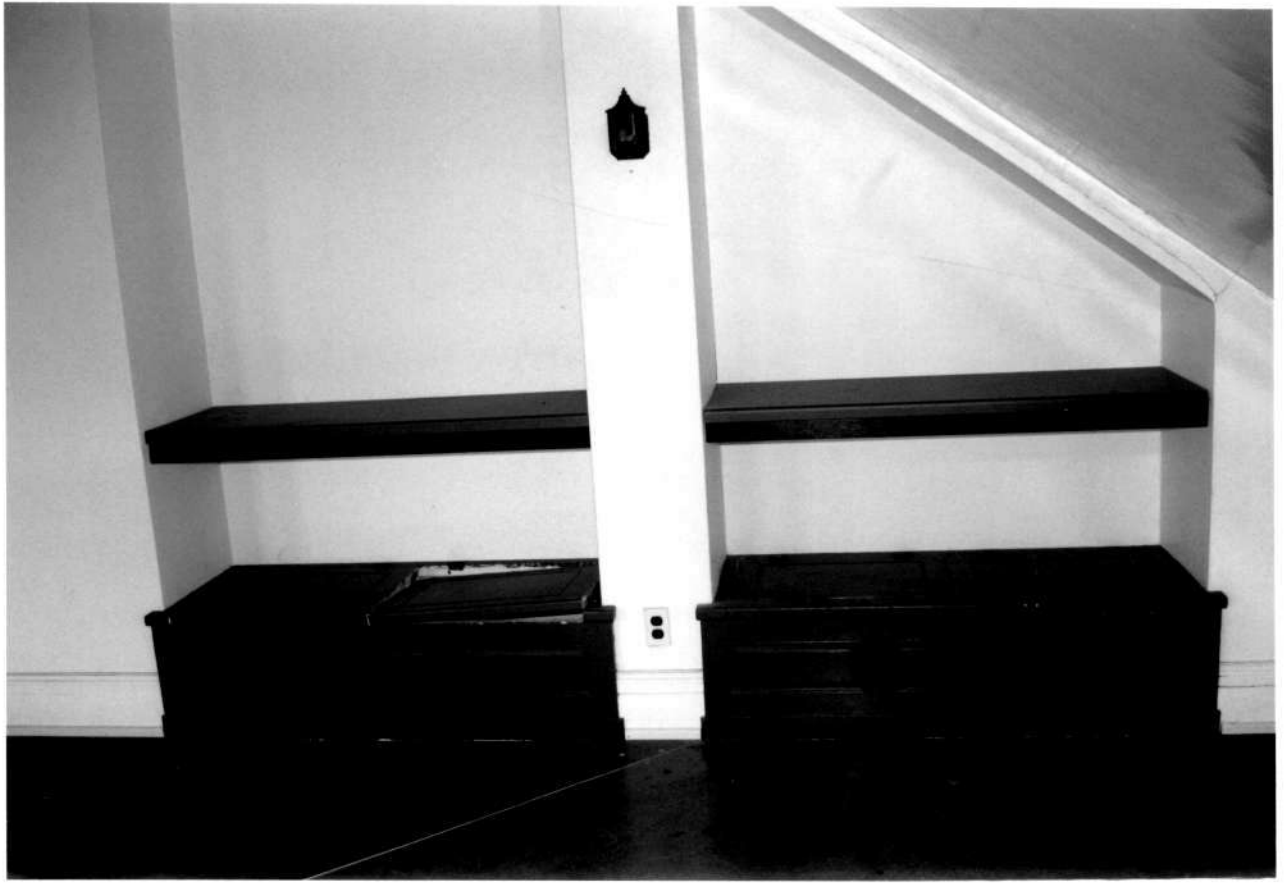
K. May 2/09

MDSHPO-NEG

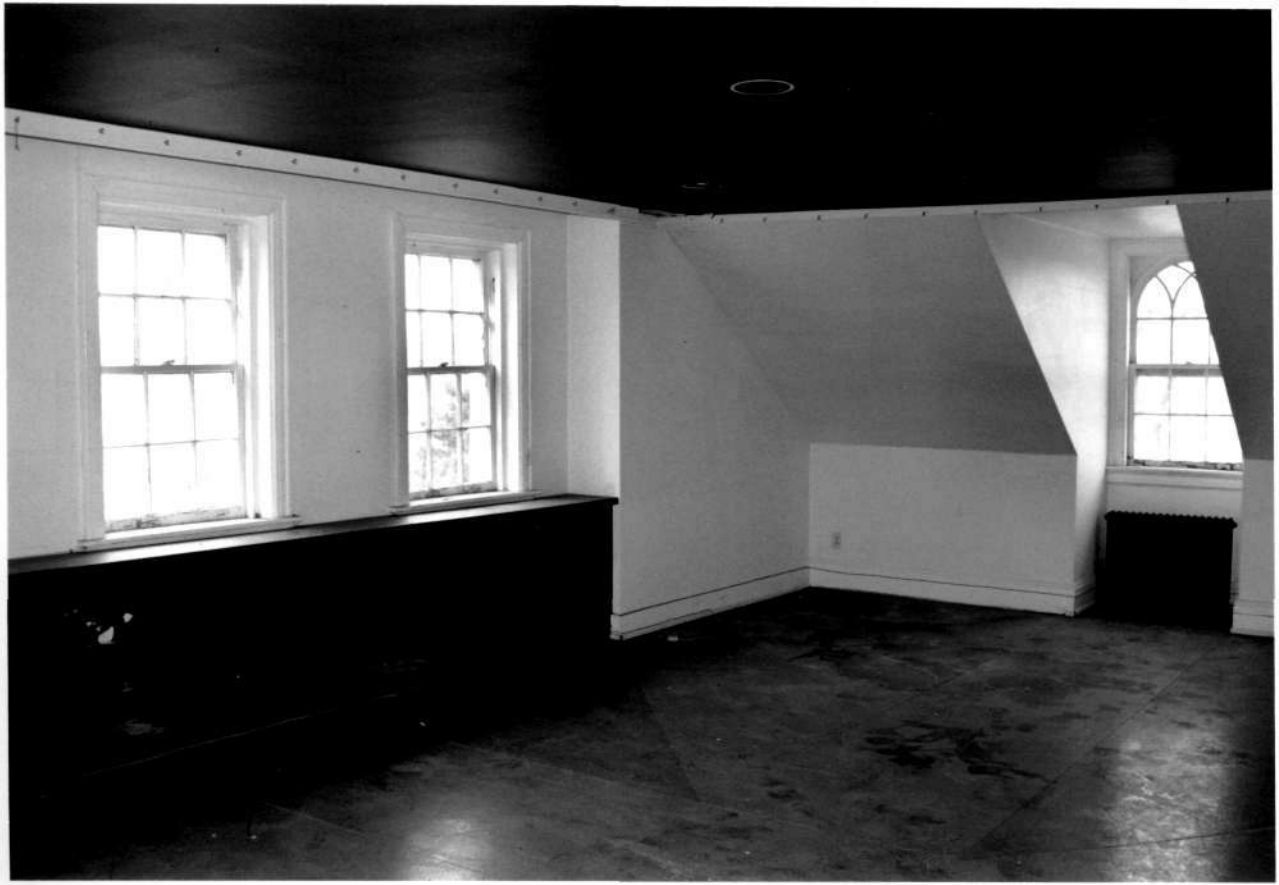
~~Stair~~way from Servants Room

32/38

Ho-841
~~Stephen Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N&G
Stairway from Entrance Hall
33/38



1to 841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD
F. May 2/09
MDS 180-N46
3rd Floor Bedroom inset Storage benches
34/38



HO-841
~~Stapler Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD
K. May 2/09
MDSHPO-N&G
3rd Floor Bedroom
3C/3P

HO-841
~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD
K-May 2/09
MD&HPO-N&G
Bedroom
36138

HO-841

~~Steplers Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD

K. May 2/09

MDSHPO-N46

3rd Floor Bedroom

37/38

HO-841

~~Stephens Property~~ LINDEN MANOR Howard Co., MD

K. May 2/09

MDSHPO/NR6

3rd Floor Bedroom

38/38

HO-841, Stephens Property
9801 Gorman Road, Laurel
Howard County
Ca. 1890
Private

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The large and impressive masonry house on the south side of Gorman Road just west of I-95 is now owned by the Rouse Company and is currently being used as the sales center for the large residential development they are planning on the property called Emerson. One frame tenant house remains south of the main house but the rest of the property has been graded and is in the process of development. The main house on the property is a large two story, double pile, Colonial Revival dwelling. The house is constructed of stuccoed masonry on a stone foundation and has a side gabled, asphalt shingle roof. A two story rear wing has a hipped roof and a basement that is mostly above ground.

This property is significant under criteria C in the area of architecture. The impressive two-story house is a very well-executed example of a Colonial Revival mansion probably dating to ca. 1890. The remaining acreage is a dwindling reminder of the formerly rural nature of Gorman Road while the rapidly developing planned community of Emerson is representative of the fate of many of Howard County's old farms.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-841

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Stephens Property
other	Linden Manor

2. Location

street and number	9801 Gorman Road	___	not for publication
city, town	Laurel	X	vicinity
county	Howard		

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

name	Howard Research and Development Corporation				
street and number	P.O. Box 833			telephone	
city, town	Columbia	state	MD	zip code	21044

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse	tax map and parcel:	Map 47, P462		
city, town	Ellicott City	liber	1123	folio	48

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
___ district
X building(s)
___ structure
___ site
___ object

Ownership
___ public
X private
___ both

Current Function
___ agriculture
___ commerce/trade
___ defense
___ domestic
___ education
___ funerary
___ government
___ health care
___ industry
___ landscape
___ recreation/culture
___ religion
___ social
___ transportation
___ work in progress
___ unknown
X vacant/not in use
X other: sales center

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 0

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-841

Condition

X excellent	___ deteriorated
X 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 large and impressive masonry house on the south side of Gorman Road just west of I-95 is now owned by the Rouse Company and is currently being used as the sales center for the large residential development they are planning on the property called Emerson. One frame tenant house remains south of the main house but the rest of the property has been graded and is in the process of development. The Rouse Company refused to allow this property to be thoroughly documented, but since there seem to be strong indications that they intend to demolish the house once they are done using it for their sales center, the exteriors of the main house and the tenant house were quickly recorded. Perhaps the interior can be more carefully examined if and when a demolition permit is applied for. The main house appears to be in excellent condition.

The main house faces north on the south side of Gorman Road and has a circular driveway. A spur driveway leads past the main house to a two story frame tenant house behind the main house. The property now consists of 25 acres that are being residentially developed, but in the mid-20th century the Stephens family owned more than 500 acres in the area. The construction of I-95 immediately east of the house split the Stephens property in half. This area of Gorman Road was formerly rural but it has not escaped the development pressures that have become increasingly intense across Howard County in the last 20 years, and multiple new subdivisions have sprung up on what was probably farmland 60 years ago.

The main house on the property is a large two story, double pile, Colonial Revival dwelling. The house is constructed of stuccoed masonry on a stone foundation and has a side gabled, asphalt shingle roof. A two story rear wing has a hipped roof and basement that is mostly above ground. A projecting belt course separates the first and second stories on every façade of the house and a water table separates the basement from the first story. Above the water table, the house is stuccoed while below it is exposed random coursed stone. The house has four chimneys – two interior end chimneys are located on the west wall (one on the front slope of the roof and one on the rear), one large interior, multi-flued chimney is located at the ridge of the roof just to the left of center, and a large interior end chimney is centered on the back wall of the rear wing.

The front (north) façade of the house is five bays wide with an elaborate central entry. The entry features a beautiful fanlight, dentil molding, and engaged Corinthian columns. An elliptical entry portico with a flat roof, Doric columns and turned balusters shelters the entrance. Five windows across the second story are vertically aligned above the entry and four windows on the first story. The center bay on the second story holds an blind arch with a keystone and a Palladian window. All of the other windows are 6/6 double hung sash and are capped with a flat arch and a keystone. They are proportionally scaled so that the first story windows are taller than the second story windows. Two smaller windows that flank the entry may be later additions. A cornice with dentils and modillions decorates the roof-wall junction and four gabled dormers with arched windows are evenly spaced across the front slope of the roof. Each dormer has engaged pilasters and cornice returns. Two single story flat roofed wings project from the east and west ends of the house – both appear to be enclosed porches with the same Doric columns and turned balusters found on the front portico.

The east and west gable ends of the front section of the house are essentially identical. Both have enclosed porches the full depth of the house on the first story. The second story holds two tall casement windows or narrow French doors with a small louvered window or vent in between them. In the gable (attic level) there are three full size 6/6 windows set very close together. The gable also contains cornice returns and a raking cornice with the same dentil and modillion detail found on the front façade.

The rear façade of the front section of the house contains most of the same details as the front façade – cornice, belt course and water table, flat arches with keystones over the windows. The three left-most bays of this façade are visible; the rear wing conceals the two right bays. There are vertically aligned 6/6 windows, two on each story, in the left two bays. The center bay contains a single story bump-out vestibule on the first story, a Palladian window in between the first and second stories (probably in the stair), and two small rectangular windows above that. There are also multiple windows of varying shapes and sizes in the foundation including a large arched window in the rear of the foundation of the west single story porch wing. There are two dormer windows

matching those on the front of the house on the rear slope of the roof.

The rear wing is two bays wide and at least two rooms deep. It is located just to the right of the center bay on the rear façade and extends not quite to the corner of the front section of the house – a 6/6 window has been squeezed in on the rear façade of the front section to the right of the wing. The west façade of the rear wing holds four 6/6 windows on the second story, three 6/6 windows on the first story, and two more 6/6 windows in the foundation. One of the first story windows is slightly smaller than the other two and is actually set slightly below them. There is also a single eyebrow dormer on the west slope of the roof. The rear (south) façade of the rear wing holds two 6/6 windows on the second story and a door and a 6/6 window on the first story. The door leads onto a porch that spans the first story of this façade and is supported by three Doric columns. An interior end chimney is centered on this back wall. The east façade of the rear wing is partly concealed by large bushes but there are four windows on the second story – two 6/6 and two smaller louvered windows. On the first story there is at least one 6/6 and one large paired louvered window. There is also at least one 6/6 window in the foundation and an eyebrow dormer in the east slope of the roof.

A two story frame tenant house is located behind (south of) the main house. This house is vacant, partially boarded up, and will probably soon be demolished, although it appears to be in good condition. The house faces north towards the rear of the main house and rests on a stone foundation. A side gabled, asphalt shingle roof covers the single pile structure. A one story , one room wing with a cross gabled roof is located on the rear of the house and appears to be original based on its stone foundation. A single story lean to addition spans the full width of the rear façade that is not covered by the wing. This addition has a cinderblock foundation. Two interior brick end chimneys are centered on the gable walls and an exterior brick stovepipe chimney is located on the back wall of the rear wing.

The front (north) façade is five bays wide with a central entry. Plywood has been nailed over the doorway but a three-light transom is visible. Five windows are vertically aligned across the second story above the front door and four windows on the first story. All of the windows hold 2/2 double hung sash. A gabled entry portico shelters the front entrance and is supported by four square wood columns. Sawn gingerbread details decorate the cornice on the portico and the main house.

The east façade holds one 2/2 window on the second story and one on the first story of the front section, along with a closed window opening in the foundation. The east façade of the rear wing holds one 2/2 window centered in the wall and a small window in the foundation directly below it.

The rear (south) façade of the house has three windows across the second story. Two of them hold 2/2 sash while the other is slightly smaller. There is evidence of a closed window opening next to the smaller window. A vertical seam in the siding separates the two full size windows and runs from the roof down to the roof of the lean to addition. The lean to addition conceals the first story of the original front section. On the south wall of the rear wing two small single light windows flank the exterior brick chimney. There is a window and a door in the foundation leading to the basement.

The west façade of the front section of the house holds two 2/2 windows in the second story and has a blank first story. One small 2/2 window is located in the end of the lean to addition.

The topo map from the 1950's shows seven buildings on the property. Aside from the main house and the tenant house, only one other building is standing today – a nondescript single story barn or shed.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-841

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

Specific dates ca. 1890 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates ca. 1890

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.)

This property is significant under criteria C in the area of architecture. The impressive two-story house is a very well-executed example of a Colonial Revival mansion probably dating to ca. 1890. The remaining acreage is a dwindling reminder of the formerly rural nature of Gorman Road while the rapidly developing planned community of Emerson is representative of the fate of many of Howard County's old farms.

As noted above, the property is currently owned by the Rouse Company who refused to allow the property to be carefully documented. The decision was made to quickly document it without their permission because a little information is still better than none. The planned community of Emerson will soon take over the remaining acreage and the house may or may not survive the bulldozers. A survey form prepared on the Gorman Road corridor by the Maryland Historical Trust mentions that this property is called Linden Manor but gives no further information about it (see HO-782). Attempts were made to trace the deeds on the property back at least to the beginning of the 20th century but that proved impossible. The property has been under the control of various development corporations since 1969. Until 1982, Mary Anne Stephens retained a life estate in the 35 acres surrounding the main house but in 1982 she relinquished her interest in the property. Stephens and her husband owned hundreds of acres along Gorman Road in the mid-20th century. A widowed Mary Anne conveyed 565 acres to The Key Property Venture Limited Partnership in 1969. Attempts to find out who she bought the property from also proved fruitless. She appears to have bought several large chunks of the property from her husband's executors, but the house is not mentioned in any of the extensive parcel descriptions so it becomes difficult to know which trail to follow. Her deceased husband, Clifford Y. Stephens, bought multiple large parcels along Gorman Road in the 1940's. Several were bought from Luther High and his wife, but again the lack of any mention of the house, combined with the extensive acreage and multiple transactions makes it impossible to say for certain who owned the main house prior to the Stephens.

At first glance, the house appears to be done in the Federal style and potentially date to the late 18th century. Closer scrutiny reveals that it is instead a fairly masterful late 19th or early 20th century interpretation of the Federal style. If any interior examination had been allowed, the construction evidence would have clearly pointed to the appropriate construction period. However, based on exterior evidence alone, it is still clear that the house is an interpretation of Colonial and early National styles rather than the real thing. The front façade contains many elements common in Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival architecture including flat arches with keystones over the windows, a modillioned cornice with dentils, an elaborate entry with sidelights and a fanlight, and an elaborate Palladian window on the second story above the entrance. The single story, flat roofed enclosed porches on the side facades, however, are features you never see on 18th and early 19th century buildings. The other facades also contain clues that the building is a revival of earlier styles. The extensive use of windows, including three full size 6/6 windows in each end gable and numerous windows in the rear wing, and the variety in the size and shape of windows on the rear and side facades and the rear wing all point to a late 19th or early 20th century date for the house. Colonial Revival houses like this one that are such accurate interpretations of earlier styles are relatively rare in Howard County.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-841

Name Stephens Property

Continuation Sheet
Number 8 Page 1

The main house that we see today was certainly not the first house on the property. The 1860 and 1878 maps of Howard County both show a residence at this location. The 1860 map indicates that a "J. Ketlewell" owns three houses in the vicinity and on the 1878 map "C.A. Miller" appears to own five houses along the south side of Gorman Road, including one with a circular driveway. The house with a circular driveway is interesting in light of the fact that the existing house is also served by a circular driveway. It is possible that the existing house could date as early as 1878 but, if so, it would be an extremely early example of the Colonial Revival style, which really wasn't seen until after the 1876 Centennial celebrations across the country. It is also possible that the existing house replaced an earlier house in the exact same location that was also served by a circular drive.

The tenant house on the property may predate the main house by 10 years or so but probably not much more than that. The 2/2 windows and gingerbread cornice trim are indicative of a fourth quarter of the 19th century date.

The Gorman Road area was historically a rural area dominated by fairly large farms. The homes of several wealthy and prominent Howard Countians were constructed alongside it in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including members of the Warfield, Worthington, and Gorman families. The curving road runs roughly east-west connecting Route 29 and Route 1 and passes over I-95. The construction of the interstate certainly had a negative effect on the rural character of the Gorman Road area as a whole, and on this property in particular. In 1995, the Maryland Historical Trust investigated the possibility of a creating a rural historic district around Gorman Road and Murray Hill Road but found that modern infill development, mostly residential subdivisions, had altered the landscape too such a degree that such a designation was no longer possible. Such development has continued unabated resulting in the loss of at least one property listed on the Howard County Historic Sites Inventory across the street from the Stephens Property, and the Rouse Company's Emerson community will clearly continue this trend.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-841

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 4

Acreage of historical setting 4

Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax map 47, parcel 462

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kristin Hill, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning	date	3/24/04
street and number	3430 Court House 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-841

Name Stephens Property
Continuation Sheet
Number 9 Page 1

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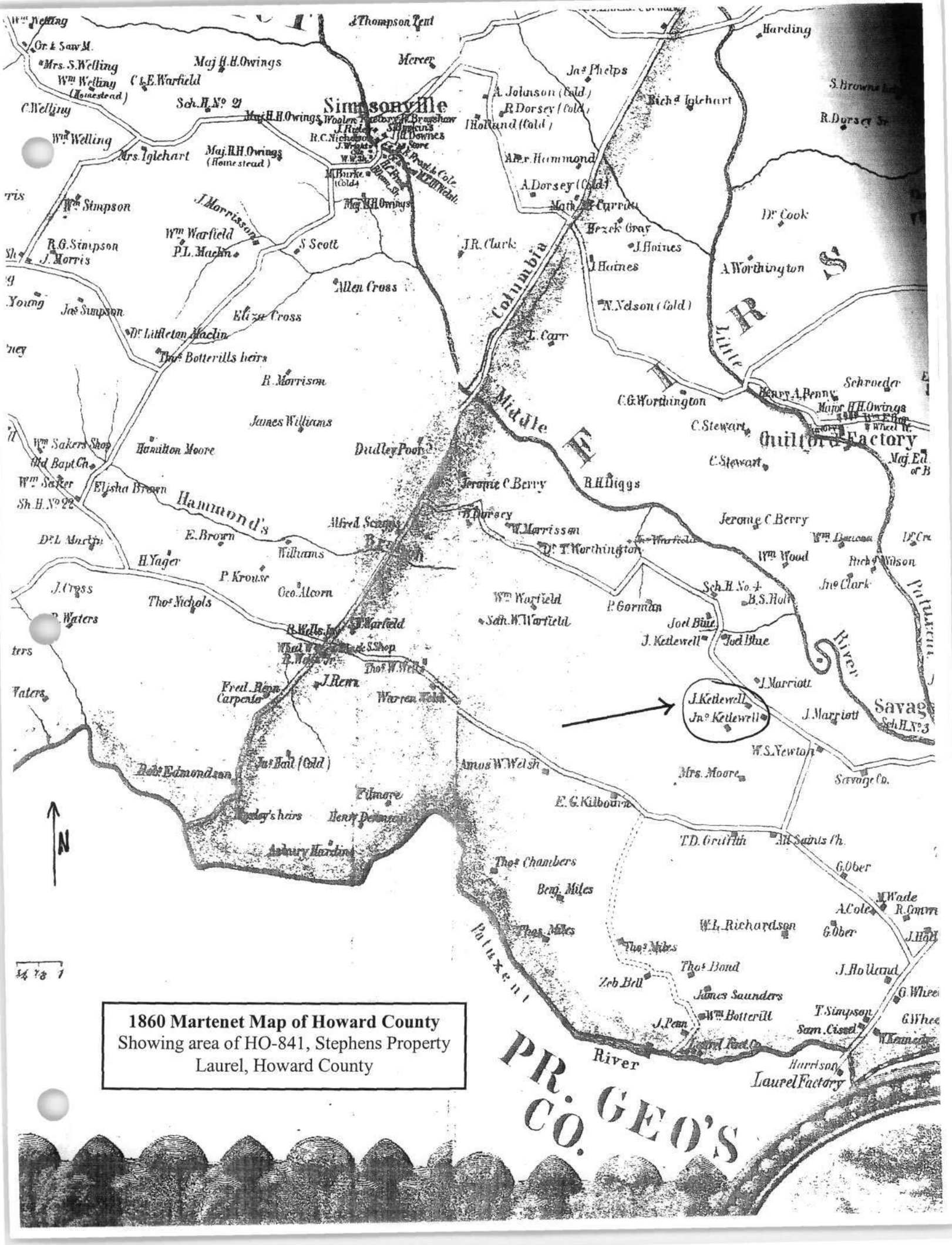
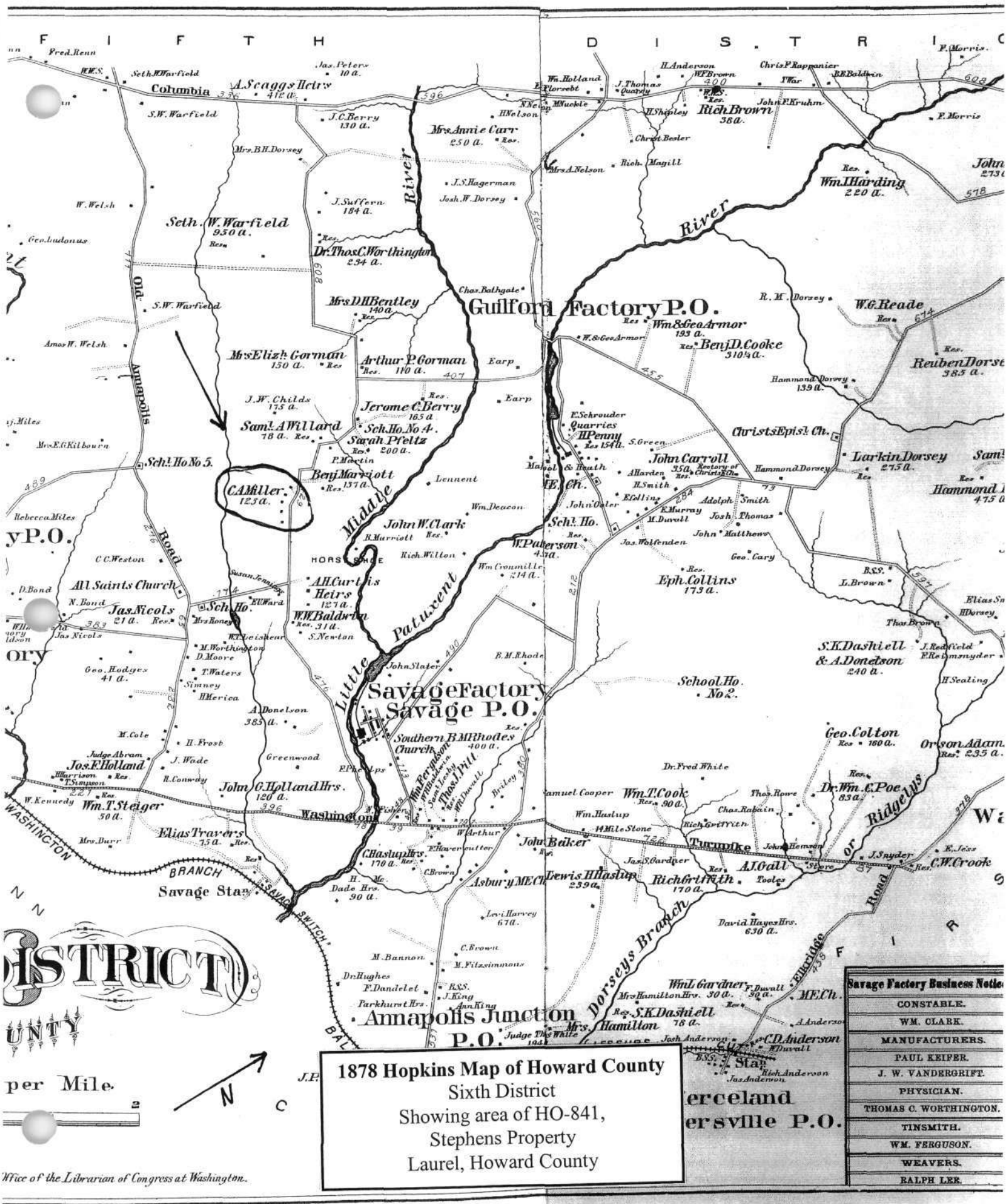
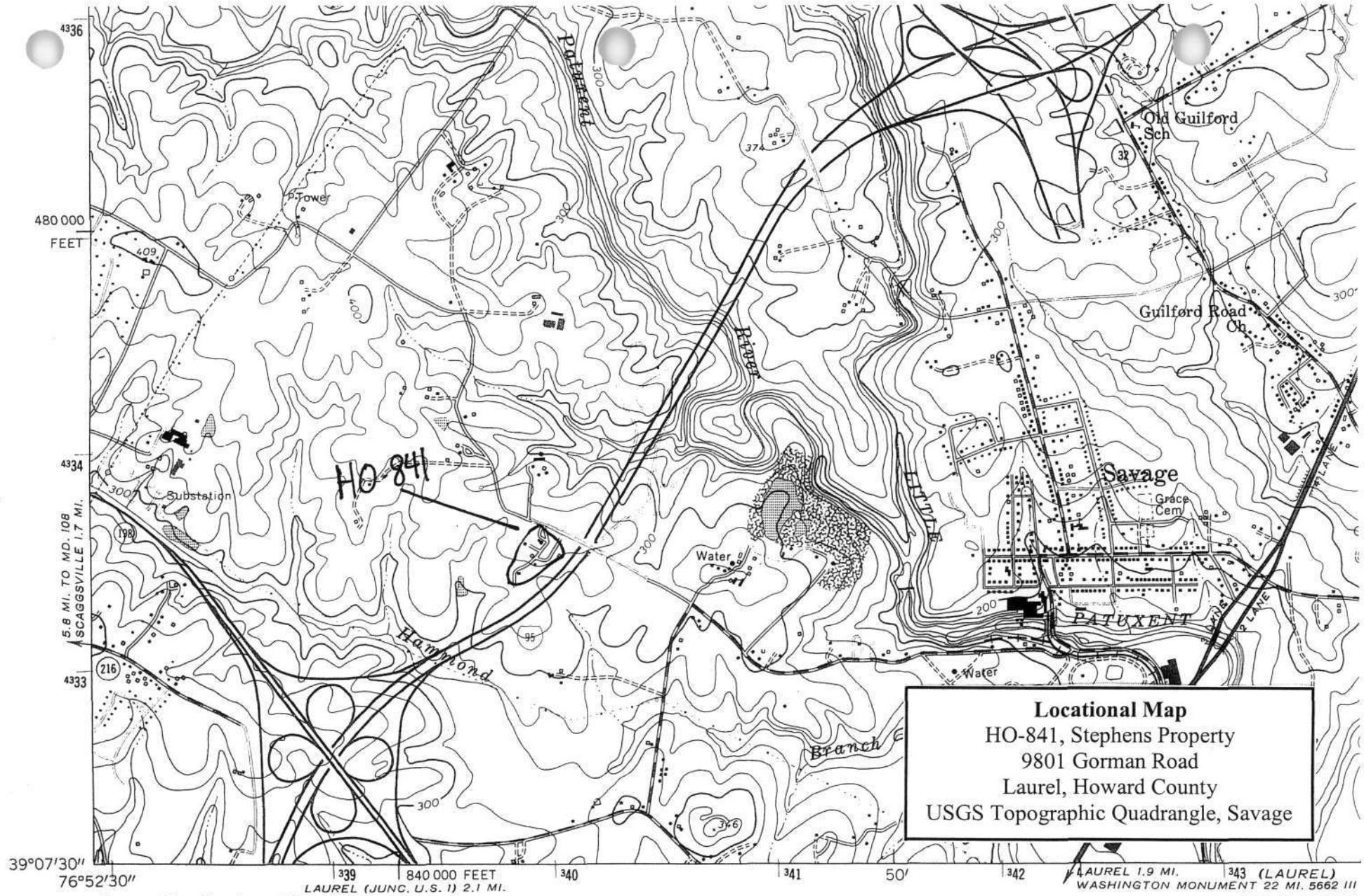


1860 Martenet Map of Howard County
Showing area of HO-841, Stephens Property
Laurel, Howard County



1878 Hopkins Map of Howard County
Sixth District
Showing area of HO-841,
Stephens Property
Laurel, Howard County



Locational Map
HO-841, Stephens Property
9801 Gorman Road
Laurel, Howard County
USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Savage

(BELTSVILLE) 5662 III SW

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and SCS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods and by planetable surveys 1943. Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field check 1957

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

MN GN
8° 142 MILS
1°09' 20 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL D

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04 26 21+00 NNNNN 064
Negative at MOSHPO
Northeast elevation
1/15

HO. 841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04
Negative at MDSHPO

13 21+00 NNNNN 064

North (front) facade

2/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04 16 21-01 NNNNN 064
Negative at MDSHPO
Front (north) facade
3/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 03/04
Negative at MDSHPO
14 21+00 NNNNN 064
Front (north) facade

4/15

Ho-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04 25 21+00 NNNNN 064
Negative at MDSHPO

East facade

5/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04 24 21+00 NNNNN 064
Negative at MDSHPO
Rear (south) facade
6/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04 19 21+00 NNNNN 064
Negative at MDSHPO
Rear (south) facade
7/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04 18 21+01 NNNNN 064
Negative at MDSHPO
SW facade

8/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04
Negative at MDSHPO 17 21+01 NNNNN 064
West facade

9/15

HOMES
SALES
OFFICE

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04
Negative at MDSHPO
15 21+00 NNNNN 064
Detail of front, central bay
10/15

NU-
HOMES
SALES
OFFICE

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill 3/04
Negative at MDSHPO 11 21+00 NNNNN 064
Detail of front entrance
11/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04
Negative at MDSHPO
23 21+00 NNNNN 064
Tenant house, front (north) facade
12/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04
Negative at MDSHPO 22 21+00 NNNNN 064
Tenant house, east facade

13/15

HO-841, Stephen Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04
21 21+00 NNNNN 064
Negative at MDSHPO
Tenant house, rear (south) facade
14/15

HO-841, Stephens Property
Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 3/04
Negative at MDSHPO 20 21+00 NNNNN 064

Tenant house, SW facade, main house in background on far left

15/15