

HO-884

Thomas Jones 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: 10-11-2011

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

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Thomas Jones House Inventory Number: HO-884

Address: 2711 North Ridge Road City: Ellicott City Zip Code: 21043

County: Howard USGS Topographic Map: Ellicott City

Owner: Donald and Helen Ridgely

Tax Parcel Number: 98 Tax Map Number: 17 Tax Account ID Number: 239523

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: N/A

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP Form HO-884 "Thomas Jones House." Jennifer
Goold, Historic Sites Surveyor. August 30, 2005.

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

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

At the time of the site visit and survey, the property owners would not allow anyone onto their property. As a result the field visit to the Thomas Jones House was conducted from the public right of way.

Landscape and Layout

The Thomas Jones House (HO-884) is located on a 2.5-acre lot at the bottom of a hill, south of the intersection of North Ridge Road and Rogers Avenue, north of Ellicott City, Maryland. The house is set back far from the road, near the southern wooded edge of the lot. The house is accessed by a circular paved driveway that comes off of North Ridge Road. The immediate surrounds of the house are cleared, with a lawn and boxed plantings along the porch. The edges of the lot are heavily wooded, as are the surrounding properties; however, this area historically consisted of small agricultural fields. Neighboring properties to the south and east are visible through the intervening tree cover.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: <u>lacks integrity</u>	
<u>Jonathan Beyer</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>6/7/2010</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>6/7/10</u> Date

2010 02459

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

HO-884

Main House

The Thomas Jones House is a one-and-a-half story, three-by-two bay vernacular farmhouse that dates to the mid-nineteenth century.¹ The house form is rectangular with a side-gable roof over the main block of a house and a shed-roof wing projecting from the south elevation. The gable roof is steeply pitched with overhanging eaves and boxed cornices and is clad in asphalt shingles. The shed wing is shallowly pitched and is also clad in asphalt shingles. There is one central interior brick chimney on the ridge of the gable roof.

The majority of the house is clad in aluminum siding, while the first story façade and gable peaks are clad in vertical board and batten siding. The aluminum siding on the west end of the south elevation starts at a lower point above the more modern concrete foundation. An uncut stone foundation is laid in irregular courses and set into the hill. Brick in the southeast corner of the foundation has been used to repair the original foundation. The foundation at the southwest corner of the house is concrete; suggesting this portion of the house is of later construction. The raised basement has single one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on the east elevation. There is six-over-three, double-hung wood sash window and paired wood paneled doors each lighted with a single pane on the south elevation of the exposed basement. There is also a window-sized, boarded-up opening at the west end of the south elevation, where the foundation is concrete.

The fenestration is deep-set and symmetrical. The windows on the first story façade are single, vertical, two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. The entry door was not visible at the time of the site visit, but is protected by a storm door. The windows on the second story of the façade are single, vertical, two-pane wood awning windows. The windows on the east elevation are vertical, two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. The windows on the first story, under the gable roof are paired, while the others on that elevation are single. There are a variety of windows on the south elevation of the shed wing. The window at the east end of the south elevation is a single, vertical, two-over-two double-hung wood sash window. Adjacent to that window is a six-pane wood awning window. The window on the west end of the south elevation is a two-pane, vinyl sliding window. At the far west end of the south elevation is a paneled and glazed entry door protected by a storm door. The door and window at the west end of the south elevation are not deep set like the fenestration on the rest of the house and they do not have wood casings, lending further weight to the idea that this section of the house is a later addition.

There is a one-story, full-length porch on the façade with a shallowly pitched shed roof clad in asphalt shingles and board and batten siding in the peaks of the shed roof. The roof is supported by wood, chamfered posts and a turned wood balustrade. The porch has a high concrete foundation with several steps leading it.

Given the dwelling's deep-set windows and doors, as well as the historic concentration of log-built homes in the area, it is possible that an earlier log structure (dating to the first half of the nineteenth century) was demolished and replaced by the existing dwelling or that a log-built structure was incorporated into the existing dwelling in the second half of the nineteenth century.² As a closer visual inspection was not possible, it cannot be definitively determined whether this structure contains any log-built portion.

The house appears to be in good condition; however, some of the historic materials have been replaced over time.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Thomas Jones House is located along North Ridge Road 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

¹ Goold, Jennifer. "HO-884 Thomas Jones House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 2005. The MIHP form dates the house to circa 1865 but provides no additional explanation. The design, form, materials and chain of title date the house to the middle of the nineteenth century.

² Lanier, Gabrielle M., and Herman, Bernard L., Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997: 71. It is suggested that the Rogers House (HO-615), 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, and Worden, Amy. "HO-615 Rogers House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

HO-884

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.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵ Ellicott's Mills was "one of Maryland's first mill towns, if not the first."⁶ 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.⁷ 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.⁸

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.⁹ 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."¹⁰ 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.¹¹

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.¹² The community of Jonestown is identified in bold letters on nineteenth century maps, such as the 1860 Martinet's Map and the 1878 Hopkins Atlas, noting its importance in Howard County's Second District.¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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).¹⁵

³ Holland, Celia M. *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland*. The Author, 1987: xxxvii.

⁴ Holland, Celia M., 1987: xxxi.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Holland, Celia M. *Ellicott City, Maryland Mill Town, U.S.A.* Historic Ellicott City, Inc., 2003:3.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Holland, Celia M., 2003: 3.

⁹ Holland, Celia M., 1987: xxxiii

¹⁰ Holland, Celia M., 1987: xxxiii

¹¹ Holland, Celia M., 1987:48.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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."

¹⁴ Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

¹⁵ Department of Commerce- Bureau of the Census. *Census of United States: Population Schedule, 1870 2nd Election District*, p. 13-14.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

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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).¹⁶ 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."¹⁷

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.¹⁸ The Moxleys, like many of their neighbors, grew corn, wheat and raised beef cattle "which they drove down Frederick Road to stockyards at Baltimore."¹⁹ 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.²⁰

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).²¹ During the early-twentieth century Rockland was still independent from nearby Ellicott City with its own dance hall and two dry goods stores.²² 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.²³

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 Thomas Jones House located at 2711 ~~N~~ High Ridge Road is in the center of an area north of Ellicott City that was known as Jonestown. Given the prevalence of log-built homes in the area, it is possible that an older log-built home was located on the property in the early-to-mid nineteenth century; however, no physical evidence remains. The house is representative of modest, vernacular dwellings owned by small-scale farmers and rural tradesman.²⁴ Thomas Jones, a blacksmith, is the son of the Jonestown area namesake, extensive landholder and "founder," Rezin Jones.

¹⁶ Worden, Amy. "HO-613 Jacques House."

¹⁷ Worden, Amy. "HO-613 Jacques House."

¹⁸ Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House."

¹⁹ Worden, Amy. "HO-618 Moxley House."

²⁰ Worden, Amy. "HO-611 Kendig House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

²¹ 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.

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

²³ Worden, Amy. "HO-614 Hoolachan House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 1991.

²⁴ Goold, Jennifer. "HO-884 Thomas Jones House." *MIHP Form*. Maryland Historical Trust. 2005.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

HO-884

In 1863, Rezin and Margaret Jones, the founders of Jonestown, sold the land where the Thomas Jones House is located to their son Thomas Jones for \$175.00.²⁵ In 1860, the Thomas B. Jones Family included Thomas (aged 33)- a blacksmith, Ellen (aged 27), William H. (aged 1), Samuel Innsman (aged 17 apprenticed to smith), and George Phelps (aged 9). The family had a personal estate worth \$100.²⁶ In 1870, the Thomas Jones family included Thomas Jones (aged 45)-blacksmith, Ellen (aged 34)-keeping house, Franklin (aged 11), Lily (aged 7), Mary (aged 4), Alivn Phelps (aged 18 a blacksmith), and Samuel Sellers (aged 48 a blacksmith).²⁷ Thomas Jones is buried in the Jones Burial Ground (HO-876), a nineteenth century graveyard located on Rogers Avenue behind a house dating to 1954. One of the eleven headstones and footstones, the Thomas B. D. Jones marker identifies that Thomas Jones was born on May 3rd 1825; however, his year of death is below the soil line and not visible.²⁸

In the late nineteenth century, the property passed from the Jones family to individuals with ties to Baltimore as well as Howard County. In 1880, Thomas and Helen Jones sold to Peter Wolf for \$550.00. Peter Wolf sold to Allen and Roseta Tucker in 1894 for \$625.00. In 1900, Allen Tucker (aged 39 an overseer), lived in Baltimore with his wife Rosetta (aged 35), their children Clemmie (aged 17), Henry (aged 15 a farm laborer), and Bessie (aged 12).²⁹

The Tuckers sold to Henry Frank in 1905. In 1919, William Peach, Frank's executor, sold the property to Edward and Elizabeth Mason for \$1750.00. They took a mortgage out on the property for \$1200.00. The Mason household included Edward Mason (aged 50 a foreman or fireman at a flour mill), wife Elizabeth (aged 49 a farmer), and niece Mabel (aged 11).³⁰ In 1939, Edward Mason transferred the property to niece Mabel Poston. In 1930, Mabel Poston (aged 21) lived in 248 Conklin Street in Highlandtown, Baltimore City with her husband of six years, Frank, (aged 33), who worked at Bethlehem Steel, and their son Richard (aged 3). They shared the small rented rowhouse with five other people who were members of two other families.³¹

In 1940 Poston and her husband sold the property to Norman and Ludelle Leatherman. In 1950, the Leathermans sold the property to George and Katherine Ridgely, who took out a \$4250.00 mortgage. George and Katherine Ridgely sold the property to the current owners, Donald and Helen Ridgely, in 1968.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Thomas Jones House at 2711 ^NHigh Ridge Road is locally significant for its contribution to the broad patterns of Howard County history; however, it should not be considered eligible under National Register Criterion A. The Thomas Jones House is located at the center of an area north of Ellicott City that through the nineteenth century was known as Jonestown. Rural enclaves, such as Jonestown, that formed a center for extended family and neighboring farms, were at one time common place in Howard County, but are becoming increasingly rare as development changes the rural landscape. Although the Thomas Jones House is one of the remaining Jonestown farmsteads, it is not one of the finer examples in the area.

The Thomas Jones House retains a high integrity of setting, feeling, association and location. The house retains a low-to-moderate integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, as many of the historic materials have been replaced with modern materials and some alterations have obscured the original form of the house. The Thomas Jones House, despite being wrapped with modern materials retains its original stone foundation. It is not possible to definitively ascertain if remnants of an older log structure exist; therefore, the Thomas Jones House is determined not eligible.

²⁵ The following property specific information is taken from the HO-884 MIHP Form on the Thomas Jones House. Goold, Jennifer. "HO-884 Thomas Jones House." MIHP Form. Maryland Historical Trust. 2005.

²⁶ 1860, 2nd Election District, Page 3.

²⁷ 1870, 2nd Election District, Page 46-47.

²⁸ Goold, Jennifer. "HO-876 Jones Burial Ground."

²⁹ 1900, E. D. 19, Sheet 3A

³⁰ 1920, E. D. 57, Sheet 12B

³¹ 1930, E. D. 4-651, Sheet 6A.

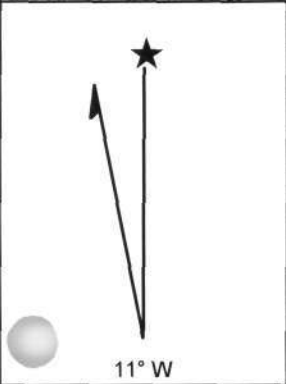
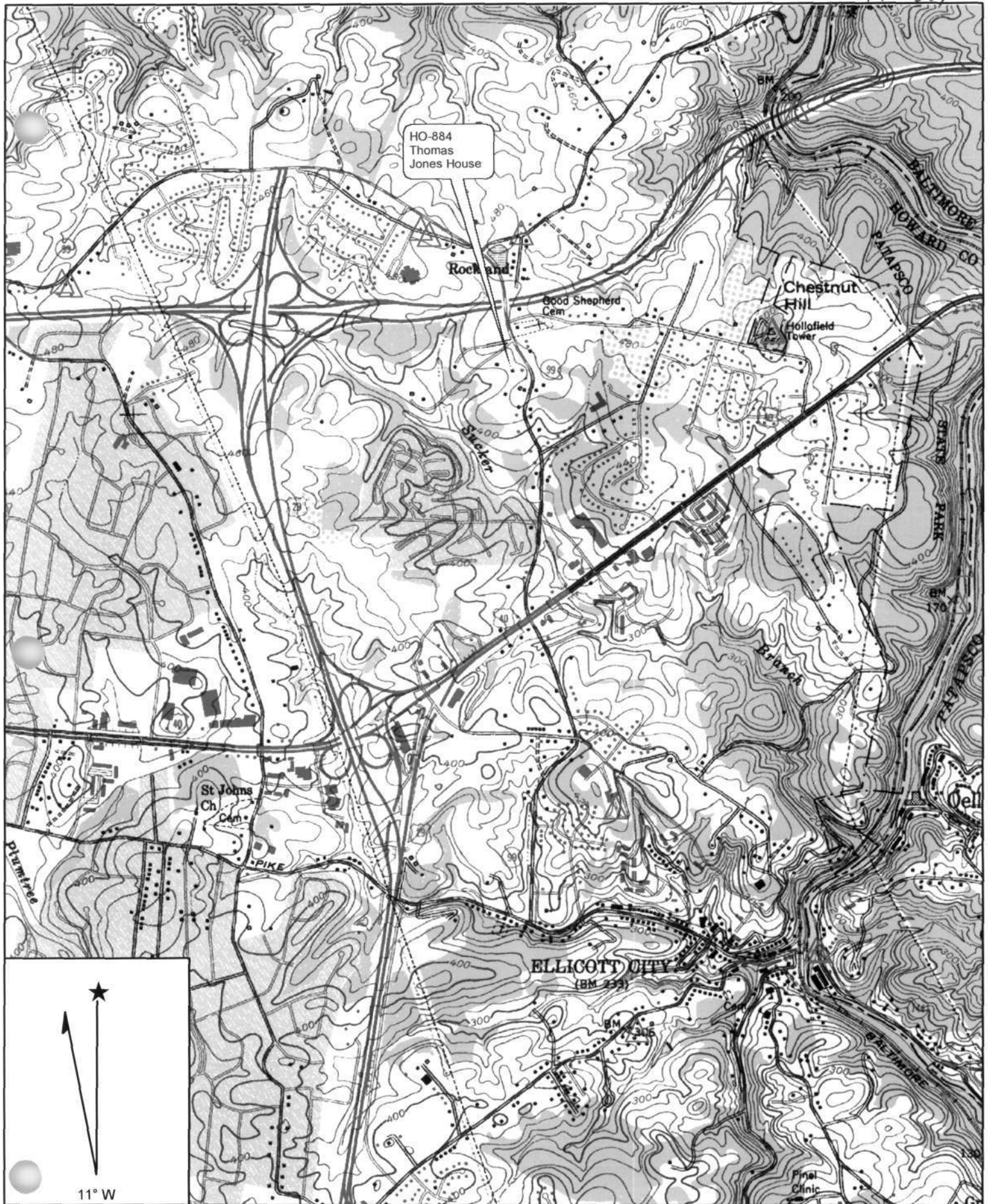
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

HO-884

Prepared by: Stacy P. Montgomery &
Amy Bolasky Skinner,
Architectural Historians

Date Prepared: April 30, 2010



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-884 Thomas Jones House
 2711 North Ridge Road
 Howard, Maryland, 21043



HO-884
Thomas Jones House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
House, NE facade
1 of 8



HO-884
Thomas Jones House
Howard County, Maryland
Stacy Montgomery
March 4, 2010
MD SHPO
House, NE facade
2 of 8



HO-884

Thomas Jones House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO
House, NE facade

3 of 8



HO-884

Thomas Jones House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO
House, N elevation

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HO-884

Thomas Jones House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO
House, SE elevation

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HO-884

Thomas Jones House

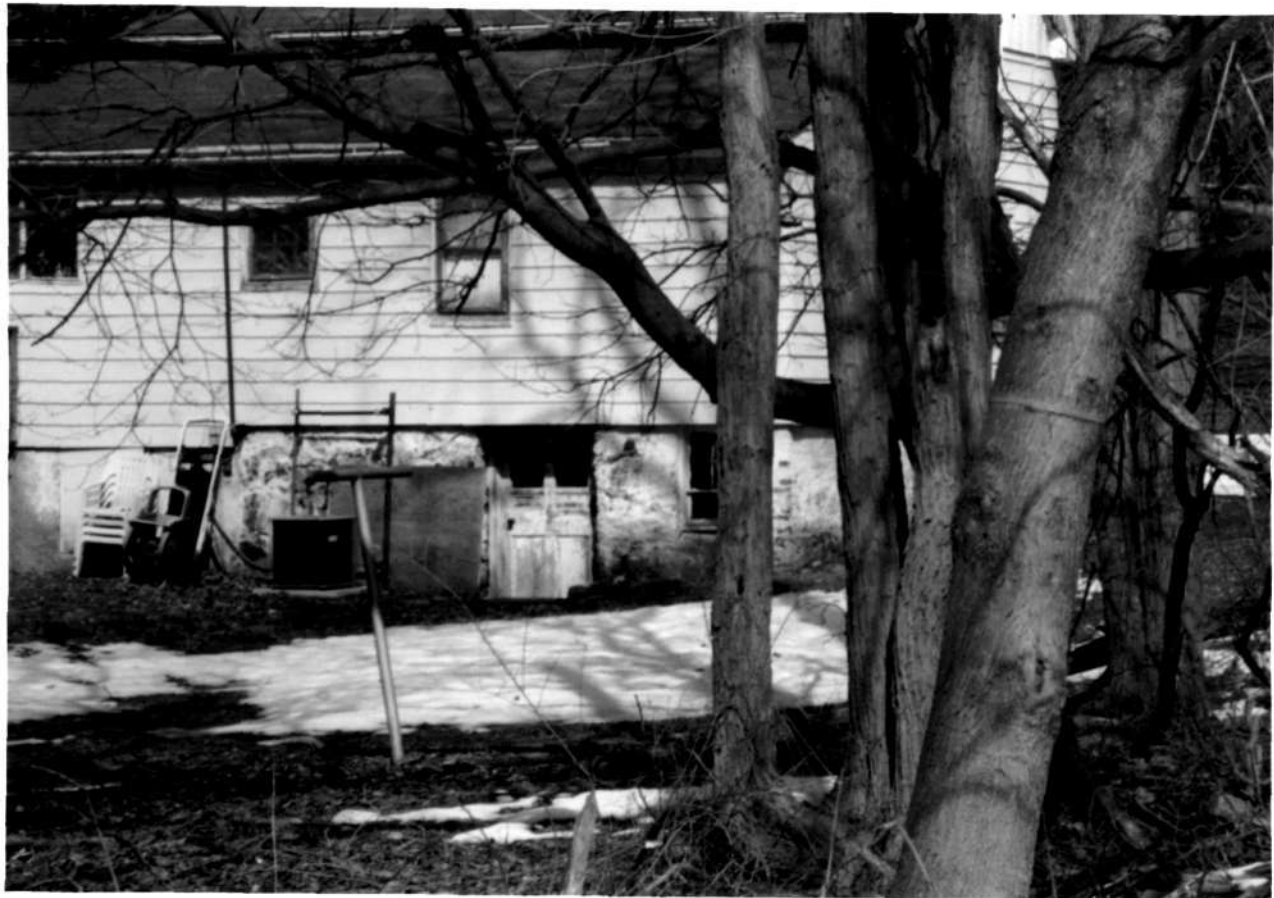
Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO
House, SE elevation

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HO-884

Thomas Jones House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

House foundation detail, SE elevation

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HO-884

Thomas Jones House

Howard County, Maryland

Stacy Montgomery

March 4, 2010

MD SHPO

House, SE elevation

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Thomas Jones House
HO-884
2711 High Ridge Road, Ellicott City
Howard County
ca. 1865
Private

The Thomas Jones House (19th c.) is located off of Rogers Avenue about 3 miles north of downtown Ellicott City, in Howard County, Maryland. The house is set back from the road on a 2.5-acre lot that has wooded margins and a lawn surrounding the house. The house is at the center of a village historically known as Jonestown and called Rockland in the early 20th c.

The Thomas Jones House, which is the only building on the property, is a 1 ½-story, 3-bay, probably log-built, vernacular dwelling. The house has a side-gable roof and a rectangular footprint. The house, which has a stone foundation, is covered with replacement siding, has asphalt roofing and has replacement windows.

The Thomas Jones House, 2711 High Ridge Road, is associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of Howard County history. The house, constructed by blacksmith Thomas Jones, is representative of modest, mostly self-built, vernacular dwellings owned by small-scale farmers and rural tradesmen found throughout the county. The Thomas Jones House is located at the center of an area north of Ellicott City that was known as Jonestown through the 19th century. Rural enclaves, such as Jonestown, that formed a center for an extended family and neighboring farms, once dotted the Howard County countryside, but are becoming increasingly rare as development changes the rural landscape.

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-884

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The Jones House (2711 North Ridge Road) was surveyed from the public way because the owner did not grant permission to survey the property. This should provide enough information for general inclusion in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. However, additional documentation should be taken if the property is going to be developed or the house is going to be demolished.

The Jones House (19th c.) is located off of Rogers Avenue about 3 miles north of downtown Ellicott City, in Howard County, Maryland. The house is set back from the road on a 2.5-acre lot that has wooded margins and a lawn surrounding the house. The house is at the center of a village historically known as Jonestown and called Rockland in the early 20th c.

The Jones House, which is the only building on the property, is a 1 ½-story, 3-bay, probably log-built, vernacular dwelling. The house has a side-gable roof and a rectangular footprint. The house, which has a stone foundation, is covered with replacement siding, has asphalt roofing and has replacement windows.

The primary façade of the house faces east. The 1st story has a central entry door flanked by a pair of windows. A 1-story shed-roofed porch extends across the front façade. The 2nd story has three small window openings located just under the eaves. The north and south (side) façades have centered double window openings on the 1st stories, which hold pairs of two-over-two wood windows. One window opening is centered in the gables at the 2nd stories. The house has a shed roofed 1-story rear wing that extends across the rear façade. One window opening is located in the north and south (side) facades of the 1-story rear addition. The rear façade of the house is not visible from the public way.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-884

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

Specific dates 1863, 1880, 1894, 1905, 1919, 1939, 1940, 1950, 1968 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca.1865

Evaluation for:
 National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Thomas Jones House, 2711 High Ridge Road, is associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of Howard County history. The house, constructed by blacksmith Thomas Jones, is representative of modest, mostly self-built, vernacular dwellings owned by small-scale farmers and rural tradesmen found throughout the county. The Thomas Jones House is located at the center of an area north of Ellicott City that was known as Jonestown through the 19th century. Rural enclaves, such as Jonestown, that formed a center for an extended family and neighboring farms, once dotted the Howard County countryside, but are becoming increasingly rare as development changes the rural landscape.

In 1863, Rezin and Margaret Jones, seemingly the founders of Jonestown, sold the land where the Thomas Jones House is located to their son Thomas Jones for \$175.00. In 1860, the Rezin Jones family, who lived on Rogers Avenue consisted of farmer Rezin Jones (aged 64) Rezin Jr. (aged 23) – a farmer, Margaret (aged 21), Margaret (aged 56), Parson Emmons (aged 65), Alexander Jones (aged 12), William Phelps (aged 10), John H. Phelps (aged 6), Emily Phelps (aged 37), and Letitia Douglass (aged 35) – a wash woman.¹ The Thomas B. Jones family consisted of Thomas (aged 33) – a blacksmith, Ellen (aged 27), William H. (aged 1), Samuel [Illeg.] (aged 17) – apprentice to smith, and George Phelps (aged 9). The family had a personal estate worth \$100.² In 1870, the Thomas Jones family consisted of Thomas Jones (aged 45) – black smith, Ellen (aged 34) – keeping house, Franklin (aged 11), Lily (aged 7), Mary (aged 4), Alvin Phelps (aged 18) – a blacksmith, and Samuel Sellers (aged 48) – a blacksmith.³

Beginning in 1880, the property passed from the Jones family to individuals with ties to Baltimore in addition to Howard County. In 1880, Thomas and Helen Jones sold to Peter Wolf for \$550.00. Peter Wolfs sold to Allen and Roseta Tucker in 1894 for \$625.00. In 1900, Allen Tucker (aged 39) – an overseer, lived in Baltimore with his wife Rosetta (aged 35), their children Clemmie (aged 17), Henry (aged 15) – a farm laborer, and Bessie (aged 12).⁴

The Tuckers sold to Henry Frank in 1905. In 1919, William Peach, Frank’s executor, sold the property to Edward and Elizabeth Mason for \$1750.00. They took a mortgage out on the property for \$1200.00. By 1920, the Masons lived in the area. The Mason household consisted of Edward Mason (aged 50) – a foreman or fireman at a flour mill, wife Elizabeth (aged 49) – a farmer on their farm, and niece Mabel, aged 11.⁵ In 1939, Edward Mason transferred the property to niece Mabel Poston. In 1930, Mabel Poston (aged 21) lived in 248 Conklin Street in Highlandtown, Baltimore City with her husband of six years, Frank, (aged 33), who worked at

¹ 1860, 2nd Election District, Page 13.
² 1860, 2nd Election District, Page 3.
³ 1870, 2nd Election District, Page 46-47.
⁴ 1900, E. D. 19, Sheet 3A.
⁵ 1920, E. D. 57, Sheet 12B.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-884

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Bethlehem Steel, and their son Richard (aged 3). They shared the small rented rowhouse with five other people who were members of two other families.⁶

In 1940 Poston and her husband sold the property to Norman and Ludelle Leatherman. In 1950, the Leathermans sold the property to George and Katherine Ridgely, who took a \$4250.00. George and Katherine Ridgely sold the property to the current owners, Donald and Helen Ridgely, in 1968.

⁶ 1930, E. D. 4-651, Sheet 6A.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-884

Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census. **Census of United States: Population Schedule, 1860, 1870, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.**

Hopkins, G.M. **Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878.** Ellicott City, MD: Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., 1975.

Howard County Land Records, Dorsey Building, Columbia. See attached chain of title for specific libers and folios.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. **Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic.** Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.875 acres
Acreage of historical setting 3.22 acres
Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary for the Thomas Jones House corresponds to Map 17, Grid 18, Parcel 98, which is the buildings' current legal lot.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Jennifer Goold, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning	date	August 30, 2005
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

HO-884
 Thomas Jones House
 2711 High Ridge Road, Ellicott City
 Howard County

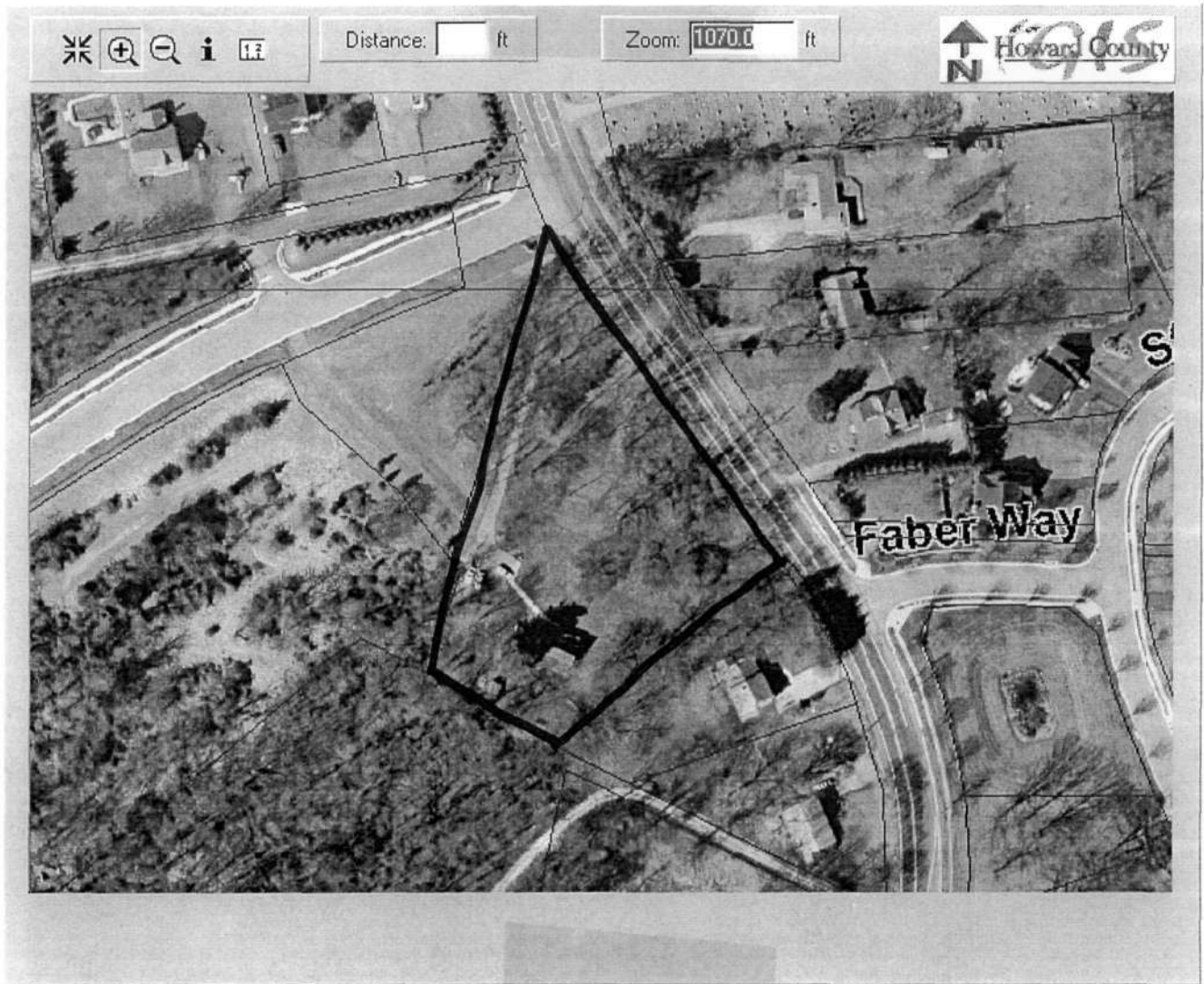
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS.	PRICE	ACREAGE	COMMENTS
George W. Ridgely and Katherine V. Ridgely	Donald G. Ridgely and Helen J. Ridgely	02-06-1968	483	23	Deed	5.00	1.875	Known as 213 W. Rogers Ave. Being part of the property which by deed dated March 31, 1950 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber 216, folio 56 was granted and conveyed Norman L. Leatherman and wife to the herein named Grantors.
George W. Ridgely and Katherine V. Ridgely	Fairview Federal Savings and Loan Association	03-31-1950	216	58	Mortgage	\$4250.00		
Norman L. Leatherman and Ludelle Frances Leatherman	George W. Ridgely and Katherine V. Ridgely	03-31-1950	216	56	Deed	5.00	3.22 acres	
Mabel M. Poston and Frank S. Poston	Norman L. Leatherman and Ludelle Frances Leatherman	04-29-1940	166	461	Deed	5.00	3.22 acres	
Edward Mason (Rockland, Howard County)	Mabel M. Poston, her niece (Baltimore City)	06-27-1939	164	22	Deed	5.00		
Edward Mason and Elizabeth Mason	The Home Building Association of Ellicott City	04-29-1919	107	217	Mortgage	\$1200.00		
William J. Peach, executor	Edward Mason and Elizabeth J. Mason	04-29-1919	107	215	Deed	\$1750.00		William J. Peach, executor of the last will and testament of Henry Frank, deceased, sold the property at public auction
Allen C. Tucker and Rosetta E. Tucker	Henry Frank	03-06-1905	79	651	Deed	\$675.00		

HO-884
Thomas Jones House
2711 High Ridge Road, Ellicott City
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

Peter Wolfe	Allen C. Tucker and Roseta E. Tucker	02-26- 1894	61	163	Deed	\$625.00		
Thomas Jones and Helen Jones	Peter Wolf	12-18- 1880	42	609	Deed	\$550.00		
Rezin Jones and Margaret Jones	Thomas Jones	12-12- 1863	22	628	Deed	\$175.00		



Thomas Jones House (HO-884)
2711 North Ridge Road, Ellicott City
Howard County
Site plan/Aerial photo

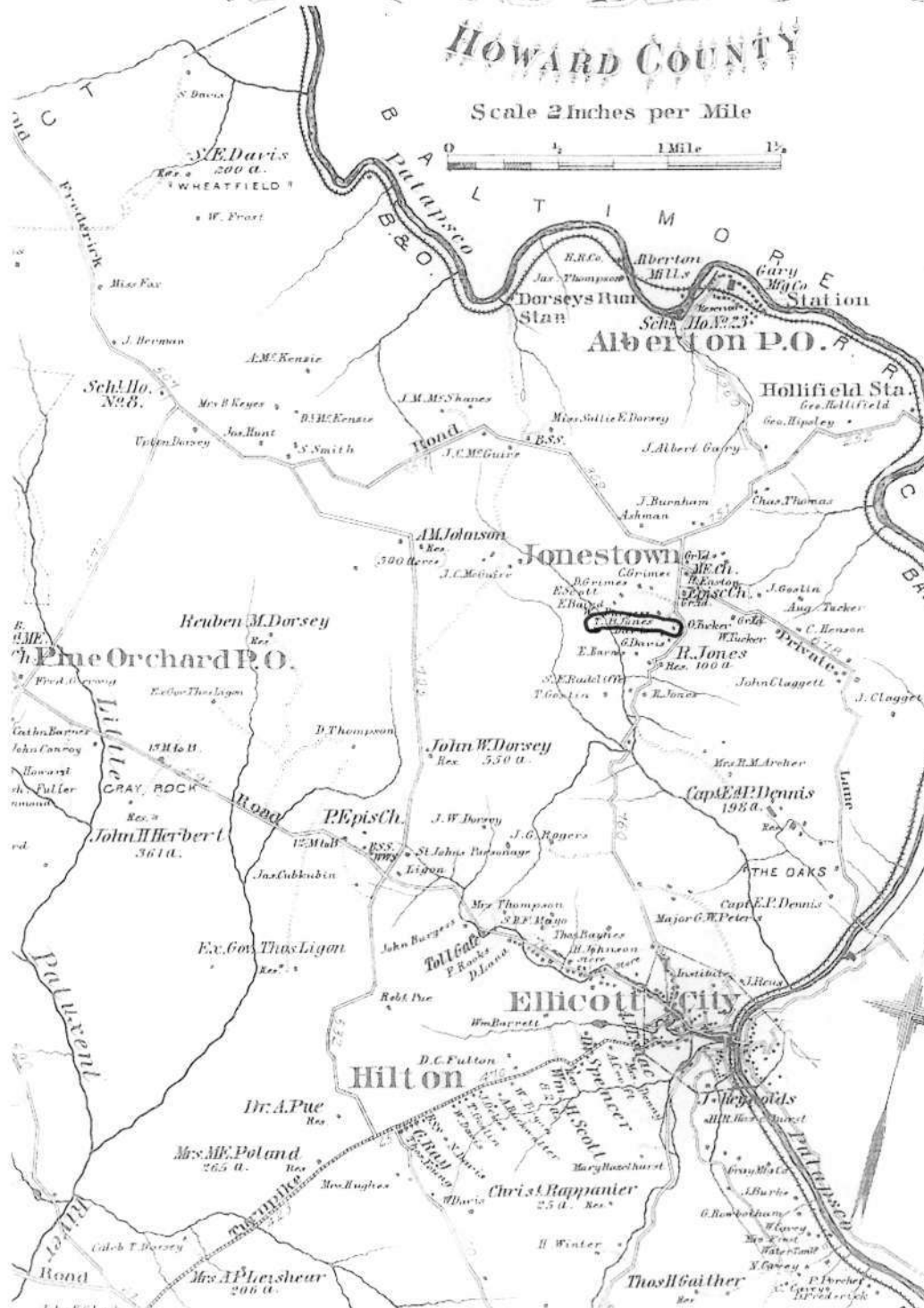


Thomas Jones House (HO-884)
2711 North Ridge Road, Ellicott City
Howard County
Site plan/Aerial photo

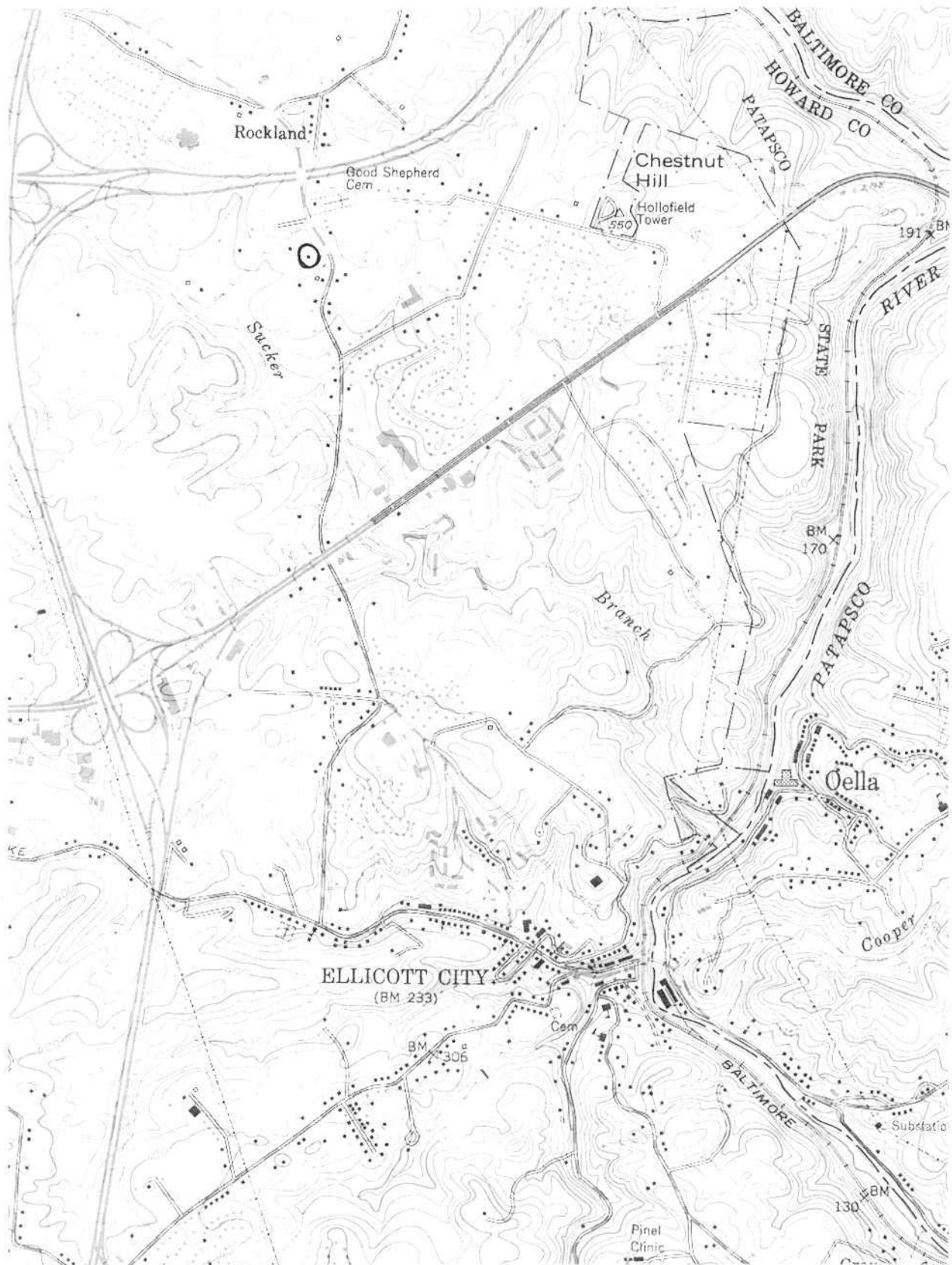
SECOND DISTRICT

HOWARD COUNTY

Scale 2 Inches per Mile



Thomas Jones House (HO-884)
2711 North Ridge Road, Ellicott City
Howard County
1878 Hopkins Atlas



Thomas Jones House (HO-884)
2711 North Ridge Road, Ellicott City
Howard County
USGS Ellicott City Quad



HO-884

Thomas Jones House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

09/05

MD SHPO

Views. Shows house in setting.

lob 2

6229 - NNNNN 500 11 5907



HO-884

Thomas Jones House

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

09/05

MDSHPO

view W, shows house in setting

0622 11 103 HIGHWAY - 6423

2062