

HO-895

Isaacs-Wright House (Eganor)

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.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Last Updated: 11-18-2019

HO-895

Isaacs-Wright House
3866 Ivory Road
Private

Description:

The Isaacs-Wright House is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, weatherboards on the first story of the south elevation, beneath the porch, with a roll moulding at the corners, and aluminum siding over the rest of the building. There is a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and it has standing-seam metal. On the east is a two-story wing that is set back from the south plane of the main block by one bay. It is a three-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding on the first story of the south elevation, under the porch, and aluminum siding over the rest of the wing. It also has a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and has inverted-v-seam metal over top of wood shingles. On the south elevation, the main block first story has a door in the west bay with six bolection-moulded panels. There are sidelights and a three-light transom. The other bays each have a six-over-six sash. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with four boxed wood posts that have an ovolo surbase moulding, a capital and an entablature block. It has a bracketed frieze with pendant drops on the brackets and small drops at the corners. The second story has a bracketed frieze with pendant drops that are larger and of a different pattern than those on the porch. The cornice has returns and larger drop pendants at the corners. There are two interior brick chimneys on the east side of the main block, with brick dentils and an octagonal chimney pot. The south elevation of the wing has a central door on the first story, and the east elevation has a semi-octagonal bay window. The main block has a double-pile plan with a side passage than is only of single-pile depth. The wing has two rooms, with the rooms arranged one behind the other.

Significance:

The early history of the Isaacs-Wright House has not been determined because no deeds have been found prior to the sale of some of the property by Josephus Isaacs in 1872 that would help to explain it. The earliest records of Josephus that were found were the 1850 census. Isaacs' business included both a wheelwright shop and a blacksmith shop, and he was also engaged in farming and had 48 acres of improved land. Ten years later Josephus was listed as a carpenter, and his son, Columbus, was listed as a miller. The census of manufactures noted that Josephus had a steam-powered saw and grist mill. No doubt the mill was intended primarily to provide sawn lumber for their business. The 1860 Martenet *Map of Howard County* shows the steam grist and saw mill in the general vicinity of where the Isaacs-Wright House stands, on the north side of Triadelphia Road, while Josephus Isaacs house was on the south side of the road. This area of settlement was to become known as Isaacsville. In 1874 Columbus bought 2 5/8 acres from his father, and this lot appears to be the one on which the existing house stands. Josephus Isaacs died in January 1875, and Columbus continued to acquire land. In the 1870 and 1880 census Columbus was listed as a blacksmith. Columbus died in 1891, leaving his property to Margaret, who remarried, in a few years, to Hosea B. Day. All six parcels at Isaacsville were sold by the Days to Albert and Margaret Wright in 1898 for \$5,000. The earliest part of the house is the southeast room in the wing. The house began as a 1 1/2-story, single room structure

with an exterior chimney on the west end. It probably dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The house was substantially enlarged, probably in the 1870s or 1880s, with the addition of the main block. The wing was modernized, probably c. 1890-1910, with new German siding, new two-over-two sash, and a bay window on the east end.

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-895

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.

Summary:

The Isaacs-Wright House is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, weatherboards on the first story of the south elevation, beneath the porch, with a roll moulding at the corners, and aluminum siding over the rest of the building. There is a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and it has standing-seam metal. On the east is a two-story wing that is set back from the south plane of the main block by one bay. It is a three-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding on the first story of the south elevation, under the porch, and aluminum siding over the rest of the wing. It also has a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and has inverted-v-seam metal over top of wood shingles. On the south elevation, the main block first story has a door in the west bay with six bolection-moulded panels. There are sidelights and a three-light transom. The other bays each have a six-over-six sash. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with four boxed wood posts that have an ovolo surbase moulding, a capital and an entablature block. It has a bracketed frieze with pendant drops on the brackets and small drops at the corners. The second story has a bracketed frieze with pendant drops that are larger and of a different pattern than those on the porch. The cornice has returns and larger drop pendants at the corners. There are two interior brick chimneys on the east side of the main block, with brick dentils and an octagonal chimney pot. The south elevation of the wing has a central door on the first story, and the east elevation has a semi-octagonal bay window. The main block has a double-pile plan with a side passage than is only of single-pile depth. The wing has two rooms, with the rooms arranged one behind the other.

Description:

The Isaacs-Wright House is located at 3866 Ivory Road, at the northwestern corner of the intersection with Triadelphia Road, near Glenelg in west-central Howard County, Maryland. The house faces south toward Triadelphia Road but is set back from it, and is set close to Ivory Road, on a flat lot. There are also four outbuildings on the property. One is a small shed, another is a modern frame building of reclaimed lumber that had a tree fall on it during the inventory process and was removed and replaced by a new structure, and the other two are large, modern workshops. A wagon shed and corn crib on the east side of Ivory Road was formerly part of this property but has been cut off on a separate parcel.

House, exterior

The house is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, weatherboards on the first story of the south elevation, beneath the porch, with a roll moulding at the corners, and aluminum siding over the rest of the building. There is a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and it has standing-seam metal. On the east is a two-story wing that is set back from the south plane of the main block by one bay. It is a three-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding on the first story of the south elevation, under the porch, and aluminum siding over the rest of the wing. It also has a gable roof with an east-west ridge, and has inverted-v-seam metal over top of wood shingles. There is a two-story addition in the northwestern re-entrant angle of the main block and wing. It is one bay square, with a shed roof and materials that match the wing.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

On the south elevation, the main block first story has a door in the west bay with six belection-moulded panels, with a square engaged column to each side that has an ogee-and-bevel cornice. There are sidelights with two lights over one panel that has a sunken field and quirked ogee panel moulds. There is a three-light transom, with a quirked ogee-and-bevel on the transom bar. The center and east bays each have a six-over-six double-hung sash with a frame that has a beaded interior edge. There are wood blinds that are mortised and tenoned and pinned, have no center rail, and have cast iron shutter dogs with a shell pattern. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with a new wood deck and a new railing added by the current owners using old balusters that did not come from this house. There are four boxed wood posts that have an ovolo surbase moulding, a capital with an ogee above an ovolo, and an entablature block with a cavetto cap on the top. The porch ceiling is slats. There is a bracketed frieze with pendant drops on the brackets and small drops at the corners, and a semi-hipped roof with standing-seam metal. The second story has three six-over-six double-hung sash with wood blinds and a bracketed frieze with pendant drops that are larger and of a different pattern than those on the porch. The cornice has returns and larger drop pendants at the corners, with a large ogee on the cornice. There are two interior brick chimneys on the east side of the main block, with brick dentils and an octagonal chimney pot. The east and west ends of the ridge have a turned wood finial with a pendant drop on the bottom.

The south elevation of the wing has a central door on the first story, with four panels that have sunken double fields. The door frame has a beaded interior edge. There is a two-over-two sash to each side, and these frames have a smaller bead on them. There are wood louvered blinds that are mortised and tenoned, but not pinned, and they have a center rail. A one-story, three-bay porch has a new wood deck with a hatch to the basement and four boxed wood posts with ogee capitals. The cornice has an ogee, the ceiling is slats, and the roof is a semi-hip with standing-seam metal. The second story has a typical two-over-two sash in the east and west bays, with no opening in the center. There is a box cornice. The east gable end has an exterior brick chimney.

The east elevation of the main block, on the first story, has a four-light sash in the center, under the wing porch, that has been painted over. The north bay is covered by the wing on both stories. The south bay on the second story has no opening. The gable end has a new one-over-one sash in an original opening and the raking eave has brackets that match the south elevation.

The east elevation of the wing has a three-sided bay window in the south bay of the first story, with a two-over-two sash in each side. It has a metal roof with standing seams at the corners. The north bay has a new, three-sided bay window. The second story has a six-over-six sash with blinds in the south bay and two six-over-six sash to the north. The gable end has two wooden louvered vents.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

The north elevation of the wing has a small six-over-six sash in the east bay of the first story. The west bay has an enclosed porch with aluminum siding and a shed roof with inverted-V-seam metal. The second story has no openings. The addition north elevation has a new four-over-four sash on the first story and a six-over-six on the second. The west elevation of the addition, which covers the west elevation of the wing, has a door on the first story and a four-over-four sash on the second.

The north elevation of the main block has the east bay covered by the addition. The first story center bay has a typical six-over-six sash and the west bay has no opening. On the second story the center bay also has a typical six-over-six sash, as does the west bay. The bracketed cornice matches the south elevation.

The west elevation of the main block, on the first story, has a typical six-over-six sash in the north bay, a shed attached to the center, and no opening in the south bay. The second story has a four-light sash in the center, with no openings in the north and south bays. The gable end has a new one-over-one sash with new, fake shutters. The raking eave is bracketed.

House, interior

There is a basement only under the southeast room of the wing. The west side has bedrock projecting into the basement. The east side is dug out for the bay window and contains a coal chute. The first-story joists are sash-sawn and run north-south. They are 2 ½ by 6 ½ to 7 inches, and are spaced 23 to 24 ½ inches on centers. On the west side are trimmers on either side of the chimney stack, with through-tenons into one of the joists and exposed pegs.

First story

The main block has a double-pile plan with a side passage than is only of single-pile depth. There is a two-room wing on the east, with the wing set back from the main block and the rooms arranged one behind the other. The addition is connected to the north side of the main block and the west side of the wing.

The passage flooring is random-width tongue-and-grooved pine that ranges between 3 ½ and 6 ½ inches, with most floorboards being around 5 inches wide. The baseboard has a broken field and no moulding on top. The architrave also has a broken field, with a bead on the inner edge. The front door has six panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a cast iron rim lock with a new brass knob, and it is either not the original lock, or there was at least another lock above it. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles. The sidelights have a sunken and flat panel with a quirked Greek ogee panel mould, and the rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The three-light transom is also mortised and tenoned and pinned, but has new colored glass. The door to the southwest room has four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

bevel panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has a plain cast iron rim lock with brass knobs, and plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles. The door to the northwest room is identical to the door to the southwest room. There is a stairway on the west wall that ascends to the north, with winder stairs at the north end; the interior stringer and the handrail at the north end are curved. The open stringer has sawn, foliate brackets. The turned newel post appears to be walnut and is in an urn pattern, but with bold, heavy mouldings. The balusters are turned and tapered, with an urn profile, and are painted. The handrail also appears to be walnut and is ovoid in profile.

The southwest room flooring is mostly 3 ½-inch tongue and grooved pine that runs north-south. At the north end of the room is some random-width tongue-and-grooved pine that ranges between 3 ½ and 6 ½ inches, with most floorboards being around 5 inches wide. The walls are plaster and the baseboard and architrave match that in the passage. The window sash have Gothic lancet profiles to the muntins, 10-inch by 16-inch lights, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and the muntins to the rails. There are parting beads and spring latches with long, thin barrels that are drilled through the rail, and the latch pulls out. There is a small wood cornice moulding around the room, with an ovolo over a cavetto. There is a chimney breast on the east that was originally just for a stove, but it has been opened up to create a fake fireplace. It has a wood mantel that has pilasters with sunken panels that have a lancet profile. The frieze is plain and the bed mould has a bevel and fillet. On the north elevation is a new pair of French doors added by the current owners. There is a ghost of a wall on the floor in the northeast corner of the room where a bathroom used to stand. It was added by a previous owner who subdivided the house into four rooms with bathrooms that were rented out to hunters in the 1920s and '30s, according to the current owners.

The northwest room flooring is random-width tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south and varies between 3 ½ and 6 ½ inches wide. The flooring runs through to the passage and the southwest room. The baseboard has a broken field, but the top field is larger here than it is in the passage. The architrave matches that in the passage. The south wall has a door to the passage, with another door to the west of it that leads to a closet under the stairs. the stair carriage is constructed with dressed lumber and cut nails, with no evidence of an earlier stair here. The closet door has four panels with sunken fields, no panel moulds, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and a plain cast iron rim lock with brass knobs, none of which is original. There was originally a small cabinet lock to this door. The sash match the southwest room but have 10-inch by 14-inch lights. There is a door on the north, set to the east, which leads to the north addition. It has modern trim. On the east is a fireplace with a brick hearth, a parged surround, and a firebox of roughly dressed rubble stone that is brought to course. The firebox has splayed jambs. There is a wood mantel with plain pilaster strips, a plain frieze, and a bed mould with a cavetto and bevel. To the north of the fireplace is a doorway to the wing, with typical architrave, but the door is missing.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

The southeast room in the wing has oak flooring that is butted and face-nailed with cut nails. It runs east-west and varies between 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width. The baseboard has a quirked bead on top. The architrave has a quirked bead on the inner edge only, and is mitered at the corners. The window sash have parting beads and spring latches that match the southwest room. There is a fireplace on the west that has been closed off for a wood stove. It has a wood mantel with chamfered pilaster strips, a plain frieze that has an arched cut on the bottom and chamfers on the bottom and sides, and a bed mould with a quirked ogee-and-bevel mould. The mantel shelf has a scallop cut on the edge. To the south of the fireplace is a vertical crack in the plaster, with a horizontal crack near the top, which could indicate an earlier window or door was located here. The existing baseboard does not have a break in it. The front door has four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with small pins. It has a plain cast iron rim lock with a brass knob and cast iron foliate butt hinges with pendant finials. The second-story joists are exposed, are sash-sawn, are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches, and are spaced 23 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on centers. The bottom face contains lath nail holes. There is one joist at the east end that is added, with a short joist next to it. The original joist has an abandoned mortise on the east edge, where a stair header was probably attached. On the floor in this location, under the carpet, is a hatch to the basement, according to the owner. There is a bay window on the east side of the room, and the sash match the south windows. The north elevation has a doorway in the center, with typical architrave, but the door is missing.

The northeast room in the wing is a modern kitchen, with a new bay window on the east, and new window and door on the north, and an enclosed winder stair in the southwest corner. It has a beaded-edge vertical-board door with new hardware, and the walls inside the stairway are random-width vertical boards that are machine-planed.

Second story

The main block, on the second story, has a passage that runs east-west in the center, with chambers to the south and north.

The passage is attached to the stairway at the west end, and the railing curves around until it meets the south wall of the passage. The flooring is random-width tongue-and-grooved pine that varies between 5 and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, runs north-south, and continues into the south chamber. The baseboard has a broken field, with a tall top field. The architrave matches the first story. The doors have four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned and are hung on plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles. There are plain cast iron rim locks, with black glazed knobs on the southwest chamber and mineral knobs on the northwest chamber. There is a new wood casement window on the west elevation. The attic stair is at the east end of the passage and is enclosed with beaded-edge vertical boards. The stairway is narrower than the passage, leaving a narrow access alongside it to the space under the stair. The top of the stairway has winder stairs. The door to the stairs

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

has a small cast iron rim lock with a black knob, and was probably added later, since it is set above a small cabinet lock that does not have a pull.

The southwest chamber baseboard matches that in the southeast room. The architrave is typical for the main block and the sash match those of the first story, with 10-inch by 14-inch lights. There is a new ceiling. The east elevation has a wood mantel with plain pilaster strips. The frieze has a bold double ogee cut on the bottom and the bed mould has a cavetto and bevel, with a small console on each end. There is a slight scallop cut to the edge of the mantel shelf. This was never a fireplace; rather, it has baseboard between the pilasters and a stovepipe hole above the mantel. A closet has been added to the north of the chimney. The west wall has a doorway set to the south that leads to a bathroom in the southwest corner, above the passage entryway. There is a typical four-panel door, with mineral knobs, and typical architrave. The bathroom has carpet and typical baseboard and architrave. There is a claw-foot tub, a cast iron sink with separate hot and cold faucets, and a water closet labelled "Crane – Hanover"; the date is illegible.

The northwest chamber has typical flooring that runs east-west, and the baseboard matches the second-story passage. The architrave is typical and the sash match the southwest chamber. There is a wood mantel centered on the east wall, with plain pilaster strips and baseboard between them. The bottom of the frieze is cut with two C-scrolls and the bed mould has a cavetto, and consoles at each end. The mantel shelf is slightly scalloped. There is a closet added in to the north of the mantel and to the south a narrow doorway that led to the southeast chamber has been closed off with a slightly recessed wall. On the north elevation is a doorway, set to the east, leading to the new addition. It has a new four-panel wood door. The ceiling has been covered or replaced with large 4 by 8 sheets of material and the joints covered with battens.

The southeast chamber, in the wing, is accessed from the northeast chamber, and the floor level is one step up from it. There is carpeting, plain baseboard, and plain architrave with a quirked bead on the inner edge; it is mitered at the corners. The south sash is a two-over-two, is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and has parting beads. It has spring latches with long, thin barrels. The east sash is a six-over-six, with ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. It is also mortised and tenoned and pinned, and has parting beads, but the check rails are added to the sash. The window is shorter than the south window. A new closet has been added in the northwest corner. The west wall has a closet with a narrow doorway, and the bottom of the door is set about 12 inches above the floor. The door has beaded-edge vertical boards on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, has a cast iron Suffolk latch, and has typical architrave for this room. The north door has beaded-edge vertical boards that are not hand-planed, has new hinges, and has a cast iron rim lock with black glazed knobs.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

The northeast chamber, in the wing, has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west and varies between 9 ¼ and 14 inches. The stairway from the northeast room comes up into here along the west wall, with a new wood railing that has historically-appropriate chamfered rails. The west wall has been removed to open this space up to the north addition. This space is now divided into a bathroom in the southeast corner, a bedroom across the north end, and a passage in the southwest corner. The partitions and doors date to the twentieth century. The bathroom has a claw-foot tub. There are two windows on the east elevation, and they match the southeast chamber east window, with added check rail. They have new architrave.

Attic

The main block attic is finished with plaster on the knee walls, rafters, and collars, and has circular-sawn lath with cut nails. There are new window sash with head-cut trim. There is a railing around the stairs with three horizontal rails that measure 5/8 inch by 2 ¼ inches. The rails have a small bead on the top and bottom outer edges, are fastened with cut nails, and have a dark blue-green paint. The rafters are sash-sawn and mitered and butted at the ridge. They are 2 ¼ to 2 ½ inches wide and are tapered from 3 ¼ to 3 ½ inches deep at the ridge to 5 inches deep at the foot. The feet are miter cut and sit on top of the joists. The rafters are spaced 19 to 21 inches on centers and support board sheathing that is about 6 inches wide, with spaces set between the sheathing boards. A lot of cut nails come through the roof sheathing boards, suggesting that there was a wood shingle roof here originally; the only roofing visible now is metal. The joists are sash-sawn, are 2 ½ inches by 6 inches, and are spaced 19 to 21 inches on centers. They run north-south and have dragon pieces at the corners to support the cornice returns.

The wing attic has a plywood floor. The rafters are dimensional 2 by 6s with a ridge beam, and they are wire-nailed. According to the owner there were wood shingles, and he installed a metal roof over top of them. The west wall is weatherboards painted a yellow ochre or a cream color that has darkened. They have a weather of from 5 ¼ inches to 7 ½ inches. The rake board is 16 inches wide and painted dark brown, with the ghost of a bracket that has been removed. There is a triangular hole in the siding where the original gable of the wing roof was, and this exposes a brick chimney behind the siding. The weatherboards around this cutout are unpainted.

Shed

A small frame shed is located about 35 feet west of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay-square frame structure with the foundation not visible. It has circular-sawn vertical-board siding fastened with wire nails and a gable roof with corrugated metal and an east-west ridge. The eaves are open. The east elevation has a vertical-board door on "T" hinges and the north elevation has a six-light sash. The shed is of 2 by 4 construction.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-895

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input 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 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 N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates c. 1825-50, c. 1870, c. 1890-1910

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.)

Summary:

The early history of the Isaacs-Wright House has not been determined because no deeds have been found prior to the sale of some of the property by Josephus Isaacs in 1872 that would help to explain it. The earliest records of Josephus that were found were the 1850 census. Isaacs' business included both a wheelwright shop and a blacksmith shop, and he was also engaged in farming and had 48 acres of improved land. Ten years later Josephus was listed as a carpenter, and his son, Columbus, was listed as a miller. The census of manufactures noted that Josephus had a steam-powered saw and grist mill. No doubt the mill was intended primarily to provide sawn lumber for their business. The 1860 Martenet *Map of Howard County* shows the steam grist and saw mill in the general vicinity of where the Isaacs-Wright House stands, on the north side of Triadelphia Road, while Josephus Isaacs house was on the south side of the road. This area of settlement was to become known as Isaacsville. In 1874 Columbus bought 2 5/8 acres from his father, and this lot appears to be the one on which the existing house stands. Josephus Isaacs died in January 1875, and Columbus continued to acquire land. In the 1870 and 1880 census Columbus was listed as a blacksmith. Columbus died in 1891, leaving his property to Margaret, who remarried, in a few years, to Hosea B. Day. All six parcels at Isaacsville were sold by the Days to Albert and Margaret Wright in 1898 for \$5,000. The earliest part of the house is the southeast room in the wing. The house began as a 1 1/2-story, single room structure with an exterior chimney on the west end. It probably dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The house was substantially enlarged, probably in the 1870s or 1880s, with the addition of the main block. The wing was modernized, probably c. 1890-1910, with new German siding, new two-over-two sash, and a bay window on the east end.

Significance:

The early history of the Isaacs-Wright House has not been determined because no deeds have been found prior to the sale of some of the property by Josephus Isaacs in 1872 that would help to explain it. Josephus Isaacs was born in 1799, the son of Richard and Anne (Nancy) Williams Isaacs. The earliest records of Josephus that were found were the 1850 census, at which time he was listed as a 51-year-old

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

wheelwright with real estate valued at \$1,600. His wife, Patience, was 48, and they had five sons still living at home as well as a 22-year-old journeyman wheelwright. Their oldest son, William, was 18 and listed as a blacksmith. Isaacs' business included both a wheelwright shop and a blacksmith shop (the latter with two forges), stocked with spokes, fellows, plank, bar iron, steel, and coal. The primary products produced were ploughs, harrows, and wheels, including the iron tires, and horseshoes. Based on the value of the annual products, the blacksmithing operation was considerably more lucrative (\$1,650 a year versus \$500 from wheelwrighting). Josephus was also engaged in farming and had 48 acres of improved land along with 12 acres unimproved. His livestock included three horses, four milch cows, and 11 hogs, and his produce included wheat, corn, potatoes, hay, and orchard fruits. He was also producing butter and honey or beeswax. It seems likely that most of his farm production was for the use of his family, not for the market.¹

Ten years later Josephus was listed as a carpenter, and there was no listing in the agricultural schedule. There was some farming going on, however, because living with them was a 20-year-old farmer. Only two sons were still at home and one of them, Columbus, was listed as a miller. The wheelwright and blacksmithing businesses were not listed (they had probably been turned over to one or more of his sons), but the census of manufactures noted that Josephus had a steam-powered saw and grist mill that was producing 50,000 feet of boards a year. The impression created by these records is that Josephus was an ambitious man who worked hard to establish his children in various different, but complimentary businesses, creating a de facto local family monopoly. No doubt the mill was intended primarily to provide sawn lumber for their business, as well as grinding their grain, though it probably provided the same services to the community as a way to cover the expense of the infrastructure. It is not surprising that a mechanic with the abilities of blacksmithing and wheelwrighting would be operating a steam engine. He was probably the most qualified person in the local community to repair it. The 1860 Martenet *Map of Howard County* shows the wheelwright shop on the north side of Triadelphia Road, with the steam grist and saw mill just to the east of it, in the general vicinity of where the Isaacs-Wright House stands, and shows the blacksmith shop on the south side of the road, opposite these establishments. Josephus Isaacs house was south of the blacksmith shop at this time. Triadelphia Road was the dividing line between the third district, to the north, and the fifth district, to the south.²

¹ Isaacs family genealogy manuscript, copy in the possession of the owners. Richard died in 1836 and Ann in 1844. No will has been found for either Richard or Ann Isaacs. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850.

² U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Things had changed very little in 1870. Josephus, now 72, was listed again as a wheelwright, as was his youngest son, George, who was living with him. They were still living on the south side of the road, whereas Columbus was living on the north side. Columbus, who was now married to Margaret (maiden name unknown), was no longer listed as a miller, though the mill was apparently still in operation. He was now a blacksmith, and had an apprentice working with him. Most likely, Columbus was overseeing both operations. Columbus' next-door neighbor was a Richard Isaacs, who was a wheelwright and undoubtedly related to him, though the exact connection is unknown. This area of settlement was to become known as Isaacsville. Josephus was also still operating a farm of the same size and about the same quantity of livestock and produce, and undoubtedly for the same reason. Columbus Isaacs made his first land purchase in 1872, 1 ¼ acres that he acquired from his father and mother and that might have held part of the family business. The purchase price of \$50 suggests it was raw land, but with transactions between parents and children, this is not always a safe assumption. A plat for this property, in the possession of the current owner, is dated 1870 and indicates a house on the property in the general location of the existing dwelling. The profile given for the house, a two-story, three-bay main block with a one-story, three-bay wing on the east, is generally consistent with the existing dwelling, as well, except that the main block is shown with a center entrance and the current house has a side-passage plan. The wing now has a second story, but this was added much later. The house icons used by surveyors on plats were often generalized, but occasionally were representative of standing structures. It is thus dangerous to read too much into the sketch beyond the fact that a dwelling stood in the general location indicated. Given the history of the property, though, it is not unreasonable to surmise that Columbus married and his father created a lot for him and Margaret, upon which was an existing house that Columbus enlarged, prior to the land being deeded to him or even prior to it having been surveyed. The following year Columbus bought 11 acres from his father for \$220, and in 1874 bought another 2 5/8 acres for only \$52.50. Josephus Isaacs died in January 1875, and Columbus continued to add land, buying 7 ¾ acres that appears to have been on the east side of Ivory Road from a neighbor in 1880, 42 acres from another neighbor in 1885, and 59 acres in 1886. The tax assessment for 1876 provides a little bit of information about Columbus, but raises some questions, as well. Columbus was assessed for 20 acres, more than what the deeds for the Isaacs-Wright property amounted to by this time. Columbus probably owned some land that was separate from his house and business, though only thorough deed research could confirm this. The land was assessed at \$400, with improvements of \$1,500. His livestock consisted of one horse, three cattle, and 8 hogs, and his farming implements were worth only \$80. The quantities suggest that Columbus was only farming enough to feed the basic needs of his family, with his businesses providing income for luxuries. He was also assessed for a mill and engine worth \$800. There are cryptic assessments for additional improvements valued at \$200 and new

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

improvements of \$350, both of which were probably added some time after 1876. In 1887 Columbus was assessed for improvements to his dwelling of \$200, and in 1896 for a hay barrack also worth \$200.³

The 1880 census lists Columbus Isaacs as a blacksmith, and he and wife Margaret had no children, but had two nephews living with them, along with a 26-year-old farm hand, a 22-year-old farm hand, and a 28-year-old blacksmith. With no children of their own, it was not unusual for family members to take in nieces and nephews, even when the parents were still alive, to provide some labor around the house while leaving the parents with fewer mouths to feed and bodies to clothe. It also potentially set up an inheritance for the children taken in, which relieved that pressure from the parents' estate in the future. The Census of Manufactures, on the other hand, does not list Columbus as having a blacksmith shop and, indeed, there is no Isaacs listed as a blacksmith and only Richard Isaacs listed as a wheelwright. It is possible Columbus was leasing his blacksmith shop to another blacksmith, since he was focusing on his mills. The grist mill was operated with a 15-horsepower steam engine, with no water power available. The mill had two run of stones, three full-time employees, and could produce up to 100 bushels a day. It operated twelve months out of the year, with 10-hour days from November to May and 12-hour days the rest of the year. In 1879 it produced 84,000 lbs. of corn meal, 10,000 lbs. of feed, and 500 lbs. of hominy. In addition, Columbus had a steam-powered circular saw mill using an 8-horsepower steam engine and two hands operating year-round on the same schedule as the grist mill. The mill produced 100,000 feet of lumber a year, all of it from logs supplied by locals as needed. This was, and had always been, the common pattern of local saw mills. Columbus died in 1891, leaving his property to Margaret, who remarried, in a few years, to Hosea B. Day. All six parcels at Isaacsville were sold by the Days to Albert and Margaret Wright in 1898 for \$5,000. This amounted to 125 acres, worth \$2,500, and improvements worth \$2,260, plus new improvements to a tenant house on one of the parcels. Almost immediately, Wright sold off an acre, containing a double tenant house and two small buildings. Wright was listed as a farmer in the 1900 census, and he probably cut off the blacksmith shop, if he had no need of it himself. The new owner, William E. Isaacs, was a carpenter in his late 50s and may have bought it as an investment. Most of the acreage was sold off by the Wrights, leaving the house and some outbuildings on 14 ½ acres that passed to their three unmarried daughters, Emma, Florence, and Rena. They sold the property to Marion McClelland Miller-Mills in 1941 and she reportedly converted the house to several units that were rented out to hunters for a few years. In 1944 she sold it to the parents of the current owner, who removed some of these recent alterations and returned the house to a single-family dwelling.⁴

³ Isaacs family genealogy. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. *Baltimore Sun*, 29 January 1875, p. 2. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

⁴ U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1900.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

The earliest part of the house is the southeast room in the wing. The house began as a 1 ½-story, single room structure with an exterior chimney on the west end. There is little with which to date this portion of the house, but the oak flooring, which is rare and quite handsome, is of moderate width and probably dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The house was substantially enlarged, probably c. 1870, with the addition of the main block.⁵ Neither Columbus or his father is listed in the 1870 and 1871 tax assessments, though this is not proof that the enlarged house did not exist. The assessments of \$200 and even \$350 in the 1870s and 1880s seem too low for this substantial an addition and could refer to new outbuildings, while the total assessment of \$1,500 could certainly reflect the enlarged house, though what else may have stood on the property at this time is unknown and could have potentially been substantial in its own right. The house is a blend of Gothic Revival and Italianate details on a traditional side-passage plan farmhouse. These features were found in the grandest handful of houses in Howard County in the 1850s, but were rather rare for lesser houses before the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In addition to decorative brackets and pendant drops on the eaves and the porch, and heavily moulded porch posts, the house was given fashionable bolection-moulded doors; yet the windows were only six-over-six sash rather than the more fashionable four-over-four or two-over-two sash. The original or early paint treatment seems to have been a cream-colored siding with dark chocolate brown on the eaves, though the siding could have been a yellow ochre that has since faded. The house now had a large parlor with a Gothic Revival wood mantel that was almost certainly originally marbleized, and a long room to the back of the parlor that probably functioned as a dining room. It communicates with the original section, which probably served as the kitchen. The fireplace and mantel in the dining room, however, appear to be earlier than the rest of the main block and raise the possibility that the original house had two rooms, or was built in two phases, one of which was mostly removed. The firebox is built of stone, and the use of this material would have been rare after the Civil War. If so, the western half could have been rebuilt if it had deteriorated, or much of it might still be hidden within the walls. The newel post has strong affinities with those at the Robinson House (HO-979) of 1869-70, the William Dorsey House (HO-1140) of 1875, "The Pines" (HO-581) of 1877, and Inwood (HO-942) of 1888. The second-story plan is unusual in having the passage turn to divide the front and rear rooms, with no passage alongside the stairway, and placing the attic stair in the cross-passage rather than over top of the first-story stair. This arrangement makes the front chamber wider, but narrows the small room over the entry and reduces its functionality because it is only accessible by passing through the front chamber.

⁵ Howard County Transfer Books, 1870 and 1871, Maryland State Archives. The owners possess a plat of the property from prior to 1870 which reportedly shows the house in its present configuration, and they surmise that the main block is much earlier than 1870. Unfortunately, this plat could not be located at this time, so this question must remain open, for now. However, no physical evidence of the main block having been altered was observed.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-895

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

The wing was modernized, probably c. 1890-1910, with new German siding, new two-over-two sash, and a bay window on the east end. What is not clear is where the kitchen would have been after these changes. A single room was added to the back of the original house (which is now the wing), and this room also has little with which to date it. The question of the kitchen location argues that the rear room in the wing must have been standing by this time. Since the roof framing is completely modern over the wing and rear addition, it is not clear whether there was an intermediate roof put on when the wing was raised to two full stories, and which was subsequently completely replaced, or whether the wing height was raised much more recently. An intermediate roof is suggested by the evidence on the east gable end of the main block, which is now encapsulated in the wing attic. Above the hole in the siding where the original peak of the gable roof of the wing once stood, the siding of the main block has a paint line that steps down from south to north. This line appears to be a flashing line and suggests the possibility that when the wing was raised to two stories the wing and addition were given a long, sloping shed roof with a short parapet on the south front, above the second-story ceiling level. At present, this is the only evidence to suggest this sequence, so it can only be conjectural. If accurate, it probably argues that the updating of the wing, the raising it to two stories, and the addition to the rear of the wing were probably done at the same time. The lack of paint below this presumed flashing line is problematic, and suggests a roof change was made at the time the main block was added. If the family was living in the original section, the main block may have been added first, and then the original section enlarged. This would explain why the siding was cut to fit around the original roof gable peak, even though this roof would shortly be removed and replaced by a taller roof. A similar sort of parapet could be seen on the Day House and Store (HO-183), formerly located nearby at 14040 Triadelphia Road, on a one-story addition at the west end. Conversely, the simplest explanation might be that the house did not get its first coat of paint for some years after the main block was added. While perhaps unusual in the post-Civil War era, a death in the family might explain such a lapse. The addition had to be at least 1 ½ stories from the beginning, if it contained the winder stair in the corner, because the stair turns toward the rear and a lower roof would have provided no headroom at the top of the stair. The stair configuration could have easily been arranged to end up against the back wall of the original house, had this been necessary. The stair could have been added at a later date, but the little evidence available suggests that it was original to the addition. In short, the interpretation of the evolution of the Isaacs-Wright House is difficult and unresolved, but this in no way detracts from its historical significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-895

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 7.185 A.
Acreage of historical setting 14 ½ A.
Quadrangle name Sykesville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 22, parcel 24, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	June 2017
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

Isaacs-Wright House (HO-895)
3866 Ivory Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Consuelo Regan Alexander & husb. Lawrence W. Joseph Steven Lawrence Yznaga Regan / ?	Lawrence W. Alexander & wf Consuelo Regan / ?	16 Mar. 2010	MDR 12375-459	Deed-fee simple	\$0	14 ½ A -5 A -1 A -1.315 A	
Consuelo Regan Joseph Steven Lawrence Regan Heirs of Evelyn Charlotte Regan / ?	Consuelo Regan Alexander & husb. Lawrence W. Joseph Steven Lawrence Yznaga Regan / ?	15 May 2003	MDR 7326- 295	Quit Claim Deed	\$1.00	14 ½ A -5 A -1 A -1.315 A	
James Regan IV pers. Rep of Evelyn Charlotte Regan / ?	Consuelo Regan Joseph Steven Lawrence Regan / ?	12 May 1977	CMP 822- 231	Deed-fee simple	?	14 ½ A -5 A -1 A -1.315 A	ECR d. 11 Mar. 1976
Marian McClelland Miller- Mills, Widow / ?	James Regan, Jr. & wf Evelyn C. / ?	24 Aug. 1944	BM, Jr. 182-396	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	14 ½ A	N. side of Glenelg & w. side of West Friendship roads.
Emma V. Wright Florence L. Wright Rena M. Wright / Howard	Marion McClelland Miller-Mills / Howard	2 June 1941	BM, Jr. 170-353	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	14 ½ A	AW d. 26 Dec. 1930 MAW d. 13 Dec 1927
Albert Wright & wf Margaret A. / Howard	Emma V. Wright Florence L. Wright Rena M. Wright	3 Aug. 1916	HBN 102- 1	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	?	Life estate to grantors ≈60 A to Sallie Isaacs ≈50 A to Franklin Musgrove
Margaret A. Day & husb. Hosea B. / Howard	Albert Wright & wife Margaret A.	28 Feb. 1898	JH O 68-314	Deed-fee simple	\$5,000	1) 1 ¼ A 2) 11-0-18 ARP 3) 2 5/8 A 4) 7 3/4 A 5) 42 A 6) 59-3-29 ARP	Margaret A. Isaacs m. Hosea B. Day Mentions 6 deeds to Columbus H. Isaacs.
Columbus H. Isaacs	Margaret A. Isaacs	18 Dec. 1891	<u>Wills</u> JS 3-159				
Joseph F. Hipsley, exec. of Lorenzo G. Warfield / ?	Columbus H. Isaacs / Howard	21 May 1886	LJW 50-525	Deed-fee simple	\$1,138.67	59-3-29 ARP	Sale ratified 18 May 1886 LGW will TBH 2-556 [S. side of Triadelphia Rd] (6)
Nicholas A. Selby & wife Frances E. / Howard	Columbus H. Isaacs / Howard	23 Feb. 1885	LJW 49-185	Deed-fee simple	\$1,020.31	42 A	p/o land fr. Jos. H. Peddicord to NAS Runs along county rd. to

Isaacs-Wright House (HO-895)
3866 Ivory Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							CHI's 7 3/4 A. lot Adjoins Reuben Ridgely's 5 A. lot. (5)
Joseph H. Peddicord & wife Naomi S. / Howard	Columbus H. Isaacs / ?	10 May 1880	LJW 44-191	Deed-fee simple	\$348.75	7 3/4 A.	"Addn. to Brothers Level" adjoins Lorenzo G. Warfield's prop. & JI's land & land from JI to CHI [probably E. of Ivory Rd] (4)
Josephus Isaacs / Howard	Columbus H. Isaacs / Howard	20 May 1874	LJW 34-5	Deed-fee simple	\$52.50	2 5/8 A.	Adjoins lot fr. JI to WSI & a lot fr. JI to CHI [no previous reference] (3)
Joseph Isaacs, Sr. / Howard	Columbus H. Isaacs / Howard	15 Mar. 1873	WWW 32-323	Deed-fee	\$220.00	11-0-18 ARP	"Brothers Partnership" or "Brothers Level" next to earlier tract fr. JI to CHI. on Triadelphia Rd [no previous reference] (2)
Josephus Isaacs & wife Patience / Howard	Columbus H. Isaacs / ?	17 Apr. 1872	WWW 31-494	Deed-fee simple	\$50.00	1 1/4 A.	"Addn. to Brothers Level" [no previous reference] [has the house] (1)

I have surveyed, at the request of Columbus Isaacs, the following described part of "Brother's Level" or whatever the same may be called, to wit;

Beginning at a stone [A] on the [flat] planted in a divisional line heretofore made between Adam and Alexander Barnes, it being at the end of the 8th line of Josephus Isaacs' land, and running from thence, binding on the 9th line of said part, (with 3°)

1. S. 72° 11' 11" W. 11 p^o; then,
2. N. 19 1/2° E. 32 1/2 p^o to the 7th line of said Josephus Isaacs' part of said land; and binding thereon,
3. S. 35° E. 8 p^o to the end thereof; and
4. S. 13° W. 22 p^o to the beginning, one acre and a quarter of land, to be deeded to him by Josephus Isaacs. — Reuben Mansfield, 68

at [unclear] 1870



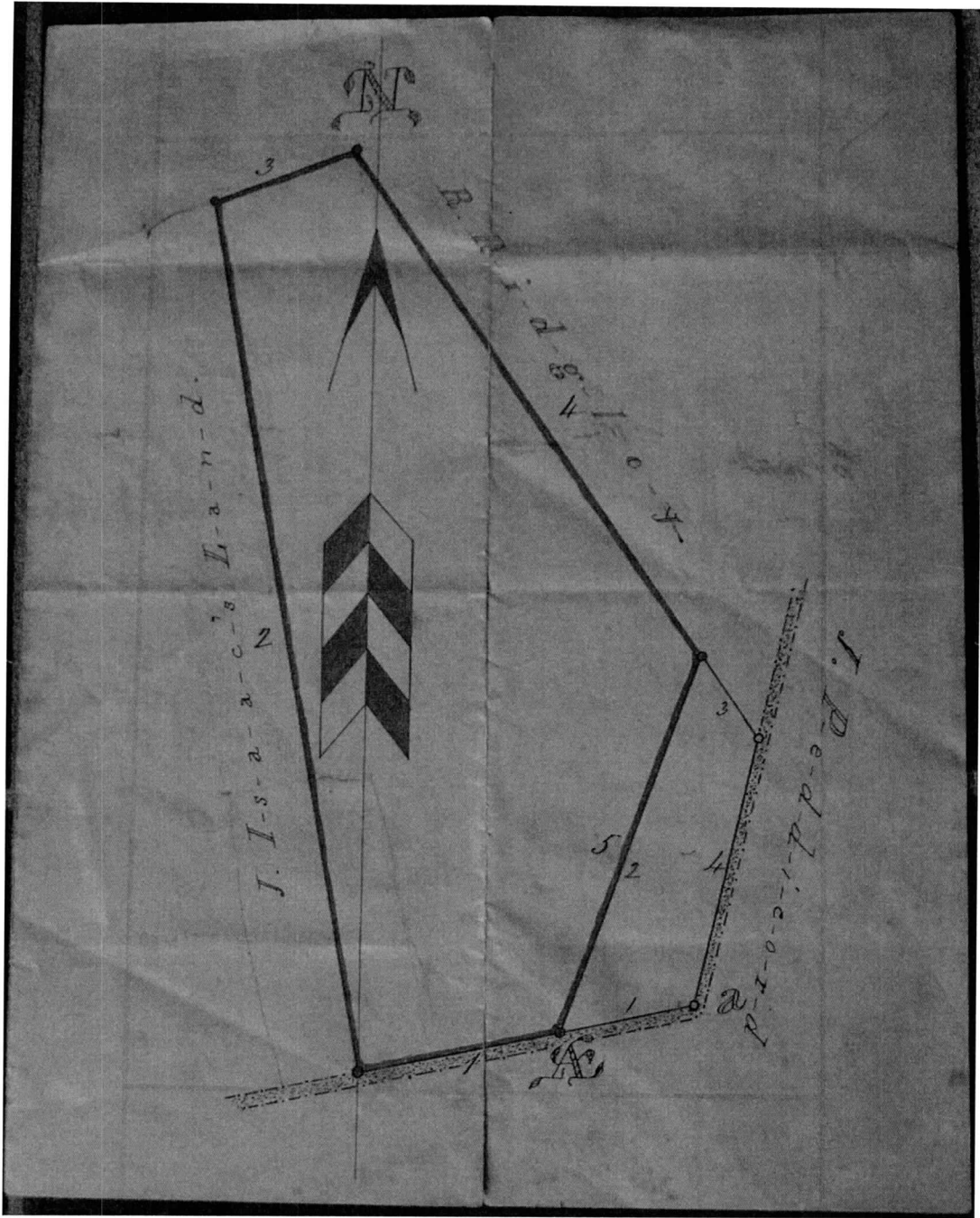
Scale, 5 p^o in an inch

M.L.

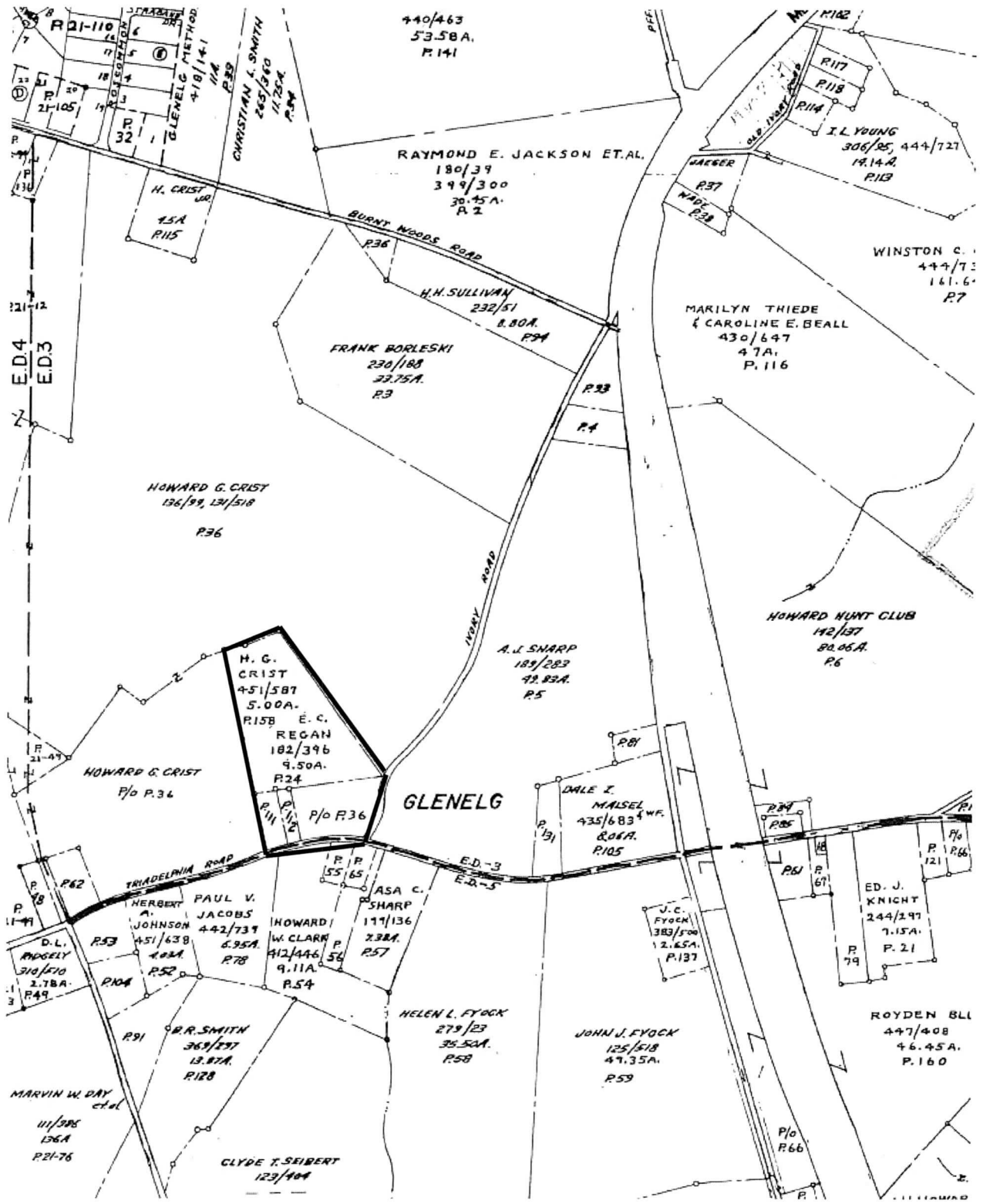
HO-895

Isaacs-Wright House
3866 Ivory Road

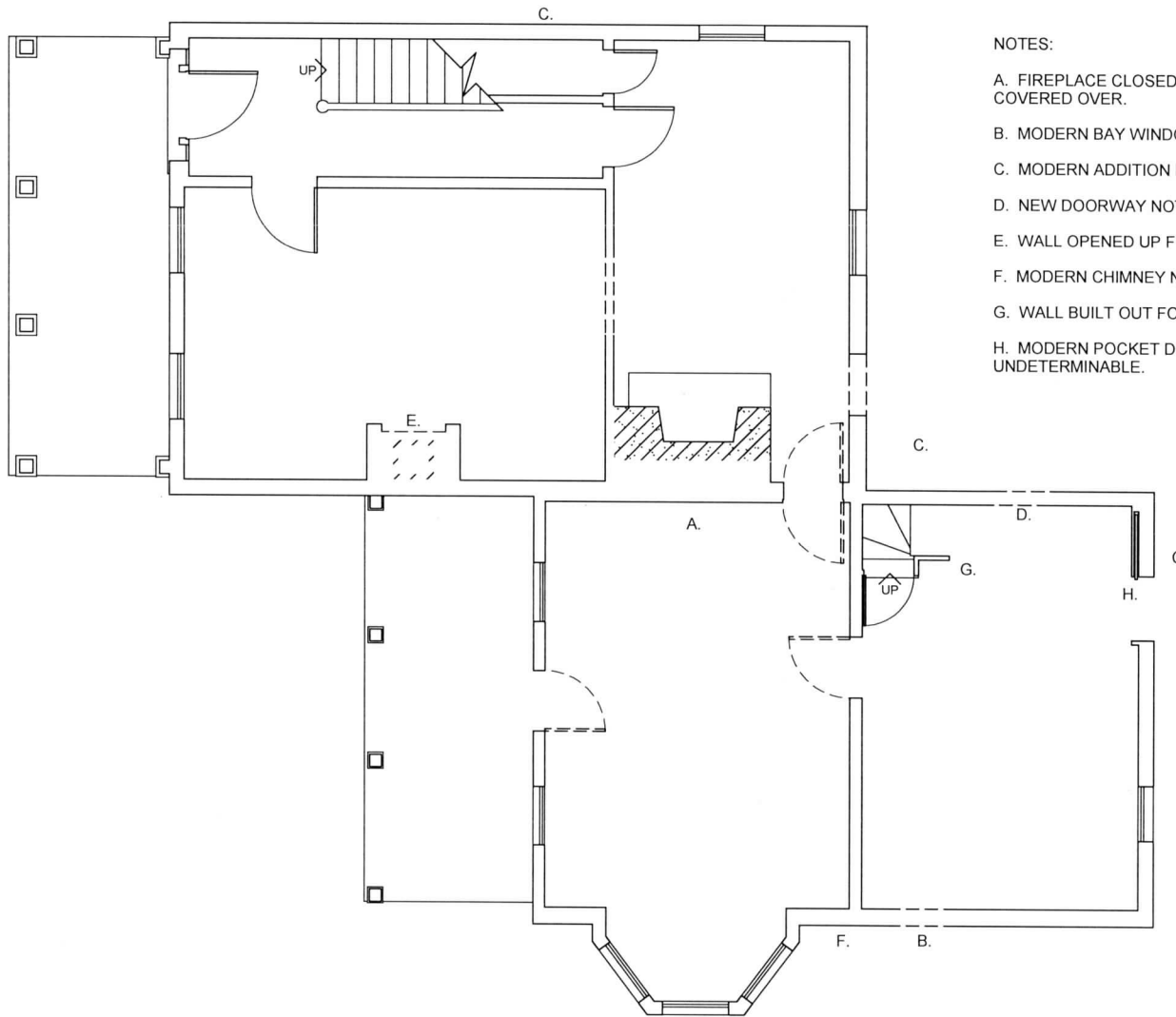
1870 plat of 1 1/4 acres in possession of Consuelo & Lawrence Alexander



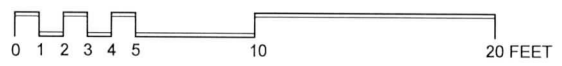
HO-895
 Isaacs-Wright House
 3866 Ivory Road
 undated plat in possession of Consuelo & Lawrence Alexander



HO-895
Isaacs-Wright House
3866 Ivory Road
Tax map 22, 1966

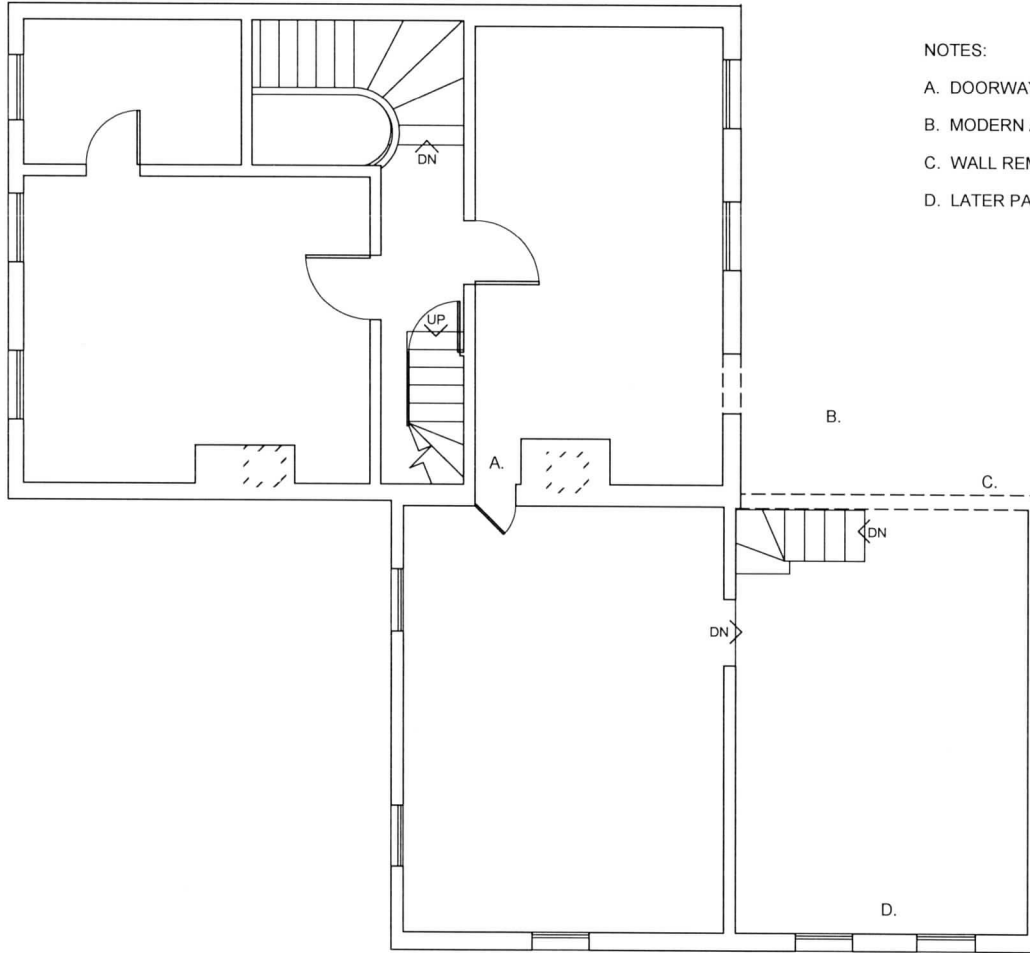


- NOTES:
- A. FIREPLACE CLOSED OFF FOR WOOD STOVE AND HEARTH COVERED OVER.
 - B. MODERN BAY WINDOW NOT SHOWN.
 - C. MODERN ADDITION NOT SHOWN.
 - D. NEW DOORWAY NOT SHOWN.
 - E. WALL OPENED UP FOR FAUX FIREPLACE.
 - F. MODERN CHIMNEY NOT SHOWN.
 - G. WALL BUILT OUT FOR MODERN KITCHEN – NOT SHOWN.
 - H. MODERN POCKET DOOR. ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION UNDETERMINABLE.



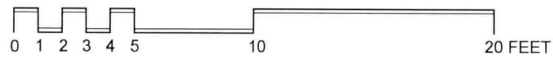
HO-895 ISAACS-WRIGHT HOUSE 3866 IVORY ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- MARCH 2016



NOTES:

- A. DOORWAY CONVERTED TO CLOSET – NOT SHOWN.
- B. MODERN ADDITION NOT SHOWN.
- C. WALL REMOVED.
- D. LATER PARTITIONS NOT SHOWN.

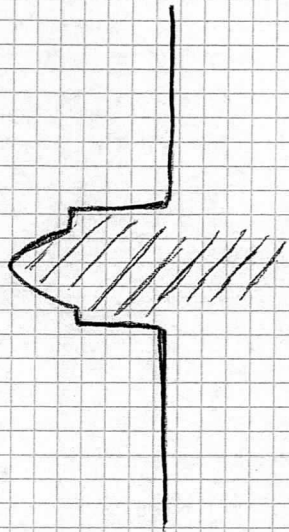


HO-895 ISAACS-WRIGHT HOUSE 3866 IVORY ROAD

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JUNE 2016

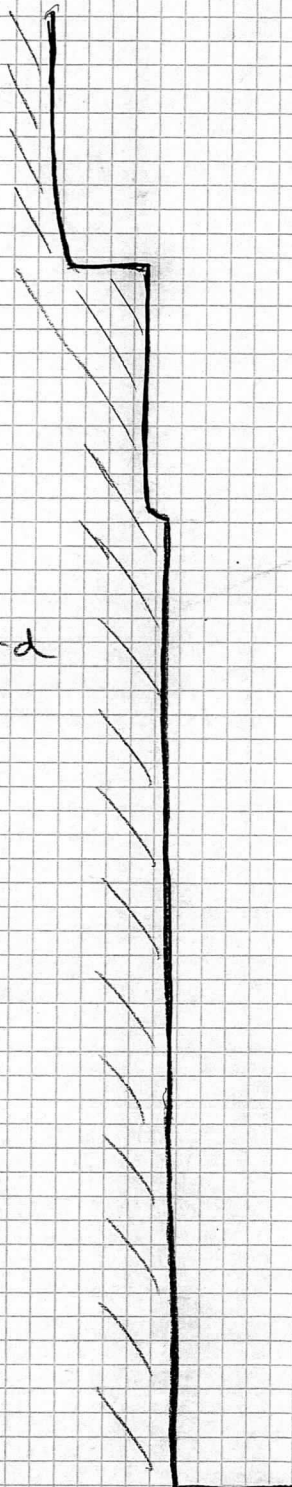
1/7 3866 Ivory Rd (HO-895)
Main Block Moulding Profiles

KMS
9 Mar. 2015



Window
Muntin

Baseboard

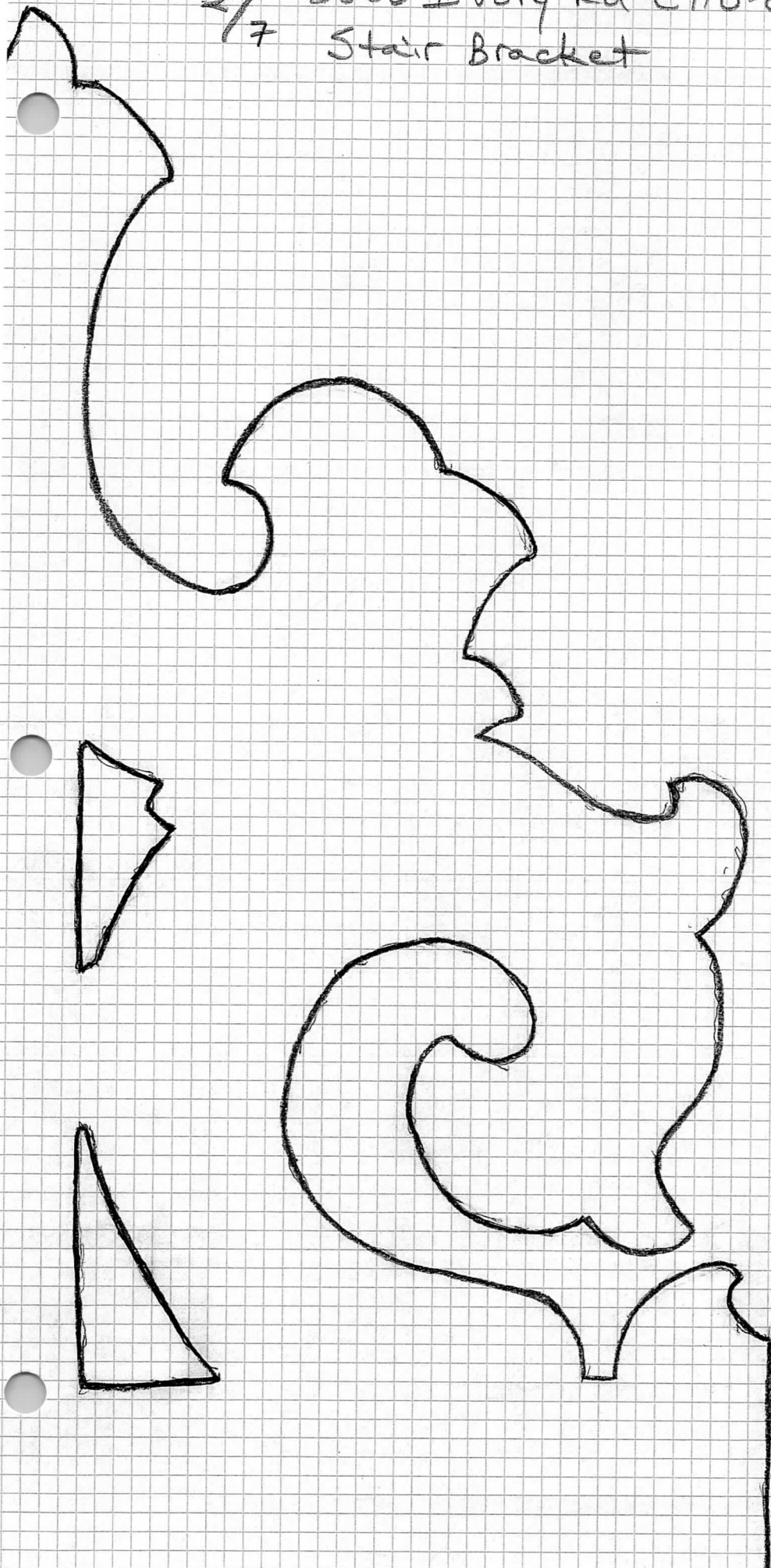


Architrave



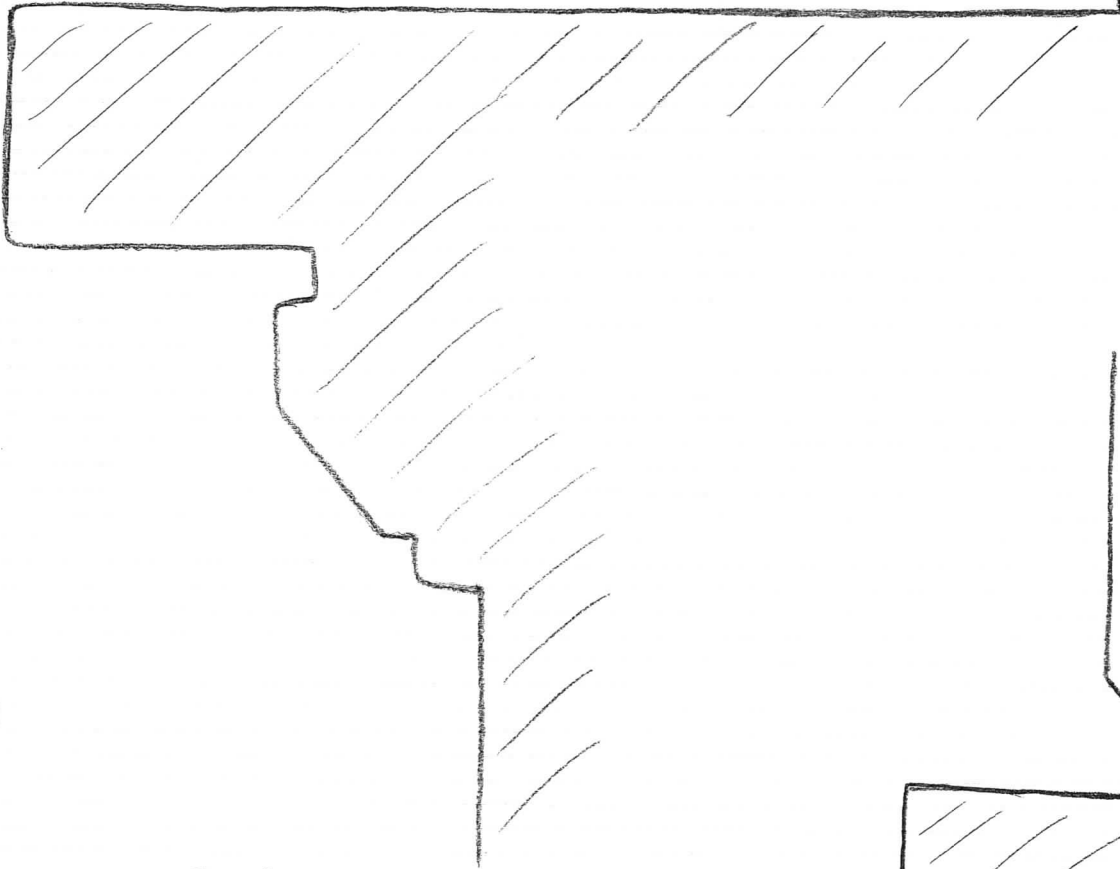
2/7 3866 Ivory Rd (HO-895)
Stair Bracket

KMS
9 Mar. 2016

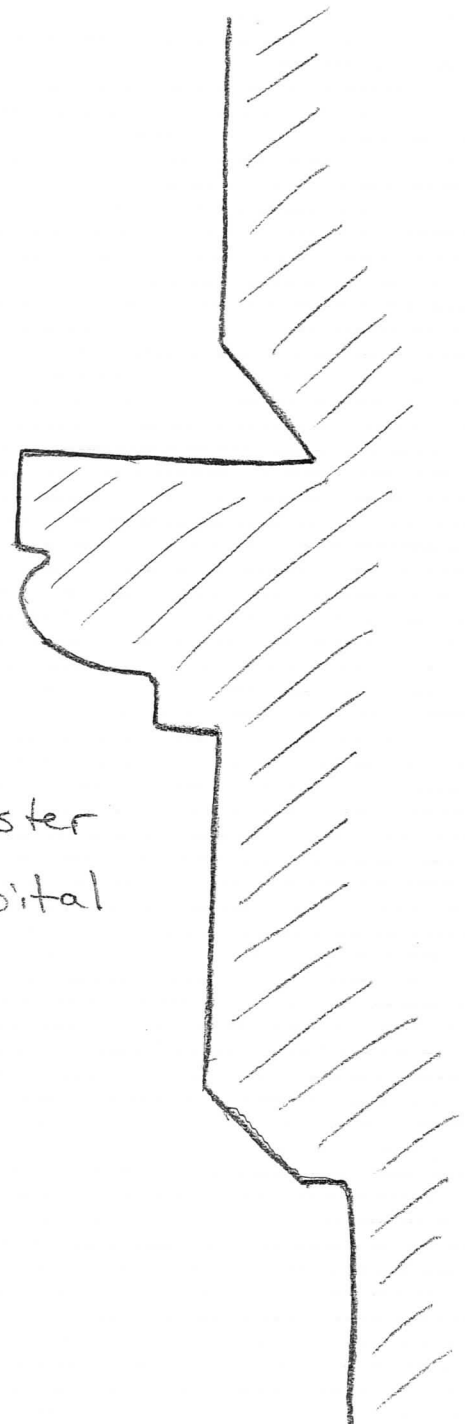


3/7 3866 Ivory Rd (HO-895)
Main Block SW Rm Mantel

KMS
9 Mar. 2016



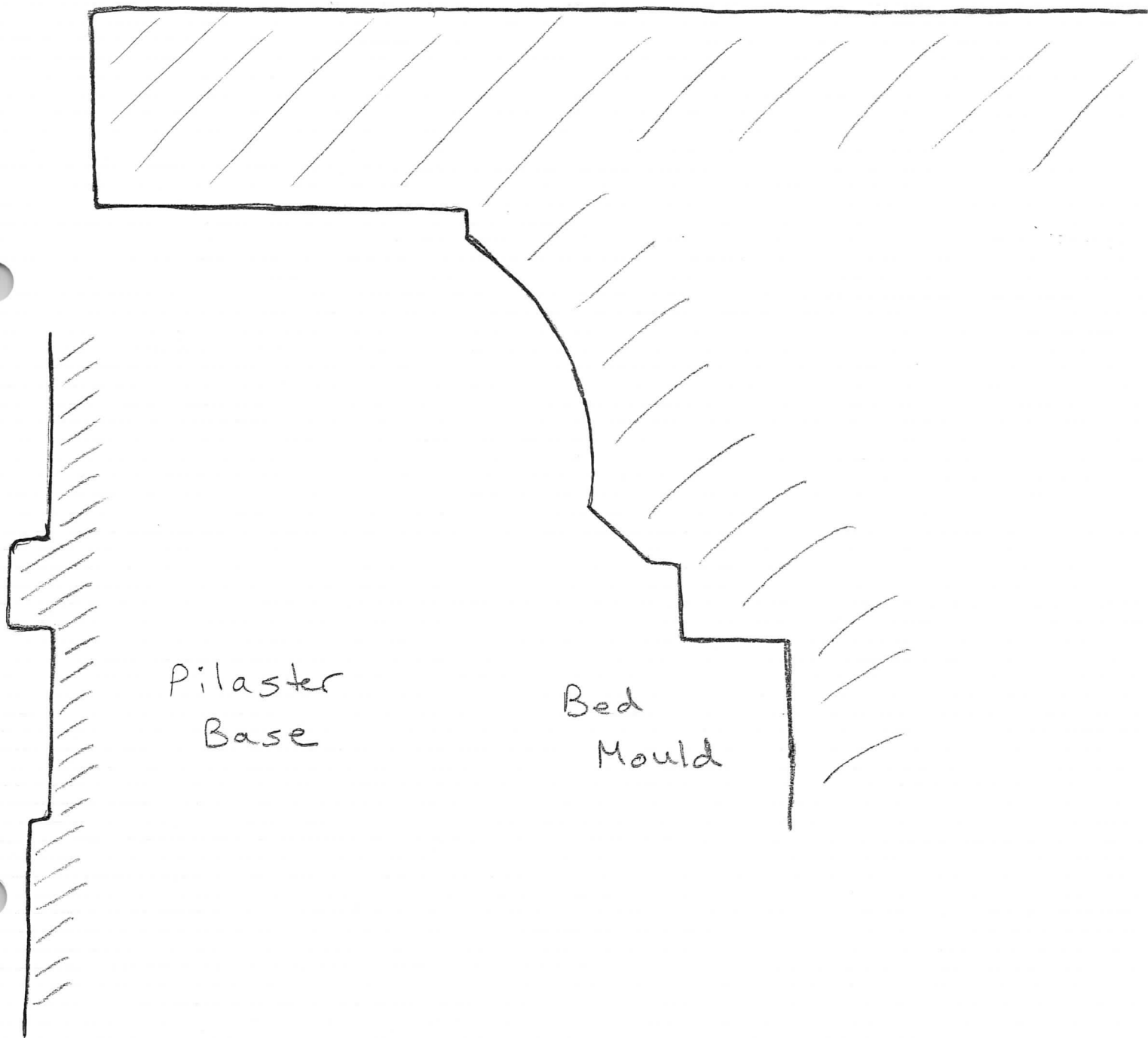
Bed
Mould



Pilaster
Capital

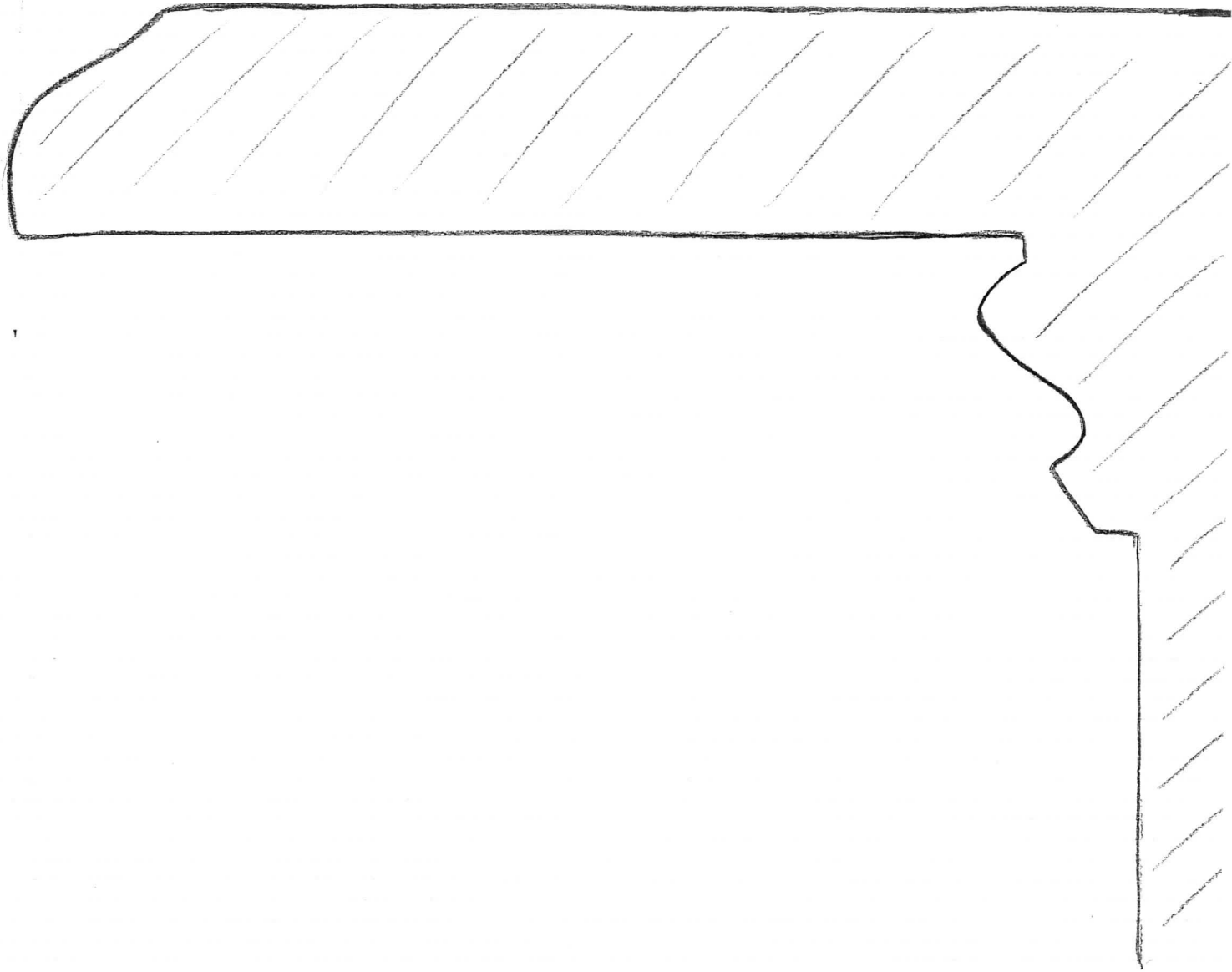
4/7 3866 Ivory Rd (HO-895)
Main Block NW. Rm Mantel

KMS
9 Mar. 2016



5/7 3866 Ivory Rd (HO-895)
Wing SE. Rm Mantel

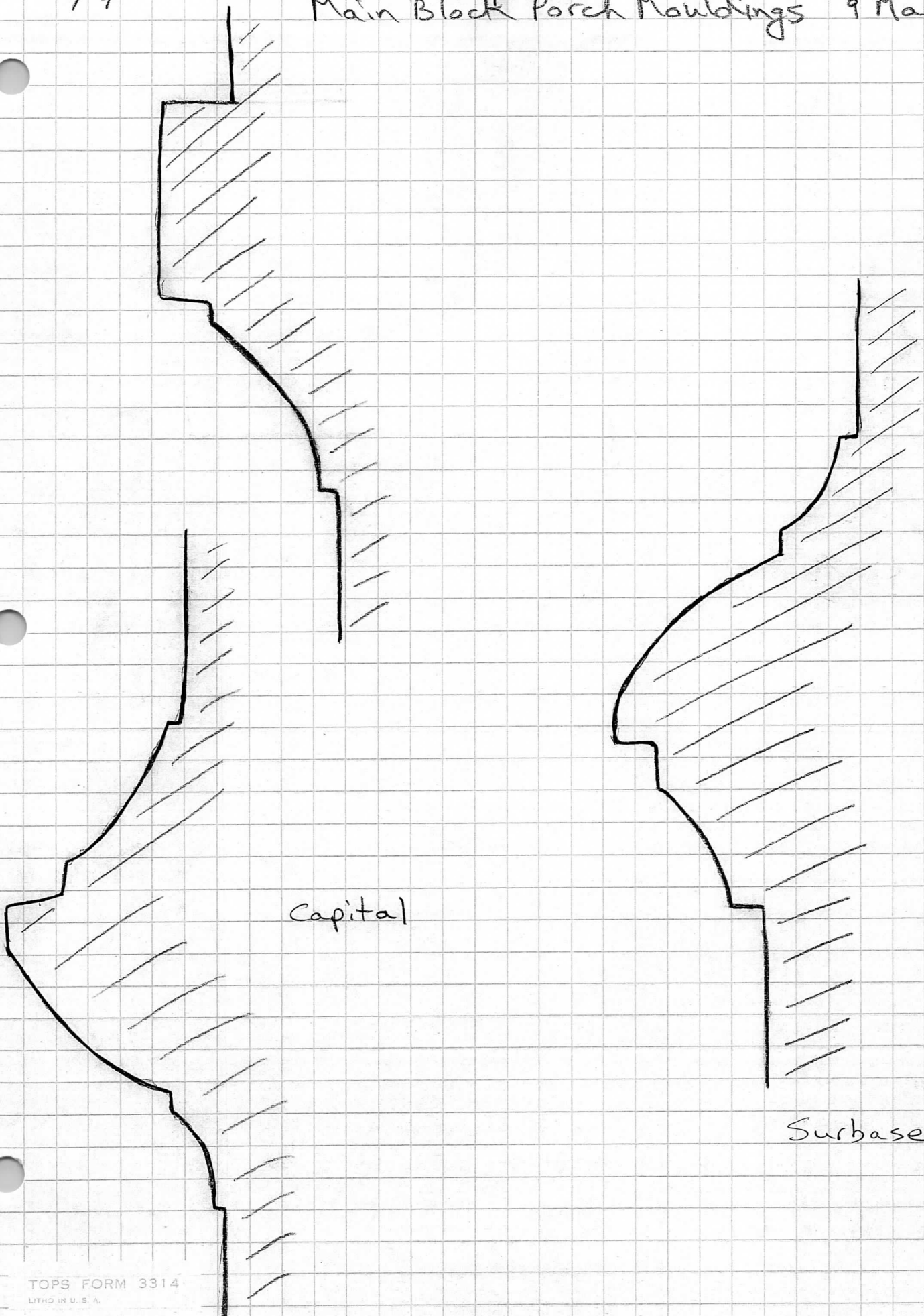
KMS
9 Mar. 2016



6/7

3866 Ivory Rd (HO-895)
Main Block Porch Mouldings

KMS
9 Mar. 2016



Capital

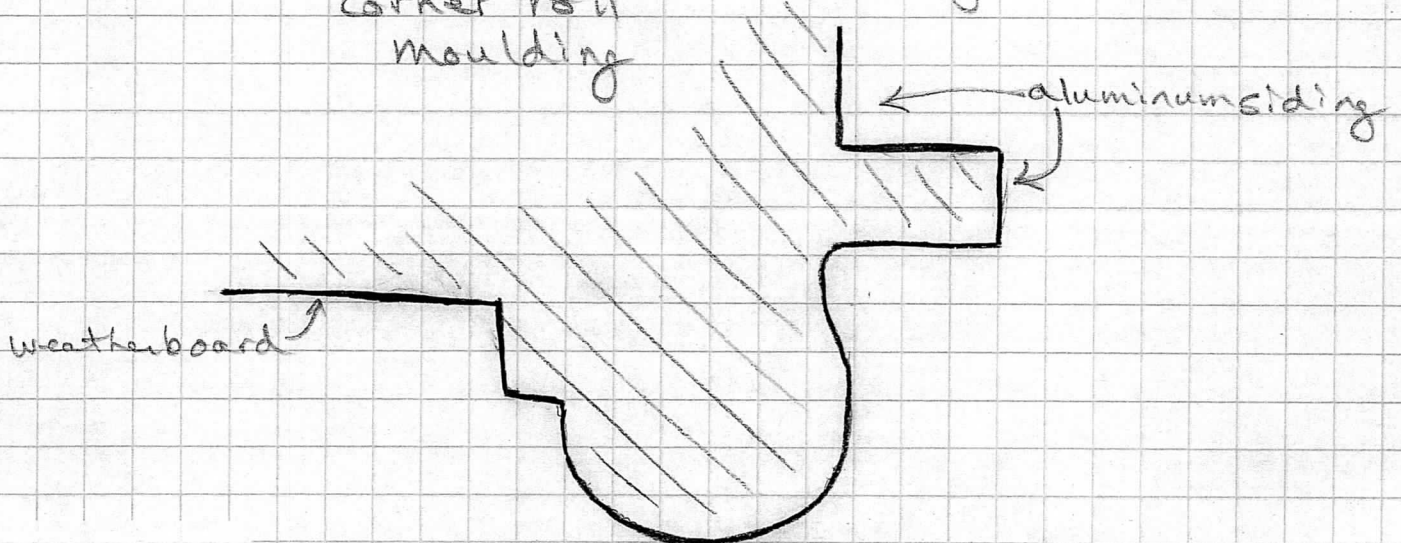
Subbase

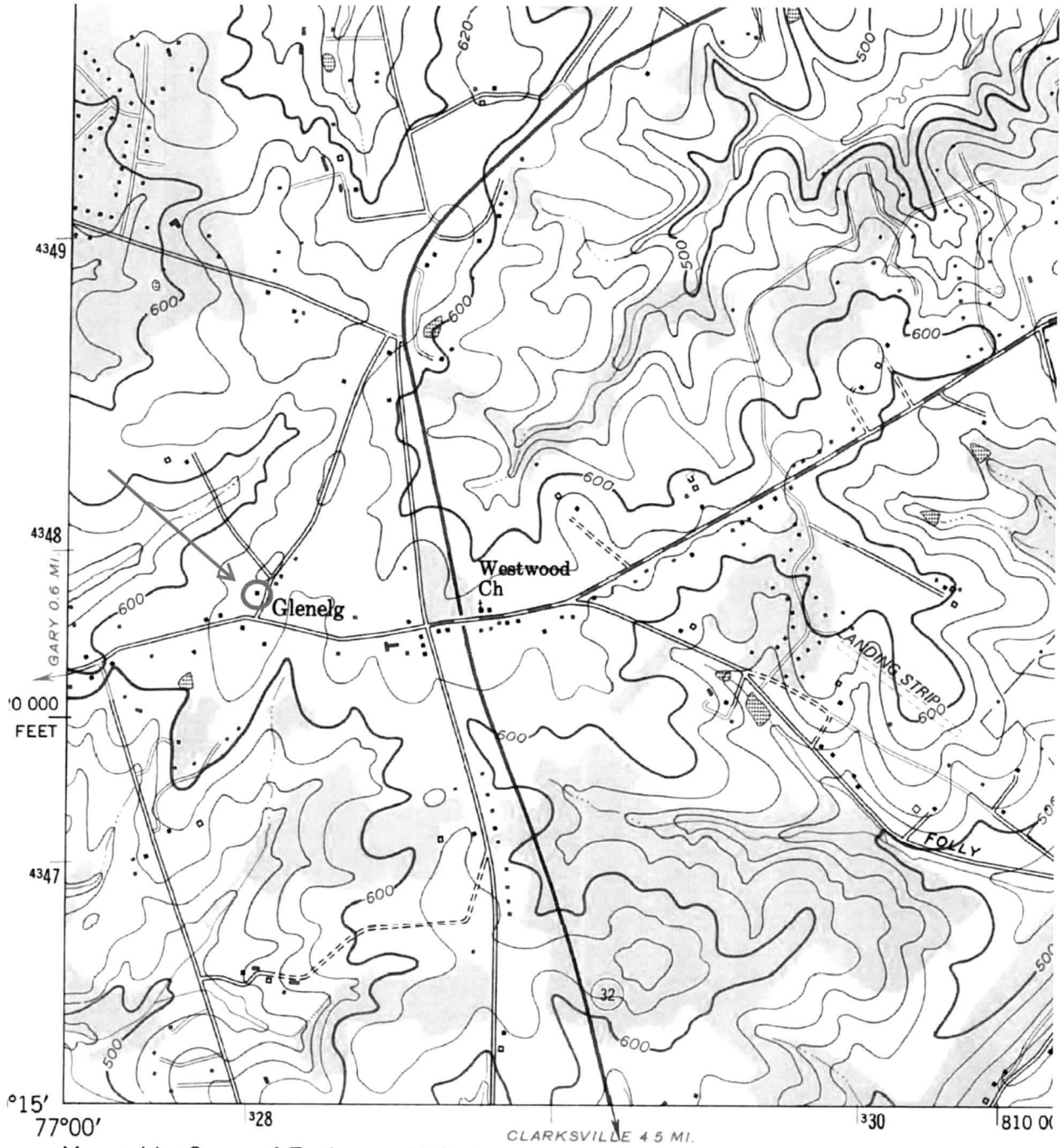
7/7

3866 Ivory Rd (HO-895)
Moulding Profiles

KMS
9 Mar 2016

Main Block exterior siding
corner roll
moulding





Mapped by Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army

HO-895
 Isaacs-Wright House
 3866 Ivory Road
 Sykesville quad

HO-895
Isaacs-Wright House
3866 Ivory Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-610
Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper Glossy
Epson Matte Black UltraChrome ink cartridge

HO-895_2016-03-07_01 House, south elevation	HO-895_2016-03-07_11 House, southeast room, view east
HO-895_2016-03-07_02 House, north & west elevations	HO-895_2016-03-07_12 House, southeast room, mantel detail
HO-895_2016-03-07_03 House, west elevation gable ridge	HO-895_2016-03-07_13 House, southeast room, oak flooring
HO-895_2016-03-07_04 House, east & north elevations	HO-895_2016-03-07_14 House, attic stairs
HO-895_2016-03-07_05 House, southeast corner, cornice brackets, pendant drop, & roll moulding	HO-895_2016-03-07_15 House, southwest chamber, view southeast
HO-895_2016-03-07_06 House, passage, view north	HO-895_2016-03-07_16 House, southwest chamber, mantel detail
HO-895_2016-03-07_07 House, stair newel	HO-895_2016-03-07_17 House, wing attic, view west to main block east wall with original wing roof gable and early paint on main block
HO-895_2016-03-07_08 House, southwest room, view southeast	HO-895_2016-03-07_18 House, wing attic, view northwest to main block northeast corner showing cornice framing
HO-895_2016-03-07_09 House, southwest room, mantel detail	
HO-895_2016-03-07_10 House, northwest room, view east	



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Keri Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, south elevation

1 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-03-07

MD SHPO

House, north & west elevations

2 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-03-07

MD SHPO

House, west elevation gable ridge

3 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs-Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-03-07

MD SHPO

House, east & north elevations

4 of 18



H10 - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, Southeast corner, cornice brackets,
pendant drop, & roll moulding

5 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, passage, view north

6 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-03-07

MD SHPO

House, Stair newel

7 of 18





HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, Southwest room, mantel detail

9 of 18



HO - 895

Isaac S - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPD

House, northwest room, view east

10 of 18



H0 - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-03-07

MD SHPO

House, southeast room, view east

11 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

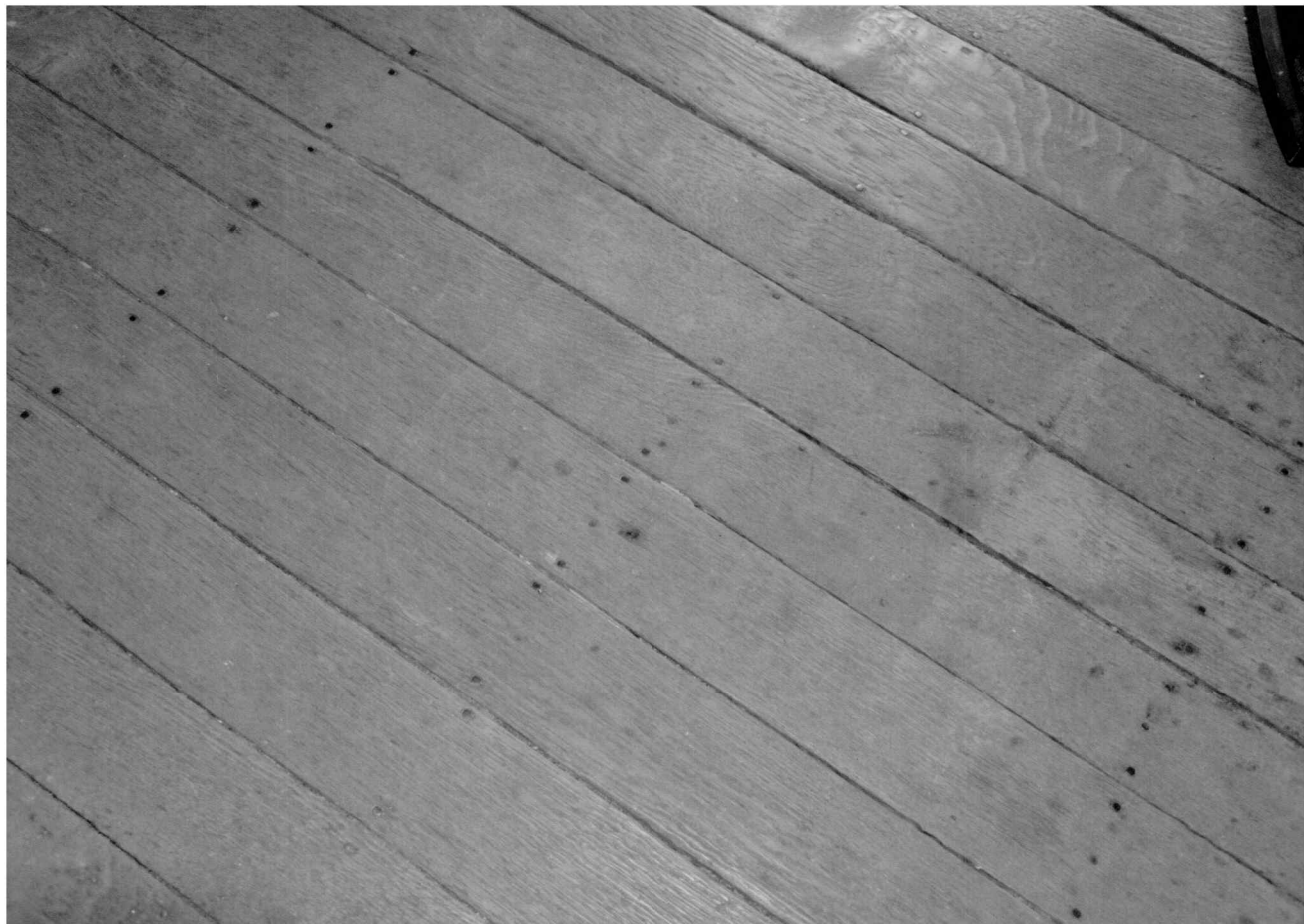
Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, southeast room, mantel detail

12 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, southeast room, oak flooring

13 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, attic stairs

14 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, Southwest Chamber, view southeast

15 of 18



HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 03 - 07

MD SHPO

House, Southwest Chamber, mantel detail

16 of 18



can Gothic

THE MONTH OF MAY
From the 1820s to the 1920s, of the best in history
Master Crafts • Specialty Features

SONATA II

The world's famous quiet PC user

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

• 100% quiet operation

HO - 895

Isaacs - Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-03-07

MD SHPO

House, wing attic, view west to main block
east wall with original wing roof gable
and early paint on main block.

17 of 18



H0-895

Isaacs-Wright House

3866 Ivory Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-03-07

MD SHPO

House, wing attic, view northwest to main block
northeast corner showing cornice framing

18 of 18