

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes  no

Property Name: Clark/Vogel House Inventory Number: AA-760  
 Address: 7885 Sellner Road Historic district:  yes  no  
 City: Jessup Zip Code: 20794 County: Anne Arundel  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Savage  
 Property Owner: Kevin A. Falls Tax Account ID Number: 04-000-90081019  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 173 Tax Map Number: 13  
 Project: Clarks 100 Agency: COPT  
 Agency Prepared By: Greenhorne & O'Mara  
 Preparer's Name: Becky Reich Date Prepared: 4/14/2008  
 Documentation is presented in: MS Word 97

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended  
 Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

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

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes  no Listed:  yes  no

Site visit by MHT Staf  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

The Clark Vogel House is located on Sellner Road where the road dead-ends into the split driveway. The driveway to the east leads to the residence, while the portion to the west leads to the barns and the more public spaces of the farm. To the east of the property is the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and to the west is the Clark's 100 parcels. The terrain is gently rolling hills with an expansive, fenced yard for grazing cows to the west and large yard with few trees for the house.

The property consists of the house, a garage, two barns, a smoke house, and a small cottage. The Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation report a date of construction of 1854. The house is a 2 1/2 story, five bay wide, and one room deep structure resting on a stone foundation. It is clad in aluminum siding. The front façade has been altered since the original documentation of this property to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. The initial documentation illustrates the house with an open front porch. The hipped roof front porch has recently been enclosed. Instead of retaining the original fenestration, the front porch features a double door entry, and instead of two flanking windows, there are now four. The second story retains the original fenestration with a tripartite centered window that projects slightly outward and is capped with a closed pediment and supported by corbels. The two flanking windows are each six-over-six and shallow peaked lintels, echoing the pediment. Above, the overhanging cornice is supported by scrolled brackets and the frieze is a dominant feature with scrolled brackets corbels

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" 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
MHT Comments: <i>Substantially intact example of Greek-Italianate transition</i>	
<i>Jonathan Sages</i> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<i>8/20/09</i> Date
<i>PKinty</i> Reviewer, National Register Program	<i>8/12/09</i> Date

200903144

framing small rectangular windows. The windows align with the second story fenestration, including the centered tripartite window. Additionally, cast iron decorative wreaths are inserted in each window. The roof is unusual; from the front, it appears to be a hipped roof, but it is a half-hipped roof form whose ridge line is aligned with the back wall of the house. The roof is punctuated by two interior chimneys and is clad with a composite shingle.

Behind the house is a more steeply pitched, half-hipped roof addition of concrete block. The concrete block is textured, to imitate rough-cut stone, complete with quoined corners and lintels at the windows. Adjacent to this rear addition is a more recent two story hipped roof addition.

Not quite attached, but adjacent to the rear elevation is a small smokehouse. The side gable structure features a corrugated metal roof, an exterior gable end brick chimney, and aluminum siding.

Outbuildings on the property include the modern, two-story, side gable, six car garage clad with aluminum siding and a composition shingle roof. The upper level of the garage serves as office space. Two barns lie just to the west of the garage, each barn was constructed during the 1940s according to the current property owner. The barns are feature gambrel roofs and are clad with vertical plank s. There is one circa 1950 gable front house to the far west of the property that is has a composition shingle roof, aluminum siding, and aluminum windows. It may serve as in-law quarters or to house the property manager. The fencing surrounding the yards are of a modern plastic material.

The historic context was based mainly on the work prepared by the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning (found at [www.aacounty.org/AboutAACo/history.cfm](http://www.aacounty.org/AboutAACo/history.cfm)) and G. Marie Biggs work entitled The Story of Jessup which was first published in 1952 and updated in 1977.

Settlers came to Maryland (St. Mary's) as early as 1634, but it wasn't until 1649, that the first settlers arrived at the area that today comprises Anne Arundel County. In 1650, the Maryland General Assembly created Anne Arundell County.

1700-1800

As settlers moved westward, land grants were given. In the Jessup area, the original land grant was Trusty Friend patented to Charles Carroll in 1753 which contained 3,050 acres. Most of the land to the southwest of MD 175 was included in this tract. Agriculture was the main economic pursuit of Anne Arundel County and settlers relied upon tobacco as its main cash crop. The County saw its population triple from 4,100 to 12,520 between 1700 and 1750. However, other economic pursuits were growing. Iron ore was mined at Elkridge Landing (which was part of Anne Arundel County until 1851).

1800-1850

This period of history saw major transportation improvements. By 1820, nearby US Route 1 had been widened to a 60-foot right-of-way and it was the major stagecoach thoroughfare between Baltimore and Georgetown. By 1840, the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad was completed linking northern Anne Arundel County to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. G. Marie Biggs states that Jessup is not considered a railroad town, and it is not unreasonable to believe that there were scattered farms in the nearby vicinity prior to 1830. However, most of the recorded history about the Jessup area starts with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad laying tracks through the middle of the community. There were three ridges from the Thomas Viaduct in Elkridge to the present day Jessup that needed to be cut in order to construct the stem to Washington. If the bed was too steep, the trains would not be able to successfully climb the ridge. Approximately 40 to 50 feet of ground needed to be cut. One of the contractors who had worked on the Main Stem (Baltimore to Ellicott City) of the railroad was Jonathan Jessup and he was assigned to complete the two mile task. The excavation became known as "Jessops Cut." This cut required the displacement of over 270,000 cubic yards of earth,

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MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

which was quite an engineering feat considering the amount of labor and the type of tools available in 1833. Even though the town had various names (often matching the surname of the Post Master) the area was often referred to as "Jessops" or "Jessops Cut." The name of the town was changed at various times and finally settled in 1963 with Jessup.

By the 1850s land speculation was rampant with the growth of the railroads. "Thomas and Elizabeth" was patented in 1853 to William Worthington and contained 411 1/2 acres. This patent name is found in several of the deeds of the resources identified in this project. Otherwise, the County was experiencing shifts in the economic base. The City of Baltimore grew with its superior port, the urban growth of Annapolis began to slow, and Elkridge Landing became too full of silt for larger boats to travel upstream.

1850-1870

Tax records that the Clark Vogel House was constructed in 1854. Deed research indicates that the Clark family owned the property at this time.

Anne Arundel County at the time of the Civil War was still mainly agricultural in nature. During the Civil War, Union troops occupied Annapolis to prevent Maryland secession, as pro-Confederate sentiments were strong, especially in the southern counties (including southern Anne Arundel County) where tobacco was still the major crop. During the Civil War, Camp Parole was established near Annapolis as a prisoner exchange for soldiers waiting to be exchanged or paroled. Oral histories stated that Dr. Asa Linthicum (owner of AA-91) took care of wounded soldiers. Ms. Biggs stated in her book that during the Civil War, the "Jessup Army Camp" was established. This camp was for soldiers passing through the area, but also to retain deserters.

At the end of the Civil War, Maryland's Fourth Constitution freed the remaining slaves throughout the state on November 1, 1864. During Reconstruction, many farmers and communities suffered economically due to the loss of enslaved labor, and the depletion of soil quality from tobacco. Since Jessup was not necessarily a solely agricultural or manufacturing community, and because it was near the vicinity of other several major transportation facilities and routes, it did not suffer directly, and actually began to grow and thrive.

Throughout the County, farmers began to shift to crops such as corn, wheat, hay, and fruits. Former slaves began tenant farming. Small industries associated with seafood production became important factors along coastal areas. Farming in the northern portion of the county began to grow with a focus on canning fruits and vegetables, including strawberries, peas, beans, and cantaloupes. These types of crops stimulated the expansion of fertilizer and canning factories. The development of the pasteurization process enabled farmers to specialize in dairy products. The cultivation of tobacco continued, but not to the same extent as prior to the Civil War.

As far as manufacture, the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for the Dr. Asa Linthicum House (AA-91) states that he obtained the property circa 1860 and began mining operations. The current property owner of the Asa Linthicum House states that in the wooded area of the property cuts can still be seen where mining activities took place. Research did not result in any further details regarding this mining venture.

1870-1900

Research from the Anne Arundel Historical Society's records vertical file had xerox clippings describing the area:

"Letter from Anne Arundel County. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun Jessup's Cut, October 21, 1874. Scenery-Handsome Villas-Churches, etc. Having recently paid a brief visit to this flourishing section of Anne Arundel County I will note a few of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program Date

attractive places in the neighborhood. Jessup's Cut, which is a station on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about eighteen miles from Baltimore, seems to be a lively little place. It contains a fine country store and a convenient and handsome railroad station-house. The country immediately around the station is not very attractive or inviting, but a short distance east of the "Cut," a beautiful landscape opens to view, extending for miles, the various eminence being dotted with fine residences and farm houses." Taking the old Annapolis road, leading east from Jessup's which road, by the way, is macadamized and in first class order, the first place that attracts particular attention is the fine residence of the late K.G. Kilbourn, at one time Speaker of the House of Delegates, and a prominent member of the Baltimore bar. Among other fine edifices in the vicinity are Clifton Seminary, owned by Dr. A.S. Linthicum; the residence of James A. Buchanan, a member of the Baltimore bar; Walter S. Ringgold, the late General Elsey and Major Larned."

Another clipping in the vertical file is from the 1878 Maryland Directory describing Hooversville. "[Hooversville] is 16 miles from Baltimore, and near Jessup's Cut, its shipping point on the B&O Railroad. Climate healthy, business medium, crops and land good; land is mostly cleared, is worth \$100 per acre, produces 20 bus. [bushels of] wheat and an average crop of oats, potatoes, corn and hay. Episcopal Church, no regular minister; M.E. Church South, Rev. J. D. Still, Roman Catholic Church, Father Staunton. Public School Teacher, Wm. Whiteside. The House of Correction, a State Institution, is situated on a beautiful elevation a short distance south. Population 300. J.F. Lowekamp Postmaster."

The description provides as well the following: JF Lowekamp as the Railroad Agent and General Merchandise; Robert T. Clarke as the Blacksmith; John T. Clarke as General Merchandise; George W. Hobbs, and SE Kerfe as Ore Banks; AS Linthicum and CB White as physicans; and John Hill as the shoemaker.

From these descriptions, Jessup was a thriving community during the mid-1870s. Construction of the Maryland House of Corrections began in 1874 and the facility was opened in 1879. The facility was located only one-half mile west of Jessup. It was designed by architect George Frederick in the Italianate style. According to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form, the establishment of the House of Corrections parallels the growth of the penal reform movement in Maryland during the 1870s, recognizing the need for a place for lesser offenders to serve time and focus on reform. The MIHP form also notes that bricks used on the original structures came from local kilns in Jessup. From these descriptions an image emerges of Jessup as a charming and vibrant community.

The current property owner, Mr. Kevin Falls, purchased the property from Edward and Barbara Vogel in 1992. In Liber J.H.H. 549, Folio 558 the instrument describes that Henry Sellner and his wife Barbara Sellner, convey toe property to Barbara Marie Vogel, with Henry Sellner reserving a life estate and that upon his death, Barbara Marie Vogel will inherit two tracts of land. The deed mentions a barn, and containing 41 acres of land more or less, also the right to use in common with the others, the private road lying on the westernmost lines of the tract of land above described. The second parcel of land mentions the boundaries of a "tract called Thomas and Elizabeth." This second parcel contains 73 ¼ acres.

The Sellners had purchased in the property in 1920 from the Frankowsis, who had purchased it the year before from Sarah Frances Clark and Plummer A. Clark. Sarah had inherited several tracts of land in 1909 from the estate of Charles G. Summers (Will Book BK 48/65). Attached to this instrument is a plat consisting of approximately 195 acres.

Summers purchased tracts from James P. Bannon. Bannon in turn took ownership of the lots through the estate of Susanna Merrit. Susanna Merrit received ownership of the lots through deed dated August 3, 1864 granted by Richard J. Clark in Liber N.H. G. 13, Folio 201.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>													
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Criteria:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	Considerations:	___ A	___ B	___ C	___ D	___ E	___ F	___ G	
MHT Comments:													
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							_____ Date						
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program							_____ Date						

Eligibility Evaluation

The community of Jessup reach a zenith point in the mid 1870s with its importance as a stop on the B&O Railroad, its proximity to the major Baltimore-to-Washington road corridor of Route 1, and its selection as the location for the Maryland House of Corrections as a place of reformation. Research did not indicate that there were historic associations between the Clark-Vogel House and these major events. Therefore, the Clark/Vogel House is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The Clark/Vogel House is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Research did not indicate that the property is associated with persons of historic significance.

The Clark Vogel House is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house retains integrity of its setting, location, design, but not of its materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The porch addition resulted with the loss of the symmetrical alignment of the fenestration, and the loss of details such as the chamfered posts, some of the scroll brackets at the porch cornice, and porch frieze that formed graceful arches, and the application of aluminum siding all result with a loss of integrity. The house with its unusual half-hipped roof and its attempt to merge the two architectural styles of Greek Revival and Italianate make it compelling; however the lack of the original building materials and the application of the aluminum siding result in the loss of integrity.

The Clark Vogel House is not being evaluated for its archeological significance.

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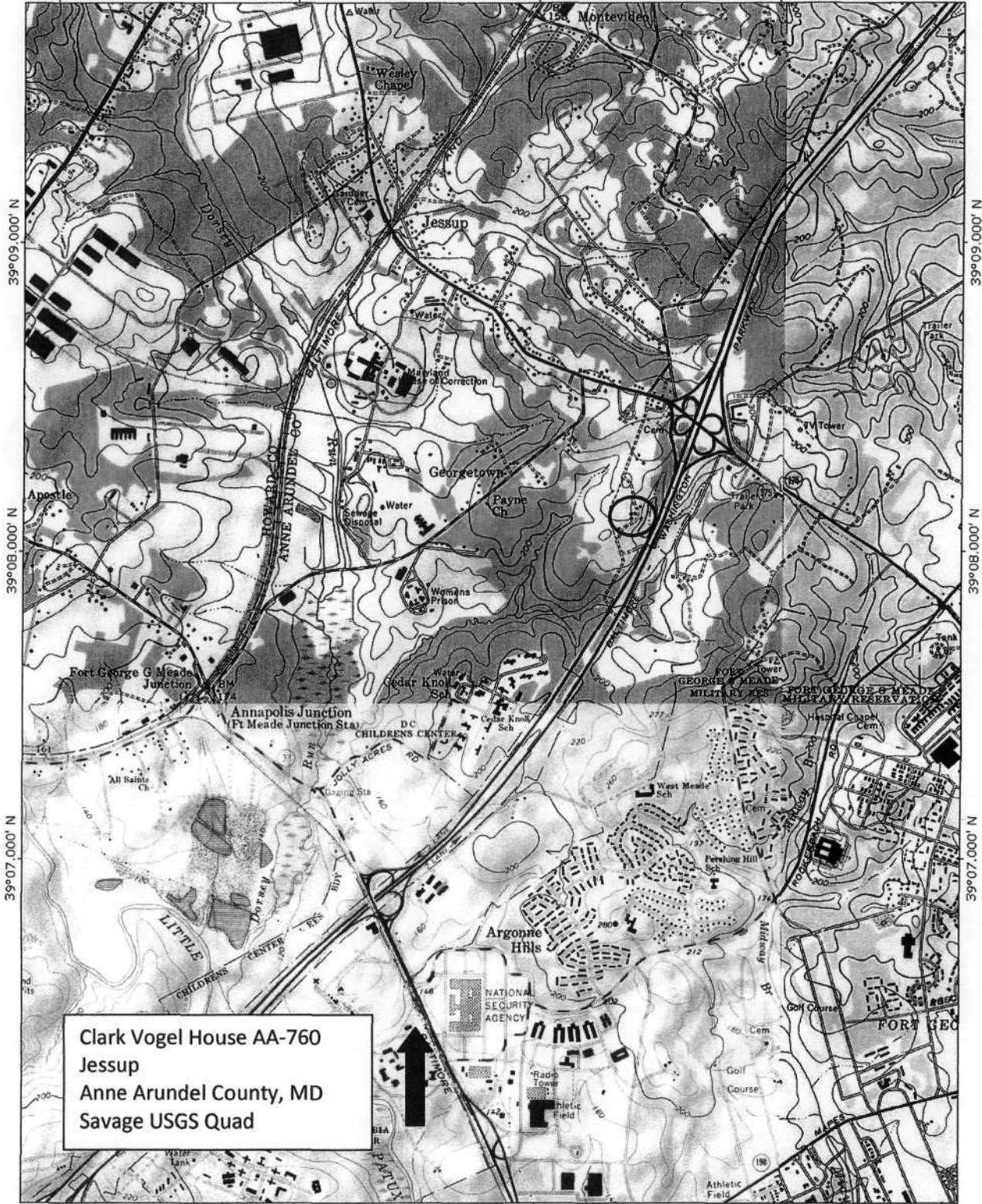
TOPOI map printed on 11/01/07 from "Mid-Atlantic.tpo" and "Untitled.tpg"

76°48.000' W

76°47.000' W

76°46.000' W

WGS84 76°45.000' W



39°09.000' N

39°09.000' N

39°08.000' N

39°08.000' N

39°07.000' N

39°07.000' N

Clark Vogel House AA-760  
 Jessup  
 Anne Arundel County, MD  
 Savage USGS Quad

76°48.000' W

76°47.000' W

76°46.000' W

WGS84 76°45.000' W



Map created with TOPOI © 2002 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)



AA-760  
Clark Vogel House  
Anne Arundel County, MD  
Becky Reich, photographer  
March 2008  
Negatives @ MDSHPO

Contextual view of the house, new garage  
& circa 1940's barn.



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

View of the front facade

2 of 11



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, Photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

View of the west side of the  
house.

3 of 11



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, Photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

View of the rear- southside of the house. Note the additions & proximity of the smoke house - it is not attached.



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

View of the rear of the house from east,  
looking west. Note 2-story new garage  
in the background



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Detail of porch Brackets



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SAPO

Detail of the Interior Staircase

7 of 11



AA 760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

View of the north side of  
"northern" barn.

8 of 11



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MDSHPO

View of the north side of  
"southern" barns

9511



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel, County, MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Storage Shed - possibly small root  
cellar to the side Baltimore-Washington  
Parkway is behind this building.



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

Anne Arundel County, MD

Becky Reich, photographer

March 2008

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Caretaker's cottage located on  
the west side of the property.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
 Clark/Vogel House  
 AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
 South of Md. 175, just west of B-W Parkway

CITY, TOWN  
 Jessup

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE  
 Maryland

COUNTY  
 Anne Arundel

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
 SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Clark/Vogel house is approached by a long private road running south from Md. Rt. 175. The Baltimore-Washington Parkway lies approximately 375' to the east of the house, which is a two-story frame structure, five bays wide and one bay deep, facing west. The entrance is centered in the principal facade and features a paneled surround with sidelights and transom; two floor-to-ceiling sash windows are evenly spaced on either side. A half-hipped porch with chamfered posts and scrollwork brackets spans the facade. On the second story, the central bay holds a tripartite window surmounted by a triangular pediment which projects outward on four brackets; four 6/6 sash windows, aligned over the first-floor openings, complete the fenestration on this level. The latter windows, and their counterparts in the south gable (one centered on each story) all have shallow peaked lintels suggesting pediments. The roof is an unusual half-hipped form whose ridge is aligned with the rear wall of the house; viewed from the west, this presents an impression of great depth. The broad overhanging cornice is bracketed, and features a frieze punctuated by low rectangular windows. These vents or casements conform to the pattern established by the other fenestration, and are decorated with cast-iron grilles in the form of laurel wreaths.

Present siding is asbestos shingle, with asphalt shingles covering the roof. Interior chimneys rise from the rear edge of the roof on both the north and south slopes.

A lower addition constructed of concrete blocks extends to the rear; this section also features an unusual half-hipped roof, somewhat more steeply pitched than than of the main section. The concrete blocks are textured to resemble rough-cut stone, with an imitation of fine rusticated ashlar quoins and lintels at the windows.

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

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

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SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building represents a unique combination of Greek Revival and Italianate architectural elements embellishing a traditional, conservative basic farmhouse form. It gains additional significance when viewed in relation to several neighboring buildings which are more complete expressions of the Italianate style, e.g. Ringgold House (AA-92) and Trusty Friend (AA-123).

This may be the E. Clark residence indicated on Hopkins' 1878 map.

Report to the State Historic Preservation Office  
 1978  
 11 State Circle  
 Columbia, S.C.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

**Peter E. Kurtze, MHT/SHA Historic Sites Surveyor**

ORGANIZATION

**Maryland Historical Trust**

DATE

**June 1980**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

**21 State Circle**

TELEPHONE

**269-2438**

CITY OR TOWN

**Annapolis**

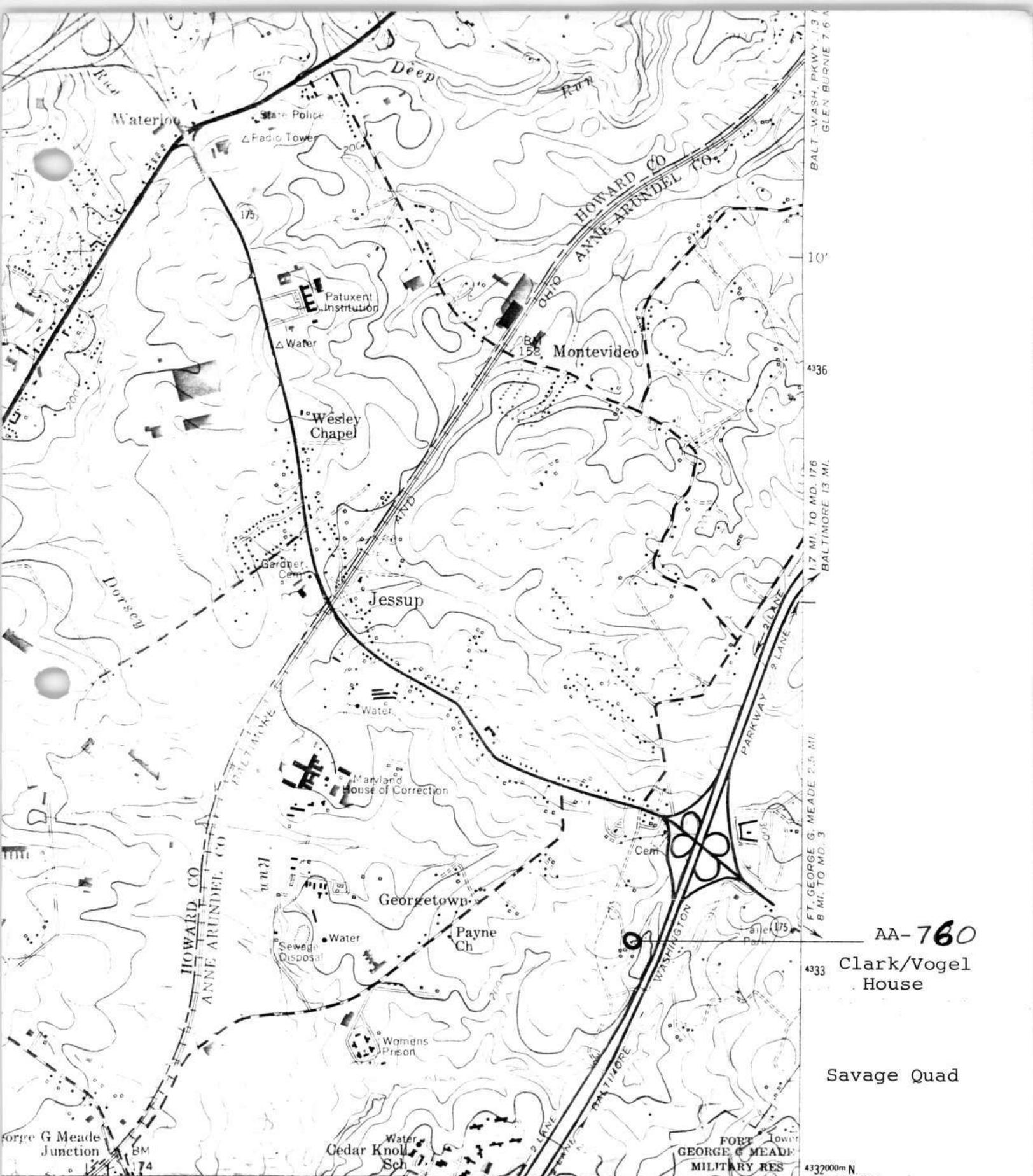
STATE

**Maryland**

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

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

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



BALT-WASH, PKWY 1.3  
GLEN BURNIE 7.6

10'

4336

1.7 MI. TO MD. 176  
BALTIMORE 13 MI.

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE 2.5 MI.  
8 MI. TO MD. 3

AA-760

4333 Clark/Vogel House

Savage Quad

4332000m N

39°07'30"

76°45'

2.7 MI. TO MD. 602  
WASHINGTON MONUMENT 23 MI.  
348000m E

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy duty ———
- Medium duty - - - - -
- Light duty ———
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -

(DENTON)  
59621154



31161-2

AA-780  
CLARK/VOGEL HOUSE  
SOUTH GABLE

AA-760

PEK 1-80



31161-2

~~AA-750~~ AA-760  
CLARK/VOGEL HOUSE  
WEST FACADE

PER 1-80