

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes no

Property Name: Blue Ball Inn Inventory Number: CE-191
 Address: 2955 Telegraph Road (MD 273) Historic district: yes no
 City: Elkton Zip Code: 21921 County: Cecil
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Bay View
 Property Owner: Jay Mendenhall Tax Account ID Number: 0804011686
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 320 Tax Map Number: 12
 Project: MD 273 and MD 545 Roundabout Agency: MD SHA
 Agency Prepared By: MD SHA
 Preparer's Name: Jon Schmidt, Consultant Architectural Historian Date Prepared: 10/16/2013
 Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form
 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
 Visited by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Built as a private dwelling circa 1725, converted into a tavern circa 1753 and expanded circa 1800, the Blue Ball Inn is one of the oldest surviving houses in Cecil County. The Blue Ball Inn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the Nottingham Lots. Originally established by the Commissioners of Property in 1701 as part of Pennsylvania, the Nottingham Lots were a significant element of the border war between the governing Penn and Calvert families begun in 1683. The earliest settlers of the Nottingham Lots were Quakers who migrated southwest from nearby Chester, Pennsylvania. For several subsequent generations, these settlers maintained social, cultural and political ties with Penn's colony. Many of the original settlers constructed small impermanent dwellings at first and larger more permanent structures later in life or by the second generation. Thomas Vernon Job, who built the earliest section of the Blue Ball Inn, was the son of settler Andrew Job.

Few other examples of permanent dwellings from the earliest period of settlement survive. The John Churchman House (CE-187) was erected on lot number sixteen in 1745 by the son of the John Churchman who was received into the Nottingham Monthly Meeting with Andrew Job in 1706. Hebron's Gift (CE-189) was erected on lot number thirty by tanner John Daye in 1739. The Mercer Brown House (CE-88) was built in 1746 on lot number twenty-eight, by the grandson of original owner William Brown.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments:	
<u>Jim VanLanduyt</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>11/26/13</u> Date
<u>Blumentz</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>12/2/13</u> Date

The earliest section of Rosemount Garden (CE-200) was built circa 1711 on lot number fifteen by Benjamin Chandlee who purchased the property from Randall Janney. The Jeremiah Brown House (CE-203) was built c. 1757 on lot number fourteen by the son of original settler James Brown. Although the William Knight House (CE-205) was built in 1745 on lot number thirteen, he was not related to an original settler. Of these surviving dwellings, the John Churchman and Mercer Brown Houses are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as representations of the Pennsylvania Quaker building tradition in Maryland and for their association with the Nottingham Lots. The Blue Ball Inn, specifically the Period I section, is a similar representation of the Pennsylvania Quaker building tradition.

The Blue Ball Inn is also an example of an early 18th century colonial tavern. More than one secondary history of Cecil County identifies the building as the first tavern in the Nottingham Lots. In fact, it was Andrew Job's tavern that served as the original tavern operating north of this location from c. 1710 to c. 1753. When the road was relocated, Thomas Job's house was converted into a tavern. The Blue Ball Inn operated through 1864, when it was converted into a general store and post office. After significant physical changes during the early twentieth century, the building continued to function as a store until 1970. It has been used as a storage space since that time.

At least two other mid-eighteenth century taverns survive in Nottingham Lots. The Cross Keys Tavern (CE-83) in Calvert was built circa 1744 (also recorded as 1774) and the Chrome Hotel at the northwest corner of PA 272 and PA 42 in Chrome, PA was constructed circa 1720. The latter closely resembles the Blue Ball Inn in form, location, setting, and style. The significance of taverns as part of the social history of and town development in Colonial America is well established. While Blue Ball never matured into a town, the inn was known to be a place of commerce and at various times during its operation tradesmen operated blacksmith, wheelwright and cooper shops, as well as multiple saw and grist mills.

Changes to the Period I section of the tavern such as the removal of the first story interior walls, replacement of the floor joists, removal of interior molding, and use of replacement windows have deleteriously affected the resource's integrity as a tavern and by extension its ability to communicate its architectural significance. This loss of architectural integrity does not, however, detract from the Blue Ball Inn's association with the Nottingham Lots.

The period of significance for Blue Ball Inn is from 1725 to 1789, when it was associated with the Nottingham Lots. The historic boundary for the property is congruent with the 1.9 acre tax parcel number 320 on tax map 12 for Cecil County. There are four additional non-contributing resources on the property: the Mendenhall Garage, detached garage, roadhouse, and frame outbuilding.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

7. Description

Inventory No.

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 Description

The Blue Ball Inn (CE-191) at 2955 Telegraph Road in Blue Ball, Cecil County is a two-and-a-half story, stone building situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of MD 273 and Blue Ball Road.¹

The western section of the inn was originally the house of Thomas Vernon Job and was likely built between 1722 and 1730. The eastern, Period II section of the inn was built c. 1800 and replaced an earlier one-story dependency. Oriented toward the south, the resource is situated at the southwestern corner of an irregular shaped 1.9 acre tax parcel. The lot is flat, with drainage ditches cut at the southern edge of the property along MD 273. Except for the drainage ditches, the southern third of the parcel is paved with hot mix. Overgrown ornamental shrubs are planted along the front of the tavern with mature trees situated to the west and north. Among the several additional buildings on the parcel are a mechanic's garage to the east, a detached garage to the northwest, and a roadhouse and miscellaneous frame outbuilding to the north. A number of cars, lawn mowers and tractors are stored in the northeast portion of the parcel. The property is accessed via two entrances on MD 273 and two on Blue Ball Road, a configuration created in 1974 when MD 273 was straightened, widened and relocated between Hilltop Road and Calvert.

Blue Ball Inn

The colonial inn was built in two sections, with an offset concrete-block garage built during the middle of the twentieth century. Period I consists of the irregularly fenestrated three-bay, western section. The three-bay eastern section comprises Period II. Because the two sections are joined at the gable end and comparable in size and scale, the building will be described in whole rather than by period, except where noted.

The two-and-a-half story, six-bay, side gable, stone tavern is clad with stucco. A hipped-roof porch supported by modern fluted columns runs the length of the south façade and wraps around half of the east elevation. Visible markings between the first and second stories indicate the height of earlier porches. A concrete slab deck is situated upon stone foundation walls that project forward from the façade. The bays between the stone foundation walls are fitted with incised concrete panels.

There are two entrances to the tavern. The Period I entrance features a two-light over two recessed-panel glass and wood Italianate door at center. The Period II entry is a one-light over two raised-panel Colonial Revival door set within a deep reveal in the westernmost bay of that section. Both are fitted with two-light glass and wood storm doors. (See Continuation Page 7-1)

¹ From a historical standpoint, the terms inn and tavern are synonymous. Both were used interchangeably during the resource's history. For the sake of continuity, the resource has been named Blue Ball Inn.

8. Significance

Inventory No.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input 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 1725-1789 **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates c. 1725, c. 1800

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.)

Significance Summary

Built in two sections, the Blue Ball Inn is difficult to precisely date. The western section of the inn was originally the house of Thomas Vernon Job and was likely built during the 1720s. The eastern, Period II section of the inn was built c. 1800 and replaced an earlier one-story dependency. Tavern owner Robert Young died in 1792 and his estate was divided among his widow and three sons. The brothers operated the tavern until 1814 and the Period II section may represent the investment of their father's legacy. Although highly altered, the Blue Ball Inn continues to be a significant example of the vernacular architecture erected by the first and second generation of Quaker settlers in the Nottingham Lots.

History

The history of the Blue Ball Inn is intertwined with that of the Nottingham Lots, a peculiar and unique vestige of the decades-long border war between the Penn and Calvert families. The Maryland Charter of 1632 issued by King Charles I of England placed the northern border of the colony at 40° north latitude, which would place the entire modern city of Philadelphia in Maryland.¹ However, at the time the charter was issued the colony's northern boundary was largely ignored. Settlement and economic activity in Maryland during the mid-seventeenth century was almost exclusively based in the central and southern Chesapeake.

Nearly fifty years later, King Charles II gifted land to William Penn on March 4, 1681 as payment for his father's service during the English Civil War.² (See Continuation Page 8-5)

¹Maryland State Archives. Special Collections Online (Huntingfield Corporation Collection), "The Charter of Maryland," 1635. MSA SC 1399-526. <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/educ/exhibits/founding/html/charter.html>

²Pennsylvania State Archives. "The Charter to William Penn – March 4, 1681." RG 26. http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/documents_from_1681_-_1776_colonial_days/20421/pennsylvania_charter/998169

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No.

Carson, Cary, and Carl Lounsbury. *The Chesapeake House: Architectural Investigation by Colonial Williamsburg*. 2013.

Fletcher, S. W. *Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, 1640-1840*. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1950.

(See Continuation Page 24)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.9
Acreage of historical setting 1.9
Quadrangle name Bayview Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The historic boundary for the property is congruent with the 1.9 acre tax parcel number 320 on tax map 12 for Cecil County.

There are four additional non-contributing resources on the property: the Mendenhall Garage, detached garage, roadhouse, and frame outbuilding. The tax parcel boundary adequately contains the significant historic characteristics associated with the Blue Ball Inn.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Jon Schmidt, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	Consultant for MD SHA	date	October 16, 2013
street & number	707 North Calvert	telephone	410.545.2899
city or town	Baltimore	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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Blue Ball Inn
Continuation Sheet

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Description (continued)

Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical with six bays at the first story and five at the second. All first floor windows are one-over-one wood sash, with the Period I windows slightly larger than their Period II counterparts. The Period I second story features two small one-over-one wood sash windows set within a broad, plain wood surround. The Period II second story features three slightly taller and narrower one-over-one wood sash windows that are slightly recessed within a larger window opening and fitted with a narrow wood trim.

The side gable roof features narrow overhanging eaves fitted with a contemporary gutter. A heavy soffit lines the top of the Period I façade, an indication that the roof may have been raised at some point. The Period I roof is clad with slates, while the Period II roof covering is composite shingles. Both ends of the roof are pierced by stout, interior gable-end chimneys fitted with narrow shoulders at the roof line and corbelled caps. Three lightning rods are evenly spaced along the gable peak.

The two-bay, west gable-end elevation is clad with stucco and composed of the Period I section and an early twentieth century, one-story octagonal addition. A HABS photograph of the tavern taken in 1939 indicates this addition is constructed of rusticated concrete block. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical, consisting of one-over-one wood sash windows. The first story windows are slightly larger than those at the second. All feature broad, plain wood surrounds with slightly projecting sills and dripcaps. An interior, gable-end chimney rises through the center of the elevation, set back a few inches from the elevation. The handsomely proportioned gable-end features a flush, raking cornice.

The four-bay rear elevation of the tavern is oriented toward the north. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. All fenestration openings on the first floor of the Period I section have been enclosed. Visible markings in the stucco indicate the former presence of a one-story, shed-roof porch. The rear entry of the Period I section was recently covered with stucco, but remains visible from the interior. Period II first floor fenestration consists of two one-light casement windows. At the center of the Period II section, a concrete slab covers a former bulkhead entry to the basement. The four-bay second story consists of two one-over-one wood sash windows in the Period II section in addition to a pair of one-light casement windows and a one-over-one wood sash window in the Period I section.

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The east gable-end elevation consists of two bays. A paneled basement entry is located at the base of the southern bay, set within two projecting concrete walls. Fenestration on the elevation is regular and symmetrical with exception of the basement level, where a six-light awning-window is situated in the northern bay. First story windows are two-over-two wood sash fitted with narrow wood trim and heavy, projecting sills. There are no second story windows, only a pair of four-light casement windows beneath the gable peak. The handsomely proportioned gable is fitted with a plain raking cornice that breaks at the gable peak, where the interior gable-end chimney rises at center.

Attached Garage

A two-story, hipped-roof, stucco-clad garage is offset from the north end of the east elevation. Aerial photographs indicate it was constructed between 1952 and 1968. The primary facade consists of a central wood-paneled garage door and a one-light over two-panel glass and wood entry at the second story, accessed by a concrete staircase. The two-bay west elevation adjoins the tavern at the eastern end of its north elevation. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical consisting of two two-over-two wood sash windows at the first story and a central one-light awning window at the second. Windows feature narrow wood trim and projecting wood sills. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles and features narrow overhanging eaves. The north elevation of the garage is blind. The two story, two-bay east elevation features regular and symmetrical fenestration consisting of two-over-two wood sash windows. The windows are fitted with metal storm windows and trimmed with thick wood sills.

Detached Garages

Two adjacent two-bay, gable-front garages are located north of the dwelling, in the northwest corner of the parcel. The concrete block garages are clad with a smooth coat of stucco. USGS topographic maps indicate the southern garage was constructed first with the northern garage built between 1967 and 1971. The foundation of an earlier outbuilding appears to be visible at the center of the east elevation. Oriented toward the west, the garages are accessed from Blue Ball Road via an asphalt drive. Each garage features two metal roll-up garage doors. The gable-front roof is adorned with a plain raking cornice. The southern elevation features regular and symmetrical fenestration consisting of six-light fixed windows with metal muntins. The side gable roof is clad with composite shingles and features narrow overhanging eaves. The east elevation of the southern garage is pierced by a flat panel, metal door and twelve-light fixed glass and metal

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window. The east elevation of the northern garage is blind. The north elevation of the garage is partially below grade. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical consisting of two six-light fixed windows.

Roadhouse

The original gas station is situated just east of the southern garage. Referred to as the roadhouse, the small one-story, two-bay building was moved to this location when the current gas station was constructed in 1950. The frame roadhouse is clad with a coat of stucco and situated on a poured concrete foundation. Oriented toward the south, the primary entrance is a one-light over three-panel glass and wood door at the western end of the façade. The lone fenestration opening on the building is a picture window at the eastern end of the façade. The side-gable roof is asymmetrical and features an overhang at the façade supported by brackets and narrow, overhanging eaves. A metal stack at the eastern end of the roof vents a heater.

Mendenhall's Garage 2955 Telegraph Road

Mendenhall's Garage at 2955 Telegraph Road in Blue Ball, Cecil County is a two-story, flat-roof, masonry building situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of MD 273 and Blue Ball Road. The five-bay building is concrete block construction with a buff brick façade and gable-front canopy added circa 1974 when the station was enlarged. The canopy extends to a concrete island where two gas pumps were previously located. The garage no longer sells fuel. The building is comprised of two sections: a three bay office and sales building and a two-bay mechanics garage. The primary entrance is a plate glass commercial door at the center of the office building. A metal garage door is in each of the two vehicular bays. Fenestration is regular and asymmetrical consisting of two three-light fixed windows at the first story of the office and two twelve-light metal windows at the second story.

The seven-bay west elevation consists of two parts, the five-bay main block of the building and an offset two-bay, side gable addition to the rear. The entire elevation is clad with stucco and features regular and asymmetrical fenestration. There are two entrances on the elevation: a twelve-panel, wooden garage door in the first bay of the main block and a flat-panel metal door in the third. Windows in the main block are primarily twelve-light metal fixed with four pivoting lights at center. The windows in the fourth and fifth bay of the first floor are replacements. The fourth bay features a set of

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awning windows fitted atop bead board and the fifth bay features the same three-light fixed windows as the façade. The concrete block rear addition features two nine-light pivot windows with metal muntins.

The five-bay rear elevation consists of three bays on the main block of the building split by the projecting two-bay, gable-front addition constructed circa 1974. There are three entrances on the elevation: a flat panel metal door at the first bay of the main block, a flat panel metal door at the second bay of the addition, and a metal garage door at the center of the addition. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical consisting of a six-light fixed glass and metal window at the first bay and a twelve-light fixed window with four pivoting lights at center.

The eight-bay, east elevation is clad with stucco and features irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. There are four entrances. Two flat-panel metal doors at the southern end of the elevation provide access to small bathrooms. A metal garage door at the northern end of the main block provides access to the mechanic bays and a metal garage door in the addition situated atop a concrete loading dock provides access to a stock room. Windows are all multi-light with metal muntins and central pivots for ventilation.

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Significance (continued)

Unfortunately, the grant issued by Charles II was fraught with geographic inaccuracies. The most significant of which placed the town of New Castle, Delaware just twelve miles south of 40.3° latitude, the approximate location of Princeton, NJ. The actual latitude of New Castle is 39.7°, or fifty-five miles south of 40.3°. The difference is significant, because the geographical error left in contention the ownership of a fifty five mile wide strip of land between Maryland and Pennsylvania. This swath included southern portions of modern day Chester, Delaware, Lancaster and York Counties in Pennsylvania, the extreme northwest corner of New Castle County in Delaware and northern portions of Cecil, Harford and Baltimore Counties in Maryland.

In spite of this discrepancy, Penn devised a system for distributing land, appointed his cousin to lay out the city of Philadelphia, and set about settling his land holdings with only casual regard for the southern boundary established by his charter.

Although the dispute was peaceful east of the Susquehanna River multiple skirmishes took place to the west of the river after a 1732 attempt to settle the boundary was contested. King George II intervened in 1737, when he ordered hostilities to cease.ⁱ A peace agreement between the two colonies was signed on May 25, 1738.ⁱⁱ The agreement established a provisional border along a line arbitrarily established fifteen miles south of Philadelphia. Although the skirmishes waned, the agreement was contested as late as 1750, when the Crown's Chancery Court reaffirmed the validity of 1732 agreement.ⁱⁱⁱ In accordance with the 1750 ruling, the Penn and Calvert families commissioned Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to chart the border between their respective colonies. Begun in 1763, the resulting survey took nearly four years before final observations were made on October 11, 1767.^{iv} Mason and Dixon submitted their final report to commissioners hired by the Chancery Court at a December 1767 meeting in Christiana Bridge (Delaware).^v Since the exact border between the colonies was disputed during much of the colonial period, at times competing patents were issued for the same lands. In 1683, Lord Baltimore Cecil Calvert issued a patent for thirty-two thousand acres called Susquehanna Manor to his cousin George Talbot, whom he had appointed Surveyor General of Maryland.^{vi} In time, political intrigue and criminal charges forced Talbot to relinquish his land holdings. An opportunistic Penn family perceived the advantage.

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On January 14, 1702, Cornelius Empson appeared before the Commissioners of Property in Philadelphia to negotiate the terms of settling twenty thousand acres situated between a line seven-and-a-half miles west of the disputed northeast corner of Maryland and Octoraro Creek.^{vii} This area contained more than half of Talbot's patent for Susquehanna Manor. At the conclusion of negotiations, the land was divided into thirty-seven five hundred acre lots separated by a mile wide strip of land set aside for the survey and clearing of a road. The lots were purchased by seventeen different families, all of whom were politically and socially tied to Pennsylvania.^{viii} Thirteen settlers purchased one thousand acres and four purchased five hundred. The remaining land was reserved for the Penn family. Terms were eight pounds per one hundred acres with annual ground rent of one sterling shilling or one-and-a-half bushels of wheat.^{ix} Lots were assigned by lottery and the township was given the name Nottingham, after one of Penn's homes in Nottinghamshire, England.

Among those who purchased one thousand acres was carpenter and late sheriff of Chester County Andrew Job. Assigned lots thirty-two and thirty-five in the southeastern corner of the township, Job was one of the wealthiest to settle in the Nottingham Lots. Believed to be born circa 1650, little is known about Job's life prior to 1685 when as a member of the Chester Monthly Meeting (established in 1675) he subscribed to the construction of the meetinghouse.^x Job may have had a childless first marriage, or possibly remained single until age 42 when he married Elizabeth Vernon on September 6, 1692 (O.S.).^{xi} In 1695 he was selected as an overseer of the Chester Monthly Meeting and five years later he was appointed supervisor of a new county prison. He was also elected Sheriff of Chester County on July 4, 1697 (O.S.), a position he held until June 30, 1701 (O.S.).^{xii} At that time county sheriffs functioned as an administrative extension of the colonial government and were responsible for keeping the peace, overseeing tax and rent collections, and implementing the rule of law. In 1703 Job's career in public service continued when he was selected as a representative of Chester County in the Pennsylvania General Assembly.^{xiii} His final public service position was as Justice of the Peace, which he held from 1718 until his death.^{xiv}

On March 13, 1706 (O.S.) the minutes of the Chester Monthly Meeting record Job's certificate of transfer to the Nottingham Monthly Meeting.^{xv} At the time the Nottingham Lots were established, southwestern Chester County was sparsely populated. The earliest roads were ancestral MD 273, which led to the early milling center of Christiana Bridge in Delaware and from there on to New Castle; and ancestral MD 545 which ran from Lancaster County to the landing at Head of Elk established in 1695. At the northern end of his 500 acre lot, Job set about building a residence near the

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crossroads of these two roads. He selected a relatively flat, well-drained site, situated between two tributaries of Little *Northeast Creek*. When he relocated to Nottingham Lots, Job was an established and respected figure in the Quaker community. He was about fifty-six years of age and had seven children – six boys and one girl ranging in age from 13 to newborn. In the years that followed, his marriage would yield two more daughters: Hannah in 1708 and Patience in 1710. It seems the name of his youngest daughter is a double entendre, as she was born when Andrew was sixty years of age.

Despite an absence of primary documents connecting Job to the Blue Ball Inn, secondary histories and popular lore commonly give him credit for its founding. An inventory Job's estate taken after his death in 1722 reveals he was not extraordinarily wealthy by seventeenth century colonial standards.^{xvi} In 1698 he identified himself as a carpenter. He also held multiple public offices, an indication that he was well respected among his Quaker peers. Tavern keeper is not the likeliest of trades into which Job would transition, but it is possible the inn comprised part of his business dealings.

Although frequently attributed to Andrew Job, no primary documents have been found that connect him to the present Blue Ball Inn. It is more likely that the inn was built as the residence of his second son Thomas Vernon Job (b. 1695). Research has shown that ancestral MD 273 was relocated to its current alignment during the mid eighteenth century, after local residents of then Chester County petitioned for the road to be straightened. The road previously passed approximately 500 feet to the north where it ran adjacent to Andrew Job's circa 1706 plantation house.

When Andrew Job died he left his plantation and one third of his financial estate to his widow Elizabeth.^{xvii} The rest of his estate was divided among his nine surviving children and four grandchildren.² Thomas received 200 acres located south of his father's plantation.^{xviii} His legacy also included two young bulls, allowed for the construction of a dwelling or barn, and provided lodging for the workmen. Still single at the age of twenty-seven, Thomas may have had his new dwelling constructed in view of his father's plantation in order to look after his widowed mother. A variety of physical evidence, such hand wrought nails, massive chimneys, and Quaker floor plan support a circa 1725 date of construction for this Period I section of the Blue Ball Inn.

² There is no mention of a tavern in Job's will. Unfortunately, the inventory of Job's estate is not very detailed. However, a line item values the items in the shop at eight pounds. This coupled with the provision for each of his children to have a house built could indicate that Job remained a carpenter up to his death.

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Around the time he built his house, Thomas married Elizabeth Maxwell on August 28, 1725.^{3xix} Between 1726 and 1740, the marriage produced ten children: four boys and six girls. Like his father and the rest of the Quaker settlers, Thomas maintained social ties and political allegiance to Pennsylvania. He paid Chester County property taxes from 1722 through 1754 and acquired the Blue Ball Inn's first license from the county in 1736.

Along with a grist mill, saw mill, and blacksmith shop, a tavern was one of four necessary buildings essential in establishing a colonial village. Taverns functioned as trading post, market, way-station, post office and hotel.^{xx} In rural communities where few public buildings existed, taverns provided a communal gathering place for civic activities public and private. Also called ordinaries, public houses, or houses of entertainment, taverns were frequently erected at crossroads along well traveled routes. In accordance with laws established by the Duke of York in the 1660s, taverns were required to hang out a sign for the benefit of strangers. The adoption of easily identifiable symbols – such as a Blue Ball – had a long precedent in the European practice.

Taverns in Philadelphia were subject to licensing as early as 1683.^{xxi} When the Charter of Privileges was signed by William Penn in 1701, taverns in Pennsylvania were placed under greater government oversight. The governing document established a legal system to control prices, the extension of credit, the quality and quantity of food and drink, sales of liquor to servants or Indians, and securing of licenses.^{xxii} Tavern keepers paid two pounds annually for the right to sell wine and beer and an additional pound to dispense liquor. The earliest tavern petitions explain the reason why a tavern is necessary, the location and distance from the closest existing establishment and the type of license desired. Petitions were also supported by signatures of friends, neighbors and other nearby tavern owners and keepers. Thomas Job's successful 1736 petition to Chester County for a tavern license contains several of these elements.

Your petitioner lives on ye plantation where his father Andrew Job did live and it is known to be a great resort for travelers and others to ye great oppression of your petitioner. Therefore your petitioner humbly desireth the favour of this Honourable Court to grant him a license to sell Beer and syder [sic] by small measure and your petitioner will be in duty bound to pray.^{xxiii}

³ There are many stories surrounding this marriage. Elizabeth Maxwell is the supposed niece of Daniel Defoe. A story written by Mary Ireland for the May 1876 issue of Scribner's Monthly indicates she sold herself into servitude and traveled to America in order to escape her mother's disapproval of a forbidden love. Upon arriving in Philadelphia, Andrew Job acquired her indenture and she worked as a servant in his home.

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The petition was supported by no less than nineteen signatures, many of whom are recognizable as early residents of the Nottingham Lots. Among the supporters were George Slater, operator of the nearby Chrome Hotel, and Thomas Hughes, proprietor of the Cross Keys Tavern in Calvert.

In the petition Thomas relays that his father's plantation was already known to travelers as a resting place. This may simply be the result of geography. At the time Andrew Job erected his dwelling, his was the easternmost property in Nottingham Township. To the east and south of the township, patents for larger tracts of land were issued and the pattern of settlement is less clearly defined. As a result, Andrew Job's house would have been highly visible to travelers along the route to and from New Castle to the east or to and from Head of Elk to the south. At that time and in sparsely populated areas it was not uncommon for weary travelers to be received in private homes. Andrew may have recognized the advantage of his location and capitalized on it by operating a tavern here. Thomas also states in his petition that he lives on his father's plantation. This is at odds with his father's will written just 14 years earlier. One possible explanation is that after his mother died c. 1735, Thomas took up residence in the house his father built.

In 1738, Thomas sought to expand his tavern's license to include the sale of rum.^{xxiv} The petition was denied, but he retained his license to sell "Beer and syder" through 1741. The tavern license appears to have lapsed until 1748 when it was taken up by Edward Mitchell.^{xxv} In his petition however, Mitchell writes that he had been keeping a "publick [sic] house of entertainment" for the past several years. Perhaps this is an indication he had been operating the tavern for Thomas Job. When Chester County moved to straighten ancestral MD 273, Job seems to have exerted influence to keep the alignment close to his property. As a result, the road moved from alongside his father's house – where at that time, Thomas Job operated a tavern from – to alongside the house he had built in c. 1725 – the present Blue Ball Inn at the corner of MD 273 and MD 545. Therefore, at this time, the roles of Thomas Job's tavern and Thomas Job's house would have switched, with Job's c. 1725 dwelling altered to serve as the Blue Ball Inn and the former tavern building – situated 500 feet north of the new road alignment – altered for use as a private residence.

Family genealogies report that Thomas Job lived until 1779 and was buried in the Rosemont Graveyard next to the Nottingham Meetinghouse.^{xxvi} However, he is not listed on Chester County tax rolls after 1754. Nor is he listed as a Cecil County tax payer. Nottingham Monthly Meeting minutes make no mention of a relocation or disownment and no

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will has been found. Because Quakers were forbidden the use of gravestones prior to 1800, there is no way of verifying the location of his burial. Thomas is listed as a witness at the wedding of his son Archibald in 1752, but he was not present at marriages of his son Daniel in 1758 or daughter Elizabeth in 1760 and 1761.^{xxvii} Job could have retired and moved out of the area, died suddenly, or simply sold his property. If the property was sold, the ongoing dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania may have prevented the transaction from being recorded.

Around this time, a man named Robert Young moved into East Nottingham Township. Young is thought to be related to Ninian and Elenor Young who in 1747 emigrated from Yarmouth in Suffolk County, England to East Fallowfield in Chester County.⁴ Young paid taxes in East Nottingham for the first time in 1749.^{xxviii} Although the transaction is not recorded, it's likely sometime between 1754 and 1758 that Young acquired the Blue Ball Inn from Thomas Job or his executor.

Under Young's ownership, the inn appears to have been operated by a series of itinerant tavern keepers. At the time of Young's purchase, the license was held was John Slater. In 1760, Slater returned to nearby Chrome (in Chester County) to take over the operation of his father's tavern. The Blue Ball Inn was kept by David Nesbit between 1761 and 1764.^{xxix} After Nesbit's departure, Young may have had difficulty in locating a new tender and as a result paid for the license himself. John Warnock arrived to operate the tavern in 1766 and stayed through 1770 when John Montgomery took up the practice.^{xxx}

When Mason and Dixon's survey report was submitted in December 1767, the border war between the proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania came to an end. The survey definitively placed the Blue Ball Inn property entirely within Cecil County, approximately 1.5 miles south of the Pennsylvania border. Nonetheless, the lots were not formally transferred from Pennsylvania to Maryland until 1783.^{xxxi} For the intervening sixteen years, property taxes for the Blue Ball Inn were paid to Chester County.^{xxxii}

⁴ Ninian Young had a son named Robert, but he is thought to have died in 1814 in East Fallowfield Township. The Robert Young who settled in East Nottingham is the son of Margaret Young, a widow, whose will was proved September 25, 1750. Her relation to Ninian is not clear. Nonetheless, Robert Young's children ultimately relocated to Youngsville in East Fairfield Township where Ninian's descendents settled.

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John Montgomery operated the tavern for just one year when he was replaced by Samuel Thompson in 1772.^{xxxiii} Thompson was part of a family of tavern keepers that worked throughout Chester County from the 1720s into the 1870s. However, it seems that Thompson's practices ran afoul of the Quakers' community standards. In 1774, six members of the Nottingham Monthly Meeting wrote to the Chester County Justices of the Peace to request that they deny Thompson's tavern license renewal.

The Tavern has for sometime been frequented by a loose, irregular set of idle people [who have] bred quarrels, been publickly drunk and followed gambling of various kinds... These vices we conceive to be very bad examples to our children, our apprentices, and servants, as well as a nuisance to the public and we have reason to believe they have been too publicly countenanced by said Samuel Thompson.^{xxxiv}

Dated August 1, 1774, the plea was either too late or fell upon deaf ears as Thompson's license was renewed for the final time just ten days later.

The Revolutionary War caused great disruption in administrative record keeping and little is known about the operations of the inn during the 1770s and 1780s. The Maryland General Assembly passed acts in 1788 and 1789 that allowed property owners of parcels formerly in Pennsylvania to receive land patents at the cost of fifteen pounds per hundred acres.^{xxxv} On February 20, 1787, one hundred nineteen and three-quarter acres called Blue Ball were surveyed for Robert Young.^{xxxvi} Nearly three years later, Young received his patent on December 16, 1789.^{xxxvii}

Robert Young died August 6, 1792 leaving his widow Rebecca and three minor sons Robert, James, and William who were placed under the guardianship of Captain James Mackey.^{xxxviii} Rebecca Young remarried quickly and as a result forfeited her financial stake in her deceased husband's financial estate. She remained entitled to one third of the real estate. In 1794, executor Michael Wallace divided the estate's property into equitable thirds. Rebecca's second husband William Gibson selected "the dwelling house and kitchen known by the name of Blue Ball Inn, the garden adjoining the said house and the two stables to the eastward, one half of the orchard, and the lot south of the great road."^{xxxix} The estate valuation provides a good description of the tavern property and reveals that the Period II section of the building had not yet been constructed. The kitchen referred to in the description is likely the one-story dependency previously joined to the east elevation of the Period I section. The ghost of this addition is visible on the exterior of the Period I wall from the attic of the Period II section. The valuation also indicates that Rebecca Gibson was living at Job's Tavern which also had an adjoining kitchen, a barn to the west of the house, half of another orchard shared with a neighbor, and the remainder of

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the Blue Ball farm. This property, the financial estate, and a separate tenant farm located elsewhere in Cecil County, were all reserved for Young's minor children.

Elements such as cut nails, half-hewn floor joists, splayed windows, a timber-frame roof and the original hall-parlor floor plan are helpful in dating the Period II section to circa 1800. This section may have been built for William and Rebecca Gibson during their brief period of ownership or for Robert (b. 1784), William or James Young when they came of age and took possession of their father's legacy. In 1814, Robert, William and James Young conveyed the tavern property to Joseph Strickland for \$2700.^{5xi} In that same year, the adjacent one hundred thirty acre farm called Rochester and owned by Thomas Gillieland was conveyed to William Bailey Biles. In 1826, Biles took out a large mortgage on his property and in the following year acquired the adjoining Blue Ball property. Prior to Biles purchase, the tavern passed through a series of short term owners: Joseph Strickland (1814-1816), Benjamin Vodges (1816-1826), James Ewing (1826), and Samuel Irwin (1827).^{xli}

Biles united the former Rochester and Blue Ball tracts into one large 250 acre farm – the northern half of Andrew Job's original lot – along the north and south side of ancestral MD 273 as well as the east and west side of Blue Ball Road. According to Johnston's *History of Cecil County* written in 1881, William and his brother John Leedom Biles operated the Blue Ball Inn as a hotel, store, and post office through his death in 1864.^{xlii} William Biles died intestate and the Circuit Court of Cecil County appointed commissioners to evaluate and divide the estate among his children.^{xliii} Biles' youngest son William Bailey Biles Jr. was assigned most of the Rochester tract consisting of a 117 acre farm north of MD 273 and east of Blue Ball Road including Job's Tavern and the Blue Ball Inn.^{xliiv} After acquiring additional property from his brother Charles, William resided in a frame dwelling on the west side of Blue Ball Road (demolished in 2006) and leased the tavern buildings. Blind his entire life, Biles not only farmed his property, he was able to identify his horses and cattle by touch, and participate in fox hunts.^{xliv}

Upon Biles' death at the age of seventy-five in 1901, his widow and children divided up the estate among relatives. In a transaction that divided the Andrew Job House and the Blue Ball Inn onto separate properties for the first time, the Kirk

⁵ At least one brother, Robert, moved to Youngsville in East Fallowfield Township, Chester County where he operated the White Horse Tavern for the next forty years.

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family acquired Job's Tavern and much of the surrounding one hundred seventeen acre farm while the Blue Ball Inn was placed onto a twelve acre parcel and sold to Howard Mendenhall.^{6xlv}

Mendenhall converted the Period I section into a general store and updated the Period II section with modern amenities. Architectural evidence indicates he embarked upon an extensive rehabilitation campaign to meet his needs. The first floor of the Period I section was completely stripped. The original winder stairs were removed and replaced, the interior walls were removed, and new flooring was installed. The original first-story floor joists in the Period I section were removed and replaced with circular-sawn lumber. Additional changes included truncating the central chimney stack below the roofline, installing a new roof, enclosing fireplaces throughout the house, installing radiators in the Period II section, and erecting a wall to create a dedicated kitchen space in the Period II section. Howard was also likely responsible for the octagonal, rusticated concrete block addition to the west elevation.

As motorized traffic increased along MD 273, Mendenhall began selling gasoline and opened a roadhouse on May 21, 1927.^{xlvi} The small building operated until 1948, when it was replaced with a larger gas station complete with a separate office area and two mechanics' bays. When Howard died in 1950, the business was taken over by his son James Howard Mendenhall.^{xlvii} He continued to operate the general store through 1970 and was likely responsible for the offset, hipped-roof garage addition to the east elevation of the tavern. Around the time the State Roads Commission shifted MD 273 to the south in 1974, an expansion of the gas station resulted in the demolition of a stable, the last original outbuilding associated with the tavern. Upon his death in 1983, the business passed from James Howard Mendenhall to his son James Roger.^{xlvi} Jay Mendenhall became part owner in 1990 and has been the sole proprietor since the death of his father in 2006. Additional alterations to the tavern include replacement windows, a concrete porch deck, a new porch roof and enclosing a door at the north elevation of the Period I section.

Jay Mendenhall and his wife Patsy reside in the tavern and continue to manage the Mendenhall Garage.

⁶ In 1901 Mendenhall's brother-in-law purchased the Blue Ball farm that was originally platted to Robert Young in 1789. Howard Mendenhall acquired the farm from his brother-in-law in 1932.

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^{xlii} Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Maryland. *Maryland: A Guide to the Old Line State*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1940. P 300.

^{xliii} William B. Biles to Charles R. Biles. August 9, 1876. Cecil County Recorder of Deeds. Liber 5 Folio 574-575. www.mdlandrec.net Accessed June 18, 2013.

^{xliiv} Ibid.

^{xli} "A Blind Gunner Shoots His Wife and Child." Baltimore Sun. Monday March 26, 1877. Volume 80 Issue 111. Page 1. www.Genealogybank.com.

^{xli} Ann Eliza Biles, M. Corinne Anderson, Walter T. Anderson and John C. Biles to Howard Mendenhall. October 11, 1901. Cecil County Recorder of Deeds. Liber 12 Folio 449 to 452. www.mdlandrec.net

^{xliii} Mendenhall, Dorothy. September 17, 2013. Personal Interview.

^{xliiii} Bruce Berret and Francis M. Berret to James R. and Dorothy Mendenhall. September 30, 1970. Cecil County Recorder of Deeds. Liber 52 Folio 189-191. www.mdlandrec.net.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-191

Blue Ball Inn
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 20

Mendenhall, Dorothy. September 17, 2013. Personal Interview.
^{xlix} James R., Dorothy and Maybelle Mendenhall and James Roger, Dorothy F. and Maybelle M. Mendenhall. December 31, 1990.
Cecil County Recorder of Deeds. Liber 329 Folio 303 -315. www.mdlandrec.net

Cultural Resource Location Map



CE-191 Blue Ball Inn
2955 Telegraph Road

Blue Ball Inn
Cecil County
Tax Map 12, Parcel 320
USGS Bay View Topo Quad

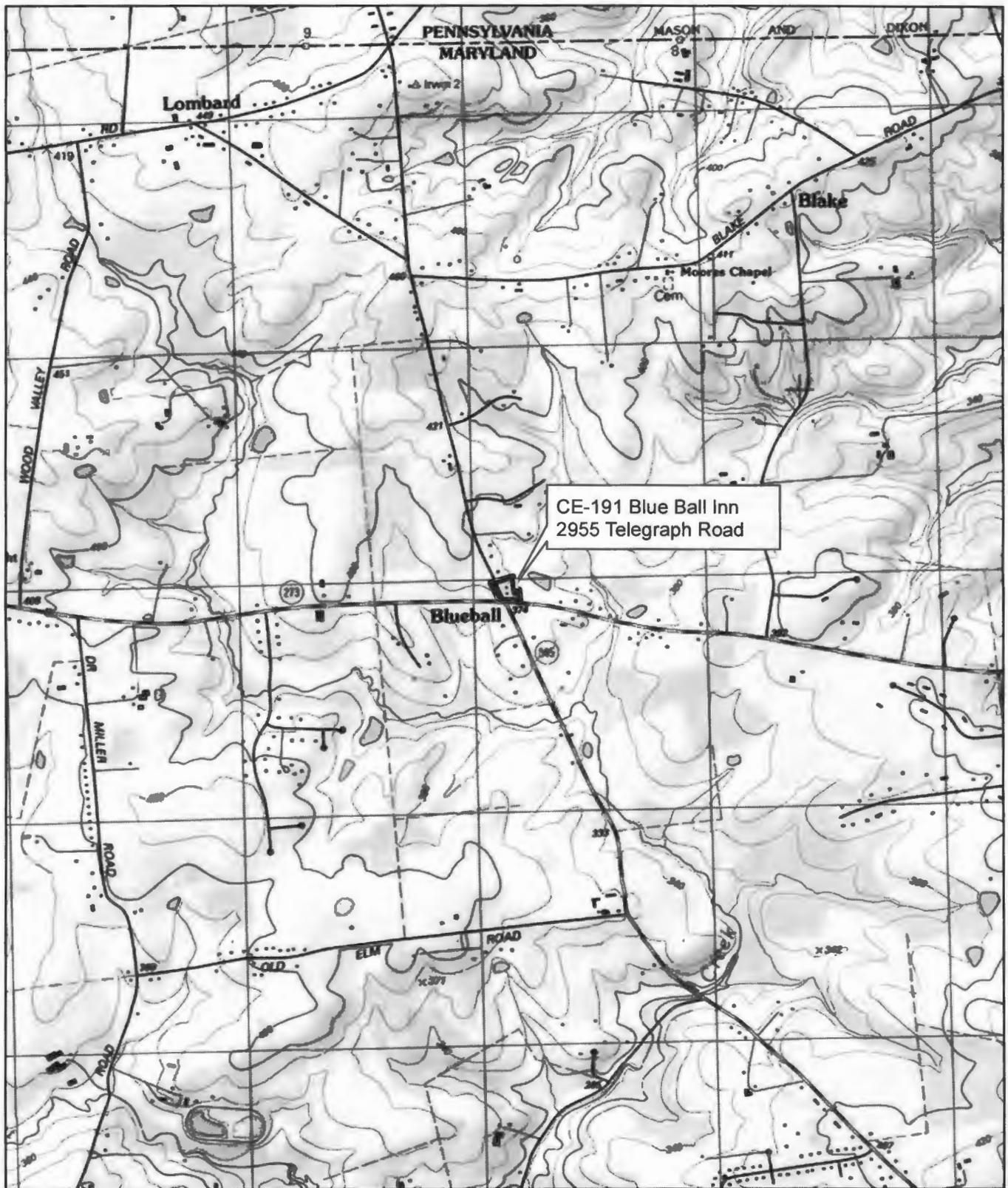
October 4, 2013

1:24,000

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet



Cultural Resource Location Map



Blue Ball Inn
Cecil County
Tax Map 12, Parcel 320
USGS Bay View Topo Quad

October 4, 2013

1:24,000

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet



Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log

Project No.: CE386B21

Project Name: MD 273 at Blue Ball Road

MIHP No.: CE-191

MIHP Name: Blue Ball Inn

County: Cecil

Photographer: Jon Schmidt

Date: October 18, 2013

Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper

CD/DVD: Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
CE-191_2013-07-15_01	View of south and east elevations of Blue Ball Inn, looking north.
CE-191_2013-07-15_02	View of west and south elevations, looking northeast.
CE-191_2013-09-13_03	View of the Period II parlor showing enclosed fireplace, looking east.
CE-191_2013-09-13_04	View of bedroom at rear of Period II second story, looking north.
CE-191_2013-09-13_05	View of winder stair to attic and converted closet in Period II, looking east.
CE-191_2013-09-13_06	View of attic in Period I section, note the shortened chimney stack between the two sections, looking east.
CE-191_2013-09-13_07	Detail of the common rafter joinery in the Period I roof framing.
CE-191_2013-09-13_08	Detail of the Period II joint between the collar tie and rafter. Note the cut nail head.
CE-191_2012-12-10_09	View of the south façade of Mendenhall Garage, looking north.
CE-191_2012-12-10_10	View of the south and east elevation of the roadhouse, looking north.
CE-191_2012-12-10_11	View of the south elevation of the frame outbuilding, looking north.



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

CECIL COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIST

DATE: JULY 15, 2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD.SHA

VIEW OF SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF BLUE BALL INN,
LOOKING NORTH

CE-191_2013-07-15_01.TIF

1 OF 11



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

CECIL COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIST

DATE: JULY 15, 2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD JHA

VIEWS OF THE WEST & SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NORTHEAST

CE-191-2013-07-15_02.DIF

2 of 11



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

CECIL COUNTY, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIST

DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE PERIOD II PARLOR SHOWING ENCLOSED FIREPLACE
LOOKING EAST.

CE-191_2013-09-13_03.TIF

3 of 11

Epson
Professional Paper

Epson
Professional Paper



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

DIGITAL FILE: MID SHA

VIEW OF BED ROOM AT REAR OF PERIOD II SECOND STORY,
LOOKING NORTH

CE-191-2013-09-13_04.tif

4 OF 11



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIST

DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

DIGITAL FILE: MDSHA

VIEW OF WINDER STAIR TO ATTIC + CONVERTED CLOSET IN PERIOD I
LOOKING EAST.

CE-191_2013-09-13_05.TIF

5 OF 11



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

DIGITAL FILE: MD 5NA

VIEW OF ATTIC IN PERIOD I SECTION, NOTE THE SHORTENED
CHIMNEY STACK BETWEEN THE TWO SECTIONS, LOOKING EAST.

CE-191-2013-09-13_06.TIF

60011

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Professional Paper

EPSON



CE-191

Blue Ball Inn

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

DIGITAL FILE: MID SHA

DETAIL OF THE COMMON RAFTER JOINERY IN THE PERIOD I ROOF
FRAMING.

CE-191_2013-09-13_07.TIF

7 of 11



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

DIGITAL FILE: MJD SHA

DETAIL OF JOINT BETWEEN COLLAR TIE AND RAFTER IN PERIOD II.
NOTE THE CUT NAIL HEAD.

CE-191-2013-09-13_08-TIF

8 of 11

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Professional Paper

EPSON



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIAT

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

DATE: DECEMBER 10, 2012

VIEW OF THE SOUTH FACADE OF MENDENHALL GARAGE, LOOKING
NORTH.

CE-191_2012-12-10-09.tif

9 of 11

Epson
Professional Paper

Epson
Professional Paper

EPSON



CE-191

BLUE BALL INN

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIDT

DATE: DECEMBER 10, 2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD SHA

VIEW OF THE SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATION OF THE ROADHOUSE,
LOOKING NORTH.

CE-191-2012-12-10_10.TIF

10 of 11



CE - 191

BLUE BALL INN

PHOTOGRAPHER: JON SCHMIAT

DATE: DECEMBER 10, 2012

DIGITAL FILE: MD 5HA

VIEW OF THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE FRAME OUT BUILDING,
LOOKING NORTH.

CE - 191 - 2012 - 12 - 10 - 11 . TIF

11 of 11

0801913111

Form 10-445
(5 62)

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Cecil County TOWN Calvert VICINITY Blue Ball STREET NO. Rt. 273 & Blue Ball Rd. ORIGINAL OWNER Andrew Job ORIGINAL USE tavern PRESENT OWNER James Mendennhall PRESENT USE store & home WALL CONSTRUCTION brick with stucco NO. OF STORIES 2		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		2. NAME "BLUE BALL TAVERN" DATE OR PERIOD C. 1710 STYLE colonial ARCHITECT BUILDER	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC yes <p>Blue Ball Tavern was built in 1710 on #35 of the Nottingham Lots by Andrew Job who got it from William Penn. This area was then Pennsylvania. The present building has two parts under the same roof. What appears to be the original tavern is two bays long plus a center door on the first story, and two bays deep. It is covered with stucco and there is a bulge in the stucco beneath the second story windows where there may have been a pent eave. The east half of the present building appears to be of the 18th century vintage. It is three bays long with the door next to the older section. #</p> <p>The older section is used as a country store. Very little can be seen on the interior except that there were two corner fireplaces on the west gable. The remainder of the building has been changed about 60 years ago.</p> <p>Marker: BLUE BALL TAVERN</p> <p>ESTABLISHED ABOUT 1710 ON LOT NO. 35 OF "THE NOTTINGHAM LOTS" BY ANDREW JOB WHO SECURED IT FROM WILLIAM PENN. JOB'S SONS THOMAS MARRIED ELIZABETH MAXWELL, NIECE OF DANIEL DEFOE WHO WROTE "ROBINSON CRUSOE".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STATE ROADS COMMISSION</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered no Interior poor Exterior fair			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH <i>h... .. contact</i> Color 4294-95	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Michael Bourne Maryland Historical Trust DATE OF RECORD July 29, 1968	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE





CE-191 BLUEBALL TAVERN



50968 MD. 83LUEA 1-1

Blue Ball Tavern
Near Calvert, Md.
South Elevation
Historic American Buildings Survey

CE - 191

4

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