

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Harford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Tudor Hall

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Tudor Hall

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Tudor Lane, RFD #1

CITY OR TOWN:  
Bel Air

STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Harford	CODE 025
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Fox

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Tudor Hall, Tudor Lane, RFD #1

CITY OR TOWN:  
Bel Air

STATE:  
Maryland

CODE:  
24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Clerk of the Circuit Court, Harford County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
40 South Main Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Bel Air

STATE:  
Maryland

CODE:  
24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972     Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:  
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:  
Annapolis

STATE:  
Maryland

CODE:  
24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Harford

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Tudor Hall is a Gothic-Revival cottage built according to a design published by William H. Ranlett in Plates 44 and 45, Design XVII, The Architect, 1847. It is a one-and-one-half story building of painted brick laid in common bond. It is constructed in a cross plan which originally had a detached kitchen house. A paneled central square brick chimney rises from the intersection of four gables. The roof covering is, and probably always has been, standing seam tin. The eaves contain concealed gutters.

A horizontal mullion in each standard window opening separates a pair of upper casement sashes from a pair of lower casement sashes, each hinged inwardly. The upper ones are about a third as high as the lower ones. Diamond panes are formed by wooden muntins. The front, second story window has a label-lintel. It has been enlarged so that the window is the principle feature of the facade. The north gable window, with its sharply gabled pediment, is extended to the floor and gives access to a small, decorative wood balcony with a jig-saw cut balustrade.

A one-story, flat-roofed porch with octagonal wood columns having molded caps and bases, extends across the principle (south-east) front. A small frame vestibule is built into the front porch at the central door. It has a pair of paneled doors and a transom on the front. There are single upper and lower casements on the sides, which have matching sashes standard to the house.

Gutters, windows, balcony, and columns are all detailed in Plate 47 of Ranlett's design. Most other basic features of the house are included in Plates 44 and 45, Design XVII. (Plate 45 is attached).

The separate kitchen house is a very late example of an earlier custom. Although it does not appear in the published plan, it is suggested in the published lithograph perspective.

Interior finishes are relatively simple, typical of the period and rural area. Wood mantels consist of shallow plain pilasters supporting a very low Tudor arched "frieze." Doors are typically four panels. The stair rail is typical, with a round walnut rail, turned walnut newel, and plain painted balusters. Such simplicity of interior detail is expected of a house built by local craftsmen following a published basic design.

Changes: In the late 19th century, the kitchen house was joined to the main house by infilling construction. The space thus enclosed was incorporated into the dining room. The kitchen chimney was reduced to a single stove flue and the kitchen stair was removed. On the second floor, a corridor was created from the

-see continuation sheet-

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

Form 10-300a  
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Harford	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

## 7. DESCRIPTION, continued

stair hall to the south room. Two two-story bay windows were added on the south side, one to the parlour and one to the dining room. The openings between the three front rooms were increased in width. A frame wing was added at the rear (northwest) for kitchen with bedrooms above. In the mid-twentieth century, the partition between the stair hall and dining room was removed and all the original pine floors were covered with oak. A brick service addition replaced the earlier frame one.

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

- Forward, Dr. William Stump. Junius Brutus Booth. An unpublished manuscript in the Maryland Historical Society, 1887.
- Kimmel, Stanley. The Mad Booths of Maryland. Indianapolis and New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1940.
- Mahoney, Ella V. Sketches of Tudor Hall and the Booth Family. Bel Air, Maryland, 1925.
- Land Records of Harford County, especially WSF 127, folios 51 through 58; ALJ 37, folio 95; HD 8, folio 261; ALJ 22 folio 469; HD 16, folio 97; HD 7, folios 407 through 409.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) C. 1847

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering               | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion, Phi-<br>losophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)<br>_____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                   | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                 | _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape<br>Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-<br>itarian  | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theater        | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation            | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                     |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |  |  |   |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tudor Hall is a Gothic-Revival cottage built as a country retreat by Junius Brutus Booth (1796-1852), the head of a family famous on the American Shakespearian stage throughout the nineteenth century. Its design is from Plates 44 and 45, Design XVII, of The Architect, by William H. Ranlett, 1847.

Junius Brutus Booth came to America from England in 1821 with his wife, Mary Ann Holmes. They raised a large family, some of whom were born on this property, which he acquired in 1824. Several of his sons followed their famous father on the stage. Edwin (1833-1893) and John Wilkes (1838-1865) were considered the best actors, Edwin possibly surpassing his father. John Wilkes' fame on the stage has been overshadowed by his role as the assassin of Abraham Lincoln.

Upon his acquisition of the land in 1824, Junius Brutus Booth moved a log house to the property. He replaced it with the present house about 1847. The log house was moved in about 1880 by the next owner of the property, Samuel A. S. Kyle, to a distant corner of the farm. It still stands there, almost totally obscured by numerous additions.

Although Gothic-Revival became the prevailing style for churches in the nineteenth century, houses carefully rendered in that style were relatively rare. Tudor Hall is an example of a house built in this style from a published design, thus resulting in a correct exterior design and plan, including several exterior details, but a very typical, simple mid-nineteenth century interior.

The area of 136.5 acres has been designated to protect the rural environment of Tudor Hall and its view down a slope to the South and across the Churchville Road. The boundaries were extended to the north across Mill Road also to protect the rural setting.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

C

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorder: James T. Wollon, Jr., AIA, Craig's Corner Road,  
Havre de Grace, Maryland 21078

Sources:

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Maryland Architecture. Cambridge,  
Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1968.

-see continuation sheet-

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 33' 28"	76° 18' 24"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	39° 33' 31"	76° 18' 05"				
SE	39° 32' 56"	76° 17' 55"				
SW	39° 32' 53"	76° 18' 15"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 136.5 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Arthur Townsend, Associate Director, and staff

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust      DATE: June 27, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:  
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis      STATE: Maryland      CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV  
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date June 27, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

# Tudor Hall - Boundary Changes

United States Department of the Interior *16 Dec. 1982*  
National Park Service

HA-117

For NPS use only

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Tudor Hall Harford County, Maryland Item number 10 Page 1

### SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA REVISIONS

Acreage: approximately 94 acres

#### UTM References:

- A 18 - 387920 - 4378410
- B 18 - 387710 - 4379200
- C 18 - 388210 - 4379320
- D 18 - 388380 - 4378540

#### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries are delineated on the attached map labeled "proposed boundary alteration, 1982." This map illustrates the acreage, rectangular in shape, as entered into the National Register in 1973 and the sections of the original acreage to be deleted. The altered boundaries for the listing consist of the existing lines along sections of the east, west, and north borders, the southerly side of Prospect Mill Road where it cuts through the northeasterly edge of the original acreage; and a border formed by the back property lines of those properties along Tudor Lane and Churchville Road west of Tudor Lane and a line projecting east from the border formed by the back property lines along the east side of Tudor Lane. This line corresponds in distance from the highway to the new border along the Churchville Road properties west of Tudor Lane.

#### JUSTIFICATION FOR BOUNDARY CHANGE

The original listing includes approximately 136 acres and was made at a time when boundary descriptions and justifications were not required. The boundaries appear to have been drawn arbitrarily with the idea of incorporating a large buffer zone around the house and the parcel of land, 8.2 acres, on which it stands. As a result, the 1973 boundaries do not correspond to current or past property lines, natural or manmade physical or visual factors, or historical points, and include numerous mid-twentieth century buildings, primarily houses, that do not contribute to the significance of Tudor Hall for listing in the National Register or appear to be eligible for listing on other merits. The boundary change is intended to delete two sections of the original acreage which have a high percentage of these non-contributive structures. The precise boundaries for the changes utilize a road on the northerly side and primarily property lines on the southerly side. In both instances, the new boundaries are fairly well defined by changes in landscape such as tree lines or cultivated fields and lawns. The areas being deleted have not changed much in character since Tudor Hall was listed.



STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE: 10-28-82

NAME Tudor Hall  
LOCATION Tudor Lane, R.D. 1  
Bel Air, Maryland  
ARCHITECT After plans by William H. Ranlett  
DATES After 1847 before 1852  
OWNER Mr. Howard L. Fox

Tudor Hall is a Gothic revival cottage built as a country retreat by Junius Brutus Booth (1796-1852), the head of a family famous on the American Shakespearian stage throughout the nineteenth century. Its design is from Plates 44 and 45, Design XVII, of The Architect by William H. Ranlett, 1847.

While the Gothic-revival style became the prevailing style for churches in the nineteenth century, houses carefully rendered in that style were relatively rare. Tudor Hall is an example of a house rendered in that style from a published design, hence a correct exterior design and plan, including several exterior details, but a very typical, simple mid-nineteenth century interior.

Tudor Hall is built of brick, laid in common bond, painted, 1 1/2 stories with partial cellar, in a cross plan with, originally, a detached kitchen house. A central square brick chimney, paneled, rises from the intersection of four gables. The roof covering is, and probably always has been, standing seam tin. The eaves contain concealed gutters.

A horizontal mullion in each standard window opening separates a pair of upper casement sash from a pair of lower casement sash, each hinged inwardly, the upper ones being about a third as high as the lower ones. Diamond

(continued)

continued (page two)

panes are formed by wooden muntins. The front, second story window is increased in size and becomes the principle feature of the facade; it has a label-lintel. The north gable window, with its sharply gabled pediment, is extended to the floor and gives access to a small, decorative wood balcony with a jig-saw cut balustrade.

A one-story flat-roofed porch with octagonal wood columns with molded caps and bases, extends across the principle (south-east) front. A small frame vestibule with a pair of paneled doors and a transom on the front and single upper and lower casements on the sides, matching sash standard to the house, is built into the front porch at the central door.

Gutters, windows, balcony and columns are all detailed in plate 47 (of Ranlett, op. cit.). Most other basic features of the house are included in Plates 44 and 45, Design XVII.

The separate kitchen house is a very late example of an earlier custom; while it does not appear in the published plan, it is suggested in the published lithograph perspective.

Interior finishes are relatively simple, typical of-the-period and rural area. Wood mantels consist of shallow plain pilasters supporting a very low Tudor arched "frieze." Doors are typically four panel; the stair rail is typical, with a round walnut rail, turned walnut newell and plain painted balusters. Such simplicity of interior detail is expected of a house built by local craftsmen following the published basic design.

#### Changes

In the late 19th century, the kitchen house was joined to the main house by "infill" construction, the space thus enclosed being thrown into the dining room. The kitchen chimney was reduced to a single stove flue and the stair was removed. On the second floor, a corridor was created from the stair hall to the south room. Two-story bay windows were added on the south side, one to the parlour, one to the dining room. The openings between the three front rooms were increased in width. A frame wing was added at the rear for kitchen with bedrooms above.

(continued)

continued (page three)

In the mid-twentieth century, the partition between the stair hall and dining room was removed and all the original pine floors were covered by oak. A brick service addition replaced the earlier frame one.

Junius Brutus Booth came to America from England in 1821 with his wife, Mary Ann Holmes, and raised a large family, some of whom were born on this property, which he acquired in 1824. Several of his sons followed their famous father on the stage; Edwin (1833-1893) and John Wilkes (1838-1865) were considered the best actors, Edwin possibly surpassing his father. John Wilkes' fame on the stage has been overshadowed by his being remembered as the assassin of Abraham Lincoln.

Upon his acquisition of the land in 1824, Junius Brutus Booth first moved a log house to the property and replaced it with the present house about 1847. The log house was moved by the property's next owner, Samuel A.S. Kyle, about 1880, to a distant corner of the farm, where it still stands almost totally obscured by numerous additions.

Recorder: James T. Wollon, Jr., A.M.  
Harford County Committee  
of the Maryland Historical  
Trust  
December 1971

W. R. FIELD 1404  
1301 D SHEET

AA-117

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Tudor Hall

AND/OR HISTORIC:  

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  

CITY OR TOWN: North side of, Churchville Road, 0.6 mi east of Fountain Green Road, Md 543.

STATE: Bel Air      CODE:        COUNTY: Harford      CODE:  

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Howard Fox

STREET AND NUMBER: Tudor Hall

CITY OR TOWN: Bel Air      STATE: Maryland      CODE:  

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Clerk of Circuit Court

STREET AND NUMBER: Harford County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Bel Air      STATE: Maryland      CODE:  

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:  

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  

DATE OF SURVEY:        Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  

STREET AND NUMBER:  

CITY OR TOWN:        STATE:        CODE:  

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:    
COUNTY:  

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY NUMBER:    
DATE:  

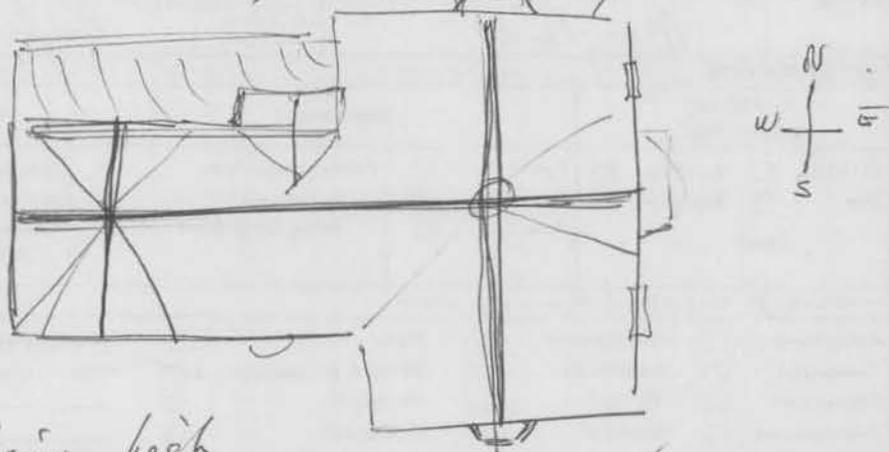
Color: 6923

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This victorian brick house faces east with a large central dormer in the front that extends back to a long west wing, each with a dormer ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> each side, ~~at the~~ <sup>on the north and south</sup> ends of the west wing, so that the redgline form a double cross.



Two stories high it has three bays across the east facade by one large bay window downstairs, two above. A great variety in fenestration provides pointed Gothic windows, windows with Tiffany glass in diamond shaped panes, windows with tiny square panes in the upper square and ~~one~~ pane below, or two lights by two in most south and upstairs windows. White Tiffany glass is in the side door to the north.

A central chimney warms the house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1846

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |                                       |  |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>     | Education <input type="checkbox"/>    | Political <input type="checkbox"/>           | Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>    | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>  | Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic <input type="checkbox"/>       | Industry <input type="checkbox"/>     | Science <input type="checkbox"/>             | <u>Architecture</u>                      |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>    | Invention <input type="checkbox"/>    | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>           | _____                                    |
| Art <input type="checkbox"/>            | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>    | Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                    |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>       | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | _____                                    |
| Communications <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature <input type="checkbox"/>   | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>      | _____                                    |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>   | Military <input type="checkbox"/>     |  | _____                                    |
|   | Music <input type="checkbox"/>        |  | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Part of a tract named "Matthew's Neighbor Resurveyed", this farm was owned by Dr. Jacob Hall in 1797. Richard Booth, patriarch of a family of actors moved a <sup>poor</sup> house from another part of the farm to this site prior to building this brick house near the fine spring in 1846, using house plans he had brought back from England.

Edwin Booth, an actor influential in improving the theatre in America and a James Shakespearean was born in the old house in 1833. He attended Belvoir Academy, performed in 1850 in the Courthouse, and was given a banquet at the Courthouse in 1890 when his portrait was hung in the Hall.

See HA-1631 Booth Log House also NR form on Tudor Hall

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Maryland Writers Project - Maryland, Old Line State p.324  
Wilstach, Paul - Tide water Maryland p.195-6  
Wright, C Mitter - Our Harbor Heritage p 33, p 404  
Harford County Directory p.316

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Jean Ewip

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historic Trust DATE: Nov 69

STREET AND NUMBER: 50 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

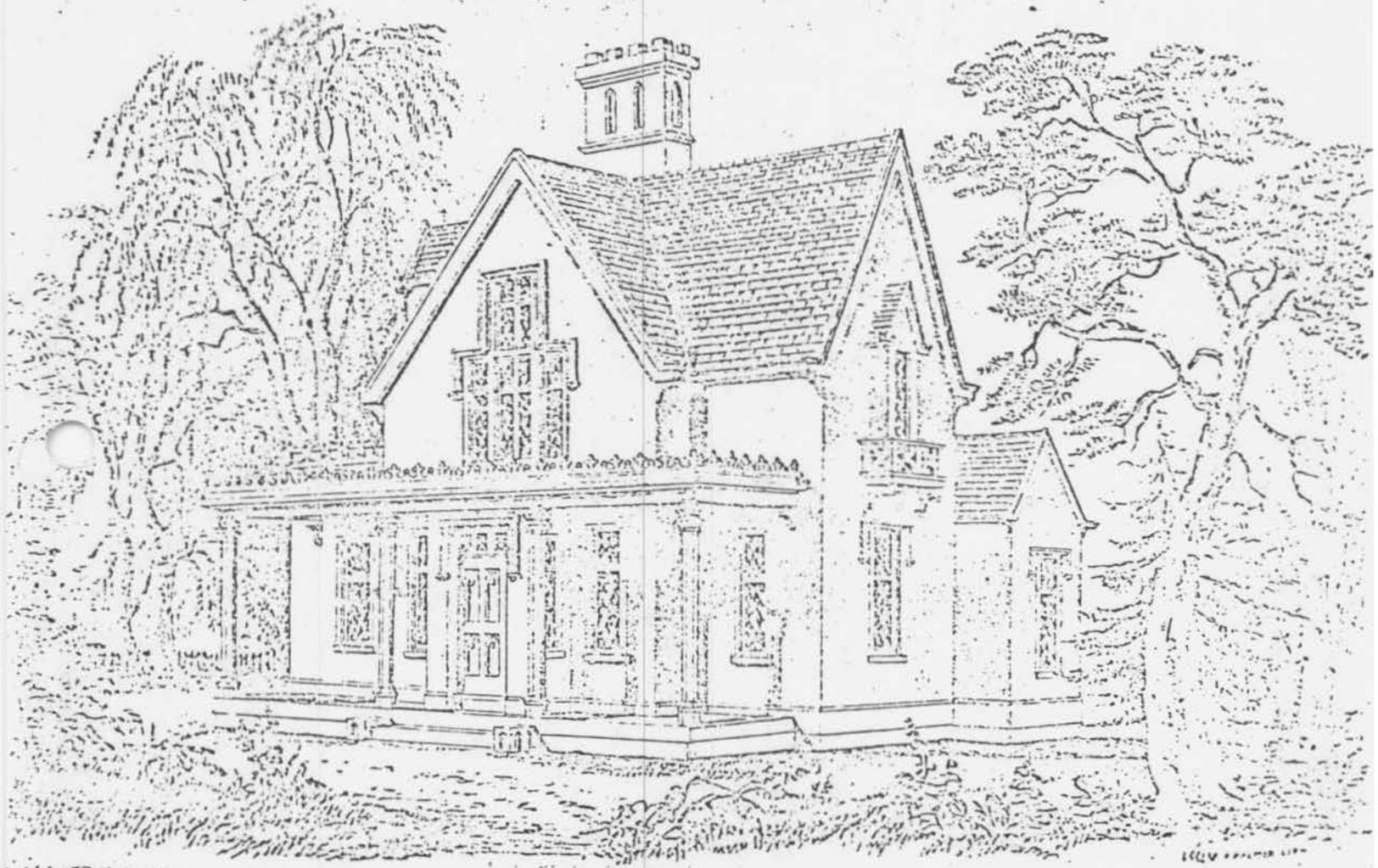
SEE INSTRUCTIONS



HA-117  
TUDOR HALL  
Harford County

HA-117  
TUDOR HALL  
Harford County

SIGN XVII.



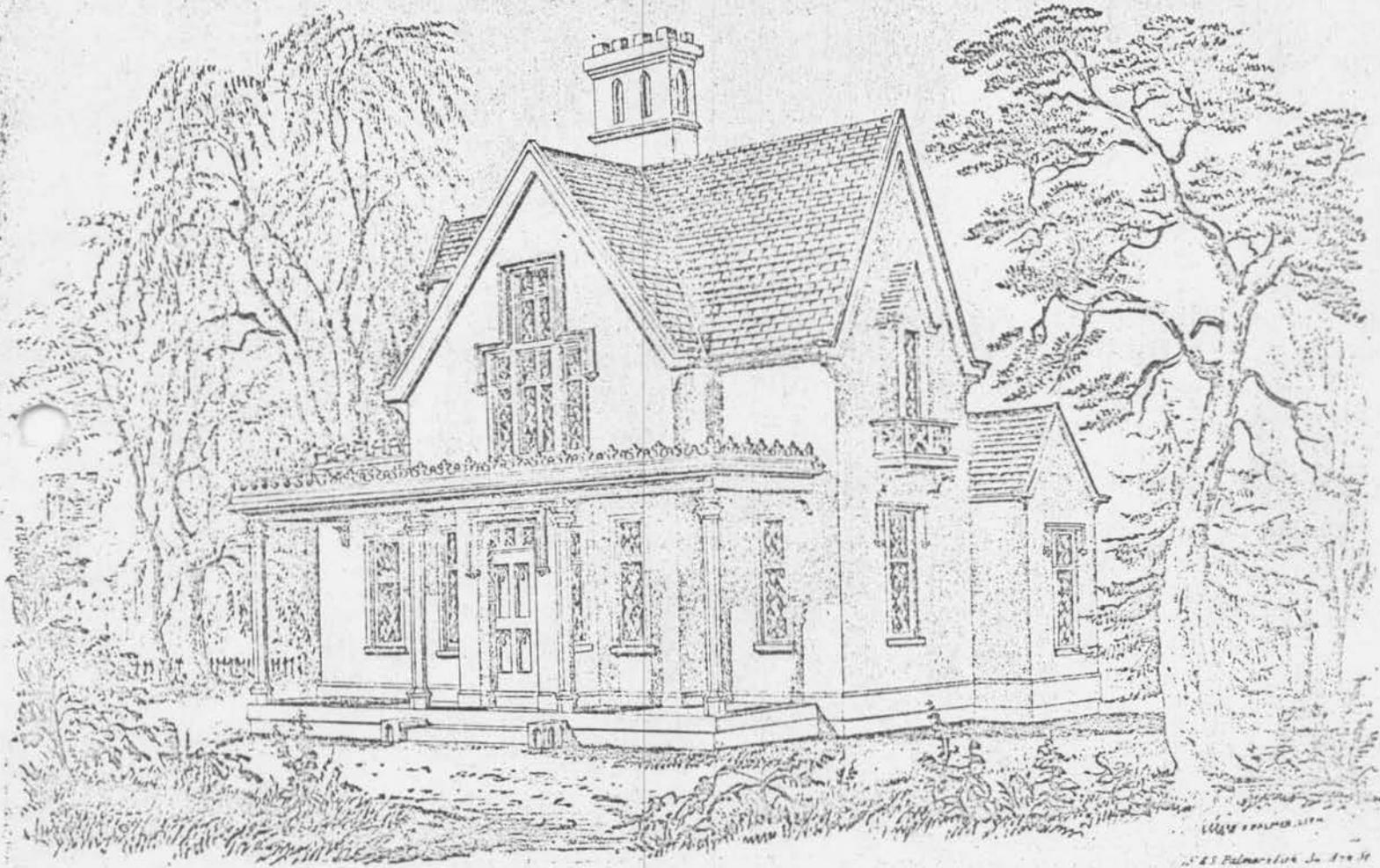
PARSONAGE.

*in the Tudor Style.*

The design source for TUDOR HALL from William H. Ranlett from The Architect, 1847, I, plate 45.

HA-117  
TUDOR HALL  
Harford County

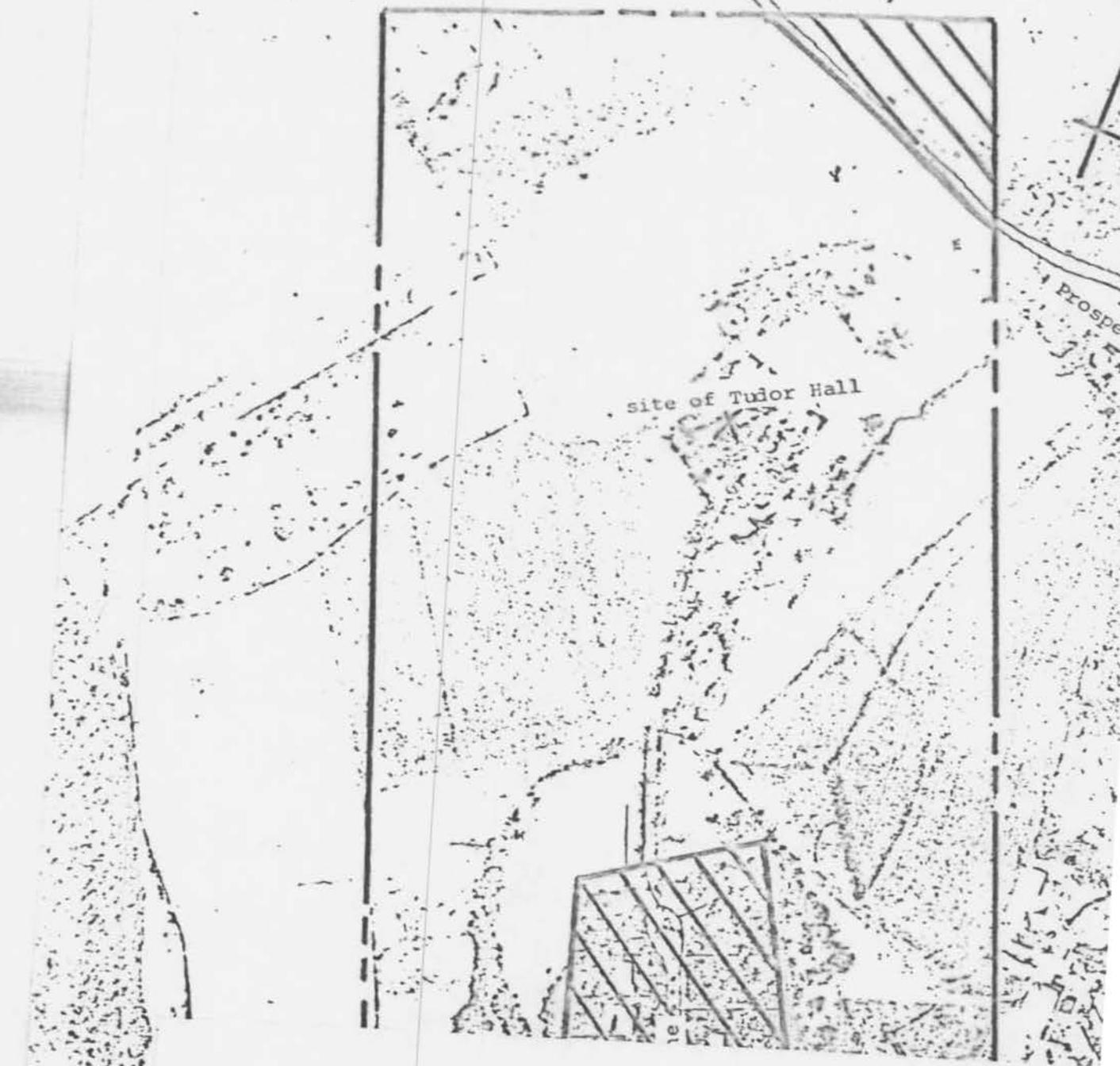
DESIGN XVII.



Des. & Del. by W. H. Ranlett

PARSONAGE.  
*in the Tudor Style.*

The design source for TUDOR HALL from William H. Ranlett from The Architect, 1847, I, plate 45.



site of Tudor Hall

Prosper

HA-117

BEL AIR QUADRANGLE  
USGS 7.5 minute map  
scale: 1: 24 000  
1956

