

HO-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Private

#### DESCRIPTION:

"White Hall" faces southeast toward the road and is set back behind a more recent house at the edge of a subdivision, adjoining wooded park land. The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay stuccoed structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. It was built in three sections. The southwestern section is frame, with the northwestern end of it shorter than the southeastern end, and with a gable roof that has a southeast-northwest ridge. The northeastern section is stone and brick, and the northwestern section is exposed stone and is within the gable roof of the northwest end of the southwest section. This is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay section. The southeast elevation has a new door in the center bay of the first story, and a three-light transom above. There is a one-story, one-bay porch that has two monolithic square granite posts at the front of the porch, with wood capitals. The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan, with a one-room ell on the northwest side of the southwest room and an addition in the north corner of the house, to the northwest of the passage, northeast of the ell. The second story has a cross passage that runs northeast-southwest, and connects to the stair landing at the southwest end. The attic stair is at the southwest end and is an enclosed winder stair. There is one chamber to the southeast of the passage, one to the northwest, and one at the northeast end. The passage stair landing connects to the southwest section, which has chambers to the southeast and northwest, with a single chamber in the ell and a passage along the northeast side of the ell that contains a stairway down to the first story. The northeast wall of this passage also has doorways connecting to several chambers in the north addition.

#### SIGNIFICANCE:

Thomas Worthington's youngest son, Col. Nicholas Worthington, was described in a 1753 tax record as being "the possessor of the Patuxent River Plantation." That same year Col. Worthington inherited the property from his father. It totaled 673 acres, and the inheritance included all of the slaves, livestock, and crops on the property, plus "whatever else there is on the plantation he now lives upon." Most likely, some sort of building activity occurred on the property at this time (1751-54), but whether it included part of the stone house or a structure that no longer survives is not known. By 1782 Col. Worthington had moved to lower Anne Arundel County and his son, Thomas, was living at "White Hall." Thomas Worthington of Nicholas inherited the property from his father in 1793. The house at this time was the stone section with a side-passage, single-pile plan. The stair details and the mantel in the northeast room are consistent with the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Captain Thomas Worthington of Nicholas died in 1823, and a commission was formed to divide the land among the heirs. Brice J. G. Worthington took Lot 2, which contained the house and outbuildings, but he died in 1826 and left his dwelling plantation to his nephew, William H. Worthington. William came of age in 1833 and may have taken up residence as early as that time. In 1843 Worthington took out a mortgage on the farm, which he had repaid two years later. It is possible that this mortgage was to pay for the addition to the house. The symmetrical trim and bulls-eye corner blocks used in

this section was not common until the 1830s and '40s. Dr. Worthington sold "White Hall" in 1858 and it passed hands numerous times until being purchased by Timothy Hegeman in 1868. "White Hall" remained in the Hegeman family until 1923. In recent history it is most notable as the home of Hans Kindler, the founder and conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. It was during the Kindler's ownership that the stone addition was put on behind the original stone house, next to the frame kitchen addition.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-39

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "White Hall"  
other "Glenburnie," "Iris Hill," Worthington's Quarter

## 2. Location

street and number 7504 Broadcloth Way \_\_\_ not for publication  
city, town Columbia \_\_\_ vicinity  
county Howard

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Bruce & Elaine Newhall  
street and number 7504 Broadcloth Way telephone 410-290-8393  
city, town Columbia state MD zip code 21046

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 7076 folio 361  
city, town Ellicott City tax map 42 tax parcel 380 tax ID number

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			2

## 7. Description

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### 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:

“White Hall” faces southeast toward the road and is set back behind a more recent house at the edge of a subdivision, adjoining wooded park land. The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay stuccoed structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. It was built in three sections. The southwestern section is frame, with the northwestern end of it shorter than the southeastern end, and with a gable roof that has a southeast-northwest ridge. The northeastern section is stone and brick, and the northwestern section is exposed stone and is within the gable roof of the northwest end of the southwest section. This is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay section. The southeast elevation has a new door in the center bay of the first story, and a three-light transom above. There is a one-story, one-bay porch that has two monolithic square granite posts at the front of the porch, with wood capitals. The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan, with a one-room ell on the northwest side of the southwest room and an addition in the north corner of the house, to the northwest of the passage, northeast of the ell. The second story has a cross passage that runs northeast-southwest, and connects to the stair landing at the southwest end. The attic stair is at the southwest end and is an enclosed winder stair. There is one chamber to the southeast of the passage, one to the northwest, and one at the northeast end. The passage stair landing connects to the southwest section, which has chambers to the southeast and northwest, with a single chamber in the ell and a passage along the northeast side of the ell that contains a stairway down to the first story. The northeast wall of this passage also has doorways connecting to several chambers in the north addition.

### DESCRIPTION:

“White Hall” is located at 7504 Broadcloth Way, about 3 ½ miles south of Columbia in the village of Kings Contrivance, in south-central Howard County, Maryland. The house faces southeast toward the road and is set back behind a more recent house at the edge of a subdivision, adjoining wooded park land.

### Exterior

The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay stuccoed structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. It was built in three sections. The southwestern section is frame, with the northwestern end of it shorter than the southeastern end, and with a gable roof that has a southeast-northwest ridge. The northeastern section is stone and brick, and the northwestern section is exposed stone and is within the gable roof of the northwest end of the southwest section. This is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay section.

The southeast elevation has a new door in the center bay of the first story, and a three-light transom above. There is a one-story, one-bay porch that has two monolithic square granite posts at the front of

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the porch, with wood capitals. The tympanum is covered with plywood. There are two six-over-six sash to each side of the door, with new frames. The two east bays have splayed brick jack arches that are below the level of the surrounding stucco. The second story has five six-over-six sash, the three to the east with short, splayed brick jack arches. There is an uneven horizontal line to the wall midway between the first story jack arch and the second story sill, where the wall appears to change. There is a wood box cornice with an ovolo above an ogee. It stops short of the ends of the wall, and has a seam in it between the two south bays and the three east ones.

The northeast elevation has an exterior stuccoed chimney in the center with a six-over-six sash to each side on both stories and two four-light sash in the gable end. The northwest elevation of the main block has two typical six-over-six sash on both the first and second stories, with the stone northwest addition attached to the center bay.

The northeast elevation of the northwest (stone) addition has a door between the center and north bays, with infill for the original doorway in the north bay. There are typical six-over-six sash in the east and center bays, and between these two bays. The second story has three six-over-six sash, and there is a wood box cornice.

The northwest elevation of the two additions has stone on the northern half and an open porch on the first story of the western half and a sleeping porch on the second story. The latter has new sash above weatherboards, and the gable end over both sections also has weatherboards. The northern half has an exposed basement with garage doors, a new greenhouse window in an original opening on the first story, and an eight-over-eight sash on the second story. The western half has two sliding glass doors on the first story.

The southwest elevation has the porch to the west, then the shorter half of the southwest addition. The first story of this section has a door with 12 lights over a crossbuck to the west, with a concrete porch deck that runs to the west and is set on stone piers, with stone steps in front of it. The south bay has a six-over-six sash. The second story has two six-over-six sash. The taller half of the southwest addition, at the end of the main block, has two typical six-over-six sash on both the first and second stories. The gable end has a vent to the west and a two-light sash to the south. There are cellar bulkhead doors in the south bay of the basement.

### **Interior, first story**

The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan, with a one-room ell on the northwest side of the southwest room and an addition in the north corner of the house, to the northwest of the passage, northeast of the ell.

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The passage has baseboard with a bead on the top edge, chair rail with a torus, and architrave with an ovolo backband, a broken field with an ogee at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The front door, transom, frame, and architrave are all from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The northeast and southwest doors have six panels with square panels in the center, and they are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The northeast doorway has a patch in the floor consistent with a mortise for a stub tenon on the bottom of a stud. The rear door has six panels with slightly raised fields, is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is hung on strap hinges. There is a dog-leg stair that ascends to the northwest on the southwest wall. It has an open stringer with sawn scroll brackets, and the newels have a Doric column profile. There are turned, slightly tapered balusters and a straight toad-back rail. The wall under the stair is paneled. The northwest and southwest walls under the stairs are exposed stone and have nailing blocks in the wall for baseboard and chair rail. The landing is supported by four posts, with no horizontal timbers passing into the stone walls. Nailed to the posts on the southwest wall is a shelf made of used, beaded weatherboards.

The northeast room has had the plaster and lath removed from the southwest wall, and bookshelves built in. The passage side of the wall has riven lath. The west corner has diagonal carpet tack holes, with a seam in the chair rail and in the cornice that aligns with each end of holes. The architrave and chair rail match the passage and the cornice has a double ogee. The sash are 20<sup>th</sup> century. On the northeast wall is a fireplace with a firebox in fire brick. The wood mantel is mortised and tenoned and pinned and is crossetted, with an ovolo backband, a pulvinated frieze, and fret dentils.

The southwest room has baseboard with a broken field. the architrave is symmetrical and sunken in the center, with a quirked Greek ogee to each side. There are bulls-eye corner blocks that don't match the architrave, being high in the center. The window sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned, have parting beads, and ovolo muntins. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest, with splayed jambs that appear to be soapstone. The wood mantel has matching architrave, a plain frieze and impost blocks, and a bed mould with a cavetto above a quirked Greek ogee. There is a cavetto on the edge of the mantel shelf. The ceiling has textured plaster.

The ell room has had the ceiling taken down, exposing sash-sawn joists with boards added between them. There is a modern flagstone chimney and base for a wood stove on the northwest end. The joist above has notches in it for fireplace trimmers that enclosed an original fireplace opening. There are sliding glass doors on either side of the chimney. The northeast wall has an enclosed stairway to the second story, with access from the northeast addition, and the wall has wide openings to this addition. This addition has a stone floor, a modern kitchen, 20<sup>th</sup> century wood sash, and a powder room built into the east corner.

**Interior, second story**

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The second story has a cross passage that runs northeast-southwest, and connects to the stair landing at the southwest end. The attic stair is at the southwest end and is an enclosed winder stair. There is one chamber to the southeast of the passage, one to the northwest, and one at the northeast end. The passage stair landing connects to the southwest section, which has chambers to the southeast and northwest, with a single chamber in the ell and a passage along the northeast side of the ell that contains a stairway down to the first story. The northeast wall of this passage also has doorways connecting to several chambers in the north addition.

The attic stairway has a four-panel door hung on H-L hinges. The stair is set over the southeast end of the first-story stair and ascends to the southwest and southeast. The southeast wall of the stairwell has riven lath with wrought nails, and appears to have never been plastered. The cross passage is divided by a new wall and door. The southeast wall has been opened up at the northeast end of the southeast chamber, with two patches in the floor where there were studs. The northwest doorway architrave has an ogee backband, and a four-panel door hung on H-L hinges. The northeast doorway has the same architrave, but has a modern door.

The southeast chamber has modern baseboard, chair rail, architrave, and sash. The southwest end has a modern closet built in around and under the attic stairs. There are patches in the center of the floor running from southeast to northwest that suggest a stud wall divided this space in two.

The northeast chamber has old chair rail that matches the first story passage. There is a fireplace on the northeast with straight brick jambs and a hearth of square tiles. There is a wood mantel that is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with crossetted architrave that has an ovolo backband. The northwest chamber has a modern bathroom.

The southeast chamber in the southwest section has baseboard with a broken field and architrave that is sunken in the center, flanked by an ogee to each side. There is a fireplace on the southwest that appears to be lined with soapstone and has splayed jambs. There is a wood mantel with pilaster strips that match the architrave, and this same moulding is at the bottom of the frieze. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ogee, as does the edge of the mantel shelf. There is a six-panel door on the northwest that leads to the west-center chamber. This is now a modern bathroom.

The northwest chamber in the southwest section has a ghost in the floor of a partition that ran northeast-southwest. The ceiling is angled on the southwest wall, following the pitch of the rafters for a short distance. There is a seam in the floor at the northwest end that may indicate where there was a back stairway. In the north corner a closet has been built in, accessible from the rear passage, and inside this closet is a parged chimney stack.

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The northeast (stone) addition has had its room configuration altered several times, and now has a bathroom to the southeast and chambers in the center and to the northwest. It has 20<sup>th</sup> century sash with head-cut trim.

**Interior, attic**

The main block attic southwest wall was stone that was taken down to the eave level, and a brick wall of 5-1 common bond built at least at the west end. The brick wall was cut through for a doorway, the frame of which still survives in situ. The frame is constructed with cut nails. The southeast jamb is butted against a stone at the bottom, as if the wall was still stone on this side, not brick. The rafters are sash sawn, with a bridle joint, and have collars with half dovetailed lap joints. The top of the northwest wall is brick, and the top of the southeast wall is not visible. The east wall is brick.

The southwest addition attic has sash-sawn rafters that are mitered and butted at the ridge and are tapered. The southwest gable end has weatherboards that are sash sawn.

**Site features**

There is a stone "well" about 3 feet above ground, about 25 feet southwest of the ell of the house. To the west of the pool, and down the hill on an adjoining property is a stone foundation banked into the hill.

There is a cemetery about 150 feet north of the house, with numerous nineteenth-century stones, including Worthingtons and Dorseys.

## 8. Significance

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates                      N/A    Architect/Builder                      N/A

Construction dates                      4<sup>th</sup> quarter, 18<sup>th</sup> c., c. 1843, c1937

Evaluation for:

National Register                       Maryland Register                       not evaluated

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

### SUMMARY:

Thomas Worthington's youngest son, Col. Nicholas Worthington, was described in a 1753 tax record as being "the possessor of the Patuxent River Plantation." That same year Col. Worthington inherited the property from his father. It totaled 673 acres, and the inheritance included all of the slaves, livestock, and crops on the property, plus "whatever else there is on the plantation he now lives upon." Most likely, some sort of building activity occurred on the property at this time (1751-54), but whether it included part of the stone house or a structure that no longer survives is not known. By 1782 Col. Worthington had moved to lower Anne Arundel County and his son, Thomas, was living at "White Hall." Thomas Worthington of Nicholas inherited the property from his father in 1793. The house at this time was the stone section with a side-passage, single-pile plan. The stair details and the mantel in the northeast room are consistent with the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Captain Thomas Worthington of Nicholas died in 1823, and a commission was formed to divide the land among the heirs. Brice J. G. Worthington took Lot 2, which contained the house and outbuildings, but he died in 1826 and left his dwelling plantation to his nephew, William H. Worthington. William came of age in 1833 and may have taken up residence as early as that time. In 1843 Worthington took out a mortgage on the farm, which he had repaid two years later. It is possible that this mortgage was to pay for the addition to the house. The symmetrical trim and bulls-eye corner blocks used in this section was not common until the 1830s and '40s. Dr. Worthington sold "White Hall" in 1858 and it passed hands numerous times until being purchased by Timothy Hegeman in 1868. "White Hall" remained in the Hegeman family until 1923. In recent history it is most notable as the home of Hans Kindler, the founder and conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. It was during the Kindler's ownership that the stone addition was put on behind the original stone house, next to the frame kitchen addition.

### SIGNIFICANCE:

In 1722 Thomas Worthington acquired the Ridgely's Neck tract from his brother-in-law, Henry Ridgely, who had only patented the land six years earlier. At the same time, Worthington acquired half of the

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660-acre adjoining tract, "Broken Land," which he and Ridgley had patented together earlier. In 1730 he added the tract "The Addition." Worthington did not live on any of these tracts, but a 1730 patent for an adjoin parcel mentions a small stream named "Worthington's Quarter Spring Branch," suggesting that he was developing a quarter on this property. His youngest son, Col. Nicholas Worthington, was described in a 1753 tax record as being "the possessor of the Patuxent River Plantation." That same year Col. Worthington, who had married two years earlier, inherited the property from his father. It totaled 673 acres, and the inheritance included all of the slaves, livestock, and crops on the property, plus "whatever else there is on the plantation he now lives upon." Most likely, some sort of building activity occurred on the property at this time (1751-54), but whether it included part of the stone house or a structure that no longer survives is not known. By 1782 Col. Worthington had moved to lower Anne Arundel County and his son, Thomas, was living at "White Hall." Thomas Worthington of Nicholas was born in 1754 and at the age of 20 married Margaret Mulliken. He probably moved to this property shortly after his marriage, and in 1782 there was a dwelling, four farm buildings, and 20 cattle on the property. Thomas Worthington of Nicholas inherited the property from his father in 1793.<sup>1</sup>

The 1798 Federal Direct Tax lists Thomas Worthington of Nicholas as possessing the following:

- 2 story stone dwelling House 30 by 24
- 1 dwelling house including Kitching 32 by 24 wood
- 1 out House 24 by 18
- 1 d<sup>o</sup> 14 by 12
- 1 d<sup>o</sup> 12 by 8
- 1 d<sup>o</sup> 16 by 8

Unfortunately, the assessor did not list the farm buildings located on his 796 acres. The existing stone section of the house measures 30 feet across the front by just under 25 feet deep. The wood dwelling with the kitchen could have been an earlier, separate house on the property that continued to be used for cooking and as housing for slaves, and it was likely not connected to the stone dwelling. Worthington was also assessed for 16 of his 20 slaves, they being between the ages of 12 and 50. The house at this time was the stone section with a side-passage, single-pile plan. The stair details and the mantel in the northeast room are consistent with the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Yet there are several anomalies to the construction of the house that are difficult to explain. The first is the construction of the stair, which appears to have been built after the walls were up, as if it was added later. The beams that support the stair landing do not pass into the wall, but, instead, are supported by wood posts. In addition, the stone walls have nailing blocks for baseboard and chair rail, which would have been unnecessary if the stairs were always meant to be here. The doorway into the northeast room appears to have been moved, from the center of the wall to the present location, opposite the doorway to the

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<sup>1</sup> Harry Wright Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, v. 2 (Lewes, DE: Colonial Roots, 1971), p. 335. Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (Author, 1987), p. 411.

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southwest addition, though there is no clear evidence that the original doorway was ever finished. The evidence in the attic is also intriguing. The southwest wall, like all of the first story, was originally stone and was taken down and rebuilt in brick, most likely some time before the addition was built. Most of this brick has since been taken down, undoubtedly after the addition was put on. The northeast wall and the tops of the southeast and northwest walls are brick, too. It suggests the possibility that the house was originally a 1 ½-story, gambrel-roofed dwelling that was raised to a full two stories and given a gable roof, and was roughcasted in order to hide the change from stone to brick. Thus, it would seem that the house was started but not completed and perhaps sat for awhile; once work recommenced it was decided to make changes to the building to make it more refined. The side passage plan was introduced to the Tidewater area late in the eighteenth century. It is also possible that the original ends were brought down in a storm or fire, though there is no evidence of the latter visible in the building now.<sup>2</sup>

Captain Thomas Worthington of Nicholas died in 1823, and the inventory of his property provides a glimpse into life at "White Hall." Worthington owned 30 slaves, ranging from one month to 60 years of age, with half of them under the age of 18. His livestock included eight horses, two ox teams and a fifth ox, 11 cows with six yearlings, two calves, a bull, 46 sheep with 31 lambs, a boar and eight sows with 15 pigs and 32 shoats. His farming implements included 10 ploughs, some two-horse and some three-horse, plus shovel ploughs. He also had harrows, numerous weeding hoes and grubbing hoes, axes, plain scythes, and scythes with cradles. Among the crops listed were corn, wheat, rye, oats and tobacco, though small amounts of some of these could have been purchased rather than raised on the farm. However, the possession of a wheat fan to separate the threshed wheat from the chaff and dirt suggests that he was raising wheat, and the inventory notes 44 ½ bushels of rye that were sown on the farm (the inventory was made in April 1823). The large number of ploughs and scythes on hand is consistent with grain cultivation. There was a parcel of flax and a flax sieve and flax break, suggesting that Worthington was raising flax for cloth, and he also had homemade linen on hand, along with woolen cloth. By far the crop of greatest value on hand was tobacco, and given the number of slaves and the number of hoes, this is also consistent. There was no mention of an orchard, since it was not a chattel, but Worthington owned a cider mill and press, so he must have had one. Clearly, "White Hall" had a mixed agriculture of wheat and rye, tobacco, and cattle, hogs, and sheep, but it is not clear whether Worthington's strategy was to limit his risks through this mix, or whether he was in the process of switching over from tobacco to grain, as many other planters had. The process would have been slow since the cultivation of grains was not nearly as labor intensive, and Worthington would have had to deal with what to do with his slaves. One possible employment is suggested by the possession of chestnut and oak singles, the latter (4,000) worth \$40, as well as shingle timber. While Worthington could have

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<sup>2</sup> Federal Direct Tax, Patuxent & Huntington Hundreds, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1798. Maryland State Archives.

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been stockpiling shingles for a new building project, the shingle timber suggests that he had slaves fabricating shingles, either for his own use or possibly as a small rural industry to provide extra income.<sup>3</sup>

Worthington seems to have lived well at "White Hall," though his furnishings were not extravagant and probably were generally old. He owned two desks, one of cherry and the other of oak, and these probably held his old books as well as his two large bound law books and four volumes of the acts of Congress. His house was well stocked with tables (including several large walnut dining tables, several small dining tables, a tea table, a round oak table, a square walnut table, a kitchen table, and several others) and with chairs (including 11 with leather bottoms, two arm chairs, six with white covers, six with striped covers, a rocking chair, and others). There were four high bedsteads and four low bedsteads, plus a cradle and several chests of drawers. There was a set of kitchen andirons plus three other sets of andirons, suggesting that there were four fireplaces at this time, with brass and cast iron fireplace tools. There are two fireplaces in the stone section of "White Hall," plus the kitchen, wherever it was, but the location of the fourth fireplace, if indeed the number of andirons accurately reflects the number of fireplaces that "White Hall" had at the time, is not clear. The existing addition has (or had) three fireplaces, one of them for cooking. This would make too many fireplaces, though it was possible that one did not have andirons. On Worthington's table could be found silver table spoons and tea spoons, metal table spoons, and ivory-handled knives and forks for breakfast and for dining, stored, no doubt, in his knife box. There was old blue Liverpool china, black flowered china, blue-edged dishes, white dishes, flowered pitchers, wine glasses and jelly glasses, all of which would have been laid on his diaper tablecloths. Worthington apparently made enough off of his plantation, or off of other pursuits, to act as a local banker, and had notes outstanding from other planters or businessmen in excess of \$3,500.<sup>4</sup>

A commission was formed to view and value the land and to divide it among the heirs. They found Worthington's property to be 1,159 ½ acres, worth \$13.50 an acre and totaling \$15,653.50, but they felt it was not divisible in an equitable manner, and explained why. "The Dwelling house and other buildings and improvements where the Deceased resided stands nearly in the center of a large body of cleared land and that it would be impracticable to get anything like a sufficiency of wood land for the support of the cleared land where these buildings stands [sic] without laying off a large lott so as to make it worth possessing; on another part of the land there is a considerable body of land lying out unenclosed with no improvements thereon and a large portion of it is cleared which is destitute of water, consequently we could not get a supply of water without laying this part off in large lott so as to make it a desirable lott of land; The largest and most material body of the within land now in woods lying within

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<sup>3</sup> Thomas Worthington of Nicholas Estate, Inventory THH 2-387, Register of Wills, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Worthington of Nicholas Inventory THH 2-387.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-39

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 4

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a narrow corner of the land.” As a result, the commission laid off the farm into five lots and estimated the value of each, and each son was allowed to choose one of the lots for himself:

- Lot 1 227 Acres \$2971.29
- Lot 2 332 ¼ Acres \$4551.50
- Lot 3 251 Acres \$2761.00
- Lot 4 147 Acres \$2133.46
- Lot 5 202 ¼ Acres \$3236.00

Nicholas Worthington, as the oldest, got to choose first, and took Lot 5. Charles G. Worthington selected next and took Lot 4, then Brice J. G. Worthington took Lot 2, which contained the house and outbuildings, and finally John G. Worthington chose Lot 3. Lot 1 was not taken and so was offered for sale.<sup>5</sup>

Brice J. G. Worthington died in 1826 and left his dwelling plantation, along with all the land on the east side of the road to the bridge over the middle river to his nephew, William H. Worthington. It is not clear whether William was living at “White Hall” or already had another dwelling when he acquired it, though it seems likely that each of the sons would have been established on the farm they ultimately received. Worthington was only 36 when he died, and his nephew was only 14. William H. Worthington was the son of Brice’s older brother, Thomas, who predeceased their father, Capt. Thomas Worthington. William went to live with another uncle, Dr. Charles Griffith Worthington, and studied medicine with him. The fate of “White Hall” at this time is unknown, though the house could have been inhabited by a tenant. Dr. William H. Worthington came of age in 1833 and may have taken up residence as early as that time. In 1843 Worthington took out a mortgage on the farm with his brother-in-law, Rinaldo W. Dorsey, which he had repaid two years later. It is possible that this mortgage was to pay for the addition to the house. The symmetrical trim and bulls-eye corner blocks used in this section could be found in the 1810s, but was not common until the 1830s and ’40s. The mantel also has these mouldings, including corner blocks at the bottom instead of plain plinth blocks, an unusual arrangement. The six-panel doors here have the small panels placed in the center, a treatment that is most common in the 1840s and ’50s. The room to the rear of this one was probably built as an attached kitchen to replace the detached kitchen from the eighteenth century. This change usually occurred in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but if no owner was occupying the house, it could conceivably have happened much later.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Charles G. Worthington, et al, v. Nicholas Worthington of Thomas, Maryland State Court of Chancery, Chancery 122-591, Maryland State Archives.

<sup>6</sup> J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 526. Dr. Warfield’s early history of “White Hall” is in error.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-39

Name

**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 5

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Dr. Worthington sold "White Hall" in 1858, at which time it was 316 acres, and it passed hands numerous times until being purchased by Timothy Hegeman in 1868. The farm had been reduced to 150 acres and sold for \$5,250. Dr. Worthington moved to Ellicott City with the intention of relocating to St. Paul, Minnesota, but changed his mind and remained in Ellicott City before moving to Baltimore. "White Hall" remained in the Hegeman family until 1923. At some point in the late nineteenth century the farm became known as "Glenburnie." In recent history it is most notable as the home of Hans Kindler, the founder and conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. It was during the ownership of Hans and Alice Kindler that the stone addition was put on behind the original stone house, next to the frame kitchen addition. The stone addition became the modern kitchen, a function it retains though it has been modernized. The Kindlers are buried in the Worthington cemetery on the property. The Kindlers renamed the farm "Iris Hill," and after Clifford and Alice Shaw bought the property in 1959 it became known as "Worthington's Quarter." The Rouse Company acquired the farm in 1963 to develop the land as part of Columbia, and in 1966, while sitting vacant for only one week, the house was vandalized. The local paper reported "windows broken, doors smashed, walls torn out, paneling and wood work smashed, and plaster and torn magazines scattered over all the floors. . . . Even kitchen cabinets and banisters were torn down and an ancient iron stove was smashed with a hammer." Five truck loads of debris were removed from the house. It was purchased, on 2.7 acres, in 1968 by Lawrence & Gwendolyn Treger, who apparently worked for Rouse, and the damage was repaired.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> "Historic County Landmark Devastated by Vandals." *Central Maryland News*, 27 October 1966, pp. 23, 26.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. HO-39

See footnotes

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 2.7 A  
Acreage of historical setting 332 A  
Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 42, parcel 380, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

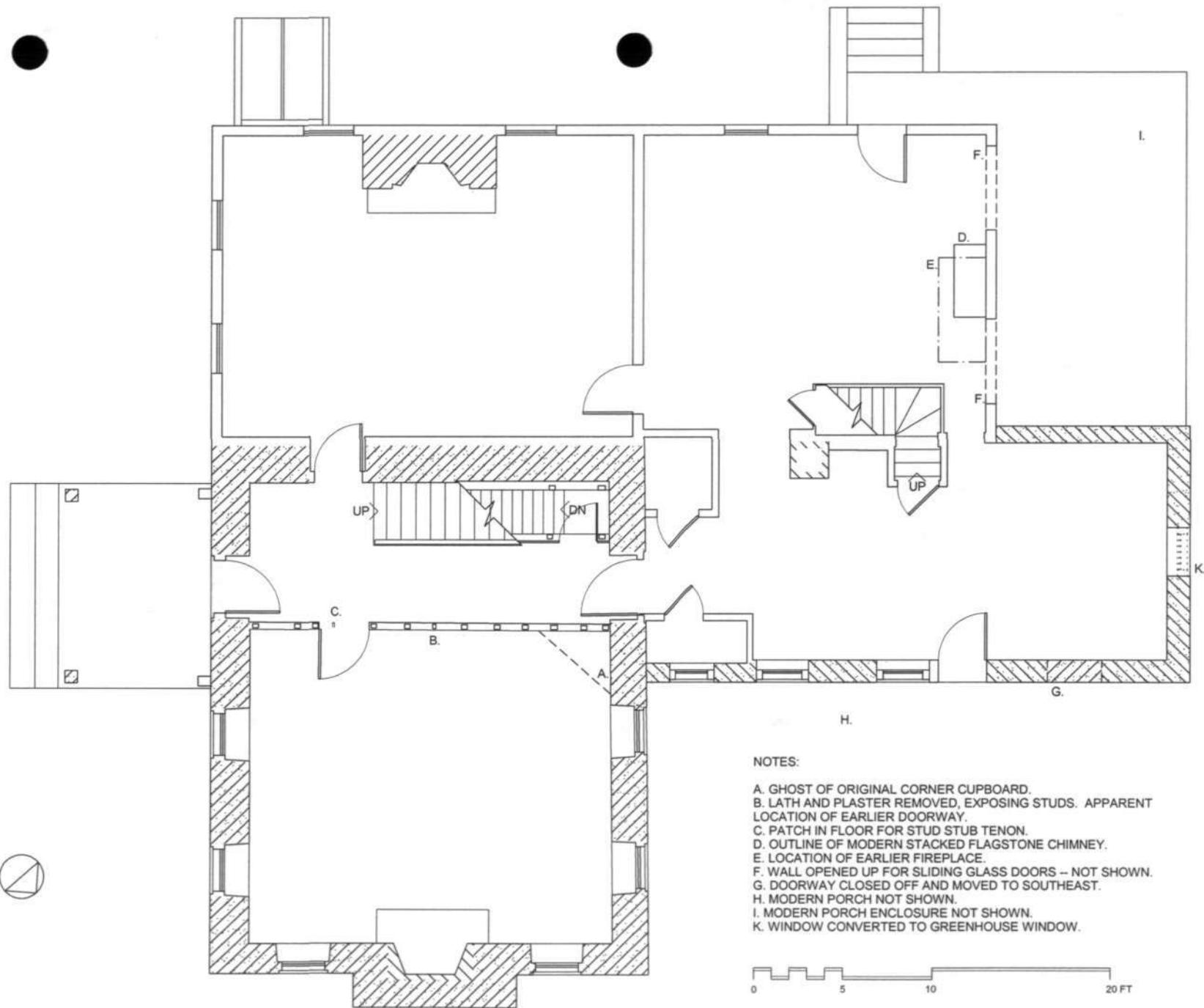
---

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	January 2012
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

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

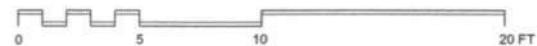
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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



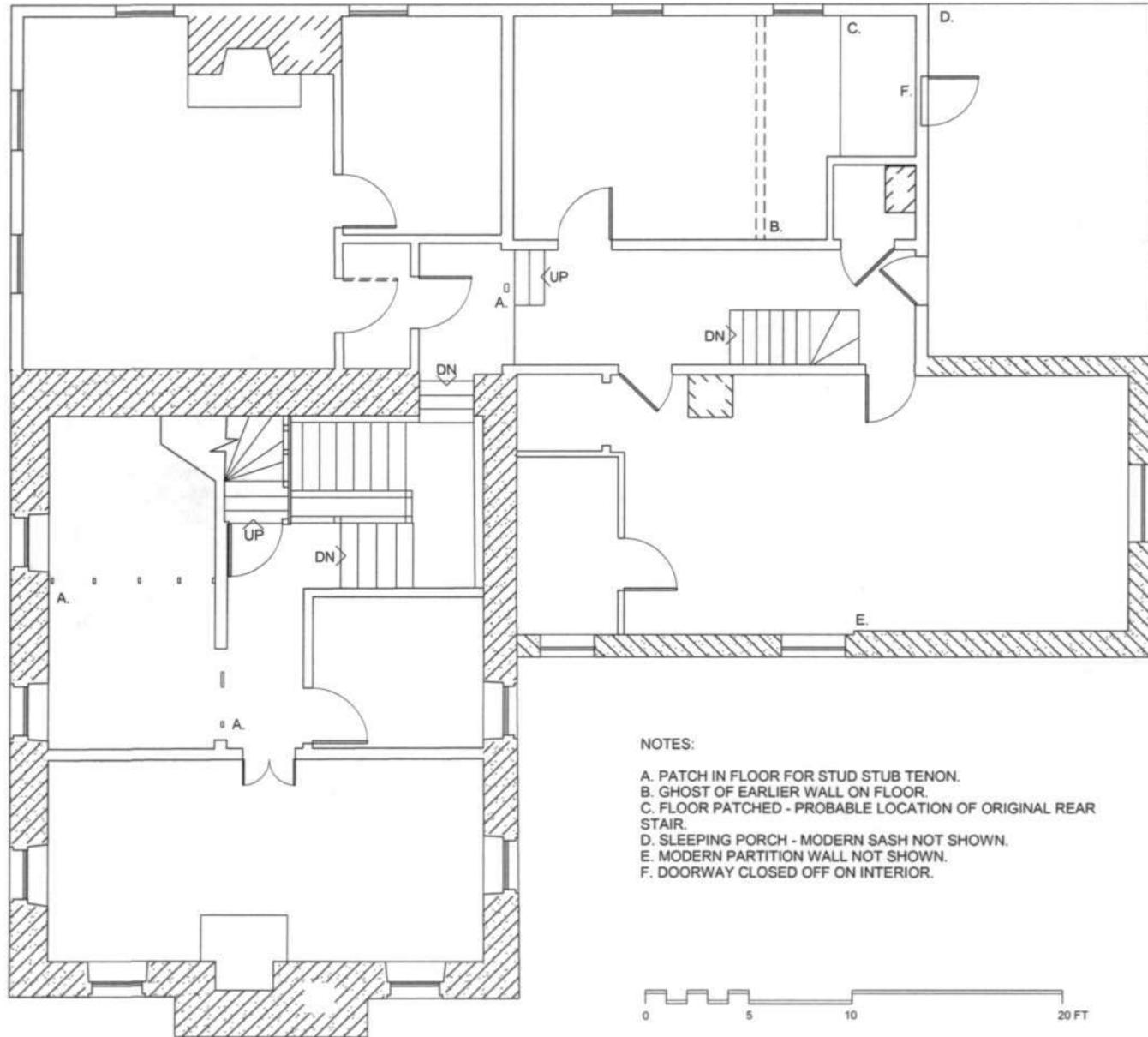
NOTES:

- A. GHOST OF ORIGINAL CORNER CUPBOARD.
- B. LATH AND PLASTER REMOVED, EXPOSING STUDS. APPARENT LOCATION OF EARLIER DOORWAY.
- C. PATCH IN FLOOR FOR STUD STUB TENON.
- D. OUTLINE OF MODERN STACKED FLAGSTONE CHIMNEY.
- E. LOCATION OF EARLIER FIREPLACE.
- F. WALL OPENED UP FOR SLIDING GLASS DOORS -- NOT SHOWN.
- G. DOORWAY CLOSED OFF AND MOVED TO SOUTHEAST.
- H. MODERN PORCH NOT SHOWN.
- I. MODERN PORCH ENCLOSURE NOT SHOWN.
- K. WINDOW CONVERTED TO GREENHOUSE WINDOW.



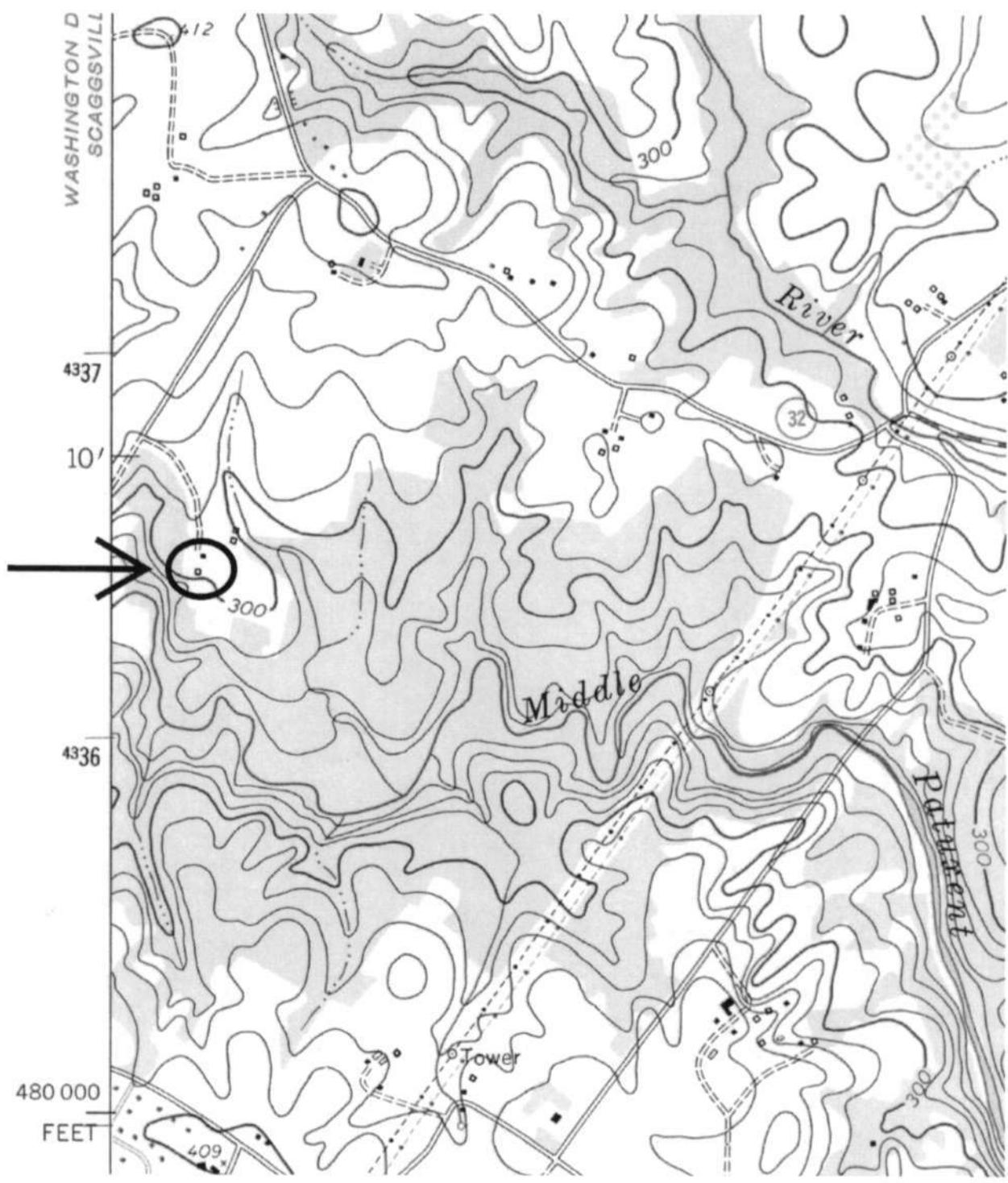
## HO-39 "WHITE HALL" 7504 BROADCLOTH WAY

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & THOMAS RINEHART -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- MARCH 2011



## HO-39 "WHITE HALL" 7504 BROADCLOTH WAY

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, MARCIA MILLER, & THOMAS RINEHART -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- MARCH 2011



HO-39  
"White Hall"  
7504 Broadcloth Way  
Savage quad

HO-39  
"White Hall"  
7504 Broadcloth Way  
Howard County, Maryland  
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera  
HP Premium Plus paper  
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_01  
Southeast elevation

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_02  
Ell, northeast elevation

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_03  
Ell, northwest elevation

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_04  
Southwest elevation

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_05  
Passage, vw. northwest

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_06  
Northeast room mantel

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_07  
Southwest room mantel

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_08  
Southwest room mantel, detail

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_09  
Attic stair

HO-0039\_2010-03-15\_10  
Cemetery, vw. north



H0-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

southeast elevation

1 of 10



H0-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Ell, northeast elevation

2 of 10



H0-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Ell, northwest elevation

3 of 10



HO-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Southwest elevation

4 of 10



H0-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Passage, VW, northwest

5 of 10



HO-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Northeast room mantel

6 of 10



HO-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPD

Southwest room mantel

7 of 10



HO-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Southwest room mantel, detail

8 of 10



H0-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Attic stair

9 of 10



HD-39

"White Hall"

7504 Broadcloth Way

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2010-03-15

MD SHPO

Cemetery, VW, north

10 of 10

HO-39

WORTHINGTON'S QUARTERS

circa 1755

Simpsonville

Private

This marvelous county landmark has a fascinating history as the tract of land on which it stands, "Wincopin Neck", was originally surveyed by Benjamin Warfield et al, whose only daughter, Elizabeth married Colonel Henry Ridgely of Montpelier. Wincopin Neck later came into the hands of Richard Warfield, II who gave it to his only son, Alexander. The Maryland Gazette carried an article in 1755 on the death of Richard II at age 79 and related that his son Alexander, had located on "Wincopin Neck" and Warfield's Contrivance. This would date Worthington's Quarters at 1755.

A five bay wide, one room deep, two story stone structure with rear appendages, and central door and hall, it has many similarities in plan to its neighbor Wildwood, the Dower House of the property.

from Survey file - Not on NR or pending

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

WORTHINGTON'S QUARTER DISTRICT #6

When nominated, it will be:

1. NAME

COMMON: "White Hall" ( or Iris Hill ) Worthington's Quarter

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: ~~-Kindler Road~~ Weather Worn Way

CITY OR TOWN: Simpsonville

STATE: Maryland COUNTY: Howard County

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mr and Mrs Thomas Ireton

STREET AND NUMBER: Kindler Road / P.O. Box 205

CITY OR TOWN: Simpsonville, Howard County STATE: Maryland 21150

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Howard County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER: Courthouse Square

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City STATE: Maryland 21043

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

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:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. 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
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input 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

"White Hall", an old homestead having a history of more than two centuries still stands today upon a part of "Wincopin Neck", a joint survey made by two brothers, Benjamin and Richard Warfield II, sons of Richard and Elinor (Browne) Warfield, situated on the Middle Branch of the Patuxent River, adjoining "Montpelier" in Howard County, Maryland. It is one of the oldest homes in the State and although it is now unoccupied, it has a proud record which represents intimate contacts with numerous founders of many pages of Maryland History.

The house is a rough-cast brick, now showing its age. Several years ago a section of the walls was shingled in order to preserve a portion which was rapidly deteriorating as a result of the crumbling protective cement. It is indeed remarkable that the two long granite steps which lead up to the front porch have maintained their perfect composition throughout the ~~centuries~~ centuries. These slabs were obtained from the quarry at Port Deposit and were put into place when the house was built.

Within the front door there is a wide and spacious hall, with the stairway on the left and directly ahead a door opening on the large porch in the rear of the house, from which can be seen the twin bridges which span the winding Middle Patuxent River which flows near the "White Hall" property, connecting a narrow country dirt road, which at one time was the shortest route to Laurel, but is now impassable for automobiles because of the weeds and washouts.

Although the large wood stove has been removed from the spacious room on either side of the hall, the sheets of metal over a section of the wall and ceiling, together with the chimney hole and large open fireplaces, are reminders of the methods used for heating the rooms during the cold winters. The deep window wells convincingly indicate the thickness of the walls which were a sturdy protection from the elements. The large rooms, high ceiling, and wide hallways, speak unerringly that this huge building was once the home of luxury.

In the rear of the house on the left of the hall is the kitchen, flanked by a pantry almost as large as the spacious kitchen itself. From the kitchen there are two outside doors, one which leads to the back porch and the other to the side of the house, where at a short distance is the well over which the ~~kitchen~~ basket one hung to draw up the water. From the ~~kitchen~~ kitchen there is also a back stairway which leads to the servants quarters on the second floor.

The second floor is divided into two separate sections by a few steps which connect the hall stairway. Usually the bedrooms on one side of the house were used by the members of the household and those on the other side were used by guests who never failed to enhance the prevailing atmosphere of southern hospitality.

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)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | <u>LOCAL HISTORY</u>                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture    | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture   | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art            | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input 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

"White Hall" is the name by which this homestead has been recognized since the beginning of its existence in the Colonial period, there has been a time when it was known as "Glenburnie". Perhaps this name was used to avoid confusion between this home and the "White Hall" of its neighboring county Anne Arundel at Annapolis. At the time of this writing, 1936, the neighbors in the vicinity regard it as the "old hegeman Homestead" for in the late generations it was occupied by the Hegemen Family for over a half a century and since then, there have been no permanent family connections with this home.

"White Hall" was heired first by Mrs. Elizabeth Ridgely, wife of the third Col. Henry Ridgely of Anne Arundel County, and daughter of Benjamin Warfield, one of the original surveyors of "Wincopin Neck". It was later heired by Alexander Warfield, son of Richard Warfield II, who was a brother of Benjamin.

Alexander put his son Rezin and Honor(Howard) Warfield upon it. Honor Howard was the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard. It came to Anne Warfield, daughter of Rezin and Honor Warfield, who was the wife of Major Richard Lawrence of Revolutionary Fame, who was known as Major Lawrence of "White Hall".

It was from this "White Hall" Mrs. Rezin Warfield went out as the bride of her husband's cousin, John Davidge to hand down her two celebrated sons, Dr. John and Henry Davidge, and afterward to die the widow of two more husbands.

Continued on attached Sheets.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Removing from his birthplace in Anne Arundel County, a Dr. Charles Griffith Worthington (of Thomas) bought of Samuel Burgess and Leonard Seilman their interest in a surrounding survey called "Warfield's Range". Here Dr. Worthington organized the first medical school in the Province. This embryo-medical college still stands.

Dr. Worthington acquired adjoining property for the purpose of settling his sons upon it, all of which was called "Worthington's Addition". Dr. Thomas C. Worthington, his son and successor had already adjoined his father on the north before he fell heir to "White Hall". He married a daughter of Ralph and Harriet (Warfield) Dorsey and among their children were three sons; Brice, Charles Griffith II, and Thomas.

Upon the death of Thomas C. Worthington, who was possessed with a patriarchal beard, handsome form and courtly manners, so characteristic of those early founders of Colonial History in Maryland, "White Hall" passed to his son Brice, who was a bachelor, and from Brice Worthington it passed to his nephew, Dr. William Henry Worthington.

Dr. William Henry Worthington, (Jan. 30, 1812 - Jan. 5, 1886), a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Worthington was very young when both of his parents died. His uncle, Dr. Charles Griffith Worthington II, became his guardian and with him he studied medicine at the first medical college just in sight. He graduated at the Maryland University at the age of twenty-one.

In 1858, Dr. William Worthington sold the old home "White Hall", and reserved the graveyard, with a right of way to it, for the benefit of any of the family who might care to make use of it. Up to that time, there were five generations buried there.

Although the plot, enclosed within an iron fence, has been respected by the owners of "White Hall" since 1858, many of the inscriptions on the old tombstones are scarcely legible. In the face of age, there is an approaching danger that in the near future, all trace of the burials made here may be obliterated. In order that some record be maintained for posterity, a list of tombstone inscriptions will be found at the end of this article as they were observed by the writer.

Richard H. Diggs, James M. Walsh and Philip B Pollard were consecutive owners of "White Hall" over a ten year period before it was finally purchased in 1868 by Timothy Smith Hegeman of Jamestown, N. Y. who was a direct descendant of Adrian Hegeman, an emigrant to New Amsterdam, now New York City, from Amsterdam Holland in 1651. Timothy Hegeman (Feb. 12, 1821 - July 11, 1901) married Phebe Mudge Willets (June 8, 1832 - Nov. 5, 1920) of Manhasset, Long Island and they had four children; Jeremiah, Rebecca Jane, Willet and Henry.

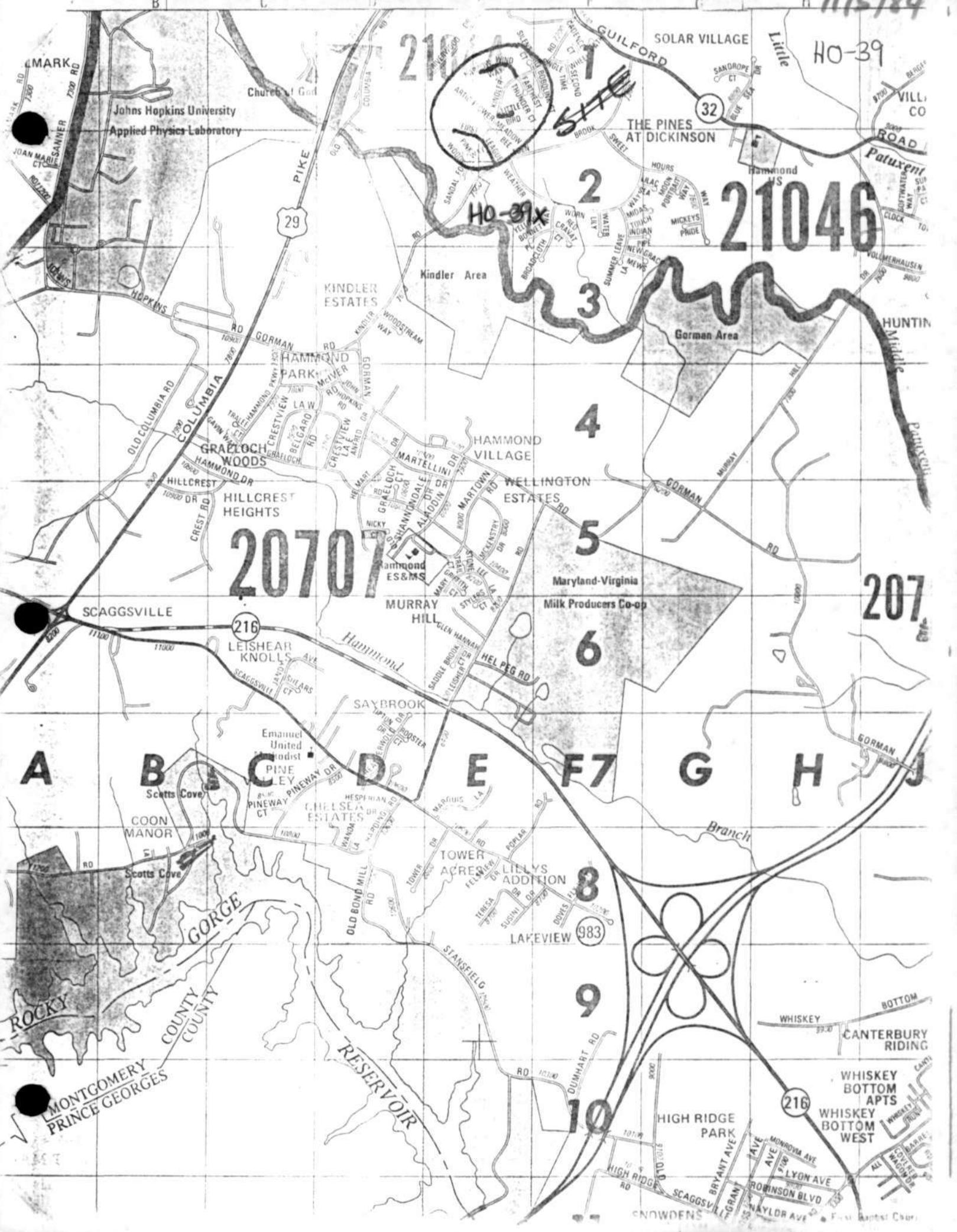
After the death of Timothy Hegeman, his son Jeremiah, unmarried, remained at "White Hall" with his mother. When his mother became ill and Jeremiah was no longer able to care for his mother unassisted, he was joined by his brother Willet, a widower, who left his large farm in Horseheads, N. Y. and came to "White Hall" where he devoted himself to his mother's care until her death. Two and one half years later, May 18, 1923, "White Hall" was sold by the heirs of Timothy Hegeman to its present owner, Henry J. W. Sieling. At that time, Willet took his brother home to his farm in Horseheads, N. Y. where Jeremiah lived until his death, Dec. 23, 1924.

An interesting early survey of the remaining part of the original "Wincopin Neck", consisting now of approximately 150 acres which includes "White Hall" follows:

"Beginning for the same at three bounded White Oak trees standing near the mouth of a small branch that empties into the middle branch of the Patuxent River. The said trees being the original beginning boundry trees of the land called "Worthington's Addition", marked on the plot at the letter A, and running thence with and bounding on said land North 58° 15' East Nine perches. North 22° 15' East Thirty-two perches. North 35° 45' East Thirty-two perches. North 4° 45' East Fifty-eight perches to a stone heretofore planted by Commission, thence North 11° 45' East Thirty and a half perches, thence North 69° 15' West One Hundred and Seventy and a half perches to the center of a county road; thence running with and bounding on the center of said road the nine following courses and distances, to wit.: South 36° West ten and a half perches, South 36° 30' West thirty four perches, South 34° 45' West forty seven and a half perches, South 52° 15' West thirty perches, South 33° 30' West ten perches, South 21° West twenty three perches, South 29° 30' West ten and a quarter perches, to

intersect the 16th line of Worthington's Addition, thence running with and bounding thereon, South  $11^{\circ}45'$  East twenty four and a quarter perches, to a stone heretofore planted, marked  $29^{\circ}$  thence North  $53^{\circ}30'$  East seventy six and a half perches to a Cedar tree, South  $80^{\circ}$  East thirty six perches to a small Hickory tree by the side of said branch of the Patuxent River, thence running across said river, North  $57^{\circ}$  East four perches, North  $15^{\circ}30'$  East twenty one and a half perches to a Spanish Oak heretofore bounded, thence South  $63^{\circ}$  East sixty three and a half perches to a Walnut tree, thence North  $19^{\circ}$  East twenty nine perches, South  $79^{\circ}$  East eighty seven and a half perches to a stone, thence North  $86^{\circ}$  West thirty five and a quarter perches to a stone, thence South  $3^{\circ}$  East twenty perches, thence South  $16^{\circ}15'$  East forty two perches, to the first place of the beginning.

11/5/84



20707

21046

207

8

9

10

HO-39

HO-39x

MARK

Johns Hopkins University  
Applied Physics Laboratory

SOLAR VILLAGE

THE PINES AT DICKINSON

KINDLER ESTATES

Kindler Area

Gorman Area

HAMMOND VILLAGE

WELLINGTON ESTATES

Maryland-Virginia  
Milk Producers Co-op

MURRAY HILL

LEISHAR KNOLLS

SAYBROOK

TOWER ACRES

LAKEVIEW

CANTERBURY RIDING

WHISKEY BOTTOM APTS

WHISKEY BOTTOM WEST

HIGH RIDGE PARK

ROBINSON BLVD

CNOWDENS

First Baptist Church

MONTGOMERY  
PRINCE GEORGES

COUNTY  
COUNTY

RESERVOIR

GORGE

Branch

COON MANOR

Scotts Cove

Scotts Cove

Emanuel United Methodist

CHELSEA ESTATES

HESPERIAN

MARGUIS

LAKEVIEW

WASHINGTON D.C. 23 MI.  
SCAGGSVILLE 2.8 MI.  
15 MI  
CLAK

480 000  
FEET

5.8 MI. TO MD. 109  
SCAGGSVILLE 1.7 MI.

Watchtower  
↑



BM  
X 743



HO-39 DIST 6  
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