

HO-533  
Salopha  
Sykesville  
Private

1750/1889  
~~1889~~

Salopha faces south on the north side of River Road, one mile north of its intersection with Route 32.

It commands an attractive site on high ground, in the midst of a grove of mature trees.

It is a five bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running east-west) frame (covered with aluminum siding) structure, resting on a stone foundation, with central, intersecting gable, holding a double-hung, two-over-two light, Gothic arched, attic window and a five bay wide, one room deep, two story high, intersecting gable roof (running north-south) log and frame (covered with brick veneer) original north wing, also resting on a stone foundation, creating an "L" plan for the building.

Fenestration for the south section of the house, constructed in 1889, is proportionally scaled, vertically aligned, rectangular and double-hung, holding two-over-two lights, decorated with shutters. Gothic arched, double-hung, two-over-two light, attic windows are also located in the east and west walls of this section, as well as the intersecting gable of the south facade, representative of the Gothic Revival Style of the mid to late nineteenth century, as it filtered down to American domestic architecture.

The northern most section of the "L" is believed to be the original log house belonging to Vachel Dorsey, who acquired 800 acres of Belts Hills in 1750 from his father John Dorsey (of Edward). Later, in the nineteenth century, it was the property of Joshua Warfield, who was a Commissioner for Howard County.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-533  
Dist. 3

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Salopha

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 691 River Road

CITY, TOWN

Sykesville

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dickey

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Dickey Farm - Forsythe Road

CITY, TOWN

Sykesville,

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21784

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, Tax Map 4, p. 50  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records

Liber #: 753

Folio #: 468

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978-1979

— FEDERAL  STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

# 7 DESCRIPTION

HO-533  
District 3

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

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Solopha faces south on the north side of the very winding River Road, one mile north of its intersection with Route 32.

It commands an attractive site on high ground, in the midst of a grove of mature trees.

It is a five bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running east-west) frame (covered with aluminum siding) structure, with central intersecting gable holding a double-hung, two-over-two light Gothic arched, attic window and a five baywide, one room deep, two story high, intersecting gable roof (running north-south), log and frame (covered with brick veneer) original north wing creating an "L" plan.

Fenestration for the south section of the house is proportionally scaled, vertically aligned, rectangular and double-hung, holding two-over-two lights, decorated with shutters. Gothic arched, double-hung, two-over-two light, attic windows are also located in the east and west walls of this section, representative of the Gothic Revival Style of the mid to late nineteenth century as it filtered down to American domestic architecture. Fenestration for the log-frame section's similar but holds six-over-six lights.

The northern most section of the "L" is the original log house, which holds a wide brick chimney on its south wall, which also acts as a dividing wall between the original log kitchen and the three south bays, which hold the dining room and hall connecting this section to the south or front section of the building. This connecting hall was once a center hall, but during the 1889 construction of the south wing of the building, the south section of this original frame, three bay wide south wing, connected to the south wall of the original log house, was torn down and the new south wing constructed.

In the late nineteenth century, a hipped roof porch ran along the south facade of the new section and a shed roofed, semi-enclosed kitchen porch along the entire east elevation of the log-frame north wing. These have all been removed, with a brick patio running along this entire east elevation of the brick veneered, log-frame north wing and another patio, running along the entire south elevation of the south wing.

The interior of the house has been completely renovated. The first floor of the original log house once held an enclosed staircase in the north west corner, which, under the Warfields, from 1889-1946, was used as a servants staircase to to servant's quarters above. In 1954, underrenovation to create a modern kitchen working "L", this was removed.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

A simply designed wooden mantle piece in the early hall-dining room section of the house has also been removed in the general renovation of the house. The original hall and staircase for this section of the house, however, remains intact, along with unmitred woodwork around door and window frames, and interior cross paneled doors.

Woodwork in the 1889 section of the house features fluted lintels and pilasters around window and door frames, as well as wide, random width floors, and original cross paneled doors.

A two story high, bath room addition has also been constructed off the west wall of the hall.

Totally renovated for modern use and convenience, many of Solopha's features have been hidden. Its charm, however, remains intact, as well as its commanding site and the Gothic revival elements of the south wing.

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

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

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1750 and 1889 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Salopha is architecturally significant as representative of the Gothic revival style of the mid to late nineteenth century as it filtered down to vernacular, domestic frame architecture often, as in the case of Salopha, combined with an early log dwelling unit. In addition, Salopha is historically significant to Howard County through its association with the Dorsey, Warfield and Branch families who contributed so much to both the State and County. "Saliopa" consisted of a 100 acre tract of land granted to John Johnson from the King of England on September 8, 1742, dated July 3, 1741. (A.A. Records Vol. No. 6, Folio 478). Later spelling took the forms "Salopia", "Solopia" and "Solopha". The word "Salopian" is an adjective or noun referring to a municipal borough in the west of England, Shropshire on the Severn, on the border of Wales. It may be that John Johnson or his family came from this section of England. Other tracts of land which were included in the 340 acre plantation of Joshua Dorsey Warfield who later inherited this house and property, were "Dorsey's Interest", a thirty (30) acre tract patented by Vachel Dorsey on July 22, 1762 and "Belts Hills", an eight hundred (800) acre tract patented by Benjamin Belts on July 10, 1723.

THREADS OF HISTORY YET TO BE UNRAVELED

It is believed by the grandchildren of Joshua D. and Elizabeth Polk Warfield that the present house with its remaining eighteen (18) acres is the remnant of the tract of land laid out in 1723 by Benjamin Belts. A persistent family myth also exists which relates that an early owner negotiated with the Indians to buy the farm. However, no deed of this kind is known to exist. In New England there are frequent occurrences of this type of land transaction, which could very well be true in this case. The question, "Did Benjamin Belt's brother, John, ever buy the land from the Indians?" remains a mystery.

EARLY KITCHEN SECTION

Is the early kitchen with its hugh cooking fireplace, one of the buildings mentioned in the deed conveyed by Margaret Higgenson to John  
CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Dorsey of Edward, Planter, in 1744 (A.A. County R.B. #3, folio 338) or was it constructed by Vachel, loving son of John sometime after 1750 when he acquired the 800 acre tract from his father along with seven negroes named as follows: Sam, Robin, James, Rose, Abigail, Samson of Rose and Fanney? These questions are haunting and can only be surmised. It is believed by present family members that the house is located on this tract of land called Belts Hills, later conveyed by Thomas Leach to Samuel Owings on the 21st of November, 1816 (A.A. County Liber 65, Folio 23, 10-53 and 64-30).

#### THE DINING ROOM AND HALL SECTION

On 9 January 1829 Charles Warfield purchased Belts Hills from Samuel Owings for \$2,400. Sometime before June 20, 1836, Juliana Owings and Charles A Warfield were married and on that date the deed for Belts Hills conveyed to them. A plat and certificate of Juliana Owings is still in the possession of H. Branch Warfield of Towson, Maryland. It may have been Julianna and Charles who constructed the dining room addition and hall on the south, with east and west doors surmounted by three light transoms. It should also be pointed out that this section could have been constructed by Vachel and Ruth Dorsey as early as 1762 or by their son Edward. It is most probable that by the time of Juliana and Charles Warfield, circa 1840, the hall and staircase greeted you, as you opened its east door.

#### THE SOUTH WING AND ITS OWNERS - CIRCA 1889

The sound of music and laughter, young people dancing, fiddlers playing - these are the notes of joy, which rang through this house and on to the front lawn, where gay Japanese lanterns hung.

Winter time brought sleigh bells as youthful guests arrived to join in the winter festivities. For this was a house which was built for, and by, young people. All this gaiety was made possible through the hard work, determination and business acumen of Joshua D. Warfield who acquired the property in 1863 from his mother Juliana. At the sudden death of Joshua at age 58, Elizabeth Polk Warfield, his wife, found herself facing five sons, the oldest of whom was sixteen, and three, soon to be marriageable, daughters around the dining room table alone.

#### JOSHUA D. WARFIELD AND ELIZABETH

Joshua had been a serious, hard working planter. Taking an active role in politics, he served Howard County as one of its County Commissioners. Through his steady business eye, application and perseverance, he had built up the farm, bought by him in 1863 for \$8,000 from his mother Julianna Owings Warfield and his sister and brothers. It comprised some 340 acres of land.

## THE LAND

The Records Office of Howard County in its Grantee List records that Joshua D. Warfield between the years 1863 and 1886 entered into over fifteen land transactions involving from one acre to thirty-six acres of land. These transactions resulted from an attempt by him to straighten out the boundary lines of his farm. He accumulated acreage dealing with Belts Hills, Blower's Lot and Dispute Ended. Shortly after he put together the farm, he died.

## ELIZABETH AND HOWARD WARFIELD

As Elizabeth, a widow nearing her fifties, and her oldest son, Howard, 16, shouldered the responsibilities (Howard ruled the roost) of this well organized and prosperous agricultural operation, they discovered just how prosperous an operation it was. They had more money than they knew how to handle, and three daughters in the house, who were coming to marriageable age. They therefore, built a house in which to have dinners, connecting it to the south wall of their previous house, which they tore down. They wanted something modern, which resulted in the present gothic revival style house facing south on River Road. They also wanted to find husbands for Bess (Elizabeth Polk Warfield), Anna (Mrs. Carter Stone of New Hampshire) and Nellie (Mrs. Jonathan Dorsey of Barrett, Carroll County).

The girls were taught to play the piano, a fiddler was hired who came from Baltimore on the 2:30 p.m. train, and the new sitting room and parlor were opened for music and dancing. The Ridgely girls and Jones girls came, as well as other attractive young people. By 1900 this kind of frivolity had gone on for some ten years and two of the girls were married. They had partied for a decade. Now they were mature and all went their separate ways.

## LEE OWINGS WARFIELD

One young man, Lee Owings Warfield, stayed and "hung in there". It was he who ended up buying all the property from his mother's heirs. Lee met Eleanor Branch, the daughter of the Reverend Branch of the Ellicott City Presbyterian Church and Manse, in the home of Dr. Thomas B. Owings, uncle of Lee Owing's Warfield. It was here that Lee and Eleanor's brothers and sisters congregated.

Dr. Thomas B. Owings was a prominent physician in Ellicott City and Eleanor was the daughter of the Reverend Henry Branch of the First Presbyterian Church in Ellicott City, a friend of Dr. Owings. Through their teenage years, the children of the Warfield and Branch families knew one another. Bess lived with Dr. Owings while she attended St. Timothy's School for five to eight years. Anna went to Dundee School in Ellicott City and while there, met Charles Branch, brother of

Eleanor. All the young people of these families visited each other and traveled back and forth. Lee and Eleanor, too, knew one another as teenagers and were married circa 1912.

#### LEE OWINGS AND ELEANOR CHINN BRANCH WARFIELD

They spent many happy years at "Salopha", raising their children; sons Lee and H. Branch and daughters Eleanor and Millicent. A big front porch at one time ran along the south elevation facing River Road. Eleanor had a swing on the east and Lee a hammock on the west. In the evenings after dinner they would talk back and forth in this manner. Should any company come, the men would congregate on Lee's side of the porch and the women on Eleanor's. Dinners were formal and served by way of an open counter from the kitchen to the dining room. The man of the house wore shirt and tie in the hottest of weather, without the benefit of today's air conditioning.

The boys slept in the north wing of the house, while Eleanor and Millicent slept in the southeast corner of the new south wing next to their parent's bedroom. This was a highly significant fact, for when the Reverent Henry Branch came to preach at Springfield Presbyterian Church and visit his daughter and her husband, certain things were required. Before any of the children could eat their Sunday pancakes, a Bible verse must be memorized and repeated to those around the breakfast table. This was settled by Eleanor and Millicent when they found the shortest verses in the Bible. "Jesus wept", was a favorite. The boys were more innovative for they had in their possession a calendar on which was noted small bible verses for each day. Access to their room by Eleanor and Millicent was not easy and H. Branch found himself shining in this endeavor as his brother Lee was always late, while Eleanor and Millicent relied on the shortest of verses.

Visiting for the weekend, the Reverend Branch prepared his sermons by walking back and forth from one end of the front porch to the other. Divine Services were always attended by the whole family on Sundays. When this was not possible, the service was held in the living room at home with Eleanor at the piano, and one of the children, most often Branch, having the prayer and Bible reading. Copying their own minister's rapid phraseology, Branch would begin, "Let us shoemaker in prayer" for "Let us unite in prayer". This was an age in which the Sabbath was kept holy despite the children's pranks and general merriment. Sunday papers were read on Monday mornings.

Life was carried on with regularity on the farm with great self sufficiency. Ice was cut from the Patapsco River and stored in the ice house. There watermelons were stored in the summer months.

Lee Owings Warfield ran an important dairy operation with his five and seven and a half gallon milk cans bearing brass plates inscribed "Lee Warfield". These cans must be a Gorsuch Switch Station by 7:14 A.M. each morning for the trip to Baltimore.

### THE DAIRY AND SPRING HOUSE

The children were never allowed in the dairy, through which spring water ran and which on hot summer days was a great temptation to tired little feet. No little toes were allowed in that cool water. An aluminum cooler, with great filters, filtered the milk taken from the barn into the cooler, which poured it into trays, thence to the waiting milk cans. In this manner, milk was kept cool throughout the night. In the morning, the tops were banged onto the milk cans, the cans put into the wagon, and the horse and wagon drawn along the Gorsuch Road on the property to the waiting 7:14 A.M. train to Camden Station in Baltimore. From there it was transported to large Baltimore dairies.

### RELATIONSHIP TO RAILROAD AND PATAPSCO RIVER

Today the fact that "Salopha" bounds on the State Park along the Patapsco River is significant. In the 1800's, its location, in close proximity to the Patapsco River, Elba's Furnace on the Patapsco, and the railroad was of even greater importance. Grain, milk and fiddlers all came by rail, as the roads were not developed at that time. The Warfield's labor helped build the bridge which crossed the Patapsco River to Corsuch Switch Station. Gorsuch Road, which ran through their property was a county road, which has since been unofficially abandoned. To be thus located, adjacent to rail transportation, was highly significant and valuable, providing rapid transportation for goods and services to "Salopha".

### TREATS FOR THE CHILDREN

There were, however, treats. To ride on the wagon to Gorsuch Switch Station in the early morning and to ride into Sykesville for supplies on the 16th of every month. Here, Lee settled his monthly accounts with A.C. Brown and Sons, the General Store at Sykesville, run by a nephew of Judge Henry Forsythe. Here news was exchanged and lollypops given to each of the children for the payment of their father's bill. These rides were special occasions, for much walking was done by all the children on the farm. A daily walk to Route 32 gave them the mail and the morning paper in which was read the daily weather forecast.

### THE BARN

In addition to these adventures, there was the barn built by the Warfield Brothers sometime after 1889 which burned to the ground in 1977. It was put together and had a north wall, facing the lovely meadow leading down to the Patapsco State Park and River.

### "THE PINES"

Up to this time, the farm was rimmed almost two miles south by an area called "The Pines", on which was located a series of log cabins. There Ole John King, Ole Will Brewer and Ole Charlie Thomas lived who helped M's Eleanor and M's Lee with the day to day chores. His wife was Grandy and she did the laundry. Alice King was noteworthy as it was her daughters who helped to serve the large family meals. Black girls used to do an apprenticeship at the farm, learning domestic chores before going on their way to other homes.

Children took turns taking the laundry to Grandy in a large wicker basket by horse and cart. She loved them all and made the chore a sought-after privilege, often goods and/or services were provided such as meat, etcetera, in payment for the laundering.

### FAVORITE SPOTS

Eating ledges were placed at each of the dining room's west windows. When grandparents or other company dined with the Warfields, the children would sit here. It was a favorite and happy spot. During the winter, Eleanor's flowers would be here. Another favorite spot was the back hall bannister on which the children slid down, by passing the thirteen steps, to arrive triumphant in the hall below.

Adventure was also to be had at butchering time. Ten to twelve pigs were hung and butchered, providing lard. Fat was put into big black pots and made into lard and chitlins. Large cans were then used for storage.

By the time World War II arrived, Lee had two sons in the Navy and very little help on the farm. It was at this time that he sold Salopha on February 25, 1943, to William N. Richardson and Lockie, his wife. (It had been Lee's contention that the farm should have been sold long before, but his brother Howard repeatedly asked him not to sell the property). The Richardson's stripped the woods of lumber and installed electricity.

### THE CIRCLE X RANCH

Mr. and Mrs. John Eareckson bought the property in 1954, creating the Circle X Ranch and going into partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Christopher, who moved into the main house in September of that year. At that time, the old stairs in the northwest corner of the kitchen were taken out and the exterior of the north or old section of the house brick veneered. At that time the black onyx fireplace was bricked in for use as the furnace chimney and the two floor bathroom addition, on the west wall, constructed. Some old cabins opposite the house were demolished at this time. The house itself was used by the Christophers as a residence, with the east front parlor the housekeeper's room and the downstairs used as part of the camp which was part of the overall operation. Country music stars were brought in and great rodeos presented.

In the years 1957 and 1958, these hugh rodeos were featured on T.V. by National Bohemian Beer.

The log cabin north of the house was constructed as an open place, with spaces between the logs, no doors and a cement floor. It was used for square dances and parties. Some of the programs, which featured country music stars, were put on the radio. This operation went on until the 1960's, when it ceased and Joseph and Grace Christopher bought the house, barn and some 20 acres of land from their partner, Mr. John Eareckson. The Christophers called the property Arrowhead and made several changes. They made the east half of the 1889 addition into one large room where it had served as two rooms. A stone mantle-piece in this room was constructed by Bill Gray and Harold Gaither from stones found on the property, which replaced the original wooden mantel.

The west side of the 1889 addition was made into two rooms, with a doorway installed. In 1968, an outside swimming pool was constructed west of the house, and four years later, aluminum siding was added to the 1889 addition.

In 1975, Mrs. Christopher sold the property to Mr. James Dickey. The house, under his directions, received a general renovation, as well as the addition of a second floor east bath at the end of the old east-west staircase.

Steeped in the early history of the settlement of this part of Howard County and architecturally noteworthy for a blending of vernacular log architecture with the later mid-Nineteenth Century Gothic Revival Style, as it filtered down to American domestic architecture, Salopha should be considered for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places, the State Critical Areas Program, and any future, local landmark legislation, the citizens of Howard County may seek to initiate, should its owners so desire.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Interview with H. Branch Warfield, son of Lee Warfield, previous owner and Mr. James Dickey, present owner, summer of 1977.  
Land Records of Howard County, Maryland  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Maryland

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 18.70 acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 4

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 753 Folio 468

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

STATE	Maryland	COUNTY	Howard
STATE		COUNTY	

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

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

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

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

Attachment 5  
HO-533  
Salopha  
Site plan for house  
furnished by Mr. James Dickey, present owner

State Property

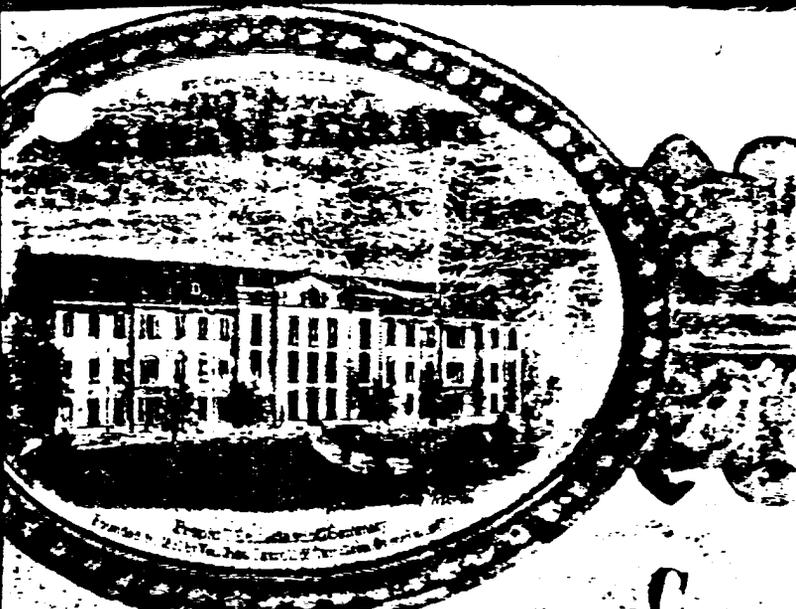


RIVER

ROAD



Attachment 3  
HO-533  
Salopha  
Martennet Map of 1860



# CROSSBRICT

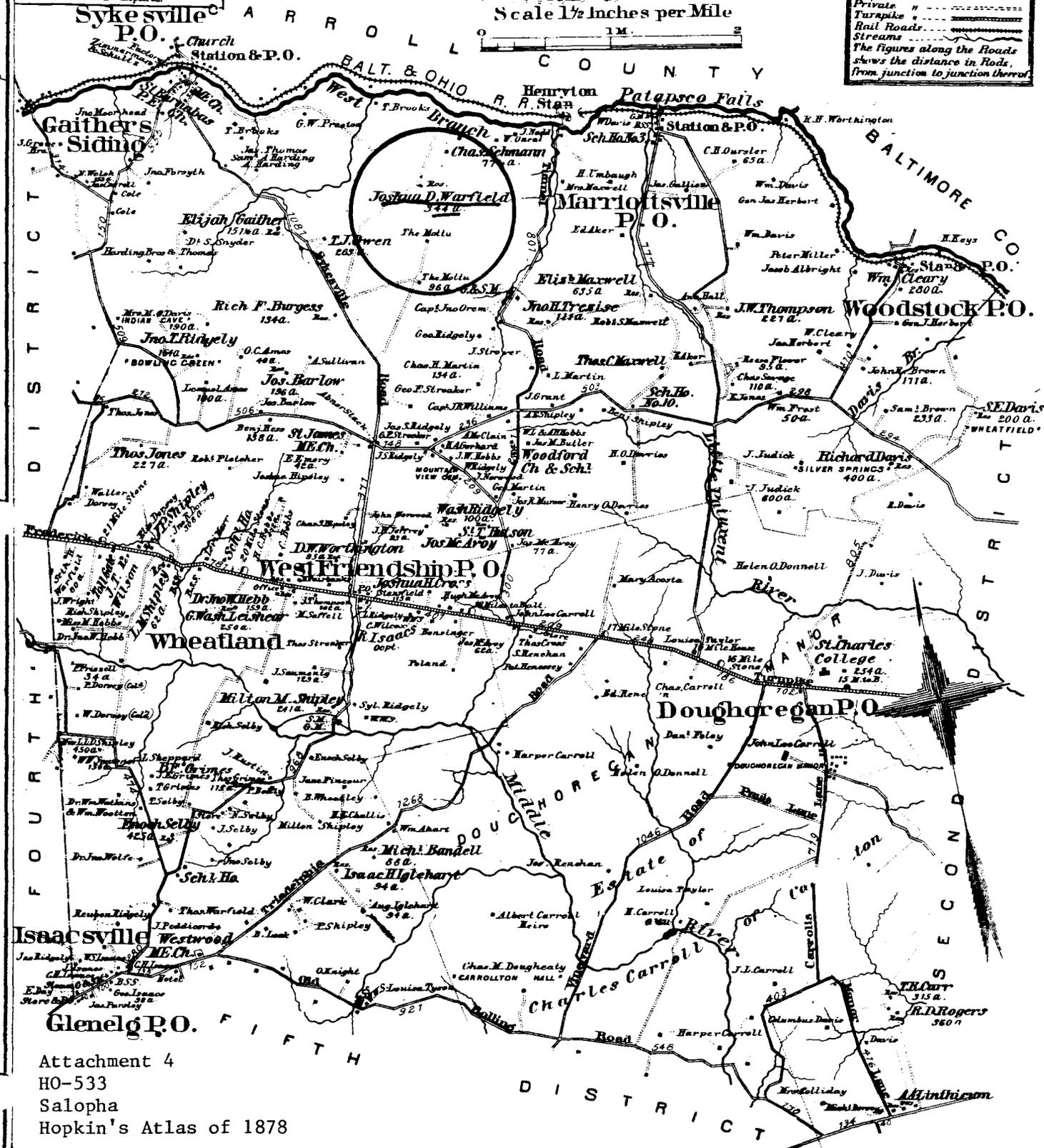
HOWARD COUNTY  
Scale 1/2 inches per Mile

EXPLANATIONS	
Dist. & Co. Lines	-----
County Roads	-----
Private	-----
Turpicks	-----
Rail Roads	-----
Streams	-----
The figures along the Roads shows the distance in Rods from junction to junction thereof	

Third District.

BLACKSMITH.

J. T. ISAAC,  
Blacksmith in General,  
Woodstock, Howard Co.  
Buggies and Carriages on hand and Built to Order. Cast Steel Work of every description, and all kinds of Country Work. Machines Repaired.



Attachment 4  
HO-533  
Salopha  
Hopkin's Atlas of 1878

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington





Hb-533  
Salopha  
Southeast

May, 1979  
CB Thompson, ACR