MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no ___

Property Name: Longwood
Inventory Number: HO-008 (HO-8)

Address: 3188 Washington Road (MD 97)
Historic district: ___ yes X no

City: Glenwood
Zip Code: 21738
County: Howard

USGS Quadrangle(s): Woodbine

Property Owner: Walnut Springs Nursery Inc.
Tax Account ID Number: 1404315987

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 74
Tax Map Number: 14

Project: MD 97 at Burntwoods Road Intersection Improvement
Agency: MD State Highway Administration

Agency Prepared By: MD State Highway Administration

Preparer's Name: Jon Schmidt, Consultant for
Date Prepared: 07/02/2013

Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form and DOE.

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___A X B X C ___D
Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

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

Name of the District/Property: ___

Inventory Number: ___ Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ___ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ___ yes X no Name: ___ Date: ___

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

See MIHP form HO-008 for architectural description and historic context.

Longwood is evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places as a nineteenth century manor house built in the Federal-Greek Revival style.

The historical trend or event most closely associated with Longwood is the medical practice of Dr. Gustavus Warfield (1784-1866). The third son of Revolutionary War veteran and University of Maryland founder Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, Gustavus Warfield received a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1806. He then returned to Anne Arundel County to practice medicine with his father on Charles' Bushy Park estate. After his father's death in 1813, Gustavus came into possession of a 401 acre parcel of the estate which he renamed Longwood. Around 1818, construction began on a dwelling. When it was nearing completion in 1820, the dwelling burned. When the manor house was rebuilt during the early 1820s, the complex included a small one-story office building adjacent to the primary dwelling. Warfield is believed to have practiced medicine at this location. Although detailed ledgers of Warfield's medical practice exist, they only document patients' maladies, treatments, and financial transactions. No reference is made to the location of the practice. Additionally, no medical equipment or texts have been found in the office, which has been extensively altered at the interior. National park Service guidance indicates

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

Jim Gardner / 8/13/13
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

B Kintz 8/15/13
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

201303460

physical and documentary evidence must exist in order for a resource to be determined NRHP eligible. Until such evidence is discovered, Longwood is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The persons most closely associated with Longwood are the members of the Warfield family who owned the estate during the period of significance: Gustavus Warfield, Emma Warfield Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd, Louisa V. Warfield, Dr. William Page McIntosh, Isabella Stinson McIntosh, Walter C.B. Morse and Eugenia McIntosh Morse. Dr. Gustavus Warfield was a member of the Warfield family that has figured prominently in Maryland history. He was a wealthy andprominent doctor who practiced in Anne Arundel and later Howard Counties. Longwood is the property most closely associated with his productive life. This association is documented in his surviving medical ledgers. For this reason, Long wood is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Gustavus Warfield.

Longwood is a transitional high-style dwelling that contains subtle elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The dwelling was modernized and renovated early in the twentieth century resulting in the additional of the prominent Neoclassical temple portico. Additional embellishments were added on the doorways, cornices and windows. At Longwood, the elaborate full façade portico, the one-and-a-half north wind, and ornate crown molding all represent the Neoclassical style. Many domestic and agricultural outbuildings survive and contribute to the integrity of the setting. Several horse barns on the property were constructed after the period of significance, but they complement the agricultural use and aristocratic feel of the property and do not detract from its integrity. The dwelling complex possesses a significant degree of integrity of feeling, association, location, setting, design, materials and workmanship. For these reasons, Longwood is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The property was not evaluated for NRHP under Criterion D as part of this investigation.

The historic boundary for Longwood consists of the extent of the 99 acre parcel identified as parcel 79 on map 14 for Howard County.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County
Late 1820's, 1907
Private

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Longwood, the two-story stone manor house of Dr. Gustavus Warfield and his family, presents a commanding façade facing east on a gentle rise off the west side of Route 97 or the old Westminster Road. An allee of mature trees lines the drive as it approaches the house through cleared pasture. The 99-acre property was a working horse farm until less than 10 years ago and the rolling hills that surround the house and outbuildings remain cleared. A cluster of horse barns is located northwest of the main house, along with a two story log dwelling, while a stone smokehouse, garage, small log cabin, and small, one story, stone house are located in closer proximity to the main house. The Warfield family cemetery, where Gustavus, his wife Mary, and most of their nine children and spouses rest, is surrounded by trees just south of the house.

Longwood is significant under criteria A, C and D in the areas of architecture, agriculture, and medicine. The main house is an excellent example of transitional Federal-Greek Revival architecture with early 20th century Neoclassical updates on a grand scale. The property as a whole is significant in the area of agriculture as an example of the agricultural tradition which was so important to the settlement of Howard County and is now barely hanging on in the western area of the county. The home is also significant in the area of medicine because of its association with Dr. Gustavus Warfield and his medical practice. And since the property has remained largely undisturbed and undeveloped, the property is significant under criteria D for its potential to yield important archaeological information pertaining to daily domestic life and slavery.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-8

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Longwood
other	

2. Location

street and number	3188 Route 97	___	not for publication
city, town	Glenwood	___	vicinity
county	Howard		

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

name	Walnut Springs Nursery, Inc.				
street and number	14812 Burntwoods Road			telephone	
city, town	Glenwood	state	MD	zip code	21738

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse	tax map and parcel:	Map 14, P. 74		
city, town	Ellicott City	liber	4236	folio	414

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
___ Other

6. Classification

Category
___ district
X building(s)
___ structure
___ site
___ object

Ownership
___ public
X private
___ both

Current Function
___ agriculture
___ commerce/trade
___ defense
___ domestic
___ education
___ funerary
___ government
___ health care
___ industry
___ landscape
___ recreation/culture
___ religion
___ social
___ transportation
___ work in progress
___ unknown
X vacant/not in use
___ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	3	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
7	3	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
7

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-8

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
___ good	___ ruins
X fair	___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Longwood, the two-story stone manor house of Dr. Gustavus Warfield and his family, presents a commanding façade facing east on a gentle rise off the west side of Route 97 or the old Westminster Road. An allee of mature trees lines the drive as it approaches the house through cleared pasture. The 99-acre property was a working horse farm until less than 10 years ago and the rolling hills that surround the house and outbuildings remain cleared. A cluster of horse barns is located northwest of the main house, along with a two story log dwelling, while a stone smokehouse, garage, small log cabin, and small, one story, stone house are located in closer proximity to the main house. The Warfield family cemetery, where Gustavus, his wife Mary, and most of their nine children and spouses rest, is surrounded by trees just south of the house.

MAIN HOUSE: EXTERIOR

The main house at Longwood was constructed in the late 1820's and received a dramatic facelift in 1907. Decorative details in the house are a mixture of Federal-Greek Revival transitional elements and exuberant Neoclassical additions from the early 20th century. The two story, five bay, single pile stone house is sheltered by a side gabled roof bracketed by an interior end chimney centered on each gable end. A one and a half story, single bay, single pile masonry addition is located on the north façade of the house, and a two story, L-shaped rear wing, part masonry and part frame, made up of several additions covers most of the rear (west) façade. The original two-story, single pile section of the house, the first story of the rear wing, and the north addition are all covered with stucco applied over wire lath. The second story of the rear wing appears to be frame covered with white-painted shingles. The side gabled roof of the original section, and part of the cross gabled roof of the rear wing are covered with standing seam metal; the rest of the rear wing and the north wing have asphalt shingles on the roof.

The most noticeable decorative element of Longwood today is the full façade porch supported by six massive Corinthian columns that spans the front façade of the original five-bay structure. The columns are wood with cast plaster capitals and rest on a brick and flagstone patio. The front entrance is centered on the front façade, and the large six-panel door is flanked by leaded sidelights with a circular design and capped by a large three light transom. The larger circles of glass in the sidelights are a light purple color while the smaller circles are light green. The smaller circles also have pontil marks in the middle of them. Narrow, square, paneled pilasters flank the door and separate it from the sidelights. Delicate dentil molding runs across the tops of the pilasters, door, and sidelights and raised panels case the inset opening. The name 'Longwood' and the dates 1818 and 1907 are painted in the transom. The styling of the entry is consistent with a Federal-Greek Revival transition but the large size of the transom and the multicolored glass used in the sidelights, suggest that the those two elements may have been reworked at a later date. The windows on the front façade, five across the second story, vertically aligned above the door and four windows on the first story, are all large 6/6 double hung sash with the original wavy window glass. Original, or at least early, louvered wood shutters are still held in place by the original shutter hardware. Two gabled dormer windows holding four light arched windows are located towards the outside edges of the roof with a centered cross gable holding a Palladian window separating them. Both the centered cross gable and the full façade columned porch date to the 1907 renovation of the house.

The south façade of the front section of the house was originally blank with the exception of two four-light casement windows located on either side of the chimney stack in the attic. During the early 20th century renovation of the house, two large 2/2 double hung windows were added in front of the chimney stack. The north façade of the house originally matched the south façade with only two four-light windows in the attic. In 1907, a one-and-a-half story, single pile wing was added to the north façade. This wing is brick on a cement block foundation. It has a 6/6 window centered on the east façade with a molded brick arched hood. A matching window arrangement is found on the west façade. A door on the north façade leads out onto a wood deck.

It is believed that the house did originally have a two-story rear wing that occupied the two south-most bays on the rear of the house (see the interior description below for evidence). This wing would have had a gabled roof running perpendicular to the roof on the front section of the house. Today, the rear wing is L-shaped, with one section located where the original wing should have

been and another two story section extending from the south wall of that section. The L-shaped wing is stone covered with stucco on the first story and frame covered with shingles on the second story. Three frame additions are located on the north side of the rear wing. One looks like a bay window bump out on the first story while the one beside it on the first story is clearly an enclosed porch. A second story addition is located above the bay window bumpout but has a larger footprint so that it is partially supported by a column set on the ground. The logic behind these odd additions becomes obvious from the inside. All of the windows in the L-shaped rear wing have a 2/2 configuration. An interior brick chimney is located at the intersection of the two gables of the wing. It is possible that the two story section of the rear wing that projects perpendicular from the front section of the house is the footprint and possibly the skeleton of the original wing (see discussion of the interior for why it is impossible to say for sure). A single story, hipped roof porch supported by four Doric columns spans the south facade of the south portion of the wing.

MAIN HOUSE: INTERIOR

The house features a center hall plan with one room on either side of the hall on both the first and second stories. The north wing contains a kitchen on the first floor and bedroom and bathroom above. The rear wing consists of two large rooms on the first floor, along with a bathroom and another stair to the second floor where there are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The attic of the original, front section of the house is finished with a central landing and two rooms. There is an attic above the rear L-shaped wing that is accessed by a different stair and is unfinished. The basement is located only beneath the original front section of the house and the north wing and is accessed by a stair in the north wing and an exterior bulkhead access on the rear.

BASEMENT

The basement beneath the front section of the house is partitioned into three rooms corresponding to the partitioning of the rooms above on the first floor. There is evidence that the stone walls were plastered and whitewashed at one time. Brick relieving arches are located in the bases of the two chimney stacks. Segmental brick arches originally capped the doorways between the rooms but all of these were broken when plumbing and electricity were installed in the house and run through the basement. A plank ceiling has been installed in all portions of the basement except for that beneath the north room. It looks like the ceiling was installed somewhat recently to hold insulation beneath the floor. The large joists visible beneath the north room are hewn on three sides and sawn on one. The saw marks were either made by a sash saw or a pit saw making those beams at least pre-1840.

Five short window openings that have been filled in with stone are visible across the front (east) wall of the basement. These openings are probably vertically aligned beneath the five bays of the first and second stories. The presence of these closed openings indicates conclusively that the existing large portico across the front facade, which completely conceals the basement level, was erected sometime after the house was built.

The floor of the entire basement is now cement and the exterior bulkhead access was broken through the completed wall indicating that it too was added at a later date.

The most interesting thing in the basement is an apparently original door opening capped by a mostly demolished segmental brick arch located on the west basement wall in the southwest corner of the basement. This doorway leads to a very small room (approximately only 3' x 5'). It is important to note that the west wall of the basement corresponds to the west (rear) wall of the front section of the house. The south basement wall, however, is continuous on either side of the doorway in the west wall indicating that the house originally had a rear wing with a basement. There is also a small window opening, now blocked with plywood, located towards the top of the south wall in this small room. Close examination of the walls of the small room seems to suggest that the west and north walls of this room were constructed later than the rest of the basement walls, and in fact, the size of this small basement room seems to correspond with the footprint of the bathroom located directly above on the first floor. There is

evidence of plaster on the east wall of the small room (actually the back of the west wall of the rest of the basement) but not on the north or west walls. The joists visible above are modern 2 x 4's. Also visible in the ceiling is one beam that shows evidence of substantial burning. It is not possible to tell if this is in situ or reused lumber, however.

FIRST FLOOR

The first floor of the front section of the house features a center stair hall flanked on either side by a large room. The open stringer stair is located along the south wall of the hall and rises all the way to the attic. The slender, round newel post, ramped handrail, and round balusters are all made of tiger maple and exhibit late Federal – early Greek Revival styling. Both the parlor, originally the room to the right, and the dining room, originally the room to the left, have fireplaces centered on their end walls. The mantle in the parlor is fairly simple with two slender, round columns supporting a mantle shelf. Two ellipses are inset into the tall capitals of the columns. The wide frieze is blank. The dining room mantle features paired slender, round columns, a frieze with a molded inset panel, and a mantle shelf. Both mantles exhibit significant stacking of the moldings beneath the shelf, an indication of Greek Revival influence. The slender, round columns and ellipses are more Federal details. The firebox of the dining room has been modified to accept a wood stove.

On the first floor it is believed that the window trim, door trim, and baseboard are original to the house while the crown molding and the chair rail date to the early 20th century renovation. The door and window molding, best described as backband, quirk, elongated ogee, astragal, double fascia and bead (see profile drawing), has elements of both the Federal period (ogee and astragal) and the Greek Revival (the ogee is elongated and the astragal is fairly large). The simple baseboard basically echoes the double fascia part of the door trim and is essentially a rectangular board with a rabbet along the top edge. In contrast to the simple, understated mantles, stair and baseboard, the crown molding found throughout the first floor is very elaborate. Throughout the first floor the crown molding features anthemion, egg and dart, and bead and reel details in the cornice. The frieze just below the cornice is different in each room. In the former parlor (now the dining room since the north kitchen wing was added), the frieze features a grape vine design while in the former dining room, the frieze is adorned with rosettes. In the center hall, the Greek key design is featured in the frieze. Evidence that the crown molding is not original lies in its elaborate design in comparison to the simplicity of the mantles, stair, and baseboard. If it was original, at least one of its decorative elements, the egg and dart, bead and reel etc., would appear on the mantles. Such elaborate crown molding would be out of sync with the Federal period, however, which is often characterized by its delicate and restrained ornamentation. The chair rail has a reeded design and is held in place with wire nails indicating that it too dates to the 20th century.

The windows in the house are set flush with the exterior plane of the stone wall and the openings are cased on the interior with raised panels. Care was obviously taken to match the original molding when new windows were inserted. The large 2/2 window on the south wall of the house, for example, has similar molding and raised panels in the casing as the original windows in the house even though this window was added in 1907.

There are two original doorways on the rear (west) wall of the front section of the house. One is located at the opposite end of the center hall from the front entrance while the other is located in the dining room. Both of the doorways have architrave trim that matches exactly with that found on other original doorways and the insides of both openings are cased with flat (non-raised) panels. An examination of the trim around each doorway reveals that both doors originally hung flush with the interior of the wall plane (opposite where they now hang) and swung into the room. This fact, combined with the use of the very plain, flat paneled casing, indicates that these doors did not lead to public space, but to space that was more service oriented. The threshold of the doorway on the back wall of the center hall is stone, and it is believed that this was originally an exterior door. The threshold of the doorway from the dining room is wood flooring. There are two windows located on the back wall of the parlor and there is no evidence that the doorway on the back wall of the dining room was originally a window or that there is another window opening

beside it that has been blocked up. This suggests that the house was originally constructed with a rear wing, probably containing a kitchen, and that the room directly connected with that wing would have been used as the dining room.

There is a closet located beneath the stair accessed by two doors, one from the dining room and one from the hall. The doorway from the dining room looks original while the doorway from the hall is clearly a later addition. The door from the dining room is actually hanging on cast five-knuckle butt hinges – one of the only doors in the house that is. The floor inside this closet is covered with plywood. It seems very possible that there was originally a stair to the basement located here. The hole created by the removal of the stair in 1907 (when the north wing with the existing basement stair was installed) would have necessitated the installation of the plywood. The framing for such a stair should be clearly visible from the basement but the installation of the plank ceiling in the basement to hold insulation has concealed the joists below this closet.

SECOND FLOOR

The floorplan of the second floor of the front section of the house mirrors that of the first floor with a center stair hall flanked by two rooms. There is a full size 6/6 double hung window (now with mirror glass) in the landing between the first and second floors. Both second floor chambers have fireplaces on their end walls with matching mantles featuring slender, round columns supporting a mantle shelf above an unadorned frieze. These mantles are basically smaller scale copies of the parlor mantle minus the inset ellipses in the capitals of the columns. The parlor chamber (the bedroom located above the parlor) has two windows on the front wall and one on the back and closets on the north wall flanking the fireplace. There is also a doorway on the back wall that was obviously originally a window (based on the fact that the original trim does not go all the way to the floor and the extra space above the doorway has been filled with bead board).

The dining room chamber on the opposite side of the hall has two windows on the front wall, a doorway on the back wall, one closet located beside the fireplace, and a tall 2/2 window located on the other side of the fireplace. It is obvious on the floor, walls, and ceiling that a closet was removed to allow the insertion of this 2/2 window in 1907. The doorway on the back wall of this room is original, unlike the one next door, and is vertically aligned directly above the doorway on the back wall of the dining room, indicating that the original rear wing was two stories high.

Door and window trim on the second floor matches that on the first floor except that it is slightly simpler with a single, as opposed to a double, fascia (see attached molding profile). Spatial hierarchy is often reflected in the trim with private rooms receiving simpler moldings than more public, receiving rooms. The baseboard matches that on the first story and there is no chair rail or crown molding.

ATTIC

The main stair rises all the way to the attic of the front section of the house. It is interesting to note that the newel post all the way at the top of the stair, however, is simpler than the other newel posts and is simply round with no turning near the top. This is another example of spatial hierarchy reflected in the trim. The partition of space in the attic mirrors that of the other two floors with a central stair landing flanked by a finished room on either side. The space has wide wood floorboards and the knee walls and ceiling are plastered. There are two small windows in each gable end flanking the chimney stack and all four lack any sort of window trim or casing. There are two dormer windows and a central cross gable located across the front slope of the roof, one in each room and one in the central landing. The two end dormers are original although the existing arched four light windows have wire nails and look to be more modern. The central cross gable is not original, however, and it is obvious on the floor and in the breaks of the baseboard that this cross gable was added later, probably in 1907.

The baseboard throughout the attic is very narrow with a simple bead at the top. Unfortunately, neither of the existing doors or the trim around them looks to be original.

A hole cut in the sidewall of one of the dormers makes it possible to look behind the knee walls of the attic space. The visible rafters and wall studs are all sash sawn and the lath is riven. All visible nails are cut with machine cut heads. The rafters rest on a board false plate and are nailed to a ridge board at the top.

For the most part the hardware throughout the original section of the house probably dates to 1907. All of the doors have evidence of earlier box locks and key escutcheons that have been removed. The existing box locks, particularly some of the ones with decorative cast doorknobs, are nonetheless impressive. The hinges are also mostly five-knuckle butt hinges with a pin, although the closet door noted above does have cast hinges (which would date prior to 1840).

REAR WING

Though it is clear that the house originally had a rear wing, it is impossible to tell what part, if any of the existing rear wing is original. There is no basement beneath this section now and evidence on the interior has been concealed behind paneled walls and narrow board wood floors (probably 1907 vintage).

FIRST FLOOR

Both doorways on the back wall of the front section of the house now lead to the same large room in the rear wing. This room has heavy wood paneling on the walls and door trim that differs from the front section of the house. A hallway with a bathroom and a stair to the second floor is located along the south wall of the wing. The bathroom is located above the odd room noted in the basement. The hall also leads to another large room in the portion of the wing that is located at the end of the L (closest to the smokehouse). The two large rooms have back to back fireplaces. The largest room, accessed directly from the front section of the house, has an exposed brick fireplace and chimney with a wood stove insert. The other room has a very elaborate wood mantle with paired columns that looks more Neoclassical than Federal or Greek Revival.

The stair that leads to the second floor features elaborately carved square, boxy newel posts and panels. The egg and dart design is featured prominently.

SECOND FLOOR

The second floor of the wing features two bathrooms and three bedrooms. The odd overhanging second floor addition visible from the back of the house was added to allow better circulation from the front section of the house to the rear wing. Since there is no connection between the second floor central hall of the front section and the rear wing, one of the windows on the back wall of the parlor chamber was converted to a door and the small addition, which is just a hallway connecting this room to the wing, was made.

The most interesting thing about the second floor is a beautiful curved wall located opposite the top of the stairs.

ATTIC

An enclosed stair leads from the second floor of the wing to the unfinished attic above. The space is floored but there are no finished walls or ceiling and it was probably designed just for storage. Some old wood shingles that covered the roof of the front

section of the house are still in place and visible from this attic.

There is also evidence for substantial burning found in this attic. Some of the rafters are charred all the way through and new ones are sistered on to them. Perhaps the original rear wing burned down although it makes no sense why a rafter that is burned all the way through and therefore serves no structural purpose would be left in place.

Another interesting thing in this portion of the attic is that there are two large plaster capitals that match the ones on the columns across the front façade of the house. It seems like these are probably extras from when the porch was constructed. Perhaps they ordered a few more than they needed in case one or two broke during installation. Since all but one of the capitals in place today are missing or in very bad repair, it is very convenient to be able to cast replacements from these two intact capitals in the attic.

NORTH WING

The north wing, accessed from a doorway added in the north wall of the original front section of the house beside the fireplace now contains the kitchen on the first floor and the stair to the basement. A steep, enclosed stair also leads to the ½ story above where there is a finished room and a small bathroom. This space is not connected to the rest of the house except through the kitchen. This wing was added in 1907.

OFFICE

The small, one-story stone building located just north of the main house was supposedly the office of Dr. Gustavus Warfield. The building measures 26'2" wide by 15'11" deep and has a side gabled roof. An interior end chimney is located on the north wall. The front façade is three bays wide with a central entry flanked by a window on either side. The existing front door is a large 6-panel wood door and the inset opening for the door is cased with raised panels. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash. The exterior of the building is presently stuccoed and was probably always intended to be. A full width porch supported by six Doric columns spans the front façade. The way in which this porch echoes the more imposing porch on the main house suggests that both were added at the same time in 1907.

The south façade of the building has only one 6/6 window in the gable along with a simple beaded rake board.

The rear façade of the structure has two 6/6 windows and a simple boxed cornice.

On the north façade, two small four light casement windows flank the chimney stack in the north gable of the original building. The building has had several additions including a shed roofed, frame addition on the north façade and two additional small frame additions on the rear of that addition.

The interior of the building has been heavily altered. In the original portion of the structure, there are two rooms and a bathroom on the first floor and one room in the attic. The north addition features another room with another fireplace built back to back with the original chimney. The small additions on the rear of the north addition contain a small kitchen and mechanical systems. There is no basement or crawlspace beneath the house.

The first floor of the house is essentially divided into a hall and parlor plan with the rear part of the parlor converted into a bathroom. The existing floors are not original although they may be laid on top of the original floors and none of the trim is original. A small closet beneath the stair contains one simple piece of beaded baseboard that looks more original than any of the other trim in the house. The fireplace on the north wall features an original Federal-style wood mantle with engaged, reeded

pilasters and a full entablature supporting a mantle shelf. The moldings of the mantle shelf are beginning to show stacking, indicative of a Greek Revival influence, but they do not project as much as full-blown Greek moldings would, and in fact do not project as much as the mantle moldings in the main house.

The enclosed stair runs up the partition wall between the two rooms. The attic is finished with very wide board wood floors and plastered walls. The wide floorboards are face nailed with L-headed cut nails. The plastered knee walls and ceiling conceal the construction details of the roof. A small hatch cut in one of the knee walls makes it possible to see the rafters which are all hewn, but the ridge of the roof is not visible and no nails are visible either.

It is very hard to assign a date to this building with so few construction details visible and the interior so heavily altered. The hewn rafters could date to any time from the 18th century through the mid-19th. The L-headed cut nails in the floor boards of the attic suggest a second quarter of the 19th century date or later. Perhaps most interesting is the Federal mantle which seems slightly earlier than the mantles in the main house. It seems likely that this building and the main house were constructed around the same time when Gustavus Warfield purchased this land and decided to make it his home.

SMOKEHOUSE

The stone smokehouse measures 16'1" x 18' 2" and is located right next to the end of the existing L-shaped wing, slightly behind and just south of the front section of the house. The building has a steeply pitched gabled roof running north-south that is covered with standing seam metal. The exterior of the building was originally parged and whitewashed and has since been re-covered with Portland cement that is slowly falling off. The front door is located in the north façade, facing where the original rear wing of the house would have been. There are small openings with horizontal wood bars centered on the east and west walls and the south wall is blank except for three narrow, vertical slits in the stonework in the gable. A stone wall runs from the northeast corner of the smokehouse to the south wall of the main house. This wall is probably original, or at least early, since it would have created a walled domestic yard between the smokehouse and the probable kitchen located in the original rear wing.

The smokehouse has an exterior firebox that looks like it was fed from the outside of the smokehouse from the bottom of the firebox. The stone structure is located beside the front door and is about 2'9" wide, 2' deep and 3'3" high. The top is broken open now but was probably closed originally. There is a small opening on the front of this firebox at ground level. The fire burned in the stone box and the smoke went up a flue that runs up the inside of the front wall of the smokehouse. Inside the smokehouse about 5'6" above the floor there is a hole where the smoke came into the smokehouse. The walls are heavily blackened all the way around the room above this height.

As expected, the interior of the smokehouse is unpartitioned and open to the rafters. The interior was plastered and whitewashed at one time. The roof is heavy timber frame construction with heavy sawn members mortised, tenoned and pegged together. The saw marks on the framing members are indistinguishable because of the heavy smoking. A variety of beams criss-cross the room above head height providing ample room for hanging meat. Joists rest on the tops of the stone walls; the rafters are tied together with collars, and smaller rods, actually just stripped small branches, lay across the collars near the ridge of the roof. The original, or at least very early, wood shingle roof is still in place beneath the metal roofing and is visible from inside. The floor has been covered with concrete. The original double planked door constructed with clinched cut nails is still in place. The double thickness construction – horizontal boards on one side and vertical on the other – kept smoke from escaping through the gaps. The hinges are not original.

This smokehouse is believed to be contemporary with the original portion of the main house. The construction details, including the use of stone, the heavy timber frame construction of the roof and the cut nails in the door, and the location and orientation of

the building, next to and facing what would have been the original rear kitchen wing and shielded from the front of the main house by the stone wall, all suggest that the smokehouse was constructed as one of the necessary domestic outbuildings of the main house in the late 1820's.

OTHER OUTBUILDINGS

The office and the smokehouse are believed to be the only outbuildings that are contemporary with the original house. A small, one-room log structure located behind the main house, which many believe to be a detached kitchen or slave quarter, has been heavily reworked and may not even be in its original location. The logs are hewn and V-notched but some show evidence of being reused (notches that now serve no purpose, for example). Aside from the logs, all other lumber in the structure (roof, doors, etc.) is circular sawn. The floor and foundation of the structure are concrete. An exterior end chimney on the north wall of the structure is stone with brick above the ridgeline but the mortar used is all Portland cement as is the chinking between the logs. It is impossible to say what the original function of this building may have been or even where it was originally located, but in its present location it is too far from the main house to have served as a kitchen.

Another log structure is located north of the main house near the barns. This two-story log house actually looks like two separate structures put together. Like the other log building this one also looks heavily altered. The doors and windows have been replaced, and open mortises and notches indicate that all is not in its original configuration. This is the only building on the property that is currently occupied (by the caretaker of the property) and the interior of the house was not examined. This is another building commonly thought to be a slave quarter. No determination about its original use can be made without a thorough interior inspection, but in its current configuration it is too large to be a quarter.

A one-story, one-bay frame garage is located just south of the smokehouse. This building has wood German siding and rests on a stone foundation and dates to 1907. The most interesting things about it are the decorative shingles and arched 4-light window in the front facing gable.

Several barns are located north of the main house. A large horse barn built of concrete block has a pedimented gable supported by columns on the south façade facing the main house. A large frame bank barn on a concrete block foundation is connected to a one story, L-shaped horse barn also constructed of concrete block. The owner of the property during the last half of the 20th century owned race horses and was probably the one who built the horse barns. The bank barn was constructed no earlier than 1900 (since it has a concrete block foundation), and probably dates to the 1907 renovation of the property.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

At the bottom of the hill west of the house is a springhead that still bubbles. The water has been channeled with the help of large pipes and now runs into a pond that is probably man made. Stone rubble surrounds the springhead itself and it seems likely that the stones were either used to line and protect the spring from becoming filled in or blocked, or an actual springhouse may be been constructed over it at one time. Based on the topography, this has probably always been the closest water source to the main house and would have been vitally important to the occupants before the invention of running water and interior plumbing.

The allee of trees that lines the driveway is also an important landscape feature of the property. It was not uncommon for grand houses of the 18th and 19th centuries to have such landscape features accenting their approach from the main road, but as these estates are now being carved up and developed, the original driveways and the flanking allees are often destroyed. Many of the trees sustained heavy damage during Hurricane Isabel in September 2003, but the allee is still intact and should be maintained and preserved.

The Warfield family cemetery is obviously a very important cultural landscape feature of the property. The cemetery is located on a small knoll just south of the main house and is surrounded by trees. It is in fairly good shape today with only one footstone out of place, although some of the tombstones have become so weathered they are becoming difficult to read. All of the graves are oriented facing east although it is interesting that the lettering on the tombstones faces in towards a center aisle. The aisle runs north-south through the middle of the cemetery and there are two rows of graves east of the aisle and one row west of it. There are a total of 15 family graves in the plot and one marked grave outside the boundaries of the plot as defined by the tree line. There are several other depressions flanking that marked grave outside the plot indicating that there may be several other graves located there.

The lettering on the tombstones was transcribed in 1975, presumably when they were easier to read. According to that transcription, the earliest grave in the cemetery belongs to Dr. William H. Stinson who died in 1861. He was the husband of one of Gustavus and Mary's eight daughters, Eugenia Gray Stinson. Gustavus and Mary are both buried in the cemetery as are five of their eight daughters and four of their daughter's spouses. A granddaughter of Gustavus and Mary, Isabelle Stinson McIntosh and her husband, Dr. William Page McIntosh, bought the property in 1906 and were responsible for the major renovations to the property. They, along with their daughter, Mary McIntosh Hoge, are also buried in the family plot. One infant, the son of Evan Warfield, the only son of Gustavus and Mary, is also buried here. The marked grave outside the cemetery contains the inscription "To our faithful nurse / Peggy Fosset / Born 18 Jan. 1795 / Died 25 June 1865 / By Dr. and Mrs. Warfield and / their children / Longwood." Peggy Fosset was likely a slave.

It should also be noted that the likelihood of intact archaeological remains at Longwood is very high since the property has seen limited disturbance over the years. The smokehouse is the only survivor of the early 19th century domestic outbuildings but there were surely others. Slave quarters also do not survive although the Warfield's did own slaves. And none of the farm buildings survive although Mary Warfield's will of 1865 makes it clear that there was an extensive farming operation in process (see Significance statement). Where these various buildings were located is unclear, but it should be remembered that it is not just the remaining buildings that should be protected; there is potentially much to learn about daily life at Longwood from the archaeology alone.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-8

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	X agriculture	__ economics	X health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	X archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philospohy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce		__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/ settlement	__ maritime industry	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other:

Specific dates	ca. 1827, 1907	**Architect/Builder**	unknown
Construction dates	ca. 1827, 1907		

Evaluation for:

__ National Register __ Maryland Register X 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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Longwood is significant under criteria A, C and D in the areas of architecture, agriculture, and medicine. The main house is an excellent example of transitional Federal-Greek Revival architecture with early 20th century neo-classical updates on a grand scale. The property as a whole is significant in the area of agriculture as an example of the agricultural tradition which was so important to the settlement of Howard County and is now barely hanging on in the western area of the county. The home is also significant in the area of medicine because of its association with Dr. Gustavus Warfield and his medical practice. And since the property has remained largely undisturbed and undeveloped, the property is significant under criteria D for its potential to yield important archaeological information pertaining to daily domestic life and slavery.

The Warfield family is very prominent in Howard County history and the family and the property of Longwood is discussed in detail in several local histories. As is often the case, these local histories tend to repeat the same information, often a story that has come down through the family, without much substantiation. The information related here is not intended to be a complete history of the Warfield family, it focuses instead on the property of Longwood. It also will rely on physical and documentary evidence, family history notwithstanding.

The original portion of Longwood standing today was constructed in the late 1820's by Dr. Gustavus Warfield and his wife Mary Thomas Warfield. Warfield was a native Howard Countian, born in 1784, the son of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, a respected doctor and wealthy landowner. Gustavus received his degree in 1806 from the University of Pennsylvania and returned to Howard County to practice medicine with his father. His father's home, called Bushy Park, was located in the vicinity of the Longwood property on a tract of land called Ridgelys Great Park, though it is unclear exactly where. When his father died intestate in 1813, his property was divided by the court and Gustavus somehow received the Longwood property. There was no deed reference found that definitely pertained to the Longwood property. One possibility is a deed dated March 7, 1819 in which Gustavus Warfield purchased 401 ¼ acres of Ridgleys Great Park, described as part of the real estate of the late Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased from John Chew Thomas and wife, Mary (1). The deed mentions no towns or roads so it is impossible to say where exactly those four hundred acres were located.

But it is certain the property Gustavus named Longwood (supposedly after Napolean's exile home because he was bitter over not inheriting Bushy Park) was part of his father's property, a tract originally called Ridgelys Great Park (2). According to the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Charles A. Warfield owned a substantial amount of property – a total of 1553 acres including parts of three different tracts – Ridgelys Great Park, Dependence, and The Grove. Within a two-acre area of Ridgelys Great Park, there were 8 buildings standing – two log dwellings, a log kitchen, an unidentified log building, a Negro quarter, a log meathouse, one log stable and one two-story stone house (3). It seems very likely that this building complex was Dr. C.A. Warfield's home, Bushy Park. No buildings are listed in the Federal Direct Tax on any of his other property.

Based on the physical evidence discussed in Section 7, the front section of the main house, the small office building, and the smokehouse all date to the late 1820's. Local histories variously date the house to 1818 or 1820 (and the painting in the transom above the front door contains the date 1818). It is unclear where this date comes from but one oft-repeated story about Longwood that seems to have first appeared in the Ellicott City Times in 1896, is that the main house was almost completed when it burned to the ground (4). Perhaps the house that burned was started in 1818 or 1820 and the existing house that replaced it was not completed until the late 1820's.

The small stone office building located just north of the main house was probably built at the same time as the principal structure. If it survived the fire that claimed the first house, it may predate the existing original portion of the main house by a few years. Its physical location, beside the main house with its front façade flush with that of the larger structure, suggests that it was not a domestic service building. A kitchen or tenant house would be located behind the main structure and oriented to face the house rather than the road. Some County residents and Warfield descendants refer to this building as the first hospital in Howard County, and, in fact, it does seem likely that this building served as Dr. Warfield's office. Copies of his ledgers listing his customers and detailing their various ailments survive and indicate that Dr. Warfield was a very busy man. Having already established a prosperous practice before he built Longwood (first working alongside his father and then taking over for him after his death), it would not have been unusual for Dr. Warfield to have constructed a separate building for his practice when he developed the Longwood property. Unfortunately, there is no concrete evidence of the building's use. No early medical equipment was found in the building, no diaries or letters have surfaced belonging to any members of the family that may have contained references to the building or to Dr. Warfield's practice, and the overall form of the building is the same as a small hall and parlor house. No concrete evidence that it was definitely used as a hospital was found either. Nonetheless, it does seem likely that the building was related to Dr. Warfield's medical practice which makes it fairly unique in the county and the state as a whole. Being able to identify precisely where country doctors of the early to mid 19th century practiced is unusual, and for such auxiliary buildings to have survived is even more so. More digging around various historical societies and perhaps other descendent's attics may uncover more information definitively indicating that the structure was used as a medical office or even a hospital.

The original section of the main house is a wonderful example of a transitional Federal-Greek Revival style house with some significant surviving original elements including four mantles and the main stair. The Federal style in domestic architecture enjoyed its greatest popularity from about 1780 until around 1830. It was characterized by an emphasis on verticality, symmetry, delicate and restrained ornamentation, and controlled proportions (5). Windows and doors were often points of emphasis in the Federal period, with larger windows made up of larger panes of glass and primary entrances accented by sidelights, fanlights, and decorative surrounds. The use of non-rectangular geometric shapes was also popular, and ovals and circles, along with classical motifs like urns and swags, were often used to decorate mantles and interior trim. The Greek Revival style rose to popularity around 1830 and was the most common style used in domestic architecture until around 1860. Inspired by a renewed interest in ancient Greece, the Greek Revival style is characterized by symmetrical principal facades, pedimented gables, low pitched roofs, classical proportions, and prominent columned porches. Elliptical fanlights were discarded in favor of large, rectangular transoms and bold simple moldings replaced the delicate details of the Federal period. Greek Revival moldings also tended to be more elliptical in profile and on mantles, the moldings beneath the mantle shelf began to exhibit noticeable stacking creating a strongly articulated undercut appearance (6). In Longwood, the slender round columns on the mantles and the newel posts and the use of ellipses on the parlor mantle, are all indicative of the Federal period, while the stacking of the moldings beneath the mantle shelves and the elongated ogee of the architrave trim are beginning to show a Greek Revival influence.

Though the physical evidence indicates that the original house did have a rear wing, the existing rear wing contains only the shell of the original structure if anything at all. Mary Thomas Warfield's will, however, indicates exactly how many rooms were located in the original wing. The will, first written January 19, 1865 shortly before her husband's death in 1866, is amazingly detailed and is the only known surviving document that allows us to hear Mary Warfield's own voice. Given that the will and three attached

codicils total more than 10 pages, she had a lot to say. Mary and Gustavus had nine children, one son and eight daughters, all of whom lived to adulthood. Mary divides her property among her children and grandchildren with great detail, leaving Gustavus' medical library to his son, Evan William Warfield, also a doctor, and various pictures, pieces of furniture and silver table ware to the other children. Six of the daughters were married when Mary wrote her will and she makes a point to note that all property left to her married daughters is theirs and theirs alone as if they never married. She leaves her daughter Elizabeth Snowden "a cottage on Longwood Farm she once lived in and twenty acres around it including the cottage spring and excluding the barn." Where that cottage was located is unclear. A later deed reference suggests that it may have been on the east side of Route 97. She leaves Longwood, which she describes as "the plantation or farm whereon I now live," to her daughters Emma Shepperd and Louisa Warfield. Emma was married to the Reverend T.J. Shepperd but Louisa never married and remained at Longwood until her own death in 1906.

Mary went so far as to divide the rooms of the main house between Emma and Louisa, thereby providing for posterity the only known description of the original rear wing. Mary writes, "Louisa is to own the Parlor; parlor chamber is Emma's and one 3rd story room. Louisa is to own the Dining Room, Breakfast Room, two kitchens, my chamber, kitchen chamber, passage chamber and two back garret rooms. All the rest indoors and out for the use of my dear daughters Emma and Louisa. I feel confident they will make themselves a happy Christian home." The 'parlor chamber' was a common way to refer to the second story room above the parlor. From Mary's list we can deduce several things. First, it is clear that Louisa is to be the mistress of the house (a fact Mary reinforces when she also leaves Louisa "all her keys" later in the will), which makes sense since Emma was married and presumably lived elsewhere with her husband. It seems as if Mary's bedchamber must have been the room above the dining room since 'dining room chamber' does not appear on the list but 'my chamber' does. The rear wing, two storied since there is both a kitchen and a kitchen chamber, must have contained at least one of the kitchens on the first story along with the breakfast room, and the kitchen chamber and the passage chamber on the second story, and a finished attic containing two back garret rooms. The fact that Mary states there are two kitchens is interesting. Presumably, one of them was a summer kitchen and was detached from the house since there would be no need for two kitchens in the main house.

In addition to dividing the rooms of the house between the two girls, Mary also leaves them "all the furniture, books, pictures, and letters left in Longwood, all the crops in the ground, all the horses, cattle and Negroes, all farming implements, all carriages, wagons, carts, sleigh and harness, all the meat in the meathouse, and all the flour, coal, pickles, preserves and all other things as provisions for comfortable living." The most interesting thing about this statement is all that it implies about what is no longer present at Longwood. No agricultural outbuildings survive above ground, perhaps only one quarter or tenant house remains (the two story one near the barn complex), and the summer kitchen is also gone. Remains of all these structures probably survive beneath the pasture and archaeology of the property could tell us much about the Warfields' comfortable life.

Mary concludes her will with a statement that tells us more about her personality than we ever know about most 19th century women. Mary states that in leaving the house and all its contents to her daughters, "My desire is that nothing in or around Longwood house or farms be interfered with or changed, but that everything be kept as I leave it and is though I was still living." (7) According to the transcription of the markers in the cemetery, Mary died January 18, 1881. Her will was probated February 5, 1884 and while there were occasions when several years would pass between a person's death and the probate of their will, it is unusual. It is also possible that the transcriber mis-read the stone and Mary actually died January 18, 1884. The stones were probably hard to read even in 1975, and the date of Dr. Warfield's death is also mis-stated as 1868, when his obituary indicates it was 1866.

There is no reason to believe that Louisa and Emma did not follow their mother's instructions and there is no physical evidence to suggest that the girls made any major changes to the house or property. Louisa died in 1906 and Emma sold 192 acres of Longwood to Isabella Stinson McIntosh and her husband, Dr. William Page McIntosh. Isabella was probably the daughter of

Eugenia Gray Stinson, one of Mary and Gustavus' daughters. Physical evidence indicates that the major alterations to the building occurred around the turn of the century and with the property passing to the McIntoshs in 1906, it seems very likely that they undertook a major update of Longwood House and Farms. If it had indeed sat unaltered since the 1860's or even possibly the 1820's, it must have been like a time capsule. The McIntoshs were clearly sensitive to the style of the house and their updates, while clearly turn of the century Neoclassical in their grand scale, are not totally out of step with the main house. The fact that it is not immediately obvious to the casual observer which decorative elements are original and which are a product of the later alterations, is indicative of the care that was taken to blend the two periods.

The Neoclassical style was popular from about 1895 until 1950. Loosely based on Greek Revival, Federal and the Early Classical Revival styles, Neoclassical houses borrow elements from all three styles. Porches, doorways, cornices and windows are the main areas of elaboration, and the full façade porch with elaborate Ionic or Corinthian capitals was common. Though the Neoclassical borrows elements from earlier styles, the proportions and degree of elaboration often distinguish early 19th century Greek Revival houses from their turn of the century counterparts. Porch columns are often larger and more ornate in the Neoclassical style, and door and window surrounds are more elaborate than the earlier examples they were based on. Single story side projections or porches also became popular (8). At Longwood, the elaborate full façade front portico with Ionic capitals, the story-and-a-half north wing, and the ornate crown molding are all representative of the Neoclassical style.

The McIntosh family owned the property for 30 years. After the deaths of William and Isabelle, both of whom are buried in the family cemetery, the property was passed to one of their daughters Eugenia McIntosh Morse and her husband Walter C.B. Morse. Thirty years later, in July 1964, after the death of Walter and Eugenia's move to Florida, Longwood passed from the hands of the Warfield family for the first time. C. Oliver Goldsmith and his wife Jean purchased the property and used it to raise and train racehorses. After Goldsmith's death in 1998, the future of the property was in question. Al Smith and his sons, under the name Walnut Springs Nursery, Inc., purchased 99 acres and the buildings to prevent the property's development and destruction. For the past six years, the house has sat empty as the family tries to decide how to restore and use the property.

Longwood is a highly significant property, important architecturally, archaeologically, and historically. Perhaps most important in the 21st century when Howard County is under intense development pressure, Longwood remains surrounded by 99 acres of farmland and its continued agricultural setting is important to the integrity of its setting. The property is surely one of Howard County's gems; on the knoll beside the house, Mary and Gustavus are waiting to see what happens next.

NOTES

1. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber WSG 6, Folio 352.
2. Celia M. Holland, OLD HOMES AND FAMILIES OF HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND. Privately printed, 1987, p. 289.
3. 1798 Federal Direct Tax Index, Maryland State Archives.
4. Quoted in Holland, 290.
5. Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, EVERYDAY ARCHITECTURE OF THE MID-ATLANTIC. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 127.
6. Lanier and Herman, 138.
7. Will of Mary Thomas Warfield, Howard County Wills, Liber TBH 2, Folio 497.
8. Virginia and Lee McAlester, A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), 343-344.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-8

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	99		
Acreage of historical setting	20		
Quadrangle name	Woodbine	Quadrangle scale	1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Map 14, Parcel 74. 99 acres of Longwood Farms remains; the historical features of the property are clustered in approximately a 20-acre area.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kristin Hill, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning	date	3/9/04
street and number	3430 Court House Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state MD	zip code 21043

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
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-8

Name Longwood
Continuation Sheet
Number 9 Page 1

Holland, Celia M. OLD HOMES AND FAMILIES OF HOWARD COUNTY. Privately published, 1987.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. EVERYDAY ARCHITECTURE OF THE MID-ATLANTIC. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000.

Howard County Land Records, Howard County Courthouse, Ellicott City. See attached chain of title for Libers and Folios.

Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber WSG 6, Folio 352.

Howard County Wills, Will of Mary Thomas Warfield, Liber TBH 2, Folio 497.

1798 Federal Direct Tax, Index. Maryland State Archives.

HO-8
Longwood
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Laurie Goldsmith Ryer and Forrest F. Bramble Jr., Personal reps of the estate of C. Oliver Goldsmith, deceased		Walnut Springs Nursery, Inc.		March 31, 1998	4236	414	Deed	$1.8 million purchase price, 99 acres, together with the buildings, part of the parcel conveyed in L1218 F202, subject to the restrictions set forth in L422 F32.
C. Oliver Goldsmith and Jean Edgar Goldsmith, his wife		C. Oliver Goldsmith		Dec. 28, 1983	1218	202	Deed	Same property conveyed in L422, F32. No monetary consideration.
Eugenia McIntosh Morse, widow	Florida	C. Oliver Goldsmith and Jean Edgar Goldsmith, his wife	Howard	July 24, 1964	422	32	Deed	208.423 acres, $5 and other consideration (a mortgage for $60,000 immediately follows this deed), reserving for Morse and her heirs a cemetery in use for "many, many years," metes and bounds of the cemetery are given, total of 0.115 acres, also subject to a 20-foot wide right of way leading from Route 97 to the cemetery. Property is all of the second parcel and part of the first parcel conveyed in L154 F123.

CHAIN OF TITLE

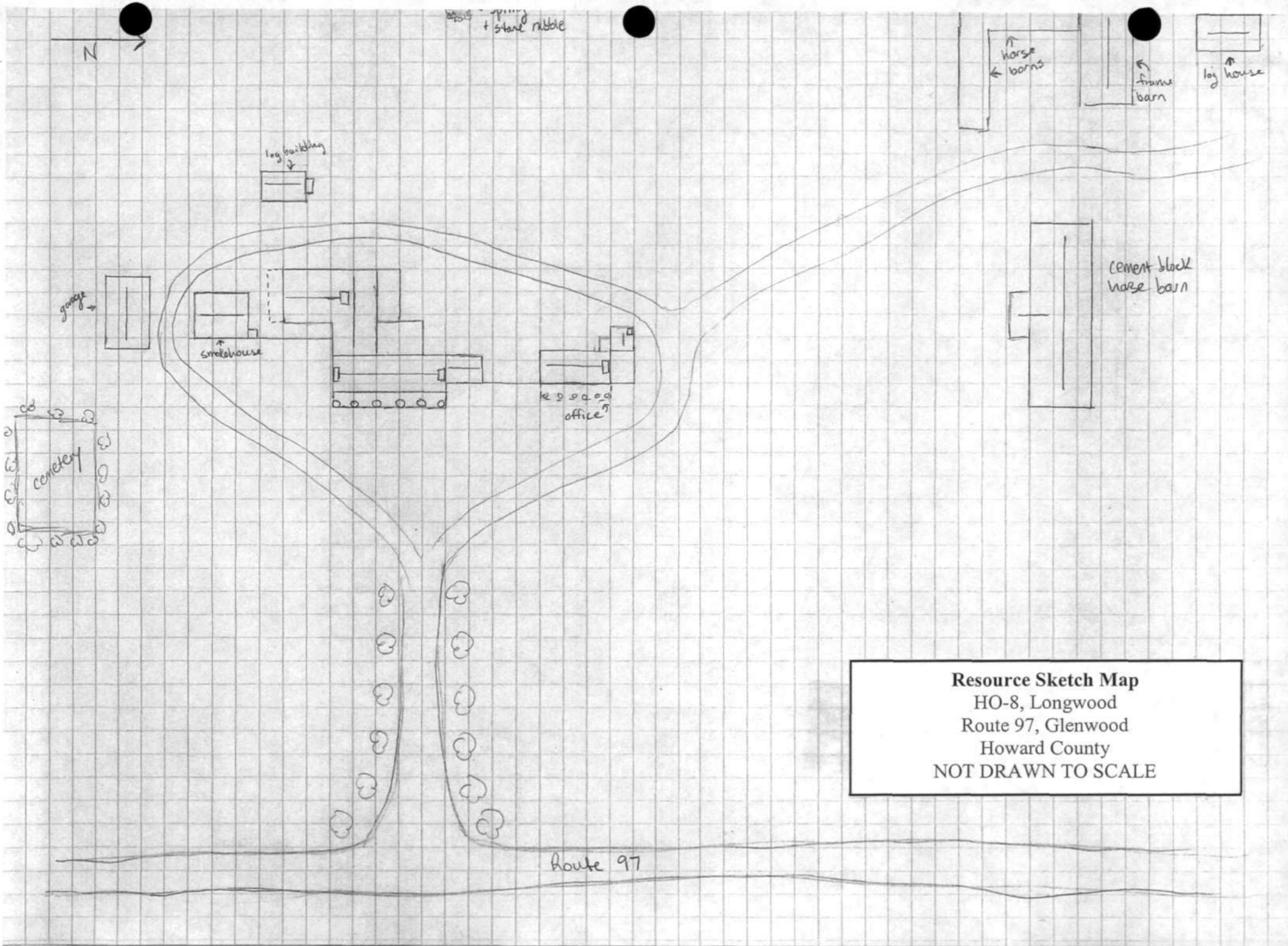
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Sophie C. Schey	Baltimore City	Walter C.B.Morse and Eugenia McIntosh Morse	Baltimore	April 23, 1936	154	123	Deed	$5 and other consideration, two lots of ground, 1st parcel: part of a tract known as Longwood (which came to Emma W. Shepperd from the Last Will and Testament of Mary Thomas Warfield), 192 acres. 2nd parcel: 25 acres. Same two parcels conveyed in previous deed (L154, F120).
William Page McIntosh and Alice Crapster McIntosh, his wife, Eugenia McIntosh Morse and Walter C.B. Morse, her husband, and Isabel McIntosh Pindell and Richard Spencer Pindell, her husband	Putnam County, WV, Howard, and Howard	Sophie C. Schey	Baltimore City	April 1, 1936	154	120	Deed	$5 and other consideration, two parcels, 1st parcel: part of a tract called Longwood, 192 acres, same parcel conveyed in L82 F193 (Shepperd to McIntosh); 2nd parcel: 25 acres, same tract conveyed in L82 F614 (Shepperd to McIntosh). William Page McIntosh died intestate leaving his wife and three children (the grantors) in possession of the property. His wife died and left the property to the children (see her will Wills Liber 7 F268).
Elizabeth W. Dorsey and husband William T. Dorsey	Howard	Dr. William Page McIntosh		Nov. 14, 1906	82	614	Deed	$400, 25 acres, same land conveyed in by Shepperd to Dorsey (L82 F192), "together with the buildings…"

CHAIN OF TITLE

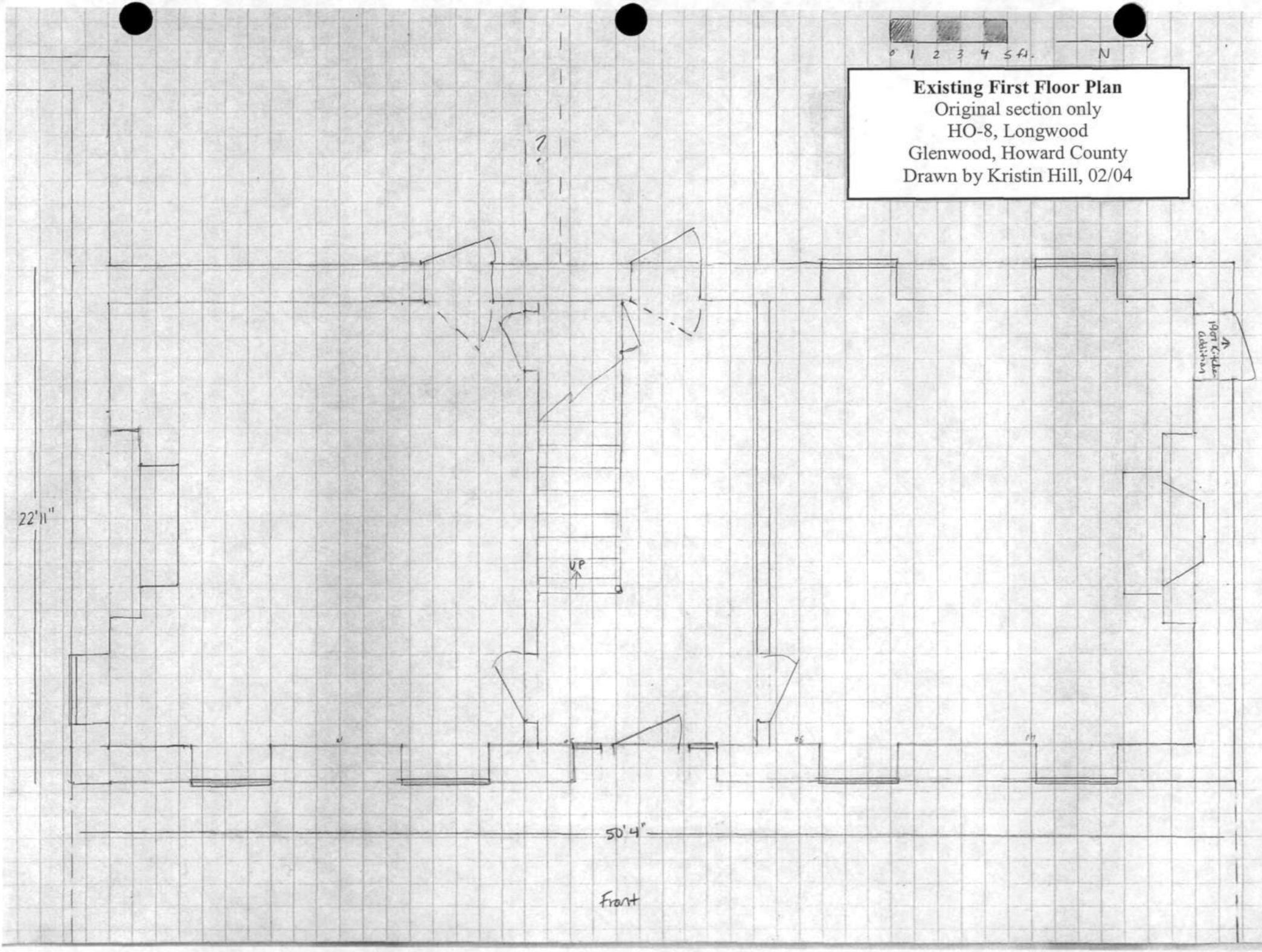
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Emma W. Shepperd	Howard	Isabella Stinson McIntosh, wife of Dr. William Page McIntosh		June 4, 1906	82	193	Deed	Part of a tract called Longwood, 192 acres, together with the buildings. Property came to Shepperd via the will of Mary Thomas Warfield. Reserving a part of the property known as "The Cottage" deeded to Elizabeth Snowden and repurchased by Shepperd; it lies to the east of the part of Longwood conveyed to Elizabeth Dorsey.
Emma W. Shepperd	Howard	Elizabeth W. Dorsey		June 4, 1906	82	192	Deed	25 acres of cleared land, part of the Longwood property, Shepperd came by the property through the will of Mary Thomas Warfield.
Mary Thomas Warfield	Howard	Emma Shepperd and Louisa V. Warfield	Howard	Feb. 5, 1884	Wills TBH 2	497	Will	Mary Thomas Warfield, widow of Gustavus Warfield, leaves Longwood Farms to her daughters Emma Shepperd and Louisa Warfield. Unclear how many acres the property contains.

CHAIN OF TITLE

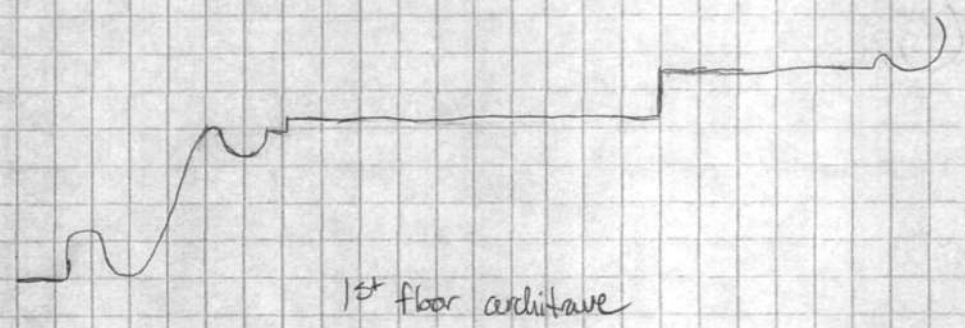
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
John Chew Thomas and wife Mary	Baltimore	Gustavus Warfield	Anne Arundel	March 7, 1819	WSG 6 (Anne Arundel Land Records)	352	Deed	Part of Ridgelys Great Park, part of the real estate of the late Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased. Lot No. 6 on the plat of the property. Approx. 401 ¼ acres, "together with the buildings," $6000, doesn't mention any towns or buildings. This is possibly, but not definitely, the property that became Longwood.



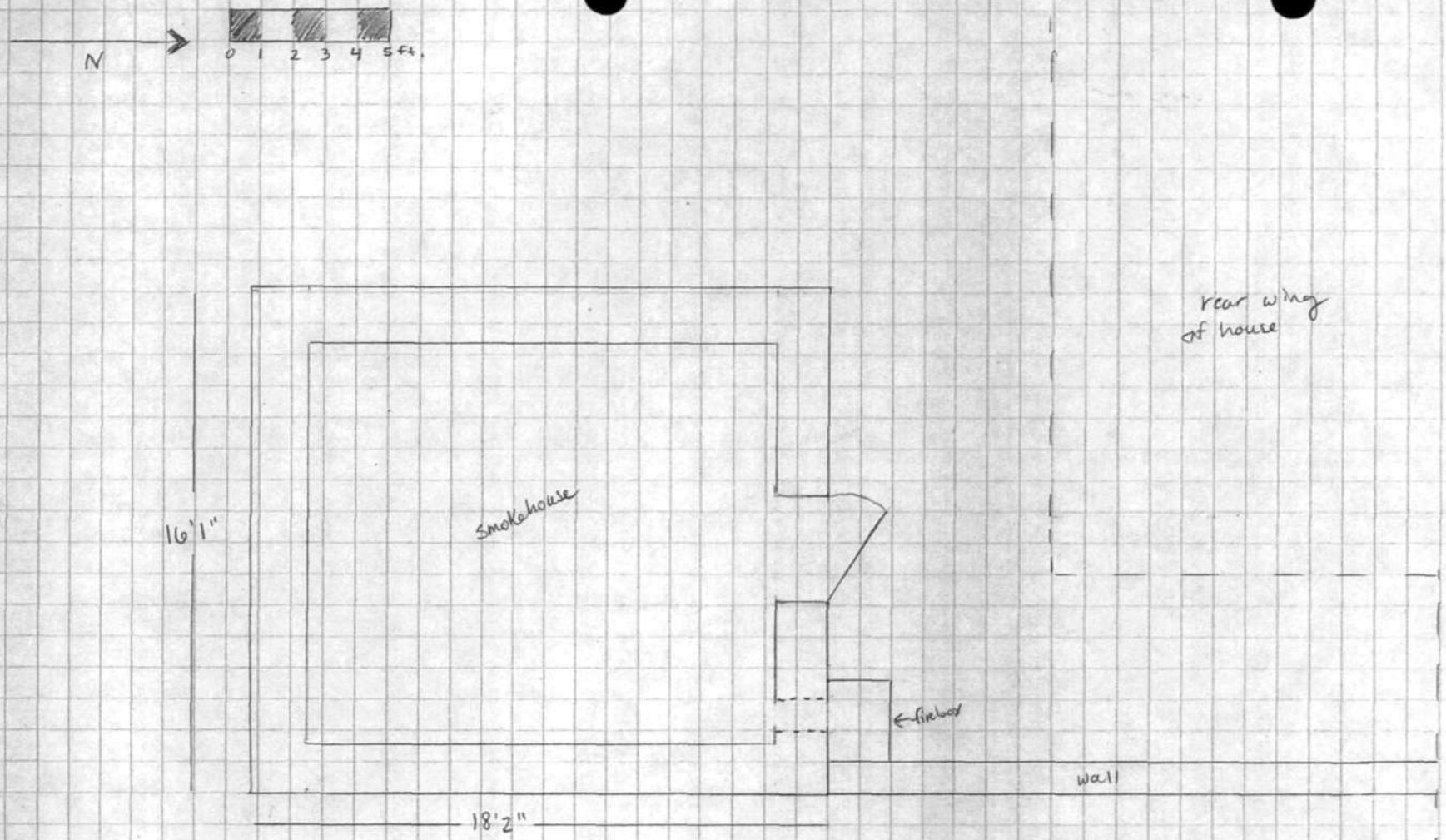
Resource Sketch Map
HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



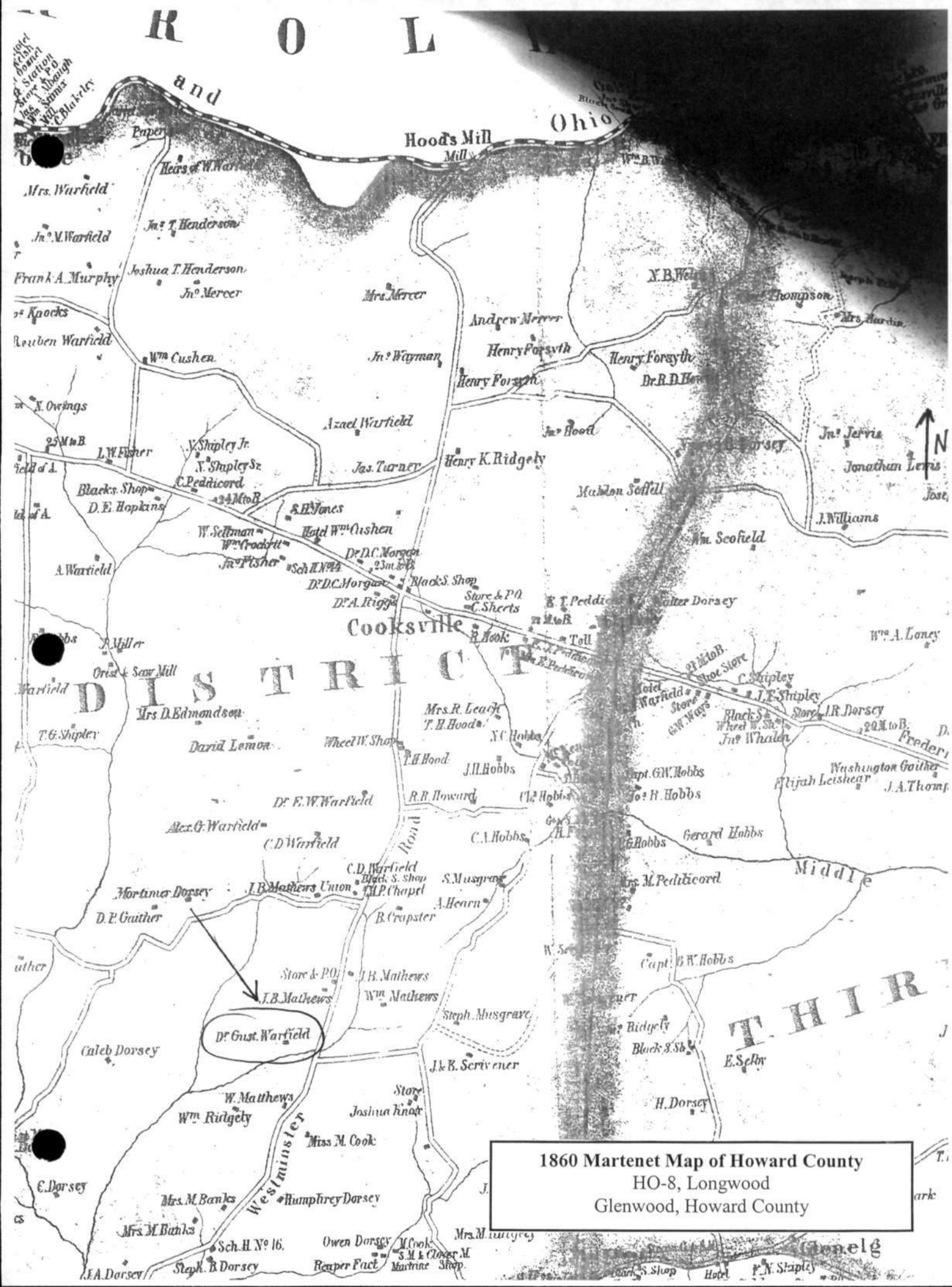
Existing First Floor Plan
Original section only
HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County
Drawn by Kristin Hill, 02/04



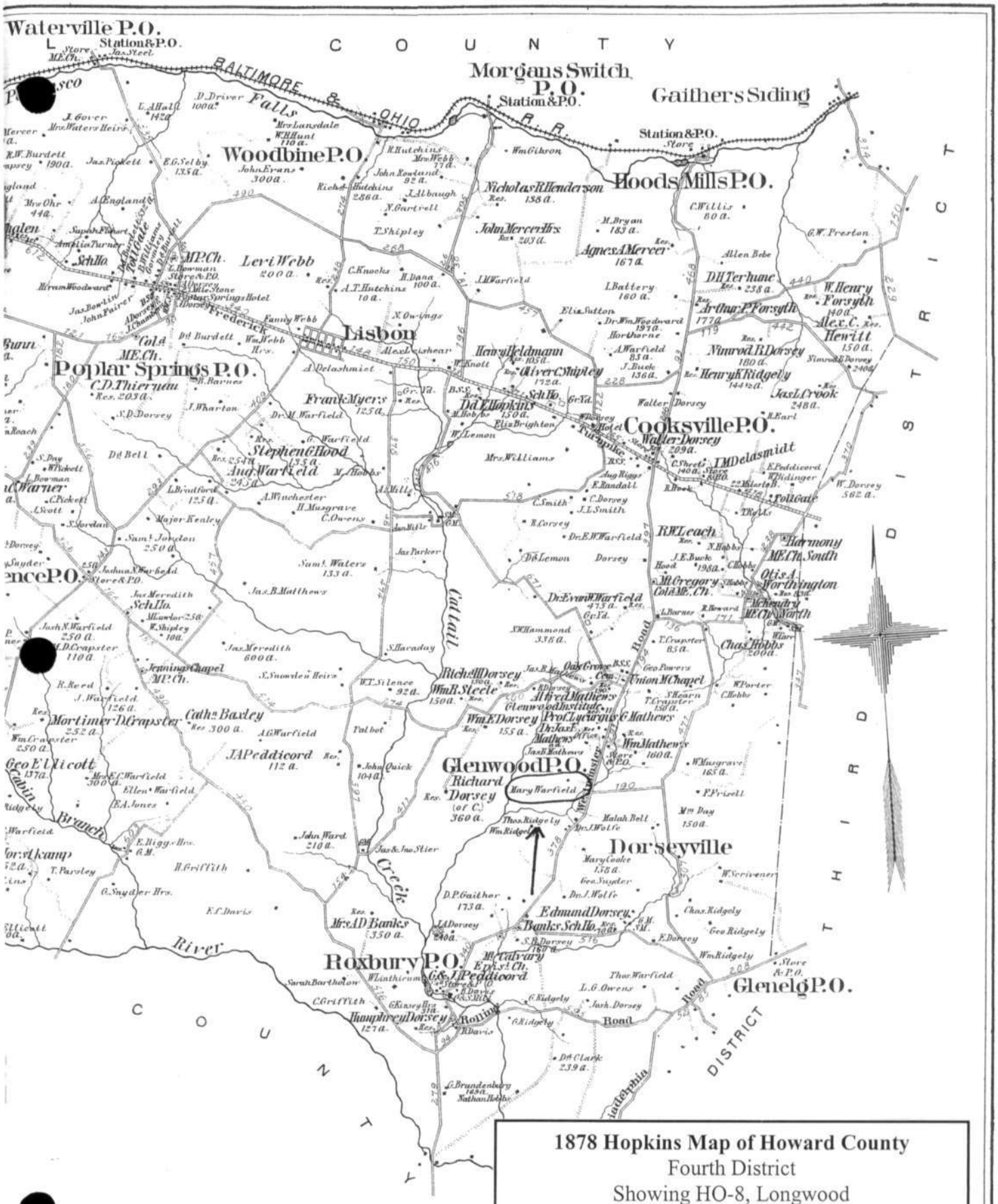
Molding Profile
Period 1 first and second floor architraves
HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County
Drawn 03/04



Measured Footprint, Smokehouse
HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County
Drawn by Kristin Hill, 02/04

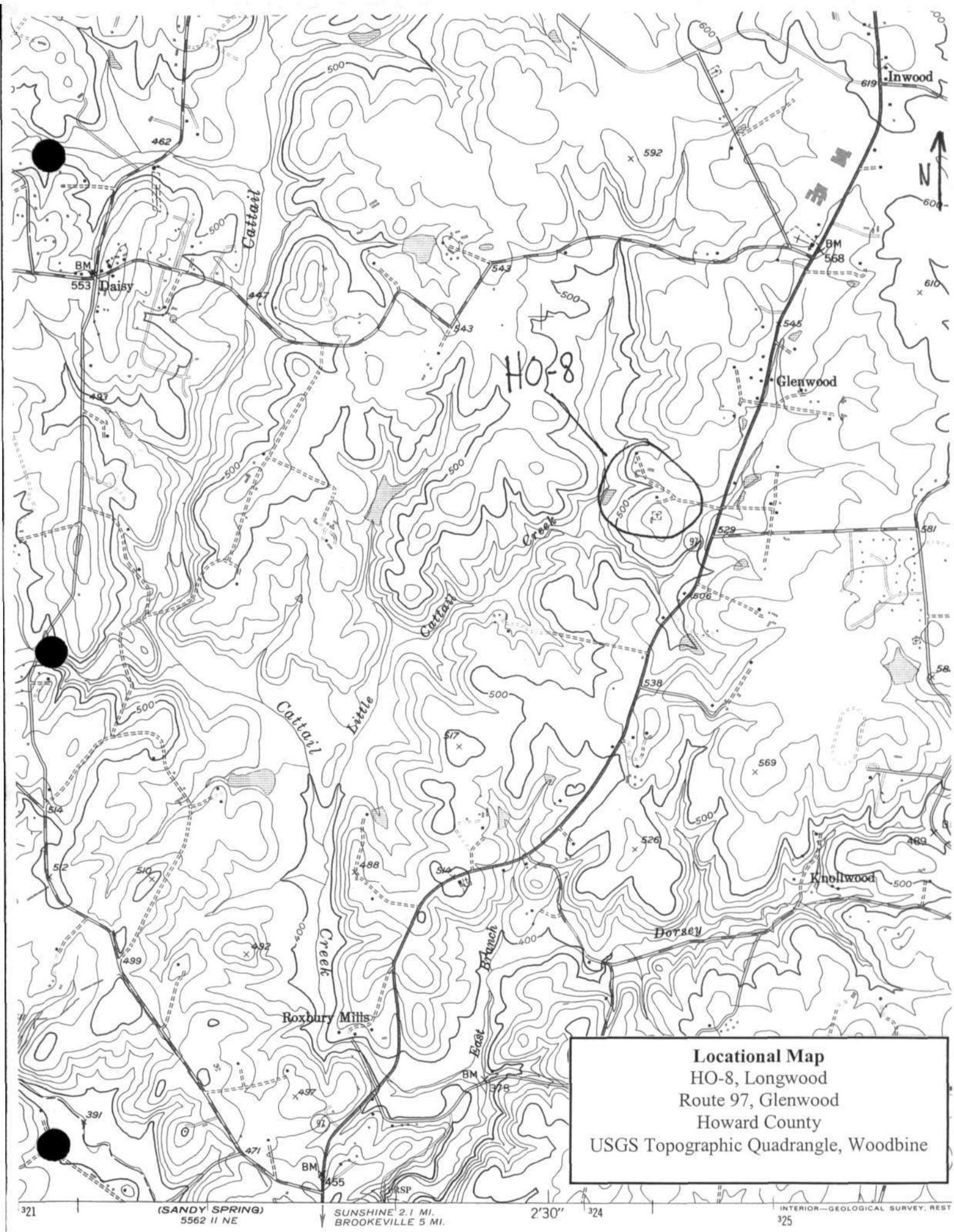


1860 Martenet Map of Howard County
HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County



1878 Hopkins Map of Howard County
Fourth District
Showing HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County

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



Locational Map
HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County
USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Woodbine

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 23 21+00 NNNNN 907
Negative at MDSHPO
Front (east) elevation, smokehouse on far left, office on right
1/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
South elevation
2/48

15 21+01 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 13 21+00 NNNNN 907
Negative at MDSHPO
SW elevation, smokehouse on right
3/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Rear (west) elevation
4/48

10 21+00 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland 08 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
North elevation
5/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 13 21+01 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
Office and main house, north elevations
6/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Front (east) elevation
7/48

22 21+00 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Front (east) facade
8/48

20 21+00 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland 17 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Detail of column capitals on front porch
9/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Front entrance

10/98

18 21-01 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maylard 01 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Original house, main stair
11/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO

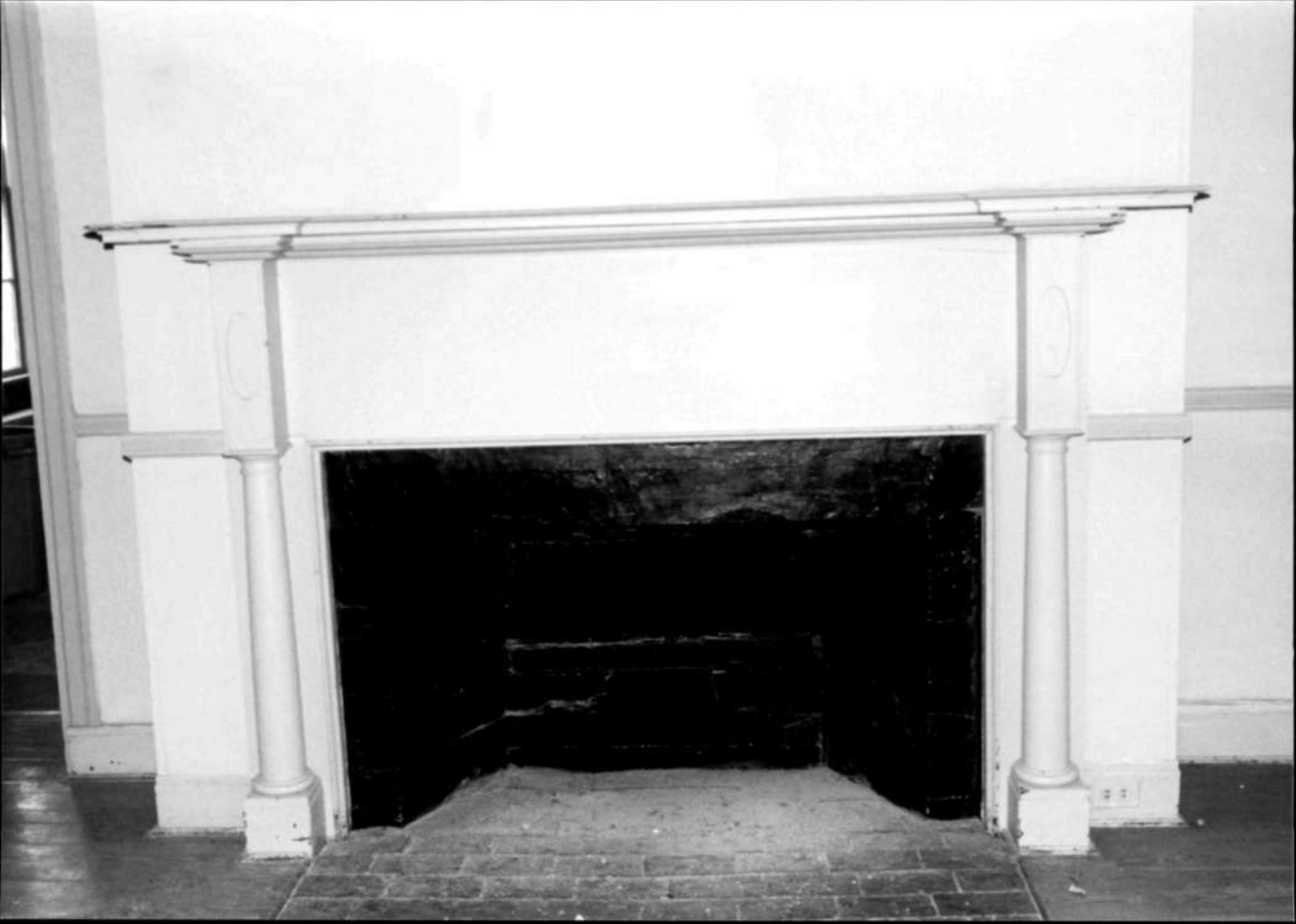
02 21-02 NNNNN 907

Crown molding (1907) in original parlor

12/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Crown molding (1907) in original dining room
13/48

04 21-01 NNNNN 907



HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
35 21+00 NNNNN 986
Main house, 1st floor, parlor mantle

14/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland 05 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Dining room mantle
15/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 36 21+00 NNNNN 986
Main house, 1st floor architrave trim

16/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
detail of lock + door knob on interior door

17/48

06 21-01 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County. Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 33 21+01 NNNNN 986
2nd floor main stair landing

18/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 32 21+00 NNNNN 986
Main house, 2nd floor, parlor chamber mantle

19/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 34 21+00 NNNNN 986
Main house, 2nd floor architrave trim

20/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 31 21-01 NNNNN 986
Main house, 2nd floor, west wall parlor chamber, showing window converted to door
21/48

HO.8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MOSHPO 30 21+01 NNNNN 986
Main house, attic, top of main stair, note plain newel post

22/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
27 21+00 NNNNN 986
Main house, rear wing. back stair

23/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 26 21+00 NNNNN 986
Fireplace in rear wing, main house, first floor

24/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Main house, rear wing, 2nd floor, curved wall

28 21-01 NNNNN 988

25/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland 21 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
office building, SE elevation
26/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland 19 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
office building, front (east) elevation

27/48

Ho-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
office building, rear elevation (west)

28/48

09 21+00 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 02 21+01 NNNNN 986
Office, fireplace on north wall, 1st floor

29/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland 16 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
NE elevation of smokehouse with wall
30/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO

20 21+01 NNNNN 986

Smokehouse, South elevation

31/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 18 21+00 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
Smokehouse, front (north) facade
32/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 19 21+01 NNNNN 986
Smoke house, front (north elevation), exterior firebox beside front door, columns belong to porch on rear wing of main house
33/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 03 21+00 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
Smokehouse, exterior firebox on north facade

34/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
08 21401 NNNNN 986
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Smokehouse, exterior firebox
35/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 06 21+00 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
Smokehouse, exterior firebox
36/48

No. 8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 07 21-01 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
smokehouse, exterior firebox, top & interior
37/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Smokehouse, hole on the north wall where the smoke came into the building from exterior firebox

95 21+00 NNNNN 986

38/48

Ito-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland 12 21+00 NNNNN 907
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
Log building behind main house, SE elevation
39/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
17 21+00 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
Log building behind main house, NE elevation

40/48

HO-8, Longwood
Route 97, Glenwood
Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO

Garage, NE elevation
41/48

14 21-01 NNNNN 907

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 15 21+00 NNNNN 986
office, main house, smoke house, garage - west elevations
42/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
14 21-01 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
barn complex, looking north from behind main house
43/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO
25 21+02 NNNNN 986
Warfield family cemetery, Peggy Fosset's grave outside the family plot is in foreground, looking SE at other graves
44/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
09 21+02 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
Warfield family cemetery, Looking west, trees in foreground are boundary of plot
45/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04 23 21+02 NNNNN 986
Negative at MDSHPO
Warfield family cemetery, looking east
46/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 22 21+01 NNNNN 986
Warfield family cemetery, looking south down center aisle

47/48

HO-8, Longwood
Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland
Kristin Hill, 2/04
Negative at MDSHPO 12 21+00 NNNNN 986
Looking west down drive to main house
48/48

HO-8
LONGWOOD
Glenwood
Private

Circa 1818

A truly eclectic structure, Longwood began as a simple Georgian Howard County stone structure five bays wide, two bays deep, two and a half stories high with gable roof running north-south and central rectangular open bible and cross paneled entrance facing east surmounted by a three lite transom inscribed 1818-Longwood-1904 and flanked by vertical side lites. Wide chimneys are centered into its north and south walls.

During the late 1800's Romanesque and Greek Revival elements were added in the form of round arched two-over-two windows set into north and south bay east dormer windows while the central bay's gabled roof dormer rose from the base of the flat roofed two story high Corinthian portico which runs along the entire east facade of Longwood and is supported by six tall Corinthian columns.

Additions on the south and west walls of this lovely structure do nothing to impair its basic integrity.

Built in 1818 by Dr. Gustavus Warfield, son of Major Charles Alexander Warfield of "Bushy Park", Longwood was named in honor of Napoleon's exile home.

1400085304
HO-8
District 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Longwood

AND/OR HISTORIC: The Dependency

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Route 97, Roxbury Mills Road

CITY OR TOWN: Glenwood

STATE: Maryland | COUNTY: Howard

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building [ ] Site [ ] Structure [ ] Object	[ ] Public [XX] Private [ ] Both	Public Acquisition: [ ] In Process [ ] Being Considered	[X] Occupied [ ] Unoccupied [ ] Preservation work in progress	Yes: [X] Restricted [ ] Unrestricted [ ] No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

[X] Agricultural	[ ] Government	[ ] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[ ] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[X] Private Residence	[ ] Other (Specify) Horse Farm	
[ ] Educational	[ ] Military	[ ] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[ ] Museum	[ ] Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mr. & Mrs. C. Oliver Goldsmith

STREET AND NUMBER: Longwood

CITY OR TOWN: Glenwood | STATE: Maryland | 21738

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Records Office

STREET AND NUMBER: Howard County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City, | STATE: Maryland | 21044

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): Tax Map 14 p.74 422-32 208.31 acres

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1976 [ ] Federal [XX] State [ ] County [ ] Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER: 21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis | STATE: Maryland | 21401

PS-709

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*If known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Longwood is located on the west side of Route 97 south of Ellerslie and Union Chapel Road.

A truly eclectic structure, Longwood began as a simple Georgian Howard County stone residence(now faced with stucco) five bays wide, two bays deep, two and a half stories high with gable roof running north-south and central rectangular open bible and cross paneled entrance facing east surmounted by a three lite transom and flanked by vertical side lites featuring three circles. (The transom lites are inscribed 1818-Longwood-1904). Wide chimneys are centered into the north and south walls with three gabled roof dormers placed in the roof of the east elevation. Fenestration on this elevation is rectangular, double-hung with six-over-six original lites decorated with shutters.

During the late 1800's Romanesque and Greek Revival elements were added in the form of round arched two-over-two windows set into the north and south dormer windows with the central dormer's gabled roof rising from the base of the flat roofed two-story Corinthian portico which ran along the entire east facade. This was supported by six lovely Corinthian columns. A single fan lite was inserted into the A of the central dormer flanked by small square windows.

An early gabled roof (running north-south) brick and stone (covered with stucco) one and a half story north wing one bay wide and one bay deep extends from the main structures north wall. The slope of the land exposes a full basement on the north and west elevations. A double horizontal basement window with six-over-six lites is centered in the base of the west wall. Brick work is exposed around the first floor north rectangular double-hung windows with six-over-six lites to reveal a header brick flat lintel encased in a round arched recess with round arched brick lintel. A horizontal belt course runs between the basement and first floor. Nine wooden steps and railing lead to a landing for the central rectangular north entrance surmounted by a second floor double-hung window with six-over-six lites.

The south elevation holds a first and second floor tall rectangular double-hung window with two-over-two lites, flat wooden sills and black shutters. Two square third floor four lite casement windows lie on each side of the central chimney.

Several additions have been made to the house at various times. An early one story stone or brick addition was added to the west wall of the original structure four bays wide and three bays deep. This addition has been altered, however by the addition of a second floor at various times creating an unusual intersection of gabled roofs.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HO-8

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)* 1818 - 1904

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☒ Historic

- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Longwood was built in 1818 by Dr. Gustavus Warfield, son of Major Charles Alexander Warfield of "Bushy Park". He named it Longwood in honor of Napoleon's exile home. It was consumed by fire when almost ready for occupancy.

Dr. Warfield practiced medicine for many years, utilizing the little stone building north of the house, as a hospital in which he trained young interns.

Architecturally noteworthy as a truly eclectic structure with Georgian, Romanesque and Greek Revival styles harmoniously blended, it stands as one of Howard County's most outstanding landmarks and should be considered for inclusion into both the National Register and any future local landmark legislation.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NO-8

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Warfield, J.D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. Baltimore, 1972.

Interview with Mr. C. Oliver Goldsmith, November 18,1976.

National Register Field Sheet, prepared by Jean Ewing.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	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	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

See Tax Map 14
p. 74
422-32 208.31 Acres

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Cleora Barnes Thompson

ORGANIZATION: Howard County Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER:
3450 Court House Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City

STATE: Maryland

21043

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

Longwood - Description

A two story south wing constructed of stone on the first floor is attached to a west wing which extends from the west wall. It is two bays deep and three bays wide with gabled roof running north-south. Its east elevation holds one first floor and two second floor double-hung rectangular windows with two-over-two lites. Its south elevation holds a square four lite third floor window, three rectangular second floor windows and a central rectangular entrance door flanked by rectangular first floor double-hung windows with two-over-two lites. A one story flat roofed porch extends along its entire south wall, supported by four doric columns.

The west elevation consists of a four bay wide stone first floor covered with stucco with a second floor frame addition built in two stages, two bays each, whose gabled roofs intersect with one another. A cornice runs along the west wall, between the first and second floors. An additional one story frame addition lies along the north wall of this addition

South of the house is a gabled roof (running north-south) stone smoke house with rectangular batten wood north door decorated by a flat arched stretcher brick lintel.

South of this is a one story frame carriage house with gable roof running east west and wide carriage east entrance and small rectangular entrance in the west bay of the north wall.

A log house is located west of the property and large horse barns northwest.

Perhaps the oldest building on the property is a gabled roof three bay wide, two bay deep one and a half stone structure which lies due north of the original structure. A wide chimney is centered into its north wall flanked by square four lite casement windows. A one story flat roofed portico has been added which covers the central rectangular east entrance.

Century old boxwood gardens surround Longwood.

South of the house is found an old burial ground for slaves with the following inscription:

To
Our Faithful Nurse
Peggy Fosset
Born 18 January 1795
Died 25 June 1865
By Mr. & Mrs. Warfield
and their children
Longwood

Still further south we find the Warfield family cemetary with Mary Warfield's stone inscribed, wife of Gustavus Warfield, God is Love.

LONGWOOD

DIST 4 HO-8
LONGWOOD
CB THOMPSON

HO.8

2831

May 72 JSC

Longwood slave quarters

Ho. 8

2831

May 72

Longwood's smokehouse

HO.8

2831

Longwood log cabin

JBE May 72