NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form may also be used for entering properties into the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name "Montrose"

other names/site number HO-85

2. Location

street & number 13370 Brighton Dam Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Clarksville ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Howard code 027 zip code 21029

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☑ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-14-00

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.		
☐ determined eligible for the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet.		
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.		
☐ removed from the National Register.		
☐ other, (explain:)		

"Montrose" — Name of Property
HO-85 — site/inventory number
Howard, Maryland — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
EDUCATION/school
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

~~DOMESTIC/single dwelling~~
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Stone
Wood
roof Metal
other Brick

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

PLACE NARRATIVE ON CONTINUATION SHEETS

"Montrose" — Name of Property
HO-85 — site/inventory number
Howard Co., Maryland — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Education

Period of Significance

1844-1941

Significant Dates

1844, 1900

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography See Continuation Sheets, Section 8, pages 8-9 for endnotes
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

"Montrose" — Name of Property
HO-85 — site/inventory number
Howard Co., Maryland — County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.239 Acres

UTM References Clarksville, MD quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	329230	4340750
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization _____ date May 2000

street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212-1915

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Stephen D. and Susan B. Short

street & number 31 Pleasant Hill Road telephone 410-581-5878

city or town Owings Mills state Maryland zip code 21117

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

"Montrose" is located at 13370 Brighton Dam Road, approximately two miles southwest of Clarksville, in west-central Howard County, Maryland. The farm is located on a flat site that is wooded to the west and north of the buildings. The house, built c. 1844, is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay by two-bay, rubble stone structure with quoins at the corners. It has a gable roof of standing seam metal with an east-west ridge, and interior brick chimneys on the east and west gable ends. Attached to the north is a two-and-a-half story c. 1900 frame wing with a rubble stone foundation and German siding beneath wood shingles. The wing is four bays by two bays, and has a gable roof with standing seam metal and a north-south ridge. Also on the property are a log smokehouse, a frame wagon shed, a frame granary, and a frame corn crib.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

On the south elevation of the stone house, all of the openings have large stone lintels. In the foundation, the west bay has a six-over-three double hung sash in a beaded-interior-edge frame. The west-center bay has a three-over-three double hung sash, and the east-center bay has in-fill of vertical boards set inside of the window frame. The east bay has a six-light sash. The first story has a center entrance with a stone sill that has a wash. The door has six small panels over two tall panels, and the panels have sunk fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. There is a porcelain knob. The entrance has a three-light transom and side lights with four lights over one panel. The soffit and jambs have one panel each, with the same moulds as the door. The doorway has a bullnose-moulded frame and a large stone lintel. There are two six-over-six double hung sash to each side of the opening. They are set in bullnose-moulded frames, with wood sills and cast iron shutter hardware. These sash are typical for the stone portion of the house. There is a three-bay, one-story, hipped roof porch with standing seam metal roofing. The porch is supported by three stone piers. The west elevation of the west pier is parged and contains traces of red paint. The east pier is parged on the east elevation and painted white. The porch has a wood deck, four chamfered posts, jig-sawn balusters and brackets, and a wood box cornice with two Greek ovolo mouldings. The second story has five typical six-over-six sash, and there is a wood box cornice. There are dormers over the west-center and east-center bays, with six-over-six double hung sash, architraves with two fillets, and gable roofs with a north-south ridge and standing seam metal. The sides of the dormers have wood shingles. There are two lightning rods on the ridge.

The west elevation of the stone section has a typical six-over-six sash in the north bay of the first story, with no opening in the south bay. The second story has no openings. The gable end has two two-over-two double hung sash in bullnose-moulded frames, with wood sills. There is a boxed raking cornice. The west elevation of the wood section has a basement story consisting of a low

rubble stone wall, with a shingle wall above that. There are three new one-over-one sash to the south, beneath the first story bay window, and two six-over-three double hung sash to the north. The first story has a large, three-sided bay window that originally had two posts supporting it. The north post is now missing. There is a one-over-one double hung sash in each bay of the bay window, with plain architrave trim, corner boards, and fascia board above the windows. There is a continuous sill around the entire bay window. Under each window, and now covered by the shingles, are bolection-moulded panels with diagonal, beaded-edge boards. There are two two-over-two double hung sash to the north. The second story has four two-over-two double hung sash. There is a cross gable in the center of the roof that contains a semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash. It is flanked by gable dormers with semi-circular arched two-over-two sash. There is a brick chimney on the cross gable ridge. The frame addition has a box cornice.

There is a two-story, enclosed, shed roof porch on the north elevation that has a standing seam metal roof and wood shingles on the west, north, and east elevations. On the west elevation the basement has a center door with six panels, and a six-over-six sash to each side. The first story has four six-over-six sash, and the second story has a single two-over-two sash in the center. On the north elevation of the porch, the basement has concrete in-fill between concrete piers. There are three six-over-six sash here. There is a one-story, shed-roof wing on the east, at the basement level. The north elevation of this small wing has a two-light sash. The shed roof has asphalt shingles. The first story of the porch has three pair of six-over-six sash, and the second story has two six-over-six sash. The north gable end of the house has a boarded-up opening. The east elevation of the porch has the wing at the basement level. The east wall of this wing has been rebuilt with plywood. The first story of the porch has two six-over-six sash set higher on the wall than those of the north and west elevations. The second story has a single two-over-two sash in the center.

The east elevation of the large addition, at the basement level, has two six-over-three double hung sash to the south, a later one-over-one sash just north of center, and two windows, each with paired four-light casements and plain head-cut trim, to the north. The first story has a door in the south bay that has four panels with sunk fields and ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. There are sidelights with two lights over one panel, and a three-light transom. The south-center bay has a small two-over-two double hung sash set lower on the wall than the other openings. There are two two-over-two sash to the north. The second story has three typical two-over-two sash, with no opening in the south-center bay. There is a cross gable over the south-center bay that has a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash. There is a box cornice with returns.

The north elevation of the stone section retains traces of whitewash over traces of red paint on the basement. The first story has two typical six-over-six sash, with traces of whitewash on the walls and traces of red paint beneath the window sill level. There is a one-story, shed-roof porch with

three chamfered posts, new horizontal rails, and a new plywood deck. The porch has beaded-edge-and-center boards on the soffit and east end, a box cornice, and standing seam metal roofing. The second story has two typical six-over-six sash, and there is a box cornice with returns. The east elevation of the stone section has no openings on the foundation-, first-, or second-story levels. There are two two-over-two sash in the gable end, a box raking cornice, and an interior brick chimney centered on the ridge.

The southwest cellar room has random-width pine flooring 3 ½ to 4 ½ inches wide. The flooring runs east-west, is set on sleepers, and is very deteriorated. The walls have plaster on stone, and the ceiling is plaster on circular sawn lath that is fastened with cut nails. The east elevation has a straight run, open stringer stair to the first story. It has square-in-plan balusters, a three-quarter-round handrail, and a square, chamfered newel post. There is a beaded-edge vertical-board door beneath the stair that leads to a closet. The door has a wood stock lock that is stamped with the number "3" on the end. The doors are hung on cast iron butt hinges marked "N. ENG. BUTT C°" both the lock and hinges are fastened with gimlet screws. The partition wall has circular sawn lath and the door frame is constructed with cut nails. The door has two plugged holes for earlier latches; these holes are blocked by the present lock. South of the stairs is a beaded-edge vertical-board door leading to the southeast cellar. The door is constructed with three wide boards and has a cast iron box lock with a mineral knob. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges that are marked " W. H. CARR^{S}" and " PATENT." The south elevation has a ghost of a window to the east that has been lathed and plastered over. To the west is a window with splayed, plastered jambs, mortised and tenoned and pegged sash, and a wood sill. The sash do not have parting beads. The west elevation has a fireplace with splayed jambs. The south jamb is stone, but the north jamb has brick in-fill to narrow the opening. The fireplace has a segmentally-arched brick lintel with two iron bars supporting the brick. Above the brick is a large stone lintel that spans the original opening width. There is a wood mantel with plain pilaster strips, a broken frieze, and no bed moulding. The mantel fits the current opening size, not the original size of the fireplace. There is a stove pipe hole with a terra cotta lining above the stone lintel. North of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with beaded-edge vertical-board doors consisting of a single door set above a smaller single door. The cupboard has beaded-interior-edge architrave. The top door has a small cast iron rim lock, and is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges fastened with gimlet screws. The north elevation has the ghost of a window, which has been lathed and plastered over, to the west. The east bay has a circular-sawn vertical-board door.

The southeast cellar room has a dirt floor and whitewashed walls. There are sash-sawn joists above that run north-south and are set in pockets in the stone wall, on top of an approximately one-inch-thick board. Beneath the first-story partition wall is a three-quarter-round joist that runs north-south. The passage joists run east-west, with center through-tenons into this joist beneath the

partition. The partition wall between the two cellar rooms is stone. The joists are 2 ½ inches by 7 inches, and are spaced 23 ½ inches to 25 inches on centers. The south elevation has a window opening to the east that has splayed jambs and a wood lintel. The east-center bay had a window that has now been in-filled with stone but retains it's wood lintel. There are two wood beams in the stone in-fill that project from the wall, to support a shelf that no longer survives. The north elevation has a doorway to the west. The door is constructed of eight vertical boards fastened with wire nails.

The east-center cellar is divided from the west-center cellar by a new sheetrock wall, but there is evidence that an earlier wall was located here. According to the Randalls, they removed this wall and replaced it, and also removed a wood floor on sleepers. The floor was replaced with a tongue and groove wood floor set on pressure-treated sleepers. There is a dog-leg stair on the east elevation, but the section at the bottom of the stairway is of new construction. The stairway is partly enclosed by a beaded-edge vertical-board half wall. This wall originally completely enclosed the stairway, but was cut open at a later date. Beneath the stairway is a bathroom whose walls have circular sawn lath fastened with wire nails. The doorway architrave to this room is pulvinated, with beads on each side, and there is a four-panel door. The cast iron sink is dated "4-2-42." The west-center cellar is now a modern kitchen. There is a summer beam the runs north-south. It is circular sawn, with two-by-four studs below it that are wire-nailed. This partition wall was plastered and wire lath nails were used. The summer beam has been cut out between the two center cellars. There is a brick fireplace on the north side of this room. This fireplace was sheetrocked over by the Randalls, but is being exposed now. To the east of the fireplace was a wooden dumbwaiter that was removed by the Randalls. Some of the shaft at the cellar level survives to corroborate this, and the shaft survives intact on the first floor. Unfortunately, the dumbwaiter does not survive.

The northeast cellar has 2 ½ inch wide pine flooring that runs north-south and is set on sleepers. The floor is very deteriorated. The walls and the ceiling are covered with beaded-edge-and-center boards. There are several posts beneath the summer beam. On the north elevation is a chimney with a built-in cupboard to the east of it. There is a two-panel door on the west that leads to the northwest cellar, and it has a cast iron rim lock. In the process of restoration, the ceiling and flooring were removed exposing a sill set on the earth. Both the summer beam and the sill have mortises for a stud partition wall that originally existed here. The northwest cellar is unfinished. The exterior wall studs are circular sawn, are 2 e to 3 inches wide by 5 ½ to 6 inches deep, and are spaced about 24 inches on centers. The sills and girts are 8 inches square. The first story joists are circular sawn, are 2 ¾ to 3 inches wide by 7 inches deep, and are spaced 22 to 25 inches on centers. The east wall of the cellar room has plain vertical boards.

The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan in the stone section, with a stair hall to the north of the passage and a narrow passage to the north of the stair hall. There are two rooms to

the west and two small rooms and a winder stair to the east of the passage. The passage has 2 ½ to 3 ¼ inch wide pine flooring throughout it that runs north-south. The baseboard has a quirked Greek ogee and bevel on the top of it. The front door has quirked Greek ogee moulds, and a large, plain cast iron rim lock with a porcelain knob. This lock may be a Carpenter lock, but it is missing a seal. The architrave here has two fillets and a beaded interior edge. There are plain corner blocks. The doors to the southeast and southwest rooms have two tall panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. The architrave here has two reeds on either side of a pulvinated frieze, with a beaded interior edge. Here there are bull's-eye corner blocks. The cast iron butt hinges are heavily painted. There is a cast iron rim lock with porcelain knob that is marked "D. M. & C° New Haven" on the east door, while the rim lock on the west door is unmarked. Neither one of these locks is original, as there are ghosts of earlier, larger locks.

The southeast room has random width oak or chestnut flooring that is 4 ¾ to 7 ½ inches wide, and runs east-west. The windows have splayed jambs with mortised and tenoned and pegged sash that have parting beads. The architrave in this room matches that of the front door. The baseboards are plain, and are rather wide and deep. There is a fireplace on the east elevation that is closed off and has no hearth. It appears that this was never a functional fireplace, but was always meant for a stove. The wood mantel has plain pilaster strips that are angled outward on the outer edge, as if meant to be exaggerated entasis. It has a plain frieze and a bed mould with three Greek ovolos. There is also a Greek ovolo moulding on the edge of the mantel shelf. The mantel has been pulled off the wall and re-fastened.

The southwest room has the same flooring, base board, and architrave as the southeast room. There is a fireplace on the west elevation that has a brick hearth and splayed, plastered jambs. The wood mantel has architrave trim of two beads in a sunk field, used both as pilaster strips and in the frieze. It has plain impost blocks, two Greek ovolo mouldings on the bed mould, and a shallow groove on the face of the mantel shelf. To the south of the fireplace is a cupboard with two one-panel doors below that have sunk fields and no panel moulds. They are hung on cast iron butt hinges that appear to be plain. The top doors are now missing. The north elevation has a doorway with typical architrave, and one panel on the soffit and each jamb that has sunk fields and no panel moulds. There is a four-panel door here with sunk fields, small ogee panel moulds, and a mortise lock with a porcelain knob.

The north wall of the passage is opened up almost as wide as the passage itself, and the opening contains the same architrave as is found on the interior doorways of the passage. The jambs of this wide opening each have a sunk, flat panel. There is a dog-leg stair on the east that has a large turned walnut newel post, a moulded walnut handrail, and turned oak balusters. It has an open stringer with sawn brackets, and the baseboard matches that of the front passage. On the east

elevation, to the south of the stairway, is a four-panel door with sunk fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. The doorway has sidelights with two lights over one panel, a three-light transom, and architrave that matches the interior doorways of the passage. On the north elevation, beneath the stairway, is a door to the north passage that has two lights over two panels. The panels have small bolection mouldings, and the architrave matches the rest of the passage. The west elevation has a doorway to the west-center room that is a typical four-panel door for this house, with the same passage architrave.

The west-center room has 2 inch wide oak flooring that runs east-west and is laid on top of earlier flooring. There is a large three-sided bay window on the west elevation that has the same architrave as found in the passage and stair hall. The ceiling at the juncture where the bay window meets the house is very deteriorated, with much plaster missing or replaced by various patches. On the north elevation, to the east, is a fireplace with a brick hearth, straight brick jambs, and plastered surround. According to the Randalls, there was originally a coal-burning insert here. The wood mantel has two scroll brackets with acanthus leaves, and an egg and dart moulding on the mantel shelf. It appears that this mantel was applied later, or has been removed and re-fastened, as it abuts the plaster wall rather than having the plaster applied up to it.

The north passage has a winder stair in the northeast corner that has vertical-board half wainscot. Beneath the stairway is a typical four-panel door, with typical passage architrave, that leads to a closet. To the south of the closet is a pantry that is open to the passage on the west. The east elevation of this pantry has a window with typical passage architrave. South of the pantry is a bathroom with a sheetrock wall on the west that replaces an earlier partition wall here. The sink in this bathroom has the date "10-14-28." The north end of the passage has a four-panel door leading outside to a landing. The west elevation of the passage has two typical four-panel doors. The south door leads to the west-center room, and the north door leads to the northwest room.

The northwest room has beaded-edge vertical-board half wainscot. There is a chimney flue on the north elevation that has a mantel shelf with scroll brackets. To the east is a built-in cupboard of dimensional two-by-fours set in this space to hold shelves. There is a ten-light door on the top half of this cupboard, and nothing on the bottom half. West of the fireplace is a doorway in what was originally a window opening. The architrave trim here matches that in the rest of the room, which is the same as that in the passage. The door here has four lights over two lying panels. The south elevation has a four-panel door to the west that leads to the west-center room. To the east of this door is a built-in cupboard that projects into the northwest room and has doors on the west side. There are vertical board doors on the bottom, and two one-panel doors on the top that have sunk fields and no panel moulds. The top doors appear to come from the southwest room cupboard.

The second story floor plan is identical to the first story. The south passage has plain baseboard, and the architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge and plain corner blocks. The doors have two tall panels like those to the rooms below. The cast iron rim locks have porcelain knobs, and are not original to the doors, as there are ghosts of earlier locks. There is an enclosed winder stairway to the attic along the west wall. The stairway ascends from the north to the south. The doorway to the stairs has plain, mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. There is one step set below the opening, and this opening never had a door. At the south end of the stairway is a closet with a door that has two tall panels. This door has been cut down on the bottom. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges that are heavily painted. The door framing is of reused material but the architrave is not. It is plain, mitered trim with a beaded interior edge, and does not have old mortises for hinges, while the door frame does. The stairway here originally ascended from the south to the north, and the floor at the southeast corner of the stairway enclosure has mortises for two rectangular-in-plan balusters that were originally located here. When the stairway was altered, most of the floor at the north end was replaced, and there is new flooring in the closet as well. The stairway is built with wire nails.

The southeast chamber has random-width oak or chestnut flooring that is 6 ¼ to 8 ¼ inches wide, and runs east-west. It has the same baseboard and architrave as the second story passage. The windows have splayed jambs. On the east elevation is a fireplace that is closed off and has no hearth. As with the fireplace in the room below, it appears that this was never a functioning fireplace, but was always meant for a stove. There is a wood mantel that has plain pilaster strips, a plain frieze, and quirked Greek ovolos on the bed mould and on the edge of the shelf. The southwest chamber has the same flooring, baseboard, and architrave as the southeast chamber. The fireplace of the west elevation is now closed off for the use of a stove, and the hearth here is now concrete. The wood mantel is identical to that in the southeast chamber, and has been pulled off and re-fastened. On either side of the fireplace are built-in closets with beaded-interior-edge surrounds and wide, beaded-edge vertical-boards above the doorway. The south closet is missing its door while the north closet has a typical two-panel door. The south closet is lined on the interior with unfinished beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards fastened with wire nails. The north closet door has a cast iron rim lock with "R. & E. [MFG?] C° PAT. MAY ? 18 [68?]." The lock has a mineral knob, and there is a ghost of an earlier lock. There are three shelves inside this closet. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges that contain a maker's name, but are heavily painted. All that is discernible is "PATENT." The north elevation has the ghost of a window in the center of the wall that has been lathed and plastered over.

The second story stair hall is two steps above the level of the south passage. The newels, handrail, and balusters are identical to those used on the first story. There is plain flooring that is 2 ½ to 3 ¾ inches wide and runs north-south. The architrave here matches that in the first story passage.

On the east elevation is an enclosed straight run of stairs leading up to the attic, with a door of two square panels that is not original to the opening, as it does not fit the opening, at the base of the stairway to the south. The north elevation of the stair hall has a new door and jamb in an original opening that leads to the north passage. On the west elevation is a typical four-panel door leading to the west-center chamber. The southwest-center chamber has a new floor of 2 ½ inch wide pine that runs east-west. The architrave and baseboard match those of the passage, and the walls have sawn lath with plaster. The east elevation has a mantel shelf with scroll brackets hung on the wall. The north elevation has a wide closet to the west that has typical architrave on either side, but a plain board across the top of the opening. It would appear that the opening has been widened to the full width of the original closet. East of the closet there is a heating grate set in the wall.

The north passage has pine flooring that runs north-south and is very deteriorated. There is much broken and missing plaster on the walls, which have circular sawn lath and wire nails. All of the doors here are of the typical four-panel variety, and the architraves match those of the first story passage. On the east side of the passage is a single bathroom with beaded-edge vertical-board half wainscot and a wood mantel shelf on the north wall that has scroll brackets. There is a clawfoot tub and a cast iron sink with "JAN 23 ?" On the west side of the passage are two small chambers with a door between them. The northwest-center chamber has a closet on the south side that never had a door. It has 2 ¼ inch wide pine flooring that runs east-west. The northwest chamber has the same flooring as the passage, and a closet in the northeast corner that is built into the room. This closet never had a door, and its architrave matches that of the passage.

The south attic has a center stair passage with a three-quarter-round handrail, a tapered newell post, and rectangular-in-plan balusters. At the south end of the passage is a closet constructed of vertical boards fastened with wire nails. The walls and ceilings are all lathed with circular sawn lath fastened with cut nails, and plastered. There are beaded-edge vertical board doors hung on cast iron butt hinges marked " W. H. CARR^{S} " & "PATENT". These are fastened with blunt tip screws. The door frames are constructed with cut nails. The southeast attic has a large closet built into the northwest corner. It has beaded-edge vertical boards with cut nails, and a gas pipe comes up through the floor here, through the closet wall, and contains an outlet in the room. The north attic has pine flooring that is 2 ½ to 4 ½ inches wide and runs north-south. The walls and ceilings are plastered. At the north end of the attic is a wood cistern with steel hoops, set in a lead-lined trough. There is a boarded-up window opening on the north elevation, behind the cistern.

About ten feet north of the house is a smokehouse. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay log structure with V-notch cornering, a rubble stone foundation, and a gable roof of inverted v-seam metal with an east-west ridge. There are shingles on the south, east, and west elevations, and board and batten siding fastened with wire nails on the north elevation. On the north and south elevations is

a box cornice fastened with wire nails. Beneath the metal roofing is a wood shingle roof. The south elevation has a vertical-board door hung on new hinges. The original door to the structure was shorter than the current door, swung in, and was hung on interior strap hinges. The pintles survive in the door frame, which is pegged to the log ends. There is a dirt floor, and mortared stone chinking between the logs. The rafters are hewn, and the ridge joints do not appear to be pegged. There are half-lapped collar beams as well as attic joists, with the rafter feet set on the joists. The gable ends have sash sawn weather boards beneath the current siding.

About 38 feet northwest of the house is a wagon shed. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, board and batten siding, and a gable roof of inverted-v-seam metal with a north-south ridge. The south elevation has two new metal doors and plywood in-fill in an original opening, and a boarded-up opening in the gable end. The east elevation has a door, hung on butterfly hinges, set to the south. The north elevation has been patched with corrugated metal and it is not possible to tell if there were ever any openings here. The west elevation has a new window cut into it. The interior has sheetrock on the ceiling and walls, and a plywood floor.

There is a granary about 100 feet northwest of the house that is a one-story, four-bay by one-bay frame structure on a rubble stone foundation. The board and batten siding is circular sawn and fastened with wire nails, and the gable roof has inverted v-seam metal with a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast elevation, from south to east, has a window opening, a door opening, a window opening, and another door opening. There are no openings on the southwest and northeast elevations. There is a shed roof addition on the northeast that is open on its southeast. The northeast wall of this addition is collapsing. The northwest elevation has two window openings. On the interior, the northwest two-thirds of the building is divided in half by a horizontal board and batten half wall, creating two bins. The northwest, northeast, and southwest elevations of the bins have horizontal board and batten siding that is about four-and-a-half feet high. The southeast ends of the bins would have been closed off with loose boards that slid down in grooves on each side of the bin, stacking one board on top of the other. There is a tongue-and-grooved wood floor that runs northwest-southeast. Beneath it is an ice house.

About 100 feet north of the house is a corncrib set on rubble stone piers, with circular sawn narrow vertical slats on the north and south elevations that are fastened with cut nails. The east and west elevations have vertical boards. The structure has a circular sawn, mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. The east elevation has a vertical board door hung on tapered strap hinges, and an opening in the gable end. The south elevation has three openings set high on the wall. The north elevation has one opening to the east that is now filled in. There is an opening in the west gable end. The gable roof has inverted-v-seam metal with an east-west ridge. The floor of the corncrib is mostly collapsed. There are stairs on the northeast that ascend to the west to an upper floor that has

horizontal board siding on the interior. On the north and south sides of the corn crib are the remains of several collapsed buildings with rubble stone foundations and metal roofs. On the east side is a concrete pad.

About 120 feet northeast of the house, near the eastern property line, is the remains of the stone foundation of a bank barn. It appears that the forebay was on the west and the ramp on the south. To the east of the house, on a separate lot, is a frame cottage that was formerly part of "Montrose." It has been expanded to the north and converted to a dwelling that is now occupied by one of the Randall family. South of this cottage is a log structure that was moved here from elsewhere on the farm and restored.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

"Montrose" is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C and A, in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period--the antebellum vernacular farmhouses of Howard County, Maryland--and exhibits unique characteristics in its history and evolution as a private school, for which the building was enlarged c. 1900. This presents an interesting example of some of the strategies used by Piedmont Maryland farmers in order to make ends meet by providing goods or services as a supplement to the farm's production. The choice of a school was driven in part because "Montrose" was owned by a single woman, and her options for making a living were severely constrained by society in this period. The period of significance extends from c. 1844 to 1941, during which time the property substantially achieved its present appearance.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The early history of the "Montrose" farm is obscure. It was owned by Nicholas Hardey (b. c. 1794 - d. 18 January 1850) in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, but how and when he acquired it is not clear. It seems not to have come from the Hardey family, as George and Priscilla Hardey, his parents, owned a 489 ½ acre farm on a tract known as "Hammond and Geist." Records at the Maryland State Archives locate this tract in present-day Anne Arundel County, but Dr. Caleb Dorsey's mapping of original land grants in Howard County places it just southwest of "Montrose"on the Patuxent River, primarily in Howard County and partly in Montgomery County. George Hardey died in 1805, but his farm was not divided by the family until 1825, with Nicholas acquiring lot 3, being 76 acres. He did not settle here, however, probably because he had already settled at "Montrose." Nicholas married Eleanor "Ellen" Haines c. 1816. It is said that she came from St. Mary's County, and that perhaps the Montrose property came from her family. This is suggested by the late local historian Celia M. Holland, who wrote that it was ". . . part of a patent to the Haines-Hardey family that originally consisted of more than 1,000 acres." Where she obtained her information is not clear, and it does not seem to be accurate. "Montrose" is made up of parts of four tracts: "Poor Man's Beginnings," patented by William Hanks in 1746; "Purdom's Enlargement," patented by Benjamin Purdum in 1754; "Resurvey of Tracts," patented by Henry Ridgely in 1744; and "Dorsey's Second Addition," patented by Henry Dorsey in 1755. Thus, it was not patented by a known member of either family, and was not willed to either family, as far as can be determined. The first three of these tracts are shown to the northeast of "Hammond and Geist" on Dr. Dorsey's map, in the general location of "Montrose." As a result, the origin of the Hardey family's acquisition of "Montrose" remains a mystery.[1]

A genealogist of the Nichols and Hardey families notes that "In 1845 James Morris, the tax

collector, made a $1,200.00 assessment for a new stone house on Nicholas Hardey's property." According to Celia Holland, "the house then consisted of 'a parlor, central hall, dining room (known as the Green Room), two attic bedrooms and a basement with kitchen, cook's room and cellar pantry; the second floor had two bedrooms and a large hall.'" She also notes that ". . . the doctor attended his patients in a wooden addition to the old house, long since removed and replaced."[2] The description apparently comes from Mrs. William Hardey Randall II (d. March 1975), who probably never saw the house before the later additions and alterations were made to it, but may have known of its earlier incarnation from her father-in-law. In any case, the description seems reasonably accurate, but cannot be taken as gospel. Certainly there was a cellar in the east basement room and a fireplace in the west basement room that may have served as a kitchen. The north wall of this room had a window to the west and a door to the east that probably led to a one-room wing on the rear. It is possible that the west basement room was the "cook's room" and the kitchen was in the rear ell, however the stairway from the first story descends into the west room, suggesting it was the more likely location for the kitchen, and the original exposed joist ceiling of this room has a heavy creosote build-up consistent with cooking activities.

The first story has a center passage that originally had a stairway. The east room likely functioned as the parlor, and apparently had a stove from the beginning, as the fireplace never had a hearth. The mantel has Greek Revival mouldings and unusual pilasters that flare out on the outer sides. The doors have two tall panels, reminiscent of many in Minard Lafever's pattern books, but decidedly more plain and vernacular in interpretation. The baseboards are bold and entirely plain, and were probably originally marbellized. The west room, usually referred to as the "green room," contains a built-in cupboard, and likely functioned as the dining room originally. The mantelpiece here is simpler, with an architrave moulding used on the pilaster strips and frieze. There is an original doorway on the north elevation that led to a room above the cellar ell. This ell was probably one story and basement tall, and likely contained a single room. It presumably contained Dr. Hardey's office, as described earlier, though it was not originally built for this function. It is also possible that this building actually pre-dated the new stone house, which could have been added to it, though there is no way to determine this now. At the very least, it seems that the wood ell was constructed at the time of the stone house, and not as a later addition to it. The second story originally had an open stairway to the attic that ascended to the north. The two chambers are little altered. The west chamber originally had a single window centered on the north elevation. It contains original closets that flank the fireplace.

The attic doors and hardware are consistent with the c. 1844 period and suggest that the attic was originally finished and divided into two rooms, though the lath here is sawn, and probably replaces earlier lath and plaster. The dormers appear to be original, and their presence also suggests that the attic was originally finished. The hinges in the house are cast iron butts stamped with "W. H.

CARR[S] PATENT." The use of labeled hinges was common in the 1840's, though little is known about this manufacturer from the sparse literature on hardware. The exterior of the house was originally roughcast and pencilled to imitate a fine stone ashlar, but most of this treatment has weathered away, or possibly was removed at a much earlier date. In general, the house that Nicholas Hardey built was a traditional Georgian vernacular farmhouse with some simplified Greek Revival finish to impart a touch of style. Howard County contains a number of important, high-style buildings of the period, most notably the granite ashlar "Folly Quarter," designed by William F. Small, nearby "Folly Farm," "Glenelg," designed by Thomas Ustick Walter, and "Wilton" and "El Monte," designed by N. G. Starkwether. "Montrose" illustrates the impact of the earlier of those structures, most of which are located in the eastern half of the county that was more strongly influenced by Baltimore, on the more conservative, agrarian western half of the county. Few such vernacular structures from the ante-bellum period survive in Howard County.[3]

Nicholas Hardey died in January, 1850 of typhoid fever after a prolonged illness of six months. In his will, written the previous October, he left ". . . all my personal property and real estate mixed or otherwise to my wife Ellen Hardey during her life and at her death to be disposed of + distributed among my children as she may deem advisable and to their several advantage." Judging from the inventory of his property, the scale of Hardey's farming operations was above-average. This may have been due in part to the fact that he owned six slaves, though his field labor was limited. He had two servant women, 31-year-old Rachel, who had a child, and 22-year-old Nackey. There was also Maria, 14, Alford, 11, Charles, 9, and Edwin, 6. While the two oldest boys would have worked in the fields, they were certainly not as productive as adults. Hardey's livestock included five horses and a colt, a yoke of oxen, nine cows, five yearling calves, six steer, five hogs, six shoats, a sow with pigs, and 26 head of sheep. His crops seem to have included wheat, corn, oats, hay, flax, buckwheat, and Mercer and Long Red potatoes. The farm included a tobacco house, but it was used to store hay. There is no evidence that Hardey was cultivating tobacco when he died, though he must have at some point. The only other farm building mentioned in the inventory was the barn. The use of oxen was unusual in Piedmont Maryland in the nineteenth century, and had generally passed out of favor in the Mid-Atlantic in the eighteenth-century, as it had in Europe but not in New England, to be replaced by the use of horses as draft animals.[4]

There is no record of what kind of farmer Nicholas Hardey was, but a general impression of the region was noted by the census-taker in 1850, who wrote: "The land upon the Patuxent is thin. The wood small being pine, oak and chestnut - the soil light and sandy with poor crops but improving from lime and guano. The upper part of the district is of a slate soil mixed with stone and, when turned up for 6 to 8 inches, appears to be good clay. I am fearful the present generation will make but little improvement so long as they continue the skimming system of cultivation." The farm passed to Eleanor Hardey, but her eldest son, William H. Hardey (b. 9 May 1821 - d. 9 October 1899),

probably had charge of it even before she sold 80 acres of it to him in 1857 and another 42 acres in 1859. William Hardey was listed in the 1850 census as a 27-year-old farmer. He had married Louisa A. Spears (b. 11 February 1825 - d. 21 July 1908) in 1845 and had two daughters by the time of the census. Family history claims that he built the stone house at "Montrose" for his bride, but this does not seem likely, based on the records. According to the census record, his real estate was valued at $2,000. It is not known that he owned any other land than what he later purchased from his mother, so his real estate was probably not legally his. There were two free blacks and one white laborer living with him, and he also owned five slaves of his own, a thirty-year-old mulatto woman, a seven-year-old black girl, a five-year-old black boy, a three-year-old mulatto girl and a one-year-old mulatto boy. Not surprisingly, Hardey was a Southern sympathizer, and he made strong speeches in favor of succession in at least one public meeting in Clarksville in 1861. [5]

William Hardey graduated from the University of Maryland School of Medicine in 1852, after two years of study, and practiced his profession in the Clarksville area for much of the rest of his life.[6] He may have been responsible for changes made to the southwest cellar room, as this room could have undergone some changes at an early date. The closet under the stairway has sawn lath, not the riven lath found elsewhere in the house, and the door hinge screws have pointed tips, typically found after 1850, not the blunt tips found on the attic door screws. The wood stock lock on the door generally dates before the Civil War, though the history of this hardware has never been well researched and the lock could be reused. The sawn lath on the ceiling could date from this period, as could the fireplace in-fill and the wood mantel. These changes could easily date to the 1850's, and may reflect changing patterns of usage once Dr. Hardey took over the farm, though they could also date to a later period, with some re-used hardware, as will be seen later.

Dr. Hardey was also actively engaged in farming. In 1876 he had seven horses worth $400, six cows worth $150, twenty sheep valued at $60, and eleven hogs worth $35 on his farm, as well as farming implements valued at $300. While the farm land may not have been the best in the county, being valued then at $20 an acre, "Montrose" was located in a good spot for anyone who had to travel. According to the 1860 *Martenet's Map of Howard County, MD,* Brighton Dam Road was then known as the Montgomery Road, a major route from Howard County, through Clarksville, to Green's Bridge over the Patuxent River and into Montgomery County. By 1878 the road had become the Clarksville Turnpike, part of the turnpike movement to insure good primary thoroughfares. A short distance east on this road is the farm of Hardey's brother, John T. Hardey, a farmer who served in the Maryland legislature. Both brothers were active in their community, helping to found St. Louis' Catholic Church and founding the Rattlesnake Spring Picnic that is still a popular annual event in Clarksville. Dr. Hardey also served as a school commissioner, school examiner, and treasurer of the Howard County School Board. On 5 October 1899 Dr. Hardey suffered a stroke, his second in just over a year, and died four days later. The *Ellicott City Times* described him as ". . . a

Maryland gentleman of the old school, and was noted for his entertaining manners and genial hospitality."[7]

A year before his death, Dr. Hardey sold "Montrose" to his daughter Virginia "Jennie" Hardey (b. 6 February1849 - d. 2 December 1927). At age sixteen she reportedly became ". . . the youngest female schoolteacher in the state." She taught at Public School No. 2 of the Fifth District of Howard County for about thirty years, and in 1900 became a trustee of the school. It was noted at the time that she was ". . . the first female ever given the position in Howard county . . . and the selection is considered an excellent one." She was also on the Board of Directors of the Highland Lyceum, along with her father, but she resigned from this position in 1900. The Lyceum provided local entertainment. With the purchase of "Montrose" she opened a private boarding school by the same name. There were several prominent private schools in Howard County, including the Patapsco Female Institute and Rock Hill College, and a number of smaller ones in the nineteenth century such as Warfield's Academy, Glenwood Institute, Lisbon Academy, and Dundee. Little can be discovered about the "Montrose"school, as Jennie Hardey apparently did not advertise in the local papers. Her students did perform at the Highland Lyceum, and two of her students were the children of the late Eugene Field, a Chicago newspaper columnist, poet ("Little Boy Blue," "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod," and "The Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat"), and author of *The Eugene Field Book*, which was popular with schools for putting on entertainments. It is not known where most of her students came from, or how they found her, but judging from the example of the Fields, she taught both boys and girls.[8]

Family tradition states that Jennie Hardey built the addition to "Montrose" to provide room for her growing school, and this, at least, seems to be accurate. In March 1901 she was assessed for an addition to the dwelling valued at $1,000, as well as a new kitchen, a new meat house, and a new hen house, each worth $25. The last building seems not to have survived. It is not clear which buildings were considered the kitchen and meat house; A log smoke and meat house survives behind the addition, but clearly dates from an earlier period. It may have been renovated and mistaken for a new structure. The kitchen was probably a summer kitchen.[9] The addition is thoroughly domestic in character and has no features which would make one conclude it was designed and used for a school. The ell on the north was demolished to make way for the addition. A new stair hall was constructed to the north of the original passage, and the original first story stairway was removed. A new floor was laid, new baseboards and architrave installed, and the north wall opened up to connect the old and new passages. The attic stairs were taken out and a new enclosed stairway built in its place, with the stairs ascending to the south.

The west basement room was altered; one of the south windows and the north window were closed off and plastered over and the floor was replaced with new wood on sleepers. Other changes

to this room could date to the 1850's, as noted earlier, or to this period, including the ceiling lath and plaster and the fireplace opening that was reduced in size with brick in-fill and a wood mantel added. This mantel is very simple and is consistent with the c. 1830-1860 period, but is slightly too small to have been here originally, and could have been moved here from one of the demolished ell rooms, if it was not made for this opening during the 1850's. A three-bay-wide porch was added on the south and probably replaced a one-bay porch, though there is no surviving evidence of the latter. The addition of the porch resulted in two of the south basement windows being closed off. The addition on the north contained four rooms in the basement, the southwestern one of which had a brick fireplace with a dumbwaiter to the east of it. The fireplace flue has a later stove pipe hole cut into it, and appears not to have been intended either to cook in, or to have a cook stove. There is a flue with a stove pipe hole in the northwest basement room that could have been intended for a cook stove, and it has a built-in closet to the east of it. The first story contains a large dining room with a fireplace that originally contained a coal grate. To the north is a room that the family describes as a dining room for the farm help. There is a passage to the east of these rooms, with several small service rooms east of the passage. The second story contains three bedrooms west of the passage and a bathroom to the east of it. The attic is finished, and has a large wood cistern at the north end. A porch was added to the north end at an early date, and was later enclosed to create a sleeping porch.

Jennie Hardey persuaded her nephew, Louis A. Randall, to move to "Montrose" and manage the farm. One of her students, Martha Washington Lewis, taught at the school after graduating, and in 1915 she married Randall. In 1927 Jennie Hardey died, leaving "Montrose" to Louis Randall in her will. In addition, she gave him ". . . everything in the four rooms on the basement floor of my home to include also the incubators, and separator, wherever they may happen to be placed, also the four pieces of furniture in the front room on the second floor as follows: Wardrobe, Mahogany Bed with springs, mattress and feather bed, washstand and Bureau, also all window shades and curtains in my home at 'Montrose', and all portiers or door hangings in my said home; also all the farming implements, wagons, machinery of all kinds, horses, cows, and other livestock I may own at the time of my death; also my father's desk." To other relatives she gave a china closet, piano, steel engravings of "Love's Stratagem" and "The Smithy," a silver water service, Canton china, a large mahogany serving table, a mahogany work table, a lamp with crystal globe, two spool tables, and a long table in the hall. All her heirs were allowed to choose three presents from among her possessions, with ". . . the balance to go to Louis A. Randall absolutely as it is my wish that he shall have my home 'Montrose' comfortably furnished."[10]

Details concerning the history of education at "Montrose" are wanting, but after the school closed, a summer camp was run on the farm, catering to prominent Baltimore and Washington families, according to the family. There was a pool and a clay tennis court on the property. Later, the Randall's daughter, Joan, opened an English riding school. With her death in the early 1970's, the

educational tradition of "Montrose" ended. Its farming tradition apparently ended at an earlier date. In the late 1930's and early 1940's the Randalls were active in racing in the Maryland Hunt Cup and the "My Lady's Manor." Their favorite mount, Monty R, won the latter in 1940. World War II apparently brought the end for both racing and farming at "Montrose," and the outbuildings began to be neglected at that point. One barn reportedly collapsed in a snowstorm in the 1950's. The Randalls sold "Montrose" to the present owners in March 2000, and a total renovation of the property is underway.[11]

Endnotes

[1] Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (1987), pp. 377-8. Celia M. Holland, "Montrose–Visited by John Brown," *The Central Maryland News*, 19 August 1965, p. 16. Much of her information came from conversations with Mrs. William Hardey Randall II, owner of "Montrose" in the mid-twentieth century. Caleb Dorsey, "Original Land Grants of Howard County, Maryland," 1968. Ms., Howard County Public Library, Central Branch, map drawer. J. D. Warfield, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905; reprint ed., Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967), p. 409, notes that Nicholas Hardey ". . . came up from St. Mary's County and settled across the Patuxent in Montgomery." While it is possible that Warfield may have interviewed John Hardey for this information, or even William Hardey before his death, it is not clear where he actually obtained his data, and his assertion seems to contradict other, verifiable information. There are no recorded wills in St. Mary's or Anne Arundel Counties for the Haines family, and only one in St. Mary's for the Hardey family, but its date of 1737 makes it much too early, since it predates the patents on the Montrose land tracts. There were no patents to the Haines family in St. Mary's, Anne Arundel, or Howard Counties, and no patents to the Hardey or Hardy family in Howard County. See the record of land patents, Maryland State Archives, file drawers 54 and 55. For the Hardey family farm on "Hammond and Geist" see Anne Arundel County land records WSG 11- 132, WSG 11-135, and Joseph Howard Nichols, Jr., *The Colonial Ancestors and Twentieth Century Descendants of Samuel A. Nichols (1787 - 1866) of Howard County, Maryland.* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996), pp. 101-2.

[2] Nichols, Jr., *The Colonial Ancestors*, p. 102. This information was not footnoted. In a telephone conversation with Mr. Nichols, he stated he believed that the information came from the Record of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Howard District of Anne Arundel County, now in the collections of the Howard County Historical Society, RG 15. However, an examination of that book between 17 June 1842 and 17 December 1850 failed to uncover the information. Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, pp. 377-8. Mrs. Holland states that Dr. Hardey built the house and was its first resident, but the evidence suggests that Nicholas Hardey was responsible for its construction.

[3] The hinges were presumably made by Wm. H. Carr & Co. of Philadelphia. Carr published an unillustrated catalog of American-made hardware in 1838, now in the library of Eleutherian Mills. See Lee H. Nelson, Introduction to *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company*, (Russell and Erwin: New Britain, CT, 1865, reprint ed. Association for Preservation Technology, 1980), pp. viii-ix. Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: Maryland* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1991), pp. 143-45, 186-87, 208.

[4] John W. Powell, compiler, *1850 Census, Anne Arundel County, Maryland including Howard District* (Pasadena, MD: Anne Arundel Genealogical Society, 1991), Howard District Mortality

Schedule. Nicholas Hardey will, Howard County Register of Wills, WG 1-225. Nicholas Hardey inventory, Howard County Register of Wills, WG 2-151. For the use of oxen and horses as draft animals, see Judith A McGaw, "'So Much Depends Upon a Red Wheelbarrow': Agricultural Tool Ownership in the Eighteenth-Century Mid-Atlantic," p. 353, in Judith A McGaw, ed. *Early American Technology: Making and Doing Things from the Colonial Era to 1850* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1994).

[5] Powell, p. 433. Nichols, Jr., *The Colonial Ancestors*, p. 103. For land records related to "Montrose", see the attached chain of title. Family tradition, according to Celia Holland, claimed that Dr. Hardey was not a slaveholder. Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, p. 378. Joseph Howard Nichols, "The Genealogy Register of Samuel A. Nichols and Susan Hardey of Clarksville, Maryland" (June 1998), p. 20.

[6] Nichols, Jr., *The Colonial Ancestors*, pp. 123-4.

[7] Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Tax Assessment, 1876-1896, Maryland State Archives. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland*, 1860. G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Howard Co., MD*, Clarksville Dist., No. 5, 1878. Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, p. 323. *Ellicott City Times*, 14 October 1899, p. 3, c. 4. Hardey was a Democrat, and he was likely given a fuller obituary in the *Ellicott City Democrat*. Originals for this paper are located at the Maryland Historical Society, but were being microfilmed and were thus unavailable for examination. For turnpikes in Maryland, see Joseph Austin Durrenberger, *Turnpikes: A Study of the Toll Road Movement in the Middle Atlantic States and Maryland* (Valdosta, GA, 1931).

[8] Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, pp. 378-9. Joetta M. Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1987), p. 151. *Ellicott City Times*, 28 July 1900, p. 3, c. 3; 4 August 1900, p. 3, c. 5; 20 October 1900, p. 3, c. 5; 8 December 1900, p. 3, c. 2. Gordon V. Boudreau, "Field, Eugene," in *American National Biography*, ed. John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), pp. 882-83.

[9] "Howard County Assessment Record", District 5, p. 132. Maryland State Archives, microfilm CR 30,369.

[10] Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, p. 379. Virginia Hardey will, Howard County Register of Wills, 7-69.

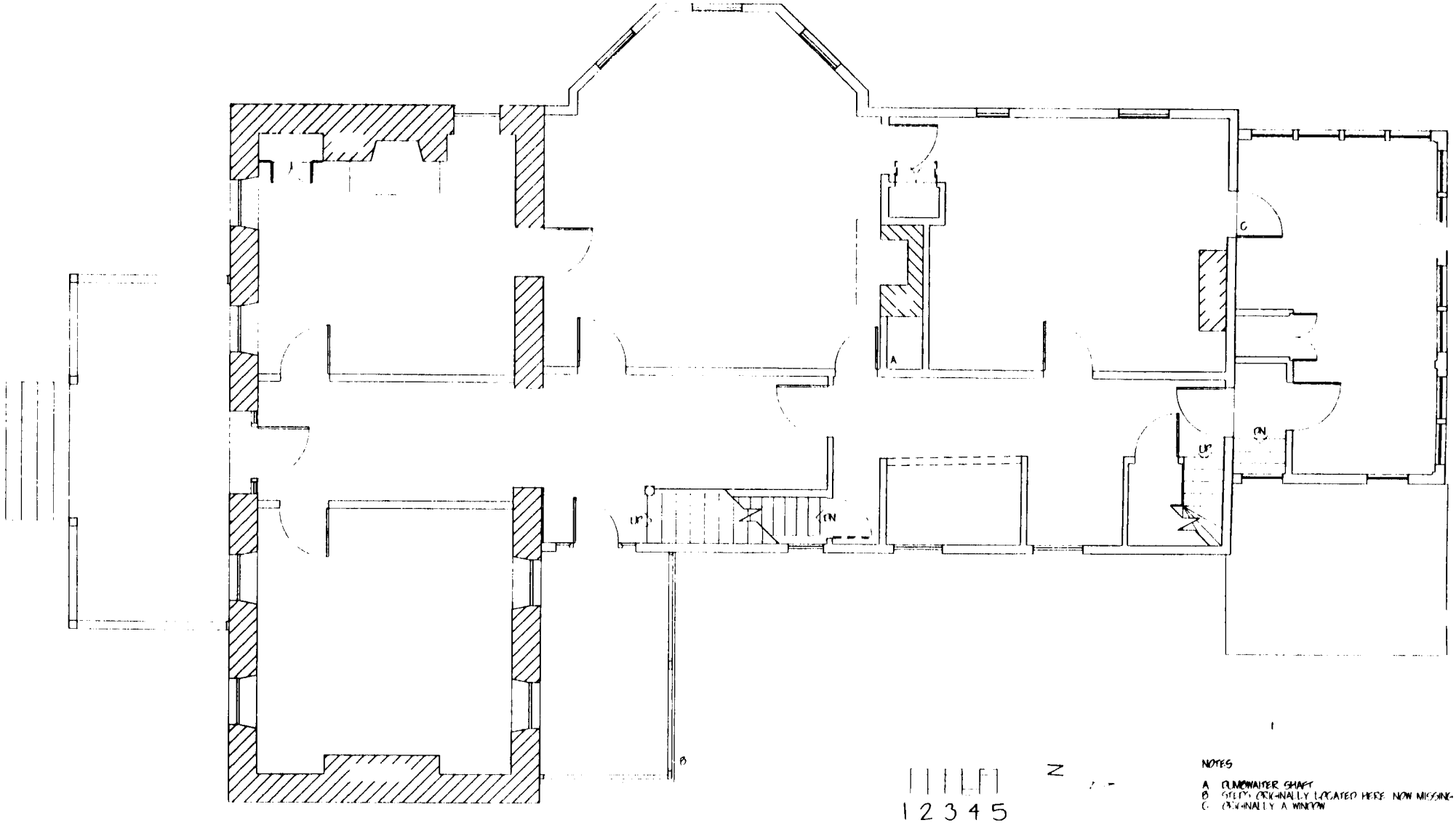
[11] Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, p. 380.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is depicted as Parcel 271, Lot 1 on Howard County Assessments and Taxation Map 34. A plat of this property is recorded in Howard County Land Records, Liber 4232, folio 234.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property, 4.239 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource, and encompasses the house and outbuildings within their immediate historic setting.



NOTES

A DUMBWAITER SHAFT
B STEPS ORIGINALLY LOCATED HERE NOW MISSING
C ORIGINALLY A WINDOW

HO-85 MONTROSE 13370 BRIGHTON DAM ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, STEVE SHORT & SUSAN SHORT DRAWN BY KEN SHORT MARCH 2000

HO-85
MONTROSE
HOWARD COUNTY
MARYLAND
18-329230-
4340750