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 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 any 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 Linnwood

other names HO-570; Cobb, Samuel F., House

2. Location

street & number 2327 Daniels Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Ellicott City ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Howard code 027 zip code 21043-1909

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 10-26-06

State or 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 this property is:
- ☐ 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	1	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
8	1	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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD
METAL/Aluminum
roof ASPHALT
other

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

Description Summary:

Linnwood is located at 2327 Daniels Road, , approximately 2 ¾ miles north of Ellicott City in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. It is situated on the northeast side of the road on a generally flat site, though Daniels Road descends sharply to the northwest. The property comprises a large 1901 Queen Anne-influenced frame house, stone springhouse/greenhouse, brick well house with frame shop attached (known as the cold storage annex), frame garage, brick smokehouse, frame privy, frame shed, modern frame garage, and a stone gateway with iron gates located at the road, flanking the driveway.

General Description:

House Exterior

The house is a 2 ½-story, four-bay by four-bay frame structure with vinyl siding, a rubble stone foundation, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The roof is flat in the center, with a belvedere that has a hip roof and paired one-over-one sash on each side, with fake shutters.

The southwest elevation, on the first story, has a two-over-two sash in the west bay. There is a pair of three-panel doors, with bolection mouldings and the small panels in the center, in the west-center bay. There are sidelights with two stained glass lights over two bolection-moulded panels, and a transom with four stained glass lights. The jambs are chamfered, with run-on stops. There is nothing in the south-center bay, and the south bay has a three-sided bay window with a two-over-two sash flanked by a one-over-one on each side. There is a one-story porch that wraps around the southeast. It has six large square posts with rounded-off corners and a torus above an ogee creating a rudimentary capital. There are jig-sawn brackets, a plain frieze, and a box cornice with an ogee. The balusters are also jig-sawn. The second story has three two-over-two sash and a bay window that matches the first story. There is a gabled wall dormer with paired one-over-one sash that spans 2 ½ bays, and a turret roof on the south-bay window.

On the southeast elevation, the first story has a two-over-two sash in the south bay. There is a four-panel door in the south-center bay that has round-arched top panels and bolection mouldings, and sidelights with three lights over one panel that has sunken fields and quirked Greek-ovolo-and-bead panel moulds. The jambs are chamfered, with lamb's-tongue stops, and there is a transom with three lights of frosted glass. The east-center and east bays each have a two-over-two sash. The porch stops short of the east bay. The second story has four two-over-two sash. There is a hip-roof dormer with a pair of one-over-one sash over the south-center bay, and a paneled interior brick chimney to the south of it.

The northeast elevation has a two-over-two sash in the east and east-center bays of the first story. The north-center bay has a four-panel door with square panels that have bolection mouldings. There are sidelights with two lights over one bolection-moulded panel, and a three-light transom. The north bay has a two-over-two sash. There is a two-story porch in the center, with four posts and details that match the front porch. The second story has no opening in the east bay, and a two-over-two sash in the east-center bay. There is a four-panel door in the north-center bay, set to the north of the door below, with a two-light transom that has vestiges of painted decoration in a diamond pattern. The north bay has a two-over-two sash. There are two paneled-brick interior chimneys set even with each end of the porch.

The northwest elevation stonework under the bay window is coursed and mostly dressed, in contrast to the rest of the foundation. The first story has three two-over-two sash to the north and a three-sided bay window in the west bay that matches the southwest bay. The second story has no opening in the north bay, a two-over-two sash in each of the center bays, and the bay window in the west bay matches the first story. There is a hip-roofed dormer in the center that has paired one-over-one sash, and there is a turret roof on the bay window.

House Interior-Basement

The basement has a concrete floor and rubble stone walls. There is a board and batten wall that runs southeast-northwest about 10 feet from the southwest (front) wall, and this section is divided into three rooms. The south room doorway has tracks on the jambs that are probably for sliding horizontal boards down into them to close off the room, and this was probably to store coal. The center room door matches the wall, and has an iron-plate rim lock and butterfly hinges. There are shelves inside the room. The west room has the same door and shelves as the center, and has T-hinges. There is a horizontal board wall on the northwest that encloses what was three bins. The center one was open on the southeast, with tracks on the jambs for horizontal boards to the dropped in. There is a window opposite this doorway, with a three-light casement that is hinged at the top. The sill is sloped into the basement, and this was probably originally a coal chute. There were openings between the center bin and the two flanking bins, also with tracks, though only the southeast side of the wall and track survive.

On the northwest wall, to the west, where the bay window above is, there is a stone fireplace support, with trimmers on each side that have through-tenons and exposed pegs. The joists here run northeast-southwest, and the northwest-most joist has a through tenon with a wedge peg into the trimmer on each side. The joists are circular-sawn, are 3 inches by 9 ¾ inches, are spaced 20 ½ to 23 ½ inches on centers, and have cross-bracing with cut nails. The joists lap a 6-inch-square summer beam near the center that is circular-sawn and runs northwest-southeast. The summer beam has a half-lap scarf joint with beveled haunches, and there is a second beam set below it, with posts that have chamfered corners supporting it. There are parged bricks on top of the beam, below the flooring. There are two sets of doubled-up joists, set about 1 inch apart, about 11 feet – 7 inches and 17 feet – 8 inches from the inside of the northwest foundation wall. They appear to mark where the center passage of the original house

was. The existing newel appears to be toe-nailed through the floor with cut nails. There is a hole cut in the floor nearby that is probably for the original newel. The center of this hole is about 2 feet – 5 ½ inches southeast of the northwest doubled-up joist, and about 4 feet – 9 ½ inches northeast of the southwest wall. The joists are set on a 1-inch thick board in the southwest stone wall. There is also a doubled-up joist 6 feet – 10 ½ inches northwest of the southeast wall. The northwest-most of these joists has two through tenons into a trimmer with exposed pegs, and the trimmers have through tenons with exposed pegs into the next joist. There is the remains of a hearth support where the chimney was, with ledger boards on the southeast side of the northwest of these doubled-up joists which supported the boards beneath the old hearth. The joists to the southeast of these doubled-up joists are added. They are also circular sawn, are 3 inches by 9 ¾ inches, but are spaced 16 ½ to 18 inches on centers. They, too, have cross-bracing with cut nails. On the southeast elevation is a large brick chimney support with two terra cotta flue pipe holes in it and a cast-iron clean-out door near the floor that is marked "Wm. E. Wood & Co. Baltimore, Md." The joists are doubled up along the northwest side of the chimney.

There are also two summer beams that run northeast-southwest on the northeast side of the first summer beam and its posts. These summers support the joists on the northeast half of the house, which run northwest-southeast and lap at the summers. The southeast end of the northwest joists on this half are notched to lap a beam that has been removed, and they were toe-nailed to that beam with cut nails. This suggests the existing kitchen was an ell for the original house. The joists on this half are the same size as the other joists. There is a short joist that runs from the northwest wall to a trimmer about 3 feet – 4 inches to the southeast, and this short joist is set back-to-back with a full joist. They are set about 7 feet southwest of the northeast wall and mark the original end of the back of the house, and where a fireplace was once located. This trimmer runs to the southwest and has a through-tenon with an exposed peg in the next joist. This last joist also has another through-tenon and exposed peg in it, 7 feet – 10 inches southeast of the northwest wall. The remainder of the trimmer that was connected to this through tenon has been broken off and is gone. There are two stone and brick chimney supports on the northeast. The north one has one terra cotta flue liner and the east one has one metal and one altered terra cotta flue liner where the furnace now vents.

House Interior-First Story

The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan with a cross-passage in the center, to the southeast, and a small room to the southwest, between the front and rear rooms. The passage has 2-¼-inch hardwood (ash?) flooring that runs southwest-northeast and is blind-nailed. The front (southwest) doorway has double doors with three panels each, having sunken fields and ogee-and-bead panel moulds. They are hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and there is a bronze foliate knob. There are sidelights of two stained glass windows above two panels that align with the door panels. The windows have a facet-cut roundel in the center with a light pink diamond surrounding it, a pale yellow oval surrounding that, dark yellow glass in the spandrels, and blue-green margins. The transom has four stained glass lights with a fleur de lis in blue and dark pink flanked by lozenge-shaped white glass, with

purple glass between and yellow triangles along the top and bottom edges. There are also blue-green margins. The architrave has a quirked ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge, which is typical for this house. There is a wood ogee-and-cavetto cornice. The interior doors have six panels, matching the front doors, with the small frieze panels in the center. The west room door has foliate bronze knobs, mortise lock, and cast-bronze foliate butts with ball finials. The south room has double pocket doors hung from a rail at the top, but they otherwise match the other interior doors. The cross-passage door has plain butt hinges with ball finials. A wall and door divide the front and rear passage, and the hinges match the cross-passage door. There is a straight run of stairs along the northwest wall that ascends to the northeast. It has an oak newel that is paneled, with sunken, flat fields that have a small bead and shallow cavetto moulding. The corners of the newel are chamfered, and there is a round knob on top. The balusters are turned and there is a moulded oak handrail. The closed stringer has two large ogees in the center with a small ogee to each side and three beads on the top and bottom fields. Below the stringer are three original panels that are sunken and flat, with ogee-and-bevel moulds, and a small door added that has two panels that are similar to them. There is also a wall and door inserted below the stairs, leading to a modern bathroom. The door matches the door in the cross-passage, but the frame is miter cut. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel, and the newel posts have drop pendants.

The rear passage has the same flooring, baseboard, cornice, architrave, and doors as the front passage. The doors to the north and east rooms are missing. The rear door has four panels with sunken fields and panel moulds with a bead, fillet, bead, and fillet. It has typical bronze hardware and plain butts with pins. The sidelight panels have sunken fields and moulds with two beads. The cross passage has typical flooring that runs northwest-southeast, plus typical baseboard, architrave, doors, cornice, and drywall. The east room door matches the cross passage door. The southeast door leads to the exterior and has four panels with sunken fields and quirked-ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. It has a typical lock and foliate bronze butts. The sidelight panels have sunken fields and quirked-Greek-ogee-and-bead panel moulds. The sidelight rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned with large pins, but the muntins are not pinned. The transom is mortised and tenoned and pinned with smaller pins than used on the sidelights, and the muntins are pinned top and bottom. The architrave is typical, but is beveled on the inner edge.

The south room has typical flooring, baseboard, architrave, and cornice. The sash are hung on chains, have parting beads and a check rail, and are mortised and tenoned, but are not pinned. There is a fireplace on the southeast that has a brick firebox that has been rebuilt and the opening lowered to meet code. There is a hearth and surround of mottled green tile with a moulded band on the hearth, and a clean-out in the bottom of the firebox. The northeast side of the fireplace has a cast-bronze foliate heating grate. There is an oak mantel with paneled pilasters that have bell flowers below a cartouche hanging from ribbon. The pilasters support a bowed entablature with bead and reel on the architrave and a dentil cornice. The oak overmantel has Ionic columns that support a full entablature with a bead and

reel on the architrave, a frieze with alternating anthemion and acanthus, and a dentil cornice. There is a beveled glass mirror in an egg and dart-moulded frame. The bay window on the southwest has wood corner bead.

The west room has typical flooring, baseboard, architrave, and cornice. The bay window on the northwest has wood corner beads. There is an oak mantel on the southeast that never had a fireplace. The "opening" is covered with mottled green and pink glazed tile that has a moulded band of ovals. There is an egg-and-dart moulding in oak around the "opening," with a dentil cornice above and an egg-and-dart bed mould. There are composite columns that support a pulvinated frieze and cornice. The oak overmantel also has composite columns and a beveled glass mirror with the same surround, bed mould, and pulvinated frieze and cornice as below.

The east room has typical flooring, but it runs northwest-southeast, and typical baseboard, architrave, and cornice. There is a fireplace centered on the northeast elevation, and the firebox is lined with iron plates that have fleur de lis. The bottom of the firebox has black tile and a cleanout. The hearth and surround have a mottled brown and green tile, with a moulded oval pattern on the tiles on the hearth. There is an oak mantel with colossal Ionic columns that support a bowed frieze and cornice above the overmantel. There is a rinceau at the corners of the frieze and egg and dart moulding around the mirror of the overmantel. Below the mirror is a bowed-front mantel shelf with rinceau moulding in the center, and it is supported by three scroll brackets. The northwest side of the fireplace has a foliate cast-bronze heating grate.

The north room floor appears to be ash, 3 ¼ inches wide, and runs northwest-southeast. The walls have new beaded-edge-and-center board half-wainscot. The architrave and cornice are typical. There is a fireplace centered on the northeast, with a brick hearth and brick stove opening that has a wood mantel shelf set high on the wall. The mantel has a quirked-Greek-ogee-and-bevel bed mould. There is a cast-iron cooking range that has foliate decoration and a nickel plate with "Improved New Baltimore." The range is also labeled "Pat'd. July 21st 1896" and "8-23." The latter is on a small plate screwed into a slot on the front. There is a built-in pantry on the southeast with four doors at the bottom, each with two panels that have sunken fields and no moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have brass butts and spring catches. There are four sliding glass doors above, with 15 lights each, and they are mortised and tenoned and pinned with small pins. The two center muntins are also pinned on each side. There are two wood tracks on top and bottom, with the doors alternating which track they are on. The northeast end of the cabinet is hinged, with knobs on top and bottom and holes cut out of the board next to the hinged piece, in order for the hinged piece to fold back flat to allow the sliding doors to be removed on the end. There are five shelves inside, plus the one on which the doors slide, with a small wood piece near the back to act as a plate rail. In the west corner of the room is an enclosed winder stair with two steps below a door that has two lights over two panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. There is a cast-iron rim lock with a mineral knob, and cast-iron butts with two knuckles. The

door was apparently not originally in this location, as the jamb has been fitted with extra pieces. The stair to the basement is beneath this stair, and was extended to the southeast when the modern kitchen was installed. The original four-panel door was reused. It has sunken fields, ogee panel moulds, and a cast-iron rim lock, and has new butt hinges. The original door header was removed, leaving behind the wire nails that attached it. The stairs appear to have both cut and wire nail heads. The stairs were enclosed with beaded-edge vertical boards that are now covered with drywall. There is a typical six-panel door on the southwest, set to the south, with plain bronze hinges. It leads to a pantry between the kitchen and the west room. This pantry has built-in open shelves along the southwest and northeast walls.

House Interior-Second Story

The second story floor plan matches the first, except that the center passage is one large room and the stairway is pushed to the back. The passage has typical flooring, which runs northeast-southwest, typical baseboard, architrave, and cornice, and there is drywall covering the walls. The stair details match the first story, with an open well around the stairway. The dogleg stairway to the attic story is in the east corner, with one step up to the landing, and then it turns and ascends to the southwest along the southeast wall. It has an open stringer with sawn brackets, turned balusters of a different pattern than the first story stair, and a moulded oak handrail. The oak newel post is chamfered near the top, and has a turned finial on top. The ceiling is drywall, and the lath and plaster have been removed. The doors match the first story, with the same hardware, but all of the butt hinges are plain bronze with ball finials. The west chamber door architrave has replacement backband that lacks the bead on the top and northeast sides. The south chamber door has been completely rebuilt to make it a pocket door. It has all replacement backband and the mortise lock has been filled in. The southeast chamber door has replacement backband on the top and northeast sides. The rear door frame has been altered, with pieces added to all three sides, and replacement backband added on the southeast side. The transom bar has been added. The northwest passage door has replacement backband on the top and northeast.

The south chamber has typical flooring, baseboard, and window architrave. The pocket door to the passage has all new architrave. The flooring near the northeast end of the room changes to run northwest-southeast. The northeast wall has a doorway set to the north that has a pocket door with four panels that have sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. This is a new opening with new frame and architrave. There is a doorway set to the east with an identical door. On the southeast elevation is a fireplace with iron jambs in a basket weave pattern and cream glazed tile with light blue and pink mottling on the hearth and surround. There is a band of moulded tiles with ovals on the hearth. The oak mantel has Corinthian columns, a plain frieze, and a mantel shelf with an ogee cornice. The oak overmantel also has Corinthian columns that support a simple entablature with egg-and-dart moulding, and there is egg-and-dart around the beveled glass mirror. The southwest side of the fireplace has a bronze heating grate.

The southeast-center chamber is now divided into two rooms, with a closet to the northwest and a modern bathroom to the southeast. The closet has a built-in cupboard with two one-panel doors below two short one-panel doors, all with sunken fields and chamfered rails and stiles. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a cornice with an ogee above and below a cavetto, and there are cast-iron hooks on a rail across the back of the cupboard.

The east chamber has typical flooring that runs northwest-southeast, and typical baseboard and architrave. There is a fireplace centered on the northeast, with iron jambs in a basket weave pattern, rose tile hearth and surround, and a band of moulded tile with ovals on the hearth. The oak mantel has two scroll brackets that support a mantel shelf with an ogee on the edge. The oak overmantel has columns that are missing their capitals. These support a shelf with an ogee on the edge, and there is a beveled glass mirror with egg and dart moulding. To the east is a built-in closet with two two-panel doors that have sunken fields and no panel moulds. The bottom panels are very tall.

The west chamber has typical flooring, baseboard, and architrave. There is an oak mantel on the southeast, with no fireplace. The mantel opening is closed off with green, pink, and cream mottled glazed tile and a band of moulded ovals. There are tall scroll brackets that rest on the floor and support the mantel shelf, which has an ogee on the edge and an applied foliate rinceau on the frieze. The oak overmantel has Corinthian columns, a shelf with an ogee on the edge, and a beveled mirror with egg and dart. There is a closet on the northeast with a typical six-panel door, and a bay window on the northwest.

The northwest passage contains the stairway from the kitchen, with a landing at the top and a door to each side leading to large closets. The southwest closet door is typical and the northeast door is missing. The southwest closet has typical flooring and baseboard, with a built-in on the southwest that has two tiers of three drawers, each with a cast bronze foliate pull, and three open shelves above. There is a window at the northwest end. The northeast side has a built-in closet that extends over the kitchen stairs, with a large one-panel door below a small one-panel door. They have sunken fields, chamfered rails and stiles, and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The lower closet has a two-light sash on the southeast, overlooking the stairs. The northeast closet has built-in open shelves on the southwest and northeast, and also a built-in closet on the northeast, in the center. This closet has two tall, one-panel doors below two short ones, and they have sunken fields, chamfered rails and stiles, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a cornice with an ogee over a cavetto, and a window on the northwest.

The north chamber has typical flooring that runs southwest-northeast, and typical baseboard and architrave. It is a modern bathroom with an old claw-foot bathtub and reproduction fixtures. There is a bronze heating grate in the northeast, in the chimney stack. East of the stack is a built-in closet with two

one-panel doors that have sunken fields and no panel moulds. The bottom of the top door has been cut off to make room for chair rail that has been added here and that matches the new backband.

House Interior-Attic Story

The attic has a center passage with chambers to the south, west, northwest, north, east, and southeast. The attic joists are approximately 2 by 9 inches, run southwest-northeast, with a doubled up joist/girder in the center that runs northwest-southeast. The joists appear to be nailed to the doubled up joist/girder. The passage has 3-inch pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest, and a dog leg stair to the belvedere on the northwest; it ascends to a landing on the northeast, and then turns to the southeast. It has a plain, open stringer, turned balusters of the same pattern as the stair to the attic, a turned walnut newel and a moulded walnut handrail. The doorways have plain headcut trim that has a beaded interior edge. The four-panel doors have sunken double fields with ogee panel moulds, cast-iron foliate hinges with finials, and the ghosts of rim locks that were replaced with cast-iron mortise locks that have black earthenware knobs. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a cast-bronze gas jet on the northwest wall that has a woman's face of the front.

The south attic chamber has the same flooring as the passage, and it runs northeast-southwest at the southwest end and northwest-southeast at the northeast end. It also has the same baseboard and architrave as the attic passage. There is a dormer on the southeast, and the architrave here matches the first story, however. The ceiling follows the line of the rafters.

The west attic chamber flooring matches the attic passage and it runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard and door architrave are typical for the attic, and the window architrave matches the first story. There is a wood mantel on the northeast wall that has pilasters and a frieze with applied panels. There are jig-sawn pendant drops applied above the pilasters on each end of the frieze. The bed mould has a quirked ogee and fillet above an ogee, and there is a scalloped mantel shelf. There was never a fireplace here.

The northwest attic chamber has typical attic flooring that runs northeast-southwest, plus typical baseboard and door architrave, and window architrave that matches the first story. There is an angled wall in the east corner, with a wood mantel similar to the west attic chamber mantel. It has applied panels on the pilasters and frieze, and applied roundels above the pilasters at the ends of the frieze. The bed mould and shelf match the west attic mantel. There was never a fireplace here.

The north attic chamber has typical attic flooring that runs northeast-southwest, plus typical baseboard and door architrave. There is a wood mantel on the southeast wall that is identical to the west attic chamber, and again there was never a fireplace here. There is a cistern that fills most of the space in this room, with a copper pan below a wood barrel with iron hoops. The pipes to the cistern have been cut off. The floor is raised below the cistern, and there are three iron rods from the floor to the ceiling to

give extra support for the cistern. Stored inside the cistern are pieces of plaster, many still on lath. Some are painted cream with a tan fretwork pattern, and some are olive, with straight brown lines and curving brown urns and swags. The paining appears to all be freehand, not stenciled.

The east attic chamber is divided into two rooms now, with a modern bathroom that contains an old pedestal sink, and a storage room with typical attic flooring that runs northeast-southwest, and typical baseboard. The rafters are circular-sawn 2-by-6s that support circular sawn board sheathing. The eaves are floored with 5- to 8-inch-wide butted boards and re-used German siding with the painted side down. One piece, now cut out, has cut nails that apparently held it down. There is no flooring over the bay window on the northwest. The rafters have a birds-mouth cut on the foot and are toe-nailed to a board false plate with what appears to be wire nails.

There is a trap door in the floor of the belvedere, at the top of the stairway, and the floor is now carpeted. The sash are hung on chains and have parting beads and check rails. The baseboard and architrave match the first story.

Six contributing domestic outbuildings are arrayed behind the house.

Springhouse/Greenhouse

The outbuildings are arranged in a line about 25 feet northeast of the house, with the springhouse/greenhouse at the southeast end of this line. It is a one-story, one-bay by two-bay rubble stone structure with parging that survives on the southwest and traces of penciling in a regular rectangular pattern that generally follows the existing stones. There is a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. It is cantilevered on the northeast and has a ventilator box in the center that has a hip roof and a finial. The ground slopes down to the southeast, with a retaining wall on the northwest and southwest of the southwest end to create an opening to the doorway. The southeast elevation has a large stone foundation attached to it. This foundation is filled with Belgian blocks.

The southwest elevation has a four-panel door set to the south, with a wood lintel and the frame built out. There is a small two-over-two sash in the gable end with a bull nose frame and a wood sill and lintel. There are the remains of a collapsed pent roof in front of the door. There are two altered openings in the southeast wall, and the jambs are parged with concrete. The south opening is narrower and is missing its lintel, but appears to have originally been a window. The east opening is very wide, with no clues to what may have been here previously. Rotted off rafters project over the foundation, with an iron rod that has iron arms attached, and a wheel attached that turned the arms. The northeast elevation has a four-panel door in the center, with sunken fields and no panel moulds, and there is a wood lintel. There is a boarded-up opening in the gable end with a bull nose frame and a wood sill and lintel. There is a short retaining wall to the north. There is an iron rod on each corner to support the

projecting plate, and the plates are half-lapped at the corners. The rafters are circular-sawn 2-by-6s with a ridge board. The northwest elevation has no openings. There is a wood box cornice.

The interior is divided by a stone partition wall in the center that runs northwest-southeast. It had a doorway set to the southeast that has been closed off and has a terra cotta flue pipe in it. The walls are plastered and the ceiling has circular-sawn lath with plaster attached to the bottoms of the rafters. Both sides are treated the same, but the northeast half had a lower floor with concrete.

Shop Building/ Cold Storage and Annex

The shop is located about 35 feet northwest of the springhouse. It is a one-story, one-bay square brick structure of seven to one common bond with a rubble stone foundation and a hip roof with flat-seam metal. There is an addition on the northeast that is one story and three bays by one bay, with a rubble stone foundation and frame walls covered in sheet metal. The gable roof has a northeast-southwest ridge and standing-seam metal. The ground slopes down to the northeast.

The southwest elevation has beaded-edge vertical-board double doors with a bronze knob, a granite sill and lintel, and a beaded-interior-edge, mitered frame. The eaves are covered with boards that follow the rafter pitch. The southeast elevation has a window well in the foundation with a window that has a granite lintel, and there is a six-over-six sash with a granite sill and lintel on the first story, in the brick section. The foundation of the frame section has two wide window openings with two-light sliding sash and wood lintels. The first story has a four-panel door with sunken fields and no panel moulds in the south bay, with wood stairs below it. The east bay has two pair of six-light sash. The northeast elevation has a door in the foundation with two panels at the bottom. The top of the door has been boarded up. The doorway has a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame. There are no openings on the first story, since there is a gabled pent roof over the door that extends the whole width of the buildings. There are three concrete steps down to the door. The northwest elevation of the brick section has a typical four-panel door set to the west, and the opening was cut through the brick at a later date. There are two small rectangular wood boxes in the wall, one set above the other, near the top of this wall, in the center, and they are open all the way through the wall. The frame section has a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board door on rollers in the center and two small rectangular cutouts to the west, near the top of the door. There is an interior brick chimney to the north of the door, and a wood box cornice.

The lower story has a concrete floor. The floor above has 3-inch by 8-inch joists that run northwest-southeast and have no clear saw marks. There is a typical four-panel door on the southwest end leading to the brick section, which has a concrete floor with a trough on the northwest and northeast. There is an opening in the center to a well. The floor above has circular-sawn joists that run northeast-southwest and are 3 ½ by 12 inches. In the upper story, the interior sides of the double doors have rails and stiles with chamfers and run-out stops. The window has an ogee and bead backband. The floor is 2 ½-inch wood that runs northwest-southeast. The plate is a circular-sawn 3-by-8 and the 2-by-4 rafters have

board sheathing. The northeast wall has been cut out to give access to the addition. The studs in the addition are 2 ¾ inches by 3 ½ inches and have diagonal board sheathing on the exterior. The 2-by-4 rafters have board sheathing, and the 3 ¼-inch wood floor runs northeast-southwest. Hung from the ceiling of both buildings are two steel pipes that run northeast to southwest and contain numerous steel flywheels. On the northwest wall where the two buildings join is a large Westinghouse electric motor on the floor. There is also a small electric motor set on a shelf against the northwest wall. Near the center of the room is a heavy wooden table with a small, wide grindstone. There is a brick chimney with a stove pipe flue on the northwest, near the north corner. Along most of the southeast wall is a wooden workbench below the large windows.

Garage

The garage is located about 18 feet northwest of the shop. It is a one-story, one-bay-square frame structure with sheet metal siding, a rubble stone foundation, and a shed roof that slopes down to the northeast and is covered with metal. There are a pair of doors on the southwest that have four lights over vertical boards, and they are hung on T hinges. There are no openings on the southeast and northwest. The northeast elevation has a small vertical board door at the foundation level. The interior has a concrete floor with wood planks in two lines for the automobile's wheels. There is a pit at the northeast end. The building is constructed of circular-sawn 2-by-4 and 3-by-4 studs and rafters.

Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located at the west corner of the garage. It is a one-story, one-bay-square structure of seven-to-one common bond brick with a rubble stone foundation and a hip roof of flat-seam metal. The southeast elevation has a four-panel door with sunken fields, ogee-and-bevel moulds and a granite lintel. There is heavy wire screen on the eaves. There are no openings on the southwest and northwest elevations. On the northeast elevation the foundation has a terra cotta pipe passing into the building. The pipe aligns with a semi-circular-arched brick firebox about 10 feet northeast of the smokehouse that has a terra cotta pipe coming from the southwest side and broken pieces of pipe lying between the two structures. The northeast side of the firebox has an iron door with a damper on it. The interior of the smokehouse has 2-by-4 rafters and steel pipes lying across the top, with hooks on them. The floor is concrete.

Privy

About 8 feet southwest of the smokehouse is a frame privy with German siding and a bell-cast roof with flat-seam metal. It is one story, and one bay square. It has a box cornice and a four-panel door with sunken fields and no moulds on the southeast. There is a cast-iron rim lock with a mineral knob on the door. There are no other openings. The interior has beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board sheathing and two seats, the southwest one being smaller and lower.

Shed

This is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame building with German siding and a shed roof that slopes down to the northwest and has standing-seam metal. The southeast elevation has a boarded-up window opening to the south and a door with German siding, hung on rollers, to the east. There are no other openings. The interior has horizontal board siding and a partition wall that runs northwest-southeast and has a doorway in it. The doorway jambs have wood tracks to slide horizontal boards into. The rafters are 2-by-4s.

Modern Garage

There is a (non-contributing) modern garage located about 10 feet northwest of the smokehouse. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame building with vinyl siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a pair of plywood doors on the southwest and no other openings. It is constructed of 2-by-4s and plywood.

Gateway

A stone gateway with iron gates (contributing structure) is located at the road, flanking the driveway.

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 pattern of our history.
- ☐ B Property 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.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1865-c. 1920

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

D. S. Hopkins, architect

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (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:

Summary Statement of Significance:

Linnwood is significant under National Register Criterion C, in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period. Cogently illustrating the ascendancy of national architectural trends over local vernacular building traditions, the house's Late Victorian form and appearance resulted from a thorough remodeling in 1901 of a preexisting farmhouse, according to designs by architect D. S. Hopkins, who published a series of pattern books in the late nineteenth century. The result of these large-scale alterations is reminiscent of designs Hopkins published in his pattern books. The property retains a complement of farm outbuildings representative of a small-scale family farmstead of the period. Substantial documentary records, including farm accounts and family papers, survive to inform our understanding of the resource. The period of significance, c. 1865-c. 1920, spans the period from the original construction of the house through the early twentieth century, during which time the various elements of the farmstead substantially achieved their present form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The history of Linnwood is closely tied to the mills at Alberton (later Daniels) about three-quarters of a mile to the northwest, on the Patapsco River. A mill was first constructed in the area by Joseph Ellicott in the eighteenth century, and in the 1830s the textile mill community became known as Elysville, after the company that ran it. The mill passed to the Okisco Company in the 1840s and after that company went bankrupt the community was sold to the Alberton Manufacturing Company and the community renamed Alberton. James S. Gary, a native of Massachusetts born in 1808, is said to have been apprenticed in a cotton mill at age five, after the death of his father. He moved to Maryland in 1838 to take charge of the Patuxent Manufacturing Company mill at Laurel, and established the Alberton Manufacturing Company in 1853, in partnership with another man. By 1858 Gary owned the entire operation outright, and in 1861 his son, James Albert Gary (1832-1920), became a partner in the operation. James S. Gary purchased two lots, one of which was to become "Linnwood," in 1864 for $13,845.75. The portion of land that was to become Linnwood apparently did not have a house on it in 1860, and it is unlikely that that changed before Gary bought the land since it was tied up in equity court. James S. Gary died in 1870 and the lots became the property of the Gary Manufacturing Company. [1]

The company leased the Linnwood lot, of 41 acres, to Charles McCummeskey in 1877 for a period of 99 years at a cost of $3,657.50, with an annual ground rent of one cent. The sale placed certain restrictions on the use of the land, which were summarized clearly in a later deed: "there shall not be the selling or permitting to sell any intoxicating or distilled or fermented drinks or liquors, in any shape or form or

way whatsoever in and upon the land and premises devised as aforesaid, and that there shall be no unlawful or offensive use made of said land and premises and that the owners of said property shall not do anything in, upon or about the land and premises which may or will at anytime corrupt, defile, or in any degree render unfit for drinking purposes the water of the springs known as 'Reservoir Springs,' situate at the north side of the said land and premises and which supplies the village and factories at Alberton with water." This would suggest that James Gary's interest in the land was primarily to protect the spring that was the source of the fresh water to the company town he owned and continued to expand. There was a two-story frame house on the property that was "valued at about half the purchase money" and the mortgage on the property required McCummeskey to keep at least $1200 insurance on the property. The house must have been built by the Garys c. 1865-1875. McCummeskey was assessed for the property in January 1878, with the improvements valued at $1,500 and the land at $25 an acre, or $1,050. There were additional improvements valued at $250, which were apparently added by McCummeskey after he purchased the land. The value of the improvements was about average for the area, with wealthy farmers owning much more in both land and buildings.[2]

Charles McCummeskey was born in 1832 in a log house near Federal Hill in south Baltimore, and moved to Ellicott City with his parents at age two. He was apprenticed as a carpenter to Henry Hoover, and began working for James Gary as a carpenter at the Alberton Cotton Mill in 1867, the year he married Josephine Burgee of Alberton. McCummeskey ran a farm at the tract he purchased from Gary. Given its small size, he probably continued to work at the mill and farmed on the side, a pattern that was common in the nineteenth century among craftsmen of many trades.[3]

Little is known about McCummeskey's house or his farm, but he sold the property in 1896 to Samuel F. Cobb for $4,500. Cobb was born in Lynchburg, Virginia in 1840, and his father is supposed to have owned a mill on Black Creek, near there. Similar to Gary, Cobb's father died when he was young, and his mother moved the family to Savage, where she had relatives. Cobb began work in the Savage Factory at age ten and worked subsequently at the Granite Mill in Ellicott City, the mill at Oella, and the Mount Vernon Mills in Alexandria, Virginia, working his way up through management before becoming manager of the Alberton mill in 1871. There he lived in a large brick mansion near the mill. Cobb was also an inventor, having received at least one patent for a spooler that was manufactured in Laurel and used at the Alberton mill.[4]

Cobb immediately began a series of improvements at "Linnwood," though the accounts are generally too vague to be certain just what these were. An old stable appears to have been removed and a new one constructed in its place in 1896, and a hedge fence was planted the following year. Cobb repeatedly remarked on the trimming of this hedge in his diaries. Tax assessments note an addition to the barn and a "new dwelling" in April 1900, valued at $225 and $600, respectively. There was a tenant house on the property, now cut off on a separate parcel to the north, and this was probably the new dwelling noted in the assessments. Other work seems to have involved painting and re-shingling.[5]

The *Ellicott City Times* reported in August 1901: "Mr. S. Frank Cobb is making a new house out of an old one on his Jonestown farm. He is greatly enlarging it. Contractor Wayland has charge of the work." Planning for the alterations to the house began on 18 March 1901, when Cobb recorded that he had purchased "Book of 54 designs on Building" by D. S. Hopkins. This was probably *Book 8* in Hopkins' series of plan books published from the 1880s to the 1900s. Hopkins was born in Argyle, New York, in 1834 and moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1864, but little is known about him or his practice. His published plans fit comfortably within the genre of middle-class Queen Anne/shingle-style housing of the period, like those of most other plan book architects of the period. If Hopkins' plan books were intended primarily as advertisement for his business, they worked with Samuel Cobb, who must have contacted Hopkins immediately: on 1 April Cobb paid Hopkins for a "sketch new building." Hopkins noted in his books that "pencil sketches, etc., will be sent back and forth until the client is fully satisfied," and this process was clearly followed with Cobb, who paid for another sketch in late April, then for working plans on 6 May.[6]

The surviving plans and the fabric of the building confirm the newspaper report that a new house was being made from an old one, though the existing building incorporates changes not reflected in the drawings. The front, or southwest wall, and the northwest wall were retained, along with the west room (called the library), the pantry (called the storeroom) and the back stairs, plus part of the north room (the kitchen) including the cupboard. The northeast and southeast walls were completely taken down in order to enlarge the house in both directions about 7 feet. This required that the roof be removed and completely rebuilt, as Hopkins noted in the preface to his specifications. The original house had a kitchen ell on the rear, which was retained, but the final footprint was expanded to rectangular form. The kitchen fireplace was originally on the northwest wall, but was completely taken down and moved to the new northeast wall, where an early cast-iron range still survives. The passage was originally about 6 feet wide, but was expanded to over 10 feet, with a new front door. The main stairway was originally narrower, and was to be kept, but made a foot wider and altered to have a single straight run. In actual practice, the staircase was completely rebuilt. An indoor bathroom with modern plumbing was placed above the kitchen from the beginning. Window and door sizes were to match the existing house, and the exterior finishes were also to match. Inside, the library and passage were to have the old trim removed and new trim put on, while the kitchen would get new trim to match the old, where needed, unless Cobb decided otherwise. No comment was made about the parlor and dining room on the southeast side of the house, probably because they were being changed the most and would have, by necessity, needed new trim. The elevations do not show the existing porch, but the plans indicate that there was one on the front that wrapped around the northwest side, and this was to remain. Since the exterior details of the old house were to be copied, the original porch must have had the jigsawn balusters found on all of the existing porches. Hopkins noted that the designs in his books contained "no sawed work, gingerbread styles," and none of his designs show sawn porch balusters. Because the

existing house drove some of the appearance of the altered one, it is much simpler than most of Hopkins' designs.[7]

Plans for the house changed at an unknown date. There was originally a chimney stack on the northwest wall of the library, which was to remain, but was taken down in order to add a bay window to this room and the chamber above. As a result, the section of the original porch that wrapped around here was removed. The existing cross-passage on the southeast is also not shown in the plans, and was added at the expense of the parlor. A note was penciled in here that there was to be a porch 7 feet wide, which exists. The door and sidelights used here are earlier material, likely the original front door that was replaced when the center passage was widened. Both of these changes to the plan were likely made as part of the original alterations. Because it was an existing feature, the drawings do not show the front porch, but indicate its existence simply by leaving off detail that would have been hidden by the porch. This detail is present where the bay window is, indicating that the porch did not extend in front of the bay, and an early photograph of the house clearly shows that the bay was not covered by a porch, as it now is. Cobb records photographs being taken of Linnwood in 1913, and these are likely the same ones that survive. There are no clear breaks in the porch to show where the additions were made, either. This is probably because the porch was rebuilt when the wrap-around section was added, as will be seen later.[8]

Some changes were made to the second story plan, as well. The rear porch was to be one story, but is now two, with a door on the back of the passage to reach it. This change could have been made after the house was completed. The stairway to the attic story was always set to the back of the passage and was intended to be enclosed. As finished, it is open, with sawn brackets and turned balusters that were probably reused from the original stairway on the first story. More of this reused material, including the handrail, went into the stairs to the lantern. The hardware was to have an "electro bronze finish," and most of this survives throughout the first and second stories. In the attic, old doors and hardware are used, no doubt also material removed from the original house. The house was to be painted Sherwin Williams "Colonial Yellow" with white corner boards, casings, and cornice, and black sash. The gables were shingled and stained with Cabot's no. 235 stain. The roof was shingled, except where the flat deck surrounded the lantern, which was tinned and painted with red lead.[9]

Cobb's account book gives only a general impression of the progress of building, with many entries too vague to be certain about what they covered. Some supplies were paid for in July and August, but the greatest expenditures came in September and October, with slightly fewer entries following through the end of the year. G. A. Wayland received his first payment in early September, by which time much of the demolition had probably been finished. D. M. Gray was probably building the new chimneys at this time, since he was paid for them in late September. At the same time, William High was paid for painting, and at the end of the month Frank Crook was paid for tinning the building. Paint and chimney work continued through October, and A. M. Stigler was paid for plumbing and someone else for plaster

work. Cobb had purchased a "water tank" in September, and this was probably installed by the plumber at the same time as the pipes. All of this would suggest that the house was under roof by the end of September. Wayland was paid for work on the stairways in November, around the same time that Cobb paid for maple lumber. Whether this went into the stairs or trim, or both, is not clear. Painting and plastering continued to be billed into December, but masonry work was also paid for in December, an item that should have been finished much earlier, since it probably refers to the construction of partial foundations for the expansion. There were a few payments in January, then a break until April, when items began to be entered occasionally. This included wire cloth in June, suggesting that Cobb had screens put in the windows. [10]

The accounts are titled "Rebuilding old house," and continue through December 1902, then pick back up in April 1903 with "Gray recoating plaster." For whatever reason, it would seem that construction of the house continued slowly throughout 1903 and into 1904. One of these entries, "plaster center," suggests that a ceiling medallion was put into one of the rooms, but if so, this does not survive. Cobb had a gas manufacturing plant installed on the property in July 1903, at the same time that he was paying for chandeliers. A "Monitor Steam Co. boiler plant" or furnace, costing $490, was put in the following month. In December 1903 Cobb paid for frescoing, so there was probably some decorative painting done to at least one of the rooms. Most of the work was complete by the end of April, with a few loose ends tied up in June, July, and December 1904. This included installing water rams to pump water up to the tank, or cistern, in the attic. This would seem like the type of work that would not have been left if someone were occupying the house, since everything else was in place to provide running water to the bathroom and kitchen, so perhaps the house was vacant until about June 1904. One of the last payments in December was an additional one to the manufacturer of the furnace, perhaps to get it in final working order for the winter. The total cost of construction was $6,314.95. Tax assessments note improvements to a dwelling in what appears to be March, 1902, valued at $1000. The valuations would be increases to the existing tax assessment, due to improvements, and the buildings were already assessed at $2100.[11]

With the house complete, Cobb could focus on additional improvements to the outbuildings that were an important adjunct to the house. These changes were many, and some of them are recorded in Samuel Cobb's diaries. In May, 1906 Cobb noted: "Laid out scale foundation at Linnwood. Expect to see it in place tomorrow." The following day he "built foundations for the wagon scales," but on 13 May he reported: "I drove out in the evening [to Linnwood] and found the scales too short for foundations. They are a mistake." He wrote to the scale company about the problem, and on 19 May recorded: "had a letter from scale co. saying the scale was ok – the plan a mistake." The foundation was rebuilt and the scales finally set, not without other problems, in early June. On the 27th of June he noted: "Commenced the construction of the shed over scales," and the next day it was completed. It was finally painted in July. Since grains were typically measured by volume, not weight, presumably the Cobbs wanted to be able to weigh livestock before slaughtering, but how common this practice was is not known. It is also not clear whether this building survives.[12]

Cobb kept a book with recipes and recommended practices on a farm, including one for "A perfect smoke house." It read: "Build of stone or brick, 6' x 8' floor space. The joist so high that the meat hung on crossbars resting on roof plates can be reached with ease. Concrete the floor to keep out vermin. Make the smoke in an adjoining fireplace built in the form of an oven, arched over on top, no building needed to protect it. Make the fire in a stove under a shed or any convenient place. Burn slowly any hard green wood or corn cobs. To make a dense smoke carry the smoke into the house as low as possible by a common stone pipe fitted in fireplace or stove. This pipe should be long enough to cool the smoke – say about 10 feet. Smoke on a damp day – one hour daily for 10 days. This will give a very fine flavor to bacon, beef or sausages." The entry is significant because it describes exactly the existing smokehouse at "Linnwood." It is not known whether the design was Cobb's, since he was an inventor, or whether he copied it from one of the numerous farm improvement recommendations published in books, journals, and newspapers from the mid-nineteenth century, but on 26 July 1906 Cobb recorded in his diary: "Started to build the smoke house." Brick was being laid on 6 August and was finished on 14 August. The following day Cobb wrote: "Commenced to put top in meat house." The separate smoke oven was not completed until 1 November, in time for December slaughtering. Cobb used terra cotta pipe to convey the smoke to the smokehouse. It has broken, but is still lying on the ground in the area.[13]

Several other improvements were made to Linnwood in 1906, including paving with Belgian blocks in September and October. These blocks can be seen in the driveway in old photographs of the property, but were taken up and stored on the property by a previous owner. In November the cellar floor in the house was re-laid in concrete.[14]

The portion of land which Gary sold to McCummeskey did not include the spring that fed the reservoir at Alberton, but presumably there were other sources of water, and water figures periodically in the surviving records for "Linnwood," giving a glimpse into how it was handled in rural areas in the early twentieth century. Reference has already been made to piping the house, the presence of the bathroom, and the water tank. A wooden cistern survives in the attic, sitting in a lead-lined trough in the north corner, with an iron rod from the ceiling to the floor to provide additional support for the great weight. Directly behind the house is a small brick building with a well in the basement that apparently was built c. 1909, according to Cobb's recollection. Whether the well pre-existed the building is not known. In September 1906 Cobb noted: "Drove out to Linnwood. Found they had nearly done putting in over flow pipe to ram waiting box." It is not clear where the ram was located, but it probably was used to pump water to the tank in the attic, so would presumably have been near the well. Once the new building was constructed, the run-off from the overflow pipe could have been carried to the trough near the well head, for use in refrigerating dairy products. The stone building to the southeast of the line of ancillary structures has all the appearance of a springhouse, and was probably used as such for the original house, but for unknown reasons Cobb had to, or wanted to, change this arrangement. The cistern in the attic

gave Cobb problems, and in October 1913 he advised his son, Albert, "to be ready to have his water tank cut off," which "was done to lighten the weight as I perceived it was effecting [sic] the building." With the work done Cobb recorded: "They report that several of the soldered seams in the bason [sic] was opened by the weight of the water in the tank. This has now been reduced one half, and no doubt will not occur again."[15]

Repairs and minor alterations to the house were almost a constant for Cobb. On 5 May 1911 he wrote: "I drove out to Linnwood this evening late to see how the repairing of the roof was getting along and I feel more encouraged than I have ever been in prospect of having the leaks all stopped by the present work-man Mr. Charles Fisher. I know he has stopped one that has been leaking ever since the house was finished." It was apparently the flat center section of the roof, around the cupola, that caused the problems, and Cobb noted: "Many other times have tried to do this and failed." Whether or not he was successful this time is not recorded. At the same time, Cobb had the house and outbuildings repainted, had shutters hung and a new sink installed, and considered putting in a telephone. Shutters on the bay windows were removed and new ones purchased that Cobb felt "will be more serviceable than those removed." On 14 June Cobb went out to Linnwood "to see about extending the cornice on the cupola of the house" and three days later recorded: "the workmen have rebuilt the cupola with a broader facie [fascia] and have done away with the rain gutters around it which makes it look very much better." With the work done the cupola was painted, part of the larger on-going work that included painting the barn in two colors. The barn, which does not survive, was given a new shingle roof in October, and an alteration made inside. Cobb recorded that his carpenters were "cutting through the barn floor and making trap doors so as to let in the light and to take in bbls + bags with out going into the barn yard as we had to do heretofore." This was followed by alterations to the chicken house in November. As described by Cobb, "Mr. Tucker was at work on the hen house putting in a glass front in the scratching shed and it is going to look first rate, and I believe it will be conducive to a better output of eggs as it will keep the hens warm."[16]

In 1912 Cobb had a hog house and a cow shed converted to chicken houses, and noted in April: "I have made a sketch of the two summer hen houses I propose to build in the orchard." Later that month he added: "Tucker has commenced to dig foundations for the removal of the hen houses. This will be the last time I will change them." Stone was quarried from off the property for the foundations, and more stone taken from the existing foundations, then the lath and plaster interior was removed, ventilator windows removed, and the shingles taken from the roofs. On the evening of 28 May Cobb had six men move the chicken houses to their new location in the apple orchard and started having them rebuilt. In July new metal roofs were put on them, then gutters and downspouts added and the walls and roofs of the buildings painted. The floors were laid with concrete and the interior of the walls lathed and plastered, but not without incident. Cobb noted: "One of them has been lathed badly as the laths are too close together." This was apparently remedied since Cobb recorded that Mr. Phoebus, the plasterer, "contracted to do the job for 12 ¢ a sq. yard, I to furnish the materials. He said 1600 laths and one and

one half tons of [?] wall plaster would do the job." On 29 August, after only a few days work, the plastering was done, consisting of 219 square yards, and cost $26.28. A week later 14 x 16 inch lights of glass were installed in the windows, then the last painting was done in October, and to finish the work gas pipes were run from the gasometer to the hen house. It would seem that Cobb had decided raising chickens was more profitable and switched his emphasis in this direction. At the same time there was a discussion about putting in a new acetylene gas machine because Albert believed the old one was worn out. This was probably the same machine installed in 1903, suggesting that they did not last too long, though Cobb never clearly indicates that it was replaced. In 1913 work was done on the Linnwood gas machine, but whether this was an old one or a new one is not mentioned. It is not clear, now, where the gasometer was.[17]

In 1914 Cobb made two additions to the farm. The first of these he called the annex to the cold storage building. This would seem to be the addition on the back of the building with the well and troughs in the basement. This building is often referred to as the shop, since the upper story of the back section has a workbench on the southeast, beneath a large wall of windows, plus a large electric motor and numerous flywheels on shafts hanging from the joists. Cobb intended to put the separator in the annex when done. Masonry work began in May, which included cutting through a masonry wall between the two buildings and constructing a chimney, which the shop has. A lot of work was done by a tinner, though Cobb never clarifies whether this was roof work or the tin was used to cover the walls; the shop has sheet metal covering the walls on the exterior. In June Cobb noted that "Albert was painting the window frames in the workshop." It is never explicitly stated that the workshop was part of the annex, above the cold storage, but everything leads to this conclusion. The roof was painted and flooring in the building was finished at the end of June and the annex was plastered in July. Pipes for water and gas lighting were extended to the annex. A work bench was being constructed at the end of July, but again, Cobb does not say specifically where it was going. Doors and trim were installed in August and some final plastering and piping of the building continued into September, when a sink was installed. This seems to have completed the building.[18]

On 22 July 1914 Cobb wrote: "took measure for the lumber to build the green house. This will I think be the last building I will do on Linnwood and in fact all that will ever be need [sic] there. Repair work will of course be doing all the time." The green house was being added for the benefit of Mrs. Cobb, who had apparently been waiting 14 years for it. The foundation for the green house had been laid out three months earlier, and the foundation work may have been done at the same time as the annex masonry. Carpentry work began at the end of July, but quickly ran into difficulties. Cobb found an error that had to be changed and noted of his carpenter: "Thompson never worked on a green house." Problems persisted, but on 5 August Cobb could report: "the green house wood work all done but making the sash. I told Mr. Thompson to give the number glass wanted and the size of them." The green house was connected to the gas house in order to heat it, and glass put in the windows in late August. Albert Cobb researched getting iron castings to work the ventilators, and they were finally

installed in mid-September, when Cobb could write that the building was all done "except a coat or two of paint, which we will apply next month when the flies and nats [sic] are gone." The diary never explains where the greenhouse was, but the remains of it exist. The stone building that was apparently originally a springhouse had the southeast wall of both rooms opened up and a foundation survives to the southeast, with the iron rods and wheel used to open the ventilators still hanging from the side of the stone building. Local lore calls this the greenhouse, and the physical evidence corroborates it.[19]

The last documented change to the house occurred in late 1914. Plaster repair was going on in the house beginning in late August and finished at the beginning of October. A paper hanger came out to look at proposed work, and Cobb noted that his daughter Sadie and her mother went to Baltimore "to see about fitting up Linnwood. This will make the 3rd time it has been fixed," Cobb added, "and it will be the last time I will pay for it." Sadie and Mrs. Cobb apparently consulted several firms before settling on one. Cobb recorded that Mr. Lambert from Heulbutt + Co came out to Linnwood to see about decorations for the house, and in November George J. Roach of Baltimore came out to Linnwood "to make a bid for fixing up the inside." Cobb himself traveled to Baltimore to see Roach about work at "Linnwood," and Roach promised to send out three men. Clearly this was specialty work that the Cobbs went to Baltimore for, since most of the painting at Linnwood was done by local contractors. Cobb noted on 24 November: "Received a letter from Geo. J. Roche + ?? proposing to paint and grain the wood work in room he is painting like mantels," and the next day recorded that one room was finished, but complained: "I do not like its 'style' nor decorations." Cobb then "wrote Mr. Roche of Baltimore about the decoration to be put on at Linnwood, saying we would do without them as they do not suit us and his men at the job can not do them as we want them to be done." As a result, Roche came to "Linnwood," as Cobb documented, to "give us a new plan with a sketch to show what it will look like and he wants it shown to all the family. The present decorations he will paint out." Later in December Cobb continued: "Mr. George from Roches spent the night with us and today at Linnwood sketching decorations for us. I think he will succeed pleasing the whole family." Apparently, he did, since a few days later Cobb wrote: "I received a letter from Mr. Roche accepting my proposition to change the graining in my house to ivory paint or like the boards in the bed room in lieu of graining at the price he mentioned. Mr. George will do the decorating instead of the present men now on the job."[20]

This was not the end of the problems with the decorating. While Cobb noted a great change in the appearance of the interior of "Linnwood," he worried that "the colors will easily be soiled." One wonders if this concern included the ivory he chose over the more old-fashioned wood graining. Albert did not like the decorations being painted in his bedroom, either, and demanded they be changed, which Cobb reluctantly agreed to. Painting was still going on at the end of December, and was anticipated to last much of January, but the 1915 diary does not survive to provide the outcome. A 1983 survey of Linnwood noted surviving decorative plaster and stenciling inside the house, including in the second story passage, but gave no further details. Another report from 1997 states that "the living room (parlor) and music room on the first floor had delicately colored ceiling murals which extended 18" down the

wall to a picture molding." None of this survives, but there are sections of plaster with decorative painting stored in the cistern in the attic, possibly from when the previous owner removed part of the second story wall in order to move a doorway. There are fragments of two decorative schemes, one with a brownish-grey field and brown urns and swags, the other with a cream field and narrow vertical and horizontal lines. This is probably the work from 1914. It is not stenciled, but painted freehand, generally in imitation of wallpaper.[21]

While the interior was being painted Cobb had several other changes made inside the house. One was adding radiators to the attic rooms, and another was putting up ceiling boards in the kitchen. These were probably common beaded-edge-and-center, tongue-and-groove boards, but they do not survive. Another change noted in Cobb's diary raises some interesting questions. In mid-November Cobb agreed to remove a partition on the second floor of "Linnwood," only to discover once the work was underway that "the flooring and ceiling were about 2" apart. This stopped the work as it could not be done as a creditable job. I sent Albert's man for material to rebuild the partition." Which wall was removed and rebuilt is not known, but even more interesting is how the floor and ceiling could be so close, since two-inch joists would be too small to be structural. It is possible that Cobb misinterpreted what he found, perhaps because this was part of the alterations to the earlier house. One last change he noted was: "Sadie wishes him [Jones, the carpenter] to replace a built in wardrobe in her china closet room. This I agreed to do against my judgement." Presumably this was some of the shelving in the pantry, though it could relate to some changes to the kitchen cabinets, which have some early-twentieth-century hardware but primarily predate the alterations to the house.[22]

Based on local tradition and Samuel Cobb's diaries, the house was built for Cobb's two unmarried children, Albert and Sarah (Sadie), and Cobb did not live there until he retired from the mill, although he did visit frequently and oversaw much of the improvements to the property. His wife, Emma visited frequently and stayed overnight, sometimes for weeks when she or one of the children was ill. Part of the local lore is that Cobb's other son, Sylvanus, was disowned for marrying a factory girl. Sylvanus died in 1910, but in Samuel Cobb's will he stated that he had "provided for him a good and sufficient part for the purchase of a home and other expenses," suggesting that local lore may exaggerate any disagreements Cobb had with this son. Albert ran the day-to-day operation of the farm, though his father clearly had a lot of input.[23]

The farm work was cyclical and though Cobb was removed from it, he recorded enough to give a general impression of the labor. The year 1911 provides a good example. Modern technology continued to be introduced into farm labor. In early January 1911 Albert Cobb installed a gasoline engine with belting to a cutting box that was placed in the fodder house, and also hooked up a corn cob grinder and a wood saw to an engine. Cobb mentioned a saw frame, suggesting that it was a reciprocating sash saw, not a circular saw. He also converted the corn sheller to be run by the engine, and it was put in what Cobb called the grist mill room. Meanwhile a carpenter, Robert Tucker, repaired fences between

Linnwood and an adjacent farm, and fenced in the apple orchard. Lumber was brought in, probably on the railroad, rather than taken from off a woodlot. When Albert needed boards cut, he brought them to the mill where his father could have it taken care of. Chores in January included hauling manure and rolling the corn fields to break the stalks. Tucker also moved the chicken and hog houses. Cobb noted: "this became necessary on account of the hogs acquiring a taste for chicken – last fall they got 3 or 4 of them before we found it out." For February and March much of the work consisted of harrowing, plowing, and sowing various fields.[24]

On 1 April the potato patch was plowed to ready it for planting eight bushels of seed potatoes. On 11 April Cobb noted: "We commenced to dig garden today – this is very late in the season. Compared to last year at this time we had the garden ½ planted." The following day he planted potatoes and onions, and would have planted peas, but did not have any. In the middle of the month Albert was spreading lime on the fields, and later that month the first nest of guinea eggs was uncovered and collected. Late in April Cobb wrote: "put fodder around the summer hen house in the orchard and had the hens transferred to it from their winter quarters." May began with harvesting a quarter peck of asparagus and attending to the lima bean poles and ladders for apple picking, and planting corn with a corn drill. At the end of May the first clover crop was cut and hauled to the barn. In mid-June hail destroyed some of the corn, wheat, and garden produce, and the following day was spent cleaning up the debris. The hedge fence along the road was trimmed, which was a periodic chore. Rye was cut and shocked near the end of the month, then moved into the barn. By early July the corn was beginning to tassel. July labor included hoeing the corn field, cutting the grass field, raking it, and hauling the hay into the barn, hoeing the garden, and cutting, raking, and hauling oats. Albert had as many as six men working in his fields on these jobs, most of them probably mill hands who were temporarily out of work because of any one of a number of periodic problems at the mill. At the same time he hired a hand, Josh Mullinex, to live on the farm. In the middle of July Cobb recorded his appraisal of the farm: "Linnwood looks clean and in good condition except the crops both garden + crops. These look very small. The garden is doing nothing and the apples are bruised badly by the late hail and the peaches off."[25]

Early apples were being picked on the first of August, and clover was cut for a second time, though the yield, 15 cocks, was poor. Plowing the wheat and grass fields began, and potatoes were dug up. Corn fodder was cut, rye threshed and the straw baled, and the wheat field harrowed at the end of August into September. Corn was cut in September and wheat sown with a new disc drill. With the wheat planted the corn field was harrowed and prepared for sowing rye in the corn stubble. Apple picking continued and fallen apples were gathered and sold for vinegar stock. Alfalfa was sown and covered to protect it from the coming cold. By the end of the month the wheat was coming up nicely and the rye was beginning to show. October began with the second cutting of the hedge fence and continued apple picking and collecting the dropped apples to sell for making vinegar. The picked apples were stored in the apple cellar for winter. Plowing continued in October, in preparation for spring planting, and corn husking began by the middle of the month. At this time Albert's hand, Josh Mullinex, left. On 10

November Cobb recorded: "Albert finished his plowing for the year 1911 today having plowed 7 acres for corn and 6 acres for oats + clover to be sowed next spring." The bulk of the farm work for the year was complete. Albert hauled manure out of the barn yard and spread it on the clover field at the end of November, but nothing else of note was documented.[26]

At the end of each year Cobb tallied the stock on hand, though it would seem that he was not always thorough, since several years he noted no horses or cattle, while the following year, he did. It is not likely that he and Albert rid the farm of all the horses one year only to acquire others the next, so any conclusions from these records have to be general. Cobb generally had two horses, probably both draft animals, and six to nine cattle. Hogs were only noted several times, and there were six to nine. Since they were typically butchered in December, this would suggest that during much of the year there were more hogs at Linnwood than this number. Chickens were a constant, as was suggested above. Cobb had four to nine roosters and 50 to 148 hens, plus anywhere from one to 19 guinea fowl, and occasionally a couple of turkeys. In March, 1913 Cobb noted: "I receive every day two to three letters asking for shipments of chickens and eggs from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Delaware, Annapolis and Washington, D. C. I do not know any of them." Crops on hand included corn, wheat, sometimes rye and oats, hay, apples, potatoes, and straw. What is not clear in the case of most of these crops is whether they were intended just for use on the farm, or whether they were eventually to be sold as surplus. Corn varied from 30 to 85 barrels, apples from one or two barrels most years to 25 one year, and potatoes from seven or eight to 75 and 90 bushels, so there was probably some surplus being stored until a good price could be had. Fluctuations due to weather and a changing emphasis on certain crops and livestock make it difficult to determine how much was needed to sustain the farm and how much could be sold for profit. The diaries also shed light on farm activities that are not recorded in the ledger. In September 1912 Cobb noted that his wife went to Linnwood and made 40 gallons of wine from the grape crop. Also noted in the diaries is the gradual increase in the use of technology on the farm. Cobb discusses adding gasoline engines to run feed choppers and fodder cutters, and the shop building that is part of the annex retains some of this machinery. Both the benefits and the problems brought by the introduction of new farm implements, such as the disc drill noted above in 1911, or the corn planter that was used for the first time in 1913, are also recorded by Cobb.[27]

Linnwood eventually passed into the sole ownership of Albert Cobb after the death of his parents and sister, Sadie, and in 1951 Albert sold off most of the land, retaining the house and most of the outbuildings on 1.7 acres. Albert and Carrie Taylor reportedly moved in with Albert Cobb and took care of him, and in 1973 he deeded the property to them in exchange for this care. Albert Cobb reportedly slept in the cross passage between the parlor and dining room. The Taylors divorced in 1979 and sold Linnwood in 1983 to Michael and Janet Will. Many of Samuel Cobb's diaries, journals, and the plans for Linnwood came with the house. The Wills undertook major renovations to the house, some of them unsympathetic, though the major historic features and character of the house were retained. The house had already been covered in aluminum siding, so in order to get insulation into the walls, they were

gutted and the plaster replaced with sheetrock, and interior walls were covered with sheetrock. The old radiators were removed (they are stored in the garage) and a new hot water heating system was installed, resulting in many of the ceilings being replaced with sheetrock. This work caused the loss of at least some of the early decorative paint, and any surviving paint has probably been covered by drywall. The empty space under the first story front stairway was enclosed for a powder room. The porches were completely rebuilt, and the front porch was wrapped around the bay window to connect with the side porch. The Belgian block driveway may already have been replaced, but the original gutters were extant; these were taken up for the existing paved drive and some of the block used in the landscaping in front of the house. The roof was replaced with asphalt shingles and the railing around the lantern removed, but apparently stored in the stone outbuilding for future re-erection. Architect Dudley Brown, of Washington, D. C., was consulted on at least some of the renovation work. The Wills donated Samuel Cobb's material to the Howard County Historical Society when they sold Linnwood to the current owners in 1998.[28]

Endnotes:

[1] *Baltimore Sun*, 1 November 1920, pp. 18-19. Simon J. Martenet, "Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland," (Baltimore: John Schofield, 1860).

[2] Joan Collins, "Daniels" typescript, n.d., Howard County Historical Society. Joan Collins, "Daniels: The Island and the Town," in Celia Holland, *Old Homes and Families* (Privately printed, 1987), pp. 439-46. Eva Slezak, "Next Stop, Elysville," *Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*, pp. 28-32, copy in Howard County Historical Society VF, "Daniels." *Catonsville (Maryland) Argus*, 27 February 1897, p. 3, col. 4-5. Howard County Land Records, WWW 23-469; LJW 38-104; LJW 38-109; ACR 65-342. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 5 May 1877, p. 3, col. 3. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, Second District, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia: J. Everts & Co., 1881), pp. 408

[3] *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 25 January 1934, pp. 1, 8. "Ellicott City Man to Celebrate 100th Birthday Monday," *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 25 February 1932, p. 1, col. 1. McCummeskey gained some fame for living to age 101, and Metro-Goldwin-Mayer sent a crew to film him in his garden after he turned one hundred.

[4] Maryland Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Samuel F. Cobb Certificate of Death, 8 September 1930, copy, Howard County Historical Society. "Sixty Four Years a Cotton Spinner," typescript, n.d., Howard County Historical Society. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 18 August 1877, p. 3, col. 6. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 13 October 1877, p. 3, col. 5. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 28 August 1930, p. 8, col. 2.

[5] Samuel F. Cobb "Journal," n.d., Howard County Historical Society. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, Second District, 1896-1910, Maryland State Archives. The tenant house was getting a large addition to the front of the two-and-a-half-story, central gabled wall dormer I-house that obliterated most of its historic character in 2005.

[6] D. S. Hopkins, *Houses and Cottages, Book No. 7: A Collection of House and Cottage Designs*, 1893, reprinted as *Late Victorian House Designs* (Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 2004. Samuel F. Cobb, "Journal," p. 108. Kathryn Bishop Eckert, *Buildings of Michigan* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), pp. 260, 388-89.

[7] D. S. Hopkins, "Front elevation," "Side Elevation [southeast]," "Side Elevation [northwest]," "Foundation Plan," First Floor Plan," "Second Floor Plan," "Elevation of Stairs," n.d. ., Howard County Historical Society. D. S. Hopkins, "Specifications . . . of Alterations and Additions to a Frame Dwelling . . . for Mr. S. F. Cobb," n.d., Howard County Historical Society.

[8] Photos in the collection of the Howard County Historical Society. Cobb noted on 23 July 1913 that Mr. Mercer the photographer was sent to Linnwood to take photos. Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1913, Howard County Historical Society.

[9] D. S. Hopkins, "Elevations, Plans, and Specifications."

[10] Samuel F. Cobb, "Journal."

[11] Samuel F. Cobb, "Journal." Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, 1896-1910.

[12] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1906, Howard County Historical Society.

[13] Samuel F. Cobb, "S. F. Cobb Daybook", n.d., pp. 50-51, Howard County Historical Society. Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1906.

[14] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1906.

[15] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1906. Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1913, 1914, Howard County Historical Society.

[16] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1911, Howard County Historical Society.

[17] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1912, Howard County Historical Society.

[18] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1914.

[19] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1914.

[20] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1914.

[21] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1914. "'Linnwood,'" HO-570, Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, 1983, Maryland Historical Trust. Rosemary Faya Prola, "Linnwood," typescript, March 1997, p. 4. The owners of Linnwood in 1997, Michael and Janet Will, reported this to Prola, but had already covered or destroyed these finishes.

[22] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1914.

[23] Samuel F. Cobb Estate, Will MFB 7-237, Howard County Register of Wills. Prola, "Linnwood," p. 2. Legend has it that Cobb's children had to promise never to marry, but there is no way to test this.

[24] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1911.

[25] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1911.

[26] Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1911.

[27] Samuel F. Cobb, "Ledger," 1912-1921, Howard County Historical Society. Samuel F. Cobb, "Diary," 1911, 1913.

[28] Howard County Land Records, 633-578; 1188-177; 4603-61. Real estate notes in the possession of the owners. Prola, "Linnwood," p. 5.

Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes

Linnwood (HO-570)
Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.7 Acres Ellicott City, MD quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	344244	4352242	3			
2				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 24 January 2006
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212

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 Phillip & Donna Dennis
street & number 2327 Daniels Road telephone 410-461-7829
city or town Ellicott City state Maryland zip code 21043-1909

Paperwork Reduction 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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries are described in the Land Records of Howard County, Maryland, Liber 1188, Folio 177.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 1.7 acres, comprises the remnant of acreage historically associated with the resource.