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 Howard Lodge

other names HO-13

2. Location

street & number 12301 Howard Lodge Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Sykesville ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Howard code 27 zip code 21784

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 8-20-12

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

Howard Lodge (HO-13)
Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	2	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
AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/Processing
LANDSCAPE/Garden

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK, STONE, WOOD/weatherboard
roof WOOD/shingle
other

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

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

1750-1959

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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:

Howard Lodge (HO-13)
Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15 acres Sykesville, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	332730	4356111	3	18	332900	4355868
2	18	333019	4356022	4	18	332632	4356031

☐ 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 Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning date 13 April 2011
street & number 3430 Courthouse Drive telephone 410-313-4335
city or town Ellicott City state Maryland zip code 21043

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 Bernard Rauscher and Francesca Galbani
street & number 12301 Howard Lodge Road telephone 443-286-3938
city or town Sykesville state Maryland zip code 21784

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.

Description Summary:

Howard Lodge is located at 12301 Howard Lodge Road, near the east end of the road, approximately 2 miles southeast of Sykesville in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The complex consists of a mid-18th-century brick house, a stone dairy, a stone smokehouse, stone springhouse ruins, a CMU garage, and a barn rebuilt on an old stone foundation. The house and stone outbuildings sit on a generally flat site, and the ground slopes down to the east and southeast, where the barn foundation is located. The house is an exceptionally large 2½-story, five-bay by two-bay building with Flemish bond, all-header bond, and English bond. There is a gable roof with an east-west ridge and wood shingles. There is a water table and a belt course on all four elevations. On the north is a two-story addition that is two bays by one bay. The first story is rubble stone, and the second story has frame with weather-boards, and brick on the north gable end. There is a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. The first story has a center-passage double-pile plan with the passage divided in two. This is a straight-run stair that ascends to the north on the east wall, to a landing, and then turns to the east. This wall is paneled, and there is wood cornice on three walls. The house has corner fireplaces, many with early 19th-century mantels, and two original corner cupboards. The unusual and massive roof structure is still mostly exposed and has purlins running east-west that are supported by five posts under each purlin. There are up-braces on the east and west sides of the posts and there are down-braces on the south side of the south posts and the north side of the north posts. The north and south purlins are connected by collar beams.

General Description:

Howard Lodge is located at 12301 Howard Lodge Road, near the east end of the road, approximately 2 miles southeast of Sykesville in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The complex consists of a large 2½-story brick house constructed ca. 1750, a stone dairy and a stone smokehouse dating from the early 19th century, ruins of an early springhouse, a recent CMU garage, and a barn rebuilt on an old stone foundation. The house and stone outbuildings sit on a generally flat site, and the ground slopes down to the east and southeast, where the barn foundation is located.

House, exterior

The house is a 2½-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation and brick walls consisting of several different bonds. The house faces south and has Flemish bond below the water table on the south, north, and east elevations. The south elevation has Flemish bond on the first story and all-header bond on the second story. The east and north elevations have

Flemish bond on both the first and second stories. The west elevation has English bond below the water table and on the first and second stories. There is a gable roof with an east-west ridge and wood shingles. There is an interior brick chimney on the east and west ends, centered on the ridge. There is a water table on all four elevations, and it has a quarter-round moulding. There is also a belt course on all four elevations, consisting of a single course. On the south elevation this belt course has quarter-round moulded bricks. The bricks are 4½ inches wide by 9 to 9¼ inches long by 2¾ to 3 inches tall, and are a dark brown and very well fired, with many coats of white paint.

The south elevation has a center entrance with a ten-panel door that has small panels at the top, in the center, and at the bottom. The tall top panels and the center stile have been cut out for a single light. The panels have slightly raised fields with an ogee on the field and an ogee and ovolo panel mould. The architrave has an ogee backband, a double broken field with an ogee at both breaks, and a beaded interior edge. The frame is pegged at the top through both fields. There are two six-over-nine double-hung sash to each side of the doorway, in a plain frame that has a beaded interior edge. There is a wood sill with a wash and a splayed brick jack arch. The shutter dogs are mostly wrought iron and have a small rattail on the bottom, though several have been replaced with cast iron shutter dogs. The shutter hinges have two knuckles. The center of the sill contains a wrought spring latch for the shutters. These windows are typical for the first story of the house. The second story has five six-over-six double-hung sash in the same frames and sills as the first story, with the same jack arches and hinges, but no shutter dogs. These windows are typical for the second story of the house. Flanking the center sash on each side is a round-arched recessed panel that is parged. There is a wood cornice with narrow modillions, and it contains an internal gutter. There are three gabled dormers on the roof, the center being paired four-over-four sash, with a six-over-six sash in each end dormer.

On the east elevation the basement has a six-light sash in the south bay that has a straight brick jack arch. The north bay contains a new door and concrete steps down to it. There are rubble stone cheek walls, with CMUs added inside of them, making the opening narrower than it was originally. The doorway has a wood lintel with rebuilt brick above it. The first story has two typical six-over-nine sash. Below the first story sills under both windows are paired headers in most of the courses, where it appears two bricklayers met and the bond pattern did not work out precisely. There are a series of iron pins in the wall between the jack arch and the water table, with a row of three pins below a row of five pins. The second story has two typical six-over-six sash. The gable end has two six-over-six sash in narrow frames with wood lintels. There is a boxed raking eave.

On the north is a two-story addition that is two bays by one bay. The first story is rubble stone, and the second story has frame with weather-boards, and brick on the north gable end. There is a

gable roof with standing-seam metal and a north-south ridge. The addition covers the two east bays of the north elevation projects to the east of the main block about 2 feet, and wraps the northeast corner with a shoulder on the stone south wall. The east elevation of this addition, on the first story, has a wide door frame in the center that is mortised and tenoned and pegged at the top and has a beaded interior edge. There is stone and brick infill in the bottom half of this doorway and a pair of three-light casement windows. The second story has a new six-over-six sash to the south and a door to the north, with a wood deck and stairs up to the door. The north elevation of the addition has an exterior stone and rebuilt brick chimney in the center with shoulders on the east and west sides. On the first story, east of the chimney, a doorway has been cut through, and some of the stone chimney was cut back in order to get this doorway in. There are no other openings on this elevation. The west elevation of the addition, on the first story, has two six-over-six double-hung sash with wood sills and blinds that are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The north bay has a wide mortised and tenoned and pegged frame with an ogee backband. The south bay frame has been rebuilt but retains its ogee backband across the top. The second story has two six-over-six sash with matching blinds, and there is a wood box cornice.

The north elevation of the main block has a typical six-over-nine sash in the east-center bay, west-center bay, and west bay of the first story. All of the shutter dogs here are cast iron. The center bay of the first story has a new Dutch door with six lights over three panels on the top and a cross-buck on the bottom half. The architrave matches the south door. There is a splayed brick jack arch and a wood sill. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash in both the center and west bays. There is a wood box cornice with an external gutter. There is a gabled dormer with a six-over-six sash in the east bay.

On the west elevation the first story has two typical six-over-nine sash and the second story has two typical six-over-six sash. The gable end has two six-over-six sash that match the east gable end, and there is some deterioration of the brick wall near the north bay window. The basement has a window in the south bay with a wood lintel below a straight brick jack arch. There is a concrete window well and the opening is mostly below grade.

House, interior, first story

The first story has a center-passage double-pile plan with the passage divided in two. The passage has random-width pine flooring that runs east-west, is face-nailed, and varies between 7 and 9½ inches wide. The baseboard has a small cavetto above an ogee set on a torus. There is chair rail with an ovolo on the shelf and an ogee and cavetto below. This mirrors the moulding on the top of the baseboard. The architrave has a broken field with an ogee backband, an ovolo at the break, and a beaded interior edge. The front door architrave has a double break, and the inner break has a cavetto added. There is a cornice on the east, west and south elevations, with

an ogee at the top and modillions. The cornice butts up against the north wall. The front, or south, door has slightly raised fields with an ovolo on the edge of the fields and ovolo panel moulds. It has a Carpenter lock with a brass knob and a night latch. The seal is marked "Carpenter and Co. Patentee." The strike plate has "Carpenter WR Patentee." The door has new hinges. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned on all the rails and stiles, and the jambs have evidence of H-L hinges, but this evidence is not clear on the door itself. The jambs are paneled, and they match and align with the panels of the door. The east and west doors have six panels that are flush and match the front door in their mouldings. They are also mortised and tenoned and pinned on all the rails and stiles. The east wall is paneled, and the panels match those on the doors. The center rail of this paneling follows the angle of the stair.

This is a straight-run stair that ascends to the north on the east wall, to a landing, and then turns to the east. There is paneling below the stringer that matches the rest of the paneling in the doors, and there are sawn brackets with a "C" scroll. The newel is turned and slightly tapered, and is very slender, with a Doric column profile. The balusters are turned and have an urn profile below the knob and a Doric column profile above it. The bottom of each baluster is tenoned into the stair tread, and it appears to be a straight tenon, but only a small piece of it is visible. The handrail has a slight arch across the top of it with rounded sides and an ogee below it on each side, and with a bead at the bottom corner. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned to the newel post, and is also pinned where it turns from flat to the angled slope. The handrail butts the wall at the landing. This wall is paneled on the passage side, and the paneling matches the rest of the paneling in doors. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and is hand-planed. There is a cornice at the top of this paneling. The landing side of this wall is also paneled, is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and matches the doors and the rest of the paneling. The north side of the landing also has typical old paneling both below the floor level, and above the second floor up to the ceiling. There are triangular panels at the sides of the upper half of the stairs, below the second floor level. The west wall is plaster on masonry. The north wall has wide modern double doors with new panels above, and plaster above those panels. There is no cornice on this wall. The floor has a narrow patch the whole width of the opening, leaving no clear evidence of the original door location.

In the southwest room the flooring matches that in the passage, but is about 1½ inches lower than the passage. The baseboard has a bead on top and the walls are plastered. There is no chair rail, but the east and west walls have ghosts in the plaster indicating chair rail was here; there are no clear ghosts on the north or south walls. The cornice has dentils with an ogee above it and a large cavetto and small ovolo below the dentils. The cornice is of wood. The northeast corner of the cornice has seams on both walls about 3 feet 7 inches from the corner; these seams align with the seam in the baseboard on the east wall and with a diagonal line of carpet tack holes in the floor that indicate that a corner cupboard was located here originally. The north baseboard has a

seam in it that is 2 feet 10 inches from the corner, and this seam does not align with the seam in the cornice or the carpet tack holes, but appears to have been a later alteration. The east door is hung on three large H-L hinges. It has a Carpenter lock with the same markings as the front door, but this lock does not have a night latch. The architrave has a large cavetto and bead on the backband, an ovolo at the break, but no bead on the inner edge. The windows have sash with wide 18th-century ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. They have plain rails and no parting beads. The jambs are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have three panels on each jamb, with the center panel being shorter; there are two panels on the soffit, and all of the panels match those in the doors. The jambs are straight. The architrave is narrow and has an ogee on the backband and a bead on the inner edge. There is a corner fireplace in the northwest that is missing its mantel. It has a hearth of squared stones that feel like soapstone, and these appear to be original. The jambs have reveals and are straight, and the firebox is of firebrick. There are double doors on the north elevation, each with six lying panels, and there is new architrave with a small ogee on the backband. The doors are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. The floor has a patch on the west side, and could have had a wall here, but the space to the east is too wide for a door so the original configuration cannot be determined clearly.

The northwest room flooring matches that of the passage, and the baseboard and windows are identical to the southwest room. There are ghosts of chair rail on the west wall, north wall, and east wall, to the south of the door. The cornice has a large ogee above a small ogee, and a field with a bead at the bottom. The cornice is of wood and appears to be original. There is a corner fireplace in the southwest with a hearth of square stones that appear to be soapstone. There are parged jambs and surround, with a very wide surround and splayed jambs. The opening has a segmental arch and the firebox appears to be reduced in size. There is a wood mantel that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has architrave with a small ogee and bead on the backband. The mantel bed mould has a cavetto and bead and there is an ogee on the edge of the shelf. The door on the west is a typical six-panel door for the house and is hung on two H-L hinges, with the H underneath of the architrave and the L on the face of the door, but not set in a mortise. The architrave has an ogee backband and a large bead on the inner edge. There is an iron-plate rim lock that is not original to the door. The trim beneath the sill has a torus on the sill, an ogee and bead at the break, and a bead on the bottom edge.

The southeast room has new pine flooring laid over the earlier flooring, and the new flooring runs north-south. The baseboard and windows match those in the southwest room. There is a wood cornice with a large ogee above a small cavetto, and this appears to be new. The west door is a typical six-panel door hung on two H-L hinges. It has a Carpenter lock that matches the front door, but has a new strike plate. There are no clear ghosts of chair rail, but the south window sills are pieced on the ends, with a torus on the face, and the trim below the sills is

missing. There is a corner fireplace in the northeast with typical square stones in the hearth that appear to be soapstone. There is no mantel and there is a wood stove insert in the fireplace. The stairway projects into this room and ascends across the north, from the west to the center of the room. The north elevation door has architrave that matches the rest of the room and the door is a typical six-panel door. It has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and the hinges are labeled but are too heavily painted to be able to read. There are ghosts of two H-L hinges. The door has a Carpenter lock that matches the front door.

There are two cupboard doors on the west wall of the southeast room, set to the north, beneath the stairway. The south cupboard door has two panels that match the rest of the doors, and the top rail is set at a diagonal that corresponds to the angle of ascent on the stairs. The architrave has a small ogee on the backband and a bead on the inner edge. The door is hung on 20th-century butt hinges, and there are ghosts of H hinges at the top and bottom on the south jamb. The inner face of this door is grained and has the ghost of an earlier large rim lock and a later small cabinet lock. The interior of this cupboard is plastered and the east wall has sawn lath, it appears, though only several ends are visible. The north cupboard door has two large panels that match the rest of the doors and are hand-planed. They are hung on cast iron butt hinges that have three knuckles and are otherwise plain. There are ghosts of H-L hinges on the north stile. There are no clear ghosts on either jamb, and it is not clear if the door was flipped or what other change may have been made. The interior of the cupboard has beaded-edge vertical boards and four shelves; the bottom shelf appears to have been added. It has shims on the north end and a different cleat on it. The next shelf up is cut back slightly on the south end at the front, but it is not clear why this was done. The top two shelves appear to be original and have a semicircular cutout in the center of them and a plate rail at the back. The north end of the cutout is partially hidden behind the jamb, while the south end jamb does not cover all of the straight part of the front of the shelf. Neither jamb is clearly altered, and the south jamb must not be changed since it has a mortise for the south door large rim lock bolt. There are wooden pulls on both doors.

The northeast room flooring and baseboard match that of the southeast room. The chair rail matches what is beneath the southwest room windows. The cornice matches the southeast room and is clearly added. The south door architrave has no backband or ghost of it, and only has a beaded interior edge; it is 3¼ inches wide. There is a corner fireplace in the southeast that has a rubble stone hearth and re-laid brick in the firebox. It has a parged surround that is very wide and must be in-filled. The opening is also in-filled with only a slight recess to the back of the wall of the firebox now. There is a wood mantel that has large paneled pilasters that are very deep and have stacked mouldings on the base and a quirked Greek ovolo and fillet on the capital. There is a plain frieze and a bed mould that has a quirked Greek ovolo, a wide quirk with a bead and a small Greek ovolo at the bottom. The mantel shelf edge has a shallow flute cut in it. The west window matches the southwest room but has splayed jambs. The top sash has been

replaced and has ovolo muntins that are not pinned. There is a corner cupboard in the northeast, and the bottom half has two one-panel doors that have sunken fields and a bolection moulding with a pressed leaf and dart and bead and reel mould. This same moulding is used beneath the edge of the shelf in the center of the cupboard. Above this shelf are two one-panel doors that have sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. These doors are short and above them are two three-panel doors that match these center doors. The top doors have small panels at both the top and bottom. The cupboard has pulvinated architrave with plain corner blocks, and the cornice has an egg and dart moulding. The north elevation has a doorway set to the east that leads to the kitchen addition. This door has twelve lights of mirrored glass and is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. The east jamb has the ghosts of H-L hinges. The architrave has an ogee backband and a beaded interior edge. The frame is recessed in the wall and has an ogee on the edge. Above the doorway are cracks and a sunken area that suggests that this was a window opening converted to a doorway. To the west is a window that matches the east window, with splayed jambs, and the top sash is also replaced; the corners of this sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The west wall of this room was taken down to enlarge the room. The west wall aligned with the center of the main stairway, just west of the stairs to the basement. The flooring here has patches for stub tenons on the bottoms of the studs, and there was a door located near the north end of this wall. The south wall has a bevel cut in the chair rail shelf at this location, but there is no cut in the baseboard. The north wall chair rail is replaced in this location and there are no ghosts on the walls or ceiling where this wall was originally located.

The north-center room, which is now the west end of the northeast room, has typical flooring and baseboard that matches the southwest room. The north door is a 20th-century Dutch door that replaces the original door, and it is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. The soffit and jambs are paneled, and they and the architrave all match the front door. To the west of the door is a window that matches the other windows in the northeast room, but the top sash has not been replaced. There is chair rail that has a plain shelf with a rounded edge to it and a plain board below it on the west wall. The north wall chair rail has an ovolo on the bottom corner of the shelf and an ogee and cavetto at the bottom of the board. The west door architrave has an ogee backband, an ovolo at the break, and a bead on the inner edge. There is a corner cupboard in the southwest. The baseboard on this cupboard has a cavetto above an ogee above a large bead, matching that of the passage. The bottom of the cupboard has two doors that each have one panel with a sunken field and ogee panel mould. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pinned and are hung on H hinges. The trim across the center of the cupboard has an ovolo on the bottom edge of the shelf and an ogee and cavetto at the bottom edge of the trim. The top half of the cupboard had two doors hung on butt hinges, but these are missing. There are three shelves in the cupboard, the top and bottom shelves cut with a wide cove in the center, and the center shelf cut with a projecting lobe in the center flanked by ogee cuts. There are plate rails on the backs of all of the shelves. This cupboard appears to be in its original location. The south

elevation of the center room has a door beneath the stairway that leads to the cellar stairs. This door has two typical panels, is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is hung on H-L hinges. It has a new backband with an ogee and bevel and has a new latch and handle. There are new double doors to the west of it leading to the passage, with a patch in the floor for a heating grate. The first story flooring, where visible around the basement stairway, is butted boards, and they must be dowelled. The vertical board wall on the east side of the basement stairs has the boards toe-nailed with rose head nails. The rails and stiles on the west wall, beneath the stairway to the second story, do not seem to be pinned, and the bottom rail is not toe-nailed to the floor.

The first story ell addition is set three steps down from the level of the northeast room. This is a modern kitchen with linoleum on the floor, and has exposed circular-sawn joists and two hewn joists, all of which run east-west and have no lath nail holes. The openings have head-cut trim. The north elevation has a large fireplace with a quarry tile hearth and a parged surround. The fireplace has straight stone jambs and there is a crane that has an eye at the top, but the bottom of the crane is set on the firebox. The north wall around the fireplace has knotty pine paneling that is painted. There is a mantel shelf fastened on metal brackets. The west windows are six-over-six sash with ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned, have no parting beads, and have very wide stiles. The east window is a pair of three-light casements. The north door, which has four lights over two lying panels, dates to the 20th century.

House, interior, second story

The second story plan follows the first story, but the passage is wider to the east, making the south chamber narrower. The north-center chamber has been subdivided in recent times to create bathrooms and closets. The passage flooring matches the first story. The baseboard has a bead on top. The walls on the north and east, and those enclosing the attic stairs on the west, are paneled with hand-planed panels in mortised and tenoned and pinned rails and stiles. They are single panels that run from the floor to the ceiling. They have flush fields with an ovolo on the edge of the field like those of the first story, and there are ovolo panel moulds. The south wall and the southern half of the west wall are plaster on masonry. There is chair rail on the plastered walls only, and it is set higher than the window sills. The shelf of the chair rail has a torus, with an ogee below it and a bead at the bottom edge. The ends of the chair rail are returned, so the chair rail was not simply moved, and it appears to be old and in its original location. The windows have an ogee on the edge of the frame. They have plain splayed jambs. The sash have 8-inch by 10-inch lights with wide 18th-century ovolo muntins, and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have no parting beads. There is wood cornice on all of the walls, with a large ogee above a small cavetto, and this all appears to be a new addition. The west doorway has a large heavy frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has a beaded interior edge and an applied backband with a very deep ogee. The door has two panels with typical fields and

panel moulds, is hand-planed, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The north doors, set in the paneled wall, have applied architrave with an ovolo on the inner edge and an ogee on the outer edge. They have typical two-panel doors that match the others in this passage. The stairs from the first story ascend to the east from the landing. The railing, newel posts, and balusters match the first story. There is a patch on the floor to the east of the stairs that appears to be for a stub tenon on the bottom of a stud. A wall clearly ran across here running north-south, and was pivoted 90 degrees to the east to give more room at the top of the stairs; this now exposes the corner fireplace at the top of the stairs. There is a clear ghost on the ceiling in this location that confirms the original location of the wall. The fireplace has square stones in the hearth that appear to be soapstone, and has a parged surround and splayed jambs. The bottom of the firebox is brick. There is a wood mantel that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has architrave with a quirked ogee and bead backband and a raised bead on the inner edge. The bed mould has a bead above a quirked ogee and bead, and the edge of the shelf has a double bead run on it. The paneling of the north wall ends where the removed wall met it. There is no patch in this location in the cornice. The north wall of the southeast chamber has a batten covering the seam where the walls now butt, but where they originally met at a 90 degree angle. This wall has a typical two-panel door in its original, unmoved location, and it is set near the west wall of the southeast chamber. Several boards at the south end of the stairway have been replaced, though it is not clear why this was done.

The enclosed attic stair runs along the west wall, with a passage between this stairway and the main stair railing. The attic stair ascends to the north in a straight run. The door to the attic stairs matches this door and is hung on H-L hinges and has a cast iron Suffolk latch. The door beneath the attic stairs matches the attic door but is shorter. This door opening cuts through one panel and part of another panel, as if it was added, but the door is very old and is hand-planed. It has an iron plate rim lock that is not original to the door, and which partly covers a filled lock hole. The closet beneath the stairs has peg rail attached to the north wall with rose head nails, and it has hand-cut pegs that have a knob on the end that turns upward. The peg rail has a bead on both the bottom and top edges. The east wall has a short peg rail fastened with cut nails, and it also has a bead on the top and bottom. It has tapered pegs that are also hand-cut. The east wall panels are 14 inches wide, while the attic stairway wall panels are 12 inches wide.

In the southeast chamber the north and west walls are the back side of the panels and are flat and sunken, with no panel moulds. At the top of the north wall, to the west, is a beaded-edge board on the ceiling that sits proud of the plaster about ½ inch in some spots. It runs to about 13½ inches east of the door and ends in line with where the wall turned. This is apparently a nailer for the paneling that is perpendicular to the joists. The east and south walls are plaster. The window sash, architrave, and chair rail all match the second-story passage.

In the southwest chamber the flooring, baseboard, chair rail, window sash, and architrave all match that of the second-story passage. There is a corner fireplace in the northwest that has a hearth of square stone blocks that appear to be soapstone. The floor of the firebox is fire brick. The fireplace has a parged surround and straight jambs. There is a wood mantel that has pilasters with two rabbets in each, and the capitals have four fillets. There is a plain frieze and plain impost blocks. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ovolo and there is a Greek ovolo on the edge of the shelf. In the northeast corner is a corner cupboard with two one-panel doors at the bottom that are mortised and tenoned and pinned, have sunken fields, and have ovolo panel moulds. They are hung on H hinges on the left door, while the right door hinges have been replaced with butts. The center rail has an ovolo on the edge of the shelf, with an ogee and cavetto at the bottom. The top of the cupboard originally had two doors, but these are missing. There is architrave with an ogee and cavetto backband, a broken field, with an ovolo at the break, and a bead on the inner edge. The architrave is broken near the top by a moulding that acts likes a capital and has an ogee at the top and an ogee and fillet at the bottom. There is a keystone in the center of the rectangular opening. The cupboard has four shelves at the top, three with a concave cut like the lower story cupboard and one with the lobed shelf, also matching the first story cupboard. There are hand-planed vertical boards on the back of the cupboard. The cupboard is not built into the wall, but was moved to this location. There is a door in the center of the north wall that has architrave with an ogee backband and a beaded interior edge; there is a typical two-panel door here. The east door architrave matches the passage side of this doorway and is applied to a pegged frame, with the pegs visible. It is hung on H-L hinges and has a typical Carpenter lock.

The northwest chamber flooring, baseboard, chair rail, architrave, and sash match that of the second story passage. There is no fireplace in the southwest corner. The south door architrave has a beaded interior edge only, and there is no evidence that there was ever a backband here. The door is hung on H-L hinges and has an iron plate rim lock with brass knobs that appears to be original to the door. The east door has the typical two-panels, is hung on H-L hinges, and has an iron-plate rim lock with brass knobs. There is a patched hole for another knob. The architrave is mitered and has an ogee on the inner edge. It is applied on top of a pegged frame.

The north-center chamber has modern bathrooms with tile floors, new walls and doors, new trim, and some knotty pine. The south side ceiling has a beaded-edge board like that found in the southeast chamber. The east side wall has a doorway that is closed off and has beaded-edge vertical boards. There is a single typical panel above this doorway. The architrave matches the passage north doors. To the south of this doorway is a closet that covers over the original beaded vertical-board partition wall, and there is a boxed-in post at the south end that has an ovolo on the corner of it. The brick wall on the west jogs here just as it does on the first story. There was chair rail on this wall. The sash in the north windows are 18th-century.

The northeast chamber has typical flooring, baseboard, architrave, and window sash. There is no chair rail in this room. There is a corner fireplace in the southeast that has a brick hearth and a rebuilt brick firebox floor. There is a parged surround and splayed jambs to the firebox. The wood mantel is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has architrave with a quirked ogee and bead backband and a raised bead on the inner edge. There is a plain frieze and a bed mould with a bead at the top and an ogee and bead below it. The edge of the mantel shelf has two beads run on it. The south door has one H-L hinge, while the other has been replaced by a butt hinge; it has a typical Carpenter lock. The west wall vertical boards have new battens covering the seams. There is a new built-in shelf and a closet on this wall, and the closet door is a re-used typical two-panel door with H-L hinges and a cast iron rim lock with brass knobs. The north wall has a door in the center that leads to the ell, and it has narrow, plain mitered architrave. There is a hand-planed two-panel door here that is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and has plain sunken fields with no panel moulds. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and are heavily painted, and has an iron-plate rim lock with brass handles; this appears to be a reproduction lock. The northeast corner of this room has a patch in the floor about 3 feet from each wall, with a seam in the baseboard on the east and north walls that is about 5 feet 8 inches from the corner, and there is a group of nail holes about 5 feet 8 inches south of the north wall and in line with the patch. This evidence appears to be the location of a newel post for a winder stair that ascended to the east and south with a door under the stair on the south side to give access to a closet. The ceiling here is covered with drywall, but the attic above has a patch in the floor here and the roof framing brace is cut out. The southwest corner of this room has a boxed-in post that appears to sit under the summer beam. There is a corresponding post below it in the corner of the stairs to the cellar. This makes the unsupported length of the summer beam in the attic above short, since the attic summer beam is supported by the peak of the corner fireplace on either end, the masonry wall west of the passage, as well as this post.

The ell chamber is 4½ steps down from the northeast chamber. It has 19th-century sash with 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has head-cut trim, with the south bay sash on the west wall having a bead on the inner edge. The north wall appears to be knotty pine paneling that has been painted. On the south side, east of the doorway, have been added a modern bathroom and closets. There is also a closet to the west of the doorway. The east elevation has a door set to the north that dates to the 20th century.

House, interior, attic

The attic below the collar beams is now partially finished with modern drywall. The floors are random-width, vary between 9½ and 13 inches wide, run east-west, and are face-nailed with rose head nails. The roof structure is still mostly exposed and has purlins running east-west that are supported by five posts under each purlin, and the posts are mortised and tenoned and pegged to

the purlins. There are up braces on the east and west sides of the posts that are also pegged to the purlins, and there are down braces on the south side of the south posts and the north side of the north posts that are also mortised and tenoned and pegged to the posts and must go down to the plate; the eaves are enclosed and so the construction here is not visible. The posts and purlins are hewn, while the braces are primarily pit-sawn. The posts are 8¼ inches square, the up braces are 3½ by 6½ inches, the down braces are 3¼ by 9¼ inches, and the purlins are 8 inches wide by 8¾ inches deep. The north and south purlins are connected by collar beams that are pit-sawn, are 3 inches by 8½ inches, are spaced 23½ to 24½ inches on centers, and run north-south with a center tenon and peg into the purlin. There is 20th-century wood sash on the gable ends. The north posts and up braces have short chiseled Roman numerals starting with number I on the west end. The same is done on the south posts, but these numerals are not cut as deeply. The down brace joints are dapped, and have no numbering. The west end north window south jamb has two mortises in it that were probably for spring latches. The up brace numbers go up to Roman numeral X. There are loose floor boards in the western half of the attic that are in line with the west-center posts. Below these floor boards is a hewn summer beam that runs east-west at the north end of the chimney stacks. The summer beam is 11¾ inches wide by 8½ inches deep. There are two pegs in the top face of the summer beam that align with the posts, suggesting that there must be girts running under the posts, and the down braces probably connect to the girts, creating a true truss.

In the upper level of the attic the rafters are hewn on several of their faces and pit-sawn on several faces. They are 3 to 4¾ inches wide by 4½ to 5 inches deep, and have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge. They have sawn Roman numerals and are put up in a partial order but not in a complete order, as there are partial runs of numbers that are in order. The purlins are notched to take the rafter feet, but the joint is not visible. The rafters do not appear to taper. The rafters support sawn and split shingle lath that is mostly 3 inches wide, with spade tips of nails passing through the shingle lath, but many of these nail tips just barely penetrate. There are also cut and wire nails penetrating the lath. There are riven and shaved shingles that are covered with plywood. There is a spot on the north side of the roof, east of center, that has three vertical sash-sawn boards in place of the shingles and several of the shingle laths are broken here. The spade tips are through the lath further, as if the shingles were pulled out and the remaining nails hammered in before the boards were put in place; this suggests that the remaining shingles are in many cases from the 18th century. There are many small nail holes that are empty, however. The shingles are 5½ to 7 inches wide, but their length could not be determined. At the east end is a hatch in the roof with boards that are nailed with cut nails, and there is a large wrought spike in the rafter on either side of the hatch about one third of the way down from the top of the opening, with the end of the hemp rope tied to each spike. This may be the location of a rope ladder that could have been used to get through the hatch onto the roof. The east chimney has been partially rebuilt on the north side. There are several rafters that are not pegged at the ridge,

and no hole was ever drilled. The west end has a hatch constructed with cut nails, and there is no evidence of spikes on the bottom face of the rafters here. There is a wood mantel stored in the attic, and it has Greek Doric columns, imposts with bull's-eye roundels, and a paneled frieze with one panel that has a sunken field and a quirked Greek ovolo panel mould. The bed mould is a quirked Greek ovolo that is almost a bevel. This same mould is used on the edge of the shelf. The mantel is hand-planed on the back side, and one of the boards was nailed to the wall with cut nails.

House, interior, basement
The basement has a dirt floor with concrete around the outside walls and several concrete pads in the middle of the floor. The joists above have very regular saw marks and must be sash-sawn. They run north-south, are 3¼ to 3¾ inches wide by 10¾ to 12½ inches deep, and are spaced 22 to 25½ inches on centers. The flooring is gauged and undercut. The summer beam in the eastern half of the basement is missing. The joists were tenoned into it, but now have pieces of wood scabbed across both ends to connect the joists, and there is a steel I-beam beneath the scabbed pieces. The joists have plaster burns. The rubble stone walls are heavily white-washed. The east window has splayed, plastered jambs and the masonry sill has a quarter-round profile. The east end has a triangular base for corner chimneys, and the joists are spiked to the fireplace header, not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The west wall, which divides the basement in half, has a jog in it with the northern half of the wall set further west. In the southern half of this partition wall is a wide doorway with a wide wooden frame and sill, and it is mortised and tenoned and pegged at the top and the bottom and has a bead on the inner edge. There is a vertical-board door here hung on H-L hinges. The north half of this partition wall has a window opening with splayed jambs on the west side. The window frame has been replaced. The flooring above has some gaps, and there are no dowels visible. Beneath the center wall that divides the southeast and northeast rooms of the first story a stud is visible, and to the west of this stud there is brick nogging in the wall. The nogging is set in mortar and the bricks are parged and some have dropped because there is now nothing beneath them to support them. There was probably a board here that was taken out when the summer beam was replaced, or for modern additions such as electricity. There are no other sections of brick nogging visible, but they may be hidden by boards that support them. The western half of the basement is divided in two by a stone wall that runs east-west and has a wide opening in it giving access to the northwest cellar room. The west end wall is at least 4 feet 8 inches thick, not counting the triangular fireplace support which extends further into the room and is toothed into the west wall. There is a window opening to the south of the corner fireplace support with splayed jambs and a sloping stone sill that is just as deep as the wall thickness. The joists are set on about a 2-inch-thick board set in the wall.

Dairy -- contributing
About 25 feet north of the ell addition to the house is a dairy. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure that has been white-washed and has a hipped roof with inverted V-seam metal roofing. The eaves overhang the walls by about 2 feet 6 inches on all four sides. The south elevation has a vertical-board door with a wood latch, and it is hung on T hinges. The east elevation has a wide, squat wood frame that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has a pair of four-light sliding casements. There is brick in the wall above this opening. The north elevation matches the east, but has louvers in the opening. The west elevation is identical to the north elevation. On the interior there is stone around the outer walls in the floor, with plywood in the center, covering a hole or deep trough in the center of the floor that is lined with concrete. The joists above are hewn on top and bottom and run east-west, and have plaster burns. There are dragon pieces in the southeast and southwest corners that are visible, with a joist to hold the ends of the south outriggers. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned to the south joist and the pegs are driven upward from below. The rafters are very small and are mostly only hewn on top and bottom. They are about 2 inches deep by about 3 inches wide, with knee-wall studs or struts to support them. The struts and some of the rafters have wrought nails, but there are also some cut nails in the roof framing. The rafters support wide board lath.

Smokehouse -- contributing
There is a rubble stone smokehouse located about 90 feet east of the ell addition to the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure with traces of white wash on the stone, and has a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. Much of the south side roofing is gone, and the rafters are very deteriorated. There is alternating wide shingle lath fastened with wrought nails and narrow shingle lath fastened with cut nails. This suggests the possibility that the building was originally covered with side-lapped shingles that were very long, and lath was placed in between the original lath for shorter later shingles. The south elevation has a doorway with a wide mortised and tenoned and pegged frame that has a beaded interior edge. There is a vertical-board door with a cut-out in it covered by a metal grate. The door is hung on strap hinges that are tapered and have round ends, and there are the remains of a large wood and metal stock lock on the interior of the door. The building has a wood box cornice that is mostly rotted on the south elevation. There are no openings on the east, west, or north elevations. The interior walls are plastered and there is peg rail on the east and west that has beads on the top and bottom corners of the rail, but there are no wood pegs. The rail has cut nails in it. It also has traces of red paint. The collar beams are sash-sawn and are lapped and nailed, and may be added later. There are nails on the sides of the collar beams, probably from which to hang meat. The joists above, which are below the collar beams, have beads on the bottom corners. The wood of the joists is fuzzy, showing a common deterioration found in smoke houses. The joists run north-

south and are set into the stone wall. There is a second row of collar beams near the peak of the roof, and they have a half-dovetailed lap joint that appears to be nailed.

Springhouse (ruin) -- contributing
About 100 feet east of this smokehouse, and well downhill from it, are the stone ruins of a spring house. It is about 10 feet square, with a gable end on the west and window openings on the north and south elevations. The east end has collapsed and has a tree growing out of it.

Barn (recent structure rebuilt on early foundation) – non-contributing
About 200 feet northeast of the house is a large rubble stone barn foundation that is the lower story of a bank barn. The foundation is banked on the north, with one door on the east, set to the north, and a window on the east, set to the south. The east wall has charred timbers in it with peg holes. The west wall had two windows. To the west is a retaining wall of stone that runs to the west, with a corner at the west end that could be the foundation for a second barn. A modern barn has been constructed on part of this stone foundation.

Garage – non-contributing
About 30 feet east of the dairy is a modern CMU garage.

Summary Statement of Significance:

Howard Lodge is significant under Criterion C for its architecture, as one of the earliest surviving plantation houses in Howard County, distinguished among its contemporaries by its size, floor plan, and the elaboration of its brickwork and interior finishes. The stone kitchen addition and stone outbuildings date from the second quarter of the 19th century, and reflect a local trend toward improvements during that period.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Howard Lodge, constructed ca. 1750, is one of the earliest surviving buildings in Howard County. There are fragments of several buildings that date to before 1750, and Belmont has traditionally been ascribed to 1738 based on the date plaques flanking the front door, though these plaques may not record the construction of the existing building. Many of the eighteenth-century structures are smaller, 1 ½-story gambrel-roofed buildings. Howard Lodge is both earlier and larger than most of these structures, and perhaps its only contemporary in these categories is Waverly, built probably several years later by a younger brother of the builder of Howard Lodge. The integrity of surviving early fabric is much higher for Howard Lodge than for Waverly, however, and the finishes at Howard Lodge are of a rather superior quality. The use of wood-paneled walls and dentil cornices here is as good as any dwelling surviving in Howard County from the eighteenth century. Howard Lodge, Waverly, and Belmont represent the earliest instances of the center-passage plan in Howard County, though each has its own variation. At Howard Lodge, the double pile enabled the builder to include a fifth room at the back of the passage on the first story; this is the only known example in Howard County of this plan variation, and its function is imperfectly understood.

The land upon which Howard Lodge sits was granted by patent from Lord Baltimore to John Taillor [Taylor] in 1727. Known as "Taylors Park," it consisted of 1,500 acres. Taillor died in Great Britain at an unknown date and his daughter, Margaret Higginson, inherited the property. There were likely one or more tenant farms on the property, since it would seem that the family did not live here. Margaret divided the tract roughly into two parcels and sold half to John Dorsey (1688-1764), son of Edward, in 1744 for £100. The other half was sold to John Elder, Jr., on the same day, for the same amount. Dorsey was a native of Oxford, England, and it is not known when he came to the colonies, but he was certainly here by 1708, when he married Honor Elder and was described as a Maryland planter in the 1744 deed. The relationship between Honor Elder and John Elder, Jr., is not known, but Elder married John and Honor Dorsey's

daughter, Jemima, at an unknown date. Platting out these two tracts and overlaying them on tax maps clearly shows that the Howard Lodge house sits on the Dorsey tract, not the Elder tract. John Dorsey of Edward's dwelling plantation was on the "First Discovery" tract near Elkridge. He gave land to several of his children in 1735, and in 1750 he divided additional land among three sons. One of these was Edward Dorsey, who was born in 1728 and had married Betty Gilliss, a Quaker, on 29 July 1750. Edward received 740 acres of "Taylors Park" (the same parcel that his father had purchased in 1744) and seven Negro slaves: Sam, Sampson, Toby, Jack, Hagar, Charles, and Jenny. Thus, it would seem that Edward's father was establishing him on a plantation, as he had done with Edward's other brothers and sisters. Edward was the ninth of ten children, and his youngest brother, Nathan (b. 1731) would be established at Waverly, (HO-21), just southeast of Howard Lodge, in 1756. Since Edward was only 22, it seems unlikely that he was living on the Howard Lodge property until after his marriage. The date of construction for the house is not known, but a date from the 1750s is usually assumed, and this seems reasonable given the physical details of the house; certainly it was standing by sometime in the 1760s.[1]

The house is built with a combination of Flemish bond, English bond, and, on the second story of the south façade, header bond. Header bond seems to have been introduced to the region by Gov. Thomas Bladen in the 1740s at the house in Annapolis that was to become known as "Bladen's Folly."[2] It is most common in and around Annapolis and Chestertown, with most examples dating to the 1750s and 1760s. Howard Lodge also has a moulded water table and a belt course that is odd since it is only a single course high and consists of moulded water table bricks. The façade also contains two round-arched shallow recesses flanking the center window, and they probably held date plaques that have not survived. A similar feature can be seen flanking the front door at Belmont (HO-43), Caleb Dorsey (1710-1772) of Caleb's house near Elkridge; there, the rectangular panels survive, and bear the date 1738. Caleb Dorsey also married a Quaker (some of the early Dorsey families adopted the Quaker faith in the seventeenth century but most of the Dorseys left it sometime in the eighteenth century), and he was distantly related to John Dorsey of Edward. Given the numerous ties of family and faith, and the proximity with which they lived, it seems likely that Edward Dorsey of John would have known

[1] Anne Arundel County Land Records, RB 2-21; RB 2-25. Maxwell J. Dorsey, Jean Muir Dorsey, and Nannie Ball Nimmo, *The Dorsey Family* (1947. Reprint, Salem, MA: Higginson Book Co., n.d.), p. 57. Robert Barnes, *The Green Spring Valley: Its History and Heritage, v. 2, Genealogies* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1978), pp. 30-31. Warfield gets the history of the property wrong, stating that it was owned solely by the Elder family and that Honor Dorsey inherited it. J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 483. Harry Wright Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, v. 2 (Lewes, DE: Colonial Roots, 1971), p. 20. Anne Arundel County Land Records, RB 3-338.

[2] I am indebted to Peter Pearre for bringing this to my attention.

Belmont. While the loss of the date plaques is unfortunate, perhaps the most amazing survival at Howard Lodge is most of the original eighteenth-century window sash, and they remain in very good condition. The other amazing survival seems to be eighteenth-century wood shingles beneath the existing wood shingles and plywood sheathing; there are numerous wrought nails that just barely penetrate the shingle lath, with riven wood shingles. The plywood sheathing seems to have been installed over top of the early shingles to preserve them.

On the interior, Howard Lodge has a center-passage, double-pile plan with corner fireplaces in the four primary rooms and an unheated fifth room to the rear of the stair passage. This room is wider than the passage and still retains an original corner cupboard. The east wall of the room was taken down, probably in the first quarter, or so, of the nineteenth century, in order to make the northeast room larger; this probably then became the dining room. The original function of the center room is unclear. With five doors in the rather small space, including doors to the exterior, the front passage, and the cellar stairs, it was clearly a circulation space. And with one window there would have been little wall space for furniture. However, the existence of the corner cupboard suggests a room meant for show and display. This was not the only corner cupboard in the house, another stood in the southwest room, and was later moved up to the southwest chamber. The latter cupboard was a little more refined in its detail than the cupboard in the north-center room, but not appreciably so; the latter has identical scalloped shelves in two different patterns, just as the former. With its access to the rear, where there was likely a freestanding kitchen, and to the cellar, where foodstuffs would have been stored, it seems likely that this room functioned as a staging area for serving the family and guests when they dined, but it was also a circulation space for the family and their guests and thus was used to display some of the refined wares that would eventually make it onto the dining table. The passage has full paneling on the frame walls, but only chair rail and cornice on the masonry walls, and this seems to be the original finish in this space. It retains original balusters, newel, and handrail. The southwest room was clearly the most important public space, with chair rail that was removed at an unknown date and a wood dentil cornice that survives, in addition to the corner cupboard that was moved. The southeast room also had chair rail that was later removed, but the cornice here is a later addition and the cupboard under the stairs is a more utilitarian feature than the other two in the house. Both of these rooms have corner fireplaces, but the mantels are missing. The two corner rooms on the north side of the house also have corner fireplaces with simple wood mantels of stacked mouldings that seem to date to a remodeling in the first quarter, or so, of the nineteenth century.

The second story of the house is unusual for the large central circulation space around the stairs. This was created in part by having the stairway turn to the east at the landing, rather than turn back on its self toward the south. This arrangement resulted in a smaller, and rather oddly shaped, chamber in the southeast, but this tradeoff gained headroom and aesthetic refinement for

the first-story passage, since the landing and upper run of the stairs was not placed in the passage, but over the cellar stairs and cupboard in the southeast room, and partially in the southeast room. This establishes a clear hierarchy of spaces that favors the passage over both the southeast room and the southeast chamber, but still provides circulation space and privacy to the chambers above. It took a large house to make this all work, and Howard Lodge is unusually large for the mid-eighteenth century, larger than Belmont or "Doughoregan Manor" at that time, and perhaps bigger than any other surviving eighteenth-century house in Howard County. The second story central space has some affinities with Waverly, the slightly later house of Edward Dorsey's younger brother, Nathan, which has an unusually wide circulation space in the center of the second story. Howard Lodge retains its original paneled walls in the center

space, and an enclosed stairway to the attic. A portion of this wall was pivoted around at an unknown date in order to open up space at the top of the stairs, thus placing the corner fireplace now in the central space at the top of the stairs rather than in the southeast chamber. This and two other corner fireplaces on the second story retain wood mantels that seem to date from the first quarter, or so, of the nineteenth century, with stone hearth blocks that appear to be soapstone and were likely added with the mantels. An enclosed winder stair to the attic was added in the northeast corner of the northeast chamber at an unknown date, and removed at an unknown date. In the process of adding it, one of the original attic braces was cut through.[3]

The attic was an unfinished space until probably the second half of the twentieth century, and the substantial framing remains exposed in the lower half of the attic. This framing consists of braced posts that support purlins that, in turn, support a common-rafter roof. The posts have up-braces to the purlins and down-braces to the exterior walls. There are large collar beams mortised and tenoned and pegged between the purlins, and they now support a floor which creates a large storage space in the top half of the attic.

Edward Dorsey of John described himself as a resident of Anne Arundel County and a merchant in 1772, and at that time he was also acting as a banker, loaning money to planters in Anne Arundel County who secured the loans with their slaves, livestock, and personal property. Warfield describes Dorsey as a "large merchant of Baltimore," though nothing was found to corroborate his location in Baltimore. Certainly, after the Revolution Baltimore began to grow exponentially and merchants relocated there to take advantage of the deep-water port, so it is possible that Dorsey moved his operation at some time. In 1783 Edward Dorsey of John was assessed for 450 acres of "Mistake," 200 acres of "Dispute Ended," and 325 acres of "New Year," while his son, Edward Dorsey, Jr. (aka, Edward Dorsey of Edward), was assessed for 740 acres of "Taylors Park," along with 105 acres of "Invasion" and 23 acres of "Hay Meadow." Edward Dorsey, Jr. also owned eight slaves, seven horses, 20 cattle and 12 sheep. Edward was

[3] I am indebted to Marcia Miller for bringing this to my attention.

born on the "Taylors Park" property in 1760 and married Deborah Maccubin in 1781. Thus, it would seem that Edward Dorsey of John had moved to another farm and was setting up his son at Howard Lodge much as his father had done with him. However, no deed could be found transferring the "Taylors Park" property to Edward Dorsey, Jr. Edward Dorsey of John died intestate in the 1790s, though his exact date of death is not known. By 1798 Edward Dorsey, Jr. was not living at Howard Lodge, but had placed several tenant farmers on the property. Henry Carter was occupying the 750-acre home farm, and the buildings here included:

1 Brick Dwelling House 45 by 35 feet, 2 stories
1 log Kitchen 26 by 22 feet
1 Framed Smoke House 12 feet square
1 " Hen " 12 "
1 Brick Milk " 10 "
1 log Corn c of [illegible] + stables 24 by 12 feet
1 log Tob° House 24 feet square
1 Framed d° 50 by 24 feet
1 log Barn 50 by 20 feet
1 log House 20 by 16 feet

The other farm consisted of 390 acres and had an old stone house and log outbuildings. Howard Lodge measures 47 feet, 8 inches by 35 feet, 4 inches, so there is little doubt that this is the house described in the assessment.[4]

It should be noted that the stone kitchen wing did not exist, but rather there was a freestanding log kitchen, probably near the rear of the house. Too, the stone dairy and stone smokehouse did not exist, but were probably built at the same time as the kitchen ell, as part of a general improvement of the service buildings. This kitchen retains its large cooking fireplace. The smokehouse roof is much deteriorated, but the building is not beyond redemption. Also on the property are the ruins of a stone springhouse and a barn foundation (with a new structure constructed on part of the foundation). The first quarter of the nineteenth century saw a marked trend in building attached kitchens in Howard County, and the improvement in service buildings may have been a part of this trend. The kitchen addition and the new outbuildings may date to the same time as the replacement of the mantels and most of the locks; the latter now are Carpenter locks that probably date to the c. 1830s. Most of the doors retain their eighteenth-century H-L hinges. The lack of mention of slave quarters in the 1798 tax record may actually

[4] Anne Arundel County Land Records, IB 3-484. Dorsey, Dorsey and Nimmo, *The Dorsey Family*, p. 61. Assessment of 1783, Maryland State Archives, S1487, http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/stagser/s1400/s1437/html/ssi1437e.html. Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, p. 39. Federal Direct Tax, 1798, http://guide.mdsa.net/series.cfm?action=viewSeries&ID=S37.

reflect the bias of the tax assessor, since most of the properties listed in Elkridge Hundred do not have them enumerated, though it is likely that most farms had them; their omission may actually reflect their very poor condition, in this case.

Edward Dorsey, Jr. enlarged his land holdings in 1798 by purchasing an unspecified amount of the "Taylors Park" tract that had been purchased by John Elder, Jr. in 1744, from Ely Elder. This must be the 390-acre farm that he was already assessed for earlier in 1798. It is not clear who Ely Elder was, though he is described in the deed as being earlier in Virginia, having moved to Maryland, and having inherited the "Taylors Park" land from his father, whom he does not name. Another Ely Elder, son of John Elder, Jr., died by 1788, but no children are listed for him and none of John Elder, Jr.'s other sons apparently had a son they named Ely. Edward Dorsey, Jr. sold the land that he purchased from Ely Elder to his son, Samuel, in 1824 for only $10.00. The deed states that it was 400 acres. This was probably another case of a father establishing a son, since Samuel was living in Baltimore County (probably with his father) when he married Mary Wilkins in 1821. What is not known is whether Samuel moved into a house on the Elder portion of "Taylors Park" or into Howard Lodge. Given the size and quality of the latter house, and its location at the east end of the Dorsey portion of "Taylors Park," close to the Elder portion of that tract, it seems likely that he was living there; it would also fit, then, that the stone kitchen addition and outbuildings were constructed around this time for Samuel Dorsey. Samuel had his new tract resurveyed and patented as "Piney Grove" in 1831, and at that time it consisted of 350 acres. In 1837 Edward Dorsey, Jr. sold Howard Lodge to Samuel for the small sum of $200 a year for the rest of his life; Edward Dorsey, Jr. died in 1839. Samuel Dorsey inherited a 160-acre plantation in Baltimore County called "Cranberry Grove," along with all of the livestock, slaves, furniture, and farming implements on the property. However, Samuel seems to have remained at Howard Lodge, and in 1843 he established a ground rent on the farm, selling it for $8,000 to George Brown of Baltimore City and leasing it back for a rent of $480 a year, for 99 years. This seems to have been a rather common method employed by Howard County planters to raise a large sum of cash quickly, though what was done with the money never seems to be recorded.[5]

Samuel Dorsey must have been contemplating retirement in 1854, since he advertised his farm for sale beginning in April of that year. The advertisement for the property noted that 530 of the 930 acres of the farm were cleared, with the rest in wood, and with meadows in timothy. There were apple and peach orchards and "a garden supplied with fruit and some fine grapes, and a tastefully ornamented lawn." The farm was situated equidistant between the B. & O. Railroad

[5] Anne Arundel County Land Records, NH 9-508. Barnes, *The Green Spring Valley*, pp. 30-31. Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 11-26. Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, p. 40. Western Shore Land Office, Patent GGB 1-286, Maryland State Archives. Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, p. 40. Howard County Land Records, JLM 4-392, JLM 4-396.

and the Frederick Turnpike, with the trip to Baltimore being 30 miles by rail and 20 miles on the turnpike. The availability of both means of transporting farm products to market in Baltimore was clearly perceived as an advantage. The buildings on the farm were described as "a large

double brick house, with stone kitchen attached, dairy, meat-house, ice house, granary, corn-house, barn, stabling, and quarters for slaves." In addition, Dorsey noted that 150 acres of the farm "have been limed with lime burnt in a lime kiln lately erected on the place, supplied from quarries near at hand." The location of this kiln is not known at this time, but its existence is not surprising. Lime was commonly used as a soil conditioner in this period, and there was a vein of Cockeysville marble that ran through nearby Marriottsville, just east of Howard Lodge. The farm did not sell quickly and so Dorsey adjusted his strategy, offering the "home tract" with the buildings and 430 acres, and offering four other farms of about 100 acres each. He noted that the buildings were in "most excellent repair," as were the fences, and that there were copper and iron mines in the area and "surface indications of veins on several parts of the property." William W. Glenn, of Baltimore, was handling the sale, and when the farm did not sell, Glen purchased it from Dorsey for $23,250 in 1856. William Wilkins Glenn was the son of the late Judge John Glenn, and there was probably a familial relationship between him and Mary Wilkins Dorsey. Three years later Glenn sold it to his brother, John Glenn, also of Baltimore City. The Glenn family already had a summer home at "Hilton," now part of the Catonsville Community College property, and John Glenn lived there at this time, so Howard Lodge was merely an investment for them.[6]

The tax assessments in 1860 record that John Glenn had 540 acres of "Taylors Park" and F. S. Key had 400 acres. A Bond of Conveyance was executed by Glenn in 1859 to Edward Lloyd and John S. Gittings, as trustees for Elizabeth Lloyd Key, wife of F. S. Key, to transfer these 400 acres to the Keys. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County clearly shows that the son of the author of the Star Spangled Banner was living in the vicinity of Howard Lodge, though whether it was in the brick house or in a house on the Elder family portion of "Taylors Park" is not clear. In any case, John Glenn sued Key for non-payment in 1861 and re-acquired Howard Lodge before any deed to the property was executed. Later, Glenn conveyed Howard Lodge to Thomas Gerven of New York, but had to foreclose upon him in 1869 and reacquired the property at public auction. Unfortunately, the advertisement for this sale could not be located. Glen was finally able to dispose of the farm in 1876, when he sold it to Theodore Mottu (1821-1896), a Baltimore lumber dealer. The name Howard Lodge was reportedly given the property during

[6] *Baltimore Sun*, 19 April 1854, p. 2, col. 6. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 July 1854, p. 2, col. 6. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 632. Howard County Land Records, WHW 17-374, WWW 20-208. *The Charities Review: A Journal of Practical Sociology*, vol. 4 (New York, Nov. 1894-June 1895), p. 277.

Mottu's ownership, and it has occasionally been erroneously suggested that the property was owned by the Howard family. While the name is potentially misleading, it is not known by what name the property was called during the Dorsey ownership.[7]

The Mottu family sold Howard Lodge in 1907, and it was probably then that the second corner cupboard was added to the northeast room and the full second story added above the kitchen ell. Howard Lodge returned to tenancy in 1917 when acquired by the B. F. Shriver Company, a Westminster cannery. Shriver owned numerous farms, especially in Carroll County, on which they placed tenants to insure that they could get produce to can, and at favorable prices. The Shriver Company sold Howard Lodge in 1940. Most of the farm land was developed throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. The house at one time had a porch that wrapped around both sides of it, but this was removed in the 1960s.[8]

[7] Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-60, Maryland State Archives., p. 353. Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (Author, 1987), p. 167. Howard County Land Records, WWW 20-238. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860). Howard County Land Records, WWW 25-543; WWW 30-334; LJW 36-534. *Baltimore Sun*, 6 June 1896, p. 10, col. 4. Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, p. 166.

[8] Howard County Land Records, HBN 104-415; HBN 104-562; BM Jr. 148-212. Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, p. 168.

9. Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the nominated property are indicated as Parcel 157 on Howard County Tax Map 9, and are described among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber 12536, folio 467.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 15 acres, comprises the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource. It encompasses all the buildings and structures that contribute to the significance of the property within an appropriate landscape.

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: HO-13
Name of Property: "Howard Lodge"
Location: Howard County, Maryland
Photographer: Ken Short
Date taken: 20 August 2010
Location of original digital files: Maryland Historical Trust

Photo captions:

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0001.tif
House, south elevation

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0002.tif
House, south elevation, 2nd story detail

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0003.tif
House, north & west elevations

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0004.tif
House, east elevation

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0005.tif
House, interior, passage vw. northeast

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0006.tif
House, interior, passage newel & balusters

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0007.tif
House, interior, passage cornice

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0008.tif
House, interior, passage stairs at landing

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0009.tif
House, interior, southwest room vw. northwest

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0010.tif
House, interior, southeast room cupboard

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0011.tif
House, interior, southeast room cupboard shelves

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0012.tif
House, interior, north-center room vw. south

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0013.tif
House, interior, north-center room cupboard shelves

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0014.tif
House, interior, northeast room, vw. east

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0015.tif
House, interior, northeast room mantel

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0016.tif
House, interior, second story passage, vw. southwest

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0017.tif
House, interior, second story passage, vw. northwest

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0018.tif
House, interior, second story passage, mantel near top of stairs

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0019.tif
House, interior, southwest chamber, vw. north

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0020.tif
House, interior, southwest chamber cupboard

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0021.tif
House, interior, attic framing, vw. south

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0022.tif
House, interior, mantel stored in attic

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0023.tif
Dairy, south & east elevations

MD_HowardCounty_HowardLodge_0024.tif
Smokehouse, west & south elevations

NOTES:

A. PATCHES IN FLOOR SHOWN, INDICATING ORIGINAL WALL LOCATION.

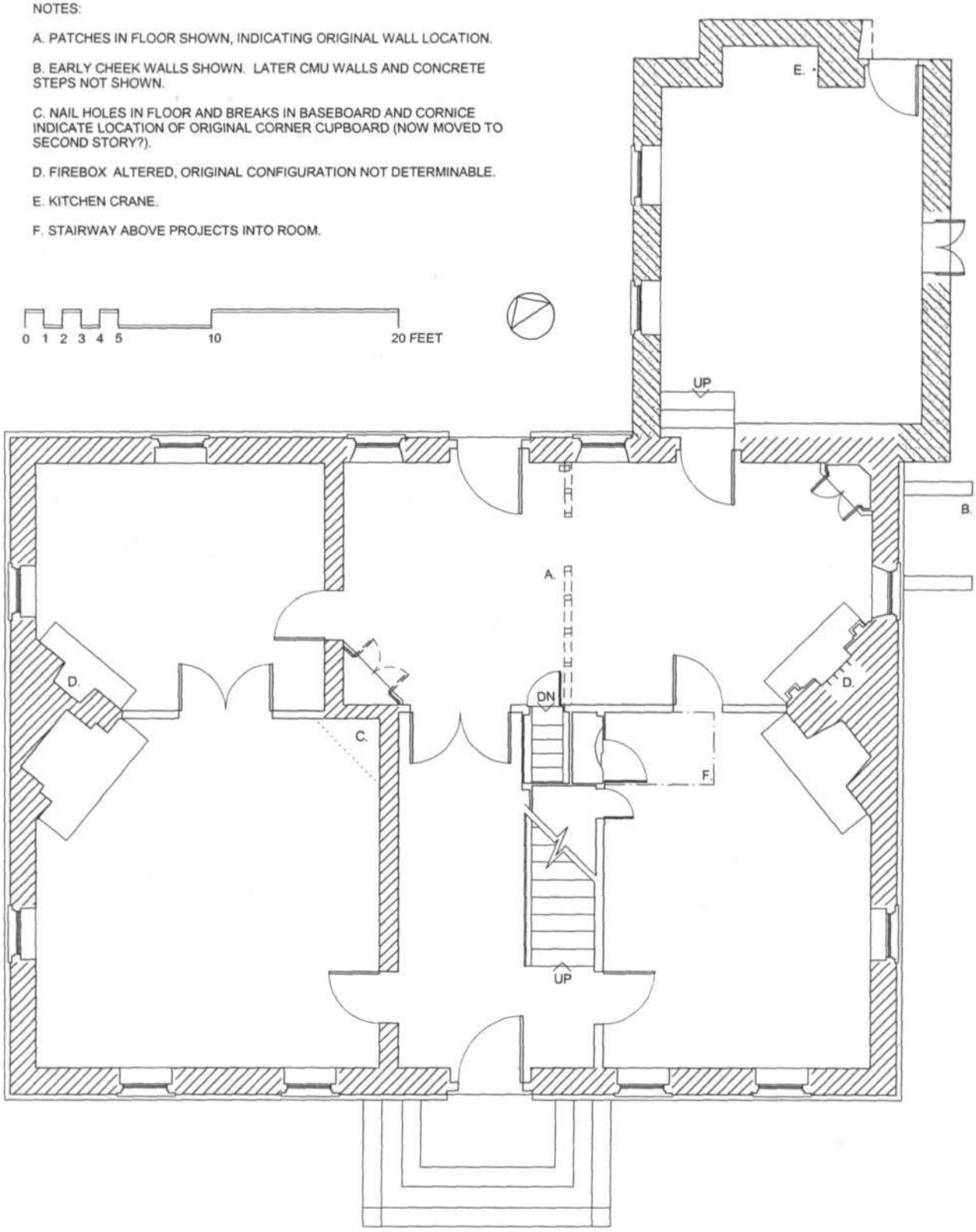
B. EARLY CHEEK WALLS SHOWN. LATER CMU WALLS AND CONCRETE STEPS NOT SHOWN.

C. NAIL HOLES IN FLOOR AND BREAKS IN BASEBOARD AND CORNICE INDICATE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL CORNER CUPBOARD (NOW MOVED TO SECOND STORY?).

D. FIREBOX ALTERED, ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION NOT DETERMINABLE.

E. KITCHEN CRANE.

F. STAIRWAY ABOVE PROJECTS INTO ROOM.



HO-13 "HOWARD LODGE" 12301 HOWARD LODGE DRIVE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, PETER KURTZE, & THOMAS RINEHART -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- NOVEMBER 2010

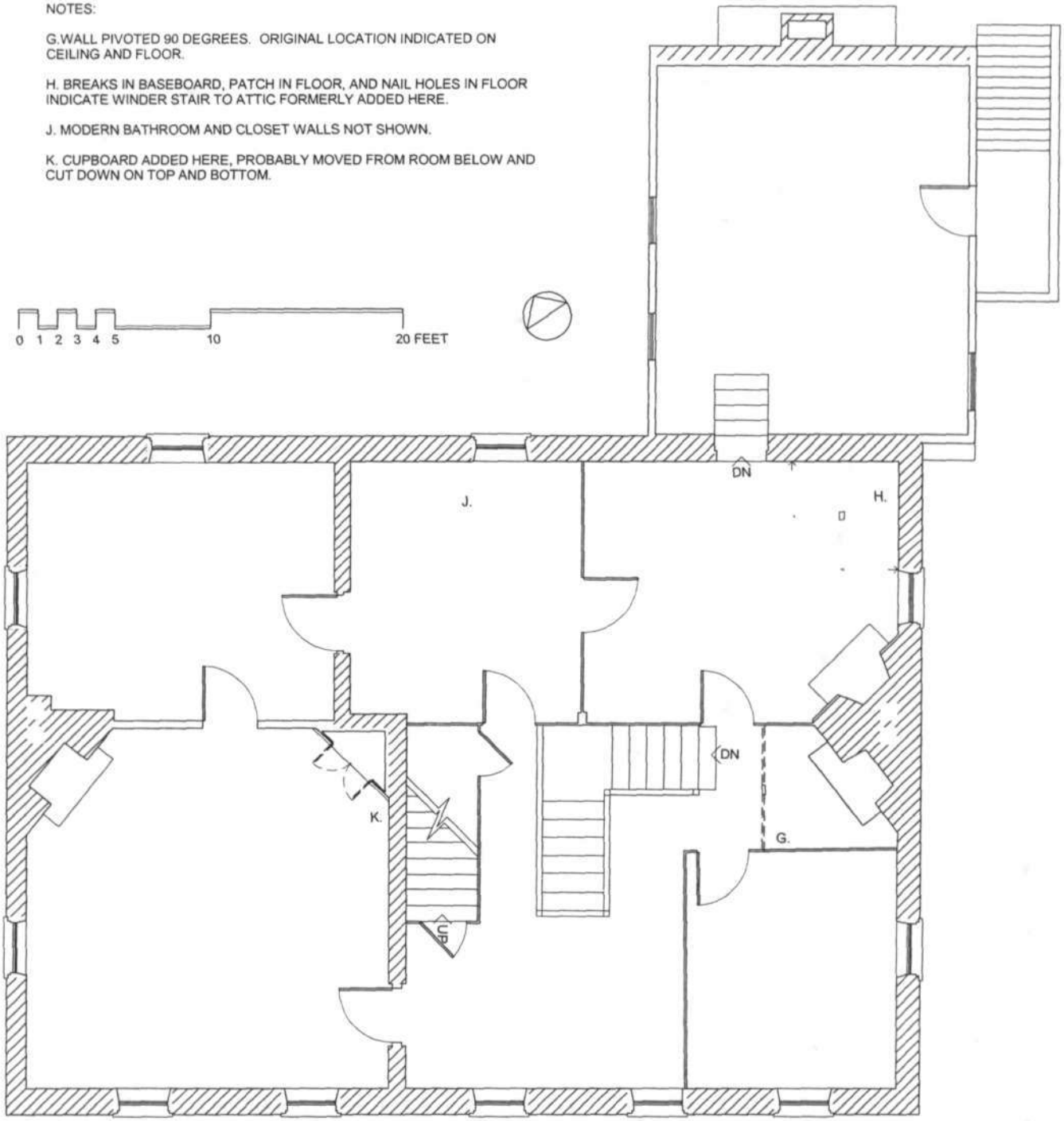
NOTES:

G.WALL PIVOTED 90 DEGREES. ORIGINAL LOCATION INDICATED ON CEILING AND FLOOR.

H. BREAKS IN BASEBOARD, PATCH IN FLOOR, AND NAIL HOLES IN FLOOR INDICATE WINDER STAIR TO ATTIC FORMERLY ADDED HERE.

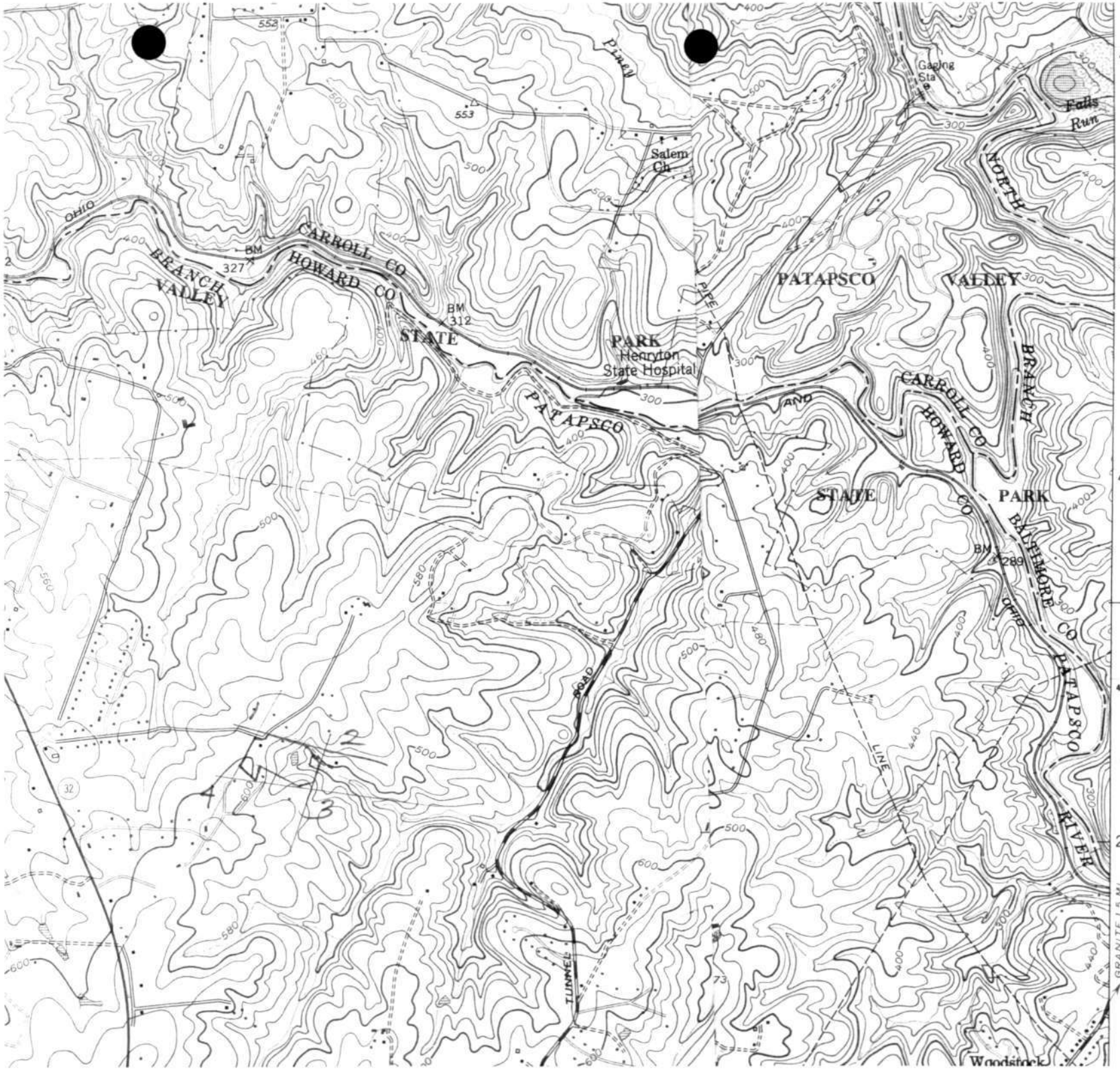
J. MODERN BATHROOM AND CLOSET WALLS NOT SHOWN.

K. CUPBOARD ADDED HERE, PROBABLY MOVED FROM ROOM BELOW AND CUT DOWN ON TOP AND BOTTOM.



HO-13 "HOWARD LODGE" 12301 HOWARD LODGE DRIVE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, THOMAS RINEHART, & MARCIA MILLER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- NOVEMBER 2010



HO-13
HOWARD LODGE
HOWARD COUNTY MD

1: 18-332730-
4356111

2: 18-333019-
4356022

3: 18-332900-
4355868

4: 18-332632-
4356031