

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Oakdale

Other names/site number: HO-2

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 16449 Ed Warfield Road

City or town: Woodbine State: MD County: Howard

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>10-24-14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Law Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12-16-14
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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

LATE 19TH & 20TH C. REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _STONE, BRICK, WOOD_____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Oakdale is located at 16449 Ed Warfield Road about 3 ½ miles south of the town of Lisbon in western Howard County, Maryland. The farm is located on the southeast side of the road near the top of a hill, and the ground slopes down to the southeast and southwest. Most of the ground is open and in grass. The farm complex consists of a large brick late-Federal house built in 1838, altered and probably enlarged in 1879 and 1891, and enlarged again in 1898 with Colonial Revival details. There are also a brick smokehouse, a large frame stable and barn, a frame wagon shed with corn crib, a frame bungalow gardener's cottage, a small frame carriage house, and a frame garage. The house faces southeast toward open fields. A modern addition on the rear is connected to the house by an open porch, with an in-ground pool nearby. There is a modern machine shed near the stable.

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Narrative Description

House (contributing building)

Exterior

The house is a three-story, five-bay by two-bay brick structure with one-bay-long three-sided-bay end wings and a six-bay by one-bay ell on the rear that is three stories tall on the southeastern four bays and two-stories tall on the two northwestern bays. It has a rubble stone foundation, and the first and second stories of the southeast elevation have Flemish bond brick while the other elevations have five-to-one common bond with traces of red paint and white penciling. The third story has wood shingles. There is a hip roof with asphalt shingles and a widow's walk with sawn vertical boards for a balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney at each end, with two Bishop's caps.

The southeast elevation, on the first story, has a center door with eight panels that have sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There is a granite sill and one panel on each jamb and the soffit, with sunken flat panels and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There is a leaded glass transom, and the transom bar has an ovolo at the top, a quirked Greek ovolo below with two fillets, and a bead at the bottom. The door architrave has a quirked Greek ovolo backband, a broken field, and an ogee on the inner edge; it is crosssetted. There is a panel above the door with the dates "1766, 1838, 1898." To the outer side of the architrave are wood engaged columns with impost blocks and a pediment. There are two six-over-six sash to each side, with wood lug sills that have a wash, bullnose frames, and splayed brick jack arches. They have blinds with cast iron butt hinges. The second story has five six-over-six sash that match the first story. The center three bays have a two-story colossal portico with four Doric columns and two pilasters against the wall. It has a bead-board soffit that is stained dark brown, a full entablature, and a pediment with flush weatherboards and a lunette; the latter is divided by a large mullion into two three-light sash with a wood keystone. There is a one-story porch to either side of the portico that is set back from the portico and wraps around both sides. It has a tongue-and-grooved wood deck, Doric columns, a full entablature, and bead-board soffit. The porch is set on brick piers with lattice between them. There is a full entablature between the second and third stories. The third-story end bays have six-over-six sash with a panel below that is sunken and flat.

The southwest elevation of the main block has a typical six-over-six sash in the west bay and no opening in the south bay of the first and second stories; the porch covers both bays on the first story. The third story has two six-over-six sash that match those on the third story of the southeast elevation.

The southeast elevation of the southwest wing has a typical six-over-six sash on the first story over a jib, and the blinds extend down to the bottom of the jib doors, with a panel at the bottom

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of the blinds. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash and the third story has a six-over-six sash that matches the rest on this story.

The southwest elevation of the southwest wing is three-sided, and the basement has a four-light sash in the center and a three-light sash on each side, all with splayed brick jack arches. Date stones flank the center sash, with the western stone inscribed "1838" and the southern one "1898." The first story has an eight-over-eight sash in the center and a six-over-six sash on each side, all with typical details. The second story sash are shorter, with an eight-over-one sash in the center and a six-over-one sash on each side, all with typical details. The cornice is carried around here, and the third story is flat and set back, with a flat roof over the three-sided bay. There are two eight-over-eight sash, but with no panels, and the third-story cornice is also carried around this bay. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest end of the wing with four Bishop's caps.

The northwest elevation of the southwest wing has a cellar bulkhead with stone jambs and wood doors in the basement. There are no openings on the first, second, or third stories.

The southwest elevation of the ell has four typical six-over-six sash to the west and another in the south bay on the first story. They all have shutters with two panels, and the top panels each have a half-moon cut-out in them. Between these is a six-panel door with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. It has a granite sill, a bullnose frame, and sidelights with four lights over one panel. The panels have sunken fields, and there are paneled posts next to the door that are sunken and flat. There is a six-light transom with a transom bar that has an ogee and bead above tripartite architrave. There are two panels on each jamb and one on the soffit, and they are very narrow, sunken and flat, with quirked ogee panel moulds. The doorway has a splayed brick jack arch. There is a four-bay, one-story porch over the four southern bays, with four Doric columns and a full entablature. It has a tongue-and-grooved wood deck and the soffit boards have beads on both sides and gaps left between the boards. The south bay of the porch has no deck and the roof is stepped back, but covers the bulkhead. This roof is hipped and has standing-seam metal. The second story has six typical six-over-six sash with blinds, and the cornice is carried around here. The two bays on the northwest end are only two stories, with a hipped roof, and there is a tall interior brick chimney on the northwest end with two Bishop's caps. The third story has four six-over-six sash with no panels, and the center two are set close together and do not align with the second-story sash. The cornice is carried around here.

The northwest elevation of the ell has an enclosed porch on the first story, with German siding and a hipped roof of standing-seam metal. The second story west bay has a typical six-over-six sash with blinds, and the third story has a short four-over-four sash near the west corner.

The northeast elevation of the main block has no opening in the east bay and a typical six-over-six sash in the north bay on both the first and second stories. The third story has two typical third-story six-over-six sash, with panels below them.

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The northeast elevation of the northeast wing is a three-sided brick bay on the first and second stories, with the third story shingled and set back in the plane of the main block northeast wall. The first story has an eight-over-one sash in the center. The east bay has a door with one light over one lying panel that has a sunken field and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There is a

single sidelight to the east, with a tall leaded-glass light over one panel, and a leaded-glass transom over the sidelight and door. The transom bar matches the ell southwest elevation door. The doorway has a granite sill, a bullnose frame, and a splayed brick jack arch. The north bay has an eight-over-one sash. The second story has three typical six-over-one sash, and the cornice is carried around here. The third story has two six-over-six sash that are typical for the third story, but have no panels beneath them. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest end of the wing, with three Bishop's caps.

In the re-entrant angle of the northwest wing and the ell is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay brick block with a flat roof. The wrap-around porch on the northeast wraps around the three-sided wing and abuts the northeast wall of this block. The northeast elevation of the block, on the first story, has a door in the east bay that has Queen Anne/Colonial Revival clear lights with wood muntins above two panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There is a leaded glass transom, and the jambs each have two panels and the soffit one, with sunken, flat panels and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There are blinds for the door, with one panel at the bottom of each. There is a granite sill with no wash, a bullnose frame, and a splayed brick jack arch. The north bay has a one-over-one sash with typical details. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash in the east bay and no opening in the north bay.

The northwest elevation of this block has a small one-over-one sash to the north on the first story, with typical details. The west bay has a door with six panels that have sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There is a granite sill, bullnose frame with plain jambs and soffit, and splayed brick jack arch. Flanking each side of the door is a four-over-four double-hung sash with typical details and shutters with two panels, the top panels having half-moon cut-outs. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash to the north and a Palladian window to the west that has an eight-over-eight sash in the center topped with round-arched Gothic lights and a six-over-six sash to each side with a wood panel above. There is a wood cornice above this window, with the second-story cornice carried around the block above it. The northwest elevation of the northeast wing, on the third story above the block, has a four-over-four sash in the east bay and a six-over-six sash in the center and north bays.

The northeast elevation of the ell is four bays. The first story east bay has a door with six panels that have sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. It has a granite sill, bullnose frame with plain jambs and soffit, and splayed brick jack arch. There is a four-light transom. The three bays to the north each have a typical six-over-six sash with shutters with two panels, the top panels having half-moon cut-outs. A new one-story porch connects to the northwest end of the block and covers this part of the ell; it connects the house to a modern free-standing addition to the northwest of the house. The second story has four typical six-over-six sash. The third story has two six-over-six sash set close together over the block, near the angle at the east

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end. There are two six-over-six sash over the two center of the six bays of the ell, and all of the third-story sash on this elevation do not have panels.

House, interior, first story

The house has a center-passage, double-pile plan with an ell on the northwest containing a single-loaded passage along the northeast. The front passage has 2 ½-inch pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard has stacked mouldings with a bead at the top, then a cavetto and fillet, with an ogee at the bottom. There is half-panelling with sunken fields and ogee bolection moulds. At the top of the half-panelling is chair rail with an ogee at the top, then a bead and fillet, an ogee and fillet, a scotia, and a small ogee at the bottom. The front door has eight panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has a Carpenter lock with a seal that reads "Carpenter & Co Patentees." The strike plate has "Carpenter" with a crown and the initials "WR". The lock appears to be original to the door. There are cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and one is marked "Thos^s Clark." There is a leaded glass transom that is hinged at the top. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with muntins cut out, and originally had four lights that were 9 by 15 inches. The architrave is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to form a hollow ring. The southwest door has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has through tenons with wedges, and is hung on cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and heavy paint. There is a cast iron rim lock with brass knobs that is not original to the door. The architrave is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to form a hollow ring. The northeast doorway is a wide opening with an elliptical arch. It has paneled pilasters with a sunken, flat center, and ovolo and ogee moulds. There are Ionic capitals with bellflower swags and egg and dart moulding between the volutes, with a shell centered above. The architrave has an ogee backband and bead moulding, with a broken field that has a small groove at the break and a bead on the bottom edge. The soffit of the arch is paneled.

The east room has random-width pine flooring that varies between 3 ½ and 6 inches, runs northeast-southwest, and is blind-nailed. The baseboard has a quirked Greek ogee and fillet, with a small Greek ogee at the top. The window architrave is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to form a hollow ring. Below the sill are two panels that are sunken and flat and have quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. The windows have plain splayed jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 11-inch by 15-inch lights. They have parting beads, but no sash weights or spring latches. The architrave on the southwest doorway matches what is on the passage side. The door on the northwest has architrave that is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to form a hollow ring. There is one panel on the soffit and on each jamb, with sunken, flat panels and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. This opening never

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had a door. The northwest wall is hollow to the west and must have had a window here, and likely another one where the door now is. There is a fireplace centered on the northeast wall, with a brick hearth, parged surround, and splayed brick firebox jambs. It has a wood mantel with turned, tapered columns that have a quirked Greek ogee and bead on the plinth, two annulets at the bottom and top of the column, and above the top annulets are two narrow grooves and a

quirked Greek ovolo capital. There is a plain frieze and impost blocks with a bulls-eye on the front and outer side faces. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ovolo below a stack of four fins, each one of which projects further than the one below. There is a Greek ovolo moulding on the edge of the mantel shelf that is very close to an ogee. The window to the north of the fireplace matches those on the southeast.

The south room has random-width pine flooring that varies between 3 ½ and 6 inches, runs northeast-southwest, and is blind-nailed. The baseboard has a quirked Greek ogee and fillet, with a small Greek ogee at the top. The window architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets and a bead on the inner edge. This same moulding is used below the sills, but the bead is raised there. There are plain corner blocks and plain splayed jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 11-inch by 15-inch lights. They have parting beads, but no sash weights or spring latches. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest wall, with a brick hearth, soapstone surround, and soapstone firebox with splayed jambs. There is a wood mantel that has plain pilasters with annulets and a Greek ovolo for a capital. The south pilaster and the board behind it have an oval cut out near the top that exposes the stone beneath, which is carved with the date "1838," and there is black paint in the numerals. There are no saw kerf cuts or other marks to indicate that this was done as a later alteration. The mantel has a plain frieze and plain impost blocks, and the bed mould has a quirked Greek ovolo at the bottom, two fillets above, a cavetto, and a lancet at the top. There is a Greek ovolo moulding on the edge of the mantel shelf that is very close to an ogee.

At the northwest end of the passage is a large stair hall. The flooring from the passage continues through this room and into the north and west rooms. The half-paneling from the passage also continues into this room. The ceiling has boxed beams around all four sides and is open in the center. The room is open on the northwest to the stairwell, with an open well and a dogleg stair that ascends on the southwest wall to a landing on the northwest, and then turns back to the southeast. The stair has an open stringer with paneled stair ends. The panels are sunken and flat, with ogee moulds, and below them are long, shallow scrolls. Beneath the stringer are tall panels with sunken fields and small bolection moulds with an ogee on the inner side. There is a curtail at the bottom that has a newel in the center with egg and dart at the bottom, a twist in the center, and fluting on the abacus. There are three balusters per tread and all are slender, with an urn profile. The center of each group is turned and tapered, with a twist, while the flanking ones are hexagonal and tapered. The handrail has a toad-back profile. Where the stairwell meets the hall there are paneled pilasters on the northeast and southwest walls, with Ionic capitals that match those in the passage. The half-paneling is carried up the stairs. There are three panels below the landing on the northwest wall, with a six-panel door under the upper leg of the stair. The architrave is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to

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form a hollow ring. The door has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, but it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The northeast wall of the stair well has a three-centered arched opening with paneled Ionic pilasters, and this doorway leads to a side vestibule. The northeast wall of the hall is open to the north room, and has fluted Ionic pilasters on the northwest and southeast walls, with fluted Ionic columns set inside the pilasters to form a

screen. The southwest elevation of the hall has a wide doorway with two pocket doors; each door has twelve panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. There are two rows of frieze panels at the top of each door. They are hung from a track at the top and have brass hardware.

The north room has a three-sided bay on the northeast. There is half-paneling with sunken fields and ogee bolection moulds. At the top of the half-paneling is chair rail with an ogee at the top, then a bead and fillet, an ogee and fillet, a scotia, and a small ogee at the bottom. The window architrave is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to form a hollow ring. The ceiling has boxed beams around all four sides of the room. There is a fireplace on the northwest with a Roman brick hearth, surround, and jack arch, all of which is now painted black. The firebox has firebrick with splayed jambs. There is a wood mantel with egg and dart moulding on the inner edge and one panel to each side that is sunken and flat and has a water leaf moulding. Above the panels on each side are paired acanthus scrolls, with three panels on the frieze between the scrolls; the center panel is smaller, but they otherwise match the panels below the scrolls. The bed mould is a small rope moulding. The mantel shelf is moulded with gouge work, fluted dentils above, and an ogee at the top. The mantel is boxed out, with matching panels on the side, and the mantel wall behind it is also boxed out, with fluted Ionic pilasters to each side and three cruciform panels above the mantel shelf. There is an architrave, frieze, bead mould and fret dentil cornice above the panels, and it stops short of the ceiling. There are matching pilasters to the back of those flanking the mantel, with single tall panels between them. The southwest jamb of the fireplace wall has an old heating vent at the bottom. The east side of the three-sided bay has a door with one wide sidelight and a transom. The windows have straight jambs and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and hung on weights.

There is a short side passage off the northeast side of the stair hall. There is half-paneling with sunken fields and ogee bolection moulds. At the top of the half-paneling is chair rail with an ogee at the top, then a bead and fillet, an ogee and fillet, a scotia, and a small ogee at the bottom. The window architrave is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to form a hollow ring. There is an exterior door on the northeast with a transom of leaded glass that is hinged at the top, is not mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and has had no muntins cut out of the sash. On the northwest elevation is a six-panel door that is hung on butt hinges with ball finials and has a brass mortise lock with brass knobs. This door leads to the powder room.

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The powder room is divided in half, with the water closet in the northern half and the sink in the southern half. There is a doorway between both halves, but the door is missing. Both halves have white rectangular tile on the floor and walls, with the top course moulded with ribboned swags. The sink has a marble top and backsplash supported by twisted brackets with a nickel finish. There is a window on the northeast. The architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets and

a bead on the inner edge and there are plain corner blocks. The new water closet is set on an original marble slab on the floor. This half of the room has a window on the northwest.

There is a long coat closet beneath the stair landing, with a door flanked by windows on the northwest. The architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets and a bead on the inner edge and there are plain corner blocks. There is a door to the cellar on the southeast and another to the ell passage on the southwest.

The west room has half-paneling with sunken fields and ogee bolection moulds. At the top of the half-paneling is chair rail with an ogee at the top, then a bead and fillet, an ogee and fillet, a scotia, and a small ogee at the bottom. The window architrave is symmetrical and has two lancets in the center with a cavetto to each side and a bead on the inner edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks with a lancet in the center that is turned to form a hollow ring. There is a three-sided bay window on the southwest and the windows have straight jambs and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and hung on weights. The room has a small cornice with an ogee at the top and fret dentils below. There is a fireplace on the northwest that has a hearth of bright green glazed tile with traces of later black paint on it. The tile has darker green spots on it that give it a mottled appearance. The firebox has splayed brick jambs that are painted. There is a wood mantel that has fascies bundled with crossed ribbons on the inner edge, with paired fluted Ionic columns to each side. These support a full entablature consisting of architrave with reeding, a plain frieze with a tablet in the center that has an urn with fruit and swags, and a modillion cornice. The southeast elevation has a jib window to the south that leads to the porch and has two short one-panel doors at the bottom.

The ell passage has 3-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that is blind-nailed and runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a quirked Greek ogee and astragal on top. The architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets and a bead on the inner edge. There are plain corner blocks and plain splayed jambs. The exterior walls have plaster on brick. The door at the southeast end of the passage has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, but it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. There are paneled jambs with sunken, flat panels and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds; there is one on each jamb and one on the soffit. The northeast wall has a door that has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, and it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, leading to the closet under the stairs. To the north of this is an identical door to the exterior, with a four-light transom. Further north is a window with straight jambs and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and hung on weights. The door at the northwest end has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, but it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned; it swings 180 degrees. There is a cross-passage to the southwest of the center of the passage and it

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contains a straight run of stairs on the northwest wall that ascends to the southwest. The stair has a turned, tapered newel with a Doric column profile with a Greek ovolo capital, and appears to be of tiger maple. There are rectangular balusters and a three-quarter round handrail that appears to be walnut. There is an open stringer with simple sawn brackets. The southwest end of the cross passage has an exterior door with sidelights that have four lights over one panel. The panels are sunken and flat, with no panel moulds. The six-light transom is mortised and tenoned

and pinned at the corners. The door has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, but it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has a brass mortise lock with a dead bolt stamped: "P. & F. CORBIN. PAT^D JUNE 19 1883." There is a large nickel-plated stop cock set above the height of the doors on the southwest wall, south of the cross-passage, which according to the owner was part of the fire-suppression system.

The ell southeast room flooring, architrave, and windows match that of the ell passage. This room was a butler's pantry and the southeast wall retains cabinets at the bottom with five one-panel doors; the three eastern doors each have a drawer above them. There are six cabinets hung on the wall above, with glass-fronted doors and four shelves in each cupboard. The northwest wall has six cabinets on the wall with one-panel doors. There are modern kitchen appliances added below and on the southwest wall below the window.

The ell center room is just northwest of the stairway. The flooring, architrave, and windows match that of the ell passage. The doors have six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, but are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The windows have straight jambs and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and hung on weights. There is a fireplace on the northwest with a brick hearth and surround that are painted black, and splayed brick jambs. There is a wood mantel with reeded half-columns, a plain frieze with oval patera above each column, and a bed mould with a quirked ogee and astragal above an ogee.

The ell northwest room is a modern kitchen. The windows have straight jambs and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and hung on weights. The stove chimney on the northwest is covered with modern wood panels. The opening behind it had been significantly altered, according to the current owner. To the west is a new six-panel door with a four-light transom above that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and is hinged at the top.

The northwest addition is an enclosed porch with a new wood floor and bead board on the ceiling. There is an entablature at the top of the wall and two parged masonry posts and a lintel between them, in the center of the northwest wall. The walls are covered with plywood.

House, interior, second story

The stair hall landing has square paneled newels with three sunken, flat panels on each face, and ramped handrails. The northwest wall has a Palladian window with paneled Ionic pilasters supporting a plain frieze, egg and dart moulding above, and an ogee and astragal at the top. There is a keystone with scrolled acanthus. The windows have straight jambs and the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and hung on weights. There is a run plaster cornice in the stair well with a cavetto at the top, then an ogee, a tall quirked Greek ovolo, a

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quirked ogee, an astragal, and a quirked ogee at the bottom. There is also a moulding on the flat of the ceiling with two ogees to the outside and one to the inside. The southeast side of the stairwell is open to the center passage.

The passage floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed and runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is

symmetrical, with two rabbets and a bead on the inner edge and plain corner blocks. The southeast window has plain straight jambs. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They have parting beads, but no sash weights or spring latches. The east chamber door has six panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has through tenons with wedges, and is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a brass mortise lock with brass knobs and a dead bolt that is stamped "36". The south chamber door matches this door, but the dead bolt is stamped "89". A cornice has been added, probably in wood, with a small ogee and quirked bead. There is an arched opening between the original main block and the addition over the hall, with plastered piers that have chamfered corners. The passage over the hall has a straight run stair on the southwest that ascends to the southeast. It has an open stringer with sawn brackets that are similar to those on the first story, and there is a curtail at the bottom with a square paneled newel. The balusters are slender, turned, and like the first story but are round and tapered at the top; there are three per tread. They support a toad-back handrail. To the southwest of the stair is a leaded glass window on the southeast wall of the cross-passage that leads to the ell passage. It has clear textured glass in the center with yellow glass in the outer margin. A matching window is on the southwest wall opposite the main stair landing. Both of these windows light closets in the northeast-center and west chambers.

The east chamber floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed and runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets, a bead on the inner edge, and plain corner blocks. The southeast windows have plain straight jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They have parting beads, but no sash weights or spring latches. There is a fireplace centered on the northeast wall, with a brick hearth, parged surround, and splayed brick jambs, all of which are painted black. There is a wood mantel that has plain pilasters, and the capitals have a lancet mould above a cavetto; this moulding is carried across the frieze to create a rudimentary architrave. The frieze and impost blocks are plain. The bed mould has a bead above a cavetto and bead, with two fillets at the bottom. The mantel shelf breaks forward at the imposts and has a Greek ovolo on the edge. A cornice has been added, probably in wood, with a small ogee and quirked bead. The northwest room is hollow to the north, where there must have been a window originally. To the west is a door way, and the wall is hollow above, suggesting that this was originally a window converted to a door. It has one panel on the soffit and each jamb. The door that has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, and it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned.

The northeast-center chamber floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is symmetrical, with two

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rabbets, a bead on the inner edge, and plain corner blocks. A cornice has been added, probably in wood, with a small ogee and quirked bead. The windows are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They are hung on weights. The doors have six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a closet on the southwest wall with a door to it at the southeast end. The back or northwest wall of the closet has one of the

leaded glass rob lights visible in the stair passage. There is a fireplace centered on the northwest wall, with a brick hearth, Roman brick surround, jack arch, and splayed jambs, all of which are painted black. The wood mantel has engaged columns that are ovoid in plan. There is a moulding across the bottom of the frieze that has a small ogee above a bead, above two fillets. The impost and frieze have a flat oval panel with bead moulding. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ogee and bead, narrow fluted dentils, and a quirked Greek ogee and bead below. The mantel shelf also has a quirked Greek ogee and bead. A door to the west of the fireplace leads to the northeast bathroom suite.

The northeast bathroom suite has a vestibule at the southern end and bathroom to the north. The bathroom has rectangular white tile on the floor and the bottom half of the wall, with a row of tiles with moulded ribboned swags at the top. There is a claw foot tub, a marble sink and backsplash, and a marble slab underneath of the modern water closet.

The south chamber floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed and runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets, a bead on the inner edge, and plain corner blocks. The southeast windows have plain straight jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They have parting beads, but no sash weights or spring latches. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest elevation with a hearth, firebox, and wood mantel that are identical to the fireplace in the east chamber. There is a closet to the south of the fireplace, and the door matches the passage door to this chamber and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has a brass mortise lock with a dead bolt stamped "[7?]8." There are cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and they are labeled, probably with "Tho^s Clark," but the heavy paint obscures the name. The doorway on the northwest is set off center, but the rest of the wall is solid and never has any windows in it. The door matches the passage door to this chamber and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has a brass mortise lock with a dead bolt stamped "28." It is hung on butt hinges with ball finials.

The west chamber floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed and runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets, a bead on the inner edge that is sunk, rather than raised, and plain corner blocks. The southeast windows have plain straight jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They have parting beads and are hung on sash weights. The doors have six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, and are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a three-sided bay window on the southwest and a closet on the northeast with a door at the southeast end and the other leaded glass rob light at the northwest end. There is a fireplace

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on the northwest with a brick hearth and Roman brick surround, jack arch, and firebox, all of which are painted black. The wood mantel is boxed, with fluted Doric pilasters and with paneled impost and frieze tablet. The tablet has an urn with swags. The bed mould has fluting with an ogee and bead above and below. There is a quirked Greek ogee and bead on the mantel shelf. To the west of the fireplace is a door to the west bathroom.

The west bathroom has rectangular white tile on the floor and the bottom half of the wall, with a row of tiles with moulded ribboned swags at the top. There is a claw foot tub, a marble sink with marble backsplash and small shelf, and a marble slab underneath of the modern water closet. There is a coved plaster cornice. The northwest wall, north of the sink, has a large built-in closet that is original and has two large, two-panel doors with small bolection mouldings in the center of the panels. There are paneled pilasters on each side, with an entablature above that has dentils. The bathroom also has a door to the ell passage.

The ell has the same plan as on the first story. The floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed and runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets, a bead on the inner edge, and plain corner blocks. The southeast windows have plain straight jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They are hung on sash weights. The doors have four panels with sunken fields, no moulds, and are not pinned. They have brass mortise locks and butt hinges with ball finials. In the center of the passage is a straight run stair on the northwest wall that ascends to the southwest. It has an open stringer with simple sawn brackets, like the first story, and a turned newel like the first story, but built up of three pieces of wood. The railing and balusters match the first story.

The center ell chamber floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed and runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets, a bead on the inner edge, and plain corner blocks. The southeast windows have plain straight jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They are hung on sash weights. The doors have four panels with sunken fields, no moulds, and are not pinned. They have brass mortise locks and butt hinges with ball finials. There is a fireplace centered on the northwest wall, with a brick hearth and surround that are painted black, and splayed fire brick jambs. There is a door to the west of the fireplace and a closet to the north of the fireplace with a pair of tall three-panel doors, with paneled pilasters and a full entablature.

The northwest ell chamber floor is 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is blind-nailed and runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and fillet, and the window architrave is symmetrical, with two rabbets, a bead on the inner edge, and plain corner blocks. The southeast windows have plain straight jambs. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only, with deep ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 14-inch lights. They are hung on sash weights. There is a closet on the northeast side of the room, with the closet door on the southeast.

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The passage has a closet on the southwest side, at the northwest end, that is built into the northwest ell chamber. There is a bathroom at the northwest end of the passage, with fixtures that are not dated but appear to date to the 1940s or '50s. The door has four panels with sunken fields, no moulds, and is not pinned. It has a brass mortise lock and butt hinges with ball finials. There is a large nickel-plated stop cock set above the height of the doors on the southwest wall, south of the cross-passage, which according to the owner was part of the fire-suppression system.

House, interior, third story

The main block has a center passage with stair, rooms in the four corners and to the southeast, and a cross-passage at the northwest end that connects to the ell passage. The ell passage runs northwest to a cross-passage and stair in the center of the ell, with two rooms to the northwest end of the ell. The main block passage stair has a landing near the top, and then turns to the northeast, with two steps up to the passage. The newels, balusters, and railing match those on the second story. There is an enclosed stair to the attic set above the stair from the second story, and a closet to the southwest of the attic stair.

The main block east chamber has tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is 3 inches wide. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The architrave has two rabbets, with a bead on the inner edge, and has plain corner blocks. The wood sash have ovolo muntins, 12-inch-square lights, and parting beads, and are hung on weights. There is a small wood cornice with an ogee and bead. Centered on the northeast wall is a fireplace that is closed off and has a wood mantel with paneled pilasters and impostes that are sunken and flat. The frieze has a panel that has a sunken field. The doors on the northwest and southwest have six panels with sunken fields, brass mortise locks with brass knobs, and are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a closet on the northwest that projects into the north chamber.

The main block north chamber has tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is 3 inches wide. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The architrave has two rabbets, with a bead on the inner edge, and has plain corner blocks. The wood sash have ovolo muntins, 12-inch-square lights, and parting beads, and are hung on weights. The doors have six panels with sunken fields, brass mortise locks with brass knobs, and are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a fireplace on the northeast that has a hearth and surround that are painted black and may be tile. The splayed jambs are firebrick. There is a wood mantel that has half columns with reeding, with oval patera on the frieze above them and a bead mould near the bottom of the frieze. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ogee and bead, with a small ogee at the bottom. The southwest side of the stack has a small cupboard with matching architrave to the rest of the room, and has a one-panel door. The southwest wall has a door to the passage, set to the south, and a door set to the west that leads into a bathroom that has a closet at the southeast end of it. This bathroom has a white tile floor and white tile on the lower half of the walls, with a top border of tile decorated with ewers containing floral sprays. There is a claw-foot tub, a small wood corner cupboard that has been painted, a marble sink supported by brackets with twists, and marble tiles under a later water closet. The architrave, windows, and doors match the main block north chamber.

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The southeast-center chamber in the main block is a closet with a built-in cupboard on the southwest wall that has three six-panel doors that reach from floor to ceiling, with an ogee cornice at the top of them. The doors have mortise locks with bronze foliate escutcheons and black glazed knobs. The panels have sunken fields and small ogee panel moulds. There are shelves inside the cupboard. The southeast wall has a four-panel door with sunken double fields, a rim lock with mineral knob, and butt hinges with ball finials. It leads to a closet in the portico

that is lined with horizontal bead board on the walls and ceiling, with a cedar closet built in on the northeast side that contains two two-panel doors.

The south chamber has tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is 3 inches wide. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The architrave has two rabbets, with a bead on the inner edge, and has plain corner blocks. The wood sash have ovolo muntins, 12-inch-square lights, and parting beads, and are hung on weights. The doors have six panels with sunken fields, brass mortise locks with brass knobs, and are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a fireplace on the southwest that is closed off, but retains its wood mantel with paneled pilaster strips and impostes that are sunken and flat, and with matching frieze that has one panel. There is a small ogee bed mould. There is a closet on the northwest, set to the north, and a door set to the west that leads to the west chamber.

The west chamber has tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is 3 inches wide. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The architrave has two rabbets, with a bead on the inner edge, and has plain corner blocks. The wood sash have ovolo muntins, 12-inch-square lights, and parting beads, and are hung on weights. The doors have six panels with sunken fields, brass mortise locks with brass knobs, and are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a closet on the northeast that is set to the east. There is a fireplace on the northwest that has a white tile hearth that is now painted black, and a surround that may be tile but is also painted black. There are splayed brick jambs, also painted black. The wood mantel has reeded half columns with oval patera above them on the frieze. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ogee and bead, with a small ogee at the bottom. The ceiling has a small wood cornice with an ogee and bead. There is a door on the northwest wall, west of the fireplace, that leads to a bathroom in the southeastern end of the ell. This bathroom has a white tile floor and white tile on the lower half of the walls, with a top border of tile decorated with swags with ribbons. There is a claw-foot tub, a marble sink supported by brackets with twists, and a marble slab under a later water closet. There is a door on the northeast wall that leads to the ell passage.

The ell passage has tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is 3 inches wide. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The architrave has two rabbets, with a bead on the inner edge, and has plain corner blocks. The wood sash have ovolo muntins, 12-inch-square lights, and parting beads, and are hung on weights. The doors have six panels with sunken fields, brass mortise locks with brass knobs, and are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a door set just northwest of the bathroom at the southeastern end of the passage, which divides the passage in half. The doors to the northwest of this division have six panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds, and have brass mortise locks with white and gold porcelain knobs.

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There is a closet built in on the northwest wall, with two pair of three-panel doors that have sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. There are cupboard locks only, and the interior has shelves that appear to be added; the original configuration seems to have had a single shelf above a row of hooks. The top of the closet has an ogee and cavetto cornice with a quirked Greek ovolo and cavetto bed mould. The stairs from the second story have the same handrail, balusters and newel. There is a large nickel-plated stop cock set above the height of the doors on the

southwest wall, south of the cross-passage, which according to the owner was part of the fire-suppression system.

House, interior, basement

The basement is accessed from stairs in the closet beneath the main stair landing. There is a cellar under the west room that has a concrete floor with a sunken center for mechanical equipment. The walls are rubble stone that has been painted and the ceiling has dry wall. The northeast wall has a window opening with bead board infill hung on butterfly hinges, and this leads to a crawl space under the north room. There is a door on the southeast wall, set to the east, with beaded vertical boards and T hinges, and the opening has a wood lintel set into the stone wall.

The main block cellar has a concrete floor and heavy paint or lime wash on the rubble stone walls. The joists on the northeast and southwest ends are logs that are hewn on the sides, and run northwest-southeast. The joists under the center passage are sash-sawn, run northeast-southwest, and have a center tenon into the stair trimmer; there was originally a stair here to the first story. Beneath the southwest wall of the passage are two chamfered posts with lamb's-tongue stops. There is a similar third post to the southwest, with dovetailed wedges on the top of it, below a bolster between two joists; it is not clear what the original purpose of this post was. There are gas pipes that pass up into the southwest passage partition wall. Beneath the passage northeast wall is a wall of vertical slats with a matching door, apparently for a wine cellar. There is an opening to the exterior on the southwest, near the south corner, that is now boarded over. There are two windows on the southeast and one on the northeast that are now boarded up.

House, interior, attic

The rafters are circular-sawn, are 3 inches by 5 ½ to 6 inches, and butt against purlins that are supported by 6-inch square corner posts and studs between them that are 2 inches by 5 ¼ to 5 ¾ inches. The purlins are two studs ganged together. The posts have down braces that are let into the studs and fastened with wire nails. There is horizontal tongue-and-grooved wood sheathing on the bottom half of the inner sides of the studs. The center has a flat roof deck supported by joists that are 2 inches by 5 ½ inches, with plywood shims on top of the joists only, and pine boards on top of them that run northwest-southeast. In the center are new stairs and a new hatch to the roof.

In addition to the house, the following buildings and structures date within the period of significance, and contribute to the significance of the property:

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Smokehouse (contributing building)

The smokehouse is located about 30 feet southwest of the ell of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure of five, six, and eight-to-one common bond brick that has been painted white. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a ridge that runs northwest-southeast. The northeast elevation has a center door of vertical boards. There are two corbelled courses of brick at the cornice. The northwest and southeast elevations each have wood louvers in the center and four header bricks left out of the gable end for vents. The southwest elevation has no openings, but also has two corbelled courses of brick in the cornice.

The interior walls retain parging on the top half, but below it the brick is deteriorated. The door is missing its lock and has a newer strap hinge at the bottom, with a wrought strap hinge at the top that is tapered and has a round end. There are four joists that appear to be sawn and have waney edges, but are also very fuzzy. They run northeast-southwest and are set into the brick wall about 2 feet below the top of the wall. Above them, sitting on top of a 1-inch thick board on the top of the wall, are five joists that run in the same direction. The three center joists have been cut out. They support a false plate. The rafters are sawn, appear to have a birds-mouth cut at the foot, and are set above the joists. They are half-lapped at the ridge, and no pegs are visible. They support shingle lath and circular-sawn wood shingles. There are two boards, one on each side, nailed across the rafters from the northwest end to the southeast end. They support short boards that are laid up loose across them, and each of these loose boards has three iron hooks in the bottom of them.

Carriage House (contributing building)

The building referred to as the Carriage House is located about 75 feet west of the house ell. It is a 1-1/2 story, six-bay by two-bay frame structure with a parged foundation, board-and-batten siding that has an ogee on both sides of the batten, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a ridge that runs northwest-southeast. There is a wood box cornice.

The southwest elevation has a six-over-six sash with head-cut trim in the south bay, the two center bays, and the west bay. The two other bays each have a door with three lying lights over two lying panels, also with head-cut trim. There are three dormers with a six-over-six sash, head-cut trim, board-and-batten siding on the face, and wood shingles on the cheek walls. The southeast and northwest elevations each have two matching six-over-six sash, and a four-over-four sash with head-cut trim in the gable end. The northeast elevation has a gabled wall dormer in the center with a two-over-two sash that has head-cut trim. The dormer breaks through the eave. There is one six-over-six sash to each side of the dormer on the first story, with a dormer above each window that matches those of the southwest elevation.

Garage (contributing building)

The Garage is located about 30 feet west of the carriage house and is banked into a hill that slopes steeply down to the southwest. It is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a poured concrete foundation, wood shingle siding, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles with a northwest-southeast ridge. It has a boxed eave with the soffit sloped to the pitch of the rafters.

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The northeast elevation has double doors in the center and a single door in the north bay; they are of plywood with a crossbuck. The northwest elevation has a matching door near the west corner, and all of the doors have a pedimented top trim piece. There is a lunette vent in the gable end, and a jigsawn barge board in a wave pattern. The southeast elevation has a four-panel door in the basement, no openings on the first story, and has a matching vent and barge board in the gable end. The southwest elevation has two six-over-six sash in the basement and no openings on the first story.

Gardener's Cottage (contributing building)

The Gardener's Cottage is located midway between the main house and Ed Warfield Road, and faces northwest toward the road. The drive from the road circles around the southwest side of the cottage. This is a 1 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay bungalow with a rubble stone foundation, wood shingle siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a ridge running northeast to southwest. There is a one-story ell on the southeast that is two bays by two bays, with matching foundation, siding, and roofing. The gable roof ridge runs northwest-southeast, and there is a large exterior stone fireplace and chimney on the southeast end.

The northwest elevation has a six-over-six wood sash in the north bay. The center bay has a door with nine lights over one lying panel over two panels, with a three-light transom. The west bay is recessed, where the porch wraps around, and has a six-over-six wood sash. There is a three-bay porch within the sweep of the main roof, with a tongue-and-grooved wood deck, wood soffit, and four Doric wood columns. There is a gabled dormer with paired two-over-two sash. A wood box cornice is carried across the front to create a pediment.

On the southwest elevation the west bay is recessed and has a six-over-six wood sash. The center and south bays also have a six-over-six wood sash. The gable end has a pair of six-over-six wood sash with a panel between them and a plain frieze and cornice moulding above the whole unit.

The southwest elevation of the ell has a door and transom in the west bay that match those on the northwest elevation. The south bay has a six-over-six wood sash. The southeast elevation has French doors both to the south and the east of the chimney, with a four-light transom. The main block has two gabled dormers, with a pair of one-light casements in each. The northeast elevation has a six-over-six wood sash in the east bay and a door and transom that match the northwest elevation in the north bay.

The northeast elevation of the main block has the two bays to the east projecting several feet, with a lower gable roof over the projection. There are two six-over-six wood sash on the first story of this projection, and another in the gable end. The north bay has a four-light sash set high on the wall.

There is a stone and concrete foundation for a small outbuilding about 30 feet northeast of the porch. About 30 feet to the southeast of the cottage are concrete steps down a slight hill to a flat terrace where a modern pool is now located.

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Springhouse (ruinous; contributing structure)

The Springhouse is located about 175 feet southwest of the house ell, downhill and in the woods, and about 175 feet north of the pond. It is in ruins and has brick walls of five-to-one common bond. The walls are painted white and are parged at the bottom on the southeast. The roof is gone. There is a doorway on the southeast. The southwest elevation has a vent with three diamond-in-section wood bars, and the northeast elevation has a similar vent that is missing its bars. The northwest elevation has no openings. The floor is hidden by water, debris, and vegetation. The walls are two wythes thick. There is a four-panel door lying adjacent to the building, with a mortise lock and porcelain knob. There is a walled enclosure made of rubble stone with a concrete coping, on the southeast and northeast. The coping is at grade on the northeast, steps down in the center of the southwest wall, and is about 2 feet above grade at the southwest end. The coping has some concrete plinths sitting on top and must have held columns for an open porch added to two sides of the building. This enclosure is filled with vegetation. The water exits the springhouse near the south door jamb and passes through an opening in the southwest wall of the enclosure, and runs underground (possibly in a terra cotta pipe, some of which survives in the opening) to a stream about 30 feet southwest of the building.

Gazebo (contributing structure)

The Gazebo is located on the south side of the pond. It is a one-story square structure with a concrete foundation and a wood board floor. It has a hip roof with asphalt shingles and a large metal finial in the center. There are square chamfered posts at the corners and set 3 feet in from the corners, with cross-buck balustrades and chamfered braces at the top. The exposed rafter ends are decoratively cut and the underside of the roof is bead-board sheathing.

Stable (contributing building)

The Stable is located about 350 feet south and downhill of the main house. It is a 1 ½-story structure that is banked into a hill on the east, with an exposed foundation on the west, and is six bays by three bays. It has a rubble stone foundation, novelty siding of narrow, doubled weatherboards below a moulding with an ovolo above a cavetto, and wood shingles above this moulding. The roof has an uneven gable, being longer on the west, with a ridge that runs north-south and asphalt shingles. The moulding aligns with the west eave.

The northeast elevation of the upper story has a segmentally-arched two-over-two sash with a simple cornice in the east bay. The east-east-center bay has a pair of two-panel doors hung on hinges. The panels are sunken diagonal beaded boards, and the inner edge of the rails and stiles are chamfered. The jambs are moulded with a cavetto and ovolo and the architrave has a pedimented top. The east-center bay has a single, shorter two-panel door with the same details. The north-center bay has a segmentally-arched two-over-two sash with a simple cornice. The north-north-center bay has a pair of four-panel doors that are hung on rollers. The panels are sunken diagonal beaded boards, and the inner edge of the rails and stiles are chamfered. The architrave is crossetted and is pedimented on top, with a small cornice mould. The north bay has

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a segmentally-arched two-over-two sash with a simple cornice. There is a pent roof on the four eastern bays, supported with diagonal brackets that have chamfered edges and are bolted together. The rafters are exposed and the ends are cut with "S" curves. The bottom side of the sheathing has beaded edges. There are dormers over the east-east-center and north-north-center bays. They are gabled, with a round-arched five-over-three sash with Gothic lights on the top sash, and there is a small wood keystone here. There is a box cornice with returns. In the center

of the roof is an octagonal lantern with a round-arched louver in each face, and octagonal metal domed roof, and a weathervane with a horse.

The southeast elevation has a rubble stone retaining wall that runs southeast from the east corner, leaving the whole lower story wall exposed. The lower story has a pair of wood six-over-six sash to the south, with a seam in the stone wall at the east jamb. The center bay has a pair of wood six-over-six sash with plain wood trim. The east bay has a twelve-light fixed sash with a bullnose frame and a thin board lintel and wood sill. There are traces of whitewash on the stone. The upper story has a segmentally-arched two-over-two sash with a simple cornice in each end bay, with no opening in the center. Above the moulding, in the center and east bays, are a six-over-six sash with head-cut trim. The gable end has a lunette wood vent with a wood keystone.

The southwest elevation has board-and-batten siding on the lower story. There is a row of 20 four-light casements set high on the wall, with three small wood board-and-batten hatches at the bottom and a Dutch door at the south end. The upper story has a bead-board Dutch door with cross-buck on the bottom half, in the west-west-center bay. The center and south-south-center bays each have a plain two-over-two sash. There are two dormers that match the east elevation, and two flat skylights added, one near each end.

The northwest elevation, on the lower story, has a nine-light fixed sash in the east bay. The jambs of this opening have been patched and there is stone infill below the sill that indicates this was once a doorway. There is pedimented wood trim. The center bay has a new vertical-board door with pedimented trim, and the west bay has weatherboards and no opening. The upper story has two segmentally-arched two-over-two sash with a simple cornice, and the gable end has a lunette wood vent with a wood keystone.

The upper story is divided into four bays. The southeast bay has tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast and bead-board walls. The ceiling has been removed, as well as the joists in the southwest corner. The surviving joists are 2 ½ by 8 inches and run northwest-southeast. The east corner has a small room built into it with bead-board walls and ceiling, all of which is varnished, and serves as a tack room. To the south of it is an enclosed stairway to the lower story. The framing is exposed in the south corner and the girts are mortised and tenoned and pegged to the posts. The joists have a center tenon into the girts, but they are neither pegged nor nailed. The southeast-center bay is divided in two, with the northeast end having herring-bone wood flooring. The southwest end had stalls that have been mostly removed, and there is now plywood on the walls. Both halves of this bay have a low ceiling and are open to the northwest-center bay, which is open to the roof and has bead-board walls and

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ceiling. The northwest bay has a floor added by the current owners to create a loft. Bead board at the northeast end of this bay creates a small room here. The roof originally had wood shingles.

The lower story has new brick pavers on the floor. There is a center aisle that runs northwest-southeast and turns to the southwest at the southeast end. There are two summer beams that run northwest-southeast and flank the aisle, with chamfered posts below them. Most of the posts

have been moved. There are horse stalls on the northeast and southwest sides, and they have been rebuilt. The diagonal subfloor above is stenciled in two locations, each of which is incomplete. Combined, it reads; "...LOSSER & STEL?A?CKER / FRED'K AVE. BALT...." There are metal troughs in the ceiling, near the center of the building, that run northwest-southeast and connect to a similar trough at the southeast end. It, in turn, runs to the southwest wall and turns down toward the floor but is broken off near the ceiling. The stairway to the upper story is located on the northeast side of the aisle, near the southeast end. A stairwell opening is also framed-in in the north corner.

There is a concrete silo with steel hoops about 7 feet northwest of the barn, and it is missing its roof.

Wagon Shed/Corncrib (contributing building)

The Wagon Shed/Corncrib is located about 10 feet west of the barn. It is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a one-bay shed-roofed addition on the northwest. It has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof on inverted-v-seam metal with a northeast-southwest ridge. The northeast elevation has four large openings, with a vertical-board door in the gable end. The southeast elevation has a short shed-roofed addition with vertical-board siding, and there are no openings above. The northwest elevation has metal siding, in a board-and-batten pattern, added and has no openings. The southwest elevation is covered by an addition that wraps around from the northwest side, with a vertical-board door in the center and six openings high on the wall to the west and eight to the south of the door. The original walls on the northwest and southwest were opened up for access to the additions.

The interior has wood steps in the center at the northeast end that ascend to the east, with a board floor above. The building is constructed with a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged hewn frame. The joists are hewn and the southeast ends are rotted and scabbed on to. The southeastern studs have saw marks that appear to have a slight curve to them, and have a center tenon on their top, but are not pegged or nailed. The stairwell framing is mortised and tenoned and pegged, with vertical slats, and must be original. The stair has been rebuilt. The doorway to it is on the northwest side of the stair well. The northwest wall studs have all been removed. The northwest and southeast walls of the center bay retain some vertical slats, suggesting that there was a center corncrib with a wagon shed to each side.

Non-Contributing elements

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Also on the property, and postdating the period of significance, are a large modern addition to the main house (connected to the historic building by an open porch, this addition reads as an independent building), an in-ground swimming pool adjacent to the addition, and a modern machine shed located near the stable.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
-

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- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1838-1920

Significant Dates

1838, 1879, 1891, 1898

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Gov. Edwin Warfield

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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cassell & Buckingham, 1879

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Oakdale is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B, being the lifetime home of Maryland Governor Edwin Warfield, who served from 1904 to 1908 and was the founder of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland which, in Warfield's time, was the largest surety company in the United States. Oakdale derives additional significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a family farm of the mid-nineteenth century in Howard County, through the surviving main block of the 1838 house and several of the outbuildings. Its subsequent evolution embodies the distinctive characteristics of a grand country estate of a man of business of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, run on the profits of modern business rather than on those of the farming operation itself. The additions to the house, the stable, and the landscaping, including the frog pond, are all indicative of this. Oakdale has an outstanding degree of integrity, retaining the vast majority of historic fabric that existed during Warfield's occupation.

The period of significance, 1838-1920, begins with the date of original construction of the house and ends with Edwin Warfield's death.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The construction of Oakdale has traditionally been dated, since at least the late-nineteenth century, to 1838, and that date is carved into stone in several locations in the house. The carving of "1838" on a foundation stone on the southwest elevation of the wing, along with the date of "1898," when the wing was reportedly added, must have been made by Edwin Warfield, and he

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almost certainly knew the date of construction from his father, who reportedly built the house. The other date, in the soapstone surround of the south room fireplace, might actually date to the original construction of the building. It is unusual in its location, with an oval hole cut in the mantel pilaster to expose the stone beneath, but the cut does not appear to have been made later, since there are no saw kerf marks on adjoining surfaces, as one would expect of a later alteration.

The son of Joshua Warfield of "Cherry Grove" (HO-1, NR), Albert Gallatin Warfield was born in 1817 and was thus only 21 when Oakdale was built, either by him, or, more likely, for him. Though he had just reached his majority, he was still single. It has traditionally been described as part of "Cherry Grove," but is contradicted by Joshua's will of 1846. In the will Joshua gave his oldest son, Nicholas, the farm on which he was already established, known as "Tara Excutable" and his daughter, Eveline Riggs, another, unnamed, farm. Another daughter, Kitty Baxley, inherited Joshua's home farm of "Cherry Grove," which was on the "Fredericksburg" tract. Albert inherited several tracts, including 100 acres that Joshua had purchased from Aaron Spurrier and 100 acres purchased from Thomas Snowden, plus a piece of the "Fredericksburg" tract that adjoined the Spurrier land. Albert also inherited 10 slaves from his father, whom he already had in his possession. The will does not clearly state that Albert was already living on, and farming, Oakdale, but the fact that he already had taken possession of ten slaves suggests that this was the case. The implication of the will is that Joshua was setting up each son who wanted to farm (and each son-in-law, too) on his own farm shortly after he came of age, while retaining control of the property until he could be certain his child was willing and able to take charge. This pattern has been noted frequently in central Maryland, especially among those of German ancestry at an early date. Daughters were more commonly given cash and personal property, since their husbands often had received a farm from their own fathers. Interestingly, an assessment made of Albert G. Warfield's real property in October 1847 lists two small tracts of land and two lots in Lisbon, each with a house on it, but does not include Oakdale.¹

The front two rooms of the house, on both the first and second floors, have fabric that is consistent with the 1830s, including the east room mantel, with a bed mould consisting of a stack of four Gothic lancet mouldings that is often described as being like Cadillac fins, and bulls-eyes on the impost blocks. The architrave in this room is symmetrical, with two of these lancet-shaped beads in the center, a feature that seems to have been introduced early in the 1830s. The other mantels in these rooms have simple pilasters that could date to a rather long range of time from c. 1820 to the mid-1850s. The basement contains a doorway on the rear that appears to be original and suggests that there was an ell on the rear that has been removed or completely subsumed in later additions. Thus, there is no reason to doubt family tradition for the 1838 date of construction.

Albert G. Warfield married Margaret Gassaway Watkins of "Walnut Grove" (HO-18) in 1842, and if not for the family history dating the house to 1838, one would assume that it was built as a wedding gift four years later. Albert and Margaret's oldest son, Albert Gallatin Warfield, Jr., was a civil engineer who travelled and worked around the world. The second son, Joshua N.,

¹ Joshua Warfield Estate, Register of Wills, Howard District, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives, WG 1-119. Howard County Historical Society, Warfield Collection, L2011.24.4, VII G 3, Box 2.

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took up a farm known as "Sunny Side" near Oakdale. The third son, Gassaway Watkins, served with the Confederacy and died as a prisoner of war during the Civil War. "Oakdale would ultimately pass to their fourth son, Edwin, who was born in 1848."²

According to Albert G. Warfield's obituary, ". . . he believed that slavery was inconsistent with the character of republican institutions, and acting upon that belief he manumitted his slaves as they arrived at the age of forty years." Charles Asa Harriday, a former slave of Warfield, recalled that they were freed at age 50, and stated that they were ". . . given little farms of their own to live on." Warfield was apparently a Methodist, and this may have influenced his beliefs on slavery. At least one reunion of former slaves was held at Oakdale, in 1902, and the event was photographed. His farming operation in 1860 was fairly typical for Howard County in that period, though his possession of 200 acres of improved land and another 150 of unimproved land probably placed him in the upper quarter of farmers in the county. He was still plowing with oxen, like many, and had a diverse agriculture that included milch cows, sheep, and hogs among

his livestock and wheat, rye, corn, and oats among his cash crops. He was also raising 5000 lbs. of tobacco, which was much more than most of his neighbors. Some districts of Howard County had almost completely abandoned tobacco culture, but in Warfield's neighborhood a majority of farmers were still raising some. This would have required greater than average labor, which was almost certainly still being supplied by slaves, presumably the younger siblings and the children of those who had been freed.³

The first documented change made to Oakdale occurred in the summer of 1879. The *Ellicott City Times* noted: "The mansard roof on 'Oakdale,' the residence of A. G. Warfield, Sr., does credit to the architects Messrs. Cassell & Buckingham, and Geo. Wagner the popular painter has displayed his good taste in decorating the building." The 1880 census notes two boarders with Warfields' son, Joshua, who was a local merchant. One was John W. Buckingham, a 39-year-old carpenter, and the other was George Wagner, a 38-year-old painter. These must be two of the workmen on Oakdale, but whether they were finishing up the interior work on that house or taking on other projects in the area following its completion is not certain. Buckingham had been living in Manchester, in Carroll County, ten years earlier according to the census, but nothing more is known about him at this time. Among the painting done on Oakdale could have been penciling the brickwork, some of which survives where protected by the porches. The identity of Buckingham's partner, Mr. Cassell, is problematic. It was almost certainly not the Baltimore architect Charles Cassell, who was not partnered with a builder at any time in his

² Richard Henry Spencer, *Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland*. (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1919), vol. 1, p. 217.

³ "Death of Albert G. Warfield," *Baltimore Sun*, 6 November 1891, Supplement, p. 2, col. 3. "A Brief Sketch of the Life of Charles Asa Harriday (as Told by Himself)" *Journal of African American History in Howard County, Maryland* 1, no. 1 (September 2004): 9-12. See Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History*, rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 88. For more on these slaves and their relationship with the Warfields, see Jody R. Fernald, "In Slavery and in Freedom: Oliver C. Gilbert and Edwin Warfield Sr." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 106, no. 2 (summer 2011): 141-61. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 4, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, pp. 5-6.

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career. There are several brick masons and carpenters in the region who might have been working with Buckingham, none of them in Howard County, but several in Carroll County. A photograph in the possession of the owner shows the Warfield family in front of Oakdale sometime after completion of the work. There was a one-story porch across the center three bays of the house. The roofing appears to have been wood shingles. The front yard is enclosed with a picket fence and contains numerous trees; most of them appear to be mature, but rather scraggly, as if they were left from a wooded area cleared for a building site, and not planted as part of a conscious landscape design. The front of the house was not changed, but it is impossible to know from this picture whether the rear was altered or enlarged at this time.⁴

An account book for Oakdale lists the livestock and farming implements on hand at the start of 1884. This included a horse, two mares, a yoke of oxen, four milch cows, two calves, 29 sheep, and a sow with ten shoats. There were two cultivators, two double shovel plows, a bar-share plow, a harrow, a circular saw and horsepower, an ox cart, a reaper, a corn planter, plus a jagger (a light, open, four-wheeled buggy, typically with a single seat for one or two occupants) and an old sleigh.⁵

Edwin Warfield was educated at St. Timothy's School in Catonsville, at the Glenwood Institute in Howard County, at St. John's College in Annapolis, and at the Maryland Law School. He worked on his father's farm until he was 19, and then taught school locally for several years. Warfield served as Register of Wills for Howard County from 1874 to 1881, when he was admitted to the Maryland bar. The following year he purchased the *Ellicott City Times* and served as editor and publisher. Also in 1882 he became a State Senator and in 1886 was made President of the Maryland Senate. At the same time he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore under President Cleveland, a position that he held for four years. In 1888 he married Emma Nicodemus, daughter of a Baltimore merchant. In that same year he converted the "Maryland Law Record," a periodical he had purchased, into "The Daily Record," a newspaper focused on local legal and real estate interests. He quickly turned over everyday operation of the publication to his brother John, who was also a member of the Maryland bar. He was a founder of the Patapsco National Bank of Ellicott City and later, of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, for which he served as President. This business was said to be the largest surety bond business in the country at the time of Warfield's death. Warfield was elected Governor of Maryland in 1904 on the Democratic ticket and declined nomination for a second term. He was deeply interested in Maryland history, serving as President of the Maryland Historical Society and, as Governor, was involved in returning the remains of John Paul Jones to Annapolis and in the restoration of the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis.⁶

⁴ *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 12 July 1879, p. 3, col. 6. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 4, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Manchester, Carroll County, Maryland, 1870.

⁵ Howard County Historical Society, Warfield Collection, L2011.29.19.

⁶ "Justice Warfield." Newspaper clipping, c. 1882, in the Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 5: Oakdale Log Book. Bernard C. Steiner, *Men of Mark in Maryland, Biographies of Leading Men in the State*, vol. 1 (Washington, D. C.: Johnson-Wynne Co., 1907), pp. 27-30. Joshua Dorsey Warfield, *Warfields of Maryland* (Baltimore: Daily Record Co., 1898), p. 35. Spencer, *Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of Maryland*, vol. 1, p. 219. "The Senate of Maryland: It's Old and New Members"

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Edwin and Emma Warfield made their home on North Avenue in Baltimore, though they apparently spent their summers at Oakdale with his parents. It was likely in response to his marriage that Edwin made some changes to his parents' house. A handful of letters and invoices in the papers of Edwin Warfield at the University of Maryland give some suggestion to what was done, though they also raise many questions. An invoice from April 1887 for a boiler and engine includes belting, which would seem to preclude it being for heating, or for any part of the house, but what it was for on the farm (if indeed it was installed there) is unclear. Beginning in April 1891, Edwin was purchasing lumber, including crown moulding and washboard moulding enough to finish or upgrade several rooms. He bought a window of twelve lights with 12-inch by 13-inch glass, along with weights, window frame, and slat blinds. Barrels of lime and cement and plaster lath were also part of his orders. Material was being purchased from Schlosser, Steinacker & Co. and George F. Sloan & Bro., both of Baltimore, and Wade H. D. Warfield of Sykesville. A new water tank was purchased from the U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co of Batavia, Illinois. This may be part of the water tower that can be seen in the background of an historic photo of a pergola at Oakdale in the possession of the current owner. According to the owner, water was pumped from the pond through an engine beneath the gazebo up to a water tower, and run by gravity to the house.⁷

Warfield hired P. J. Nebel, a tin and sheet iron worker in Sykesville, to cover the main roof and the front and back porches, as well as a bay window, add new spouting, and to correct a problem with the old roof and repair old gutters, flashing, and valleys. A large order of building material from Jos. Thomas & Son of Baltimore includes several twin window frames, a number of other window frames presumably single frames, twin and single dormer window frames, window sash (of eight lights each) and blinds, and a door frame with sidelights and transom. The bannisters, top rail, and bottom rail were undoubtedly for a porch, as were likely the Virginia pine flooring and ceiling mentioned right after it. Between the railings and flooring is mentioned a jib door, which would have provided easy access to a porch. There is currently a jib in the dining room (the west room) onto the southern half of the wrap-around porch. The implication seems to be that the back rooms of the main block and the one-story porch were actually added at this time, with other changes made later, in 1898. The mention of a bay window also suggests this, since the only bay windows that exist now are on the wings that were always assumed to have been added in 1898. The material from Thomas & Son included numerous feet of various mouldings, eight poplar newel posts, poplar railing and banisters, 18 pine steps and 22 risers, plus four landings, and 24 stair brackets. In addition to 16 doors, there were glass, sash weights, two sidelights and five transoms, plus a "transom for side light door frame." The later could refer to the exterior door in the north room, which is unusual in that it has a single sidelight. There was

Baltimore Sun, 14 January 1884, Supplement, p. 1, cols 5-6. Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell, *University of Maryland, 1807-1907: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics* (New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1907), vol. II, p. 36. Warfield, *Founders*, pp. 301-03. "Edwin Warfield, 1848-1920." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 15, no. 3 (September 1920), pp. 203-07. "Ex-Gov. Warfield Dead." *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 2 April 1920, p. 1.

⁷ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 4: Oakdale Improvements 1887-1892.

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also one poplar mantel installed, and it had a stained finish. If it remains, it has since been painted.⁸

The work apparently included a major plumbing project, and there are a few indications that it was for bathrooms. Warfield hired L. H. Schultz & Son, who were not only dealers in agricultural implements and buggies, but also plumbing, heating, cook stoves, and roofing. They wrote in July 1891: "We have completed the work at Oakdale. We took unusual pains to give you a first class job and hope everything will prove satisfactory. There are several small leaks and if they do not take up within a week or ten days will repair them." If they were using galvanized pipe, a little rusting would have sealed any leaks, so this may be what they were referring to. They charged \$302.10 for the work, including "1 unnecessary Trip to Oakdale" which cost \$3.00, but they noted that if Warfield thought the charge "unjust" he could strike it

off. A day later Schultz promised to go out to Oakdale soon to stop the leaks. Warfield had also bought a stove through Schultz, from the B. C. Bibb Stove Co., but had returned at least a part of it, which had broken somewhere in travel. This was apparently a cook stove with a water back with which to heat water for bathrooms and kitchen. The plumbing continued to be a problem for Warfield. He had a water ram installed to pump water to the house, and it periodically stopped and had to be started again. He apparently did not realize that this was a common issue with the technology that he had to remedy himself, and Schultz & Son wrote to him: "You certainly don't expect us to drive to Oakdale to start the ram every time it stops." A continuing leak in the water closet tank was easily remedied by the turn of a screw or by keeping the ball float tightened, another issue that Warfield was expected to remedy on his own when needed. Since Oakdale was only being lived in during the warmer half of the year, and Warfield was, even then, often in Baltimore because of work, his absence contributed to the problem.⁹

The last part of the project seems to have been wallpapering by Louis S. Dieter of Baltimore. This included scraping and sizing the walls, and papering the walls, with no border, and the ceiling of "Mrs. Hoopes 3rd front." This must have been the bedroom in the mansard roof of Edwin's sister. The "Green Room" was similarly papered on the walls, with no border, and on the ceiling, and the larger "3rd Story Back" room received paper with border on the walls, and paper on the ceiling. The next rooms mentioned must have been on the second floor. They included "Mrs. Gills Room," another of Edwin's sisters, which had the walls, a frieze, and the ceiling papered. Another, undifferentiated room, had the walls papered with border and the ceiling papered. "Mr. Warfield Dining Room" received "Gold Ceiling" paper, plus "Cartridge Papers" and a frieze paper. "Mrs W. Room" also had the walls and ceiling papered and a border installed. The "Hall" was papered on the walls and ceiling and given a frieze paper, too. The last room mentioned was "Old Mrs W. Room," which must have been Edwin's mother's bedroom. It apparently just had the ceiling papered, with no border. Substantial painting was also done at this time, not surprisingly. The exact colors used are not recorded, but the pigments

⁸ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 4: Oakdale Improvements 1887-1892.

⁹ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 4: Oakdale Improvements 1887-1892.

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purchased from S. J. Radcliffe in Ellicott City included chrome yellow, chrome green, raw umber, raw sienna, metallic red, Venetian red, white lead, and a black pigment that could not be identified but appears to have been called Edes black. One cannot be sure that the surviving invoices are complete, so there may have been other work that does not appear in these records.¹⁰

At the death of Albert G. Warfield in November 1891 he willed that Oakdale be sold to Edwin for \$10,000, reserving a life estate to Albert's widow, Margaret. She died five years later. Two years after his mother's death, Edwin Warfield made what is believed to be the last changes to Oakdale. In June, 1898 the *Ellicott City Times* noted: "'The extensive improvements on Mr. Edwin Warfield's residence are nearing completion, which will make his home one of the finest in the country, having all modern improvements.'" A month later the same publication noted that the work was almost completed and that the family would be able to occupy the house in a week. As yet, no records have been found to detail what these extensive improvements were, or who may have been the architect of them. The improvements of 1898 probably include the colossal pedimented portico in the center of the façade and the conversion of the mansard roof to a full, framed third story with straight walls. Whether the main stair and the boxed mantels in many of the rooms, the beamed ceilings and the columns and pilasters throughout date to these alterations or to those of just seven years prior is hard to say. Certainly, the portico and roof would have appeared to be major changes to anyone who might have seen the house from a distance, and the conversion of the mansard was in keeping with the Colonial Revival character of the rest of the 1890s work. An undated photograph of the stair hall and parlor (the north room) during the occupation of Edwin Warfield survives in the Maryland Historical Society.¹¹

The perception of the house at the time was expressed in an 1899 article on a Confederate reunion Warfield held at Oakdale. Warfield's affinity for the southern cause was in part fueled by the service of two of his older brothers, and the death of one of them, in the Confederate army. The reporter, who mistakenly thought that the house was built in 1766, noted: "The interior of the house has been worked by the present owner into a model of beauty, comfort and commodiousness. While it was somewhat remodeled and enlarged in 1898, no changes were introduced which in anywise altered the attractiveness of its colonial architecture. In fact, the whole house has been arranged on a plan which preserves the antique effect, both in the matter of furnishings, as well as in the design of the building. The house, from top to bottom, has as its handsome appointments nothing but specimens of the antique." While the old kitchen wing and the original front stair were gone, and a wide doorway was opened to the front parlor, much of the original house was retained and many of the mouldings were copied as part of the Colonial Revival finishes given to the later part of the house.¹²

¹⁰ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 4: Oakdale Improvements 1887-1892.

¹¹ "Obituary: Mrs. Margaret G. Warfield," *Baltimore Sun*, 6 August 1896, p. 8, col. 5. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 18 June 1898, p. 3, col. 5. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 23 July 1898, p. 3, col. 5. Cramm, *Pictorial History*, p. 88.

¹² "Confederates Finely Feasted." Newspaper clipping, No paper, no date. Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 1, folder 9: Confederate Reunion at Oakdale –

Oakdale (HO-2)
Name of Property

Howard Co., Maryland
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Warfield kept an occasional register book in which he and his guests entered stories and comments regarding their time at Oakdale. The surviving book begins with Thanksgiving 1898, so does not mention the building activity which must have ended earlier in the year. At the end of the month the family moved back to Baltimore and Warfield noted the large staff required to keep Oakdale running. These were:

“Robert Tucker – Gardener, + his two sons Walter Tucker + Ernest Tucker

Benjamin Woodward	col'd	Coachman
Henry Hearnison	"	asst. Gardiner
Henry Collins	"	Butler
Isaiah Haraday	"	Waiter
Levi Haraday	"	asst. to Cook
“Aunt” Jane Sewell	"	Cook
Ida Harriday	"	Chamber maid
Remus Woodward	"	Wagoner
Ellen Cleary	"	Laundress

The children had in Anna A. Riga a very attentive and excellent French-Maid who won their affection by her interest in them.

Mary Vermillion was also with us at this time. She comes to us every spring and fall to sew for the children.”

Edwin noted that the Harridays were the children of Samuel Harriday, “. . . a respected family servant who belonged to my grandfather Joshua Warfield and who was by him willed to Aunt Kate with whom he lived until he was freed in 1862.” Samuel died in 1899, prompting Edwin to note his passing and his connections to the Warfields. Edwin’s affection for his black servants was partially patriarchal, but seems also to have been genuine.¹³

The following year Warfield again listed the servants and their positions, though he did not note the race of any of them:

“Charles Hipsley	over-seer
Frederick Heardthe	gardner
David Scott	Butler
Isaiah Harriday	Waiter
Laura Garner	asst. Waitress
Lydia Harriday	Cook
Ida Harriday	Laundress + asst. maid
Ellen Cleary	Laundress

Correspondence and clippings, 1899. <http://hdl.handle.net/1903.1/11775>. See also, “Reunion Dinner,” *Baltimore Sun*, 12 June 1899, p. 7, col. 4.

¹³ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 5: Oakdale Log Book.

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Littleton Hariday	Errand boy
Henry Harrison	asst. gardener
George Garner	Milkman
Benj ⁿ Woodward	Coachman
James Harriday	2 nd "
Remus Woodward	Wagoner
Susan Garner	Dairy woman

Mary Vermillion spent the month of October sewing for children.”

Warfield listed more jobs than he had in 1898, but this could simply reflect an oversight the year before. Of the positions that were listed in 1898, many retained the same individuals in 1899. Oakdale was clearly intended to be a place of entertainment, and after the 1899 listing of servants, Warfield noted that over the summer and fall they had entertained over 300 guests (some of which were no doubt extended family). The gardener, Frederick Heardthe, was left in charge of the property, which probably explains why a separate gardeners' cottage was built behind the house. The date of construction for this building is not known, but it fits with the 1890-1900 period, and was almost certainly standing by 1905, when Warfield noted: "Macon Atkinson + wife moved into the gardener's house April 1st 1905." The biggest turnover on the staff seems to have been with the gardeners, most of who were probably white and had no familial connections with Oakdale, and may have also had more opportunities available to them elsewhere.¹⁴

There was a two-story board-and-batten structure just behind the ell of the main house that probably served as living quarters for some of the help, though others, like the Harradays, may have lived in the area. The building can be seen in the background of the African-American reunion photograph. This building was deteriorated and was taken down some years ago by the current owners. The building near the kitchen ell, referred to as the carriage house appears more like a double quarter, with a door set between windows on each half, though later alterations could have created this appearance and disguised the original configuration. However, the building also seems too low to have functioned as a carriage house. May Hill Nicodemus still used the term "quarters" to refer to the living area for the servants at Oakdale when she noted in the Oakdale register a wedding between Delta Garner and Arthur Hammond in 1900. Nicodemus noted that Delta was the daughter of George and Susan Garner, servants who had been slaves of the Warfield family and who themselves had been married at Oakdale almost 40 years earlier. Nicodemus, who was one of the white guests to the ceremony, noted that after cake and wine had been served, it was ". . . followed by a genuine 'cake walk' led by the bride, which furnished entertainment both novel and pleasing for the 'white folks' . . ." The register provides other glimpses into the life and family history of black Howard Countians, many of whom remained in the employ of the Warfields after they were freed.¹⁵

¹⁴ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 5: Oakdale Log Book.

¹⁵ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 5: Oakdale Log Book.

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Other aspects of Oakdale are worthy of brief discussion, even where nothing survives. The grounds included extensive landscaping, some of which survives in mature trees around the house and the stable, and this is worthy of additional study, though no records have been uncovered regarding this history. A conservatory once stood where the pool now is, just behind the gardener's cottage. As the historic photograph shows, it was an octagonal, domed structure with rectangular wings to either side. The exact location of the pergola and water tower, shown in another historic photograph, is not known at this time. The stable was likely also built in the 1890s, but whether it was part of one of the known campaigns, or was its own separate project, is not known. A note in the Oakdale register from Warfield's brother-in-law, M. Gillet Gill, in April 1900, suggests that the stable was built the previous fall or early in this spring. He wrote: "was much pleased with the new Barn + stable. Frog pond well under way." Gill was a frequent visitor, so he likely would have seen the building soon after completion. Some of the lumber in the barn clearly came from Schlosser, Steinacker & Co., whom Warfield had patronized in 1891. The company was founded sometime between 1885 and 1890, and Joseph Steinacker seems to have left the business between 1905 and 1915, while Charles Schlosser continued as a lumber dealer. The stable retains iron troughs in the center of the upper story, beneath where the finest horses were stabled, and these seem to have been a collection system for cleaning out the stable. Whether they led to a stercorary or just discharged into the yard is not known at this time. Gill's note also suggests that the existing pond was under construction in 1900, which likely dates the gazebo to that year, as well.¹⁶

Further glimpses of the landscape are given in the recollections of E G. Kenly, a cousin of Warfield's, on a visit to Oakdale in May 1904: "In my youth I had spent much of my summer vacation there, and was familiar with every speck of this hallowed old place, the old blacksmith shop, where 'Sam Hall' made music on the anvil, the old corn house on the hill, where I cut my leg with a scythe, the Ice house and the delicious water melons, and how vividly I remember a Sunday morning 'incident' connected with it, the old horse rack, the cherrie [sic] trees, the Grape trellis, the tobacco houses, etc. etc." At the same time, Kenly could not help but note ". . . a new panorama – the Oakdale of the present day." He added: "It was a revelation to me – a succession of surprises, a never ending stream of constant changes. Everything new, beautiful, tasteful and interesting."¹⁷

Gillet Gill had a steam carriage which he and his family used to drive from Baltimore to Oakdale, and it figures in several incidents in the register, including an accident in June, 1900 near the crossroads community of Daisy, where the carriage was accidentally sent into reverse and ran down a big hill and overturned, throwing Gill's son, Royal, out of the carriage. The carriage was painted orange and black and was nicknamed "Oriole," and on one trip made the

¹⁶ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 5: Oakdale Log Book. Baltimore City Directories, 1890-1915.

¹⁷ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 5: Oakdale Log Book.

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journey from Baltimore in two hours and eight minutes (plus a seven minute stop for water). No doubt most visitors took the train out to Lisbon and were picked up in a carriage from Oakdale.¹⁸

Edwin Warfield died in 1920 and his son, Edwin Jr., who was also a lawyer and ran *The Daily Record*, purchased Oakdale from his sisters. He had taken over the farming operation at Oakdale by 1914, while he was still attending the University of Maryland and was equally devoted to the old homestead. After his death Oakdale passed to his son, Edwin Warfield III, in 1966. He built another house for himself on part of the property and sold Oakdale and 54 acres out of the family in 1974. The current owners purchased Oakdale in 1982 and have since added some of the missing acreage from Oakdale, much of which is now under agricultural easement to protect it from development.¹⁹

¹⁸ Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 4, folder 5: Oakdale Log Book.

¹⁹ Letter, Edwin Warfield to Mrs. R. V. Moseley, 1 June 1914, Warfield Family Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, series 1, box 2, folder 9: Game Preserve - Oakdale -- Correspondence.

Oakdale (HO-2)
Name of Property

Howard Co., Maryland
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See footnotes

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 2.6 acres Woodbine, MD quad

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 320396 | Northing: 4350986 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundaries are shown on the enclosed site plan. The boundaries are the property lines on the northeast, northwest, and southwest, then following the tree line around the south side of the pond and turning east, to the south of the barn, to connect with and run along the original farm lane to the point where the lane crosses the neighboring property line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries follow the property lines and long-standing landscape features to encompass all of the surviving historic structures associated with the property within their immediate

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setting, while excluding open agricultural fields which do not contribute directly to the significance of the resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ken Short
organization: Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning
street & number: 3430 Courthouse Drive
city or town: Ellicott City state: MD zip code: 21043
e-mail kshort@howardcountymd.gov
telephone: 410-313-4335
date: October 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Oakdale (HO-2)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Oakdale

City or Vicinity: Daisy

County: Howard

State: Maryland

Photographer: Ken Short

Date Photographed: May 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0001.tif: House, southeast elevation
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0002.tif: House, northeast elevation
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0003.tif: House, northeast & northwest elevations
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0004.tif: House, ell, southwest elevation
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0005.tif: House, southwest elevation
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0006.tif: House, passage, view northwest
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0007.tif: House, east room, view north
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0008.tif: House, east room, mantel detail
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0009.tif: House, south room, mantel
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0010.tif: House, main stair
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0011.tif: House, north room, view north
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0012.tif: House, north room, mantel
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0013.tif: House, west room, view southwest
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0014.tif: House, west room, mantel
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0015.tif: House, powder room sink
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0016.tif: House, main stair landing window
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0017.tif: House, second-story passage, view southeast
MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0018.tif: House, south chamber, southwest elevation

Oakdale (HO-2)

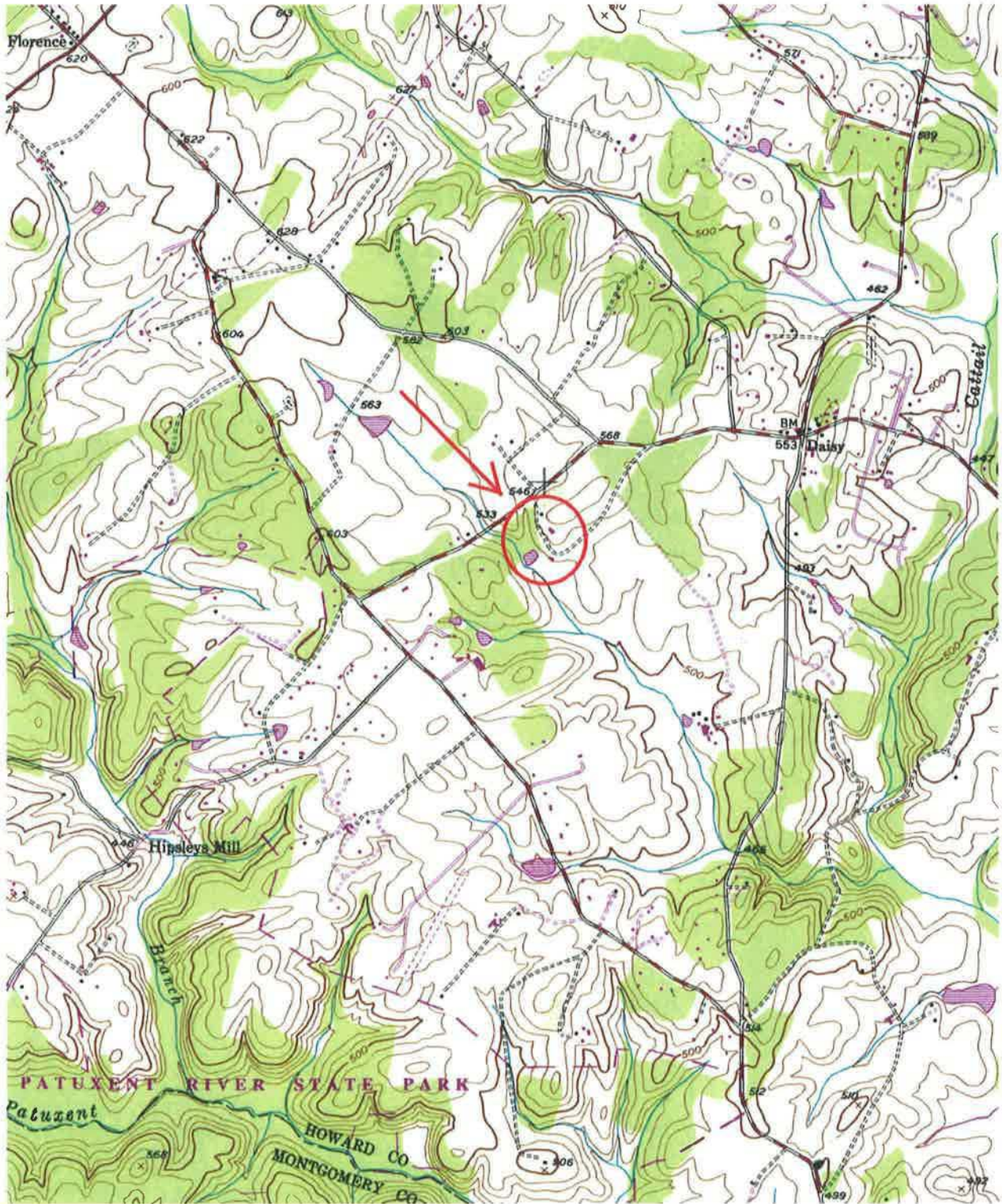
Howard Co., Maryland
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Name of Property

- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0019.tif: House, west chamber, view west
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0020.tif: House, second-story ell southeast bathroom
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0021.tif: House, northeast chamber, view north
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0022.tif: House, second-story north corner bathroom
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0023.tif: House, basement northeast room cage
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0024.tif: Smokehouse, northeast & northwest elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0025.tif: Carriage House, southwest & southeast elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0026.tif: Garage, southeast & northeast elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0027.tif: Gardener's Cottage, northwest & southwest elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0028.tif: Gardener's Cottage, northeast & northwest elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0029.tif: Springhouse, southeast & northeast elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0030.tif: Pond & Gazebo, view south
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0031.tif: Gazebo, northeast & northwest elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0032.tif: Stable, northeast & northwest elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0033.tif: Stable, southwest & southeast elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0034.tif: Wagon Shed, northeast & northwest elevations
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0035.tif: Historic photograph of the conservatory
- MD_HowardCounty_Oakdale_0036.tif: Historic photograph of the pergola and water tower

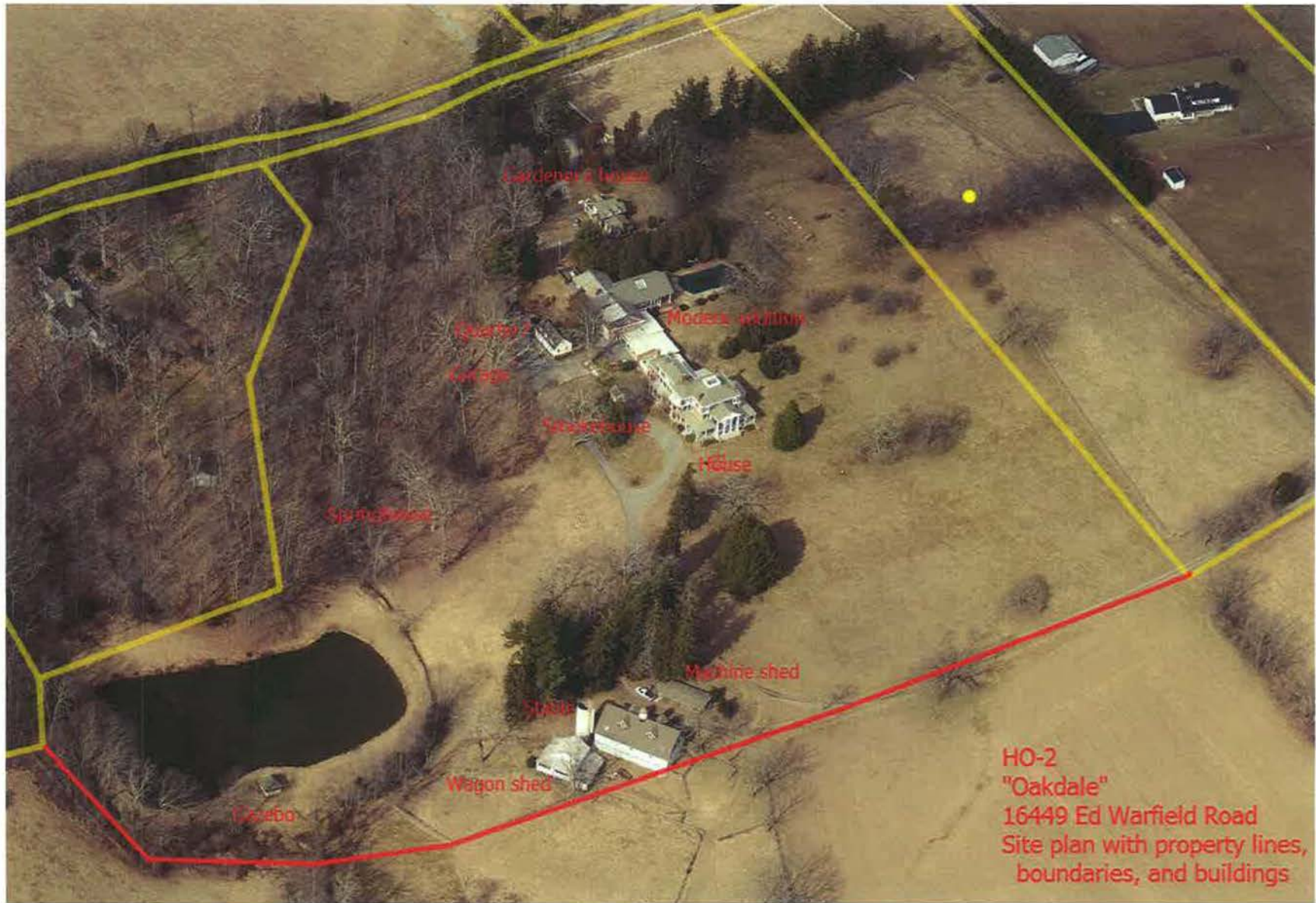
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Oakdale (HO-2)
Howard County, Maryland
Woodbine quad
UTM Reference 18-320396-4350986





Oakdale (HO-2), Howard County, MD

Site Plan (not to scale)



















HISTORIC HOUSE
OAKDAL

1838























































National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Oakdale
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Howard

DATE RECEIVED: 10/31/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/17/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001041

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-16-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Concerned Citizens of Western Howard County, INC.

P.O. Box 243, Lisbon, MD 21765-0243, CCWHCo@verizon.net

RE: Recommendation of OAKDALE to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places

To: J. Rodney Little, Director of the Maryland Historic Trust

Dear Mr. Little,

This letter is written in support of the placement of OAKDALE, in Woodbine, MD 21797 on the National Register of Historic Places.

OAKDALE has undergone so many beautiful restorations both inside and outside since Mr. and Mrs. Mariani have lived in this historic home. As an architect, Mr. Mariani had previously designed larger projects in his lifetime including the Washington DC Convention Center. So bringing with him this knowledge of designing appropriate buildings, Mr. Mariani has transformed the OAKDALE mansion into a tasteful restoration of its period in time. He has made improvements to its exterior that were literally on the brink of deteriorating beyond being restored. He has designed improvements and additions yet always preserving the old and blending in the new.

Prior to the purchase of OAKDALE by the Mariani's, the interior was in very run down condition and terribly abused with never a thought of restoring it to the period and colors and furnishings appropriate for this beautiful mansion. Since the Mariani's have lived in the mansion, they have preserved the beautiful wood and designs of the interior and painted colors appropriate to the original. They also had furniture made that fit the décor of the period of this mansion.

Additionally, Ted and Veronica have been very generous in allowing people to tour their home. They have allowed opportunities and meetings of local civic groups in their home some of which has been the not for profit, Concerned Citizens of Western Howard County, Inc. This group of local citizens attempt to preserve rural conservation, agricultural preservation and support preservation of historic sites and buildings in western Howard County.

The Officers and Board of the CCWHC would like to highly recommend that OAKDALE be

placed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is so worthy of this consideration.

Sincerely,

Dr. Brenda Stewart , President drs|bstewart@AOL.com home 410 442-2471

Concerned Citizens of Western Howard County.



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

Sustainable _____ Attainable

4

January 31, 2014

Oakdale Farms LLC
c/o Theodore and Veronica Mariani
16449 Warfield Road
Woodbine, Maryland 21797

RE: OAKDALE
Howard County, Maryland

Dear Theodore and Veronica Mariani:

Oakdale will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Tuesday, March 4, 2014. The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the Federal Government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. Enclosed you will find a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing. The meeting will be held at the People's Resource Center, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland, beginning at 10:00 a.m. You are welcome to attend this meeting.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties.

1. Consideration in planning for Federal, federally or state funded, licensed and assisted projects. Federal and state legislation requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to Section 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 and Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5A-323 et seq. or call the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.
2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP, Secretary
Amanda Stakem Conn, Esq., Deputy Secretary

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67 or the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

3. Eligibility for a Maryland income tax benefit for the rehabilitation of historic property. For further information on the Heritage Preservation Tax Credit, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.

4. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. In accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

5. Eligibility to apply for federal and state grants and state low interest loans for historic preservation projects. To determine the present status of such grants and loans, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7632.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what portion of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined to be eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 by the date of the meeting given above.

Listing in the National Register does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations are not a part of the National Register program. Listing also does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special Federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state or local law.

Page 3

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter E. Kurtze, before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers the nomination. Copies of the nomination, regulations and information on the National Register and Federal and State tax provisions are available from the Trust. If you have questions about this nomination, please contact Peter E. Kurtze, Administrator of Evaluation and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,



J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc: Hon. Kenneth Ullman
Mr. Kenneth Short

Preservation Howard County

February 20, 2014

Mr. J. Rodney Little
State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historic Trust

Mr. Little,

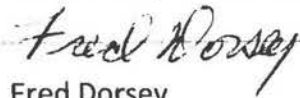
Preservation Howard County is in support of the Howard County nomination of Oakdale for inclusion in the National Register. This historic property is considered among the most important sites in Howard County.

The house was the long time residence of Edwin Warfield, a prominent businessman and successful political figure in Howard County and the state of Maryland. Edwin Warfield served Maryland as its 45th Governor from 1904 to 1908.

The original brick house was built in the Federal style in 1838. During his ownership Governor Warfield over the years entertained many prominent business, political and significant friends that included a visit by Mark Twain. The view shed from the front of Oakdale is one that is unrivaled in Howard County and has been diligently preserved. This vista includes much of the landscaping and forestry from Governor Warfield's time.

The significant history of the property and its owner, Governor Edwin Warfield, the grand appearance of the house, the impressive view shed and landscaping all of which have flourished and been preserved under the vigilant stewardship of Ted and Veronica Mariani should be granted National Register status.

Respectfully submitted,



Fred Dorsey
President,
Preservation Howard County

10774 Judy Lane
Columbia, MD. 21044
fdorsey1130@verizon.net



Maryland Department of Planning

Sustainable _____ Attainable

February 25, 2014

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier: MD20140115-0026
Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust
Project Description: HISTORIC NOMINATION - Oakdale
Project Address: 16449 Ed Warfield Road, Woodbine, MD 21043
Project Location: County(ies) of Howard
Approving Authority: U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS
CFDA Number: 15.914
Recommendation: Consistent Including General Comment(s)

Dear Mr. Little:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation; Howard County; and the Maryland Department of Planning.

The Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, and Transportation; Howard County; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The Department of Transportation stated that "as far as can be determined at this time, the subject has no unacceptable impacts on their plans or programs."

Howard County stated that documenting and recognizing historical landmarks such as Oakdale is consistent with both Howard County's Plan and with the State Planning Act and Smart Growth. It is in the Agricultural Preservation Program, has many contributing structures, and has been well preserved. Support of such specimens is appreciated and encouraged.

The State Application Identifier Number must be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall, AICP Secretary
Amanda Stakem Conn. Esq., Deputy Secretary

Mr. J. Rodney Little

February 25, 2014


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State Application Identifier: MD20140115-0026

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at myra.barnes@maryland.gov. **Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.**

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,


Linda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary

LCJ:MB

Enclosure(s)

cc: Melinda Gretsinger - MDOT

Greg Golden - DNR

Kate Bolinger - HOWD

Peter Conrad - MDPL

14-0026_CRR.CLS.doc



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

October 24, 2014

Sustainable — Attainable



Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 I (eye) St., NW
Mail Stop 2280
Washington, DC 20005

RE: CARROLLTON HALL
OAKDALE
Howard County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating Carrollton Hall and Oakdale, both of Howard County, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

Carrollton Hall

cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20140115-0025
Enclosures: NR form and 25 continuation sheets
1 USGS map
22 - 5x7 b/w prints
2 - CDs

Correspondence: letter, Little to Cook, 31 January 2014
letter, Janey to Little 25 February 2014

J. Paul Loether, Chief
October 24, 2014

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Oakdale

Cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20140115-026

Enclosures: NR form and _____ continuation sheets

1 USGS map

36 - 5x7 b/w prints

2 CDs

Correspondence: letter, Little to Mariani, 31 January 2014
letter, Dorsey to Little, 20 February 2014
letter, Janey to Little, 25 February 2014
memo, Citizens to Little, 4 March 2014