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MHT F-43

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.12.24 0023	DATE 12/9/71

1. NAME

COMMON:
Rose Hill Manor

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Rose Hill; Rose Garden; part of Tasker's Chance

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1611 North Market Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Frederick

STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Frederick	CODE 021
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
			Information Center	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Board of County Commissioners of Frederick County

STREET AND NUMBER:
Frederick County Courthouse, Record Street

CITY OR TOWN: Frederick	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: Dist. of Columbia	CODE 11
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Frederick

ENTRY NUMBER: 71.12.24 0023

DATE: 12/9/71

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The galleried portico with white columns of Rose Hill Mansion is approached on a circular driveway off an entrance road adjoining the north boundary of the Governor Thomas Johnson High School from the west side of North Market Street (old Route 15).

This home of Maryland's first elected governor, Thomas Johnson, expresses an expanded, comfortable country living near Frederick during the Federal period, after the American Revolution and during the growth of the new nation. Erected c. mid-1790's by his daughter and son-in-law, the Governor retired here during the last years of his life.

The portico forms two porches: one on the ground floor at the entrance level with four Doric columns supporting an entablature of triglyphs and one above on the second floor with four Ionic columns supporting the pediment.

The porch and exterior of the house are decorated with an elaborate, carved cornice, and other intricate woodwork. The design is a transition style, between the late Georgian of Tidewater Maryland, and the Greek Revival style.

The entrance hall is wide. At the north end a broad staircase rises to a landing from which a window overlooks the north garden. The stair continues up to the third story in six units of steps. The upper rails and bannisters are light in weight and plain.

To the east of the south end of the entrance hall there is a twenty-six foot square drawing room containing six windows, a mantel piece, and a large chandelier with crystal prisms.

To the west of the entrance hall a dining room of the same generous dimensions recalls an age of good living and entertaining, for which the house was designed.

The second floor center hall south door opens directly onto the upper level of the porch and overlooks the Governor Thomas Johnson High School.

On either side of the upper hall are two large south bed chambers with fireplaces. The two smaller north bedrooms have had a bathroom partitioned off from each room. The result of this practical plan has not spoiled the arrangement of the house. Two large rooms have been finished and plastered in the attic above.

A kitchen with a fireplace next to the north stairway

-see continuation sheet-

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

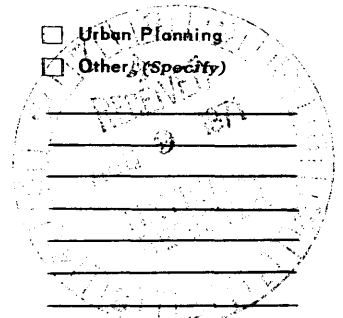
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) C. mid-1790's

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Thomas Johnson (1732-1819), a close political associate, honored friend and champion of George Washington whose eulogy he delivered, chose Rose Hill as his retirement home during the end of the eighteenth century. His political career included being the first elected Governor of the State of Maryland (1777-1779); serving as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1791-1793); nominating George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Johnson helped to form, and was instrumental in the passage and adoption of, the first constitution for the State of Maryland (1776) as well as assisting in framing the United States Constitution in 1788. He served as a commissioner on the Board of Commissioners responsible for authorizing Pierre L'Enfant, architect, to plan Washington, D. C., the federal city. He declined an invitation to become the United States Secretary of State under President Washington.

Johnson purchased, in 1778, 225 acres of the 7000 acre Tasker's Chance tract on the Monocacy River. The entire tract had been originally patented to Benjamin Tasker, President of the Governor's Council (Provincial) for 32 years of his 46-year membership (1772-1768) in the Council. He was acting Provincial Governor of Maryland (1752-1753) between the death of Samuel Ogle and the arrival of Horatio Sharpe, Ogle's successor.

Daniel Dulany, Senior, (1685-1753), of Annapolis to whom Tasker's Chance passed, divided the 7000 acres in 1744. On one section he laid out Frederick Town (1745) now Frederick City. Dulany and Tasker each held political offices in Annapolis. Dulany served as an alderman for Annapolis; a delegate to the Maryland Assembly (1722-1742); a member of the Provincial Governor's Council. Dulany wrote "The Rights of Inhabitants of Maryland to the Benefit of English Laws" in 1728 and served on the 1730 commission in order to settle the boundary with Pennsylvania.

Johnson, who came to Frederick with the eighteenth-century population influx, did not erect a building on his
 -see continuation sheet-



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: Orlando Ridout IV, Director
 Nancy Miller, Historian April 1970
 Maryland Historical Trust
 94 College Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Sources:

Bond, Isaac. "Map of Frederick County." c. 1860. Map Collection, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 26' 16.5"	77° 24' 30.5"				
NE	39° 26' 16.5"	77° 24' 15.5"				
SE	39° 26' 04.5"	77° 24' 15.5"				
SW	39° 26' 04.5"	77° 24' 15.5"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 36 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: July 8, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:
 94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Orlando Ridout IV
 Orlando Ridout IV
 Title: State Liaison Officer for Maryland
 Date: July 9, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connally
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

DEC 9 1971

Date _____

ATTEST:
William M. Stetson
 Keeper of the National Register

Date: DEC 4 1971

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 7112.24.0023	DATE 12/9/71

(Number all entries)

Rose Hill Manor

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of Historic Sites & Landmarks

1969

Maryland Historical Trust
94 College Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

code: 24



Frederick County Office of Parks and Recreation

1967

Frederick County Office of Parks and Recreation
1611 North Market Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701

code: 24

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

occupies the one wing west of the main block.

There are several small rooms over the kitchen wing. A recent carport has been erected between the kitchen and a brick smokehouse. The smokehouse has "barred" windows, and had flues as outlets for the smoke while curing meat. This little building was converted to an apartment and extra space added to the north. There is an old tool house to the southwest, and an old livestock barn to the north.

A formal garden with old trees occupies about a half acre north of the mansion.

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

portion of Tasker's Chance. Instead, in 1788, he gave the land to his daughter, Ann Jennings Johnson. The house was built as a home for herself and her husband, Major John Grahame (1760-1833), Frederick County Militia. Grahame was a native of Calvert County; his father Charles Grahame of Patuxent Manor, Calvert County, was an outstanding political figure in late eighteenth-century Maryland and a close associate of Thomas

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Rose Hill Manor

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Supreme Court. From 1791 to 1794 he served on the Board of Commissioners for Washington, D. C., and it was this Board of Commissioners that hired Pierre L'Enfant to plan the city. In 1794 President Washington asked Johnson to become Secretary of State but he declined. From 1794 until 1819, Johnson held no political office although he must have kept in touch with events. He would often visit Roger Brooke Taney's law office in Frederick.

While Johnson lived at Rose Hill George Washington never visited him there. On the night of August 5-6, 1785 Washington did stay with Johnson in Frederick County. This event occurred before Rose Hill was built - while Johnson's home was "Richfields."

(Source: John C. Fitzpatrick, editor, The Diaries of George Washington 1748-1799, 4 volumes, Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1925, II, p. 397-398).

After the death of Governor Johnson in 1819, the Grahames occupied Rose Hill until 1833. During the nineteenth century, the house and land had several owners including John McPherson who operated the Catoclin Iron Works. The records of these transactions refer to the land as part of the first patent of Tasker's Chance and no reference is made to the significance of Rose Hill as the last home of the first elected Governor of the State of Maryland. In 1906 the tract was again called Rose Hill, when title to the house and 156 acres was passed to Noah E. Cramer, of Frederick City, who modernized the house. Cramer was a successful businessman who had established a real estate and loan business in Frederick. He served as a director of the First National Bank of Frederick, the Frederick Building and Loan Association, and as an officer of the Woodsboro Turnpike Company.

A representation of Rose Hill is hand-chased on the Frederick County silver game platter used on the cruiser, USS MARYLAND. The silver platter is on display (1971) in the Maryland State House, Annapolis, Maryland.

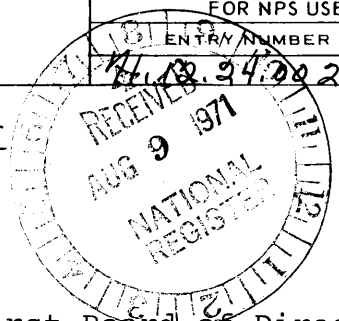
#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Buchholz, Heinrich Ewald. Governors of Maryland from the

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	1412240023	DATE
		12/19/71



(Number all entries)

Rose Hill Manor

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Johnson.

Major Grahame, a member of the first Board of Directors of the Frederick National Bank, was mentioned several times in the Episcopal vestry records of All Saints Parish, Frederick County, 1742, as were Henry Ridgely Warfield, William Goldsborough, Benjamin Ogle and Francis Scott Key.

Entering politics in 1813, Grahame was elected to the Maryland Legislature as a Federalist and was nominated and accepted in 1816 as an elector of the state senators, as was Roger Brooke Taney (1777-1864), leader of the Maryland Federalists. Taney was a subsequent cabinet member under President Andrew Jackson and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1835-1864). (The Taney house in Frederick City was restored with the help of the Maryland Historical Trust.)

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, the Grahame household expanded to include Thomas Johnson, who, as a recent widower, left his home, "Richfields", in order to live with his daughter. Johnson retired from public life holding no position other than that of an acknowledged leader of Frederick County. From 1794 until his death in 1819, Johnson performed only one civic duty: he delivered a panegyric in memory of George Washington on February 22, 1800. Johnson's friendship with Washington and his distinguished career of public service made him the obvious person to be selected to deliver this eulogy.

Thomas Johnson was born November 4, 1732, in Calvert County. He studied law in Annapolis and entered politics through the Maryland Assembly (1762). In the 1700's he joined the movement that separated the thirteen colonies from England. On June 15, 1775, at the urging of John Adams (1735-1826), Johnson nominated George Washington for the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Johnson joined the army in 1776, and organized the "Flying Camp", so called for its ability to move quickly. In that same year Johnson helped to frame and adopt the first constitution of the State of Maryland. In February of 1777 the Legislature elected Johnson as Maryland's first Governor, a position he held until November 9, 1779. In 1780 he returned to the Legislature. In 1788 he was instrumental in the Maryland ratification of the United States Constitution. From 1791 to 1793 Johnson sat on the United States

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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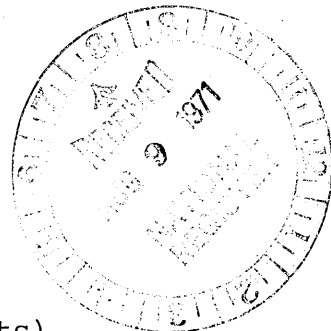
(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

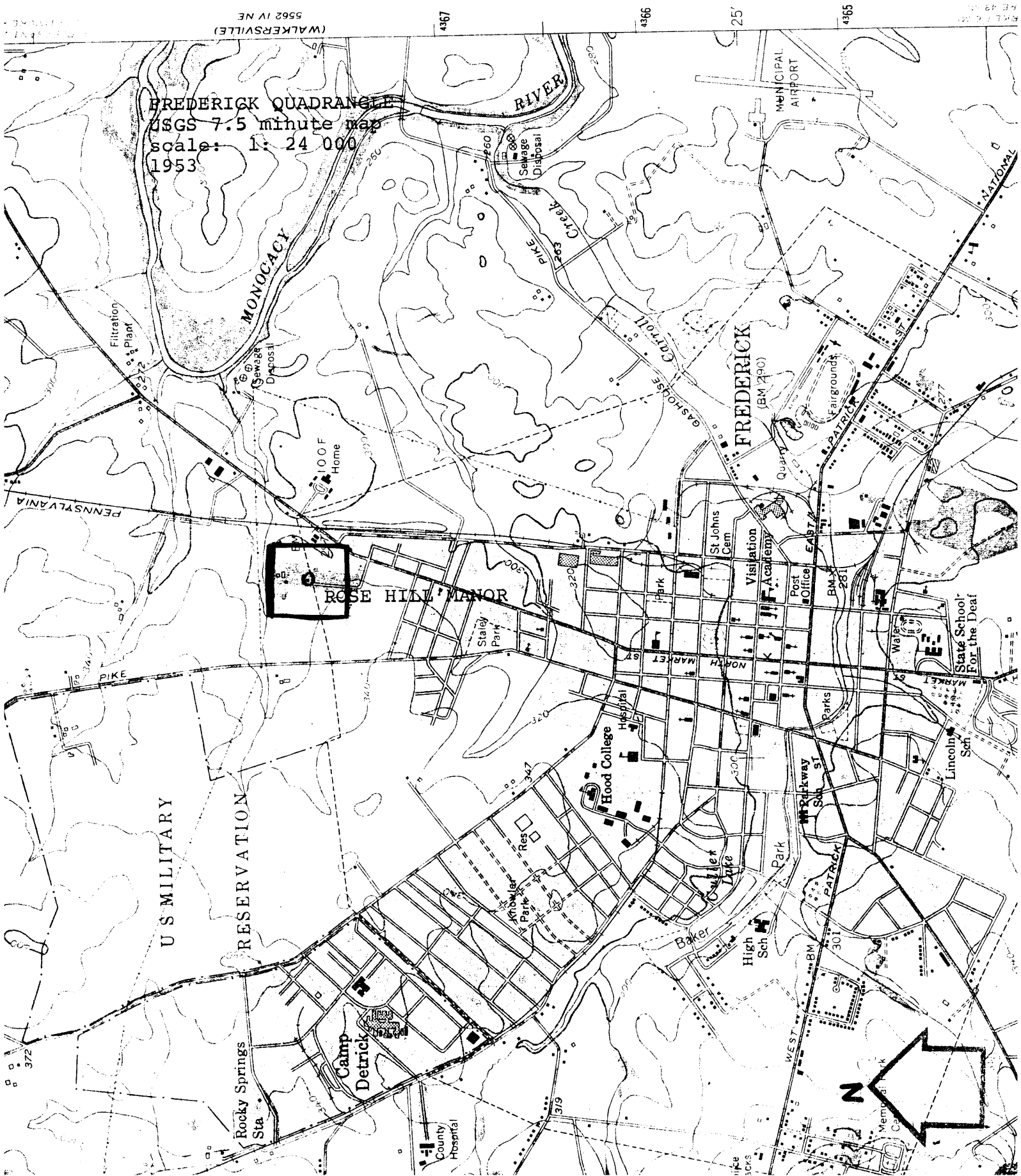
Rose Hill Manor

#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Revolution to the Year 1908. 2nd. ed. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1908.
- Delaplane, Edward S. The Life of Thomas Johnson. New York: Grafton Press, 1927.
- Dictionary of American Biography. Vol. X. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933.
- Fitzpatrick, John C. (ed.). The Diaries of George Washington 1748-1799. 4 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1925.
- Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Easton, Maryland: the author, 1934.
- Holdcraft, Jacob Mehrling. Names in Stone 75,000 Cemetery Inscriptions from Frederick County, Maryland. 2 vols. Ann Arbor, Michigan: n. p., 1966.
- Lake, D. J., Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland,... Philadelphia: C. O. Titus, 1873.
- Menard, Russell. Interview June 1970 and February 1971. Mr. Menard has prepared a study of Rose Hill for the Frederick County Park and Recreation Board. This research is due to be published during Feb. 1971.
- Spencer, Robert Henry. "Hon. Daniel Dulaney, 1685-1753 (The Elder)." Maryland Historical Magazine. XIII. (March 1918), 20-28.
- Stein, Charles Francis. A History of Calvert County. n. p.: the author and Calvert County Historical Society, 1960.
- Swisher, Carl Brent. Roger B. Taney. New York: Macmillan, 1936.
- The Sun. (Baltimore). June 15, 1907.



FREDERICK QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1: 24 000
1953



(WALKERSVILLE)
5562 IV NE

4367

4366

25'

4365

FILE NO. 4365

PENNSYLVANIA

U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION

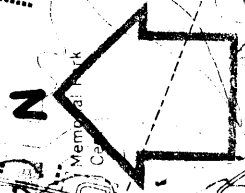
ROCKY SPRINGS STA

Camp Detrick

ROSE HILL MANOR

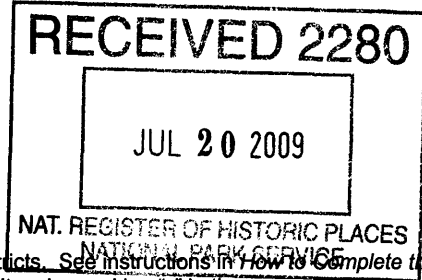
Hood College

FREDERICK (BM 290)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

71000379



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Rose Hill Manor (Additional Documentation)
other names FHD-0228; F-3-126; Rose Hill; Rose Garden; Part of Tasker's Chance

2. Location

street & number 1611 North Market Street not for publication
city or town Frederick vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 7-17-09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): additional Documentation Accepted

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 8-12-09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	13	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTANCE: Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTANCE: Animal Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation

LANDSCAPE: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Wood Shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

FHD-0228; F-3-126
Rose Hill Manor

Name of Property

Frederick, Maryland

County and State

Section 7 Page 1

Summary Description:

The Federal style plantation house at Rose Hill Manor in Frederick County, Maryland was built c. 1792 by Major John Colin Grahame and his wife, Ann Jennings Johnson, daughter of Thomas Johnson, the first elected Governor of the State of Maryland. Constructed as a two-story, center hall plan house, the building was altered in the early 19th century by the addition of a two-story wing on the west gable end, a full height Greek Revival portico on the front, and dormers. The stately mansion house is constructed of brick on a stone foundation and accessed through gates and a long circular gravel drive. The principal (south) façade is laid in Flemish bond. Windows are nine-over-nine and nine-over-six double hung sash. The two-story service wing on the west gable end, added in the early 19th century, provided the house with a kitchen and servants' quarters. In the 20th century the house was painted its present white color. A number of associated buildings are located on the property, several of which have been renovated or reconstructed to their present use. Formal gardens and a planned landscape complete the grand appearance of Rose Hill Manor.

The interior of the Manor exhibits a high degree of integrity. Ornamentation is hierarchical, with the most public areas featuring the most ornate detail. The center hall contains a multiple run staircase with decorative scrollwork and simple balusters. Original crosstetted window, door and fireplace surrounds are found throughout the first floor as well as consistent chair rails. The parlor, the most ornate room in the Manor, retains its original cornice molding with abstract floral ornamentation. The dining room, while less ornamented, includes a complex molded cornice. The second floor rooms retain the chair rails and fireplace surrounds as well, though simpler in design and ornamental hierarchy than the first floor.

General Description:

Primary Resource

Rose Hill Manor is a Federal style brick building dating to c. 1792. Several later additions and alterations give the Manor House its present appearance and configuration. The original core, built in the last decade of the 18th century, was originally a two-story (the dormers were added in the mid-19th century) brick structure on a stone foundation and measures sixty feet in width and thirty feet in depth.¹ On the south façade the bricks are laid in Flemish bond while the remaining elevations utilize a Common bond pattern.² Located on each gable end is a wide interior brick chimney accommodating multiple flues.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

FHD-0228; F-3-126
Rose Hill Manor

Name of Property

Frederick, Maryland

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

The symmetrical five-bay façade faces south and is accessed by a circular driveway. The windows on the first floor are nine-over-nine and on the second nine-over-six double hung sash. In the mid-19th century the two-story Greek Revival portico was added. In doing so the center window on the second floor was converted into a door in order to access the porch (so-called “jib door”). It appears the six-light portion of the sash was retained and reused as a transom. The projecting portico uses Doric columns on the first floor and Ionic on the second. Triglyphs and metopes ornament the Doric style entablature while modillions are employed in the pediment and in the cornice. Centered within the pediment is a multi-light lunette style window.

Additional architectural features on the main façade include a quarter-round molded brick water table.³ The first floor entry includes double five panel Greek Revival doors with heavy molding, narrow Tuscan inspired engaged columns, three-light side lights and a segmented six-light transom. The second floor door also has side lights to create a symmetrical appearance, but appears to use, as previously mentioned, the bottom six-light sash as a transom. The dormers feature arched windows and stepped parapets.

The rear (north) elevation appears similar to the front façade although it has less ornamentation. To provide some symmetry from the front of the house, the rear has a central pedimented cross-gable projecting from the roof slope, flanked by dormers identical in style to the front elevation. Both the cross-gable and the dormers are believed to be later additions.⁴ Modillions are also present under the roof eaves and within the pediment. Window light configuration is the same as the front façade. The lower height of the center window on the second floor corresponds to its function to provide light to the landing of the staircase. The rear entry door incorporates a pediment, a crosseted architrave, typical of the late 18th century, and a wide, raised six-panel door.

Architectural features on the gable ends are similar to those on the main elevations, but less detailed. Windows on the east end are nine-over-nine on the first floor and nine-over-six on the second, with four-over-two double hung sash in the attic space. The west end exhibits the same style gable windows; however the wing on this elevation has altered portions of the original building. Located in the basement area on both ends of the building are later two light windows. According to archaeological testing, these areas were formerly door entrances into the basement.⁵

The interior of the manor house consists of a large central hall flanked by a full depth dining room on the west side and the parlor on the east. Both measure approximately twenty-two by twenty-seven feet.⁶ Doors on either side of the hall lead into the formal dining room and parlor. Crosseted architraves surround the door and window openings on the first floor, and the fireplace

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

FHD-0228; F-3-126
Rose Hill Manor

Name of Property

Frederick, Maryland

County and State

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surrounds are treated similarly. Both fireplace surrounds are also ornamented with dentils under the mantel shelf. The parlor contains elaborate cornice moldings with abstract floral motifs. The wall on the east side of the hallway was redone in the early 20th century. Photographs from the 1930s show a columned opening with an architrave. By 1936 the present wall had been reinstalled and the door redone to mirror the appearance of the west wall. Fireplace surrounds are also consistent with the Federal era and are centered on the end walls.

Access to the second floor is by a staircase along the west wall of the central hall. The staircase is an open, multiple run stair with decorative scrollwork. Four rooms are located on the second floor and were used as bed chambers.⁷ Fireplaces on the second floor are located in the corners of each room with the exception of the southwest chamber where the fireplace is positioned on the west wall. Chair rails are consistent in style and found throughout the first and second floors.

Located on the west gable end of the main block is a two-story, side gable service wing added in the early-19th century. The wing is three bays wide with the main entrance in the center bay. An interior end brick chimney is present in the west end, with an exterior beehive oven. Windows on the front are nine-over-six double hung sash, which mimic the main block. A small 20th century entry porch protects the central door with a one-story shed roof porch added to the rear of the wing. The rear porch is supported by Tuscan style columns in the front with square posts along the sides.

The interior of the service wing contains a cooking fireplace with some original brickwork in the firebox. The remainder of the room lacks ornament and surrounds. Access to the main house on the second floor was added in the 1930s when Rose Hill Manor was used as a Bed and Breakfast. In the 1940s this section was used as an apartment,⁸ which may account for the lack of door and window surrounds.

Secondary Resources

Secondary resources on the property of Rose Hill include the formal gardens (recreated based on a 19th century plan), laundry/meat house, ice house (partially rebuilt), dairy barn with adjoining milk house or dairy parlor, tenant house, rusticated concrete block shed and stable (now blacksmith shop). Modern structures added to the property include the Carriage Museum building, Farm Museum Association building, a shed, food booth, restroom facility and a maintenance building. The log structure and bank barn were moved onto the site in the late 20th century.⁹

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The original formal gardens were an integral part of Rose Hill Manor and the origin of the manor's name. Located on the north side of the house, the current garden occupies approximately half an acre and was established by a local garden club for interpretive purposes, based on a 19th century plan.¹⁰ Information about the original formal garden comes from a map created during the 1936 HABS survey. Depicted on the plan in the front of the house are numerous trees such as Norway maples, ginkos, black and white walnut, magnolias and Chinese elms, among others. A formal garden with ten symmetrically-placed squares surrounding a center arbor was located behind the house.¹¹ The ten-foot-wide formal gardens lined walkways and were filled with flowering bulbs while the square garden beds contained strawberry and raspberry plants, lilacs and mock orange, among others.¹²

The laundry/meat house (now museum store), constructed c. 1792, contributes to the property as it falls within the period of significance and is contemporary with the construction of Rose Hill Manor. It is a one-story brick building with a hipped roof and interior brick chimney. Two entrances are located on the east elevation. Diamond-shaped openings in the upper sections of the brick wall provided ventilation; a majority have been filled in. The building has a wood shingle roof. A late 20th century addition on the north end of the building has asphalt shingles on the roof, vinyl siding and four-over-four sash windows.

Located to the south of the laundry/meat house is the ice house. Largely rebuilt in the 1970s by a local Boy Scout troop, the ice house still retains its stone ice storage pit, which was later turned into a zinc oxide-lined root cellar, and its foundation.¹³ The building presents a similar appearance to the original structure and is therefore considered a contributing resource to the property.

The large two-story dairy barn (c. 1890) is located to the north of the house. The building was constructed with a gambrel roof and weatherboard siding and sits on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of six-over-six double hung sash windows and sliding wood doors on the first and second floors with an additional hay loft door under the roof overhang. A mid-20th century photograph shows a similar barn immediately to the north and a hipped roof early 20th century silo to the west. Neither of these structures is extant; due to deterioration and safety concerns, they were torn down in the early 1970s.¹⁴ Attached to the remaining barn is a one-story hyphen with a single door and window on the east side that connects a one-story gable roof masonry dairy parlor or milk house to the barn. The roof is covered with seamed metal and weatherboard is used in the gables. Windows consist of two-over-two double hung sashes and the building is accessed through a door on the north side. The dairy barn and its associated shed illustrate the agricultural evolution of the property, but because the two buildings fall outside the period of significance they are considered non-contributing.

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Located to the west of the formal gardens is the livestock barn (now blacksmith shop). The building (c. 1890) is one-and-a-half stories with a shingle roof and board and batten exterior sheathing. A gable roof projection is located on the east slope of the roof and a one-story shed roof ell is located on the rear. A wrap-around overhang with hipped roof is located across the south elevation and extends approximately a third of the way across the east side. The stone chimney and forge were added when the building's function changed to the blacksmith shop in the early 1980s.¹⁵ The livestock barn, like the aforementioned dairy barn, illustrates the agricultural history of Rose Hill, but is a non-contributing building as it falls outside the period of significance.

A two-story, side hall tenant house was constructed c. 1890 on the property. The house is a front gable structure with gable end returns, asphalt shingle roof and is sheathed in vinyl siding. The interior brick chimney has been re-pointed/rebuilt recently. At the rear of the building is a hipped roof enclosed porch and a two-story shed roof addition which were constructed to add modern plumbing in the 1960s.¹⁶ Both additions are clad in vinyl and the roofs in seamed metal. Fenestration consists of two-over-two double hung sashes throughout with the exception of a six-light window on the ell. Entry into the house is through a side hall door on the front façade and a door on the rear of the one story ell. The house, because it falls outside of the period of significance, is a non-contributing building. It does, however show how the property in the late-19th century was utilized.

A small rusticated concrete block shed (early 20th century) is located to the west of the tenant house adjacent to a modern split rail fence. The structure is a front gable building with an asphalt shingle roof and vertical board door with wood lintel. Cut into the door is a small single pane window. Additional characteristics of the building include plain cornice boards and overhangs. Important as an architectural style of the early 20th century, the building does not conform to the period of significance and is therefore considered for the purposes of this document, a non-contributing resource.

Modern museum exhibit buildings (Carriage Museum and Farm Museum Association buildings) located on the property are both Morton buildings, constructed of seamed metal in 1978 and 1982.¹⁷ Both have seamed metal side gable roofs with overhangs. Fenestration on the Carriage Museum building consists of a large sliding metal door used to bring carriages in and out of the structure and two-light windows. The Farm Museum Association building has modern metal and glass doors and similar windows, but shutters are included. Both buildings are non-contributing resources due to their modern date.

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Located to the northwest of the laundry/meat house is a one-story brick structure used as restroom facilities. The building was created to look similar and blend with the existing structures.¹⁸ The roof is covered in wood shingles and there are two interior end brick chimneys. This building is also non-contributing due to its recent date.

Additional modern structures include a front gable, one story non-permanent food booth with asphalt shingles and textured plywood siding (late 20th century). Double metal doors provide access into the building. A maintenance building was constructed on the property in the 1980s and is a banked one story side gable structure with a raised basement on the west side. Seamed metal is used to cover the roof and textured siding for the exterior sheathing. Windows consist of two-over-two double hung sashes. A small pre-fabricated shed is located to the north of the bank barn and is three bays with an asymmetrical side gable roof. The exterior is T-111 siding and the roof asphalt shingle. These resources are non-contributing because they fall outside the period of significance

Two structures moved to the site are the log building and the bank barn. Although they are representative examples of their architectural types, both are considered non-contributing because they were moved to the site. The log structure, c. 1850, was moved from Walkersville in c. 1984 and is a one-story gable roofed building with three bays.¹⁹ The entrance is in the center bay. Because the building was moved many of the exterior features are modern or redone including a stone chimney on the east gable end, stone piers, mortar between the logs and the wood shingle roof. The logs are V-notched construction. The large frame, gable-roofed bank barn was moved to the site c. 1981, probably from the property of the Montevue nursing home nearby.²⁰ It presently sits on a concrete block foundation. Metal covers the roof and vertical boards sheathe the exterior walls. Two small sliding doors are located on the north side with larger sliding doors on the south. A small pre-fabricated shed is located to the north of the barn.

The manor house retains its setting, association, and design as well as its architectural integrity, including workmanship and materials, from its original construction date through the mid-19th century when the Greek Revival portico was added. Most of the interior architectural elements survive including the fireplace, window and door surrounds, the elegant cornice molding in the Parlor as well as the cornice in the dining room, though less ornate, chair rails and the staircase, including the ornamental scrollwork. Subsequent alterations of the interior of the wing do not detract from the overall integrity of the Manor, but show how later owners utilized the building through changing technological innovations as well as changing stylistic trends.

Contributing outbuildings include the laundry/meat house and the ice house. The latter, though rebuilt, faithfully copies the original structure and still retains its original ice pit. The formal

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gardens also fall within the period of significance and convey the concept of the original design. The remaining buildings on the property do not technically contribute to its significance because their construction dates fall outside the period of significance.

In summary, the property comprises four contributing resources and thirteen non-contributing resources, as follows:

Contributing Resources

Manor House

formal gardens (recreated based on a 19th century plan) – one contributing site
laundry/meat house (c. 1792 with late 20th century addition; now Museum Store)
ice house (partially rebuilt on original foundation, retains original stone-lined ice pit)

Non-contributing Resources (construction dates fall outside period of significance)

dairy barn with adjoining milk house or dairy parlor, c. 1890
tenant house, c. 1890
livestock barn (now blacksmith shop), c. 1890
rusticated concrete block shed, early 20th century
Carriage Museum building, 1978
Farm Museum Association building, 1982
Prefab shed, late 20th century
food booth, late 20th century
restroom facility, late 20th century
maintenance building, late 20th century
log structure (moved onto the site in the late 20th century)
bank barn (moved onto the site in the late 20th century)

¹ J. Glenn Little, "Building Archaeology Rose Hill," Prepared by Contract Archaeology, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia (1971) 36 and 39;

H. Chandlee Forman, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland (Baltimore: Bodine & Associates, Inc., 1982) 120.

² Barbara A. Brand, "An Architectural History of Rose Hill Manor, Frederick Maryland" (1994) 5.

³ Brand, "Architectural History" 5.

⁴ Bran, "Architectural History" 6.

⁵ Andrew Lee, Identification and Evaluation of Archeological Resources at Rose Hill Manor (18FR82), Frederick County, Maryland (2000).

⁶ Forman 120

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⁷ Brand, "Architectural History" 9; "Rose Hill Manor," HABS collection (MD 493), Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (1936).

⁸ Jennifer Roth, personal communication 2008.

⁹ Roth 2008

¹⁰ Roth 2008

¹¹ Ana Paula Baars,, Edward L. Byrdy Jr., Naome Hernandez and Mark Schara, "Rose Hill Manor Landscape Plan," HABS collection (MD 493), Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (1936).

¹² Ann Grahame Ross quoted in J. Glenn Little, Russell Menard and Donald B. Myer, "A Brief History of Rose Hill Frederick, Maryland," Prepared by Contract Archaeology, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia (1971) 63-64.

¹³ Roth 2008.

¹⁴ Roth 2008

¹⁵ Roth 2008

¹⁶ Roth 2008

¹⁷ Roth 2008

¹⁸ Roth 2008

¹⁹ Roth 2008

²⁰ Roth 2008

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics/Government
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1792- c. 1845 (Architecture)

Significant Dates

c. 1792 - 1819 (Governor Thomas Johnson)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Johnson, Governor Thomas

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

MD493

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
#

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Library of Congress, National Register of Historic Places; Maryland Historic Trust.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Rose Hill Manor in Frederick, Maryland is significant for both its architectural merit under Criterion C and its association with Governor Thomas Johnson under Criterion B. Architecturally Rose Hill Manor represents a well-preserved example of a type of stately home built in central Maryland during the Federal period, remodeled in the mid-19th century with Greek Revival portico and decorative detailing. The property also retains several of its original outbuildings including the laundry/meat house and ice house.

Rose Hill's association with Governor Thomas Johnson (Criterion B), who lived at the Manor from the 1790s to his death in 1819, also lends significance to the property. Governor Johnson played an important role in the beginnings of the State of Maryland as well as the United States. His many accomplishments and honors include being elected first governor of the State of Maryland, being instrumental in the creation, passage, and adoption of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, serving as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and being integral to the nomination of George Washington, a personal friend, as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

The period of significance, c. 1792 – c. 1845, begins with the presumed construction date of the manor house and extends to 1845, by which date the Greek Revival remodeling was complete and the house had achieved its present form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The property history of Rose Hill began in 1727 when Benjamin Tasker (1690-1768) took out a patent for 7,000 acres from Lord Baltimore in what is now western Maryland. Tasker was deeply involved in early politics and served as a member of the Lower House of the Maryland Legislature (1715-1717 and 1720-1722), the Upper House of the Legislator (1722-1766 and 1768) and as Provincial Governor of Maryland (1752-1753).¹ In the early to mid-18th century, the large tract was known as Tasker's Chance after its original patent holder.

Benjamin Tasker sold Tasker's Chance to Daniel Dulany in 1744. Dulany (1685-1753) was a prominent citizen of colonial Annapolis, serving as alderman and as a delegate to the Maryland Assembly (1722-1742). He was the author of "The Rights of Inhabitants of Maryland to the Benefit of English Law" in 1728. In 1744-45 he divided the 7,000 acres of Tasker's Chance to lay out the plan for Frederick Town, now the City of Frederick.² Tasker's Chance was subdivided by Dulany into smaller farm acreages during the mid-18th century. Many took advantage of the low land prices including Hans Peter Hoffman.³

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In 1746 Hans Peter Hoffman purchased from Daniel Dulany a 225 acre parcel, later the property of Rose Hill, and named it Rose Garden. Hoffman was part of the wave of German immigrants that settled in and around the Fredericktown that had been laid out by Dulany.⁴ The farmstead as laid out contained a garden, woods, an orchard, a meadow, and crops of hemp and flax, with his house and other buildings among these areas.⁵ Upon his death in 1764, Hoffman's son George inherited Rose Garden.

In 1778, Thomas Johnson purchased the 225 acres of Rose Garden from George Hoffman and changed the name to Rose Hill.⁶ Johnson was born November 4, 1732 in Calvert County, Maryland. In 1753, at the age of 21, he was admitted to the Maryland Bar and in 1762 was elected as a delegate to the Provincial Assembly in Annapolis and in that capacity served on the committee for the construction of the Maryland State House. In 1774, Thomas Johnson took up the revolutionary cause and was chosen as a delegate to the First Continental Congress where he served with distinction as "one of her [State of Maryland] ablest representatives" and played an integral part in the nomination of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in 1775.⁷ In 1776, he served as the Commander of the Maryland Militia and in 1777 was elected by the Maryland Legislature as the State's first Governor, a position he held until 1779.⁸ After the end of the Revolutionary War, Johnson continued to be active in political affairs, including having a pivotal role in the ratification of the United States Constitution. Additionally Johnson held positions as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1792-1793 and Board of Commissioners for the Federal City from 1791-1794 and was the first to recommend that the city be called "Washington." In 1794 President Washington asked Thomas Johnson to be Secretary of State. He declined the honor and at his wife's death that year retired from politics.⁹

Johnson did not immediately take up residence at Rose Hill, but instead gave the land to his daughter, Ann Jennings Johnson, on the eve of her wedding to Major John Colin Grahame of the Frederick Militia.¹⁰ Major John and Ann Grahame built the Rose Hill Manor house from 1789-1792. To expand his land holdings, Grahame also purchased "Indian Fields" in 1793, a 202 acre property adjacent to Rose Hill Manor.¹¹ While residing at Rose Hill Manor, Major Grahame was an active participant in both local and state affairs. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Frederick National Bank and served in the state legislature from 1796 to 1801.¹²

After delivering the eulogy at his friend President Washington's funeral, and the sale of his home "Richfield," Thomas Johnson moved to Rose Hill Manor, where he died in 1819.¹³ John and Ann Grahame remained at Rose Hill after the death of her father; however, the family experienced financial hardship due to various embargos and the War of 1812. Even after mortgaging portions of the property, including slaves, the Grahames never recovered. At the

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death of John Grahame in 1833, Ann was forced to advertise the property for auction. The property was purchased by Colonel John McPherson, the husband of Ann's niece, which enabled Ann to reside in the house until her death in 1837.¹⁴

After Ann's death in 1837, the property changed hands multiple times. In 1837, it was sold to William Slater and then shortly after to his brother, George. Both were wealthy Baltimore merchants. The brothers did not reside long at Rose Hill and in 1845 the property was sold to John Wilson. In 1853, the property was sold to David Thomas. Upon his death the property went to his wife, Elizabeth. His instructions to his children upon her death (in 1894) were to sell the estate outright. It appears that the house remained for sale for over 10 years and was finally purchased by Noah Cramer, the real estate agent, in 1906. The property was given to Noah's son, James, but it appears James did not reside at Rose Hill, instead preferring to be closer to town. Aside from a short period of use as a tea room and Bed and Breakfast in the 1930s, Rose Hill remained vacant for much of the early 20th century. By the early 1950s though, James Cramer and his wife, Katherine, had moved to Rose Hill and began its restoration. These efforts were abruptly halted at James' death and the property passed to his daughter, Alice Bowman.¹⁵

In 1964, Frederick County purchased a 50 acre parcel of the property to build a school and in 1968 the remainder of the Rose Hill Manor property was purchased by Frederick County in order to establish the first County Park. In 1971, Rose Hill Manor was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1972, the Rose Hill Manor Park Commission developed and adopted a "Children's Museum" program and tour for elementary school children incorporating the historic elements of the park. The park and Rose Hill remain in this capacity today.¹⁶

¹ Richard Henry Spencer, "Hon. Daniel Dulany, 1685-1753 (the Elder)," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 13 (1918):24; MSA 2008; Charles H. Browning, *Americans of Royal Descent* (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1891) 78.

² Philip E. Pendleton, *Oley Valley Heritage: The Colonial Years 1700-1775*. The Pennsylvania German Society and the Oley Heritage Association, Birdsboro, Pennsylvania (1994) 15; Parish 1971; Dieter Cunz *The Maryland Germans: A History* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948) 918; Spencer 24; Aubrey C. Land, "The Dulanys of Maryland: A Biographical Study of Daniel Dulany, the Elder (1685-1753), and Daniel Dulany, the Younger (1722-1797)," (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1955).

³ Little et. al. 27 and 31.

⁴ Pendleton 15; Cunz 918; Little et. al. 27 and 31.

⁵ Lee 2000.

⁶ RHMC 2008; Little et. al. 1971:60

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- ⁷ T. J. C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County Maryland (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967) 101.
- ⁸ Preston Parish, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Rose Hill Manor," Frederick County Planning Office 1971; RHMC 2008; Barbara A. Brand, "A Historical Interpretation of Rose Hill Manor 1788 to 1837," (1995) 9; Little et. al. 1971:78-80.
- ⁹ Parish 1971; RHMC 2008; Brand, "Historical Interpretation" 10; Little et. al. 78-81.
- ¹⁰ Parish 1971; RHMC 2008; Brand, "Historical Interpretation" 14; Little et. al. 62.
- ¹¹ Little et. al. 64.
- ¹² Brand, "Historical Interpretation" 18; Parish 1971.
- ¹³ Parish 1971; RHMC 2008; Brand, "Historical Interpretation" 17; Little et. al. 81.
- ¹⁴ Parish 1971; RHMC 2008; Brand, "Historical Interpretation" 19; Little et. al. 84.
- ¹⁵ Parish 1971; RHMC 2008; Brand, "Architectural History" 3-4 and "Historical Interpretation" 34; Little et. al. 85-91.
- ¹⁶ RHMC 2008; Brand, "Architectural History" 4.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 43.39 acres Frederick, MD quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A	1	8	2	9	3	0	8	6	4	3	6	8	2	4	8
	Zone			Easting			Northing								
B	1	8	2	9	3	2	3	7	4	3	6	8	2	1	8

C	1	8	2	9	3	0	9	6	4	3	6	7	6	0	2
	Zone			Easting			Northing								
D	1	8	2	9	2	6	9	4	4	3	6	7	7	5	6

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Justin Bedard/Sandra DeChard

Organization Cultural Resources, Inc. date 9/25/2008

street & number 7611-B Willow Rd./1049 Technology Park Drive telephone (301) 620-0650

city or town Frederick/Glen Allen state MD/VA zip code 21702/23059

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

FHD-0228; F-3-126

Rose Hill Manor

Name of Property

Frederick, Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of Rose Hill Manor is shown as Parcel 712C on Frederick County, Maryland Tax Map 409.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 43.39 acres, represents the remnant of the former 262 acres historically associated with the resource. The present parcel encompasses all the outbuildings and features in their historic surroundings. Rose Hill Manor is located in the northern outskirts of the city of Frederick, Maryland in a residential and industrial area. The historic house sits in the middle of a county park with a mixture of manicured gardens, lawns, planted fields, and educational/museum outbuildings. The park is bounded by a high school to the south, Route 26/North Market Street and railroad tracks to the east, and Catocin Mountain Highway (Route 15) to the west. The property retains its setting and feeling and is significant under Criterion B for its association with Governor Thomas Johnson and under Criterion C for its architectural design and integrity.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Rose Hill Manor (Update)
Frederick County, Maryland**

Section: PHOTOGRAPHS Page 1

All photographs are common to:

PROPERTY: Rose Hill Manor

LOCATION: Frederick County, MD

PHOTOGRAPHER: Jocelyn Pitts

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March 2008

LOCATION OF DIGITAL IMAGES: Maryland Historical Trust

VIEW: Front Façade of House, View Looking North
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0001

VIEW: Detail of Portico, View Looking North
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0002

VIEW: Rear Elevation, View Looking Southeast
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0003

VIEW: West Elevation, View Looking East
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0004

VIEW: East Elevation, View Looking West
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0005

VIEW: Front Façade of West Wing, View Looking North
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0006

VIEW: Early 20th Century Photograph of Interior, View Looking North
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0007

VIEW: Formal Garden, View Looking North
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0008

VIEW: East Elevation of Laundry/Meat House, View Looking Southwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0009

VIEW: Ice House, View Looking Northwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0010

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Rose Hill Manor (Update)
Frederick County, Maryland**

Section: PHOTOGRAPHS Page 2

VIEW: Dairy Barn, View Looking
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0011

VIEW: Tenant House, View Looking Southwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0012

VIEW: Tenant House, View Looking Northeast
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0013

VIEW: Rusticated Concrete Block Shed, View Looking Northwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0014

VIEW: Stable (Now Blacksmith Shop), View Looking Northeast
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0015

VIEW: Carriage Museum, View Looking Northwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0016

VIEW: Farm Museum Association Building, View Looking Northwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0017

VIEW: Shed, View Looking Northwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0018

VIEW: Restroom Facility, View Looking North
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0019

VIEW: Maintenance Building, View Looking Southwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0020

VIEW: Log Structure, View Looking Southwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0021

VIEW: Bank Barn and Shed, View Looking Northeast
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0022

VIEW: Center Stair, View Looking Northeast
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0023

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Rose Hill Manor (Update)
Frederick County, Maryland**

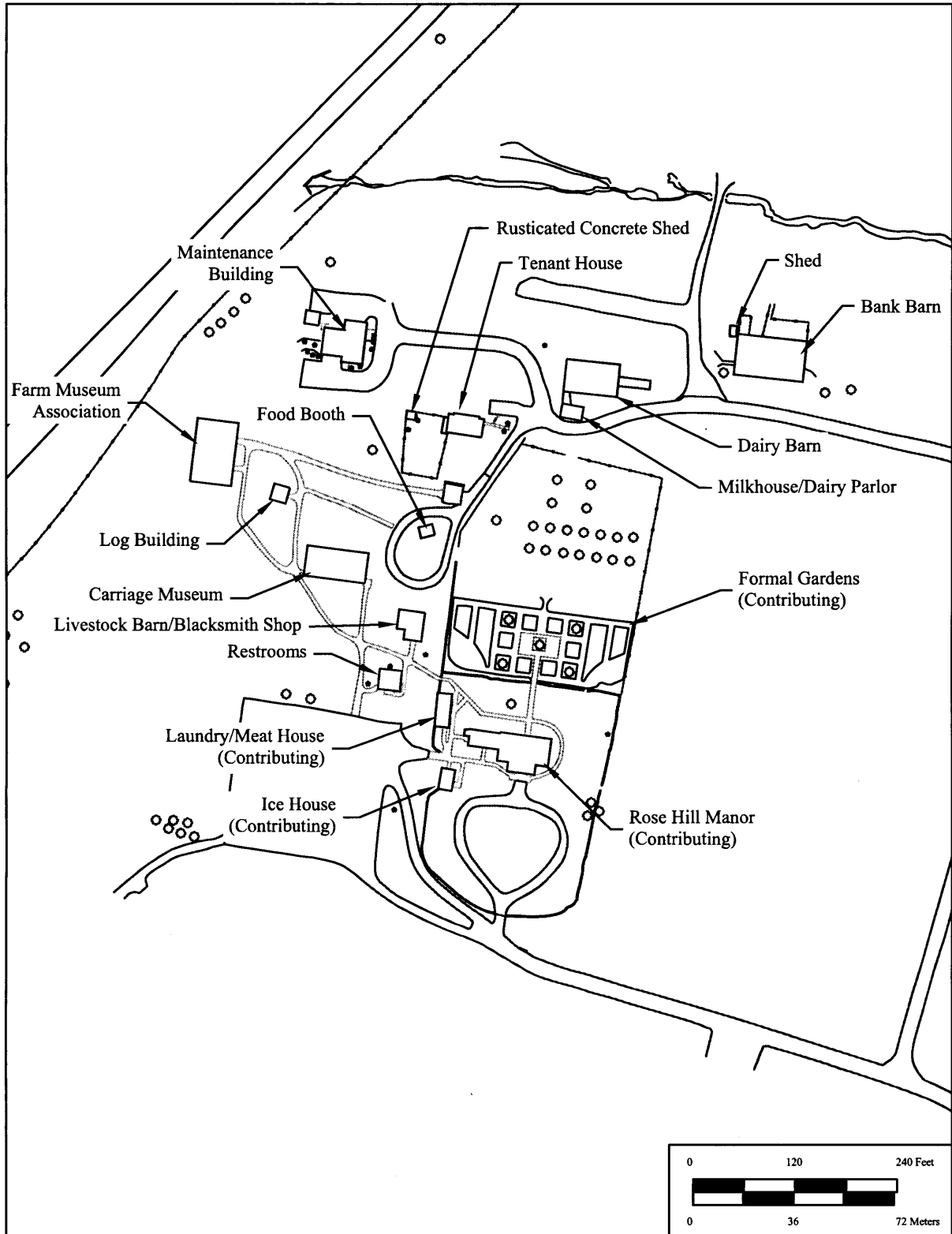
Section: PHOTOGRAPHS Page 3

VIEW: Parlor Fireplace, View Looking Northeast
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0024

VIEW: Dining Room Fireplace, View Looking Northwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0025

VIEW: Staircase from Second Floor Hallway, View Looking Southwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0026

VIEW: Second Floor Chamber, View Looking Northwest
FILE: MD_Frederick County_Rose Hill Manor_0027



Rose Hill Manor Site Plan.

Frederick, Maryland

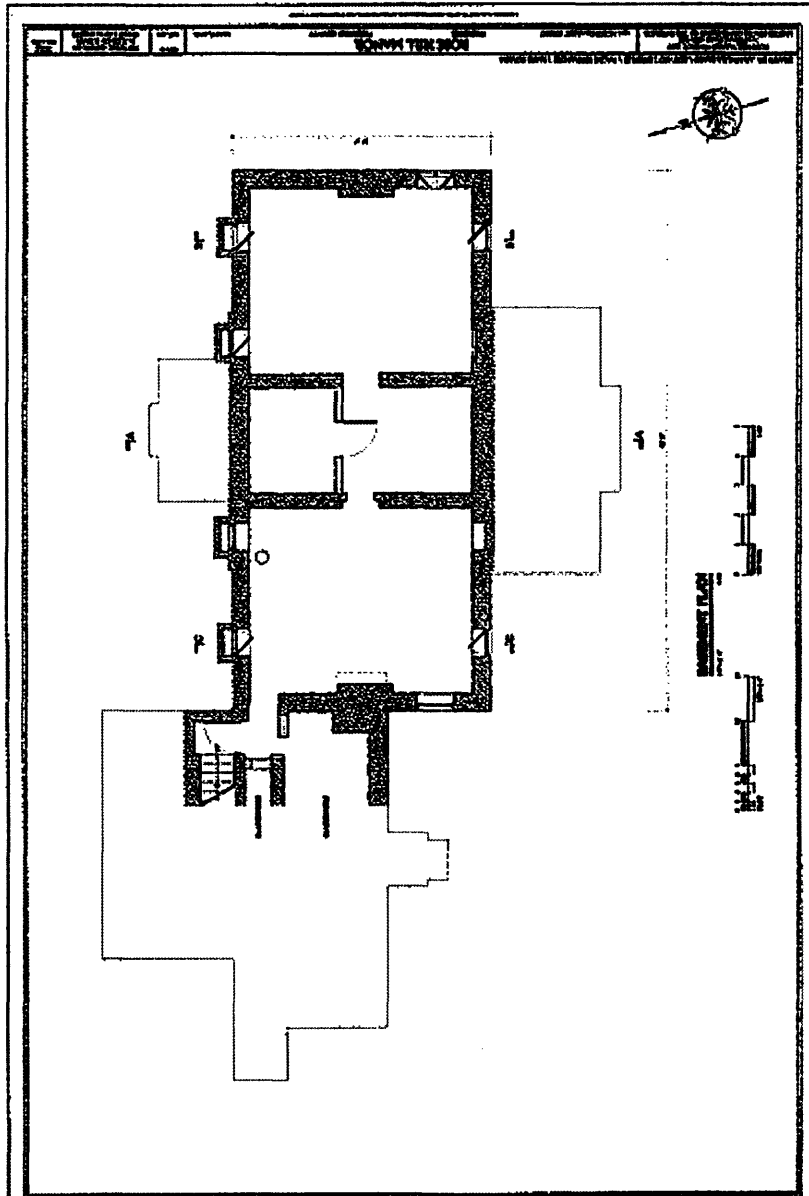


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Rose Hill Manor (Update)
Frederick County, Maryland

Section: FLOOR PLAN Page 1



Basement Plan

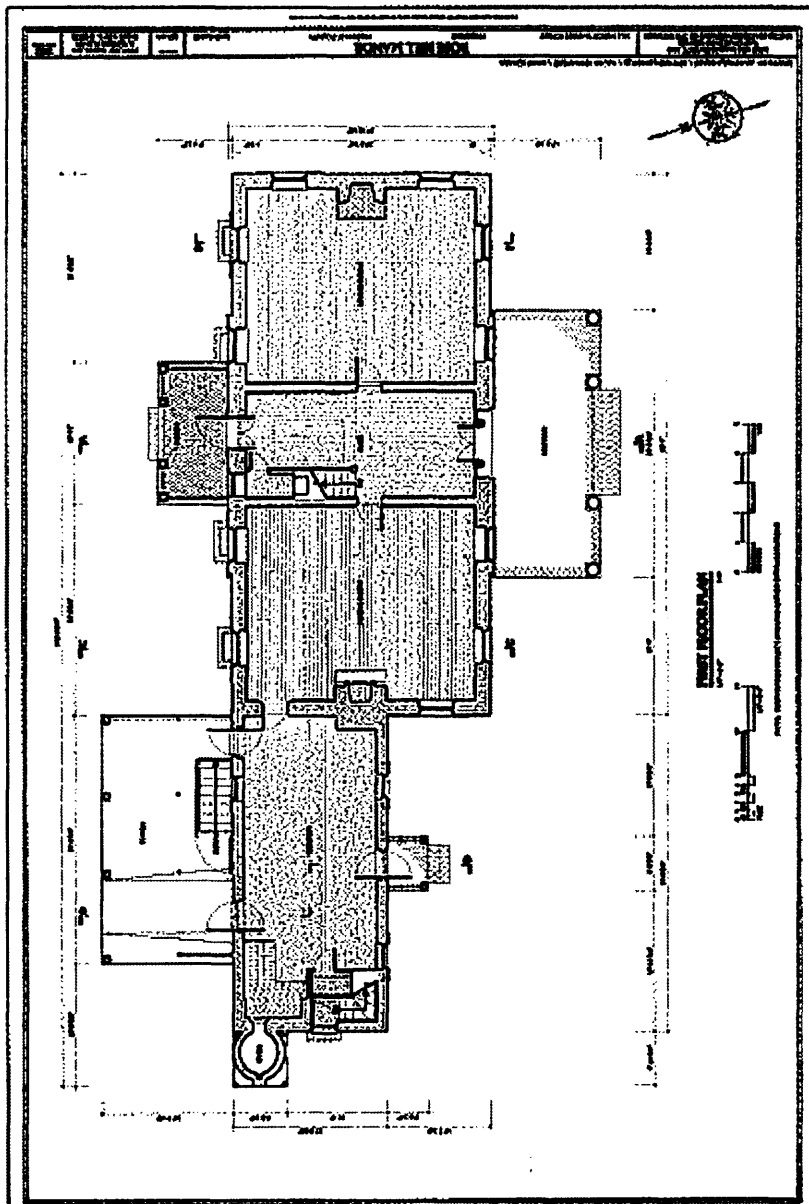
Source: Rose Hill Manor HABS MD-493, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Rose Hill Manor (Update)
Frederick County, Maryland**

Section: FLOOR PLAN Page 2



First Floor Plan

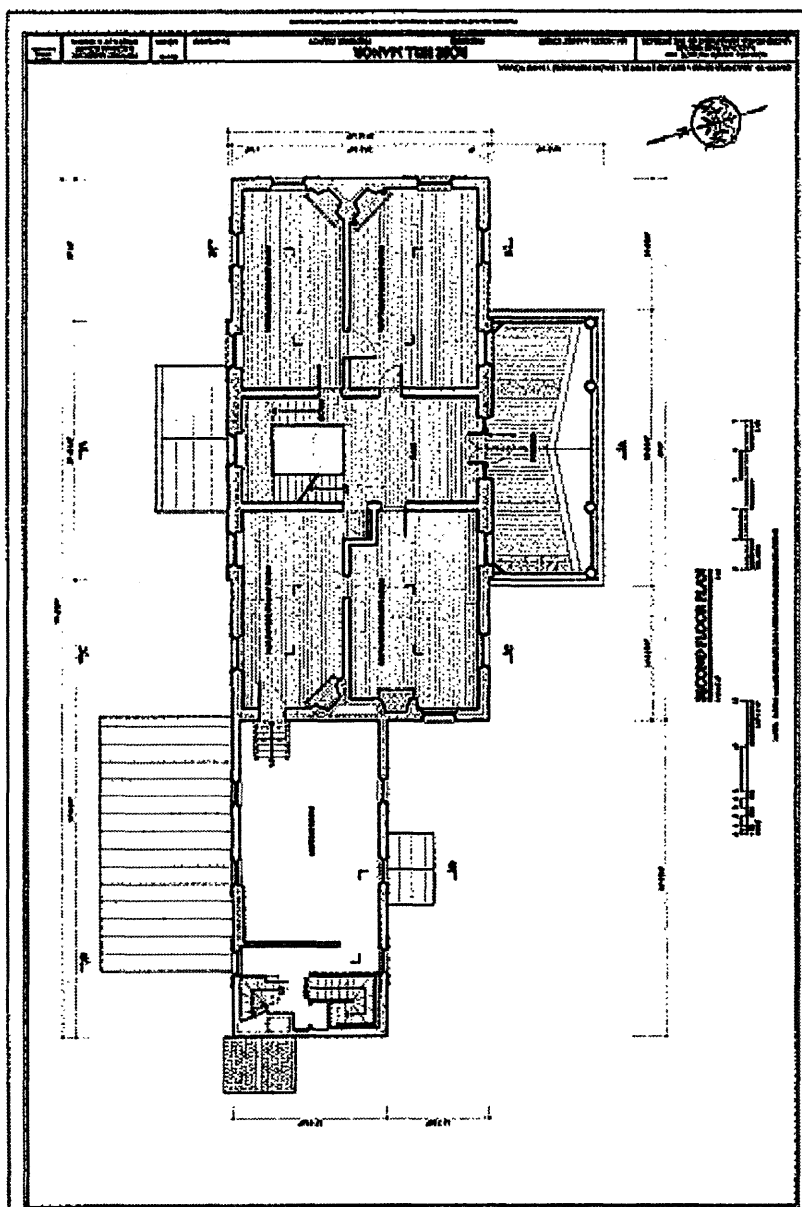
Source: Rose Hill Manor HABS MD-493, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Rose Hill Manor (Update)
Frederick County, Maryland**

Section: FLOOR PLAN Page 3



Second Floor Plan

Source: Rose Hill Manor HABS MD-493, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, DC.