56-1894

## 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: "Forest View" (HO-191) Other names/site number: Roland Maxwell Farmhouse Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing 2. Location Street & number: 1805 Marriottsville Road City or town: \_\_ Marriottsville State: Maryland Howard County: Not For Publication: Vicinity: 3.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 **X** 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 X 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 X local Applicable National Register Criteria: Director/SHPO 7.14 2017 Signature of certifying official/Title: Date Maryland Historical Trust State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ 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:)		
Patrick Andres	12/12/2017	
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action	
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property		
(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private:		
Public – Local		
Public – State		
Public – Federal		
Category of Property		
(Check only one box.)		
Building(s)		
District		
Site		
Structure		
Object		

prest View (HO-191)		Howard County, County and State
ne of Property		County and State
Number of Resources within (Do not include previously lis Contributing		
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total
(Enter categories from instruct DOMESTIC/Single dwelling)		
DOMESTIC/secondary stru		
<b>Current Functions</b>		
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	100000
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.) NO STYLE	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	

#### 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.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/Weatherboard, METAL/Iron

#### Summary Paragraph

Forest View is a 2-1/2 story, five-bay by one-bay frame dwelling located at 1805 Marriottsville Road, about 3 miles south of Marriottsville in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The house faces east; a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame kitchen wing extends from the west (rear), offset to the north. The original main block and one-story ell were built in 1860-61, following a type characteristic of rural vernacular domestic architecture of the period in the region. The house was enlarged and given some Gothic Revival decorative features c. 1885-1905, and the kitchen ell was raised to two stories, probably in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Both sections have a rubble stone foundation, wood weatherboards, and a gable roof with standing seam metal. The main block has a north-south ridge while the ell has an east-west ridge. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the main block, south of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side of the ell. On the east elevation the first story has a center door with four bolection-moulded panels, sidelights with three lights, and a three-light transom. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with jig-sawn brackets of a foliate scroll pattern. There is a central, gabled wall dormer with a smaller dormer to each side. The south elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-sided

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bay. The interior has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room and stairway in the ell and one room in the west addition. A dog-leg stair on the north wall ascends to a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer with sawn, foliate brackets and a newel that appears to be walnut and is turned in a bold, late urn pattern. The south room has a fireplace centered on the north wall, with a wood mantel with plain pilasters. The north room has a fireplace centered on the south wall, and it projects well into the room. It has iron eyes for a crane and a wood mantel with paneled pilasters and a reeded frieze. In addition to the house (one contributing building), the property also retains a gable-roofed frame smokehouse (one contributing building) and a dry-laid stone wall (one contributing structure).

The property retains a high level of integrity to reflect its significance as an example of an average Howard County farmhouse, built as a speculative venture in the 1860s, that was subsequently improved to a higher standard, achieving its current form and appearance in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The well-preserved smokehouse contributes to the significance of the property.

#### **Narrative Description**

Forest View is located at 1805 Marriottsville Road, on the east side of the road, about 3 miles south of Marriottsville in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The farm lane runs eastward from Marriottsville Road, through gently rolling terrain, with the house located well back from the road, near the middle of the site. The site is wooded to the west of the house, and has numerous trees to the south and east of it.

#### House, exterior

The house is a 2-½ story, five-bay by one-bay frame building with a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame ell on the west, set to the north. Both sections have a rubble stone foundation, wood weatherboards, and a gable roof with standing seam metal. The main block has a north-south ridge and an interior brick chimney both north and south of the center bay, while the ell has an east-west ridge and an interior brick chimney on the west gable end. There is a two-story shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the main block, south of the ell, and an enclosed one-story porch on the north side of the ell.

On the east elevation the first story has a center door with four bolection-moulded panels, the top two being round-arched. The panels have double fields. There are sidelights with three lights over one panel that is sunken and flat, with quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. There is a three-light transom, and it is all set in a beaded-interior-edge frame. To either side of the door are two two-over-two double-hung sash with beaded-interior-edge frames and blinds that are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with a tongue-and-grooved wood deck, six square chamfered posts with jig-sawn brackets of a foliate scroll pattern, slats on the porch ceiling, a wood box cornice, and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. There are new brick steps to the porch.

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The second story has five shorter two-over-two double-hung sash with frames that appear to be wrapped in aluminum, and with blinds. There is a box cornice with returns, covered in aluminum. A central, gabled wall dormer has the same siding and a semi-circular-arched two-over-two double-hung sash. There is a short, square projection on top of the east end of the ridge, probably for a missing finial. There is a smaller dormer to each side of the center one, centered between each pair of end bays, with a semi-circular-arched two-over-two double-hung sash. The eastern end of each dormer ridge also has a square base, probably for a finial. There is a similar square base at the south end of the main block ridge, but not a corresponding one at the north end.

The south elevation of the main block has a two-story, three-sided bay with a two-over-two sash in each side on each story. There is a pent roof between the first and second stories, with two small scroll brackets in each bay. The roof is a gable with overhanging corners, with two identical scroll brackets where the center bay meets each angled bay. The gable end has staggered-butt wood shingles and a semi-circular two-over-two sash. The west addition, on the south elevation, has two eight-light casements on the first story. The second story west bay has no opening, while the east bay has a two-over-two sash.

The west elevation of the west addition, on the first story, has a two-over-two sash with the frame covered, in the north bay. The north-center bay has triple eight-light casements, the south-center bay has a fifteen-light door, and the south bay also has triple eight-light casements. The last three bays are grouped together as an ensemble, toward the south end. The second story has four two-over-two sash with blinds, three set to the north and one to the south. The center bay of the main block has a dormer that matches the end dormers on the east elevation.

The south elevation of the ell has paired two-over-two sash to the west on the first story and a door to the east that has six lights over two lying panels. The second story has two two-over-two sash with blinds. There is a box cornice with returns and a dormer in the center that matches the end dormers on the east elevation. The west elevation of the ell has no openings on the first or second stories. There are two small one-light sash in the gable end. The foundation is parged.

The north elevation of the main block and ell are in the same plane. The first story of the main block has a typical two-over-two sash in the center, and the second story has a shorter two-over-two sash. The gable end has a semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash. The ell has a cellar entrance in the east bay. The first story east bay has a six-over six double-hung sash with blinds. The center and west bays are covered by the enclosed porch, which has a hip roof with standing-seam metal. The walls are parged at the bottom and have weatherboards above. There is a door to the east that has six lights over two lying panels, and two small four-light sash to the west. The second story of the ell has a six-over six double-hung sash with blinds to the east and a two-over-two sash with blinds in the center and west bays.

House, interior, first story

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The interior has a center-passage, single-pile plan with one room and stairway in the ell and one room in the west addition.

The passage flooring is 2 1/4-inch tongue-and-grooved oak that runs east-west and continues into the north and south rooms. There is a patch at the east end, 33 ½ by 34 ½ inches, where a furnace grate was, with two small holes in the floor and a patch in the shoe moulding to the west, near the curve in the wall, where the furnace control chains were located. The top of the baseboard has a very small cavetto above an ovolo, with a projecting fillet below them. The architrave has three reeds in the center, a quirked bead on the inner edge, and bulls-eye corner blocks, which is typical. There are ceiling tiles. The front (east) door has four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and has a tall cast iron rim lock with a brass knob that has geometric decoration. The sidelight panels match the door and are also mortised and tenoned and pinned, with ovolo muntins; the transom matches the sidelights. The north room door has four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. There is a cast iron rim lock, with foliate decoration, labeled "BLW", and with brass knobs. The south room doorway has been widened and recessed, with an arched opening that has typical architrave. There is a screen at the top with nine square spindles in a sunrise pattern. The rear (west) door has six panels, with the frieze panels set in the center. They have sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. It is hung on stamped-plate butt hinges with five knuckles and pins, and has a plain cast iron rim lock with a metal knob. The door was earlier hinged on the north jamb and has been moved to the south jamb. There is a dog-leg stair on the north wall that ascends to a landing at the west end. It has an open stringer with sawn, foliate brackets and a newel that appears to be walnut and is turned in a bold, late urn pattern that is moving away from the urn profile, with a ball at the bottom, a tapered shaft above, and a flared collar at the top. On top of the newel the center button is raised 1 3/4 inches by a wood cylinder that appears to be an alteration but is fastened tight. The balusters are turned and tapered, of oak, and the handrail is ovoid. Below the stairs at the east end is a plaster wall, while the west end has bead board infill to create a closet. There is a fourpanel door that has sunken fields, ogee panel moulds, stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs.

The south room flooring, baseboard, and architrave match that in the passage. The window sash have a wide center muntin with ovolo moulds and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. They are hung on weights and have parting beads. The east windows have low sills, but they are set above the baseboard. The south wall has the bay window. The ceiling has probably been lowered, since it cuts through the architrave of the arch. A crown moulding has been added. There is a fireplace centered on the north wall. It has a new stone hearth, splayed brick jambs and a parged surround. There is a wood mantel with plain pilasters, bell flowers with ribbons applied to the entablature blocks, and a rinceau applied to the frieze. The bed mould has a Greek ovolo and bead above two fillets, and the plain mantel shelf has rounded corners.

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The north room has typical flooring and architrave. The baseboard has a quarter round moulding on top. Chair rail and crown moulding have been added to the room. The sash are identical to the south room. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall, and it projects well into the room. It has a new stone hearth and splayed jambs that are painted but appear to be stone. The surround is parged. The east jamb has iron eyes for a crane. There is a wood mantel with paneled pilasters that are sunken and flat, and paneled entablature blocks with a pearl moulding. The frieze is reeded, with a plain center plaque that has a sunken, flat panel. There is a denticulated bed mould and the center of the mantel shelf bows out. The east side of the chimney breast has four built-in shelves with plain trim that is pedimented on the top. There is no evidence of hinge mortises for a door. To the west of the fireplace is a large closet with a four-panel door that has sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is hung on stamped-plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs. The closet is a walk-in, with wood shelves on the south and west sides, and the bottom shelf is deeper than the others. The west wall of the north room has a doorway leading to the ell passage. The door is missing, but it was a swinging door.

The ell passage has linoleum flooring, new baseboard, and new painted paneling on the walls. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge and a new square backband applied when the walls were done. There is a drop ceiling and crown moulding. On the south is a hollow-core door with head-cut trim that leads to a new powder room that is part of the west addition. On the west is a doorway to the ell kitchen, with a new wood door that is cut in half. The north wall of the passage has a doorway set to the east that leads to the pantry. The door has four panels with sunken double fields, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on stamped plate butt hinges that have three knuckles and pins, and has a cast iron foliate rim lock with no knobs. The north wall has an enclosed stairway to the second story, set to the west. The door here matches that to the pantry, but has a plain cast iron rim lock, with metal knobs. There are two stairs set below the door.

The powder room has a new sash on the west wall. The pantry has a linoleum floor and bead-board half wainscot that is 3 ½ inches wide. There is a window on the north elevation that has a six-over-six sash with ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on the vertical muntins, and have no parting beads. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge and no evidence of a backband.

The ell west room is a modern kitchen with a linoleum floor, all new baseboard, ceiling tiles and crown molding. The east wall has paneling under wallpaper. The south door has six lights over two lying panels, and has butt hinges with ball finials. There is a mortise lock with a brass knob cast with the face of a bearded man. It has a rectangular brass escutcheon with foliate decoration at the top and bottom and egg and dart moulding on all four sides. The west bay of the south elevation has new paired two-over-two sash. The north door has four panels, the top two replaced with glazing. The panels have

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sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel moulds. There are butt hinges with ball finials and a new mortise lock. There is new architrave. A stove chimney centered on the west wall is hidden by a new cupboard.

The west addition has 2 ½-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west. There is paneling on the walls and ceiling tiles. There is a hatch in the floor to the basement, but it is nailed shut. The eight-light casements open out. The 15-light door appears to be new. The enclosed north porch has German siding on the south wall, with a boarded-up window opening to the west. The window and door frames have a quirked bead on the inner edge.

#### House, interior, second story

The second-story plan mirrors the first story. The landing is open on the west, with three steps up to a sitting area in part of the western addition. There is an arched opening to this area, with typical reeded architrave, but no corner blocks. The flooring is 3-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. The architrave throughout is the typical reeded one, but mitered at the corners. It was originally varnished. The sash are also typical, with pivoting pressure plates to hold the sash open, not weights. There is a doorway on the south, set to the west, that is now closed off and filled with shelves. The doorway on the north has a five-lying-panel door with a mortise lock, bronze escutcheons, and porcelain knobs.

The passage has 2 ¼-inch oak flooring that runs north-south. The baseboard matches that of the first-story passage. The stair details match the first story, and the handrail is curved at both the west and east ends. The east window is a typical two-over-two sash with pressure-plate latch. The architrave is head-cut, with a pedimented top. The south wall has two doors now. Both have four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds, stamped plate butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a cast iron foliate rim lock with mineral knobs. The architrave is mitered, with a quirked bead on the inner edge. The north door is identical to those on the south. There are enclosed stairs to the attic along the north wall, with one step below a vertical-board door. It has hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a plain cast iron rim lock with metal knobs. There are ceiling tiles and crown moulding added.

The south chamber flooring is 2 ½-inch wide tongue-and-grooved pine that runs north-south and is raised above the level of the passage flooring. The baseboard is all new. There is a new partition wall running north-south in the center of the room. It stops short of the bay window now, but there is a ghost on the floor that indicates it ran up to the wall originally. Along the east wall are new built-ins that probably date to the 1950s. The east window sash and architrave are identical to the east window of the passage. The bay window end bays have typical two-over-two sash with head-cut trim, and they are hung on weights. The center sash and trim are new. The west wall has been opened up to enlarge the west half of the room into the west addition. The western half of the west addition is closed off for a modern bathroom, but was probably originally a small open porch. The south window, in the opened-up portion of the addition, is identical in size to

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the other two bay windows, which are taller than the east windows, and was probably moved to this location when the partition wall was built. The west window in the bathroom is a typical two-over-two sash that may have been moved here from the west wall when the bathroom was created.

The northeast chamber flooring is 3 1/4-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that runs northsouth and is also raised above the level of the passage floor. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. The architrave is mitered at the corners and has a quirked bead on the inner edge. The sash are typical two-over-twos with no parting beads, and have pressureplate latches. There is a chimney on the south that is furred out and is partially covered by infilled walls projecting into this room that create the central bathroom. In the northwest corner is a diagonal closet with a four-panel door that has sunken double fields with ogee moulds. It has butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and a cast iron foliate rim lock marked "BLW", with a mineral knob. The architrave for the closet matches the rest of the room. Inside the closet, on the west wall, is a closed-off doorway with typical architrave for this room. There are no hinge mortises on the east sides of either jamb. The flooring inside the closet is tongue-and-grooved pine that is random width, varying between 4 and 6 1/2 inches, and runs north-south. The baseboard on the north wall is pieced, but there is no clear evidence that there was a wall in this location. However, the piece of baseboard to the west looks newer than that to the east. This could have been a closet with access from the ell passage, but there is too little evidence now to be certain. To the south on the west wall is a beaded-edge vertical-board door with cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles, fast joints, and heavy paint. There is a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob, and typical architrave for this room.

The ell passage has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west and varies between 2 ½ and 4 ½ inches wide. The baseboard is plain and has breaks in it on both the east and west sides, near the south end, as if a wall or doorway divided the passage here, separating the central bathroom from the ell chamber. The stairway from the first story is open, except at the south end where a closet is built above it. It has a balustrade of mostly square balusters, but five of them match the front stairs. There is a square, chamfered newel and a plain, rectangular handrail. A closet has been added on the east wall, to the north, in the mid-twentieth century. The window at the north end is a six-over-six sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. It has pressure-plate window latches, no parting beads, and head-cut architrave that is pedimented at the top. The east door, to the northeast chamber, has plain, head-cut trim. The south door, to the bathroom, has four panels with sunken fields and ogee moulds. It has a cast iron rim lock labeled "BLW", with porcelain knobs, and the architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The west wall, at the north end, is angled, with a doorway to the ell chamber that has plain, head-cut trim. The door is of beaded-edge vertical boards, with cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and fast joints, and heavy paint build-up. The cast iron rim lock has foliate decoration, is labeled "BLW", and has new knobs.

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The central bathroom has linoleum on the floor, bead-board half wainscot on the walls, and mitered architrave that has three reeds in the center and a quirked bead on the inner edge. There is an arched opening in the center of the room, dividing the bathtub at the east end from the rest of the room. The west window is a typical two-over-two that is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with no parting beads, and has a pressure-plate latch.

The west ell chamber flooring matches the ell passage and continues through both spaces. The east half of the floor is finished, while the west half is raw wood, and there is a ghost of a partition wall at this change in the finish. There was apparently no communication between the two rooms. In the northwest corner is a closed-off winder-stair opening. The stairs were enclosed with tongue-and-grooved boards that are cut off at the floor level now. The west end has two closets added, with hollow-core doors, and this wall covers over the stove chimney as well as much of the remains of the stairway. The walls have modern paneling and the ceiling has tiles. There is a closet on the east, to the south, with a beaded-edge vertical-board door. It has cast iron butts with five knuckles and fast joints, with heavy paint. There is a new rim lock with new knobs. The windows are typical two-over-two sash, but are not mortised and tenoned and pinned and must be twentieth-century replacements.

#### House, interior, attic

The main block attic has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring along the west side and the south end, with wider, older boards along the east side and at the north end. The north chimney is parged with concrete and the south chimney has been rebuilt with old bricks. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 2 ¾ to 3 inches wide, and have a slight taper, being 2 ¾ to 3 inches deep at the ridge and 3 ¾ to 4 inches deep at the foot. They are spaced 23 to 26 inches on centers and are mitered and butted at the ridge. The feet have a birds-mouth cut and lap a 1-inch board false plate, but are set over top of the joists. There are short, 1-inch board collar beams nailed with cut nails high up on the rafter couples. The knee-wall studs, rafters, and collars have plaster burns, lath nail holes, and cut nails, and there were once two finished rooms here. The door frames are still in place, and the door trim is fastened with wire nails but the studs are toenailed with cut nails. The rafters support wide board sheathing and standing seam metal; at the north end, on the west side, and on the ell, are pressed metal roof shingles. Cut nails come through the sheathing at random locations, suggesting that there were wood shingles originally.

The north window is a mortised and tenoned and pinned two-over-two sash with head-cut trim that is pedimented at the top. The siding is weatherboards. On the east elevation the north dormer is built with circular-sawn timber and cut nails. The two-over-two sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has a semi-circular arched top, and has no trim. The center dormer is identical, but has head-cut trim that is pedimented. The south dormer matches the north one. On the south elevation the floor is pieced about 4-feet, 8-inches from the end, and the roof sheathing does not align here, either, though the boards are similar. The gable-end studs are smaller and have a lighter patina than the knee-wall studs, with diagonal sheathing on the exterior. All of these studs and rafters have plaster

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burns. The south window is identical to the center dormer on the east. The west dormer has a circular-sawn, wire-nailed frame, with a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned and has no trim.

The ell attic has a hand-planed vertical-board door leading to it, with plain cast iron butt hinges that have three knuckles and fast joints. It had a rim lock, and retains a cast iron foliate strike plate. The trim is nailed with wire nails, and there is a fence picket top nailed to the south door stud with cut nails. The main-block sheathing that has been captured by the ell roof has cut nails in it and was wood shingled, indicating that the second-story of the ell must be added. The ell has wide, random-width board flooring, and there is a hatch in the floor at the east end of the ell. The rafters are circular-sawn 2 by 4s that are mitered and butted at the ridge, and the feet are mitered and set on top of the joists, with no board false plate. The rafters are sheathed with wide, circular-sawn boards. The south dormer has a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and the framing is fastened with wire nails. The west gable end sash is also not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The siding, or sheathing, here is horizontal and is flush with the studs.

#### House, interior, basement

The only access to the basement is from the exterior, on the north elevation of the ell. The basement has a concrete floor and CMU walls, and the CMUs stop short of the stone foundation wall on the east. There is a steel I-beam with Lally columns added under the west wall of the main block, where the foundation wall was apparently removed. This space was clearly a crawl space that was excavated in the twentieth century. The joists above are three-quarter round logs that run east-west in the main block (including under the passage) and north-south in the ell. They are 8 to 10 inches in diameter and spaced 20 to 30 inches on centers. There is a summer beam under the south joists, and all of the joists are notched to lap over it. The floor framing under the west addition is circular-sawn and wire-nailed. The south chimney stack is rubble stone down to the current floor. The hearth here is supported by boards. Part of the north chimney stack extends down to the floor, with much of it underpinned by CMUs on the north side of the stack. There is a boarded-up window opening on the east elevation, in the center and to the south, as well as a three-light sash on the south elevation, in the eastern angle of the bay.

There is a dry-laid stone wall with concrete steps to the west of the house, where the ground rises.

#### Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located about 30 feet north of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay square frame building with a rubble stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, staggered-butt wood shingles in the gable ends, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and an east-west ridge. The south elevation has a vertical-board door hung on strap hinges with lima bean cusps. The east, west, and north elevations have no openings.

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The interior has a concrete floor and a hewn, heavy-timber frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged. It has dropped end girts and up braces. There are no studs, but

rather there are two horizontal nailers on each wall, tenoned into the posts, but not pegged. There are three joists across the center, above, that lap the plates and are about 6 inches square. The rafter feet sit on the joists and the plates. The ridge appears to have open-faced bridle joints, but no pegs are visible. There is heavy soot buildup on the timbers.				
8. St	atement of Significance			
	able National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register )			
	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.			
X	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.			
	<ul> <li>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</li> </ul>			
	a Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply.)			
	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			
$\overline{\Box}$	G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years			

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900

Forest View (HO-191)
Name of Property

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Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from in	etructions )
ARCHITECTURE	istractions.)
ARCHITECTURE	
Period of Significance	
c. 1861-1936	
Q1.16 1 N.2 5 -	
Significant Dates	
N/A	
C1. 10	
Significant Person	and all the state of the state of
(Complete only if Criteri	ion B is marked above.)
N/A	
Cultural Affiliation	
N/A	
23/22	
Architect/Builder	
N/A	
IVA	_

United States Department of the Interior	
National Park Service / National Register	of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

Forest View (HO-191)
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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.)

Forest View derives local significance under Criterion C as a rare and well-preserved example of an average Howard County farmer's house raised later to a higher standard. The farm was created from scratch in 1860-61 simply as a money-making endeavor and thus illustrates what Howard Countians considered to be typical, or average, or necessary for a farm in that period. The house is unusual in that it was originally constructed as a speculative venture; few rural properties of the period have a documented history of such purpose. It also illustrates how this view changed in the late-nineteenth century, or at least that this farm had passed from an average farmer to a more affluent one who must have believed that future production would be sufficient to warrant major improvements to the property. As with most Howard County farms, farm production eventually ceased at Forest View, and then the property was subdivided. Unlike with most Howard County farms, here the historic house was preserved.

The Period of Significance, ca. 1861-1936, begins with the presumed construction date of the farmhouse and smokehouse and ends when Robert Maxwell acquired the property, and the house substantially achieved its present form.

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

### Resource History and Historic Context:

Since it was a speculative development it is hard to compare this house to other midnineteenth century farmhouses in Howard County. At the high end, both architecturally and socially, are architect-designed dwellings such as "Glenelg" (HO-15), "Temora" (HO-47), and "El Monte" (HO-96). Many farmhouses of middling farmers in Howard County have been demolished in the past 30 years. Perhaps the best that survive include "Montrose" (HO-85), "Mount Joy" (HO-145), and "MacAlpine" (HO-400), all of which

Forest View (HO-191)

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were built by their owners for their own personal use and were, consequently, of a higher order of finish than was Forest View. Significantly, all of them were enlarged and updated in the late-nineteenth century in much the way Forest View was, with the improvements to Forest View bringing it closer into line with these other houses. Like these other examples, Forest View retains a high degree of historic integrity, with most features surviving from either its first period or second period of construction. These features are carefully inventoried within the description. There have been minor alterations/additions to the house, including enclosing the north porch on the ell, which likely occurred within the period of significance, and the addition of a carport roof in the re-entrant angle of the rear of the house. This addition, which may also have originated within the period of significance, is open, so it does not hide the historic features of the house and reads like a larger-than-normal porch. Portions of the foundation were rebuilt in concrete, probably in the mid-twentieth century, and much of this work is not visible on the exterior.

Forest View is located on part of the substantial estate of Denton Hammond that was inherited from his great uncle, Rezin Hammond, in 1809. Of the over 4500 acres, an unknown number were passed down to Hammond's daughter, Camilla Herbert, wife of Dr. Thomas Snowden Herbert. After her death, her estate was divided and 200 acres adjacent to "Waverly" was awarded to their son, Gen. John C. Herbert (C.S.A.) in 1854. John Herbert immediately sold the property, and it seems to have changed hands every two years until acquired in trust for the benefit of Anna Jane McEldowney in 1858. Anna Jane was the daughter of John Scott, and was married to John McEldowney, a Baltimore dry goods merchant. The McEldowneys took out a mortgage for \$9,000 on the property, which became problematic after Anna Jane's death in 1859, "at her residence in Howard county," John McEldowney determined that the only means of paying the mortgage was from the produce generated by the farm, and after deducting necessities and maintenance on the property, the remainder of the income would not cover the interest payments. If the whole farm were sold, it would bring about \$50 an acre. To settle the estate, John McEldowney decided it was best to sell off about 100 acres along the Old Frederick Turnpike, keeping about 100 acres with the buildings and orchards. This would provide a portion of the mortgage money from the sale of the land, which was estimated to bring \$40 an acre, and provide a home and a high quality farm whose income, over time, would be able to cover the remainder of the mortgage. The Circuit Court agreed and the farm was surveyed and subdivided. As it turned out, the farm to be sold was 109 1/4 acres and was described as having abundant wood and water, with no mention of any buildings. The other half of the farm, totaling 91 acres, went to John McEldowney and, when he offered it for sale in 1864, contained a stone dwelling, large barn, meat house, poultry houses, corn house, stable and carriage house, tenant house, slave quarters, and blacksmith shop.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> J. D. Warfield, Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), pp. 132, 181-82, & 364. *Baltimore Sun*, 13 April 1841, p. 3, col. 3. Howard County Land Records, Partition Record EPH 1, "Division of the Estate of Camilla Herbert . . .," 1854, http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagser/s1500/s1529/html/0000.html. *Baltimore Sun*, 10 May 1841, p. 3, col. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 26 January 1847, p. 3, col. 2. Howard County Land Records, WWW 19-424.

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The 109-acre tract of land was purchased by Isaac C. Anderson in 1860, with a purchase price of \$40/acre, or \$4,370. Anderson was a wealthy local farmer and real estate investor, and was undoubtedly buying this land as an investment. In 1861 Anderson was assessed for a new house worth \$500 and a new barn, worth the same amount. In 1865 he was assessed for a new house and other improvements that had been omitted in 1863, and these were valued at \$1,500. This all seems to indicate that Isaac Anderson created a new farm out of existing fields that had no buildings standing on them. Anderson leased the farm to Samuel Emory for \$5,000 and a rental fee of \$300 a year, for a term of 99 years, in November 1864, then sold the land, still under lease, to Mary J. Fairbank of the City of Baltimore for an additional \$5,000. Also in 1865, the tax records note that the 109 acres of Woodford were released to Samuel Emory, along with the house and barn valued at \$1,000. Thus, it seems that the house, barn, and other agricultural outbuildings were all built by Anderson in 1860-1861. These transactions seem to indicate that Anderson made a profit of \$630 on the land, minus unknown costs for legal fees, fees for recording deeds, and other aspects of the sale. The value of the improvements, plus Anderson's time and trouble, were then worth an additional \$5,000. It should be kept in mind that the valuation in the tax assessments always seems to be lower than the true value of the buildings, making a finite analysis impossible.<sup>2</sup>

The farm that Anderson created included much of the existing house, the smokehouse, a barn, and a corn crib. The house was originally a simple farmhouse with a center passage, single-pile plan and a one-story kitchen ell on the rear. It was built without a cellar under any portion of the house, which lowered construction costs. Based on the mantel in the south room and the window trim on the second story, it was given simple finishes for the period, and all of the windows had six-over-six sash. This house would have been considered a typical farmhouse for a middling Howard Countian. The documentary evidence indicates that there were no buildings on this part of the farm when it was cut off and sold to Anderson, but the fabric of the house suggests otherwise. The fireplace in the north room, which one would expect to mirror that in the south room, is built of stone rather than brick, and is thus much larger, taking up much more of the room. It also contains iron eyes that once held a crane, indicating that it was originally built for cooking. However, since the house had a kitchen ell, apparently with a cooking stove attached to the brick chimney, there was no need for cooking facilities in the north room. The house is arranged to have a parlor in the south room and a dining room in the north served by the kitchen in the ell. The nature of the stone fireplace, and the foundation underneath it, suggest that it was pre-existing and was reused. It could have been part of a frame or log tenant house or even a slave quarter on this part of the farm that was either too insignificant to mention in any records, or had mostly disappeared, leaving only the fireplace behind. There is no obvious evidence that any walls of an earlier structure were incorporated in the new house.

Baltimore Sun, 8 August 1859, p. 2, col. 3. John McEldowney v. Scott McEldowney, et al, case no. 220, Circuit Court of Howard County. Maryland State Archives. Baltimore Sun, 14 May 1864, p. 4, col. 4. 
<sup>2</sup> McEldowney v. McEldowney, case no. 220. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-66, Maryland State Archives.

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An earlier survey of the house (c. 1980) noted that the [wood] shingle roof was preserved in the attic, and that (according to the then-owners) the walls had brick nogging. It also stated: "Robert and Mary Jane Maxwell added at least a part of the central hall and the large living room to one wall of the house and an intersecting gable roof, two stories high, service wing to another wall." This is most likely Maxwell family tradition, and this description of the evolution of the house follows closely the evidence of the building fabric (though the ell was once one story). It seems unlikely that Anderson would have built a large barn and other outbuildings, and only constructed a one-room, two-story dwelling. Even given the uncertainties caused by the Civil War, such a small house was no longer common. The tenant and workers' housing built in the nearby towns Ellicott City, Elkridge, and Savage in the middle decades of the nineteenth century typically had at least two rooms on the first floor, and sometimes three, with two chambers above. If Anderson had initially intended to rent the farm he would have gotten few takers, and if he always intended to sell it, he would have had even fewer.

Samuel Emory has not been positively identified. Emory only held the farm for a few years before assigning the lease to Charles E. Savage, of Baltimore, for \$5,500 in 1867. Thus, Emory seems to have made a reasonable profit from the farm after only a few years residency, though part of this increase could reflect additional improvements to the farm, which could have included anything from new buildings to paint, wallpaper, and other decorative treatments. Three years later Savage, then 36, purchased the land to return the farm to fee simple standing, paying Mary Fairbank \$5,060 for the 109 \( \frac{1}{4} \) acres. The modest profit probably reflects the fact that she was receiving \$300 a year in rent. Charles Savage was a Baltimore businessman with his hand in many pots. In 1868 he was listed in the Baltimore City directory as a junk dealer and advertised to purchase scrap iron. He seems to have been a financier, becoming a special partner in numerous businesses that were run by others, with a substantial cash infusion from Savage. These included Baer & Crane (later Arthur P. Baer & Co.), dealers in hides and leather; and David R. Shannon & County, dealers in paper stock, cotton waste, and metals. Savage often listed these businesses after his name to acknowledge the association, though the extent of his involvement with them is not known. Savage also dealt in real estate and was the president of the Baltimore Permanent Building and Land Society. The 1870 census did not list an occupation for him, simply stating he was "at home," with real estate valued at \$200,000 and a personal estate worth \$100,000. In 1876 Savage was assessed for 120 acres, though where the additional 11 acres came from is not known, and the value was \$30 an acre, or \$3600. The improvements were valued at \$2,000, much less than what they seem to have sold for less than ten years earlier. Savage undoubtedly used the property as a summer home to get away from the heat of the city, and probably also used it to provide fresh fruits, vegetables and meats to his city home when he was there.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Cleora Barnes Thompson, "The Roland Maxwell Farmhouse" (HO-191), Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, Maryland Historical Trust, [1980].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, 1870. Baltimore City Directories, (John W. Woods, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1870, 1876). Baltimore Sun, 29 April 1868, p. 3.

Forest View (HO-191) Name of Property Howard County, MD County and State

Charles and Caroline Savage sold the farm in 1879 to Robert S. Maxwell (born 1852) for \$4,200, considerably less than what he paid for it, which might reflect the lingering effects of economic depression after the Panic of 1873. Maxwell's father, John, was a native of Ireland and worked as a stone mason in Baltimore. He advertised as early as 1850 that he did plain and ornamental work, including mantels and other building work, and grave markers. By 1870 John Maxwell was operating a steam-powered marble works, and it could be his son who is listed as "R. S. Maxwell", a student at St. John's College in Annapolis. Robert Maxwell married Mary Devries, the daughter of Henry Devries, judge of the Orphan's Court in Howard County. Maxwell is listed in the 1880 census as a farmer. The tax assessment for the 1879 acquisition of the farm, recorded in early 1880, lists four horses, four cows, eight hogs, and farming implements worth \$300. He added another cow in 1891 and nine more two years later. Maxwell expanded his farm by purchasing 5 acres in the 1880s and 53 acres in the following decade.<sup>5</sup>

During Maxwell's ownership, the house was enlarged and remodeled, giving it much more distinction than it originally had. This included adding the porch trim, if not the whole porch, replacing almost every window in the house with more stylish two-over-two sash and enlarging many of the first-floor openings, adding a cross-gable and dormers on the front, with decorative finials (the bases survive and they can be seen in a 1980 photograph of the house), and adding a two-story bay window on the south end. A sunroom was added on the west, with a small room and a small open porch above, plus a seating area off the stair landing and a bathroom adjacent to the seating area. On the interior, most of the trim on the first story and much of it on the second story was replaced, and new doors were added, as well. The north room got a new mantel and the south room mantel seems to have had some decoration added to make it more up-to-date. The floor plan of the house was opened up by converting the doorway into the south room into a wide, arched opening with spindle-work in the archway. Central heating was first added to the house, with the furnace being placed below the passage floor near the front door. This had a large grate that blew the heat into the center of the house, leaving it to filter into the adjoining rooms. It also required that part of the crawl space be excavated, and access seems to have been through the hatch in the floor of the sunroom. The tax records do not acknowledge these improvements, but they were probably made c. 1885 to 1905.

Baltimore Sun, 31 July 1868, p. 2. Baltimore Sun, 24 March 1871, p. 3. Baltimore Sun, 6 January 1872, p. 2. Baltimore Sun, 15 December 1874, p. 2. Baltimore Sun, 30 January 1875, supplement, p. 1. Baltimore Sun, 8 November 1876, p. 3. Baltimore Sun, 7 April 1877, p. 2. Baltimore Sun, 23 November 1878, supplement, p. 2. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Henry J. Kauffman, The American Fireplace: Chimneys, Mantelpieces, Fireplaces and Accessories.
1972. Reprint ed., (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 1996), p. 172. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, 1870. Baltimore City Directory, (John W. Woods, 1858.). Warfield, Founders, pp. 488-89. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1880. Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

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Name of Property

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At a later date a second story and new roof were added to the kitchen ell. The new story had two rooms; the western room, presumably servants' quarters, was only accessed by a winder stair from the kitchen. The new roof on the ell, and on at least part of the main block, was covered with pressed metal shingles. The main block had wood shingles, and it is not clear if these were also covered by metal shingles during this campaign. The existing standing-seam metal seems to be a recent, but very appropriate, treatment.

Robert Maxwell sold the farm to his son, Roland, in 1936, and it remained in the family at least until 1978. During this time the basement was completely excavated and underpinned with block, and the original rear foundation wall was replaced by an I-beam on posts. This work may be responsible for some of the settlement seen in the back wall of the house. The 1978 deed calls the property Forest View. How long it had the name is not known, but it was probably given the name by the Maxwells at some point. It had been reduced to 16 acres at that time, with land to the south of the house having been developed. The Myers family held it from that time until 2014, when it was sold and subdivided for development. In this subdivision, the house and smokehouse were split off on a separate parcel from the barn, and the other agricultural outbuildings were demolished.

Forest View (HO-191) ame of Property	Howard County, M County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources t	used in preparing this form.)
See footnotes	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 Compreviously 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 #	ster
Primary location of additional data;	
X State Historic Preservation Office (HO-191)	
Other State agency	
Federal agency	
Local government University	
Other	
Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Ho	D-191
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property 3.798 acres	

orest View (HO-191)			Howard County, MD County and State
			County and State
Use either the UTM system or	latitude/longitude	coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude Coordin Datum if other than WGS84:	ates		
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal) 1. Latitude: 39.1918		ide: -76.5345	
2. Latitude:	Longitu	ide:	
3. Latitude:	Longitu	ide:	
4. Latitude:	Longitu	ide:	
UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS material NAD 1927 or	ap); ] NAD 1983		
1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
Verbal Boundary Descriptio	n (Describe the bo	undaries of the property	j
The boundaries are described a	among the Land Re	ecords of Howard Coun	ty in Liber 16340,

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

folio 00269 and depicted on Plat 23376-79.

The nominated property, 3.798 acres, comprises the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the resource, and encompasses all contributing elements within their immediate environmental setting.

Forest View (HO-191) ame of Property			Howard County, MD County and State	
11. Form Prepared By				
name/title: <u>Ken Short/Architectural</u> organization: <u>Howard County Dept.</u> street & number: <u>3430 Courthouse D</u>	of Planning & Zoning_			
city or town: <u>Ellicott City</u> e-mail <u>kshort@howardcountymd.go</u>	state: Maryland	_ zip code:_	21043	-0
telephone: 410-313-4335 date: November 2016				

#### 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.)

#### **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.

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.

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Name of Property

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#### Index to Photographs

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

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: HO-191

Name of Property: Forest View Location: Howard County, Maryland

Photographer: Ken Short

Date taken: September 2013; January 2015

Location of original digital files [or negatives]: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0001.tif House, east elevation (September, 2013) 1 of 15

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0002.tif House, north elevation (September, 2013) 2 of 15

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0003.tif House, south elevation (September, 2013) 3 of 15

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

HO-191 Forest View

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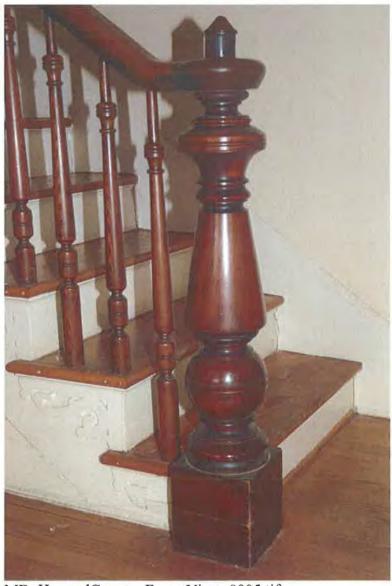
MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0004.tif
House, west & south elevations (September, 2013)
4 of 15

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0005.tif House, interior, newel post (January 2015) 5 of 15

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0006.tif
House, interior, south room, view northeast (January 2015)
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0007.tif
House, interior, south room mantel (January 2015)
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0008.tif House, interior, north room, view southwest (January 2015) 8 of 15

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0009.tif
House, interior, north room mantel detail (January 2015)
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0010.tif
House, interior, first story ell south door knob (January 2015)
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0011.tif House, interior, second story passage, view west (January 2015) 11 of 15

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0012.tif
House, interior, second story passage, attic stairway (January 2015)
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0013.tif
House, interior, central bathroom, view east (January 2015)
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0014.tif
House, interior, second story ell passage stairs (January 2015)
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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0015.tif Smokehouse, south & east elevations (September, 2013) 15 of 15

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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#### Index to Photographs

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

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Name of Property: Forest View Location: Howard County, Maryland

Photographer: Ken Short

Date taken: September 2013; January 2015

Location of original digital files [or negatives]: MD SHPO

Photo captions:

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0001.tif House, east elevation (September, 2013) 1 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0002.tif House, north elevation (September, 2013) 2 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0003.tif House, south elevation (September, 2013) 3 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0004.tif
House, west & south elevations (September, 2013) 4 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0005.tif House, interior, newel post (January 2015) 5 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0006.tif
House, interior, south room, view northeast (January 2015) 6 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0007.tif House, interior, south room mantel (January 2015) 7 of 15

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MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0008.tif
House, interior, north room, view southwest (January 2015) 8 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0009.tif
House, interior, north room mantel detail (January 2015) 9 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0010.tif
House, interior, first story ell south door knob (January 2015) 10 of 15

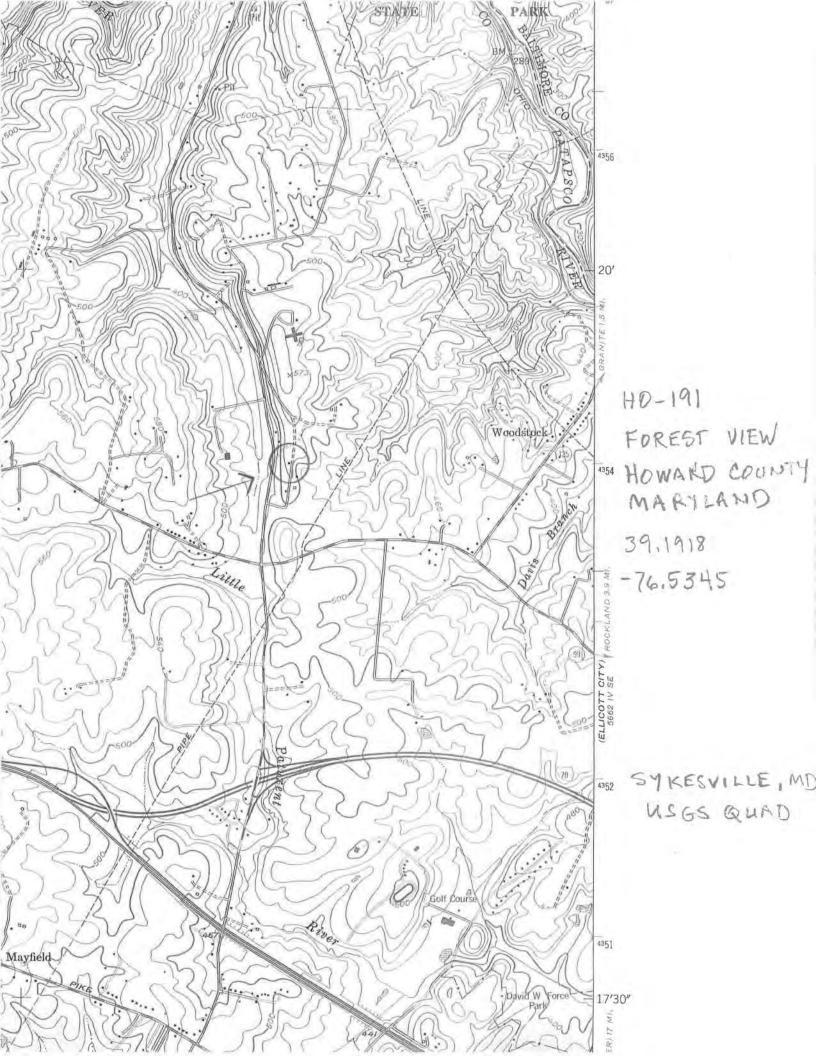
MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0011.tif
House, interior, second story passage, view west (January 2015) 11 of 15

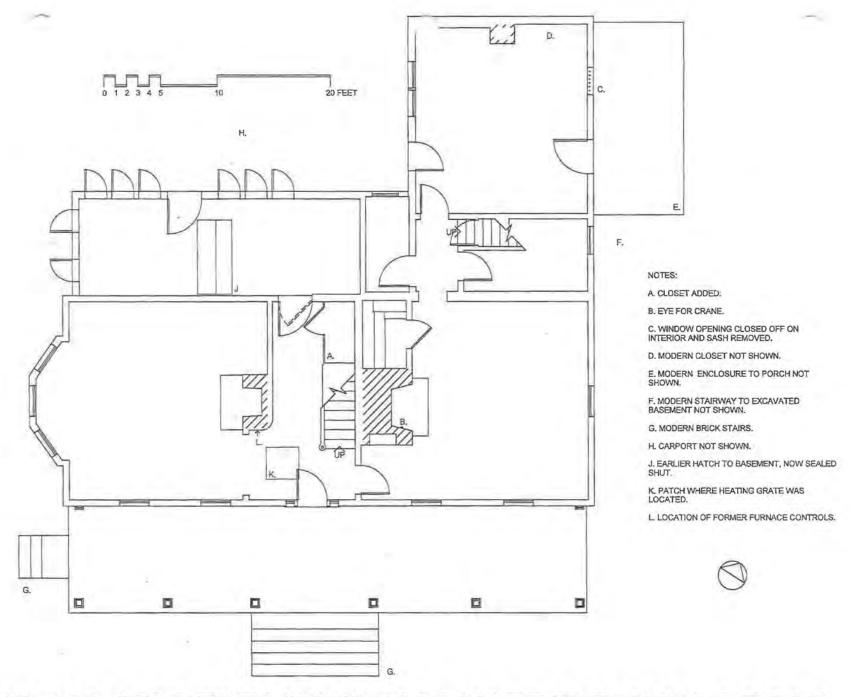
MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0012.tif
House, interior, second story passage, attic stairway (January 2015) 12 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0013.tif
House, interior, central bathroom, view east (January 2015) 13 of 15

MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0014.tif
House, interior, second story ell passage stairs (January 2015) 14 of 15

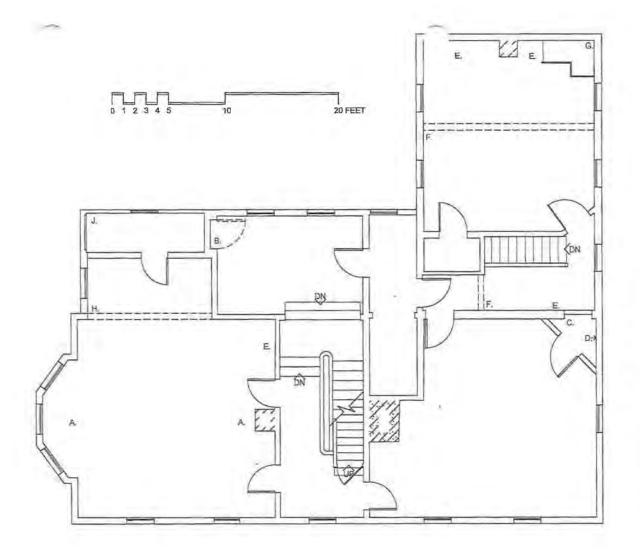
MD\_HowardCounty\_ForestView\_0015.tif Smokehouse, south & east elevations (September, 2013) 15 of 15





## HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" 1805 MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & BETH BURGESS - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - JANUARY 2015



#### NOTES:

- A. MODERN PARTITION WALL NOT SHOWN,
- B. DOORWAY CLOSED OFF AND CONVERTED TO SHELVES.
- C. CLOSET ADDED AND DOORWAY CLOSED OFF.
- D. SEAM IN BASEBOARD MAY INDICATE PREVIOUS CLOSET ACCESSED FROM HALLWAY – EVIDENCE INCONCLUSIVE
- E. MODERN CLOSET NOT SHOWN.
- F. GHOST OF PARTITION WALL SURVIVES IN FLOOR.
- G, WINDER STAIR OPENING CLOSED OFF WITH PLYWOOD AND BEAD BOARD PARTITION WALL CUT DOWN TO FLOOR LEVEL
- H. WALL OPENED UP AT UNKNOWN DATE.
- J. APPARENT PORCH NOW ENCLOSED.



## HO-191 "FOREST VIEW" 1805 MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & BETH BURGESS - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - JANUARY 2015





























