

AA-191

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received MAY 1 1987

date entered MAY 29 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rosehill (preferred)

and/or common C. E. Hopkins House

2. Location

street & number 2403 Bell Branch Road N/A not for publication

city, town Gambrills vicinity of Fourth Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Anne Arundel code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Heuer

street & number 2403 Bell Branch Road

city, town Gambrills N/A vicinity of state Maryland 21054

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse

street & number Church Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u> N/A </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources	
Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: agriculture, residential

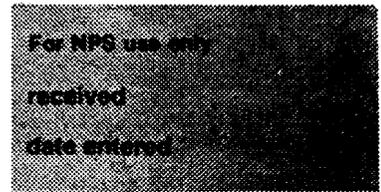
DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Rosehill lies in rural western Anne Arundel County at the headwaters of the South River, on the south side of Bell Branch Road, approximately 3/4 mile east of the intersection with Davidsonville Road (Rt. 424). It consists of 17 acres of partially wooded and cleared land on which are located seven buildings: a dwelling and six outbuildings. The dwelling which faces northeast toward Bell Branch Road, displays a complex construction evolution originating from a mid-18th century frame, 1 1/2 story double pile plan house with an unusual short side passage. This is believed to be the first documented example of this form in the Chesapeake Bay region. During the 18th century this plan was slightly altered with the lengthening of the passage. In the early 19th century the 1 1/2 story kitchen wing (on the southeast) was connected to the main block. A 2-story frame side-passage, single pile plan wing was added to the northwest gable end of the main block about 1850. In 1879 an addition was made to the southwest elevation of this wing, resulting in the present telescoping configuration of the house. The interior plan and Federal and mid-19th century finishing have been maintained with minor alterations. The six ancillary structures include an early 19th century frame corn house, a documented 1821 frame tobacco barn, a log outbuilding, a late 19th century stable and a late 19th or early 20th century pumphouse. The non-contributing structure is a mid-20th century concrete block and frame garage.

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Rosehill
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at Rosehill is the result of a complex and unusual building evolution which began with a mid-18th century frame 1 1/2 story side-passage double-pile plan house (Period I). This structure forms the center piece of the present dwelling. It measures 22 x 26 feet. Originally the side-passage was eight feet shorter on the southwest elevation than the double pile section, making for a very unusual floor plan.

Evidence for this floor plan is found in a number of places. The house rests on an ironstone foundation which outlines the configuration of a short passage, double-pile plan house. The framing also follows this configuration. During the 18th century the passage was extended to the full depth of the house (26 feet). Rafters over this portion of the passage reflect this alteration. They differ from their rafter pairs over the northeast portion of the passage and the rafters over the double-pile section. The rafter truss over the partition wall between the passage and two rooms is fashioned as a finished gable end wall. At the southwest end, nail holes can be seen along the southeast face of the rafter, indicating where weatherboard siding was fastened. These nail holes extend to the point where the short passage ended and are not seen on the rest of this rafter truss. On the exterior southwest elevation, early weatherboard siding covers only the length of the southwest room; later siding covers the extended passage elevation and continues across the kitchen wing.

The passage may have been altered further by a change of direction of the stair. It appears to have been switched to the rear of the house when the passage was extended. Square baluster sockets can be seen in the 2nd floor boards indicating this change. Since the first floor end wall of the short passage was not removed when this portion of the house was extended, it remains unclear how this additional 8 foot long space was used. Conclusive architectural evidence does not survive; however, it is possible that it later served as a breezeway to the kitchen/quarter immediately to the southeast. Evidence of a door on the southeast elevation from the southwest room into the extended passage section can be seen in the cracked plaster in the southwest room.

The kitchen/quarter was substantially improved or rebuilt and connected to the main block in the early 19th century (Period II).

About 1850, a two-story frame, side-passage, single pile plan wing was added to the northwest gable end of the main block (Period III). In 1879, an addition was made to the southwest elevation of this wing, resulting in the present telescoping configuration of the house (Period IV). The roof pitch of this portion of the house was altered at this time to extend over the rear addition.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The main block and wings rest on ironstone foundations. A cellar is located under the circa 1850 (Period III) wing of the house. The exterior walls are covered with weatherboard siding, reflecting when each wing was added to the main block. Early weatherboard siding survives on the exterior southwest elevation of the main block (Period I). Each section of the house is covered with a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The windows are predominately 6/6 sash. Each section is heated by an interior chimney. The brick chimney in the main block (Period I) is placed slightly off-center at the northwest gable end and heats only the southwest rooms (first and second floors). The kitchen is heated by a massive ironstone chimney which is centered on the southeast wall. The stack is brick above the roof ridge line. The northwest portion of the house is heated by a brick stove chimney which is located in the center of the partition wall between the circa 1850 wing and th 1879 addition.

Interior furnishings:

The interior of the Period I, side passage, double-pile plan portion of the house is finished with Federal period trim. The most outstanding feature is the unusual mantelpiece in the first floor southwest room, which consists of a "reverse crossette" molding surrounding the fireplace opening on which rest the frieze, of five recessed rectangular molded panels. This is surmounted by a complex molded shelf. Traces of blue paint (a muted sky blue) can be seen on the mantelpiece. To the right of the fireplace are two built-in cupboards. The top cupboard is long and narrow and has a door of two beaded vertical boards hung on H-L hinges. The lower cupboard is almost square and has a door of two beaded vertical boards hung on butterfly hinges. To the left of the fireplace is a simple freestanding wooden cupboard built to the specifications of the space it occupies.

The stair in the passage has a plain square newel post with beveled edges. On the second floor, in the southwest room, is a simple Federal mantelpiece (an ogee molding) with a later (mid-19th century) shelf.

In the period I section there are beaded baseboards and chair rail moldings with an astragal upper molding. Door architraves are plain boards with an ogee backband. The types of doors in this section include raised four and six panel doors and batten doors.

The Period I house walls were finished in 1813, according to a receipt in the collection of the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Leonard. The receipt itemizes the "ceiling," "dabbing" and "furring" of three rooms, upstairs and downstairs; the furring of two chimneys and laying the "Hearths"; and the plastering of two fireplaces. The work was done by James Jacob, Sr. for Samuel Hopkins for \$16.47 3/4.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The Period III stair has a plain square newel with beveled edges at the top of the post. The balustrade is composed of square balusters. The northeast room on both the first and second floors has a mid-19th century wooden mantel with a plain molding supporting the shelf.

Outbuildings

The log outbuilding and frame tobacco barn are the most significant of the ancillary structures. The saddle-notched log outbuilding measures 10 feet square. It appears never to have been chinked and was only sided in the late 19th or early 20th century. Inside there is evidence of whitewashing. A crude door is located on the southwest elevation. A small window has been cut into the logs to the right of the door. The date of construction for this building is difficult to ascertain due to lack of dateable architectural evidence.

The tobacco barn lies east of the house closer to Bell Branch Road, and is in excellent condition. The northwest shed is original. An unusual feature of the barn is the false plate which is notched over each tie beam. Usually false plates lie on top of the tie beams. A receipt dated July 19, 1821 documents the construction of this barn for Samuel Hopkins. It was built by Francis Van Ness of Westmoreland County, Virginia. The Van Ness family were known to have been the carpenters/joiners in the 1840s for the Beverleys of Blandfield in Essex County, and for the Tayloes of Mt. Airy in Richmond County, both neighboring counties of Westmoreland in Virginia. A tobacco prize from this barn was given to the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum by the former owners.

The remaining outbuildings include a heavy-timber frame constructed cornhouse with a later (late 19th or early 20th century) drive-through shed addition on the southeast elevation. The late 19th century frame stable has a gable end orientation and faces northeast. A small frame pumphouse, constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century, is located just northeast of the dwelling. It houses a brick-lined well which is 55 feet deep.

Footnote

1. Letter from Matilda Hopkins to Ellen, Mrs. Joseph Cowman, on December 28, 1879, in possession of Rev. Bernard Garlick, Atlanta, Georgia.

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates mid-18th c;c. 1850, 1879 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
 Applicable Exceptions: none
 Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Rosehill is significant architecturally for the dwelling which displays a complex construction evolution originating from a mid-18th century frame, 1 1/2 story double pile plan house with an unusual short side passage. This is believed to be the first documented example of this form in the Chesapeake Bay region. It is also significant for the survival of the log and frame outbuildings which range in type and period of construction. Of special note is the tobacco barn, constructed in 1821 for Samuel Hopkins by Francis Van Ness of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Members of the Van Ness family were known to have been the carpenters/joiners in the 1840s for the Beverleys at Blandfield in Essex County, and for the Tayloes of Mt. Airy in Richmond County, both neighboring counties of Westmoreland in Virginia. Rosehill is also important for its association with the Hopkins family which owned the property for 173 years, from 1799 until 1972. Farm journals kept by Samuel Hopkins from 1815 to 1831, documenting life at Rosehill, and numerous other family papers and letters were saved by the Hopkins family and are now in the possession of the present owners. The survival of this type of documentation is rare. A cemetery, containing the two stones of James and Matilda Hopkins, 19th century owners of Rosehill, is located on the property. The essentially undisturbed historic setting of Rosehill also deserves special note. The landscape surrounding the 17 acre property is hilly and wooded. Deep ravines created by the springs and creeks which form Bell Branch characterize the terrain to the north and south. The approach to Rosehill from the east along Bell Branch Road follows an old winding road bed, through a heavily wooded area. The level of integrity of Rosehill's setting is unusually high for Anne Arundel county where development pressure is currently intense.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Footnotes, Section 8, Continuation Sheet No. 7, and

In addition:

Brown, Joseph L. From Sotweed to Suburbia: A History of the Crofton, Maryland Area, 1660-1960. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1985.

Cook, William G. Montpelier and the Snowden Family. William G. Cook: 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 17.683 acres

Quadrangle name Bowie, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	3	5	6	4	2	0	4	3	1	6	2	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	8	3	5	6	5	8	0	4	3	1	6	1	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	8	3	5	6	3	0	0	4	3	1	5	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	8	3	5	6	1	6	0	4	3	1	5	9	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna M. Ware, with contributions of writing and research by Mr. Kenneth Leonard.

Historic Sites Surveyor

organization A.A. County Office of Planning & Zoning date April 1987

street & number Arundel Center telephone (301) 224-1270

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

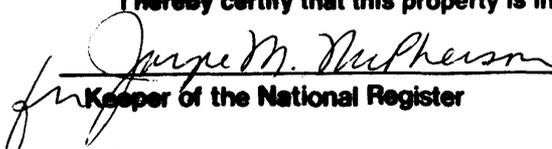
date 4-21-87

For NPS use only

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

entered in the
national Register

date 5/29/87


Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4
HISTORY AND SUPPORT:Rose Hill
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Rosehill is one of six documented historic sites in Anne Arundel County which include a frame dwelling based on a telescoped plan, constructed in stages from the mid-18th to the mid-19th centuries.¹ Of the six, only two, Biggs Purchase and Rich Neck Farm, display similar construction patterns to Rosehill. In each case, the central 1 1/2-story portion was constructed in the mid- to late-18th century, followed by a smaller wing at one end, and completed in the mid-19th century² with a larger 2-story side-passage single- or double-pile plan section.² At Rosehill, the original central portion of the dwelling displays a unique plan form composed of a double pile plan with an unusual side-passage which does not run the complete length of the double-pile section. This is believed to be the first documented example of this plan form in the Chesapeake Bay region. Of the six examples of telescoped houses, Rosehill is the only one to have a diverse complement of log and frame outbuildings.

The unusual Period I dwelling at Rosehill was constructed in the mid-18th century on property that was part of the vast land holdings of Richard Snowden, the iron master of the Patuxent Iron Works in Anne Arundel County.

Prior to 1740, Snowden had employed a George Bell as captain of one of his tobacco export ships known as the Snowden.³ As an employee, Captain George Bell was allotted a 507 acre tract of land which was part of Snowden's Reputation Supported, on which he constructed the Period I house. In 1740 when a road was proposed from the head of the South River at Snowden's Landing to the Patuxent Bridge, the route described passed the Anne Arundel School House and intersected with "the main road from Captain Bell's house."⁴

Bell remained in Snowden's employ until 1751.⁵ All of his personal property and the dwelling were sold to Richard Snowden, who advertised the plantation for sale in the Maryland Gazette. The property is described as follows:

Part of a Tract of Land called Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing 507 acres, situated near the Head of South River, being the Plantation where Capt. George Bell now lives; it is within 8 miles of four warehouses: viz. Indian Landing, Howard's Point, Taylor's Landing, and Queen Anne."⁶

It was purchased by Thomas Rutland, a successful gentleman planter in the area, within one month of the advertisement.⁷ Rutland already owned a significant amount of property to the south and east of Rosehill.

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Anne Arundel County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The Rutland ownership, from 1752 until 1786, is intriguing. It may have been during this period that the short passage was lengthened and the interior Federal finishing added. Thomas Rutland may have purchased Rosehill for his oldest son, Edmund Rutland, a ship captain, who had two children, Elizabeth and Thomas Rutland. In 1765, Edmund Rutland died in Boston, followed by his father, Thomas Rutland, in 1773. The elder Thomas Rutland left a sizeable estate, most of which went to his grandson, Thomas of Edmund, including Bell's Plantation and a smaller parcel known as Bateman's Field. Leonard Wayman was named as trustee and guardian of the grandchildren. Thomas of Edmund came of age (21 years) about 1780. He managed to dissipate his inheritance and became the central figure in a spectacular Annapolis bankruptcy in 1785 which involved debts of 20,000 pounds sterling. It seems he had been pledging his various inherited properties as collateral, to more than one creditor simultaneously, for goods shipped from London to Annapolis. In 1786, he proceeded to sell the encumbered property, Bell's Plantation and Bateman's Field, to John Waddington of Philadelphia. To further complicate the issue his underaged wife released the dower rights.

John Waddington advertised the property in 1787. An ad in the December 21, 1787 issue of The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser read as follows:

Lands for sale in Maryland. The subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Bateman's Field, being part of Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing from a late survey 576 and a half acres situate on the head of South River, Anne Arundel County, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore town, 24 from Georgetown, and about 7 from the Inspection Houses of Indian Landing and Queen Anne. It is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco. This plantation has not been tenanted for three years; is a most pleasing and desirable situation; and capable of improvements at a small expense. There are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of which is very valuable. The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it. The timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings. It is also well watered: a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground and much more may be very readily made. The improvements on it are a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen quarter, corn house, stables, tobacco house, and two very fine apple

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Rosehill
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

orchards, one of which contains 220 trees together with a number of other valuable fruit trees. A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will show the properties; Also at Messrs. William Patterson and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had. For price, terms, etc. apply to John Waddington, Philadelphia, August 15.

The property was not immediately sold. In 1790, Thomas of Edmund Rutland died. Chancery cases, pertaining to the settlement of his estate, persisted into the 1800s and indicate that Waddington¹¹ was involved secretly to eliminate Thomas of Edmund Rutland's debts in London

In 1793 Richard Hopkins, who lived on the nearby tract of Arnold Gray, purchased the dower rights of Bell's Plantation and Bateman's Field for 225 pounds from Thomas of Edmund Rutland's widow Catherine, who had remarried Randolph Brandt Latimer.¹²

In a 1796 letter from John Waddington to Cookson et al, London, Waddington described the buildings at Rosehill as "worse and not in repair." He states further that "nothing can have been more favorable to increasing their value than the establishment of the Federal City in Washington which is about 24 miles distant."¹³

In 1798, John Waddington was assessed with 675 acres with Richard Hopkins as tenant. In 1799, Richard Hopkins exchanged the dower rights and ten shillings for clear title to the 80 acres containing Rosehill and 20 acres¹⁴ at the other end of Bell's Plantation where the branches of Bell Branch meet.

In 1812, Richard Hopkins conveyed the 80 acres on which Rosehill stands and the 20 acre tract of Snowden's Reputation Supported to his son, Samuel Snowden Hopkins.¹⁵ Samuel S. Hopkins and his wife, Harriet Ann Nowland Hopkins, whom he had married in a Quaker ceremony in 1805, moved to Rosehill shortly thereafter. In 1813, Samuel Hopkins made substantial improvements to the Period I house and the extended passage. The three room house was finished with lath and plaster.¹⁶

Samuel S. Hopkins made other improvements to the property in the early 19th century, including the Period II addition to the house and construction of three of the outbuildings. He also kept journals from 1815 until 1831 of his farming practices.

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Rosehill
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

At the death of Samuel S. Hopkins in 1838, the property passed to his son James L. Hopkins. The Period III and IV wings were added to the dwelling during James L. Hopkins' ownership. James L. and Matilda Hopkins (his wife) are buried in the cemetery southwest of the house.

Rosehill remained in the Hopkins family until 1972. It was conveyed from father to son - from James L. Hopkins to Samuel Hopkins in 1881, and from Samuel Hopkins to Cadwalader Edward Hopkins in 1931.

Footnotes

1. The other five sites are AA-134 Evergreen, AA-153 Mary's Mount, AA-243 Biggs Purchase, AA-273 Richard Hopkins House, and AA-335 Rich Neck Farm.
2. At Rich Neck Farm, the larger 2-story side-passage single-pile section has been removed.
3. Anne Arundel County Judgements, Liber IB #1, folio 78, November 1740; and Land Records, Liber RB #3, folio 378.
4. Judgements, Liber IB #1, folio 78, November 1740.
5. Land Records, Liber RB #3, folio 398, August 15, 1751.
6. Maryland Gazette, July 23, 1752 through December 14, 1752.
7. Land Records, Liber RB #3, folio 510, August 20, 1752.
8. Wills, Liber 39, folio 458.
9. Edward C. Papenfuse, In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution 1763-1805, (Baltimore: 1975).
10. Land Records, Liber TBH #2, folio 11, April 6, 1786.
11. Chancery Records, Liber #103, folio 515.
12. Provincial Court Records, Liber JG #5, folio 588; and Land Records, Liber NH #6, folio 630.
13. Chancery Records, Liber #103, folio 519.
14. Provincial Court Records, Liber J.G. #5, folio 588.
15. Land Records, Liber WSG #1, folio 586.
16. 1813 Receipt for work done by James Jacob, Sr. for Mr. Samuel Hopkins of Richard, in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Leonard.

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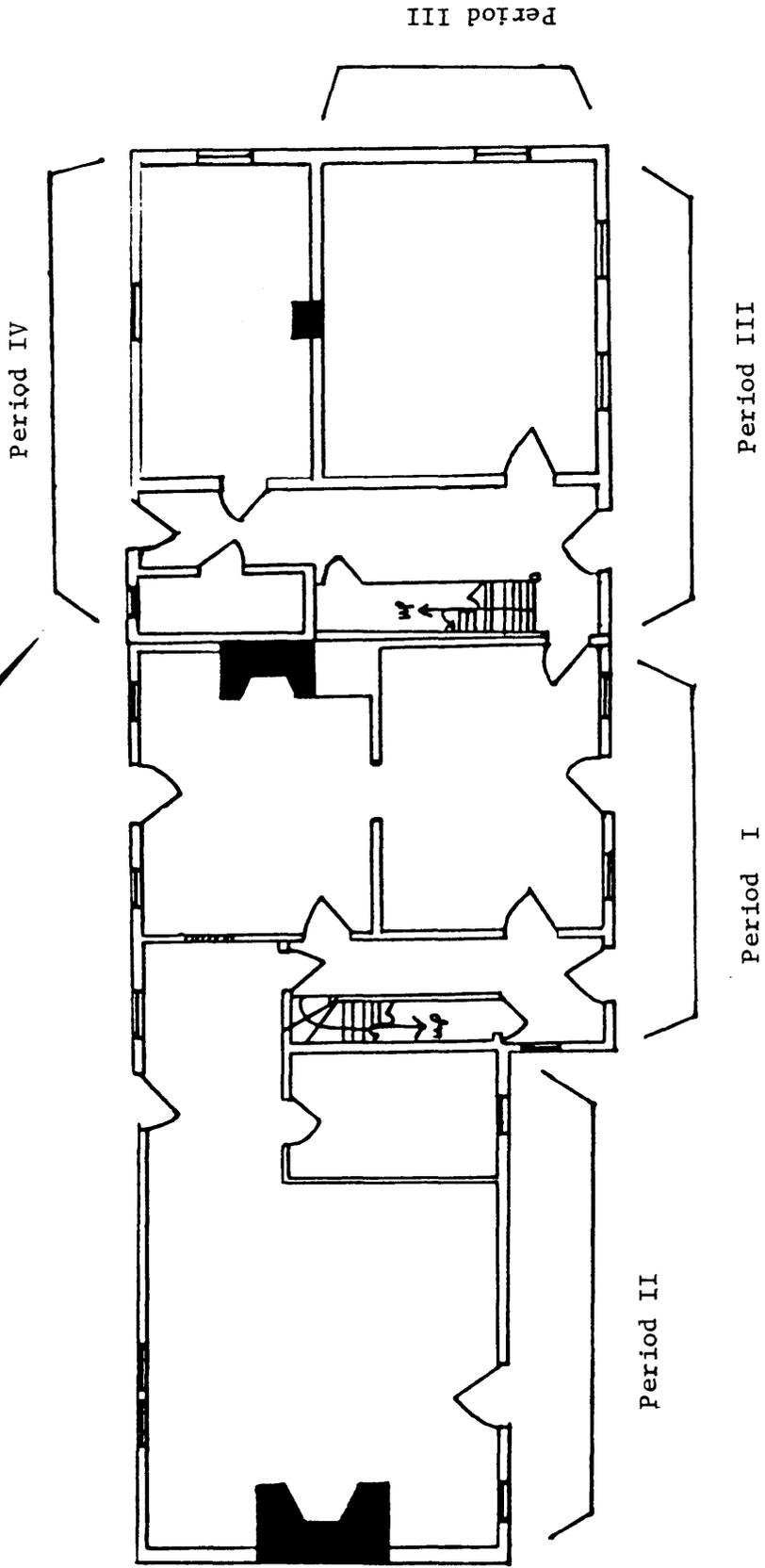
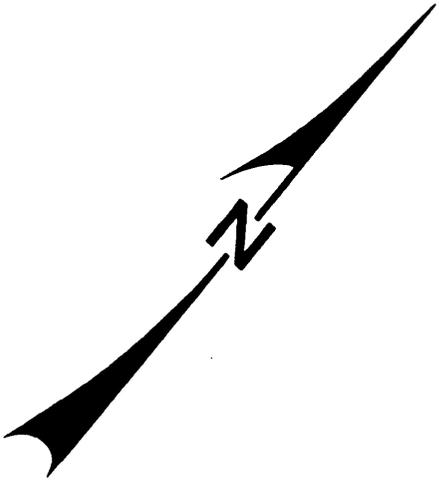
Rosehill
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification: The nominated property, 17.683 acres, comprises the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource, which is essential to its integrity of setting and location. The northeast boundary is defined by Bell Branch Road, beyond which lies an undeveloped wooded area which does not contribute to the significance of the resource. The northwest and southwest boundaries are property lines, beyond which lies undeveloped open and wooded areas which do not contribute to the significance of the resource. The southeast boundary is a property line, beyond which lies a 20th century church building and dwelling which do not contribute to the significance of the resource. Boundaries are depicted on the attached sketch map.

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ROSEHILL
Anne Arundel County, MD

Scale; 1" = 10'



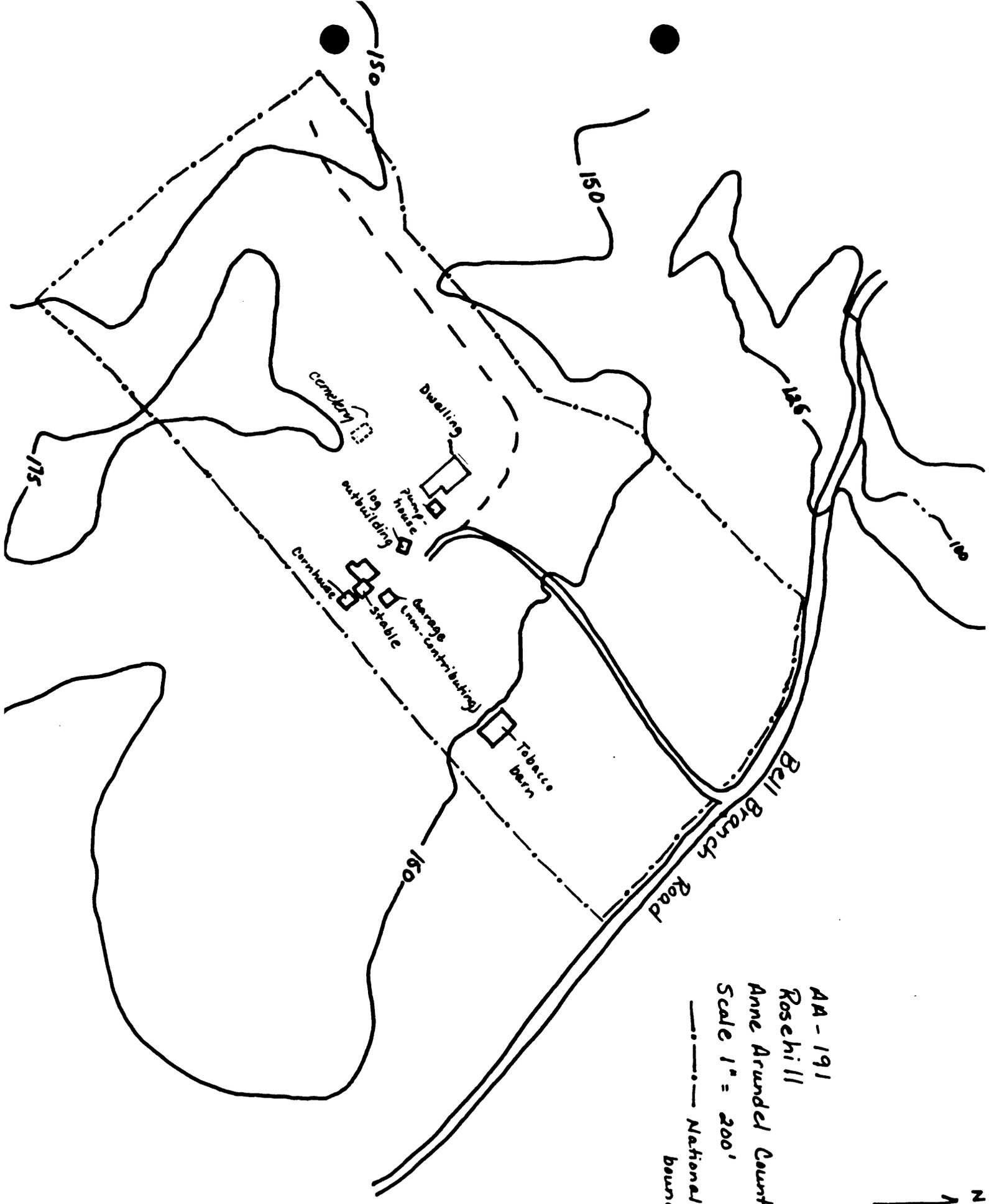
Period III

Period IV

Period III

Period I

Period II



AA-191
 Rosehill
 Anne Arundel County, MD
 Scale 1" = 200'

--- National Register
 boundary

