CAPSULE SUMMARY

HO-373
Hood-Jones-Pipes House
13555 Old Frederick Road
Sykesville, Howard County, Maryland

The Hood-Jones-Pipes House is an interesting and complex vernacular farm dwelling. This evolutionary building displays at least five building episodes and features both log and frame construction. This resource is architecturally significant for demonstrating changes in construction methods, interior spatial configuration, and stylistic tastes from the early 19th-century to the present day.

The oldest portion is a one-and-a-half story log wing that was probably built as a separate tenant house in the first decade of the 19th-century, during the ownership of Revolutionary War General Thomas Hood. The large dominating two-and-a-half story frame section represents Federal-period construction and is believed to have been built home for Thomas Hood's son, Henry Hood. A major Greek-Revival renovation took place in the late-antebellum period during which time the door and stair hall was relocated to its present location. The house was expanded again in the first half of the 20th century.

Interesting historic features include wrought H-L hinges, wooden cellar window stanchions with rosehead nails, diagonal riven lath, and Greek-Revival mantles and staircase.

A variety of historic and relatively modern farm and domestic buildings are associated with this property. Due to time limitations, these are not addressed by this survey form, but warrant evaluation.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. HO-373

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic: Hood-Jones-Pipes House (Location: Annandale Farm) (preferred)

and/or common: Annandale, also Fred Pipes House

2. Location

street & number: 13555 Old Frederick Road — N/A not for publication

city, town: Sykesville — X vicinity of — congressional district: Sixth

state: Maryland — county: Howard

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	_X_ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_X_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	_X_ not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name: Fred James Pipes and Hattie Virginia Pipes

street & number: 13433 Old Frederick Road — telephone no.: 410-442-2144

city, town: Sykesville — state and zip code: Maryland 21784

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Land Records Howard County Courthouse — liber 921

street & number: 8360 Court Avenue — folio 372

city, town: Ellicott City — state: Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title: Howard County Historic Sites Survey (Listed as Fred Pipes House; not inventoried)

date: 1980s — ___ federal ___ state _X_ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

city, town: Ellicott City — state: Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. HO-373

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
_X_ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

Summary

The Hood-Jones-Pipes House at Annandale Farm is a detached, vernacular farm dwelling of log and frame construction erected over a combination cellar/crawlspace fieldstone foundation. The current form consists of a two-and-one-half-story main block of side-passage, single-pile plan with a one-room addition off the parlor to the south side. A two-story, two-room ell with a side hallway projects from the rear of the side addition. An enclosed storage area over a concrete block foundation extends off the north side of the rear ell, creating a saltbox form. The five-bay front facade faces east and boasts a Greek Revival front door. The exterior walls are finished with aluminum siding installed over asbestos shingles. Clapboard remains beneath the asbestos shingles. Both the main block and the rear ell have gabled roofs with a standing-seam metal covering. Two brick chimneys and four dormers emerge from the roof. Two concrete porches project from the front facade and one from the south facade. The interior contains wood floors, plaster walls, a decorative front staircase, and various styles of doors, trim, and fireplace mantels. The dwelling has undergone many alterations, but most historic fabric remains, in some instances concealed by modern wall, ceiling, and floor coverings. The house is in fair condition; previous termite damage exists, but the dwelling appears to be structurally sound. Howard County has placed an agricultural easement on 145 of the 154 acres of Annandale Farm, on which crops and sod are currently grown. The acreage includes two other dwellings: a small, remodeled log structure (perhaps of the same time period as the Hood-Jones-Pipes House) and a 1980 ranch-style house. Three of the four outbuildings--a barn, a drive-through granary, and a hay barrack--are older than 50 years. A foundation for a former spring house remains. The entrance to the farm emerges to the south from Old Frederick Road in the Sykesville vicinity of Howard County, Maryland. To the east, Annandale Farm is bordered by Underwood Road and a subdivision (on land previously belonging to the farm). Interstate 70 lies to the south. Farmland extends to the north and west.

(continued)

8. Significance

Survey No. HO-373

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

Specific dates see below* **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: _X_A __B _X_C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national _X_state _X_local

*agriculture: 1837-
architecture: 1800-1851 1870-1900

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary

The Hood-Jones-Pipes House at Annandale Farm has a long and colorful history. The property carries significance in two areas: architecture and agriculture. Pertaining to architecture, specific time periods of significance are 1800 to 1851 and 1870 to 1900. The Hood-Jones-Pipes House is an example of log construction still located on its original site. Also, the house represents a typical rural vernacular dwelling that has been expanded over the years to accommodate the needs of its occupants. It exhibits construction techniques and materials from various periods. Furthermore, the house illustrates how vernacular architecture followed fashionable trends. Elements derived from high-style examples embellish the Hood-Jones-Pipes House. Pertaining to agriculture, the specific time period of significance is 1837 to the present. The setting of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House since its origin has been a continuously-operated farm, typical of those in the Piedmont Plateau region of Maryland. The farm has flourished over the years; its farmers have been successful in both crop farming and dairy farming.

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. HO-373

see continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 154

Quadrangle name Sykesville, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See boundary map. Boundaries indicated are those to which the owners hold title.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kathryn G. Smith (granddaughter of Fred and Hattie Pipes, owners)
organization	Undergraduate Student (Historic Preservation) at Goucher College
date	January 15, 1999
street & number	16119 Patapsco Overlook Court
telephone	410-489-5486
city or town	Mount Airy
state	Maryland 21771

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

NOTE: For the remainder of the report, the various sections of the house will be labeled and referenced as follows:

Section A - main block, north section
Section B - main block, south addition
Section C - rear ell
Section D - enclosed storage area

(See floor plans and photographs. Due to time constraints, measured drawings have not been prepared.)

Exterior Features

The main block (Sections A and B) of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House measures approximately 48 feet by 24 feet. The rear ell (Sections C and D) measures approximately 30 feet by 30 feet. The entire Hood-Jones-Pipes House is clad with white aluminum siding installed over asbestos shingles, which are applied over clapboard. As visible in Section D, the clapboard is wider on Section A than on Section C. Exterior doors and door, window, cornice, and porch trim are made of wood. Wood features are painted white in every instance except the north door of Section D, which is stained dark brown. Aluminum storm windows and doors are universal with the exception of the dormer windows, the Greek Revival front door, and the north door of Section D. Former wooden window shutters, pre-1941 (the year the current owners purchased the property), are stored in the tractor shed; a few of them are currently used to patch holes in the barn. As visible in Section D, identical shutter dogs are mounted on the clapboard of both Sections A and C. The roof of the entire house is covered with standing-seam metal (post-1941). In the attic, wood shingles are visible beneath the metal on the roof of Section C.

The front (east) facade of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House rises two-and-one-half stories. It consists of three-bay Section A joined with two-bay Section B, for a total of five bays. One cellar ventilation window is visible in the fieldstone foundation of Section A. The first level accommodates, from north to south, a wooden Greek Revival front door (with four panels, divided side lights, and a transom), three six-over-six sash windows, and a post-1941 wooden door. The second level contains three six-over-six sash windows, smaller than those on the first level. The wooden trim of the second-level windows differs from that of the first-level windows. Three gabled dormers project from the roof.

The dormers contain round-headed windows divided into four panes. The front facings of the dormers flair at the top. A red-brick chimney rises from the roof ridge between Section A and Section B. A concrete porch with plain posts and a metal roof extends from each door opening on the front facade.

The north facade of Section A has a partially parged fieldstone foundation. Six-over-six sash windows are located as follows: one on the first level, two smaller ones on the second level, and one in the gable (the same size as the second-level windows). All windows on this facade have the same wooden trim as the second-story windows of the front facade. The gable has a cornice return on each side. The north facade of Section D has a concrete-block foundation. A stained, dark-brown wooden door with large glass panes is located between two six-over-six sash windows. The style of this door is consistent with the early 20th century. According to family members, the door had been stored in the house and was recently installed in this location. (An identical door is currently stored in the Section B bedroom.) The roof extends down to the first level in saltbox form. A red-brick chimney, smaller than that of the main block, rises from the roof.

The rear (west) facade of the Section A also has a partially parged fieldstone foundation. One six-over-six sash window is located on the first level and two smaller ones on the second level. A dormer, identical to those of the front facade, projects from the center of the roof. The rear facade of Section C rises two stories from a fieldstone foundation. Two six-over-six sash windows are located on the first level. Centered over them on the second level is a six-over-three sash window.

The south facade of Section C accommodates, from west to east on the first level, a post-1941 wooden door, a six-over-six sash window, a wooden door with four window panes on the upper half, and another six-over-six sash window. Three six-over-three sash windows stretch across the second level. A concrete porch with plain posts and a metal roof extends across Section C. The south facade of Section B has a fieldstone foundation. A six-over-six sash window is located on the first level with two smaller six-over-six sash windows above--one on the second level, and one in the gable. The windows on the two upper levels are slightly out of line with the first-level window. The gable has a cornice return on each side.

Section A Description

Section A of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House measures approximately 28 feet by 24 feet. It displays a side-passage, single-pile plan consisting of a stair hall and parlor. A fashionable staircase climbs along the north wall of the stair hall. The stair closet reveals evidence of a former winder stair in the northwest corner. A north-wall ghost suggests a former fireplace adjacent to the winder stair. In the parlor, a fireplace is located in the center of the south wall. A baseboard break under the central window of the east wall provides evidence of a former central door. A full bathroom (post-1941) is located in the northwest corner of the parlor. The second level accommodates two bedrooms--one large and one small. A fireplace is centered on the south wall of the large bedroom over the parlor. Over the stairs, a wall ghost and baseboard break provide evidence of a possible former doorway to the small bedroom. The attic has been finished as living space and is divided into two rooms.

Section A rises over a dirt-floor cellar. Random-rubble fieldstone walls are topped by hewn sills. The joining technique of the sills is not visible. A hewn summer beam extends across the entire length of the cellar. Floor joists, hewn top and bottom, measure two feet on center and rest on the sills without notching or ties. Tongue-and-groove floorboards run lengthwise; their undersides reveal chatter marks, indicating planing. What appears to be earlier floorboards are visible in the northwest corner. Two ventilation windows with wooden horizontal slats are located on the upper portion of the east wall. The wooden window frames are hewn square with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Rosehead wrought nails are visible in the window frames. The north ventilation window opening has been filled with rubble due to the construction of the concrete front porch. A sill and jamb of a former, centrally-located door is visible between the two ventilation windows. On the north wall, a replaced sill section suggests a former exterior chimney. A pegged stair header in the northwest corner indicates a former stairway. In the center of the west wall, a sill and jamb of a former door is visible. A stairway leading out of the cellar is located on the south end of the west wall. A wooden hearth support of an exterior chimney exists in the center of the south wall. The ledger board appears to be constructed with floorboards similar to those visible in the northwest corner. A vertical-board door is stored in the cellar.

The walls of Section A are constructed of hewn logs with traditional lime chinking. (Section A logs are visible in the stair closet, in the small bedroom, and in first and second-level Section B closets bordering Section A.) The joining technique of the logs is not visible. The log walls rise at least one-and-one-half stories. The north gable wall is constructed with stud framing. The walls and ceilings of all levels of Section A are finished with plaster. The stair closet reveals different types of plastering: applied directly to logs (no lath), applied to riven lath, and applied to circular-sawn lath. Riven lath can also be seen on the partition wall between the stair hall and the parlor (with cut nails), on the wall of the parlor (diagonal), on the wall of the small bedroom, and on the ceiling of the upstairs hall as visible from the attic. Circular-sawn lath is visible on the walls and ceilings of the attic.

Wood flooring on the first two levels of Section A is of medium width with tongue-and-groove joints. The earlier floorboards seen in the northwest corner of the cellar are visible in the stair closet. The attic has wide plank flooring. A small storage compartment with a hinged door exists in the attic floor.

Most interior doors throughout the house are painted white. The doors appear to have been shuffled over the years--many have evidence of numerous locks and hinges. In Section A, most doors have six raised panels, but the doors are not entirely consistent in style. (The door leading from the large bedroom to Section B has four panels; its style and pedimented trim are consistent with Section C doors. In the attic, a brown vertical-board door leads from Section A to Section B.) What may be the earliest door in Section A has panels raised beyond the rails and stiles. This door is hung with H-L hinges (which appear to be original to the door and to the jamb) on the small bedroom. The door is shorter than the door to the large bedroom. Next to the door to the large bedroom, a ghost of a shorter door opening is offset slightly to the west. The door to the large bedroom is similar in style to the door in the partition wall between the stair hall and the parlor. With the exception of the door to the small bedroom, remaining doors in Section A are hung with butt hinges. The door of the stair closet has a combination combed/roller grain finish visible on the inside. It is suspected that the inside of the Greek Revival front door has the same finish under white paint. The lock on the front door appears to be original to the door and reveals two patent dates: May 5, 1863, and June 7, 1864.

On the first two levels of Section A, door and window trim remains consistent (back-banded) except for the trim around the front door. Similarly, baseboards are consistent (beaded top), except for those surrounding the bathroom and two post-1941 closets. Wood trim on the first two levels is painted white. The attic is finished with plain trim, which is painted brown.

Other decorative elements in Section A include a staircase and two mantels. The dark-wood, fashionable staircase is located in the stair hall. The style of this staircase appears consistent with the post-Civil War period. The wall stringer is attached to the north wall. The stairs climb to the second level, with a landing and 90 degree turn mid-way. The open stringer is embellished with wood carvings that are painted white. A fancy newel and turned balusters complete the image. A slate mantel, painted in faux-marble fashion, is currently installed in the parlor. The large bedroom overhead contains a wooden Greek Revival mantel that is painted white.

Section B Description

Section B of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House measures approximately 20 feet by 24 feet. It consists of a one-room addition to the south side of Section A, opening off the parlor at a slightly lower level. Section B includes a second-story bedroom with an attic room overhead, and a winder stair to the attic. In the bedroom, there is evidence of a former stair opening in the floor. Structural members under the floor show signs of soot accumulation.

Section B rests on a fieldstone foundation with hewn sills and heavy, log joists. The foundation encloses a crawl space. The walls are constructed of hewn logs with traditional lime chinking. The joining technique is not visible. There is no corner post where Section B joins Section A at the northeast corner of the first-level closet. A massive chimney/fireplace is located inside Section B, centered against the south wall of Section A. A continuous hewn girder extends over the fireplace between the east and west walls. The floor in the bedroom and hallway above is raised to accommodate the girder. In the first-level closet, short log sections extend from the east wall to the closet door opening.

The log walls of Section B rise one-and-one-half stories. As visible in the closet of the Section C small bedroom, the logs of the adjoining Section B wall rise only part way, with stud

framing above. A knee wall exists in the bedroom of Section B. The south gable wall is constructed with stud framing. The walls and ceilings of all levels of Section B are finished with plaster. Whitewash and riven lath (diagonal and vertical) are visible in the first-level closet. This closet also contains shelves with beveled joints, apparently installed before the whitewash and plaster were applied. Circular-sawn lath is visible on the ceiling of the bedroom and on the walls and ceiling of the attic room.

Wood flooring on the first level of Section B is of medium width with tongue-and-groove joints. The bedroom has wide plank flooring. The attic-room floorboards are missing.

A beaded-board door is hung with a butt hinge on the first-level closet of Section B. The door contains a cut window opening with infill. Interior doors leading to Section C have four panels and are consistent in style with interior doors of Section C. The door to the Section B bedroom also has four panels. Door trim, window trim, and baseboards are consistently plain throughout Section B. A transom window adorns the doorway to the attic room.

A wooden Greek Revival mantel, painted white, is mounted at the first-level fireplace of Section B. The chimney contains a stovepipe opening in the bedroom and in the attic room.

Roof Description - Main Block (Sections A and B)

A gable roof covers the entire main block of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House (Sections A and B). The finished attic space impedes evaluation of the roof structure. The roof appears to be continuous over both sections. Rafters are sawn and joined at the roof ridge with bridle joints and pegs. There are no evident collar ties. On Section B, hewn studs are toe-nailed with cut nails to the plate. The end girt is hewn and joined to the corner post with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Section B rafters are spliced on the west side of the roof.

Section C Description

Section C of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House measures approximately 20 feet by 30 feet. It consists of a two-story ell projecting from the rear (west) of Section B. The first level contains a kitchen, dining room, side hallway, and staircase to

the second level. In the kitchen, a chimney/fireplace exists behind modern wall coverings. The second level accommodates two bedrooms--one large and one small. A "mystery room" is located behind the west walls of the bedrooms. According to the current owners, access to this smaller room is through an opening in the kitchen ceiling, now concealed by modern finishes. There is unfinished attic space in the gable.

The foundation of Section C is made of fieldstone. Sawn sills and a combination of logs and sawn joists are visible in the shallow crawl space. The walls of Section C are stud framed. Walls and ceilings are finished with plaster. Circular-sawn lath and cut nails are visible in the small bedroom. Roof rafters are sawn and mitered at the ridge, with no ridge board. There are no false plates.

Wood flooring of Section C appears narrower than that of other sections and has tongue-and-groove joints. Some wood floors are painted gray.

Interior doors of Section C have four panels, with two exceptions. The first exception is the closet door in the large bedroom, and evidence suggests it has been moved from another location. This door is similar in size and style to the Section A door with the H-L hinge. The second exception is the pantry door in the kitchen. This door is a vertical-board door. All doors in Section C are hung with butt hinges. Some second-level doors are painted in a polychromatic fashion. This decoration may also exist under the white paint of other Section C doors. On the first level, doors from the hallway to the kitchen and dining room are visible in the hallway, but the doors are concealed by modern wall finishes in the rooms themselves.

Pedimented door and window trim is universal on the interior of Section C, with the exception of two interior doorways leading out of the dining room. These two doors have plain trim. Plain baseboards occur throughout Section C.

The staircase between the first and second levels of Section C consists of two wall stringers with plain trim. A wooden Greek Revival mantel, painted white and similar to the one located in Section B, now leans against the wall of the small bedroom of Section C. This mantel is assembled with cut nails and pegs. According to the current owners, the mantel was formerly installed in the dining room; it was removed by tenants in the 1980s and stored in the bedroom.

Section D Description

Section D of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House measures approximately 10 feet by 30 feet. This section is an enclosed storage area with a dirt floor. Section D extends off the north side of Section C. Shelves are mounted on the west end. The walls surrounding the shelves are finished with tongue-and-groove boards. Partial remains of a German-sided exterior wall (with cut nails) project from the middle of the north wall of Section C. Evidence of laid brick is visible in the center of the dirt floor. Double wooden doors cover the cellar opening on the east end of the area. A weathered exterior door with six raised panels and pegged construction is stored in Section D. The gable roof of Section C extends in saltbox form over Section D. The current owners report constructing the concrete-block foundation, extending the roof, and enclosing the area during their early years of ownership.

Current Condition of House

The Hood-Jones-Pipes House currently stands in fair condition. Previous termite damage exists in log structural members in the cellar and the Section B crawl space. Some damage is also evident in the log walls. In the cellar, the summer beam is cracked and supported by a temporary jack. A water leak from the bathroom above has caused some joist damage. Professional opinion, however, deems the house repairable and structurally sound. Exterior mortar is deteriorating in the fieldstone foundation. Condition of the unexposed clapboard is unknown. The metal roof covering on Section D shows evidence of rusting. Both chimneys have been rebuilt above the roof within the last 20 years. Some floorboards over the crawl spaces are deteriorating due to moisture. With the exception of the missing floor in the attic of Section B, remaining floors are intact. Plaster is significantly damaged in many areas. Most doors, windows, and wood trim are in fair to good condition. Some window panes are cracked or missing. Paint is peeling from exterior wood features.

A great amount of historic fabric exists, although in many instances it is covered by exterior and interior modern materials, making evaluation difficult. In 1980, the current owners moved to a new ranch-style house on the farm and began renting the farmhouse. At this time tenants applied carpeting, wallpaper, wall paneling, and drop ceilings in Section A and on the first levels of Sections B and C. All fireplace openings are

concealed with modern materials. Electricity, plumbing (including a bathroom), and central heating were installed after 1941. Also after 1941, a closet was built in the stair hall, blocking one sidelight of the front door, and a cedar closet was constructed in the large bedroom of Section A.

Setting

Located in the Sykesville vicinity of Howard County, Maryland, Annandale Farm currently accommodates 154 acres of fields and forests. Crops include corn and soybeans. Many fields are covered in sod. The southeast acres of the property contain a spring and a stream. Remains of a former orchard are located to the west of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House. A former vegetable garden was located to the northwest of the house. A former well, now covered by a concrete slab, is located southwest of the house.

In the mid-1990s, Howard County purchased an agricultural easement on 145 acres of Annandale Farm. Similar easements have also been placed on the neighboring farms to the north and west. Underwood Road and a 56-acre subdivision established by the current owners in the 1970s and 1980s border the farm on the east. Interstate 70 lies to the south of the farm. A gravel lane to the south of Old Frederick Road leads to the farm. Remains of a former dirt road run east to west through the property. Part of this road previously functioned as the farm lane, which emerged south of Old Frederick Road and to the east of the present lane. The former lane proceeded to the hay barrack and turned 90 degrees to the west. (See locational map, boundary map, and site plans.)

Other buildings currently located at Annandale Farm include the following (see site plans):

> Small log house, possibly built around the same time as the Hood-Jones-Pipes House. The small log house is shown on the Hopkins 1878 Atlas of Howard County. The house was uncovered from underbrush and remodeled in 1953-1954 by the current owners' son-in-law, Bill Dixon. According to Bill, at the time of remodeling, the one-room house was one-and-one-half stories with a stone-wall cellar, a wood-shingle roof, a second-floor chimney, stairs to the half story, and no

interior plaster. The house is currently in fair-to-good condition; it has suffered previous termite damage.

Drive-through granary (frame), pre-1941, deteriorated condition

Bank barn (frame, gambrel roof) with dairy and silo, early 20th century, deteriorated condition

Hay barrack (frame), pre-1941 with 1950s addition, good condition

Tractor shed (concrete block), 1955, good condition

Ranch-style house (brick), 1980, excellent condition

Known former buildings include the following (see historic photographs and Site Plan II):

Carriage house, 1886-1887 (date obtained from tax assessment)

Ice house, 1886-1887 (date obtained from tax assessment)

Barn, pre-1941 (probably 19th century)

Corn crib, pre-1941

Springhouse (foundation remains), pre-1941

Smokehouse, 19th century

Small chicken house, 19th century

Large chicken house, approximately 40 feet in length, one story, built on posts, pre-1941

Privy, pre-1941

A former hog pen (pre-1941) was located south of the smokehouse.

Early History

The original patent to the land of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House can be traced to John Hood in 1752.[1] John's father, Benjamin, settled along the Patapsco River before 1700 and was the son of Samuel Hood of England, a descendant of Lord Hood and Lord North.[2] John Hood named his tract Conclusion, and it consisted of 792 acres in upper Anne Arundel County. (This region of Anne Arundel County became Howard County in 1851. The Hoods are credited as one of many families known as the founders of Howard County who moved into the area from lower Anne Arundel County.[3]) The Hood-Jones-Pipes House is located within the Conclusion boundaries of 1752. (See Dorsey's Original Land Grants of Howard County map.) The earliest major road to pass by the property was the Old Frederick Road, created in 1760 to connect Baltimore and Frederick.[4] Planters in the area grew tobacco on their land, a difficult occupation due to poor transportation. Hogsheads of tobacco had to be rolled along roads to Elk Ridge Landing for shipment to England. The construction of mills in the 1770s facilitated the production of wheat, which soon gained much popularity in the upper Anne Arundel county region.[5]

According to Anne Arundel County land records, in 1770 John Hood conveyed 442 acres, consisting of 354 acres of Conclusion and 88 acres of other tracts, as a gift to his son John, Jr. Following the Revolutionary War, John Hood, Jr., deeded these same 442 acres in 1784 as a gift to his son Thomas, who later became a local militia commander. The Hood-Jones-Pipes House was most likely constructed during the ownership of General Thomas Hood.

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[1]Caleb Dorsey, Original Land Grants of Howard County, Maryland, Map and Index (1968).

[2]Georgia Hobbs Cissel, Notebook of Hood Family, Howard County Historical Society, Ellicott City, Maryland.

[3]Celia M. Holland, Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland (privately printed, 1987), pp. xxxii, xxxviii.

[4]Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878, originally compiled by G. M. Hopkins (Ellicott City: Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., 1975; reprinted by Howard County Historical Society, Ellicott City, 1988; p. 13.

[5]Holland, pp. xxxii-xxxiii.

(NOTE: Various deeds and transactions will be mentioned throughout the remainder of the report. See Chain of Title for land record reference numbers and details regarding property ownership.)

Architectural Significance

The Hood-Jones-Pipes House represents an example of a typical early 19th-century log house. The log building tradition began in the middle colonies, where Europeans introduced log-construction techniques. The Hood-Jones-Pipes House, which remains on its original site, is located in the midst of the area where log houses were built.[6] Indeed, as listed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax assessment, three other individuals with the surname Hood in the upper Anne Arundel County vicinity owned log dwellings. Hannah Hood's property actually bordered that of Thomas Hood; she owned a one-story log house. Another adjoining owner, Henry Hobbs, possessed a two-story log dwelling.[7]

The Hood-Jones-Pipes House is situated not far from Western Maryland, where the majority of 18th-century housing appears to have been of log construction. A typical log house in Western Maryland took the form of a one-room plan. Being somewhat refined, a log house generally had sash windows and exterior wood siding, perhaps applied over an interim whitewash coating. The interior of the house had finished wood floors, whitewashed or plastered walls, and wooden trim and baseboards.[8] The Hood-Jones-Pipes House most likely epitomized this image.

As an example of rural vernacular architecture, the Hood-Jones-Pipes House illustrates how dwellings were often altered to suit the needs of their occupants. The house displays construction techniques and materials from many different time periods; for example, various types of lumber, joining techniques, lath, and nails can be found. The house also shows how vernacular architecture basically followed fashionable

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[6]Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994), pp. 76-77, 82-84.

[7]Federal Direct Tax List, Anne Arundel County, 1798, Index 68, Maryland State Archives.

[8]Douglass C. Reed, "The Building of the Western Maryland Frontier," Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust, 1982), pp. 10-19.

trends. Its history includes various styles of porches, doors, mantels, trim, and staircases, in accordance with popular trends. Specific examples include Greek Revival mantels, a Greek Revival front door, and gingerbread porches from the Victorian period. The following interpretation, based on physical and archival evidence, describes how the house may have evolved. Significant architectural periods are defined, and biographical sketches of the owners are provided.

Period I - 1800 to 1820. Section A was constructed as a one-room log dwelling, one-and-one half stories in height, with a fieldstone-wall, dirt-floor cellar. (See sketch, Interpretation of Original Dwelling). The log walls and structural members were hand-hewn. Traditional lime chinking was used between the logs. The front and back doors were centrally located. Two first-level front windows flanked the front door. Two wooden ventilation windows in the cellar were located beneath the first-level windows. A first-level sash window was located south of the back door. The north wall accommodated an exterior chimney and, in the northwest corner, a winder stair to the half story. Stairs also led to the cellar from the northwest corner. The half-story level consisted of two private chambers--one large and one small. The door to the large chamber, located under the roof ridge, was shorter than the current door and slightly offset to the west. The door to the small chamber, hung with H-L hinges, was located near the north wall and also under the roof ridge. (This is not its present location).

Physical evidence supports the above description. In Section A, logs are visible on the lower half of the present second level. There is no evident opening to the attic, which probably did not exist. On the exterior of the main block (including Section B, a later addition), second-level window trim is consistent but differs from that of the first level, suggesting that all second-level windows of the main block were installed at the same time. All of the above circumstances suggest that Section A was originally one-and-one-half stories, with the roof being raised over the entire main block at a later date.

The wooden ventilation windows in the cellar provide major clues to the date of construction. Their wooden slats and pegged mortise-and-tenon joints suggest an early date, and the rosehead wrought nails in these windows narrow the date to pre-1820. The six raised panels (beyond the rails and stiles) and the H-L hinges on the door to the small chamber also suggest an early date. Two other doors suggesting early dates are installed in

the house, but no longer in Section A. These doors are the closet door (similar to the door with the H-L hinges) in the Section C large bedroom and the beaded-board closet door on the first level of Section B. Neither is in its original location.

Openings for the front door, back door, and the north-wall fireplace are visible in the cellar. The baseboard break in the parlor confirms the location of the front door. A ghost on the north wall provides further evidence of the possible fireplace opening. Evidence of the winder stair is visible in the present stair closet in the northwest corner. The pegged stair header in the northwest corner of the cellar provides evidence for interior stairs to the cellar. On the half-story level, the ghost on the partition wall over the current stairs and the baseboard break suggests the original placement of the door to the small chamber. Pertaining to the large chamber, the ghost of a shorter door opening to the west of the present one suggests the placement and size of the original door. (The closet door in the large bedroom of Section C is similar in size and style to the small-chamber door. The Section C closet door may have been the original door to the large chamber.)

Archival evidence provides a clue to dating the beginning of Period I as 1800. According to the 1798 Federal Direct Tax assessment, General Thomas Hood, owner of the property, lived in a brick house on a two-acre parcel of his total 442 acres. The Hood-Jones-Pipes House was not mentioned, suggesting that it was built some time after 1798. For simplification in categorizing the time period, a beginning date of 1800 was chosen for Period I.

According to Anne Arundel County land records, General Thomas Hood owned the property between 1784 and 1837. Reported to have died at age 70 in 1849,[9] Thomas was five years old when his father gave him the land. Thomas grew up to become a local militia commander. In 1824, the Marquis de Lafayette toured America, traveling along the National Pike and stopping at Robert's Inn in Cooksville for breakfast. General Hood, as the head of a military organization, played host along with other local leaders.[10] Additionally, General Hood served as a

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[9]J. D. Warfield, The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 474.

[10]Holland, p. 186.

legislator from 1814 to 1834, representing the upper district of Anne Arundel County as a Whig. He married Rachel Wayman and had three children, John, Henry, and Elizabeth. His brick house was located along the National Pike (today Maryland Route 144), which connected Baltimore to Cumberland.[11] According to the 1840 Federal Census, General Hood was employed in agriculture, along with his wife and six slaves. In 1849, his will confirms the general's status as a slaveholder.

General Hood and his wife conveyed 232 acres to their son Henry W. Hood in 1837 for a sum of $2,320. This parcel is the location of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House. The physical evidence discussed above indicates the house was most likely constructed before 1837. General Hood may have built the house for a tenant farmer or for some other purpose before Henry took deed to the property.

Period II - 1810 to 1837. Section B, a one-room log addition, one-and-one-half stories in height, was attached to the south side of Section A. The addition was supported by a fieldstone crawlspace, hand-hewn sills, and heavy, log joists. In the walls, spaces between the hewn logs were filled with traditional lime chinking. A chimney/fireplace was constructed inside the addition, against the south wall of Section A. The addition may have served as a kitchen and pantry area. Stairs led to a chamber above, possibly for servants/slaves. The addition may have been moved from another site. Interior walls of Section A and Section B were finished with plaster.

Physical evidence supports the one-and-one-half story interpretation. The visible Section B log wall in the closet of the Section C small bedroom reveals logs rising only part way, with stud framing above. The knee wall in the upstairs room of Section B and the filled-in stair opening in the floor of this room provide further evidence.

The massive fireplace and soot accumulation on the floor joists of the half story suggest a kitchen function. Shelves with beveled joints in the first-level closet appear to be original, as whitewashing and plastering occurred around them, suggesting an original pantry. Diagonal riven lath in the closet suggests an early date. The lack of a corner post in this closet, where Section B joins Section A, may indicate that the

[11]Warfield, p. 474; Cissel.

addition was moved from another site. (However, the large girder between the east and west walls near the fireplace and the short, log wall inside the closet may have been constructed to compensate for the lack of a corner post.)

Diagonal riven lath on the south wall of Section A and in the first-level closet of Section B suggests that the interior walls of both sections were plastered during the same time period. This type of lath suggests an early date.

The 1837 date is chosen for the end of Period II and the beginning of Period III due to the transfer of the property from General Thomas Hood to his son Henry at this time. Evidence suggests that Henry made several alterations to the house during Period III.

Period III - 1837 to 1851. The house during this time period consisted of Sections A and B. Numerous improvements were made. The roof was raised to create a two-and-one-half-story house, with access to the attic located in Section B. A side-passage plan was established by moving the central front door to the north, constructing an interior partition, removing the north-wall fireplace and installing a window in its place, converting the winder stair to a regular staircase, and moving the door to the small chamber to its present location to accommodate the new stairs. The door opening to the large chamber was enlarged. Wood floors were replaced. The second-level walls and ceilings of Section A were plastered. The current wooden trim was installed in the parlor, stair hall, and chambers (with the following exceptions: the front door trim, which was applied in Period IV when the current front door was installed, and the baseboards surrounding the post-1941 bathroom and closets). Three wooden mantels were mounted. Remaining today are the mantel in Section B and the mantel in the large chamber of Section A. The third mantel of Period III is the one stored in the small bedroom of Section C; it may have been originally mounted at the parlor fireplace. Two stoves were installed, and two fireplaces remained open. Section B was still functioning as a kitchen with a servant/slave room above. The unfinished attic may have also housed slaves.

Much supporting physical evidence exists for Period III. The roof displays early roofing technology in its bridled-and-pegged rafters and appears to be continuous over Sections A and B. As mentioned in the Period I description, the consistent exterior window trim on the second level of the main block (but differing from the first level) suggests the roof was raised over

Sections A and B at the same time. On the south facade of the main block, the misalignment of the two upper windows with the larger first-level window also indicates raising of the roof. Riven lath in the ceiling of the upstairs hall suggests the roof was raised before 1850.

Riven lath in the partition wall between the stair hall and the parlor suggests creation of the side passage before 1850. Consistent interior and exterior trim on all north-wall windows suggests the north-wall fireplace was removed at this time and a new window opening was created in its place on the first level of the stair hall. Creation of a stair hall suggests replacement of the winder stair with a regular staircase (but not the current one, as its style is consistent with Period IV), which necessitated re-location of the chamber door above. There is no evident tampering, suggesting that the original H-L hinges remained with this door, which appears to have not been disturbed since being hung in its present doorway. Trim surrounding this chamber door is consistent with the other Period III trim. The presence of Period III trim suggests that the door opening to the large chamber was enlarged at this time, as does the similarity in style of this door to the door in the partition between the stair hall and the parlor.

Planed undersides of the first-level wood floors indicate installation after 1840, thus suggesting a replacement floor. (Earlier wood flooring is visible in the northwest corners of the cellar and the stair closet.) Second-level wood floors appear similar to those of the first level, suggesting installation at the same time. Riven lath in the wall of the small chamber and the ceiling of the upstairs hall indicates plastering of the second-level before 1850. Section A window and door trim appears consistent with the 1840s time period, as do the three wooden mantels, which clearly reflect the Greek Revival style. The mantel stored in the small bedroom of Section C is assembled with pegs and cut nails, suggesting Period III construction; this mantel is very similar to the one in Section B. Baseboards in Section A are consistent with those of the partition wall between the stair hall and parlor, suggesting the current baseboards were installed during this time period. The plain trim on both levels of Section B suggest this area still functioned as a kitchen and servant/slave room.

Archival materials also supply evidence for Period III. Henry Hood owned the property from 1837 until his death in 1851. Federal census data from 1840 and 1850 confirm that Henry and his wife resided on the property. Tax assessments increased from

$3,882 in 1841 to $4,345 in 1850, with a separate entry for $367 also in 1850. Although improvements are not explained, the assessments support the concept of possible Period III alterations to the house. The census data, as well as Henry Hood's will, indicate the ownership of slaves, thus supporting the existence of a servant/slave room in Section B and the possibility of slaves living in the attic.

Henry Hood's estate inventory of 1851 reveals many clues to the house. Six chamber blinds are listed, which is consistent with the form of the house in Period III--three chambers with two windows each. The large chamber and small chamber of Section A are specifically mentioned. The listing of the chamber blinds also is consistent with the theory that the roof was raised by the end of Period III and the second-level window openings were created. Henry's inventory includes a step carpet and rods, suggesting the presence of a staircase other than the winder stair. The inventory lists two pairs of andirons (one brass and one iron), each with a shovel and tongs, and two stoves (one coal and one airtight). These entries suggest that two fireplaces accommodated stoves and two remained open. The inventory's listing of kitchen furniture confirms the presence of a kitchen.

Henry's property was located to the north of General Hood's.[12] Henry married Kitty Ann Brown,[13] but had no children.[14] Federal census data from 1840 and 1850 confirm Henry's status as a slaveholding farmer. In 1840 he owned four slaves, including two children under the age of ten. Henry's will and inventory state that by the time of his death, he owned a total of six slaves. According to Henry's inventory, the total value of his personal property was $2,484.28. Household furnishings included numerous pieces of mahogany furniture (including a sideboard, sofa, bureau, and tables), a multitude of Windsor chairs, several bedsteads (including a high-post), a looking glass in the parlor, a parlor carpet, and several hand-made carpets. The monetary value and contents of Henry's estate seem to indicate above-average wealth.

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[12]Warfield, p. 474; Dorsey.

[13]Warfield, p. 474; Cissel.

[14]John and Rachel Hood versus Thomas J. Hood and others, 6 July 1852, Liber No. 1, folio 26, Howard County Chancery Records, Howard County Courthouse, Ellicott City, Maryland. (Family dispute over the property of General Thomas Hood.)

According to Henry's will, he was very ill when it was written on 26 July 1851. His will was executed on 12 August 1851. Reported to be 42 years of age in the 1850 Federal Census, Henry was only 43 years old when he died. Henry's will stated that upon his death his real estate be given to his wife. If Kitty Ann remarried, she would retain only her dower, and Henry's nephews and nieces were to possess his property. It is unknown whether Kitty Ann continued to reside on the farm after Henry's death. She married William T. Faithful at least by 1858, at which time she sold her dower for $900 to Zadock M. Waters, the attorney representing Henry's nephews and nieces (and also Henry's brother-in-law, as Zadock was married to his sister, Elizabeth.[15]) Henry's nephews and nieces took full possession of the property in 1858, and in the same year sold it to William J. Schofield of Baltimore City for $6,830.62. At this time, the farm consisted of 227 acres (the same amount purchased by the current owner, Fred Pipes, in 1941). The 106-year ownership of the Hood family ended.

Interim Period - Civil War Era. The interim period encompasses the Civil War. It covers the ownership of William Schofield and two others, all of whom probably never resided on the property, suggesting that they purchased the farm as an investment. It is unlikely that these owners made any significant improvements to the house (and physical evidence does not suggest any major alterations during this period), although farm buildings may have been added or improved. The 1860 Federal Census indicates that William Schofield lived in Montgomery County, although he was associated with the farm on Martinet's 1860 map of Howard County. (See map.) Montgomery County was also William Schofield's place of residence when he sold the property to William Mathews of Howard County for $7,000 in 1863. In this deed, the property was referred to as "The Annadale Farm." By this time, the Civil War had been raging for two years; not far from the farm, both Union and Confederate soldiers marched through the countryside of Howard County.[16]

The new owner of the farm, William Mathews of Howard County, was the son of James B. Mathews, the founder of the town of

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[15]Warfield, p. 474; Cissel.

[16]Holland, p. xl.

Glenwood.[17] William was a well-educated man and a leading merchant in the area.[18] Howard County land records indicate that William Mathews purchased several local properties both before and after 1863. He only held deed to this farm for six months and made a $1,000 profit when he sold it to Jacob T. McComas of Baltimore County in 1863, the month after the infamous Battle of Gettysburg. McComas owned the farm for seven years. He lived in Carroll County when he signed a bond of conveyance in 1869, showing his intent to transfer the property to James Armstrong of Baltimore City for a price of $12,000. This bond reveals that McComas owned only partial interest in the crops, suggesting that someone else must have been involved in the farming. The transfer to James Armstrong was finalized in 1870; the deed refers to "Annandale Farm," its name to the present time. The 1870 transaction commenced another long association of one family to the farm, that of the Jones family.

Period IV - 1870-1900. During this time period, the stair hall was updated with the present Greek Revival front door and fashionable staircase. Section C was constructed as a service wing off the rear of Section B. The two-story wing was raised over a shallow crawl space and consisted of a kitchen with a fireplace, a dining room, two bedrooms (one large and one small), and a servant room. A regular staircase led to the bedrooms and another stairway (probably a winder stair) led to the servant room above the kitchen. (The latter stairs may have been placed in today's pantry area at the end of the first-level hall of Section C.) An exterior door opened to the north, and a brick patio or walkway may have existed outside the door. A wood shingle roof covered Section C. Interior doors of Section C, at least on the second level, were painted in a polychromatic fashion. The ceiling, and probably the walls, of the Section B bedroom (previously a servant/slave room) were finished with plaster, and the stair opening in this room was closed. A door was created between the large bedroom of Section A and Section B. The attic of the main block was finished with plaster and converted into living space. The dormers were added at this time. If not previously built in Period III, the present winder stair to the attic was installed in Section B. A wood-grained finish was applied to stair-hall doors, and possibly others, in Section A. The parlor mantel was replaced by a slate, faux-

[17]Ibid, p. 211.

[18]Ibid, p. 216.

marble mantel. The previous parlor mantel was moved to the dining room. Porches with fancy gingerbread trim were added to the front facade. Wooden window shutters and shutter dogs were installed. Shutters and exterior wooden trim were painted in a dark color. Clapboard was painted in a light color. A carriage house and ice house were constructed.

Physical evidence supplies many clues for Period IV. The patent dates inscribed on the lock of the Greek Revival front door are May 5, 1863, and June 7, 1864. The lock appears to be the original lock to the door. Therefore, the door was installed some time after 1864. The interior trim around the door differs from the Period III trim, suggesting that this door was <u>not</u> installed when the side passage was created in Period III. Due to its Greek Revival style, the door was probably installed early in Period IV, with the staircase being upgraded at the same time. The style of the current fashionable staircase is consistent with the post-Civil War period.

Section C exhibits stud framing, differing from the earlier log sections. The clapboard of Section C, narrower than that of Section A, suggests an addition. Pedimented window and door trim on the interior of Section C suggests construction in the late-nineteenth century. Circular sawn lath and cut nails in the small bedroom also suggest Period IV. The plain wooden baseboards appear appropriate for a service wing. Similarly, polychromatically-painted doors suggest a lower hierarchy than the wood graining of the interior doors of Section A. The extension of the first-level hall (with consistent flooring) through a door suggests a private stair entry to the room above the kitchen. There is no visible physical evidence indicating any other possible entrance to this room. A private entrance at this location behind the kitchen, and behind the door at the end of the hall, suggests a servant-room function. The laid brick in the dirt floor of Section D suggests a former brick patio or walkway. The wood shingles, visible in the unfinished attic space of Section C, confirm the roofing material.

The construction of Section C eliminated the need for the stairs to the Section B bedroom. Circular sawn lath on the ceiling of this bedroom suggests plastering during Period IV. As previously mentioned, this room had probably functioned as a servant/slave room; it may have remained unfinished until this time. The four-panel door to this room is consistent with other Period IV interior doors, further supporting the remodeling of the room during Period IV. In the large bedroom of Section A, the door opening to Section B exhibits Period IV pedimented trim

and a four-panel door, suggesting the opening was created at this time.

The presence of circular sawn lath in the walls and ceilings of the attic suggest this area was finished in Period IV. The dormers, the stovepipe opening in the chimney, and the transom window over the Section B door also suggest the attic was used as living space. Use of the attic area necessitated a sturdy stair; the winder stair was most likely built at least by this time.

In the stair hall, the combed/roller grain finish visible on the interior of the stair closet suggests interior improvements during the Period IV time period. This finish is also visible to a slight degree under the white paint of the interior of the front door. The slate mantel, painted in faux-marble fashion, suggests a possible 1880s date of installation. The current owners report the presence of the Greek Revival mantle in the dining room (and its later relocation to the small bedroom of Section C for storage.)

Identical shutter dogs mounted on the clapboard of both Sections A and C suggest that the shutters and the accompanying shutter dogs were installed at the same time and after the construction of Section C.

Dated photographs provide the most accurate archival evidence for Period IV. An 1898 photograph reveals the front porches with fanciful gingerbread trim, the window shutters, and the Greek Revival front door. The clapboard was painted in a light color. The shutters, and all porch trim except the gingerbread, were painted in a dark color. A November 1900 photograph indicates that the dark trim remained at least until that date. This photograph also confirms the presence of Section C with a plain porch on the south side. Another photograph, probably taken earlier, shows Section C without the porch. Members of the Jones family are featured in many of the undated photographs. Tracing the maturing family members helps to place these photographs in sequence. Later photographs, probably from the early-twentieth century, reveal that the wooden trim was painted white some time after 1900. (See historic photographs.)

Tax assessments reveal improvements to the house ($200) between 1876 and 1886 and additional improvements (also $200) in 1886. These records support the theory of Period IV alterations. A change in ownership within the Jones family in 1883 could suggest that the major alterations occurred between 1883 and

1886. According to the tax assessments, the carriage house and ice house ($100) were constructed between 1886 and 1887. Historic photographs depict the carriage house. The 1900 Federal Census indicates that a cook resided with the Jones family, confirming that the family did indeed employ servants. The servant room above the kitchen may have been the cook's quarters. Furthermore, in a circa 1890-1895 photograph, a governess is labeled along with the names of family members.

The Jones family claims to be descendants of David Jones and Isabel Sluby Jones. David was a Welshman and early settler in Baltimore, having arrived in this country on a ship owned and outfitted by his father-in-law, Nicholas Sluby. David lived on Jones Street (now called Front Street) near today's Jones Falls. David and Isabel's son, Nicholas Sluby Jones, fought at Fort McHenry while Francis Scott Key wrote The Star Spangled Banner.[19] The first Jones family members to reside at Annandale Farm included Thomas (David's grandson) and Fanny Jones and their children. They came to Howard County in 1870 from a farm in Kent County, Maryland. Attorney George Hawkins Williams had purchased the Kent County farm with funds from the estate of Fanny's relative Mary Brown (possibly her mother). This farm proved to be unhealthy for Fanny, and the family decided to move to Howard County. Since the Kent County farm could not be sold before the move, family members James and Mary Armstrong (possibly Fanny's sister) purchased Annandale Farm for Thomas and Fanny.[20] The Armstrongs conveyed the farm to the attorney in 1871, who held the property in trust as an investment of the funds of Mary Brown's estate. The Hopkins 1878 Atlas of Howard County confirms that Thomas Jones, a Maryland-born farmer, resided at the Hood-Jones-Pipes House and had been there since 1870. (See map.)

By 1883, the trust had terminated, and Annandale Farm was officially conveyed to James A. and Nicholas S. Jones, sons of Thomas and Fanny. Nicholas married Julia A. Webb[21], and they had three daughters, Frances (Fanny), Ida, and Elsie. According to the 1900 census data, the three sisters were all born in the

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[19]Katherine Scarborough, "They View History Through Camera Eye," Baltimore Sun (5 December 1943).

[20]Nicholas S. Jones et al versus Thomas Jones et al, 3 October 1854, MSA No. C168-724, Accession No. 40,200-5120-1/5, Location 2/16/6/12, Baltimore City Superior Court Chancery Papers, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. (Family dispute regarding estate of Mary Brown.)

[21]Telephone conversation with Blair Radney, member of Jones family, 10 February 1998.

early 1880s (1881, 1882, and 1885); they were raised in the Hood-Jones-Pipes House.[22] As mentioned above, the girls had a governess. Part of the carriage house served as their private schoolhouse.[23] The existence of a governess and cook on the property reflects some degree of wealth. The 1900 Federal Census confirms the residence of James and Nicholas and his family, with James indicated as head of household. The 1883 deed stipulated that Mary B. Jones, the sister of James and Nicholas, was also to reside on the property. She may have remained there until her death in 1897.[24]

None of the three Jones girls married, and they eventually became known as the "Jones Sisters" of local fame. They possessed a passion for photography and operated a darkroom in the barn at Annandale Farm.[25] As adults, the Jones Sisters opened the Sunnie Holme Studio in Sykesville where they embellished their black-and-white photographs by hand with oil paints. Houses (including the Hood-Jones-Pipes House, see photograph), landscapes, and flowers ranked high on their list of favorite subjects. The Jones Sisters promoted local history with photographs and lectures, and during World War II they published Maryland History through the Camera's Eye, a collection of historic sites. Their endeavors mushroomed from local themes to national (the New York World's Fair) and international (Mexico). The Jones Sisters' love for Annandale Farm never ceased.[26] In their later years, they visited the current owners, Fred and Hattie Pipes, to reminisce about their childhood.

Julia, mother of the three Jones Sisters, inherited Annandale Farm along with her daughters in 1913 at the time of James' death. Nicholas had already died by this time. (Land records indicate his death occurred in 1911; however, Nicholas'

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[22]Historic Ellicott City, Inc., "The Jones Sisters; A Legend in Their Time," Ellicott City Heritage, Vol. 4, No. 2 (May 1977).

[23]Interview with Fred and Hattie Pipes, owners of Annandale Farm, 14 January 1998, Sykesville, Maryland.

[24]Last Will and Testament of Mary B. Jones, 28 July 1896, Will Book No. 4, p. 429, Howard County Register of Wills, Howard County Courthouse, Ellicott City, Maryland.

[25]Historic Ellicott City, Inc.

[26]Interview with James N. Purman, Archivist/Curator, Sykesville Gatehouse Museum of History, 18 January 1998, Sykesville, Maryland; Jones Sisters Exhibit, Sykesville Gatehouse Museum of History.

tombstone reveals a death date of 1906.[27]) In 1915, Julia and her daughters sold the property to Robert L. and Mary A. Hymiller for $11,000.

(NOTE: The following periods do not hold significant architectural history. They are discussed, however, to explain how the Hood-Jones-Pipes House may have reached its current form and to complete the history of the owners.)

Period V - 1915 to 1935. A large pantry with a shed roof was added to the north side of Section C. The theoretical winder stair to the former servant room over the kitchen was removed and a small pantry created. An opening was cut in the kitchen ceiling to provide access to the room above. The floor from the Section B attic room was transferred to the dining room. The gingerbread porches were removed. A wrap-around porch was constructed on the east and south facades. A former barn was destroyed by fire, and the present bank barn was constructed.

The shelves in the west end of Section D and the partial exterior wall enclosing the area suggest a large pantry. German siding on the partial exterior wall suggests an addition at a time later than the construction of Section C, which is sheathed in regular clapboard. The current owners report that the large pantry in Section D and the wrap-around porch existed when they purchased the property in 1941. A 1946 photograph confirms the existence of the wrap-around porch. (See photograph.) The current owners also report the transfer of the attic floor to the dining room and the barn fire. The present bank barn existed when they purchased the property.

Robert and Mary Hymiller, the owners during this period, arranged a $9,000 mortgage with Julia Jones and her daughters when they purchased the property in 1915. Apparently the Hymillers struggled to pay off the mortgage, and in 1918, the Jones family extended the payment period to the year 1924. In 1925, two other mortgages were arranged--one with the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore ($8,500) and one with a private individual ($2,000). In 1933, a private party assumed the Hymillers' remaining mortgage ($7,900) with the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore. Two years later, the farm was sold at auction to the same bank for $5,000. According to the current owners, two more unsuccessful farmers, one named McCracken and the other Heintz,

[27]Vertical File: Jones Sisters, Sykesville Gatehouse Museum of History.

each tried their hand at Annandale Farm following its acquisition by the bank. Fred and Hattie Pipes purchased the 227-acre farm from the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore in 1941.

Period VI - 1941 to present. Section D was enclosed. The wrap-around porch was removed, and the present concrete porches were constructed. The exterior was clad in asbestos shingles and later in aluminum siding. The wooden window shutters were replaced, and the replacements were later removed. The roof was covered with standing-seam metal. The chimneys were rebuilt from the roof up. Modern exterior doors were hung at the entrances to the kitchen and Section B. Aluminum storm windows and doors were installed. The house was updated with electricity, plumbing, and central heating. (Electricity was installed in the barn prior to its installation in the house.) A bathroom was constructed in the parlor. A closet was added by the front door in the stair hall. A cedar closet was built in the large bedroom of Section A. Modern materials were applied to walls, ceilings, and floors. (The most recent applications of wall paper and paneling, drop ceilings, and carpeting occurred in the 1980s.) The bank barn was upgraded for dairy farming. An addition was made to the hay barrack. A tractor shed was constructed. The carriage house, ice house, corn crib, springhouse, chicken houses, smokehouse, privy, and hog pen were eventually removed. The small log house was remodeled and a new ranch-style house erected. The current farm lane was created.

All of the above alterations were reported by Fred and Hattie Pipes and son-in-law, Bill Dixon.

Fred and Hattie Pipes hold the status of being the longest continuous owners of the property. Originally from Bristol, Tennessee, Fred moved to Maryland from southern Virginia, first farming as a tenant on two other Howard County farms before purchasing Annandale Farm in 1941 with a mortgage of $11,680. Fred specialized in dairy farming for 29 years. He and his wife, Hattie Grinstead, raised three children in the Hood-Jones-Pipes House: Buddy, Betty, and Harold. Betty's husband, Bill Dixon, completed his remodeling of the small log house in 1954. At the time, the house had been uninhabited for quite a while and was buried beneath underbrush. In 1980, Fred and Hattie built a new ranch-style house for themselves and began renting the Hood-Jones-Pipes House. The 227-acre farm has been reduced to 154 acres due to the creation of a 56-acre subdivision and the loss of another 17 acres to roads, a truck weigh station along Interstate 70, and a few scattered one-acre lots. In the mid-1990s, Fred sold to Howard County (in the form of a perpetual

easement) his development rights to 145 acres. The farmland surrounding the Hood-Jones-Pipes House will retain its agricultural character.[28]

Agricultural Significance

Since its first known occupant, the Hood-Jones-Pipes House has had the setting of a continuously-operated farm. Having functioned as the property's primary farm dwelling until 1980, the house has been inhabited by various farmers, beginning with Henry Hood in 1837.

Maryland began as an agricultural state, with tobacco as a primary crop.[29] Until nearly 1914, agriculture remained the leading economic activity of Maryland.[30] Two main agricultural regions prevailed: the Tidewater area and the Piedmont Plateau.[31] The Hood-Jones-Pipes House is located on the rich farmland of the Piedmont Plateau.

It is likely that as early as 1800 General Thomas Hood or a tenant farmed the land on which the Hood-Jones-Pipes House was built. Concrete evidence of farming appears with Henry Hood's ownership beginning in 1837. By then, the local area had long since converted from tobacco crops to those of wheat and other grains. This transition was facilitated by the construction of mills beginning as early as the 1770s.[32] Also, transportation for crops had improved with the expansion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1831, a station opened in nearby Sykesville.[33] Henry Hood's property represented a typical farm during his time. The average size of a Maryland farm in 1850 was

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[28]Interviews with Fred and Hattie Pipes, 14 January 1998, 19 January 1998, 8 February 1998; Telephone conversation with Bill Dixon, son-in-law of Fred and Hattie Pipes, 15 December 1998.

[29]Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds., Maryland: A History 1632-1974 (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 188.

[30]Ibid, p. 397.

[31]Ibid, p. 399.

[32]Holland, p. xxxiii.

[33]Sykesville Historic District Commission, A Brief History of Sykesville (June 1994, revised April 1998).

212 acres; Henry owned 232 acres.[34] Henry's crops were consistent with the regional grain specialties. His 1851 estate inventory reveals that he cultivated wheat, corn, oats, hay, clover hay, and potatoes. The inventory lists five horses, two yokes of oxen, five cows, three heifers, one bull, eleven sheep, and eighteen hogs. Farming equipment, such as wagons, carts, and plows, is also included in the inventory. As previously mentioned, Henry utilized slave labor, which was not uncommon in Maryland.

Following the Civil War, Maryland experienced a decline in agriculture. Slaves were emancipated, manufacturing increased, and national competition with Midwest farms prevailed. In spite of these complications, the Piedmont Plateau remained an important agricultural region, producing the highest yields of corn in the state and an abundance of wheat.[35] By now Annandale Farm had left the Hood family, but the indication that it was a desirable investment property suggests that the farm flourished. At the time Jacob McComas conveyed the farm to James Armstrong in 1869, its value had increased from $8,000 (in 1863) to $12,000. Crops listed in the deed included wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and peaches. Thomas Jones continued the farming tradition. According to an 1876 tax assessment, Thomas owned six horses, seven cattle, nine hogs, and farming utensils. An 1878 Maryland Directory lists wheat, corn, and hay as crops in the Cooksville area near the farm, and these are probably the crops that Thomas raised.[36]

The average size of a Maryland farm had decreased to 103 acres by 1910.[37] The 227-acre Annandale Farm was relatively large when Robert and Mary Hymiller purchased it in 1915. The Hymillers' downfall was not atypical for the 1930s, the era of the Great Depression. Many farm mortgage foreclosures occurred, necessitating President Roosevelt's New Deal relief for farmers. The Farm Credit Administration was established and federal loan

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[34]Walsh and Fox, p. 398.

[35]Ibid, pp.396-399.

[36]Joetta Cramm, Howard County: A Pictorial History (Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1987), p. 100.

[37]Walsh and Fox, p. 398.

assistance increased.[38] Fred Pipes benefitted from a federal loan in 1941.

Having followed three unsuccessful farmers at Annandale Farm, Fred beat the odds and became a very successful dairy farmer, an occupation almost unheard of today in Howard County, as only a handful of dairy farms remain. Fred paid off his $11,680 forty-year mortgage ($9,600 for the farm and $2,080 for livestock and equipment) in 1948, after only seven years of farming. High demand for milk during World War II resulted in hefty monthly milk checks for Fred, contributing to his success. In addition to milking Jersey and Holstein cows, Fred kept busy growing wheat, corn, barley, and alfalfa and raising pigs and chickens. Until he paid off his mortgage, he farmed his fields with horse-drawn equipment. After selling his cows in 1970, Fred turned to turf farming. Today this activity continues, along with the cultivation of corn and soybeans.[39]

[38]Ibid, p. 747.

[39]Interview with Fred and Hattie Pipes, 8 February 1998.

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INTERPRETATION OF
ORIGINAL DWELLING

APPROX. SCALE
1/8" = 1'

FIRST LEVEL

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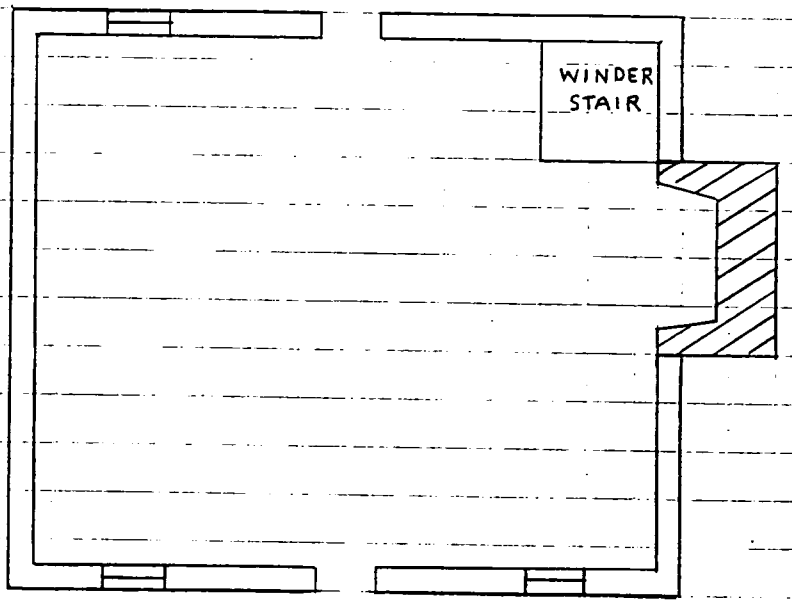

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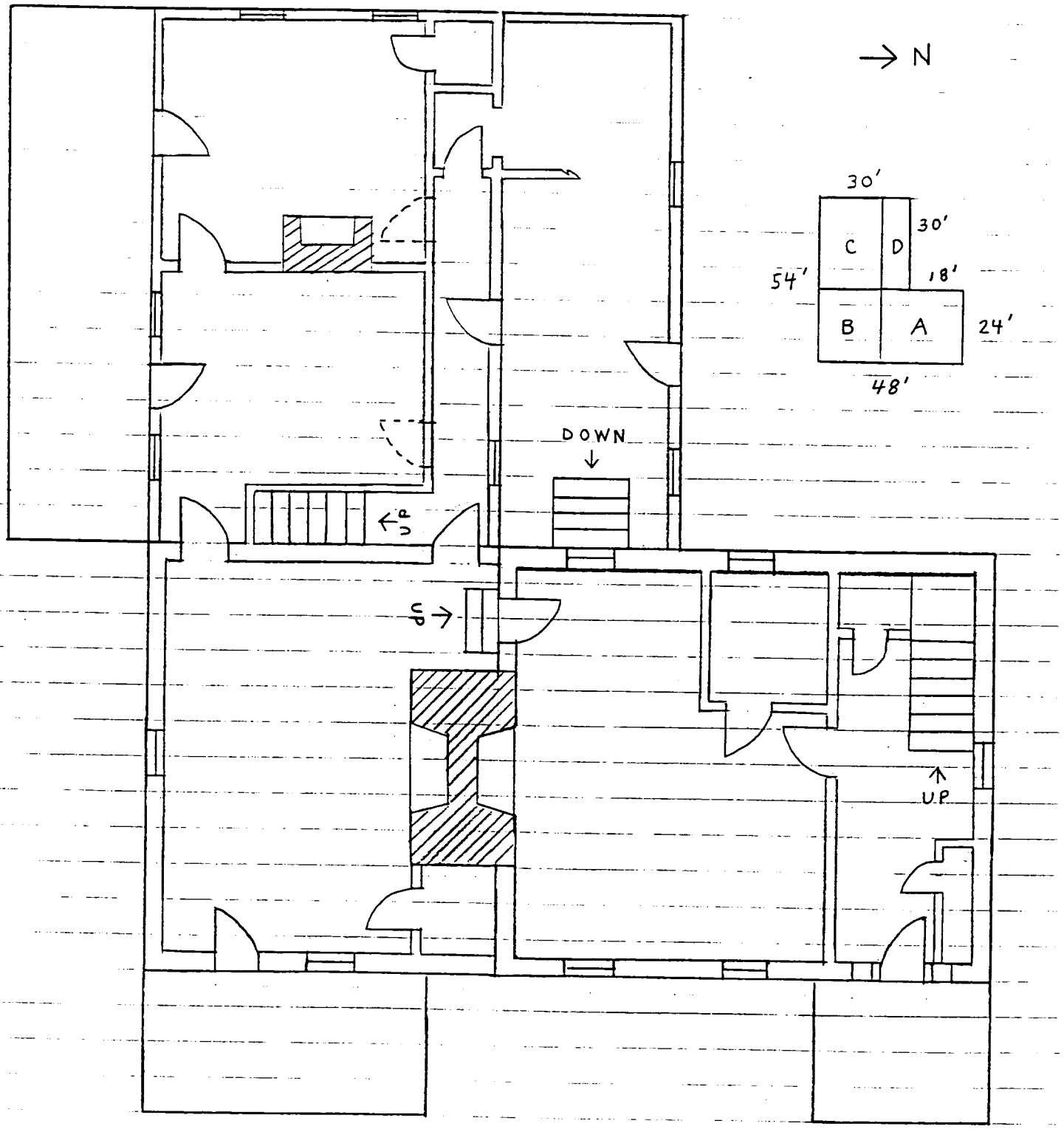
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DECEMBER 1998
DRAWN BY KATHRYN G. SMITH



FIRST LEVEL

APPROX. SCALE 1/8" = 1'

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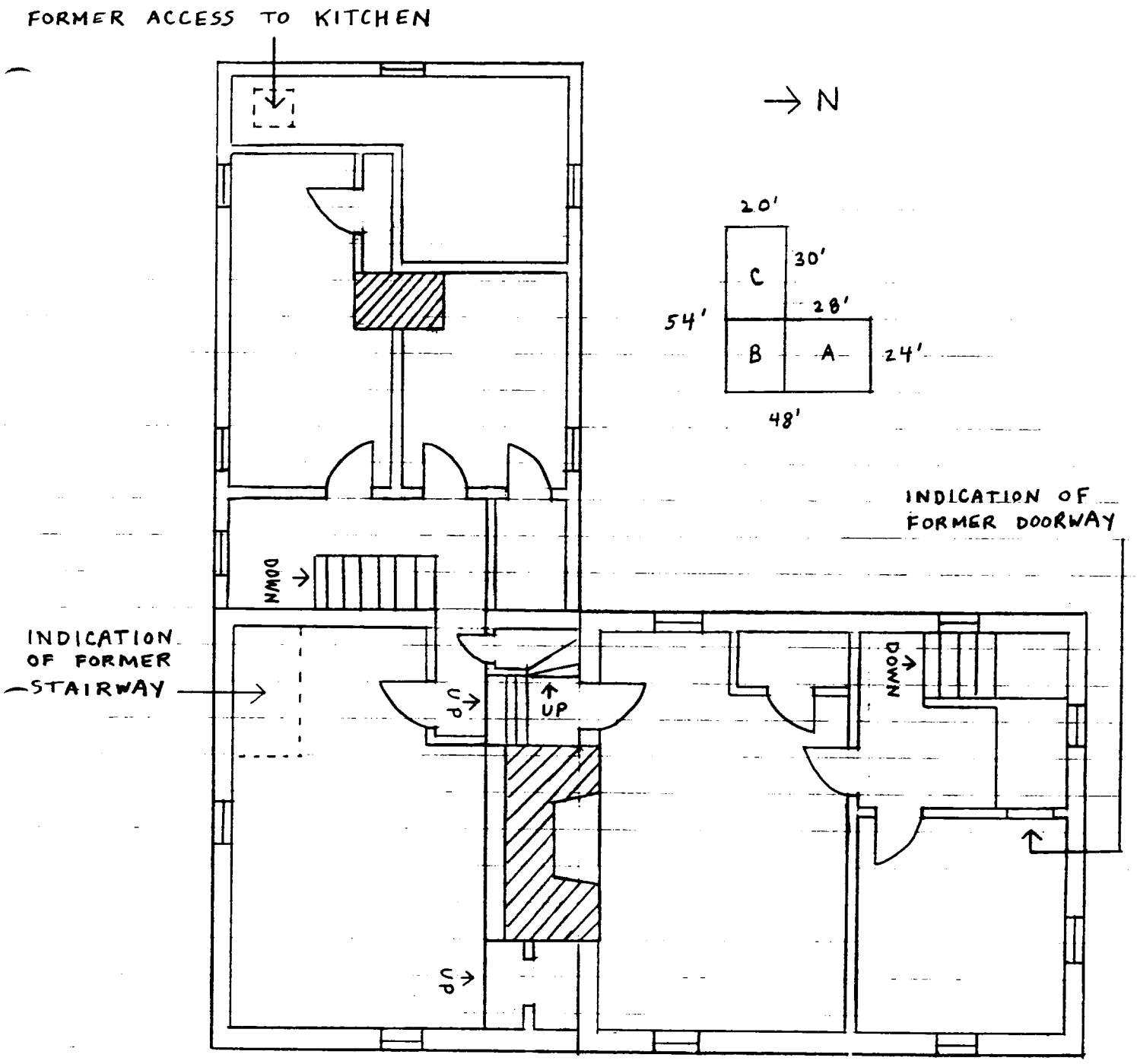

SECOND LEVEL

APPROX. SCALE
1/8" = 1'

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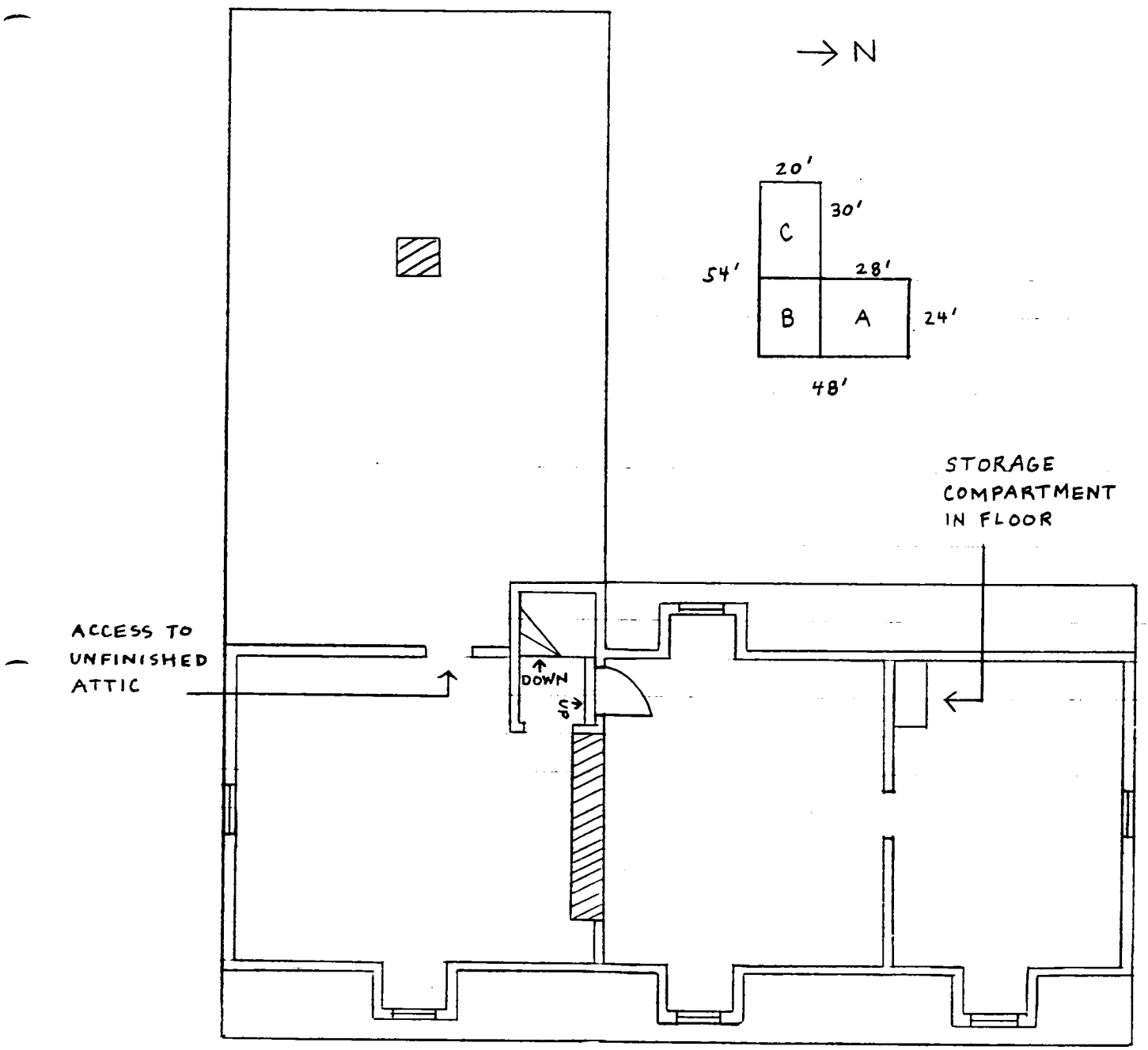
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD.
JANUARY 1999
DRAWN BY KATHRYN G. SMITH



THIRD LEVEL

APPROX. SCALE 1/8" = 1'

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SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD.
JANUARY 1999
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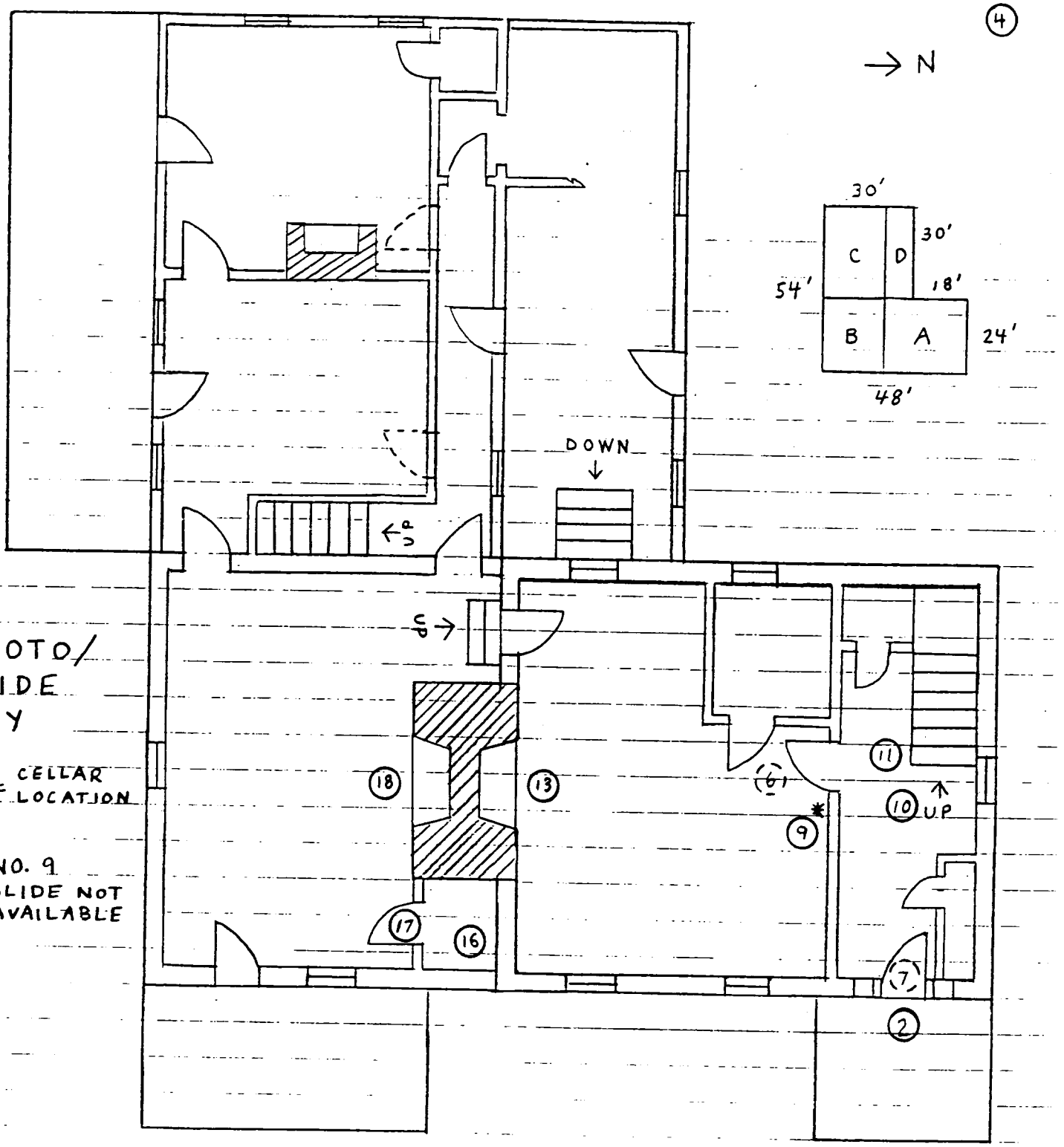

PHOTO/ SLIDE KEY

( ) = CELLAR LOCATION

* NO. 9 SLIDE NOT AVAILABLE

FIRST LEVEL

APPROX. SCALE 1/8" = 1'

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HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD.
DECEMBER 1998
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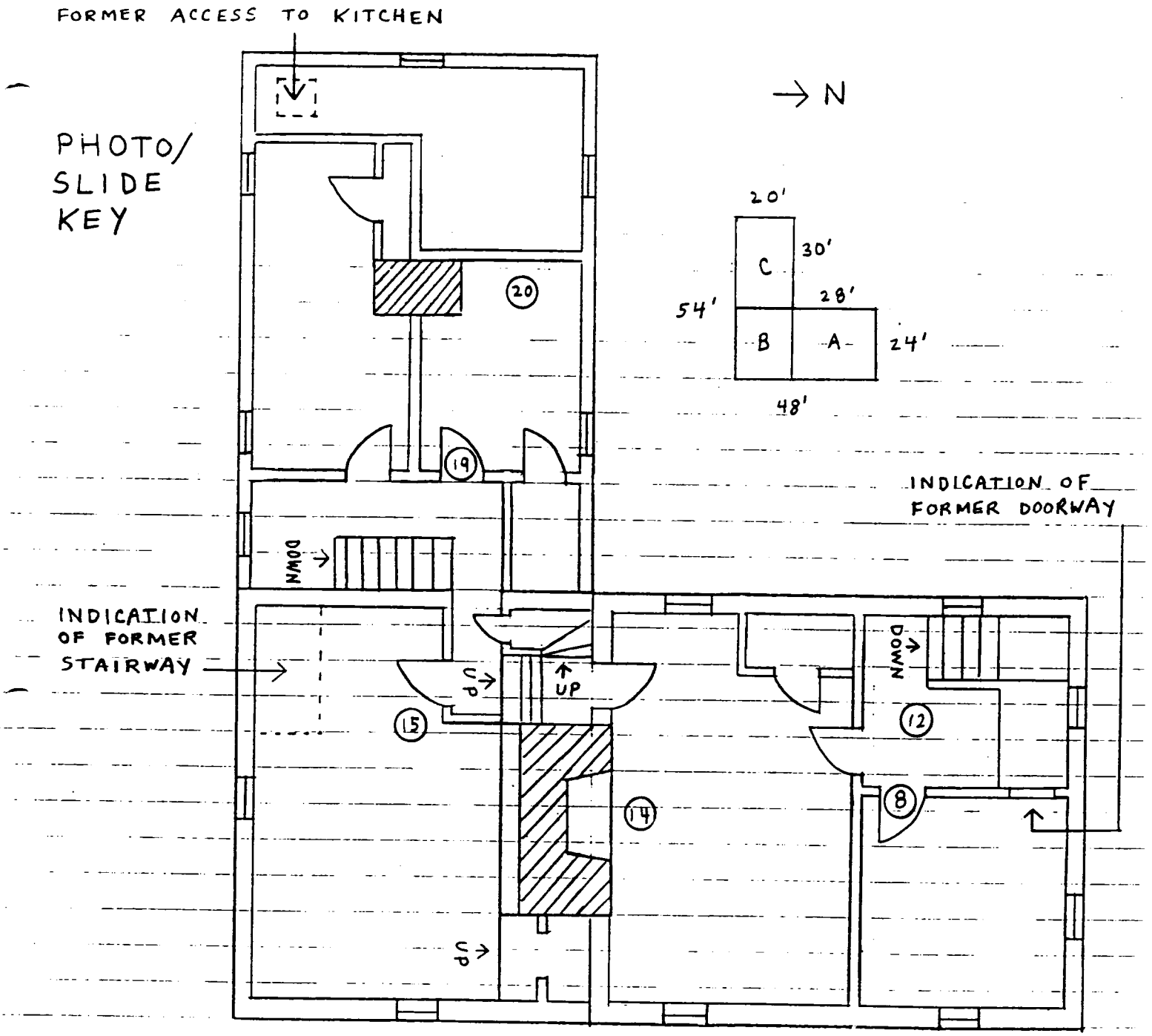

SECOND LEVEL

APPROX. SCALE
1/8" = 1'

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SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD.
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HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE/ANNANDALE FARM

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTEE	GRANTOR	RECORD	DATE	PRICE	ACREAGE	NOTES
Fred James Pipes and Hattie Pipes, his wife Howard County DEED	Fred James Pipes and Hattie Pipes, his wife Howard County	Ho Co 921/372	30 Dec 1977	$5 & OGVC	227 acres (less Annandale Subdivision)	To establish percentage interests
Fred James Pipes and Hattie Pipes, his wife RELEASE OF MORTGAGE	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Ho Co 207/345	18 Nov 1948			
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture MORTGAGE	Fred James Pipes and Hattie Pipes, his wife Howard County	Ho Co 170/448	12 June 1941	$11,680		
Fred James Pipes and Hattie Pipes, his wife Howard County DEED	Federal Land Bank of Baltimore	Ho Co 170/446	9 June 1941	$5 & OGVC	227 acres	

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HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
CHAIN OF TITLE
PAGE 2

Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore RIGHT OF WAY	Federal Land Bank of Baltimore	Ho Co 162/120	27 Oct 1938			
Federal Land Bank of Baltimore DEED	Thomas M. Harrington, Assignee Baltimore City	Ho Co 153/560	6 Feb 1936	$5,000	227 acres	Public auction held 21 Dec 1935, ratified 23 Jan 1936; No.3503 Equity, "Thomas M. Harrington, Assignee, versus Robert L. Hymiller & Mary A. Hymiller, his wife"
Federal Land Bank of Baltimore REAMORTIZATION AGREEMENT	Elmer P. Clark and Margaret Silima Clark	Ho Co 148/76	14 Dec 1933	$7,900		Clarks assumed Hymillers' mortgage
James Clark MORTGAGE	Robert Hymiller and Mary A. Hymiller, his wife Howard County	Ho Co 122/557	9 May 1925	$2,000		Jerome A. Loughran, personal rep or attorney
Federal Land Bank of Baltimore MORTGAGE	Robert L. Hymiller and Mary A. Hymiller Howard County	Ho Co 122/552	6 May 1925	$8,500		

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HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
CHAIN OF TITLE
PAGE 3

Julia A. Jones and others (Frances I. Jones, Ida W. Jones, Elsie S. Jones) Carroll County AGREEMENT	Robert L. Hymiller and Mary A. Hymiller, his wife Howard County	Ho Co 105/363	22 May 1918	N/A		Payment period of mortgage extended to 1924
Julia A. Jones and others (Frances I. Jones, Ida W. Jones, Elsie S. Jones) Carroll County MORTGAGE	Robert L. Hymiller and Mary A. Hymiller Howard County	Ho Co 99/79	17 April 1915	$9,000		James Clark, personal rep or attorney
Robert L. Hymiller and Mary A. Hymiller, his wife DEED	Julia A. Jones and others (Frances I. Jones, Ida W. Jones, Elsie S. Jones) Carroll County	Ho Co 99/77	12 April 1915	$11,000	227 acres	Nicholas S. Jones, Carroll County, died intestate 1911 (widow Julia, others his only children) half interest; James A. Jones, Howard County, died 1913 (will 1 Dec 1912, Ho Co 5/220) willed half interest to Julia and her children
James A. Jones and Nicholas S. Jones Howard County DEED	Thomas B. Jones and wife (Fanny E.) Carroll County	Ho Co 53/379	7 April 1888	$1		Grant right, title and interest (at law or in equity)

James A. and Nicholas S. Jones Howard County DEED	Mary B. Armstrong and others (George L. Smith & Lillie T. Smith, his wife, & Mary B. Jones) Baltimore City	Ho Co 47/174	2 Oct 1883	$5 (in consideration of natural love & affection & performance of covenant herein contained)	227 acres	Covenant: Mary B. Jones to have good and comfortable home thereon with suitable board and lodging, and horse and carriage, until her death or marriage
Mary B. Armstrong Baltimore City DEED	Thomas B. Jones and wife (Fanny E.) Howard County	Ho Co 46/492	30 July 1883	$1,200	227 acres	Grant right, title and interest (an undivided fifth); George Hawkins Williams holding property in trust as an investment of the funds of the estate of Mary Brown deceased (Superior Court of Baltimore City, Nicholas S. Jones et al complaintants, Thomas Jones et al defendants); trust estate now fully terminated by provisions of said will

George Hawkins Williams, in Trust DEED	James Armstrong and Mary B. Armstrong, his wife Baltimore City	Ho Co 31/76	15 March 1871	$7,099.10 (not full value of property--per referenced court case)	227 acres	Trust set forth upon decree of Superior Court of Baltimore City: Nicholas S. Jones and others, complaintants, & Thomas Jones and others, defendants for Fanny Jones and her children
James Armstrong DEED	Jacob T. McComas and Mary E. McComas, his wife Howard County	Ho Co 30/222	30 April 1870	$2,750	227 acres	First time called "Annandale Farm" (name to present time)
James Armstrong Baltimore City BOND OF CONVEYANCE	Jacob T. McComas Carroll County	Ho Co 29/271	28 June 1869	$12,000	227 acres	"Annadale Farm"; together with all McComas' interest in the growing crops thereon being a one half of the wheat crop and a one third of the oat, corn, potato, peach and hay crops and all straw thereon for sum of $10,750 ($4,000 cash, two notes for $3,375); Mary E. McComas,

						wife of Jacob, releases right of dower; after payment of notes property shall be deeded to Armstrong
Jacob T. McComas Baltimore County DEED	William Mathews and Harriet A. Mathews, his wife Howard County	Ho Co 22/528	7 August 1863	$8,000	227 acres	"Annadale Farm"
William Mathews Howard County DEED	William J. Schofield and Jane H. Schofield, his wife Montgomery County	Ho Co 22/527	28 Feb 1863	$7,000	227 acres	First time called "Annadale Farm"
Z. M. Waters, Guardian for his daughters Virginia and Eliza Ann, nieces of the late Henry W. Hood MORTGAGE	William J. Scofield Baltimore City	Ho Co 19/191	30 June 1858	$3,293.32	227 acres	
William J. Schofield Baltimore City DEED	Zadock M. Waters Carroll County (attorney of the following: William Merriweather and Rachel Ann Merriweather, his wife, of Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky; Thomas J. Hood and Julia Hood, his wife, of Howard County;	Ho Co 19/186	30 June 1858	$6,830.62	227 acres	Willed by the late Henry W. Hood to his nephews and nieces, Thomas J. Hood, Rachel A. Hood (Merriweather), Kitty P. Hood (Stoddard), Virginia and Eliza

	James W. Stoddard and Kitty P. Stoddard, his wife, Carroll County; Zadock M. Waters and his two daughters Virginia Waters and Eliza Ann Waters of Carroll County)					Waters, 26 July 1851 (Reg. of Wills of Howard Co. 1851); and the interest of Z. M. Waters by purchase of widow's dower
Zadoc M. Waters DEED (INDENTURE)	William T. Faithful and Kitty Ann Faithful, his wife (widow of the late Henry W. Hood, Howard County)	Ho Co 19/176	12 May 1858	$900		Dower
Henry W. Hood Anne Arundel County DEED	General Thomas Hood and Rachel Hood, his wife Anne Arundel County	AA Co W.S.G. 21/481	14 Jan 1837	$2,320	232 acres	Land, or parts thereof, known as Invasion, Conclusion, Barnes Friendship; buildings/premises (NOTE: Howard County was part of Anne Arundel County until 1851)
Thomas Hood (well-beloved son) DEED	John Hood, Junior Anne Arundel County	AA Co N.H. 2/99	6 Aug 1784	in consideration of natural affection and love	442 acres	Land and premises

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HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
CHAIN OF TITLE
PAGE 8

John Hood, Junior (well-beloved son) DEED	John Hood Anne Arundel County	AA Co I.B. 2/295	20 Dec 1770	in consideration of natural affection and love	442 acres	Five parcels of land: The Hurry (18 acres), part of Conclusion (339-1/2 acres), part of Conclusion (14-1/2 acres), Littleworth (adjacent to Conclusion) (56 acres), Worthless (14 acres); land and premises
John Hood PATENT		B.Y. & G.S. 4/294	25 Oct 1752		792 acres	"Conclusion"

HO-373
Hood-Jones-Pipes House
Howard County, MD

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

3) Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

9)	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
10)	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
11)	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
12)	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present

Historic Period Themes:

1) Agriculture
2) Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

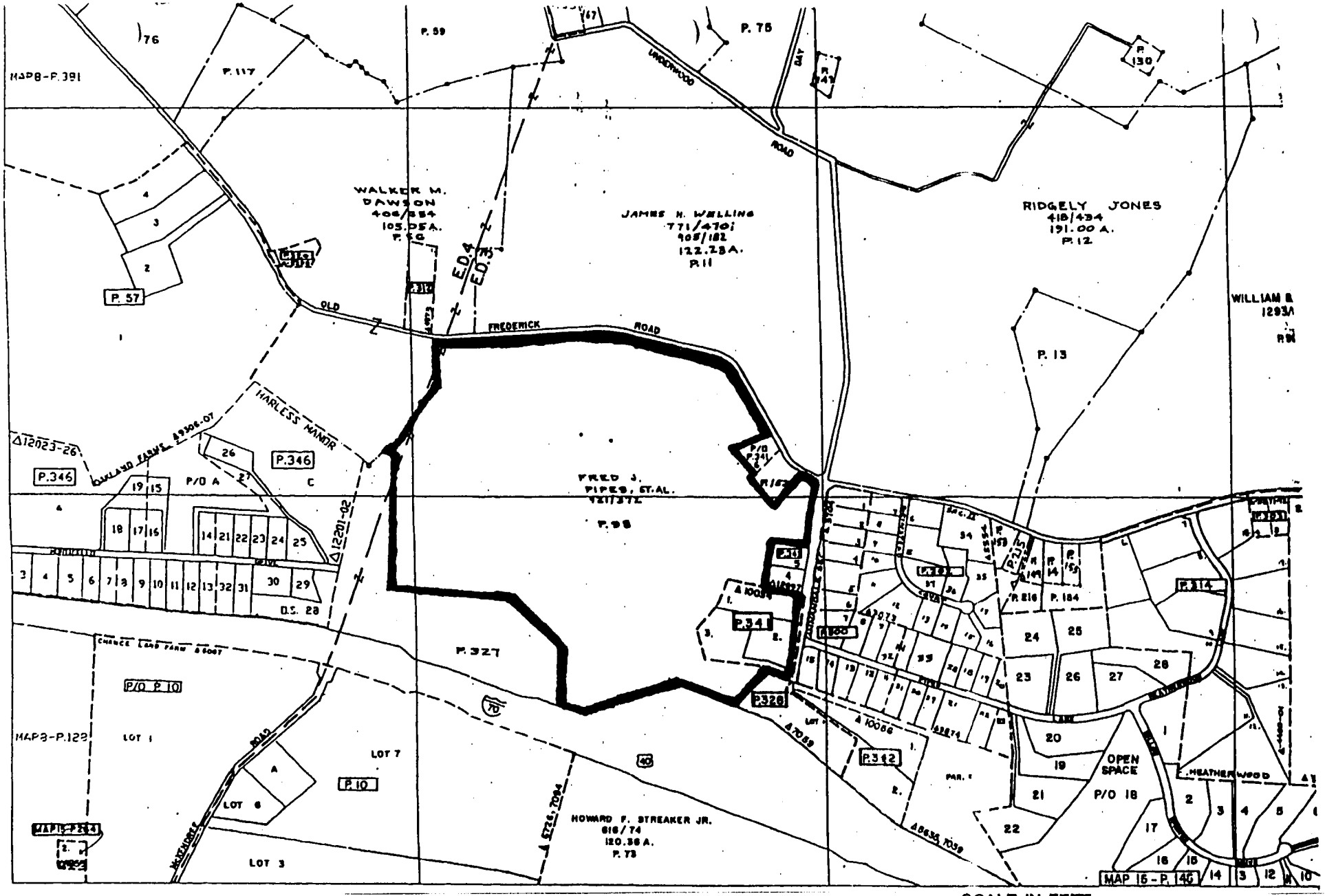
Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use: Farmhouse

Known Design Source: None



HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD

BOUNDARY MAP

SCALE IN FEET
600 0 600 1200 1800
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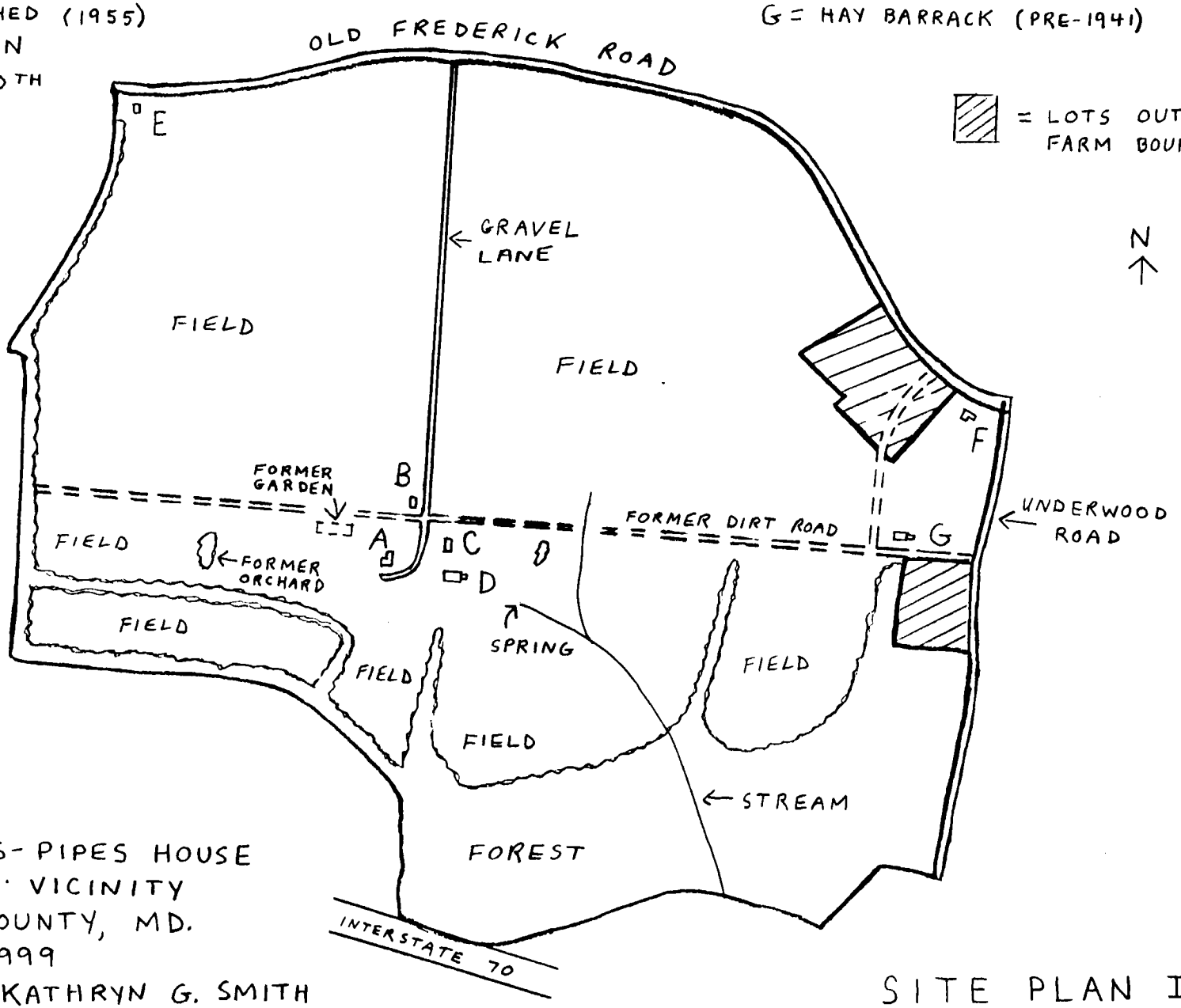
PROPERTY MAP ATLAS - HOWARD COUNTY, MD
Experian Realty, 28th ed., 1997, p. 24
(Howard County Land Records, Howard County Courthouse, Ellicott City, MD)

A = HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE (EARLY 19TH CENT.)
B = GRANARY (PRE-1941)
C = TRACTOR SHED (1955)
D = BANK BARN (EARLY 20TH CENT.)
E = SMALL LOG HOUSE (19TH CENT.)
F = RANCH-STYLE HOUSE (1980)
G = HAY BARRACK (PRE-1941)



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SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD.
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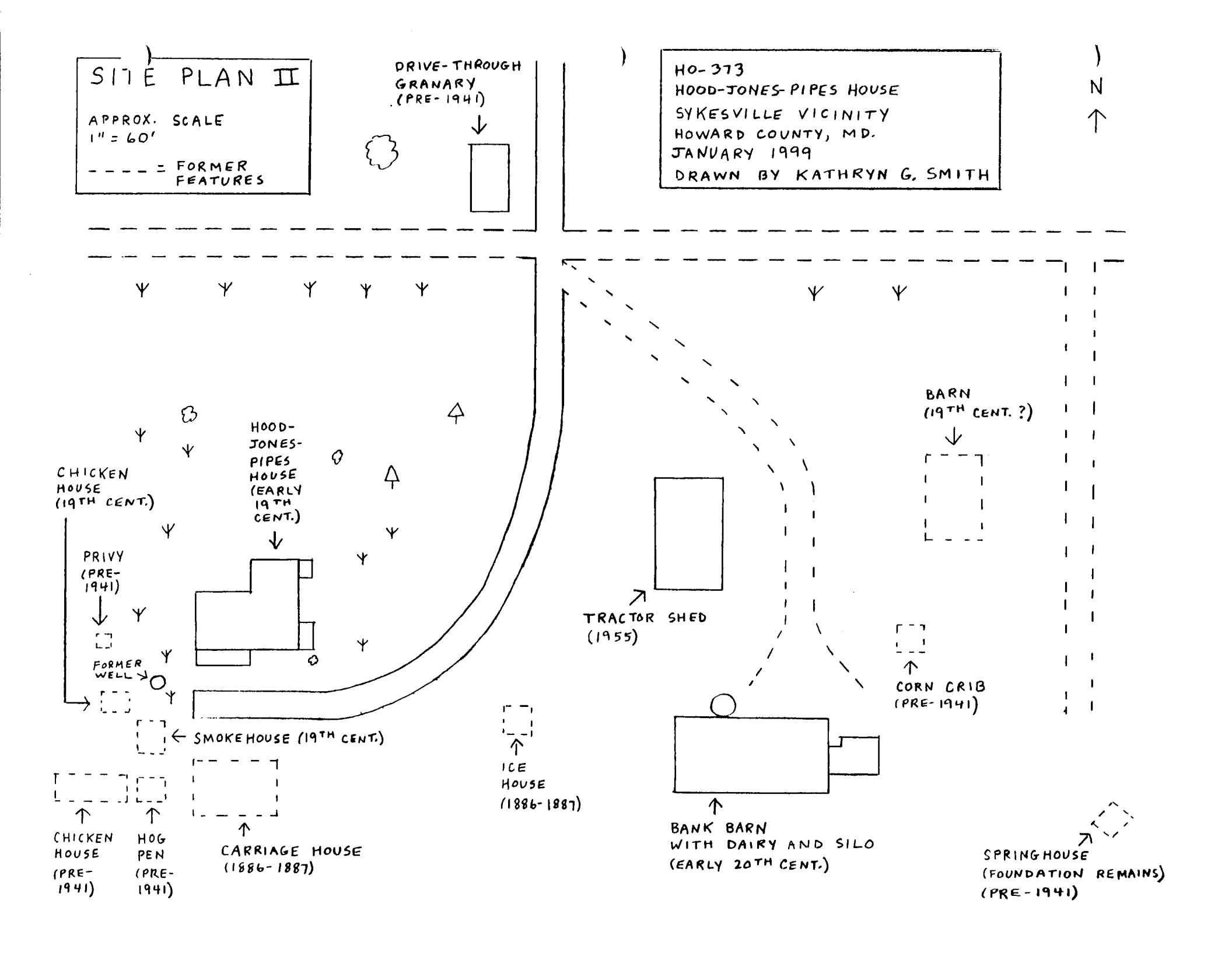
SITE PLAN I

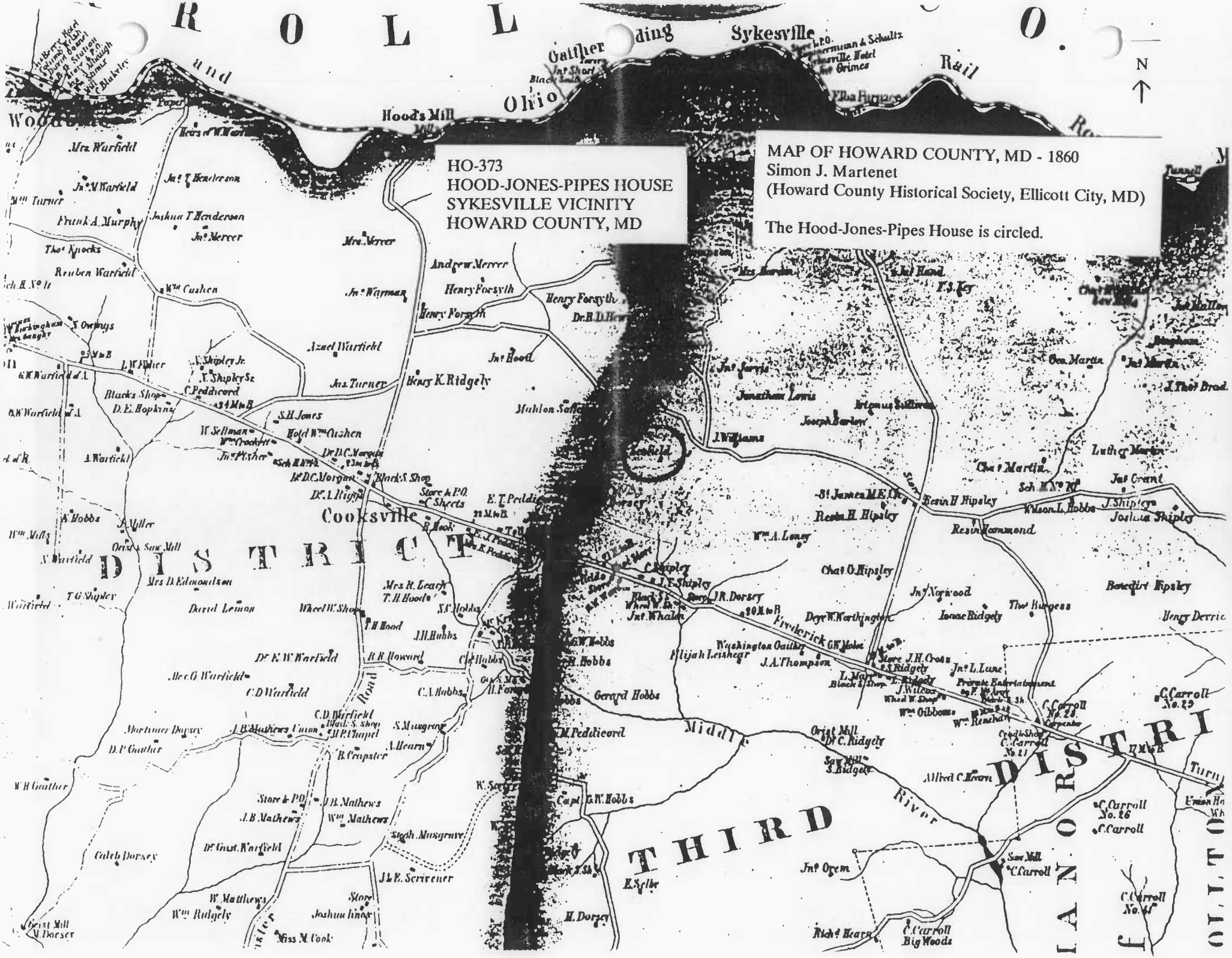

SITE PLAN II
APPROX. SCALE
1" = 60'
- - - - = FORMER FEATURES
DRIVE-THROUGH GRANARY (PRE-1941)
HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD.
JANUARY 1999
DRAWN BY KATHRYN G. SMITH
N
BARN (19TH CENT. ?)
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE (EARLY 19TH CENT.)
CHICKEN HOUSE (19TH CENT.)
PRIVY (PRE-1941)
FORMER WELL
TRACTOR SHED (1955)
CORN CRIB (PRE-1941)
SMOKEHOUSE (19TH CENT.)
ICE HOUSE (1886-1887)
CHICKEN HOUSE (PRE-1941)
HOG PEN (PRE-1941)
CARRIAGE HOUSE (1886-1887)
BANK BARN WITH DAIRY AND SILO (EARLY 20TH CENT.)
SPRINGHOUSE (FOUNDATION REMAINS) (PRE-1941)

HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD

ORIGINAL LAND GRANTS OF HOWARD COUNTY, MD
Caleb Dorsey, 1968
(Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD)

The white oval marks the location of the Hood-Jones-Pipes House.

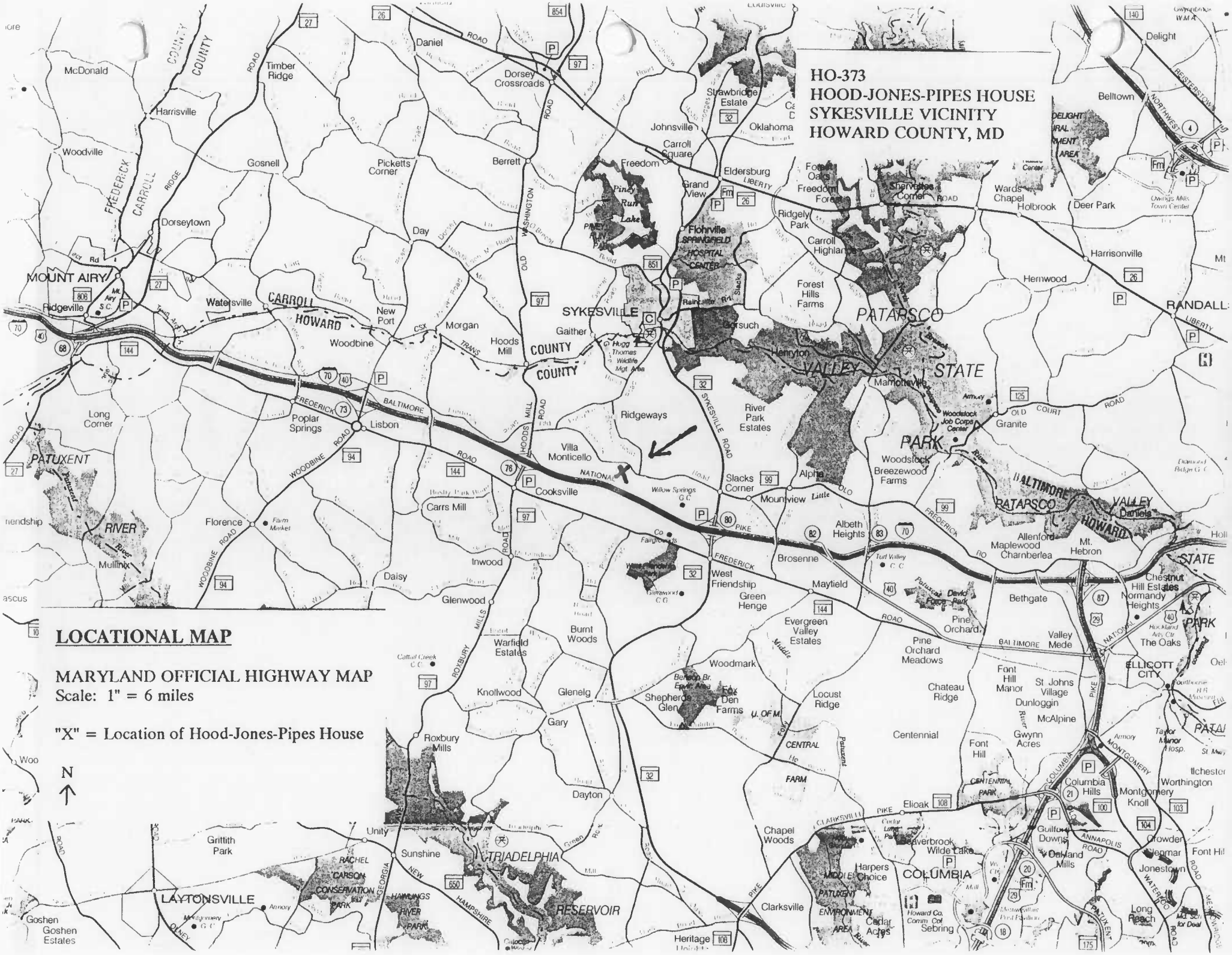
N ↑


HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
MAP OF HOWARD COUNTY, MD - 1860
Simon J. Martenet
(Howard County Historical Society, Ellicott City, MD)
The Hood-Jones-Pipes House is circled.
N
Sykesville
Hoods Mill
Ohio
Rail
Cooksville
Frederick
Road
Middle
River
THIRD
DISTRICT
Henry K. Ridgely
Henry Forsyth
Andrew Mercer
Jonathan Lewis
Joseph Barlow
Resin H. Hipsley
Resin Hammond
Chas O. Hipsley
Isaac Ridgely
Washington Gaither
Elijah Leishear
J. A. Thompson
Gerard Hobbs
Big Woods

ATLAS OF HOWARD COUNTY, MD - 1878
G. M. Hopkins
(Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., Ellicott City, 1975; reprinted by Howard County Historical Society, Ellicott City, 1988; p. 12)

The Hood-Jones-Pipes House is circled. The small log house is located to the northwest and designated "Thos. Jones."

HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD


HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
SYKESVILLE VICINITY
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
LOCATIONAL MAP
MARYLAND OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MAP
Scale: 1" = 6 miles
"X" = Location of Hood-Jones-Pipes House
N
McDonald
Harrisville
Woodville
Timber Ridge
Dorsey Crossroads
Daniel
Gosnell
Picketts Corner
Berrett
Johnsville
Carroll Square
Freedom
Strawbridge Estate
Oklahoma
Eldersburg
Grand View
Piney Run Lake
Flohrville
SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL CENTER
Ridgely Park
Carroll Highlands
Forest Oaks
Freedom Forest
Sherwood Corner
Wards Chapel
Holbrook
Deer Park
Belltown
Delight
Dorseytown
Day
MOUNT AIRY
Ridgeville
Watersville
CARROLL COUNTY
HOWARD COUNTY
New Port
Morgan
Woodbine
Gaither
SYKESVILLE
Hoods Mill
Forest Hills Farms
PATAPSCO
VALLEY
STATE
PARK
Henryton
Marriottsville
River Park Estates
Woodstock Breezewood Farms
Granite
Harrisonville
Hernwood
RANDALL
Long Corner
Poplar Springs
Lisbon
Ridgeways
Villa Monticello
Alpha
Mountview
Slacks Corner
Cooksville
Willow Springs G.C.
PATUXENT RIVER
Florence
Carrs Mill
Inwood
Daisy
Glenwood
Warfield Estates
Burnt Woods
Knollwood
Glenelg
Gary
Roxbury Mills
Dayton
Woodmark
Shepherds Glen
Fox Den Farms
Locust Ridge
Centennial
Brosenne
West Friendship
Green Henge
Maytield
Albeth Heights
Allenford
Maplewood
Charnberlea
Mt. Hebron
Evergreen Valley Estates
Pine Orchard
Pine Orchard Meadows
Chateau Ridge
Font Hill Manor
St Johns Village
Dunloggin
McAlpine
Gwynn Acres
Font Hill
Bethgate
Valley Mede
Chestnut Hill Estates
Normandy Heights
The Oaks
ELLICOTT CITY
Columbia Hills
Montgomery Knoll
Worthington
Crowder
Jonestown
Font Hill
Guilford Downs
Oakland Mills
Beaverbrook
Wilde Lake
COLUMBIA
Harpers Choice
Chapel Woods
Elioak
Clarksville
Cedar Acres
Howard Co. Comm. Col
Sebring
Long Reach
Heritage
Unity
Griffith Park
Sunshine
LAYTONSVILLE
Goshen
Goshen Estates
TRIADELPHIA RESERVOIR
RACHEL CARSON CONSERVATION PARK
HAWLINGS RIVER PARK
Tattersall Creek C.C.
Fairgrounds
Glenwood C.C.
Turf Valley C.C.
Patuxent Farms
David Park
Middle Patuxent Environmental Area
Patuxent Farm
Centennial Park
Taylor Manor Hosp.
Howard Co. Comm. Col
Woodstock Job Corps Center
Armory
Delaware Br. Equip. Assn.
U. of M.
Cedar Lane Park
Belmont Conf. Center
Owings Mills Town Center
Reisterstown
Northwest
Liberty
Frederick
Carroll Ridge
Old Washington
Old Court
Old Frederick
Baltimore National
Woodbine
Hoods Mill
Sykesville
Roxbury Mills
Georgia New Hampshire
Clarksville Pike
Columbia
Montgomery
Annapolis
Patapsco
Valley
Daniels
Howard
Patapsco State Park
Baltimore Patapsco Valley State Park
Patapsco Valley State Park
Patapsco
Woodstock
Granite
Ridgeways
Cooksville
Ellicott City
Columbia
Laytonsville
Triadelphia Reservoir
Patuxent River
Middle Patuxent Environmental Area
Rachel Carson Conservation Park
Hawlings River Park
Centennial Park
Patapsco Valley State Park
Baltimore National Pike
Frederick Road
Woodbine Road
Old Court Road
Hoods Mill Road
Sykesville Road
Roxbury Mills Road
Georgia New Hampshire
Clarksville Pike
Columbia Pike
Annapolis Road
Waterloo Road
Patuxent
Montgomery
Howard
Carroll
Frederick
Baltimore
Harford
Anne Arundel
Prince George's
Montgomery
Carroll County
Howard County
Frederick County
Baltimore County
Harford County
Anne Arundel County
Prince George's County
Montgomery County

[illegible]

LO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPER HOUSE

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 14, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Frock [illegible] front door

3/25

[illegible]

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Nov. 14, 1998

Maryland SHPO

NE elevation

3/25

HO-379

HOOD-TONEY-PIPER HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn S. Smith

Nov. 14, 1998

Maryland SHPO

NW elevation

1/25

HO-313

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

May 14, 1998

Maryland SHPO

SW elevation

5/25

HO-373

HOLD JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section [illegible] summer team 4 [illegible]

6/25

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

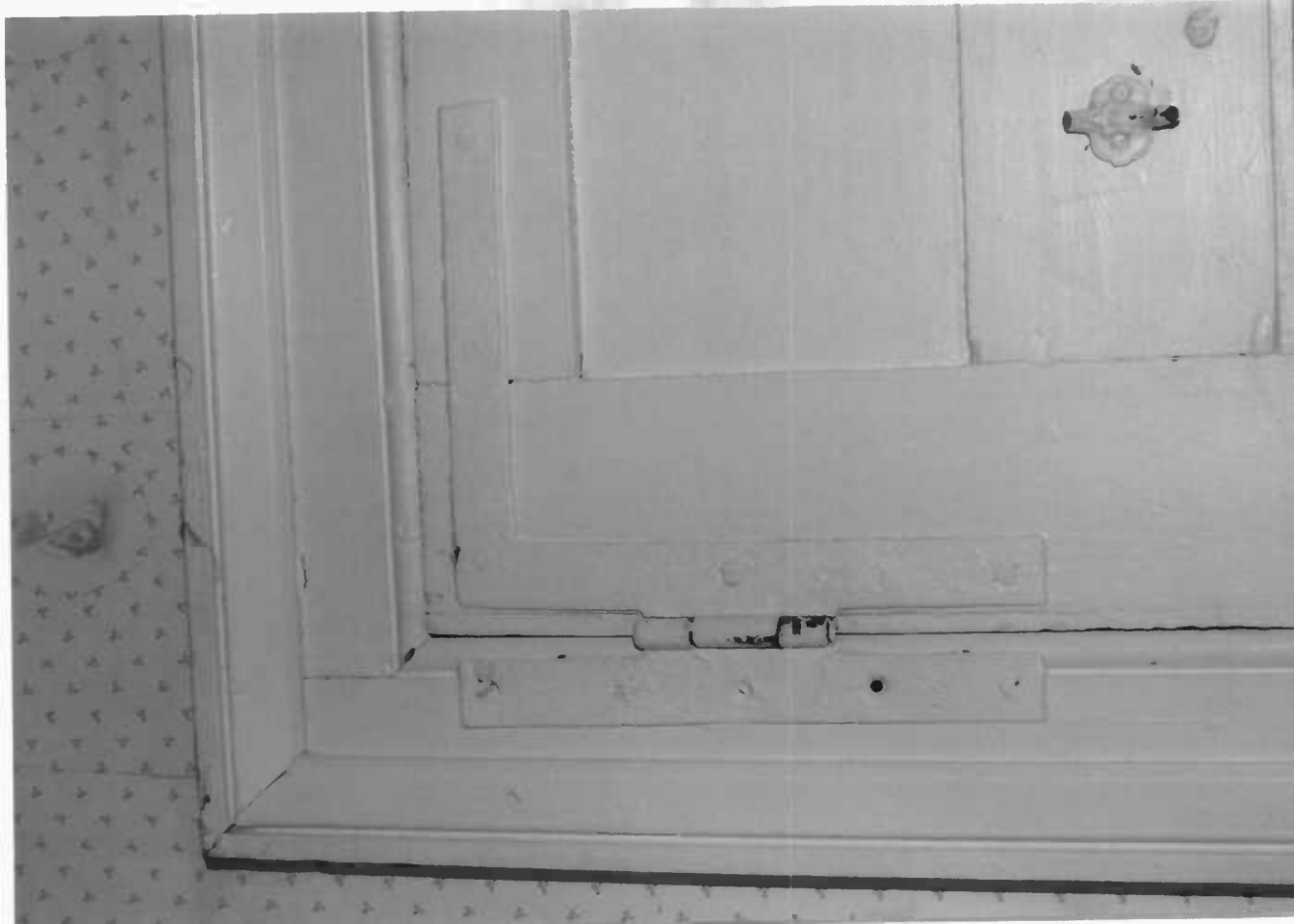
Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section A - cellar - north ventilation window in east wall,

7/25 [illegible] + floorboards



[illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE

[illegible]

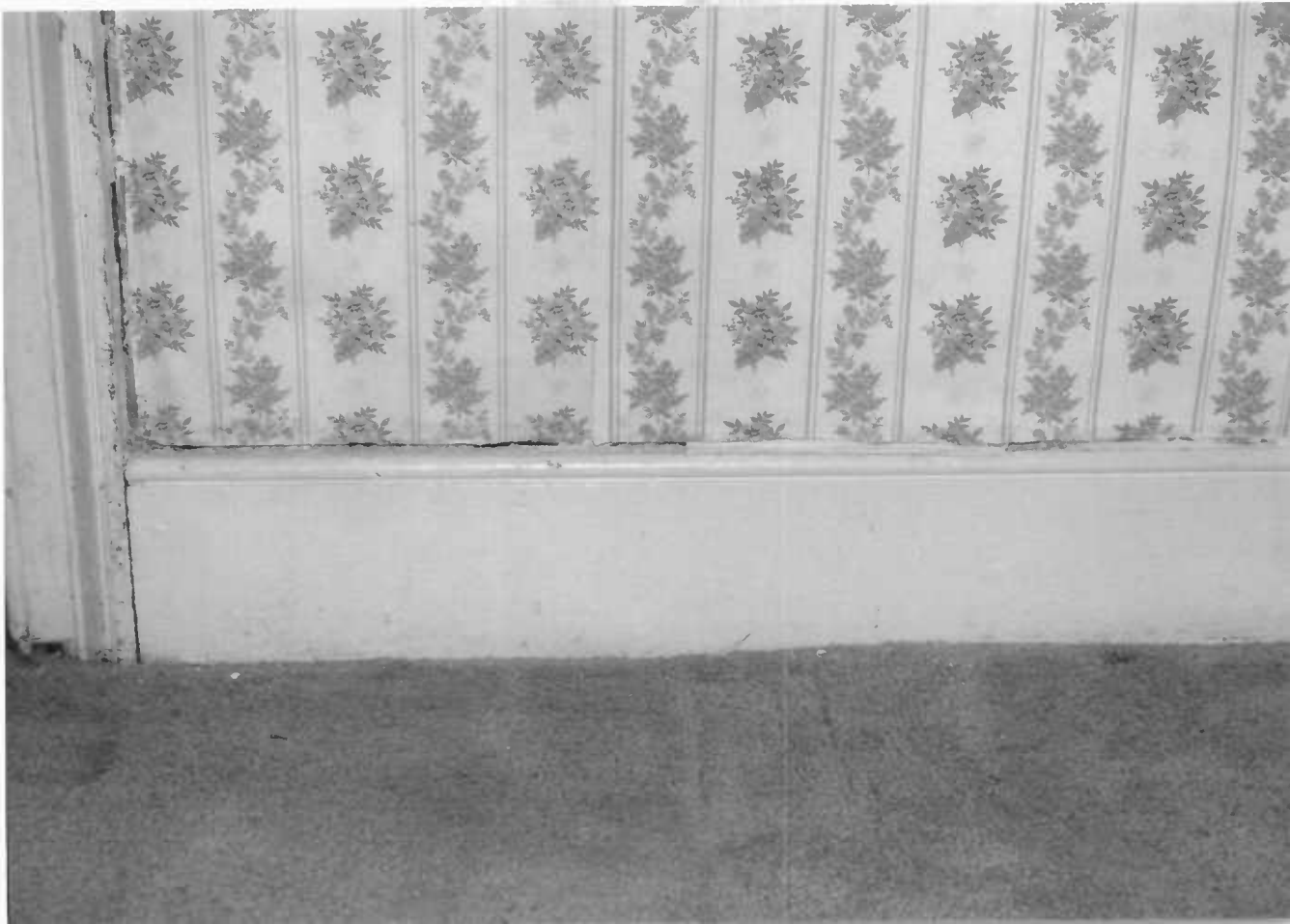
Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1998

Mary [illegible] SHPO

Section A - small bedroom - H-L door hinge & door trim

8/25



HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section A parlor - baseboard + door trim

9/25

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIKES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section A- stair wall - 2 of release

1 of 25

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section A: stair hall - newel & stairwise detail

11/25

HO-393

HOOD-JONES-PIPER HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section A - upstairs hall - stair rail & balusters

12/25

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPER HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1978

Maryland Style

Section A - parlor - Faux-marble mantel

13/25

HOCKEY

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec 5, 1979

Maryland - HPO

Section A - large bedroom - Greek Revival mantel

14/25

HO-373
HOOD-JAMES-PIPES HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
Kathryn G. Smith
Dec. 5, 1998
Maryland SHPO
Section B - second level - floor raised over girder
(in bedroom + hall)
15/25

HC-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD.

Katheryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section B- NE corner of first-level [illegible] -
beveled shelves [illegible] walls +
diagonal [illegible] latch

16/25

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PILES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn A. Smith

Dec. 5, 1993

Maryland SHPO

Section B- first level closet - door + trim

1 of 5

HO-379

Hood-Jones-Piper House

HOWARD COUNTY MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec 5, 1978

Maryland SHPO

Section B - First level - Greek Revival mantel

1825

HC-373

Hoodoo Lane [illegible]

HOWARD COUNTY MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Section E: small bedroom - polychromatic door, pedimented trim, baseboard

19/25

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1998

Maryland - PO

Section C - Small bedroom - Stored Greek
Revival mantel

20/25

HO-373

HOUGHTONES-PIRES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Dec. 5, 1998

Maryland SHPO

View south from lane

21/25

HO-37-
[illegible] HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
Kathryn G. Smith
Nov. 14, 1998
Maryland SHPO
[illegible] granary - SE exposure
22/25

HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY MD
Kathryn G. Smith
Nov. 14, 1988
Maryland SHPO
Bank barn - NW elevation
23/25

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Kathryn G. Smith

Nov. 4, 1998

Maryland SHPO

Hay barrack - SW elevation

24/25

HO-373
WOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
Kathryn G. Smith
Dec. 5, 1996
Maryland SHPO
Small log house - NE elevation
25/25

HO-373
HOOD-TOMLES-PIPER HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
Photographer Unknown
circa 1880s
Original Photograph:
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

NE elevation
[illegible]
[illegible] 1/12

HO-373

HOLD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Photographer unknown (Jones [illegible])

Circa 1886-[illegible]

Original [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

View [illegible] WC [illegible]

Outer [illegible] left to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] house

Historic 2/12

Mauser
HANOVER PA

HO-373

HOOD-JONES RIPS [illegible]

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Photographer: Weaver, Hanover, PA

Circa 1890-1895

Original photograph:

Nelson + Barbara Miles
1600 Brangles Court
Marriottsville, MD 21104

Main front porch

In front: [illegible]

In back: Julia Jones, Governe [illegible] Jones
(left to right)

Historic 3/12

1898

HO-373
HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE
HOWARD COUNTY, MD
Photographer unknown
1898
Original photograph:
Nelson + Barbara Miles
1600 Brangles Court
Marriottsville, MD 21104

Main front porch
In cart: Jones Sisters + unknown [illegible]
Standing: Unknown [illegible] (James + Jones?),
Nicholas Jones, Julia Jones
(left to right)
Historic 4/12

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIKE HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Photographer unknown (Jones Sisters?)

November 1900

Original photograph (+ negative?):

Nelson + Barbara Miles
16 Brangles Court
Marriottsville, MD 21104

SE elevation

Historic 5/12

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Photographer unknown

Circa 1900-1905

Original photograph:

Nelson & Barbara Miller
1600 [illegible] Court
[illegible] MD 2[illegible]

Scene front porch

On left: [illegible]

On right: Julia Jones, unknown man,
Nicholas Jones (back to front)

Historic 6/12

Framed Jones Sisters' photograph of their home in Howard County, Annandale.

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Photographers: Jones Sisters (hand painted)

Circa 1900-1915

On display at Synesville Rosehouse Museum of History

7285 Cooper Ave

Synesville, MD 21784

NE Elevation

Historic 7/12 (See color version-8/12)

Framed Jones Sisters' photograph of their home in Howard County, Annandale.

HO-373

HOOD-[illegible] - PIKES [illegible]

HOWARD [illegible]

Photographer [illegible]

Circa 1886 - [illegible]

Original photograph (4 negatives):

[illegible] - Barbara [illegible]

1600 Brangles Court

[illegible] 21104

Carriage [illegible]

Unknown [illegible]

H[illegible] 9/12

HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Photographer unknown

1946

Original photographs:

Fred + Hattie Pipes

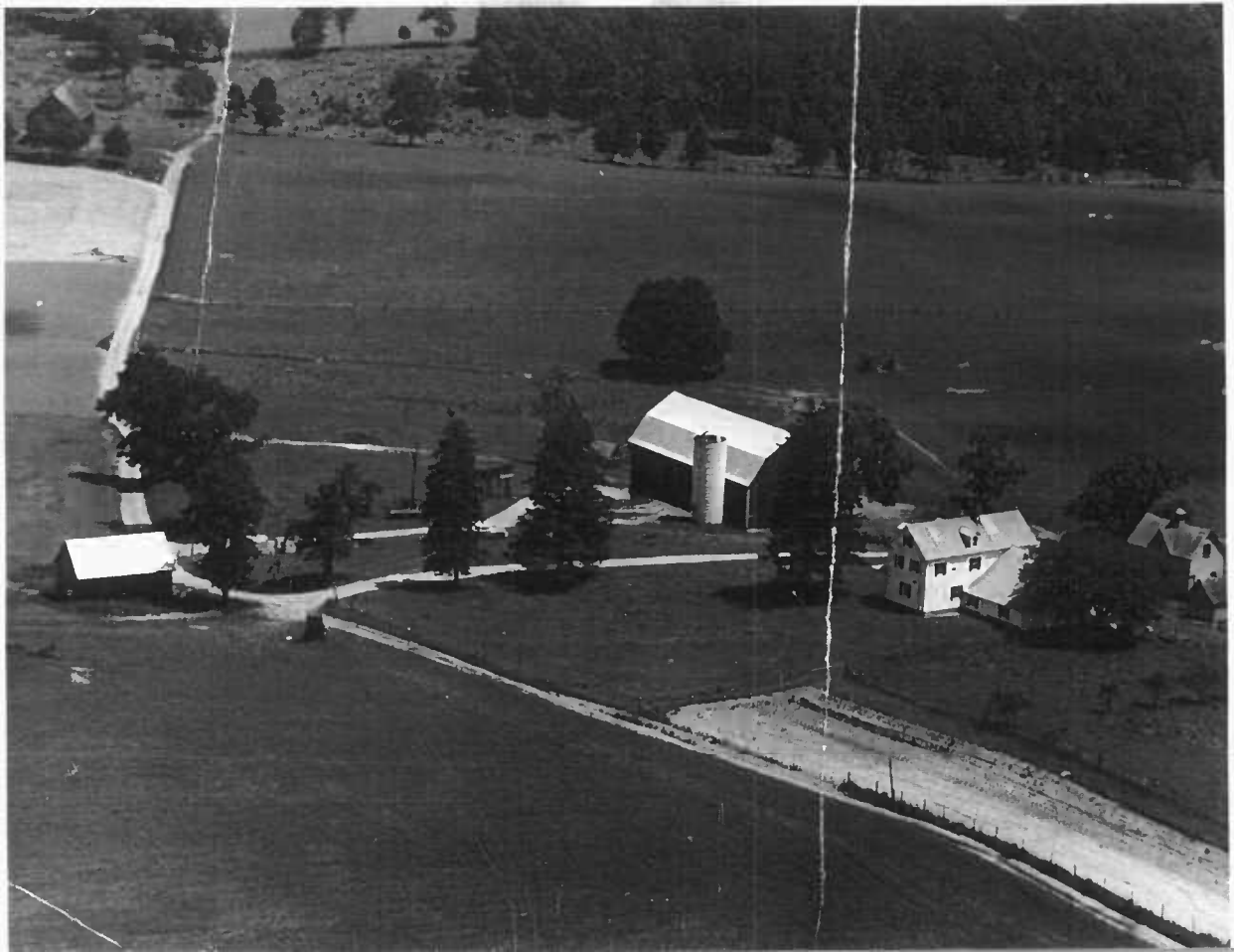
13433 Old Frederick Rd.

Sykesville, MD 21784

South elevation - wrap-around porch

Porter Greenwood Gardner of Hattie Pipes

Historic 10/12



HO-373

HOOD-JONES-PIPES HOUSE

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

Photographer unknown

Circa 1945-1955

Original photograph:

Fred + Hattie Pipes
13433 Old Frederick Rd.
Sykesville, MD 21784

Aerial view looking east

Outbuildings clockwise from lower left:

drive-through granary, hay barrack, corn crib,
springhouse, bank barn, carriage house, smokehouse

Historic 11/12

HD-379
HOOD-JONES-[illegible] HOUSE
Howard County, MD
Photographer: Mack H. Sturgill
September 1980
Original photograph (+ negative):
Fred + Hattie Pipes
13433 Old Frederick Rd.
Sykesville, MD 21784

Springhouse - NW elevation
Historic 12/12