

HO-149

"Clover Hill"

6121-6105 Rockburn Branch Park Road

Elkridge vicinity

Howard County, Maryland

c. 1769-74

Public

Description:

"Clover Hill" is located behind Rockburn Elementary School in Rockburn Branch Park. The property consists of a brick and frame house and a log out building. The house faces northwest and is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation. The three southwest bays of the house have Flemish bond brick on the northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations. The two northeast bays have asbestos shingles over weatherboards fastened to a wood frame on the northwest, northeast, and southeast elevations. There is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There are interior brick chimneys on the northeast and southwest gable ends and between the center and east-center bays. The house has a center-passage single-pile plan to the southwest, while the northeast half is double-pile. The southwest room has a fireplace on the southwest elevation with a wood mantel that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has architrave with a large ovolo backband and a small bead on the inner edge of the ovolo. The mantel has a pulvinated frieze that appears to be hand-planed. The basement of the frame addition contains a kitchen fireplace. The second-story has a central stair vestibule with two chambers to the southwest, one chamber to the northwest, a small vestibule to the northeast in the frame addition, and two chambers in the frame addition to the northeast of this small vestibule. The floors of both the first and second stories of the brick section have patches that indicate the placement of earlier interior walls and doors.

Significance:

In 1767 Edward Dorsey (2) wrote his will, leaving his dwelling plantation with approximately 200 acres on "Dorsey's Inheritance" to his widow, Sarah (nee Todd) for the term of her life or widowhood; the plantation would then pass to his oldest son, also named Edward Dorsey (3). On 1 September 1767, about two months before Edward Dorsey (2) would die, he and his son sold the 219-acre dwelling plantation to Michael Scott, who was described as a farmer. Edward Dorsey (3) was probably born in the early 1730s and must have already been established on his farm in Baltimore County, on "Dorsey's Thickett," where he would die in 1782. Given this reality, father and son must have decided to dispose of the dwelling plantation, and must have made other provisions for Edward Dorsey's (2) widow, Sarah, if she was still alive. Michael Scott moved onto "Clover Hill" rather than simply purchasing it for his son. After his death in 1770 "Clover Hill" was left to his eldest son, George, along with a life estate to Michael's widow in ". . . my dwelling house together with all the out houses thereunto belonging . . ." Unfortunately, what is not known is whether the existing brick house was the dwelling mentioned. George Scott died in 1788 and his estate was not settled until 1807, when it was sold to Thomas Lee, the son of Governor Thomas Sim Lee. "Clover Hill"

was probably built c. 1769-74, either by Michael Scott when he was moving, along with his son, George, to this farm, or by George shortly after his father's death.

Originally, the brick house had a hall-parlor plan, divided by a frame wall with brick nogging. The house faced northwest, and was built with a randomly-coursed stone foundation and a beveled brick water table on the northwest and southwest elevations, while the southeast and northeast elevations had rubble stone in the foundation and a water table created out of mortar. The entrance was in the center bay of the northwest elevation, with egress in the center bay of the wall opposite. One entered into the larger space, which must have functioned as a parlor. This room retains a fireplace on the gable end wall with a wood mantel that is probably original and is consistent with the period c. 1760-1785. There were narrow windows on either side of the fireplace. The smaller room had a fireplace on the northeast gable end and was subdivided by a frame wall to the southeast of the fireplace. This small southern room must have held the stairway, though its exact configuration is still undetermined. There was also an exterior doorway on the gable end of this stair hall. The basement has triangular piers for fireplaces, typically used to support corner fireplaces in a double pile plan. The floor framing suggests that the house was not altered, so it is possible that the foundation was reused from an earlier house that had corner fireplaces. The house must have had a freestanding kitchen, since there is no evidence for one in the house. The second story had a narrow center passage running northwest-southeast, with two chambers on the southwest side and one on the northeast. The northeast and west chambers both had fireplaces. With the frame addition a center-passage plan was created. The original doorways in the center of the brick section were converted to windows and the windows to the small room and stair hall became doorways. A porch was placed on the front door. All of the windows were replaced at this time, to match the addition. The stairway must have been removed and replaced, but the evidence for its configuration at this period is slim. The wall dividing the stair hall and the smaller room was removed, and the fireplace was closed off to create a proper center passage. The original parlor probably retained this function, but the windows flanking the fireplace were closed off and some sort of built-in shelves were added. Two rooms were placed in the addition, only the northwest one of them heated. The room on the southeast contained a stairway to the basement, in which is still a cooking fireplace with a crane. The northwest room in the first story of the addition probably functioned as a dining room, perhaps with a pantry in the southeast room along with the basement stairs.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Clover Hill"
other

2. Location

street and number 6121 ~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park Road not for publication
city, town Elkridge vicinity
county Howard

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

name Howard Co, MD Dept. of Rec. and Parks
street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive telephone 410-313-4627
city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 31, p. 235
city, town Ellicott City liber 735 folio 505

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count		
				Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress			
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown			
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use			
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:			
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory		
				<u>1</u>		

7. Description

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Condition

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> altered |

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

"Clover Hill" is located at ⁶¹²¹~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park, behind Rockburn Elementary School in Rockburn Branch Park, about three miles west of Elkridge in eastern Howard County, Maryland. The property consists of a brick and frame house and a log out building. The house faces northwest and is set well back from Montgomery Road.

House exterior

The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation. The three southwest bays of the house have Flemish bond brick on the northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations. The two northeast bays have asbestos shingles over weatherboards fastened to a wood frame on the northwest, northeast, and southeast elevations. There is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There are interior brick chimneys on the northeast and southwest gable ends and between the center and east-center bays.

On the southeast elevation the foundation has a boarded-up opening between the south and south-center bays. The stone work is not coursed at all. There is a brick foundation for the porch in the center and east-center bays. Between the east-center and east bays is a boarded-up door in the foundation with brick on the east jamb. This opening appears to have been cut through at a later date, and there are concrete steps and a brick retaining wall outside of the opening. The east bay has a boarded-up window opening. On the first story, on top of the foundation is a header course of brick, with the wall set back three inches, and with portions of a surviving wash created with mortar on top of this brick, with a beveled profile. The brick course above the header course is complete, and is not cut back. The bricks are 8 1/2 to 9 inches long by 4 to 4 1/4 inches wide and 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches high. They have a narrow struck joint that is squared off, and the brick and mortar is painted white. The south bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash with a concrete sill and a splayed brick jack arch that is one brick deep. The bond pattern is broken below the sill one course, probably because the new sill was not as deep as the original. The south-center bay has the same six-over-six sash and sill, and there is brick infill below the sill and on the east jamb indicating that this was a wider door opening that was converted to a window. The seam in the brick work does not extend up to the top of the existing opening, suggesting that the doorway did not have a transom. The center bay has a bricked-in doorway with modern brick recessed back from the face of the wall, and with a steel lintel. The bottom of the east jamb is also of modern brick, and the east jamb has queen closers that start twelve courses above the porch deck. The wall is patched in this location, so no definitive conclusions can be drawn, however it appears that this was originally a window opening. The east-center bay has plywood covering the door and this is set in a bull nose frame. The east bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash with a bull nose frame. The second story has three six-over-six sash in the brick section, with no jack arches, and the window frames cannot be seen. The second-story south-center bay window jambs do not align with the first story, but there are queen closers on each side. This opening is actually centered over the originally wider door opening below it. There is a wood box cornice with a bed mould that appears to be a bevel. The cornice is pieced at the break between the brick and weather boards, but the bed mould continues across it, the east-center bay has no opening. The east bay has a six-over-six sash identical to the first-story sash below it.

The southwest elevation foundation stonework is roughly squared and coursed, and is a brown stone. On top of the header course is a beveled brick water table. The first story has two narrow bricked-up window openings with splayed brick jack arches. The second story has two six-over-six double hung sash with wood sills, and the frames are not clearly visible. The west bay west jamb has queen closers and aligns with the jamb in the first story, while the south jamb appears to be cut in, as though this window opening was widened. There is no jack arch, however. The south bay south jamb also looks clean and aligns with the first-story jamb, while the west jamb looks patched and is wider than the first-story opening. This window also does not have a jack arch, but appears to have been widened. The gable end has two small openings with straight brick jack arches, wood sills, and plain wood frames that appear to be new. There are plain rake boards.

The northwest elevation foundation has a brown rubble stone on the frame section and a squared brown stone that is generally laid in courses on the brick section, with a raised "v" pointing. The brick course above the header course is rough and has been cut

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back, apparently for a porch that no longer survives in the west-center and center bays. A beveled brick water table survives in the west bay. The north bay has a boarded-up window opening and the north-center bay has a boarded-up window opening with brick infill in the bottom. A pocket for a porch joist is cut in the original north corner of the brick structure, at the level of the water table and into the stone foundation below it. There is a patched pocket just north of the west-center bay for the other side of this missing porch. Just north of the west bay is a boarded-up window opening. On the first story the north bay sash is missing and has aluminum one-over-one infills, and a bull nose frame. This opening had shutters and the mortises on the frame for the hinges have been filled. The north-center bay has a six-over-six sash and the frame matches the north bay. The center bay is a boarded-up door opening with short bricks at the edge of the opening, especially on the whole north jamb and on the west jamb. There is no jack arch and no evidence that this opening ever had one, making it appear that this opening was cut through later. There is a small boarded-up window opening that has been cut through the brick between the center and west-center bays. The center bay between the first and second stories has pockets for porch plates and the ghost of a gable roof in the paint, as well as some remnants of flashing. The end pockets for the roof align with the pockets in the foundation. The west-center bay has a six-over-six sash with a bull nose frame, concrete sill, and splayed brick jack arch. There is a seam to the north side of the jamb and below the sill that indicated that this was a wider door, but the height cannot be determined because of paint and alterations at that location. The west bay has a six-over-six sash like the west-center bay. The second-story north and north-center bays have six-over-six sash that match the first story of this section. The center, west-center, and west bays have six-over-six sash that match the first story, and do not have jack arches. The west-center bay opening does not align with the first-story, but is centered on the original wider opening. There is a rebuilt wood box cornice with no bed mould.

On the northeast elevation the foundation is rubble stone with two boarded-up window openings. The first story east bay has paired six-light casement and the north bay has a typical six-over-six sash. The second story has two typical six-over-six sash. The gable end has two small openings with flat frames, and there are plain rake boards.

House interior, basement

The stairs to the basement have a broken-field baseboard on the southeast wall beneath the stairs, and this baseboard ran up to the bricked-in doorway opening. The stairs are constructed of dimensional lumber, with the stringers nailed with wire nails, and they descend into the northeast basement. There is a rubble stone partition wall that runs northwest-southeast in the center of the basement. The basement has a window opening with splayed jambs on the southeast wall, next to the partition wall. The southeast wall has a hewn sill on top of it, inside of the brick wall, and the joists sit on it. The sill is 3 1/2 inches deep by 5 inches wide. The joists are 4 inches by 9 inches, are spaced 17 to 19 inches on center, and run northwest-southeast. They are sash-sawn and have a tusk tenon with a beveled haunch into a summer beam, but they are not pegged. The summer beam is hewn and the northeast end rests on a large triangular stone chimney buttress in the center of the northeast wall. It is toothed into the northeast wall. The northwest side of the chimney support has some stone corbelled out parallel to the side wall, probably to support the existing chimney stack. There are no headers for corner fireplace hearths above, and no evidence that there ever were any. The joists that rest on the chimney support are not tenoned into the summer. A doorway has been cut through the east end of the northeast wall in order to gain access to the basement of the frame addition. There is also a doorway on the southeast elevation, set to the east, which is now boarded up. It appears to be an original opening, with a log lintel that passes into the northeast wall. The northwest wall has a window opening to the north that has stone infill. The partition wall has an original opening between the two halves of the basement and the top of the doorframe is set into the stone wall. The sides of the frame are gone but were tenoned into the top lintel, and were pegged. The partition wall appears not to be toothed into the southeast wall and is not toothed into most of the northwest wall, though it is not certain about part of this joint. None of the patched holes in the flooring above are visible from below. The two large patches near the stairway above are close to a joist and could have sat on it, but it is not possible to take exact measurements from above and below in order to place those patches. The patches for what must have been a stud wall above are not associated with joists, apparently.

In the southwest basement the floor framing matches that in the northeast end. There is a boarded-up window opening on both the

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southeast and northwest elevations. In the center of the northwest wall the stonework is all rebuilt in stone, all the way down to the concrete floor. The southwest wall also has a triangular stone chimney support that supports the summer beam and two pairs of joists. The hearth is set between the joists that rest on this support. There is a single hearth trimmer set between the joists on each side of this fireplace support, and each of these trimmers has a small wood piece nailed to the inner side of it with rose head nails. This small wood piece in turn supports flat boards that support the hearth.

The basement in the addition has sawn joists with a heavy creosote buildup. The joists run northwest-southeast with no original support under the center of them, though a steel I-beam has been added to the center of the joists for support. They are 2 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and spaced 23 1/2 to 24 1/2 inches on centers. There was a stairway in the east corner that probably ran along the southeast wall and descended to the southwest. The joists here have a center tenon on the end and are about 3 feet short of the southeast wall. The header that these joists were tenoned into had a through tenon on the end of it into an open mortise in the trimmer. The joist tenons were not pegged. There are dimensional lumber joists scabbed onto the original joists in the east corner to close off the stair opening. The walls are plastered and have two 3-light sash on the northwest and two larger window openings on the northeast. There is a door in the center of the southeast elevation, and it has been broken, but originally had six panels with sunken flat panels and ogee- and-bead panel moulds. There is a window to each side of the door, one of which has a six-light sash. The northeast wall has a stone fireplace with straight jambs and some stone infill at the bottom. It is possible that the floor level has been lowered leaving the firebox sitting higher in relationship, and that this is not later infill. The fireplace still contains an iron crane on the northwest jamb, set in two iron eyes. The iron post is octagonal, and the crane bracket supporting the flat bar that extends from the post is curved and fastened with hammered rivets. The bottom of the bracket has a decorative scroll and is clearly hand made. The fireplace has a brick lintel with an iron bar under it that is about one inch square.

In the northeast basement of the main block is a loose door made of plain vertical boards with a wood stock lock that is cracked. The battens are fastened with cut nails and there are cast iron butt hinges, one of which is marked with a capital I. The back side of the butt hinges is marked with "2 3/4" and several lines. The butts have three knuckles with fast joints.

House interior, first story

The house has a center-passage single-pile plan to the southwest, while the northeast half is double-pile. The passage is missing its door on the northwest, and the opening is boarded up. This opening has paneled jambs, with one each below and above the transom bar, and one on the soffit. The panels have sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The transom bar has three fillets as a bed mould between a deteriorated top moulding and a bottom fillet. The architrave on the interior is symmetrical with a quirked Greek ovolo on each side and a lancet in the middle. There are plain corner blocks. The four-light transom is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The northeast jamb architrave is missing and the brick here is pieced below the transom level down to 2 feet, 8 inches above the floor. The brick work appears to be a window opening that was converted to a door. The flooring is random-width boards that appear to be pine, are tongue and grooved, are face-nailed, and run northeast-southwest. There is a large patch in the center of the room, probably for a furnace grate, with more patching to the northeast. The baseboard on the northwest elevation, north of the doorway, and on the northeast elevation, north of the doorway, has a broken field, while the rest of the baseboard has a quirked ogee on the top. The northeast door has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and is hung on new hinges, with a twentieth-century mortise lock that has shield escutcheons. The architrave here matches the northwest door. The jambs and soffit have one panel each that is sunken and flat, with quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds.

The northeast wall is studded out and dry-walled over, covering a chimney breast with a stove pipe thimble. There is no good evidence of a fireplace having been closed off, though the chimney breast is not easily visible. Above the chimney breast the summer beam is exposed through a hole in the ceiling. The summer runs southwest-northeast and is tenoned into a large beam just southwest of the chimney that must be a fireplace header. This header runs northwest-southeast, and both are hewn and adze. There appears to be a tusk tenon and two face pegs from the summer beam into the header, with a brick hearth to the northeast of

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the header. The second story floor framing is all covered with riven lath fastened with what appears to be wrought nails. To the east of the chimney is a closet with reeded architrave and bull's eye corner blocks that date to the twentieth century. There is a six-panel door that matches the northeast door, set to the north, and is probably reused. It is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. Inside the closet, to the east, are a hole in the wall and a seam in the plaster where a doorway was. The edge of the brick here is firm, indicating a doorway was constructed from the beginning here. There is a paneled jamb beneath the drywall that matches those on the northeast door. The southwest elevation of the passage is opened up in the center to the southwest room, and the architrave matches that of the closet.

There is a three-run stairway that ascends along the southwest wall to a landing at the southeast, then turns to the northeast along the southeast wall to a landing, then turns again to the northwest. The stairway has slim, slightly tapered newel posts made of three pieces of wood glued together. There are turned, tapered balusters with square blocks at the bottom, and sawn brackets on the open stringer. There are several patches on the floor. There is a series of 1 1/4-inch by 3-inch patches spaced roughly 21 inches on centers that run northeast-southwest in line with the opening in the southwest wall south jamb. These indicate a wall here that divided the passage in half, with a doorway at the southwest end of this wall. There are two larger patches to the southeast of these that were probably for earlier stair newel posts. They are 3 inches by 4 1/2 inches, with only 26 inches between them. They are just northeast of the stairs. There is another patch near the closet door east jamb which is close to being in line with the southeast of the two larger patches near the foot of the stairs. The center passage ceiling is 8 feet 3/4 inch high. There is a small hole in the ceiling, against the partition wall just southeast of the summer beam, and this has riven lath.

In the west corner of the passage a bathroom has been added, with architrave that matches the doorway to the closet and a two-panel door with a mortise lock that has a shield escutcheon. A small window was cut through on the northwest wall of the bathroom. The toilet is dated "Jul. 6, 1950." They are blue American Standard fixtures.

The southwest room has random-width tongue and grooved pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest, is face-nailed, and varies between 6 and 7 1/2 inches wide. The baseboard has a broken field on the southeast, southwest, and northwest elevations, and a quirked ogee on the northeast. The walls are plaster on brick, with three coats, a scratch coat, brown coat, and a finish coat, with a thick fourth coat added overtop of it, with heavy whitewash. The architrave of the windows matches the passage northwest door. The jambs are sunken, flat panels with quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The sash have ovolo muntins with 10-inch by 13-inch lights, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at both the corners and top and bottom rails. There are parting beads and check rails. The wide opening on the northeast wall has reeded architrave that matches the passage closet.

There is a fireplace on the southwest elevation with a brick hearth, splayed brick jambs, and a parged surround. The surround is wider on the sides than it is at the top, and may indicate that the fireplace was reduced in width when the splay was added to the jambs of the firebox. The interior of the firebox appears to have originally had a throat. There is a wood mantel that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has architrave with a large ovolo backband and a small bead on the inner edge of the ovolo. The mantel has a pulvinated frieze that appears to be hand-planed and a bed mould that has an ogee above a fillet, then an ovolo and cavetto below it. The mantel shelf is now loose, affording examination of the construction inside. The mantel is nailed to the wall with two T-headed nails at the top, behind the bed mould, but the nails are sunk beneath the surface of the wood. The top rear piece was nailed on with wire nails and covers the burnt back edge of the mantel. The mantel shelf was probably replaced with the existing loose board when the back top edge was repaired. Above the fireplace is a hewn and adzed summer beam that is tenoned into a header with what appears to be a tusk tenon and two face pegs. There is a sawn board on the southwest side of the header with the brick hearth up against it. The ceiling has riven lath with wrought nails. The summer beam is 8 1/2 inches deep by 11 inches wide, and the fireplace header is 8 1/2 inches square. The joists appear to be sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 8 1/2 inches, and are spaced about 18 inches on centers. They have a center tenon into the summer beam, with a face peg. The flooring is gauged over the joists and the summer.

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The southeast wall has a wood nailer in the wall southwest of the south bay window. The top of this nailer is 5 inches above the sill, and could be for period one chair rail, but the nailer is eaten up and there are no clear nail holes; it also has plaster burns on most of the face. The northeast wall is a 6 1/2-inch-thick stud wall with brick nogging between some of the studs. The east end was either a doorway, or has had the stud removed, and this opening has infill with expanded metal lath. Both the north and east jambs of the wide doorway have sawn lath with wire nails as a frame infill. The brick-nogged wall has a thick coat of plaster over top of a finish coat that is earlier, and was clearly re-plastered. The southeast and northwest walls also have this and the thick plaster laps over the baseboard and thus must have been added after this period two baseboard was installed. The earliest plaster was three coats, a brown coat, scratch coat, and finish coat, then this plaster was nicked up for the later two-coat re-plastering. The earliest plaster is very sandy and clayey, with little lime. The brick nogging appears to sit on the wood flooring, is laid in mortar, and is carried up to the ceiling. On the southeast elevation, the south bay brick is in-filled on the east jamb of the window, at the top. The east jamb is not visible at the middle or bottom. The south jamb brick is good at the bottom and is partially broken out at the middle, while the top cannot be seen. The east bay window has infill at the top, while the middle and bottom appear to be good brick, some of which is cracked, but is not infill. It would appear that perhaps wood lintels were taken out in order to make taller window openings. There are ghosts on the floor along the southwest wall that suggest that shelves were built in here at one time.

The first-story north room, in the frame section, has random-width flooring that varies between 4 and 6 1/4 inches, runs northeast-southwest, and is both blind-nailed and later face-nailed with wire nails. The flooring appears to be pine. The baseboard has a broken field. The window architrave is symmetrical with a lancet in the center and a quirked Greek ogee on each side. There are plain corner blocks. The window sash have ovolo muntins, 10-inch by 13-inch lights, parting beads, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and have small pins for muntins in the bottom rail. The bottom sash are hung on tapes. Beneath the window sill is a short board that has a sunken flat panel and moulding that match the architrave. The southwest door architrave matches the windows and has new corner blocks and a new piece on the northwest jamb. The southwest wall is plaster on brick, with some of the brick now exposed. It has struck joints that match the exterior and is Flemish bond. On the northeast elevation is a fireplace with a brick hearth and parged, splayed brick jambs. This fireplace had two different mantels, both of which are missing. The earlier mantel was 5 feet 1 inch tall and 5 feet wide and was removed and patched and a new one nailed over the painted plaster, then painted around. There is a parged surround with an arched top to the firebox. The ceiling was riven lath with cut nails. There is a stove pipe hole plastered over above where the mantels were. The southeast door has modern reeded architrave and a new six-panel door on butt hinges with ball finials. There is a mortise lock that is typical for the interior doors. The second-story joists are sash-sawn, are 9 1/2 inches deep, and run northwest-southeast.

The east room has linoleum on the floor, baseboard with a quirked ogee on top, and all modern reeded architrave. This room was converted to a kitchen probably in 1950's. the southeast sash is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, has parting beads, and is hung on cords. There is a door on the southeast that has plywood on both sides and is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. On the southwest is a door that leads to the basement stairs. This is a modern six-panel door with butt hinges on ball finials.

House interior, second story

The second-story has a central stair vestibule with two chambers to the southwest, one chamber to the northwest, a small vestibule to the northeast in the frame addition, and two chambers in the frame addition to the northeast of this small vestibule. The stair vestibule has stair details that match the first story. The balustrade runs along the northwest side of the stairwell to the southwest wall. The southeast wall has a header course in several sections where plaster is missing, suggesting that the inner bond may be English bond, though too little brick is exposed to be certain. The southeast window has 10-inch by 13-inch lights, ovolo muntins, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and the bottom rail. The sash have parting beads, and the bottom sash is hung on tapes. The architrave is symmetrical with a bead in the center and a small quirked ogee to each side. This architrave was mitred at the corners and the moulding cut off for corner blocks to be installed; these corner blocks are missing. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and the door architrave is all modern reeded architrave. The flooring is random-width between 5 1/4 and 8 1/4 inches, though most of it is 8 1/4 inches. It is tongue and grooved pine that is face-nailed and runs northeast-southwest. There are

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two patches in the floor along the northwest side of the stairs, in the center and to the southwest. These patches appear to date from different periods. There is sawn lath in the ceiling along the southwest wall, just northwest of the stairs, and it is not clear whether this is a patch or whether this whole ceiling has been replaced. The doors have four panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. They are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The doors are hung on butt hinges with ball finials and have typical mortise locks. There is a piece of lath in the center of the ceiling that looks to be riven. On the northeast elevation is a fireplace with a modern brick hearth, splayed brick jambs, and a modern brick surround with a steel lintel. There is a wood boxed mantel with pilasters that have pressed egg and dart moulding on the capitals. The mantel has a plain frieze with a bed mould that has a small ogee above a large fillet and a small quirked ogee at the bottom. The mantel shelf has a broad ogee above a small cavetto on the edge. This mantel dates to the twentieth century and is an alteration to an older fireplace. The original northwest corner to the fireplace breast is 3 1/2 inches southeast of the northwest wall.

The south chamber floor, baseboard, and south window architrave matches that in the stair vestibule, as do the sash. The southwest window has modern reeded architrave and twentieth century wood sash. There is riven lath on the ceiling, with wrought nails. A closet has been built into the west corner of the room, with a twentieth-century four-panel door with modern reeded architrave, butt hinges with pins, and a typical mortise lock for this house. There is some exposed brick on the southeast elevation that has alternating courses of headers and stretchers that is clearly English bond in this section. There is a patch in the plaster ceiling just southwest of the south-center bay window and this patch runs northwest to be even with the existing doorway, then turns southwest and runs to the closet. The patch indicates where a former wall ran. There are also a series of Dutchmen in the floorboards in line with both of these plaster patches. The wall ran northwest-southeast just southwest of the south-center window, with a door to the south chamber close to the southeast wall, based on the spacing of the Dutchmen. There was another door to the west chamber across from the existing door into the existing south chamber that was close to the partition wall that formerly existed between the two chambers to the southwest. This partition wall aligned with the south corner of the fireplace breast on the southwest. The Dutchmen are 20 1/2 to 22 inches on centers and are face-nailed with wire nails. The spacing between the Dutchmen where the doorways were is 42 inches on centers. There are carpet tack holes in the floor, especially along the edges where these walls were. The northeast wall has small holes with sawn lath exposed and this wall was probably re-lathed and plastered at some time. The southeast window corner blocks are modern bull's eyes that match the southwest window, though the sash have no tapes.

The west chamber flooring and baseboard match that of the south chamber. The northwest window sash and architrave match the southeast windows in the south chamber, and the southwest window sash and architrave match the southwest window in the south chamber. The door architrave is the modern reeded type. There is a closet on the northeast, set to the north, which extends into the northwest-center room. It has a typical four-panel door, typical mortise lock, and modern reeded architrave. There are plaster patches in the ceiling along the northeast wall and the southeast wall, and running northwest-southeast just southwest of the west-center bay window. The later patch is in line with the missing partition wall in the south chamber, and there are Dutchmen on the floor that continue in this same line with the same 20 1/2- to 22-inch spacing on centers. This suggests that the west chamber was originally smaller than it is at present. There are carpet tack holes along the line of these Dutchmen where the wall was. The southeast patch is probably the result of cutting through the ceiling to add the existing partition wall between the west and south chambers. There is a Dutchman in the threshold of the doorway to the stair vestibule indicating that this wall was originally solid here, and there are two more Dutchmen in the closet doorway threshold. This indicates that there was a center passage that originally ran from northwest to southeast, and it was about 4 feet 3 inches wide. There is a chimney on the southwest elevation, with a patch on the floor where the hearth was, indicating that there was originally a fireplace here. The patch is face-nailed with wire nails. In the closet, the northeast and southeast walls have sawn lath, with wire nails on the northeast, and the bathroom pipes go through here with expanded metal lath on the opposite side. The southwest wall has riven lath with wire nails on the southeast jamb of the closet door, where it was cut through the wall. The closet has plain baseboard.

The northwest-center room in the brick section is a modern bathroom with a black and white tile floor in a basket-weave pattern and white tiles on the wall with a black base and top and a narrow band of Greek fret near the top. There are white fixtures

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including a cast iron pedestal sink marked "Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Baltimore." The toilet is marked "Standard" and "USA" but has no legible date. There are black soap dishes, towel racks, etc. The medicine cabinet has been removed from the southwest wall exposing dimensional 2 by 4's and circular-sawn lath with wire nails in this wall. The window on the northwest elevation matches the stair vestibule and other windows, sash, and architrave on the northwest and southeast walls.

The vestibule in the frame addition is just an opening in the northeast wall of the stair vestibule which leads to this space. The southeast side has a door to the attic stairs, which has four panels, butt hinges with ball finials, and a typical modern mortise lock and modern reeded architrave. The door is a modern four-panel door, and the same doors and architrave are used for the northeast and northwest chambers. The baseboard matches that in the stair vestibule and there are built-in shelves on the northwest wall, set to the west.

The north chamber in the frame section has random-width tongue-and-grooved flooring that appears to be pine and varies between 4 1/4 and 10 3/4 inches. It is blind-nailed with cut nails and face nails have been added to some of the boards. Most of the floor boards are in the 4 1/2- to 6-inch range, and the flooring runs through the second story of the frame section. The joists run northwest-southeast, are 3 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and are spaced 22 inches on centers. One of them is sash-sawn and one is hewn on one face, while the other face is not visible. The ceiling below has riven lath. The baseboard has a broken field that matches the first story. The northwest windows have architrave that matches the stair vestibule window, with plain corner blocks and panels below the sill like those on the first story. The stair vestibule window never had this detail. The sash in the north-center bay is a twentieth-century wood sash. The north bay sash has 10-inch by 13-inch lights, ovolo moulds on the muntins, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and the top and bottom rails. The sash has parting beads, and the lower sash is hung on tapes that are set just above the meeting rail, rather than at the top of the opening. The northeast elevation window has all twentieth-century sash, trim, and frame, and the sash is hung on cords. There is a chimney breast on the northeast elevation in the east corner, but no evidence that there was ever a hearth here. A modern closet has been added to the south corner with a twentieth-century four-panel door and modern reeded architrave. The southeast door also has modern reeded architrave. The southwest wall has the brick cut through for access to the bathroom plumbing. Some of the plaster on the brick is missing, exposing the Flemish bond brickwork with at least two layers of white paint on the brick before it was plastered over. The first layer has vertical brush marks and looks like a paint, while the top layer appears to be a whitewash, much of which has flaked off. There are scalpel cuts in this paint where it appears that someone has taken samples for paint analysis. Similar cuts can be found on woodwork throughout the house. The brick joints were struck like those found elsewhere. The walls have a second finish coat of plaster over an earlier finish coat that has several layers of whitewash on it. The brick is exposed five feet southeast of the northwest wall and a small area has struck joints and paint like the rest of the wall, indicating that there was not a window here like there was on the southwest elevation. This wall was plastered before the ceiling lath was put up. The ceiling has riven lath with cut nails that are very rusted, and large sections of plaster have come down.

In the east chamber the eastern two-thirds of the floor is patched with 2 1/2-inch pine. The baseboard has a quirked ogee on top and there is modern reeded architrave throughout the room. The door on the southwest elevation, set to the south, leads to a closet beneath the attic stairway. This is a typical modern four-panel door with typical mortise lock for this house. The northeast sash is of wood from the twentieth-century, and is hung on cords. The southeast sash matches the northwest sash in the north chamber. The northwest wall is flush with the side of the chimney. The ceiling has plaster over drywall and the joists run northwest-southeast. They are sash-sawn, are 3 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and are spaced about 24 inches on centers. The flooring above is tongue and grooved, is sash-sawn, and is not gauged.

House interior, attic

The attic stairs are constructed with wire nails. The southeast wall below the stairway has baseboard with a broken field and black paint under later green paint. There is no clear evidence of marbelizing on the baseboard. The wall has plaster on lath with a yellow/tan paint. The lath is riven and is fastened with cut nails. The plaster extends up above the sill height suggesting that there

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was never a window in the east-center bay. Much of the stairs are built with cut nails and they have black paint on the risers and some of the stringer. This suggests that the stairs were always here, and have just been beefed up and closed in, or possibly moved around. However, the bottom face of the attic joists on the southwest and northeast ends of the stairwell have lath nails and plaster burns for lath that appear to have spanned the whole stair opening, suggesting that the stairs were not here. The southeast wall plaster has a firm line at the top where the plaster ceiling was and the plaster is on riven lath with cut nails. The southwest wall has had the brickwork mostly cut out and replaced with two rows of dimensional 2 by 4 studs. The southwest-most row of studs has drywall on it and the northeast-most is up against the stairs and these studs were never covered. The northeast face of the brick wall, to the east, has two finished layers of plaster. The top layer is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and is peeling off. The brick has struck joints. There is a plate set on top of the brick wall on the southeast and it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. The end of the plate is flush with the northeast face of the northeast wall and is weathered. There is brick sitting on top of this plate.

The framing of the addition is exposed on the stairway and is hewn. The corner post is 4 inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and is completely buried in the wall. The plate is 4 inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep and there is a center tenon on top of the post that passes into a mortise in the plate and goes through the top face of the plate. This is fastened with one edge peg. One stud is partially visible and is at least 3 inches wide by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, is sash-sawn, and has a center tenon on the top into a mortise into the bottom face of the plate. The inner edge of the sill is not visible to see if the stud is pegged. The attic joists are sash-sawn and run northwest-southeast. They are 3 inches by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches and are spaced $23\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 inches on centers. Most have been cut out on the southeast and have been replaced with dimensional lumber. The flooring was taken up and re-laid. The bottom faces of the joists are notched to lap over the plates, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch notch. One of the joists is toe-nailed with small cut nails that could be added because the joist is split in half. Several joists have one-inch boards nailed to the side with cut nails. It appears that the joists were cut back and these boards were added on which the box cornice could be nailed to. There is a 1-inch board false plate on top of the joists and the rafter feet are miter cut and set on the false plate over top of the joists. The rafters are sash-sawn and are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches wide. The rafters have a slight taper from 5 inches at the foot to about 4 inches at the ridge, and have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge. Only one rafter couple has sawn roman numerals, and they are on opposite faces. The rafter couples have sash-sawn collar beams that are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 9 inches and have a half-dovetailed half lap. They are face-nailed with small-headed cut nails. The rafters support random-width board shingle lath. The floor boards are tongue-and-grooved, are sawn, and have Roman numerals on some of the ends. They are face-nailed with cut nails. The northeast window frames are new. The northeast gable end studs are toe nailed to the rafters with cut nails.

The main block attic northeast wall, northeast face is brick painted white, with the typical struck joints found on this brickwork. Some of the brick had spalled and then was painted over. The east end of the wall has been cut out. North of the chimney is a window opening with a rowlock lintel and a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame, with the sill pegged, as well. There are trim boards nailed over the exterior face of the frame with wrought nails, and this trim has a beaded interior edge. The wood sill has a wash. The ends of the sill and lintel pass into the brick wall. The northeast chimney has a shoulder on the northwest side. The chimney is toothed into the wall and the interior joints on the brickwork are struck with a trowel with a slight angle to them. The joists are sash-sawn and run northwest-southeast. They are 3 inches by 9 inches. The rafters are sash-sawn and are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and slightly tapered from 5 inches at the foot to 4 inches at the ridge. The rafters are spaced $19\frac{3}{4}$ to $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches on centers. There is an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge, and the rafter feet are mitered and sit on a board false plate; the feet are set over the joists. The false plate is a one-inch thick board that is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and is not as wide as the rafter feet. The rafters have half-dovetailed full-lap collar beams that are sash-sawn and fastened with one large wrought nail at each joint. The rafters have marriage marks both at the ridge and at the collars and these are made by three different hands. Some of them are made with a narrow chisel blade and are cut fairly deep. Others are made with a narrow chisel that is cut shallow, and they have odd numbering such as IIIIX and IIIIIX. Other marks are made with a wide chisel and are fairly shallow; only one of these is visible. There are remains of wind braces sticking out of the northeast wall, to the north, and the southwest wall to the south. They are fastened with wrought nails into the bottom face of the rafters, and the rafters must have been assembled before the gable ends were laid up because some bricks project into the face of the rafter, while most do not. The southwest window frames and sash are

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modern. The west bay window has a deeper wood lintel with a row lock course above it of three courses. The south bay window has a narrower wood lintel that is one course thick, with a header course above it. The southwest chimney is toothed into the wall and has a shoulder on the southeast side and a slight one on the northwest.

Outbuildings:

About 125 feet east-northeast of the house is a small barn or stable. This is a one and one half-story, two-bay by two-bay log structure with v-notch cornering, a rubble stone foundation, and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. On the southeast elevation there is a door in the south bay and a small door in the east bay. The upper story has a small door in the center and another above it in the gable end. This gable end has weatherboards, and there are jig-sawn barge boards. All of the openings contain new doors or vents and frames, and all new trim. The southwest elevation has two vents in the lower story. The joist ends are exposed above, and there are no openings in the upper story. On the northwest elevation the lower story has a small door set to the north, with a vent to the east in the upper story and a vent in the gable end. The northeast elevation matches that of the southwest.

Between 100 and 200 feet northeast of the log barn/stable are several concrete pads and about 300 to 400 feet east-southeast of these pads is a rubble stone foundation that is 20 to 25 feet square and is set in the remains of an orchard.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates c. 1770-88

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

"Clover Hill" was part of the farm of planter Edward Dorsey (2) (d. 1767), the son of Edward and Ruth Dorsey. An Edward Dorsey resurveyed a 750-acre tract known as "Dorsey's Inheritance" in 1724/25, and it was patented in 1732. This was probably the father, not the son, though this is not certain. In 1767 Edward Dorsey (2) wrote his will, leaving his dwelling plantation with approximately 200 acres on "Dorsey's Inheritance" to his widow, Sarah (nee Todd) for the term of her life or widowhood; the plantation would then pass to his oldest son, also named Edward Dorsey (3). On 1 September 1767, about two months before Edward Dorsey (2) would die, he and his son sold the 219-acre dwelling plantation to Michael Scott, who was described as a farmer. Edward Dorsey (3) was probably born in the early 1730s and must have already been established on his farm in Baltimore County, on "Dorsey's Thickett," where he would die in 1782. Given this reality, father and son must have decided to dispose of the dwelling plantation, and must have made other provisions for Edward Dorsey's (2) widow, Sarah, if she was still alive. (1)

Michael Scott was also described as a tanner, and almost nothing more is known about him, though he was old enough to have at least one adult child at the time of his death. One would expect that he already owned property where he may have lived, but the records suggest that he moved onto "Clover Hill" rather than simply purchasing it for his son. After his death in 1770 "Clover Hill" was left to his eldest son, George, along with a life estate to Michael's widow in "... my dwelling house together with all the out houses thereunto belonging" Unfortunately, what is not known is whether the existing brick house was the dwelling mentioned. Michael Scott wrote his will in October 1769 and it was probated on 2 April 1770. In February 1770 George Scott put a notice in the paper stating that he had rented his fishing landing and warned people "... from trespassing on any other part of the plantation" Presumably, he was referring to his father's farm, which this notice suggests he had already taken control of, even though his father was probably still alive. George Scott purchased an additional 40 acres adjacent to the farm in 1778, and he appears in the 1783 tax record, though the extent of his holdings is not delineated. A plat of this new property could not be placed in relation to the whole farm, so it is not possible to be certain on which of the two tracts the house stood. However, it seems most likely that the large brick house would have been on the large farm. (2)

George Scott died in 1788. The inventory of his estate, which was compiled in March 1789, shows that he owned 13 slaves, ranging in age from three to forty-six. His livestock included six horses (two described as old) and three colts; 11 cows, a calf, and 10 yearlings; five sows, five year-old hogs, and 30 pigs; and five sheep. These were considerable holdings that were only possible with slave labor. His farm tools were very simple, including three old plows and four old axes, plus a wagon, timber carriage, and cart. He also owned an old cider mill and press and a pair of old mill stones. His crops on hand included tobacco, corn, hay and straw, flax, and rye. The amounts given suggest that tobacco was his cash crop and the others were strictly for the use of the farm. It would appear that he had not yet switched to wheat husbandry. His household furnishings were likewise meager, with five beds (two of them indifferent), a desk, 18 rush-bottom chairs, a desk, several tables, a chest, a looking glass, a

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chamber clock that did not run, some china and earthenware, some kitchen utensils, a cast-iron fireback, and perhaps most notably, a stove. There is no evidence that he continued his father's tannery, which probably had not been on this property. (3)

George Scott did not leave a will and his estate was not settled until 1807. He had arranged to buy an additional 65 acres, but the sale had not been completed before his death. His widow, Helen, and her children completed the purchase in 1791. In 1798 Helen was assessed for the original 219 acres and the two parcels that had been added. The 40-acre tract was described as mill land, but no documentary evidence has been uncovered that Scott ran a mill, other than the several items already noted in his inventory. The buildings listed on the farm were:

2 story brick dwelling house 32 by 20

1 outhouse 20 by 16 wood

1 do 20 by 16

1 do 10 by 10

The existing brick section of "Clover Hill" measures just under 36 by 24 feet, a little bit of a discrepancy from the assessment, but acceptable given that the assessor would have been pacing off the size of the building. The assessor does not seem to have itemized farm buildings such as barns and stables for any of the farms in these hundreds, unfortunately. Helen Scott also had nine slaves, only four of whom were between the ages of 12 and 50, and thus taxable. Scott's brick house was probably built c. 1769-74, when Michael Scott was moving, along with his son, George, to this farm, or by George shortly after his father's death. (4)

Helen Scott seems to have been able to postpone any action on her late husband's estate for many years, while she raised her children at "Clover Hill." Though at least one child was a minor, no Orphan's Court valuation could be found for the property. In order to settle the Scott estate the heirs went through Chancery Court in 1807. Unfortunately, these records can no longer be located at the Maryland State Archives, so any light they might shed on life at "Clover Hill" at that time is lost, at least temporarily. The result of the case was the sale of the farm, and it was advertised in the Baltimore American in August 1807. The notice stated simply that there was "a brick dwelling house, and other outhouses" on George Scott's dwelling plantation. The farm was 308 acres, with a large amount in meadow, some in timber and "the soil adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain."

Indeed, there was a crop of corn growing on the farm, and the purchaser could put in a fall crop immediately, but could not take full possession until the corn in the fields had been harvested. "Clover Hill" was purchased by Thomas (2/2/1774-10/?/1826) and Eleanor (nee Cromwell) Lee. Thomas Lee was the son of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, who served two terms as governor of Maryland, 1779-1783 and 1792-1794. The Lees were descended from the Stratford Hall Lees of Virginia, and one of Thomas and Eleanor's daughters married Charles Carroll of Doughoregan. Clearly, the Lees moved in the very top echelon of Maryland society, but nothing else is known about them at this time. The sale price of "Clover Hill" was \$4,160, but the deed was not executed until 1824. Two years later Thomas Lee died, leaving "Clover Hill" and all of the livestock and farming utensils associated with it, to his widow, Eleanor. (5)

Eleanor Lee sold the 270 acres of "Clover Hill" to her son, Thomas, in 1833 for \$3,240, and he and his wife, Harriet, resided there until 1849, when they turned the farm over to a trustee, David Knox. Knox arranged the sale of the farm to Richard Hardesty in 1851, for \$7,000, and Hardesty in turn sold it the following year to Henry Nabb of Baltimore City for \$8,000. There is an advertisement in the Baltimore American in 1851 of "a farm on Elk-Ridge, 8 miles from the city of 270 acres" that almost certainly is "Clover Hill." Interestingly, the firm handling the sale of the property was Warfield & Lee, with Thomas Lee as one of the principals. Neither Lee, Knox, Hardesty, nor Nabb is listed in the 1850 agricultural census, suggesting that the farm was probably leased to a tenant during this unsettled period in its history. Henry Nabb then sold the farm to Elizabeth Nabb, wife of George Nabb, in 1856 for \$13,500. The significant increase in the cost suggests that Henry Nabb made significant improvements to the farm, and these may have been necessary after the farm had been in the hands of a tenant for several years. (6)

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The improvements probably included the frame addition to the brick house. This changed the plan and function of the house dramatically. Originally, the brick house had a hall-parlor plan, divided by a frame wall with brick nogging. The house faced northwest, and was built with a randomly-coursed stone foundation and a beveled brick water table on the northwest and southwest elevations, while the southeast and northeast elevations had rubble stone in the foundation and a water table created out of mortar. All four walls were of Flemish-bond brick with struck joints, and the walls were painted by the early nineteenth century, at the latest; there are at least two coats of paint on what was the exterior brick, now under the plaster walls of the frame addition. The entrance was in the center bay of the northwest elevation, with egress in the center bay of the wall opposite. One entered into the larger space, which must have functioned as a parlor. This room retains a fireplace on the gable end wall with a wood mantel that is probably original and is consistent with the period c. 1760-1785. There were narrow windows on either side of the fireplace. The smaller room had a fireplace on the northeast gable end and was subdivided by a frame wall to the southeast of the fireplace. This small southern room must have held the stairway, though its exact configuration is still undetermined. There was also an exterior doorway on the gable end of this stair hall. The basement has triangular piers for fireplaces, typically used to support corner fireplaces in a double pile plan. The floor framing suggests that the house was not altered, so it is possible that the foundation was reused from an earlier house that had corner fireplaces. The house must have had a freestanding kitchen, since there is no evidence for one in the house. The second story had a narrow center passage running northwest-southeast, with two chambers on the southwest side and one on the northeast. The northeast and west chambers both had fireplaces.

With the frame addition a center-passage plan was created. The original doorways in the center of the brick section were converted to windows and the windows to the small room and stair hall became doorways. A porch was placed on the front door, and photographs show it as late as the 1980s. Some of the original brickwork was cut in order to add the porch. All of the windows were replaced at this time, to match the addition. The stairway must have been removed and replaced, but the evidence for its configuration at this period is slim. The wall dividing the stair hall and the smaller room was removed, and the fireplace was closed off to create a proper center passage. The original parlor probably retained this function, but the windows flanking the fireplace were closed off and some sort of built-in shelves were added. Since these shelves do not survive, it is not certain that this work was done at this time. However, the second-story windows on the gable end were widened to take the new sash, but these first-story windows were not, suggesting that they were closed off at this time, rather than later. Two rooms were placed in the addition, only the northwest one of them heated. The room on the southeast contained a stairway to the basement, in which is still a cooking fireplace with a crane. The northwest room in the first story of the addition probably functioned as a dining room, perhaps with a pantry in the southeast room along with the basement stairs.

The second story of the addition had two chambers, neither one heated, plus a stairway to the attic that probably replaced an earlier stairway to that attic that probably stood in the east corner of the brick house, in line with the stairway from the first to the second stories. The actual configuration of the attic stairway in the addition is unclear because of alterations. The rooms in the brick section changed, and it was probably at this time. The southwest wall of the old passage was removed, making both of the chambers on that side larger, and the partition dividing them was moved to the northwest, making them both the same size. This change resulted in the fireplace being closed off. Since the northeast room had become a center passage on the first story, it seems likely that the chamber above was treated in the same way, which would suggest that the other changes on the second story were done at this time. The original studs had a tenon on the foot that was set into a notch cut out of the floorboards. These notches were carefully patched with small Dutchmen that are difficult to see, but can still be followed to trace the original outlines of walls, with wider gaps where doorways were.

The agricultural census for Elizabeth Nabb in 1860 seems to show a rather typical, diverse family farm operation, though it was set on a larger than average farm for Howard County. There were 240 acres under cultivation and 120 that were unimproved, and the crops included wheat, corn, oats, hay, and potatoes. Her livestock consisted of four horses, five milch cows, one other cow, and three hogs. Farm implements valued at \$100 suggest that the Nabbs were participating to some extent in the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-149

Name "Clover Hill"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

agricultural revolution that was sweeping the rest of the American countryside at the time. Ten years later these implements were valued at \$400, which reflects more than just inflation. Rather, with the loss of slave labor farmers such as the Nabbs had to rely more on technology than they had in the past. They had stopped raising wheat and increased their holdings in livestock to five horses, nine milch cows, four other cattle, and 22 hogs. Their butter production, as a result, increased significantly, from 50 pounds (about what the family would use) to 350 pounds (most of it for sale). It is not clear whether this was a strategic shift or simply reflected being better established. However, the 1880 agricultural census shows no grains were grown, and there was a reduced emphasis on butter. The number of cows had declined and the number of hogs increased slightly, to 25. (7)

Victoria Nabb bequeathed "Clover Hill" to Dorsey Williams in 1903 and the family retained the farm until 1909, when it was sold to Theresa and Thomas O'Neill for \$9,500. It passed to Werner and Louise Kern in 1936, and by this time had been reduced to 129 acres. It was sold to Charles and Mary Roswell in 1950, and major changes were made to the house at this time. The stairway in the center passage was completely rebuilt and a bathroom added to the passage, next to the front door, with a small window cut through the brick wall here. On the second story the northwest end of the passage was closed off for a bathroom. "Clover Hill" was purchased by Howard County in 1975, and the land used for a new school and for recreation. For a time there was a tenant in the house, and several attempts to create a curatorship for the house failed. The building has been vacant for a number of years and the front porch has disappeared, but the roof has been replaced and the building secured while a future use is determined.

The other structure on the property is known as the Aaron MacKenzie Barn. It was donated to the County in 1986 by Mrs. Jean D. Hannon and developer Bernard Talle, and was moved to this site in 1987 and restored.

Notes:

- (1). Harry Wright Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, v. 2 (Lewes, DE: Colonial Roots, 1971), pp. 120, 127.
- (2). Michael Scott Estate, Will ROW 37-485, Maryland Prerogative Court, Maryland State Archives. *Annapolis Gazette*, 22 Feb 1770, p. 4, c. 2.
- (3). George Scott Estate, Inventory JG 1-187, Anne Arundel County Register of Wills, Maryland State Archives.
- (4). Federal Direct Tax, 1798, Index for Anne Arundel County at Maryland State Archives.
- (5). Edward C. Mead, ed., *Genealogical History of the Lee Family of Virginia and Maryland* (New York: University Publishing Co., 1871). J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), pp. 226-35. Edmund Jennings Lee, *Lee of Virginia, 1642-1892*. (Philadelphia, 1895. Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1974), pp. 383-85.
- (6). U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Agricultural Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850*. R. J. Matchett, comp. *Matchett's Baltimore Director*, (Baltimore, 1853-54, 1855-56).
- (7). U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Agricultural Census, District 1, Howard County, Maryland, 1860, 1870, 1880*.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-149

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 6 Acres

Acreage of historical setting 219 Acres

Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries are the access road to the northwest of the house and barn, the tree line to the southwest of the house, down to the public road, along this road on the southeast, and the tree line along the tennis courts that connects back to the access road.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 3/12/2008

street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-149

Name "Clover Hill"

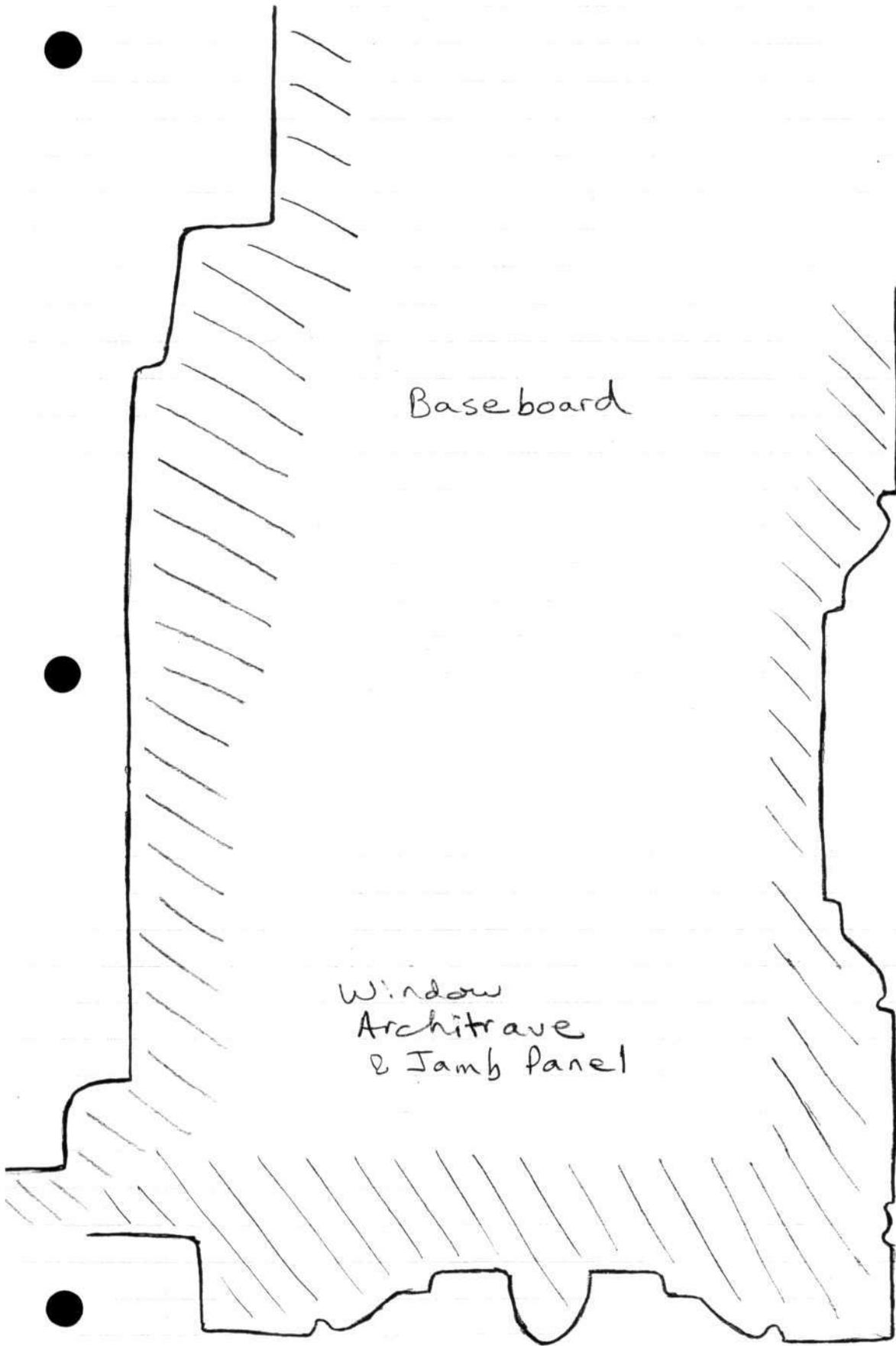
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See footnotes

1/3 Clover Hill HO-149
Moulding Profiles - SW. Rm.

KMS
25 Sept. '07

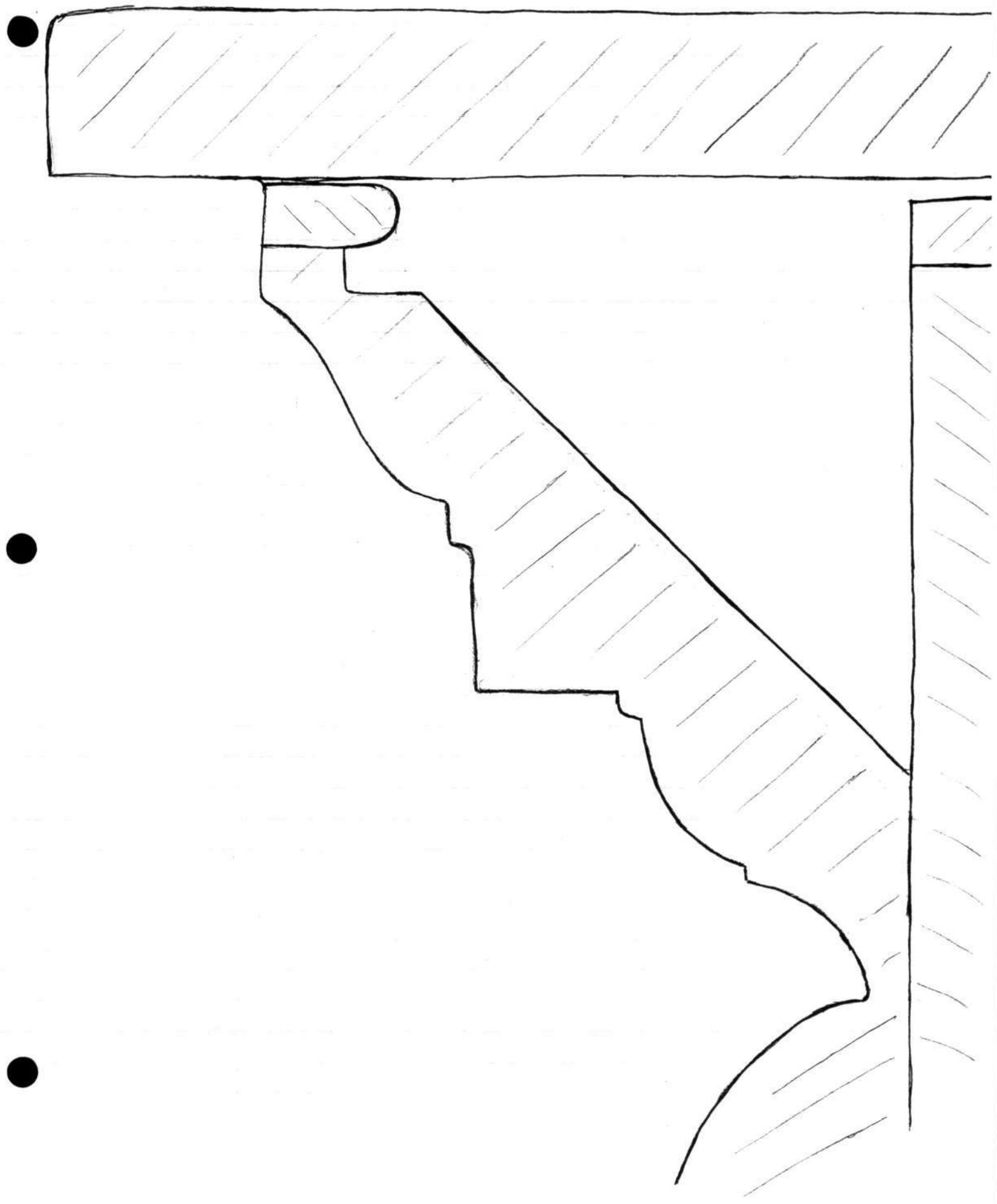


Baseboard

Window
Architrave
& Jamb Panel

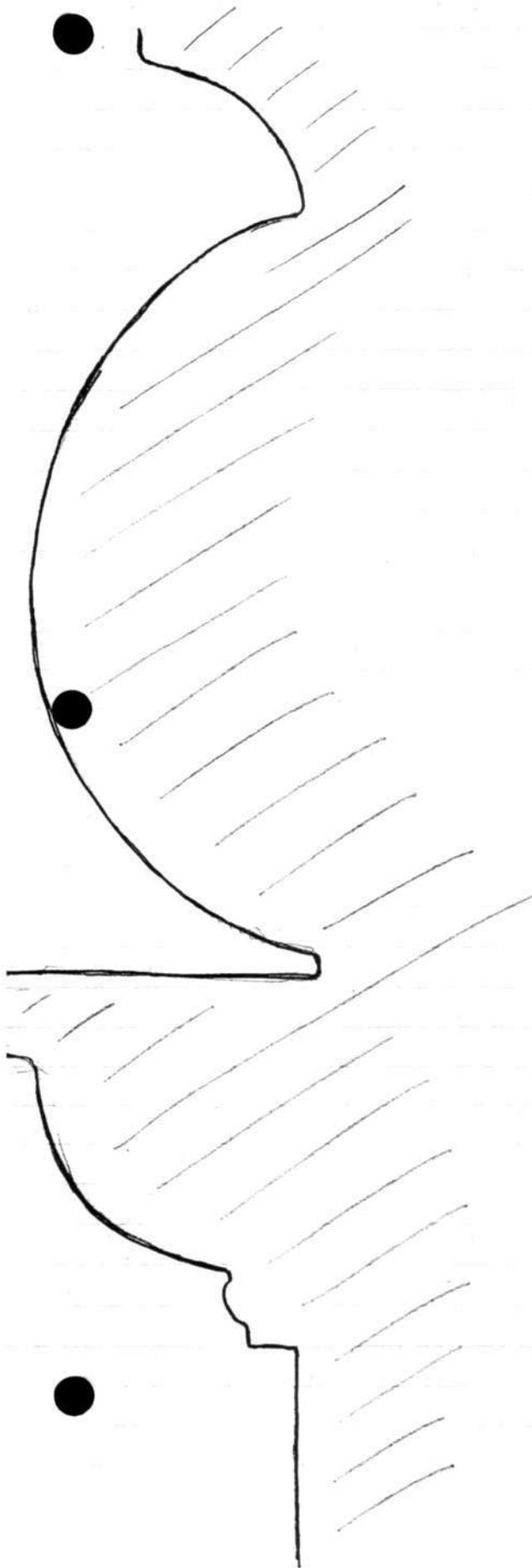
2A/ Clover Hill HO-149
3 SW Rm Mantel Bed Mould

KMS
25 Sept '07



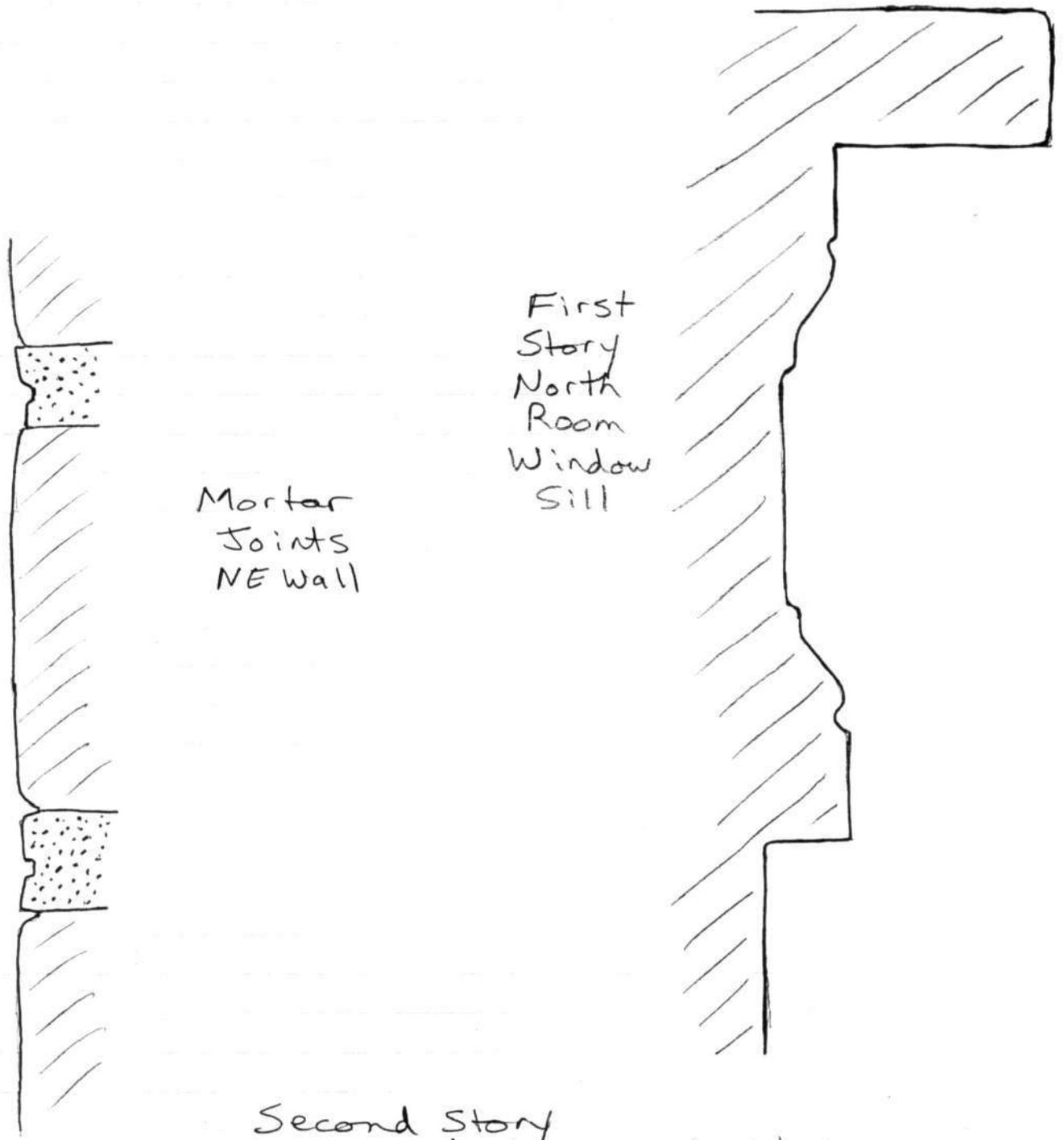
2B/3 Clover Hill HO-149
SW Am Mantel Frieze & Architrave

KMS
25 Sept. '07

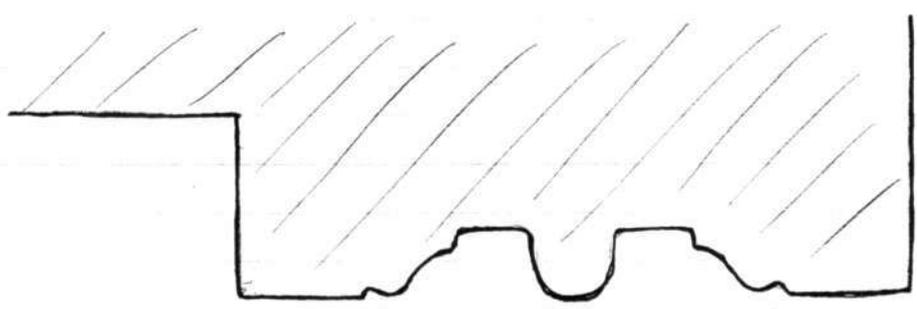


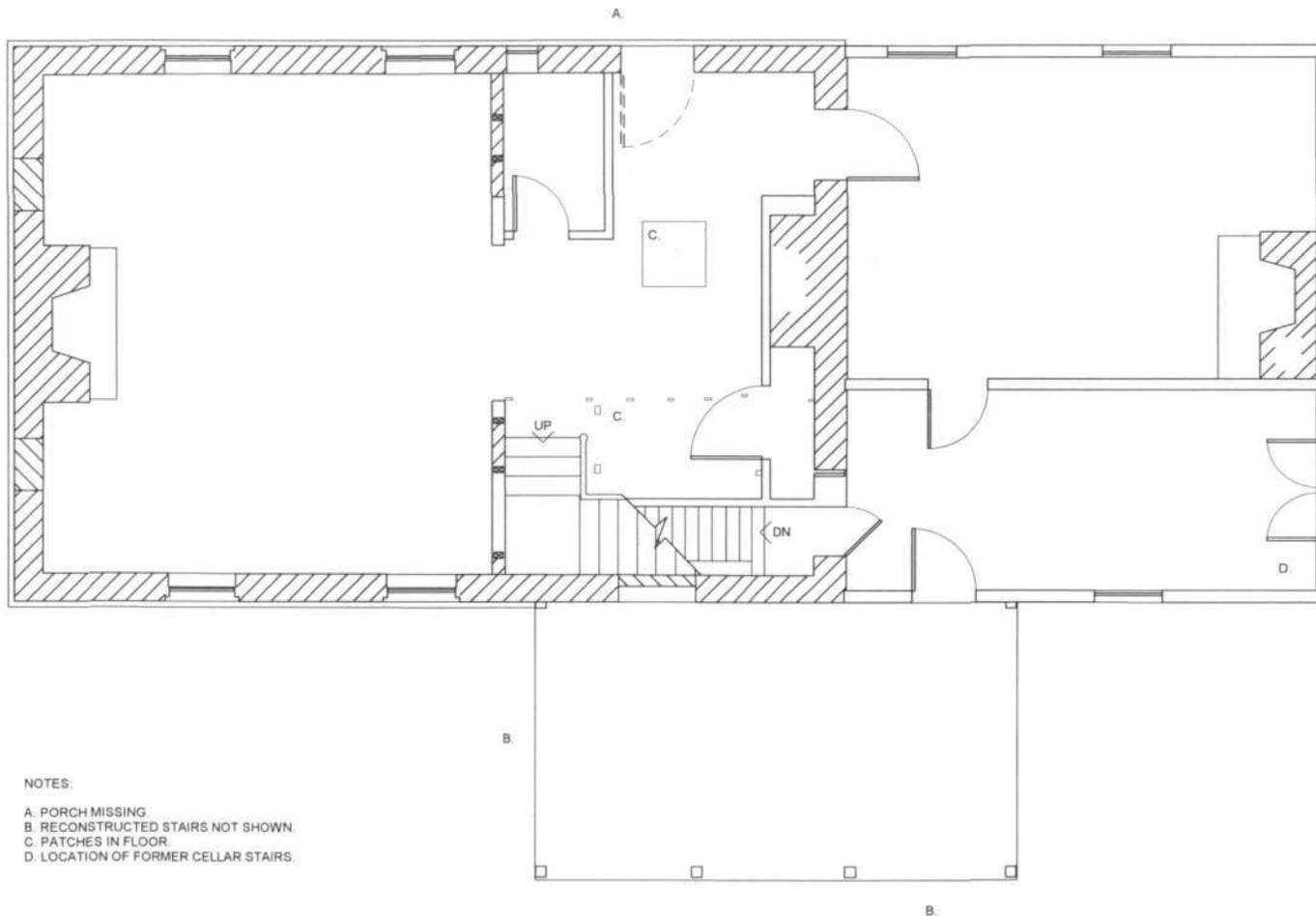
3/3 "Clover Hill" HO-149
Moulding Profiles

KMS
16 Oct. '07



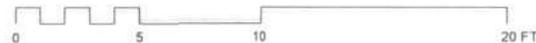
Second Story
Window Architrave - Vestibule





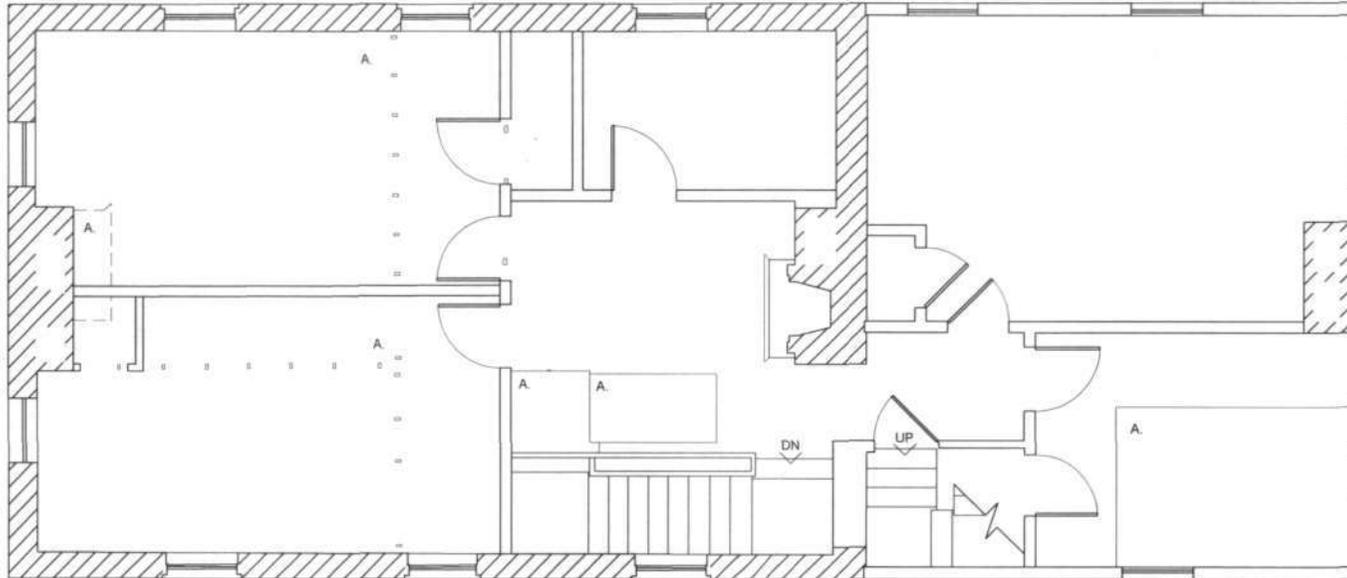
NOTES:

- A. PORCH MISSING.
- B. RECONSTRUCTED STAIRS NOT SHOWN.
- C. PATCHES IN FLOOR.
- D. LOCATION OF FORMER CELLAR STAIRS.



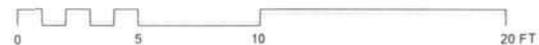
6121
 HO-149 "CLOVER HILL" ~~6105~~ ROCKBURN BRANCH PARK

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- OCTOBER 2007



NOTES:

A. PATCHES IN FLOOR.



HO-149 "CLOVER HILL" ⁶¹²¹ ~~6105~~ ROCKBURN BRANCH PARK

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- OCTOBER 2007

6121 "Clover Hill" (HO-149)
 —6105 Rockburn Branch Park Rd.
 CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Charles Alfred & Mary Roswell (H/W)?	Howard County, MD	9.8.1975	CMP 735-505	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	115.556 A	
Werner Kern/Howard	Charles Alfred & Mary Roswell	11.25.1950	MWB 221-221	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	1) 129 A 2) 2.37 A 3) .15 A	3 contiguous parcels LK d. 10.13.1947
Theresa M. O'Neill/widow	Werner Kern, unmarried Louise Kern, widow	8.1.1936	BM, Jr. 154-590	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	129 A	On Montgomery Road 1
Dorsey M. Williams, Ilchester, Howard Co.	Theresa M. & Thomas J. O'Neill (H/W)	7.28.1909	WWLC 87-480	Deed – fee simple	\$9,500	?	1
Victoria E. Nabb	Dorsey M. Williams	10.3.1903	Wills WHM 4-20	Bequest			
Esther M. Dorsey, widow/California	Victoria E. Nabb/Howard	10.9.1885	49-618	Deed – fee simple	\$1,791.55	77-3-23 ARP	See 42-429
Caleb & Esther M. Dorsey (H/W)/California	Victoria E. Nabb	7.27.1882	45-350	Confirma- tory Deed	\$1.00	?	See 42-461
Henry W. Nabb/Howard Caleb Dorsey & wf. Esther M. (nee Nabb)/Howard Heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Nabb	Victoria E. Nabb, heir of E. D. Nabb	10.20.1880	LJW 42-461	Deed – ?	\$1.00	280-3-19 ARP - 77-3-23 ARP	Life estate to Henry W. Nabb @ the mansion house on the farm as he was accustomed to in his mother's lifetime 77 A to Esther – See 42-429
Victoria E. Nabb Henry W. Nabb/Howard	Esther M. Dorsey, wf. of Caleb/California	10.20.1880	LJW 42-429	Deed – fee simple	\$2726.28 \$35 per Ac	77-3-23 ARP	Division of mother's estate
Richard S. Hardesty & wf. Elizabeth	Henry W. Nabb/Balto. City John M. Gordon, trustee	11.8.1852	WHW 12-477	Deed – Indenture	\$8,000	280-3-19 ARP	Clover Hill Farm on Elk Ridge occupied by Thomas Lee until 8.21.1849 – then to David Knox, in trust See 9-195, 11-255 p/o Dorsey's Inheritance, Troy, & Addition to Herberts Care
Henry W. Nabb/Howard	Elizabeth Nabb, wf. Of George W. Nabb/Howard	11.28.1856	17-458	Deed	\$13,500	280-3-19 ARP	Clover Hill See 12-477

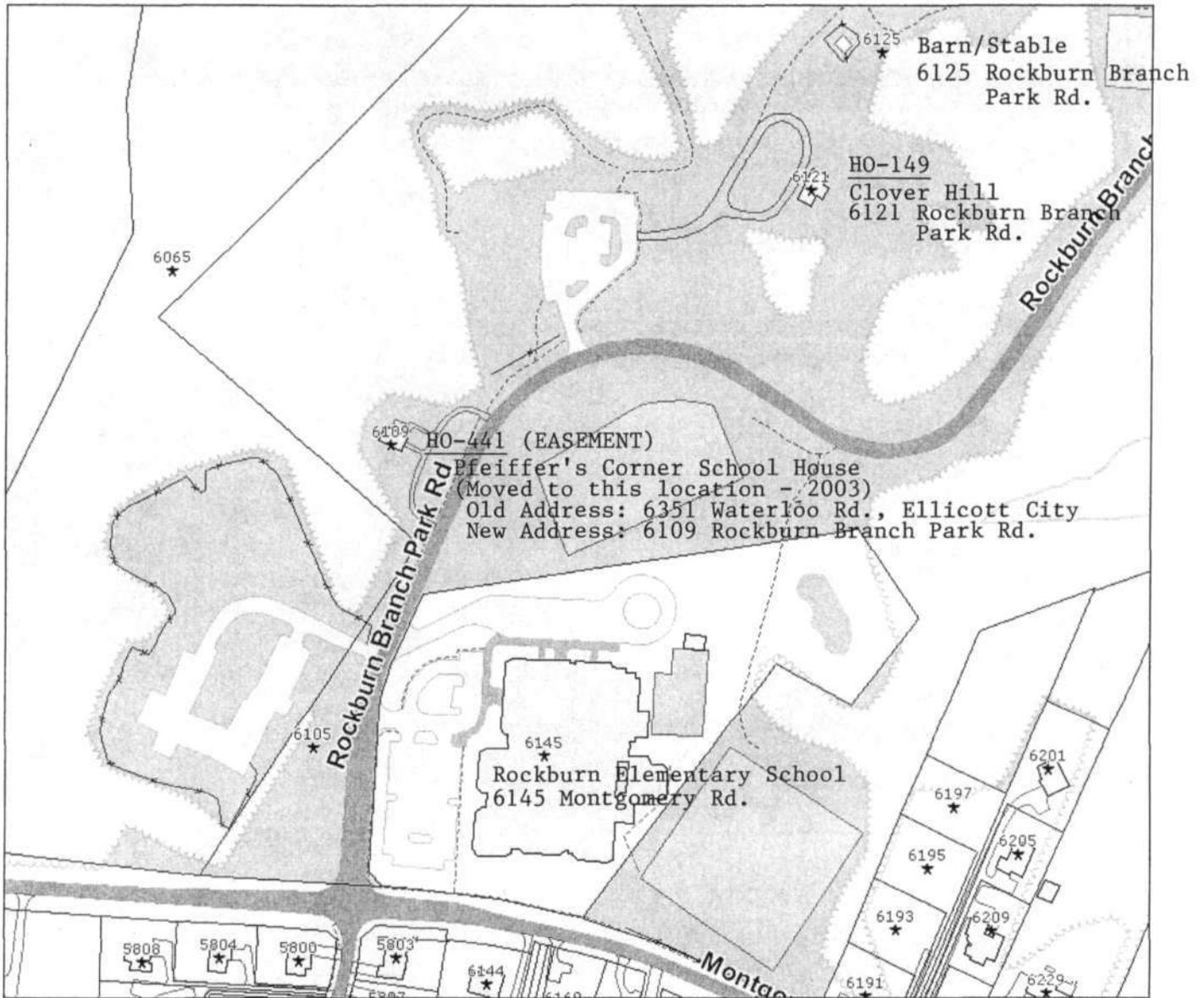
6121 "Clover Hill" (HO-149)
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park Rd.
 CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
David Knox, trustee William Knox & wf. Rachel/Baltimore Co.	Richard S. Hardesty/Balto. City	10.17.1851	WHW 11-255	Deed - Indenture	\$1.00 \$7,000	270 A±	Subject to mortgage to John M. Gordon \$3,000
Thomas Lee & wf. Harriett/Howard Dist.	David Knox/Balto. City	6.21.1849	EPH 9-195	Deed - Indenture in trust	\$5.00	270 A±	Clover Hill, Elkridge, where they now reside
William Knox & wf. Rachel	David Knox	10.16.1847	<u>Balto. Co.</u> AWB 387-988	Deed of trust			
Eleanor Lee, widow/Balto. City	Thomas Lee, AA Co.	6.25.1833	WSG 18-154	Indenture	\$3,240	270 A±	On Elk Ridge, called Clover Hill; (No metes & bounds) (Mortgages it to Donaldson - \$3,000)
Frederick Scott/AA Co., trustee of George Scott	Eleanor Lee, wf. of Thomas Lee/AA Co.	6.29.1824	WSG 10-481	Indenture	\$4,160	260 A±	P/o Dorsey's Inheritance P/o Troy P/o Addition to Herberts Care (no previous reference)
Thomas Lee/AA Co.	Eleanor Lee/wf.	Written 5.3.1826 Probated 10.23.1826	<u>Wills</u> THH 1-299	Bequest	-	?	Clover Hill
Joshua Griffin/AA Co., gentlemen	George Scott/AA Co., Tanner	3.5.1778	NH 1-1	Indenture	£ 310	40 A	Addition to Herberts Care in Elk Ridge
Michael Scott	George Scott	Written October 1769 Probated 4.2.1770	<u>Wills</u> 37-485	Bequest	-	219 A	
Elizabeth Dorsey, AA Co. exec. of Thomas Dorsey	Pamela Scott, Polly Scott, William Scott, Frederick Scott, Michael Scott, Ann Scott, Helen Scott & George Scott, sons and	4.29.1791	NH 5-557	Indenture	£ 206.11.7 & 3 farthings	65 A	Bond to buy property 12 Feb. 1785 p/o Troy

6121 "Clover Hill" (HO-149)
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park Rd.
 CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
	daughters of George Scott/AA Co.						
Edward Dorsey Sr. Edward Dorsey, Jr./AA Co., planters	Michael Scott/AA Co., farmer	9.1.1767	BB3-747	Deed - Indenture	£ 100	219 A	P/o Dorseys Inheritance (no previous reference)

HO-149



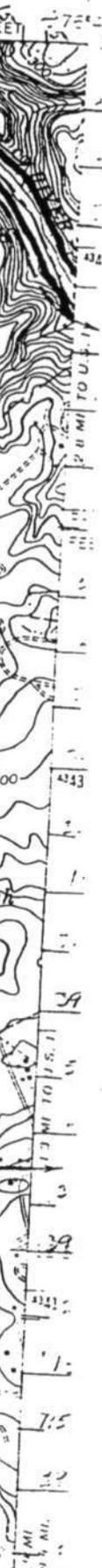
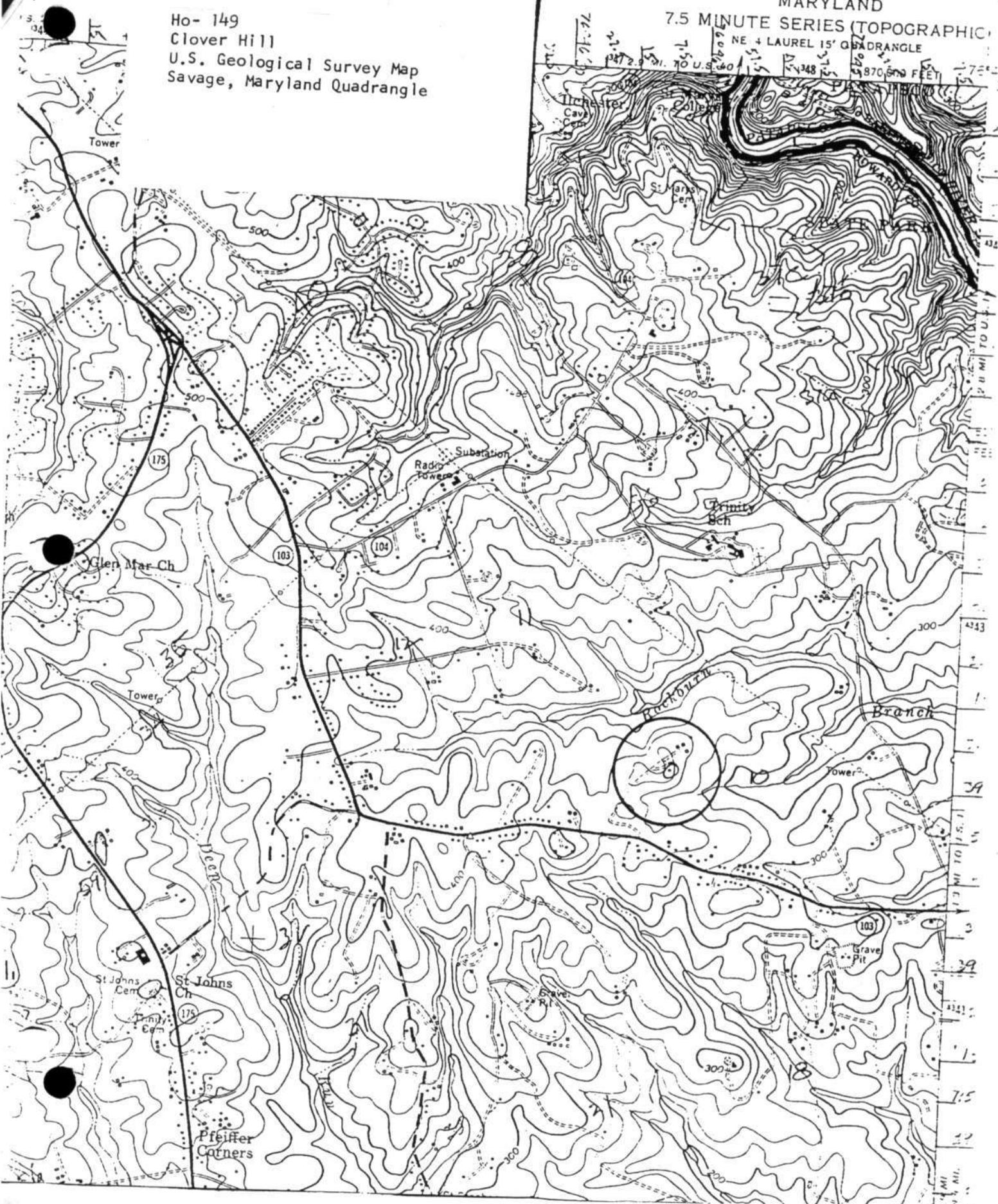
11/2009 - MAP FROM HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING/Ken Short

Savage Quad

ONE

Ho- 149
Clover Hill
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Savage, Maryland Quadrangle

SAVAGE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE 4 LAUREL 15' QUADRANGLE



HO-149
6121 "Clover Hill"
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0149_20070925_01
House, north elevation

HO-0149_20070925_02
House, west elevation

HO-0149_20070925_03
House, west elevation, water table detail

HO-0149_20070925_04
House, south elevation

HO-0149_20070925_05
House, south elevation, water table
detail

HO-0149_20070925_06
House, east elevation

HO-0149_20070925_07
House interior, stairway, view southwest

HO-0149_20070925_08
House interior, west room, view west

HO-0149_20070925_09
House interior, west room, mantel detail

HO-0149_20070925_10
House interior, second story passage,
view southeast

HO-0149_20070925_11
House interior, second story north-center
room, view west

HO-0149_20070925_12
House interior, west basement, view
west

HO-0149_20070925_13
House interior, east basement, view
northeast

HO-0149_20070925_14
House interior, east basement, crane
detail

HO-0149_20070925_15
Barn, west and south elevations



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

⁶¹²¹
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2007

MD SHPO

House, North Elevation

1/15



H0-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6105~~⁶¹²¹ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2007

MD SHPO

House, West Elevation

2/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6105~~⁶¹²¹ Rockbur Branch Park

Howard County, MD

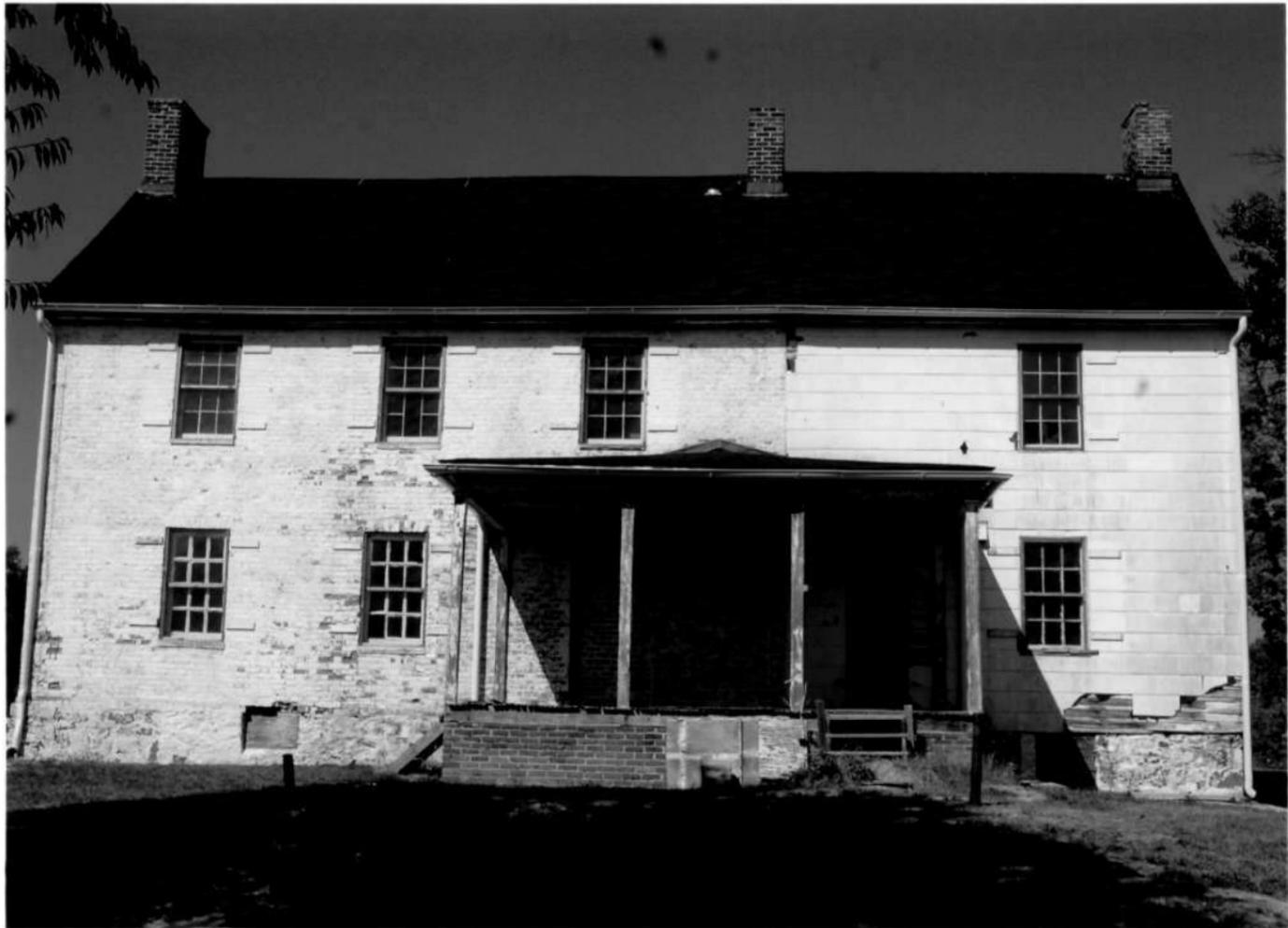
Ken Short

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House, West Elevation, Water table detail

3/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

⁶¹²¹
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

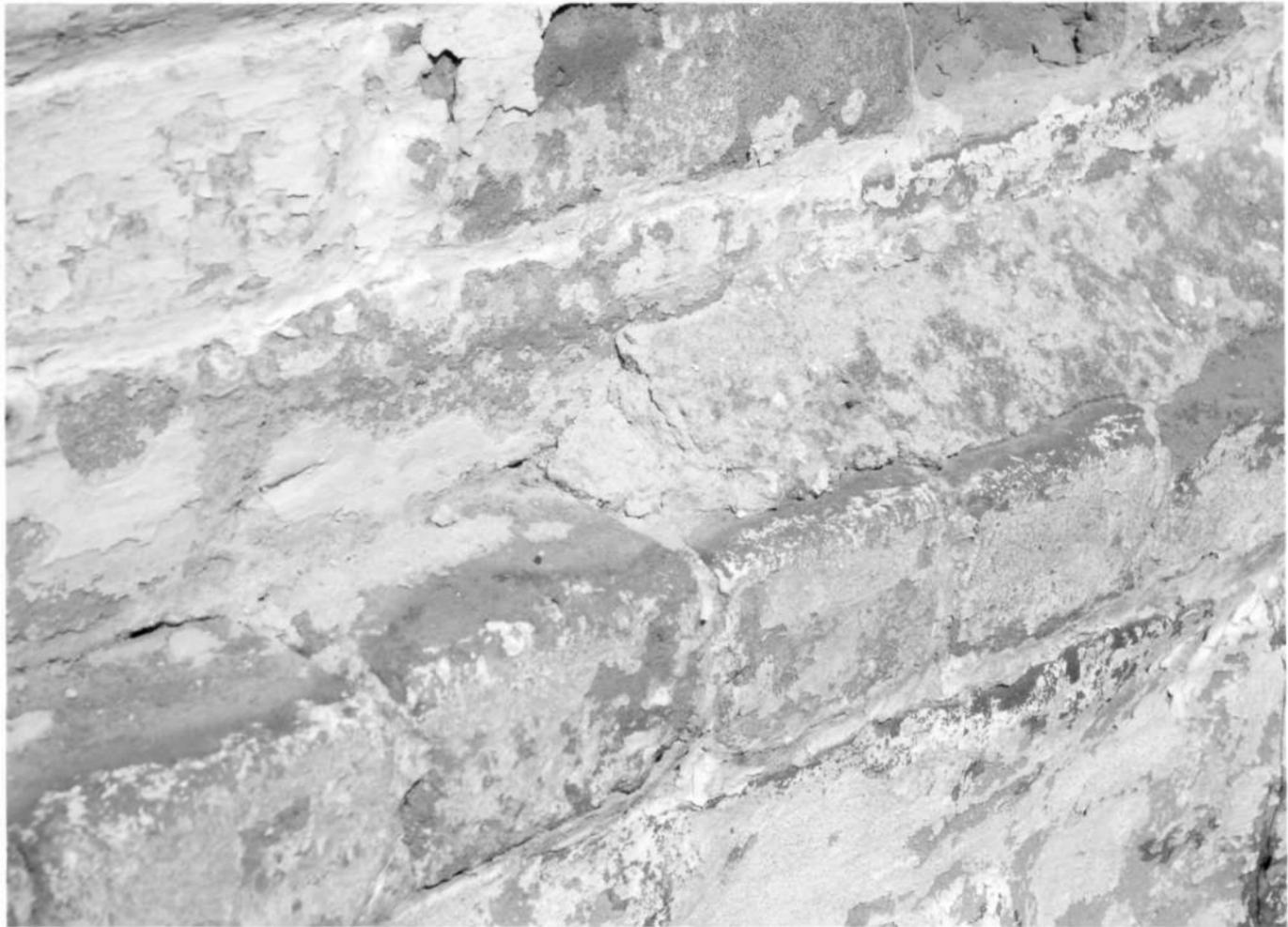
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House, South Elevation

4/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6121~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2007

MD SHPO

House, South Elevation, water Table detail

5/15



H0-149

11 Clover Hill

~~6121~~
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2007

MD SHPO

House, East Elevation

6/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6/21~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2007

MD SHPO

House Interior, Stairway, view Southwest

7/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6121~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2007

MD SHPO

House Interior, West Room, View West

8/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6105~~
6121

Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2007

MD SHPO

House Interior, West Room, Mantel Detail

9/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6121~~
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 07

MD SHPO

House Interior, Second Story Passage, view Southeast

10/15



H0-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6/21~~
~~6/05~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2007

MD SHPO

House Interior, Second story north-center room,
view west.

11/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6/05~~^{6/21} Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2007

MD SHPO

House Interior, west basement, view west

12/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6121~~
~~6105~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept 2007

MD SHPO

House Interior, east basement, view Northeast

13/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6/21~~ Rockburn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2007

MD SHPO

House interior, east basement, crane detail

14/15



HO-149

"Clover Hill"

~~6125~~ Rockbarn Branch Park

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Sept. 2007

MD SHPO

Barn, west and South Elevations

15 / 15

HO-149
Clover Hill
Ellicott City
Private

Late Eighteenth Century

Clover Hill faces north in the middle of a 115 acre tract of Howard County farm land which has recently been acquired by the Howard County Department of Parks and Recreation.

It is a three bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story high, cedar shake gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in flemish bond brick) structure with wide brick chimneys centered into its east and west walls.

Two additional frame bays were added to the east wall with a wide brick chimney centered into its own east wall and the gable roof of the original building extended eastward.

The entire house is painted white, so that it appears to be a unit with its north elevation holding a central rectangular cross paneled door surmounted by a four light transom, covered by a gabled roof portico and flanked by two rectangular, double-hung windows.

Indian mounds have been discovered on the property and have been excavated by the Howard County Archeological Society.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Ho-149
Dist I

MAGI # 1401497904

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

"Clover Hill"

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

6145 Montgomery Road, N.S. (MD 103)

CITY, TOWN

Elkridge

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Howard

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Howard County Parks & Recreation Department Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

George Howard County Office Building

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Md. 21043

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Tax Map 31, P.235
Hall of Records

Liber #: 735

Folio #: 505

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1977

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTIONHo-149
Dist. I

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Clover Hill is located 8/10 of a mile from the east side of Montgomery Road almost a mile south of the intersection of Route 104.

Clover Hill is a three bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story high, cedar shake gabled roof (running east-west) brick (laid in flemish bond brick) structure with wide brick chimneys centered into its east and west walls.

At a later date two bays were added, constructed of frame and extending from the east wall of the house with an additional wide brick chimney centered into its own east wall.

The entire house is painted white, so that without a careful examination, the house appears to be a whole with its north elevation holding a central rectangular cross paneled door surmounted by a four light transom, covered by a gabled roof portico and flanked by two rectangular, double-hung windows. These windows hold six-over-six lights and are vertically aligned with the second floor windows and proportionally scaled.

The south elevation holds two central rectangular entrances, that in the west central bay has been bricked in. A one story high, hipped roof, open porch covers the two central bays.

Two square flour light attic windows rest in the east and west walls as well as two rectangular double-hung windows with six-over-six lights on the second floor. No first floor windows rest in the west wall.

Six light cellar windows rest in the east and north walls of the frame addition whose east wall holds a rectangular double-hung first floor window and a first floor casement window in the south bay.

Cellar windows on the west wall of the original brick house hold three light basement window.

The house is surrounded by open fields and woodland and is presently owned by the Howard County Parks Department, who has partially developed the site with playing fields off Landing Road.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Clover Hill is significant architecturally. It is located on some 115 acres of rolling farm land which have been purchased by the Howard County Department of Parks and Recreation. Presently the house is under lease and being planned as an interpretive museum.

Constructed of Flemish bond brick, it is noteworthy as an example of the early brick home of the late Eighteenth century in Howard County, with Nineteenth century additions. Its rectangular cross paneled entrance is surmounted by a four light transom and is now located in the center of the early brick house and an early two story high, frame, two bay wide, addition which was constructed on the building's east wall. Having kept the same scale in constructing this addition and being presently painted entirely white, the building and addition appears to be a complete unit with central gabled roof portico over the central north entrance.

The area surrounding the house has been discovered to contain Indian mounds which have been excavated by the Howard County Archeological Society.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCESHO-149
District 1

Howard County Land Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 115.556 Acres

Please see Attachment I, Tax Map 31

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County
Land Records Liber 735, folio 505

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

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

CLOVER HILL

Clover Hill, the Howard County home of Thomas and Eleanor Lee, was a 260 acre parcel of land which included portions of "Troy," "Addition to Herbert's Care", "Dorsey's Inheritance."

Thomas Lee was the sixth generation of the Stratford line of the Lees of Virginia. He was the second son of Thomas Sim Lee and Mary Digges. He was born February 2, 1774 and died October, 1826. In October, 1797 he married Eleanor, Daughter of Richard Cromwell. ^①

The Lees purchased this Howard county property following a chancery court case decision in 1807. ^② The George Scott heirs sold the land at that time for \$16 per acre. The acreage was

said to be:	part of Dorsey's Inheritance,	201 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres
	Addn. to Herb. Care	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Troy	22 "
		<hr/>
		298 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres

However Lee called for a resurvey of the property which was finally done, May 7, 1818 and the true acreage was established at 260.

Let us look backwards now at the passage of these properties prior to Lee ownership.

I. Dorsey's Inheritance

This large property, 750 acres, was patented in 1732 by Edward Dorsey.³⁾ On September 1, 1767 Edward Dorsey, Sr. and Edward Dorsey Jr, planters, sold 219 acres to Michael Scott, a tanner, for 100 pounds sterling.⁴⁾ Scott also paid the alienation fee of 8 shillings and 9 pence.

Michael Scott wrote his will in October, 1769 and it was probated on April 2, 1770. In a statment reflecting a religious individual, Scott left these 219 acres to his eldest son, George. He had two children under age 21, David and Mary, and other married children. His beloved wife held her dower rights to the dwelling house and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the land, during her natural life.⁵⁾

George Scott died intestate in 1788 leaving many children: Pamela, Polly, William, Frederick, Michael, Ann, Priscilla, Helen, George. To settle the estate the heirs went to court in 1807. Pamela and her husband Nathan Porter, William, Frederick, Michael, Ann and Riston Browning, Priscill and Helen were the plaintiffs. Polly and William Steuart and George Scott (a minor) were defendants. The court decided that the property should be sold. Frederick was appointed Trustee. It was advertised in the Baltimore American. At this time the sale was to the Lees.⁶⁾

II Addition to Herbert's Care

As early as 1696 Eleanor Harbett had patented 146 acres as Harbetts Clear. Ten years later in 1706 she added 50 acres to her holdings.⁷ In this patent her name was spelled Ellenor Herbert. These discrepancies in spelling reflect the use of phonetics by the clerks of the day, each of whom used his own spelling.

Elinor Herbert was illiterate but had a will prepared June 29, 1743, which she signed with her X.⁸ At this time she left her dwelling plantation called Herbert's Care to Burrige Scott as well as another adjoining tract, the Addition. She Appointed Rebecca Scott, wife of Burrige, as her executor. I was unable to determine the relationship, if any, between the Herberts and Scotts. The will was probated Nov. 14, 1743.

Burrige and Rebecca Scott had at least eight children, as elaborated in Chancery Court in 1780. By this time Burrige had died. Richard was the eldest son, with four brothers, Charles, James, Benjamin and Burrage. Daughters were Rebecca Wade, Sarah and Esther, spinsters.

Records indicate that Burrige Scott had financial struggles. In November 1748 he mortgaged his 15 slaves to Philip Hammond for 125 pounds sterling.⁹

In May, 1749 Scott sold 9,037½ pounds of tobacco to John Talbott for which Talbott mortgaged the following personal property: one bay gelding, a bay mare, four cows and calves, 26 head sheep, 30 hogs, household furniture and the crop of corn and tobacco in the fields. Talbott had 5 years to redeem his property.¹⁰

On August 5, 1749 Scott mortgaged his 18 slaves to Edward Dorsey of Annapolis for 50 pounds sterling and 105 pounds, paper money.¹² If the debt was paid within one year it would also clear the mortgage held by Hammond (Nov, 1748). Again in 1750 Scott found himself in debt to Hammond and at that time mortgaged 4 large parcels of land, a total of 589 acres, and 18 slaves for 300 pounds sterling and 120 pounds current money.¹²

Records ceased at this point for Burrige Scott but his oldest son, Richard sold 50 acres (Addn. to Harbot's Care) on October 1767 to Joshua Griffith for 50 pounds sterling.¹³ The next year Richard mortgaged 149 acres of Harbarts Care to Thomas Dorsey. He also included two white servants, William Longby and Thomas Gainor, five horses and seven head of cattle. The 134 pounds was to be repaid within one year.¹⁴

Two year later, April 1770, Richard Scott again mortgaged Herberts Care and personal property. It included the same two white servants in addition to two other: John Bowsing, and Benjamin Padmore, one Negro boy, Nick, nine horses and mares, 18 cattle, 25 hogs, 5 sheep, 1 wagon and cart, 2 ploughs, utensels and furnishings- probably his entire worth. The loan was 83 pounds, 7 shilling, 1 penny.¹⁵

In February 1772, Samuel Dorsey, son of Caleb, paid off the two debts from 1769 and 1770 for 400 pounds and received the deed to the property.¹⁶ The same year, Rebecca, widow of Burrage Scott,

sold her dower right to Addition to Herbert's Care, Batchelor's Hall and Scotts Advantage to Joshua Griffiths for 100 pounds.¹⁷

In 1788 Richard Scott was declared an insolvent debtor by the courts.

Although Richard had sold the 50 acres of Addition to Harbarts Care in 1767 to Griffiths, it returned to the family in 1778 when George Scott, tanner, purchased it for 310 pounds current money.¹⁸

This is one of the three parcels settled in the Chancery court in 1807 when Thomas Lee purchased the Scott property.

The deed was finally recorded June 26, 1824 when Frederick Scott, trustee for George Scott, passed the property to Eleanor Lee, wife of Thomas, for \$4160, the \$16 per acre for 260 acres as determined by the resurvey in 1818.¹⁹

TROY

A small portion of Troy was included in the three parcel property as it went from the Scotts to the Lees. Troy was a large Dorsey patent, approximately 1100 acres. Colonel Thomas Dorsey left the property to his widow Elizabeth.

In April 1791, Elizabeth deeded a portion of Troy, 65 acres, to the 9 children²⁰ of George Scott, then deceased. She honored an earlier agreement from February 12, 1785 when Thomas Dorsey bound himself to George Scott, Sr, for the acreage. The cost involved was 206 pounds, 11 shilling, 7 pence, 3 farthings.

Through the aforementioned series of transactions we can follow the property into the Scott family and on to the Lees.

Valuable information came to light in the 1798 Federal Tax Assessment. Helen Scott, one of George's children, was living on the property, composed of these same three parcels. Her dwelling was located on Dorsey's Inheritance and valued at \$500, a large sum for the period. It was a brick 2 story dwelling 32 x 20, with 3 wooden out buildings.

David Scott also lived on the property in a one story wood dwelling, 26 x 20, valued at \$20. Helen had 9 slaves and David, 6. Four of her slaves were taxable (ages 12-50) and half of David's were.

Thomas Lee died in 1826 and in his will he bequeathed his farm on Elk Ridge, called Clover Hill, to his wife Eleanor. His will mentioned daughter Mary, who married Charles Carroll, Jr, son Richard Henry and son Thomas.

CLOVER HILL

Three parcels:	Dorsey's Inheritance			
	Patented 1732	750 acres	to Edard Dorsey	
	Sold 1767	219 acres	to Michael Scott	
	Willed 1770	"	to George Scott	
	Court Sale 1807		to Thomas Lee	
	Addition to Herbert's Care			
	Patented 1706	50 acres	to Eleanor Harbett	
	Willed 1743		to Burrige Scott	
	Sold 1767	50 acres	to Joshua Griffith	
	Sold 1778		to George Scott	
	Court Sale 1807		to Thomas Lee	
	Troy			
	Patented		to Edward Dorsey	
	Sold 1791	65 acres	to heirs of Geo. Scott	
	Court Sale 1807		to Thomas Lee	
Clover Hill:	Willed 1826	260 acres	to Eleanor Lee	
	Conveyed 1833	260 "	to Thomas Lee, Jr.	
	Sold 1849		to David Knox	
	Sold 1851		to Richard Hardesty	
	Sold 1852		to John Gordon and Henry Nabb	
	Agreement 1880		to Victoria Nabb	
	Willed 1903		to Dorsey Williams	
	Sold 1909		to Thomas and Teresa O'Neill	
	Sold 1936	129 acres	to Warner Kern and Louise Kern	
	Sold 1950		to Charles and Mary Rosell	

Footnotes

1. Lees of Virginia, Edward Jennings Lee, M.D. 1974

Hall of Records, Annapolis:

- 2. Chancery 68/31
- 3. A.M. 1/247
- 4. BB 3/747
- 5. Vills 37/485
- 6. Chancery 68/31
- 7. DD 5/196
- 8. Will AA 23/232
- 9. RB 3/68
- 10. RB 3/113
- 11. RB 3/152
- 12. RB 3/265
- 13. BB 3/769
- 14. BB 3/812
- 15. IB 2/56
- 16. IB 3/226
- 17. IB 3/450
- 18. NH 1/1
- 19. WSG 10/481
- 20. NH 5/557
- 21. WSG/12/154

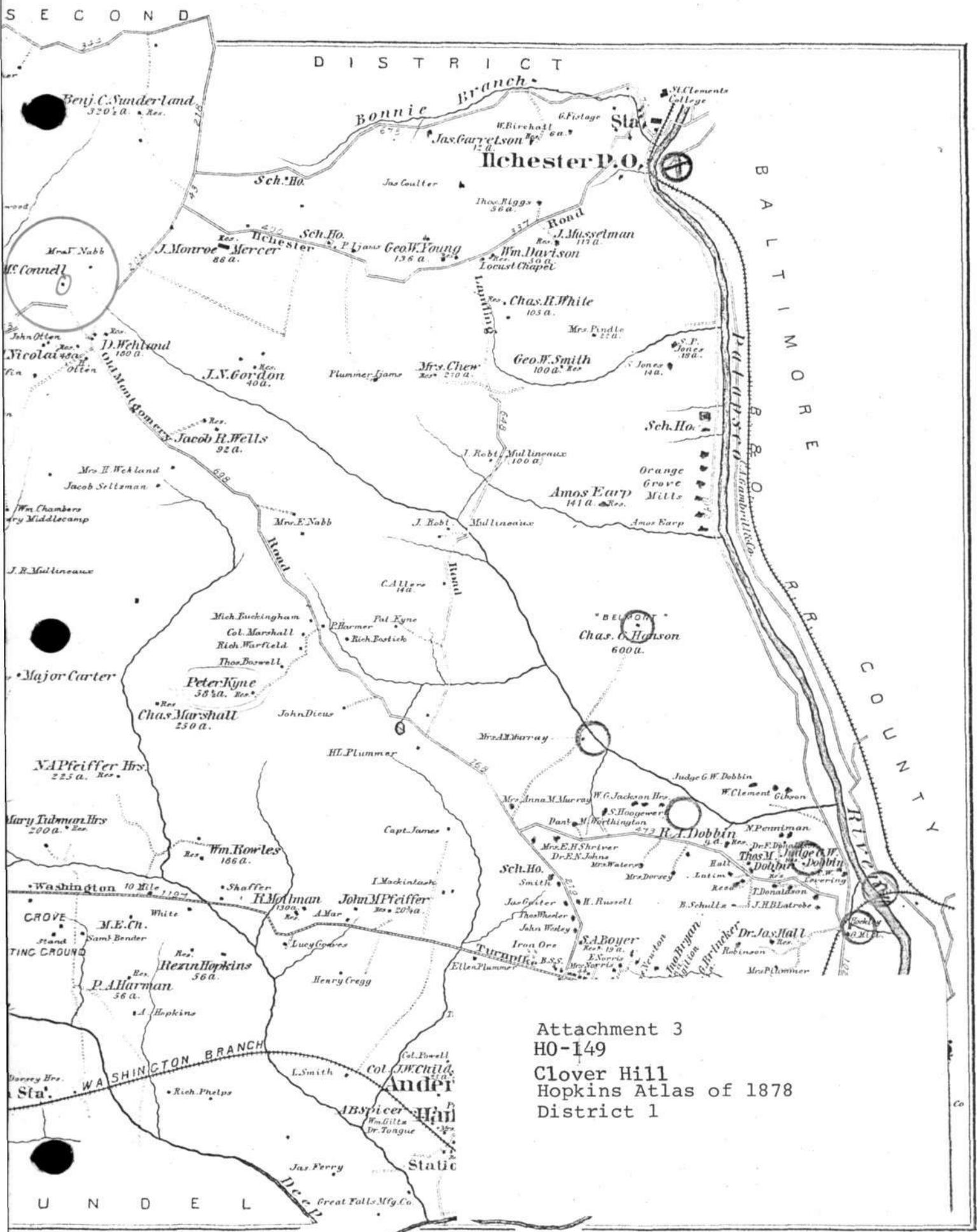
Howard County Court House

- 22. Land Record 9/195
- 23. 11/255
- 24. 12/477
- 25. 42/461
- 26. 49/618
- 27. Wills 4/220
- 28. 87/480
- 29. 154/590

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TITLE 17 U.S. CODE

Engel Pratt Free Library

MICROFORM CENTER



Attachment 3
 HO-149
 Clover Hill
 Hopkins Atlas of 1878
 District 1

BALTIMORE PROVINCE OF
THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, INC.
373/718

Attachment 1
HO-149
Clover Hill
Tax Maps 31 & 37

ALTER H DENNIS
180/491

P. 226

A NESSEL
84/107
25.42 A.
P. 224

CARROLL F DOYLE
221/86
P. 229

HOWARD CO. MD.
735/505
115.56 A.
P. 235

A. H. LORENZ
182/344
P. 236

EDW. J. WARREN
447/419
P. 555
508/458
P. 584 DA
547/515
P. 237

MAP 31 - P. 215

MAP 31 - P. 235

N. REZAI EW
464/568
22.00A.
P. 42

F. J. MICHAEL
596/426
26.70A.
P. 563

F. A. ZELTMAN
130/208
5.00A
P. 39

MARSHALLEE
ESTATES, INC.
597/653
11.51A.
P. 38

L. K. VOLAND
465/108
P. 44

GEO. H. BERTLINGER
214/448
12.10A
P. 85

WM. L. KRATZ
677/80
12.00A.
P. 56

CECELIA
O'NEILL
220/513
6.9A.
P. 61

WATERMONT
SWIM CLUB
478/518
10.00A.
P. 528

EDNA MAY AMERAVULT
699/314
15.60A.
P. 593

OLIVER R.
CONNER
418/554
10.62A.
P. 92

ALMA MAY ZELTMAN
699/325
23.39A.
P. 91

PAR. 2-A
LEONA
K. STUP
699/320
14.74A.
P. 592

GREER PROPERTIES-
INC. - 601/408 - PAR-I
73.02A
P. 82

FRANK PAPLAU
185/316
35.32A

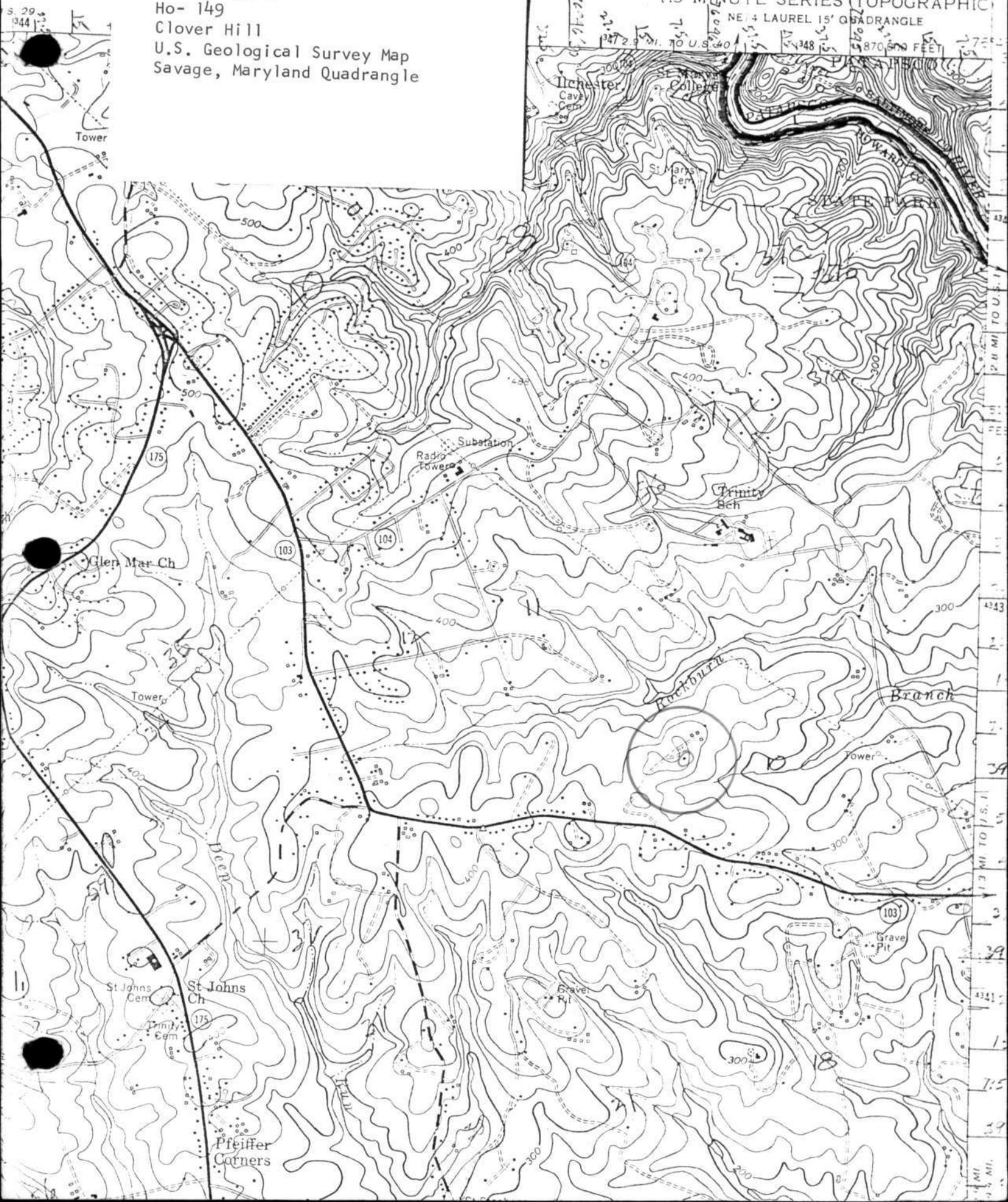
ZONE

Attachment 2
Ho- 149
Clover Hill
U.S. Geological Survey Map
Savage, Maryland Quadrangle

SAVAGE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NE 4 LAUREL 15' QUADRANGLE





HO-149

CLOVER HILL

NORTH

CLEORA THOMPSON, AIP