HO-998
Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Private

Description:
The Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm faces north toward the road, and is set back from the road several hundred feet. The house is a 2 i^-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation and German siding beneath asbestos shingle siding that has recently been removed, and apparently aluminum siding that later covered the asbestos shingles. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story ell with a parged foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with a north-south ridge and asphalt shingles. It is two bays by two bays. There is a one-story addition on the west side of the ell that has aluminum siding and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a two-story addition on the east that is one bay by one bay, has German siding, and has a shed roof with standing-seam metal. To the southeast of it is a one-story enclosed porch. The house has a center lobby-entrance, single-pile plan with a kitchen ell on the rear that creates a T-plan, and with modern, non-historic additions on the east and west sides of the ell. The main block is constructed of hewn, guttered corner posts.

Significance:
In 1838 the state chancery court ordered the sale of 204 54 acres of land, which was purchased by Joshua Knock. In 1843 Joshua sold 130 *3A* acres to his father, John Knock. Presumably, Joshua kept the remaining acreage for himself. John Knock died in November 1843, and in his will left his own farm to Joshua and the 130-acre tract to another son, Henry. Less than two years later Henry Knock died, and the farm was inherited by his widow, Sarah, and their two daughters, Mary Jane and Angeline Knock. The house certainly must have been standing by the time Henry died in 1845. The house was originally constructed as a center-passage-plan I-house, probably with a one-story kitchen ell. It has a number of features common in the 1840s. Most notable about the house is that this is another late example of the use of guttered corner posts. The farm passed to Mary Jane Knock, who married Edward F. (Frank) Frizzell in 1859. By 1876 it was necessary to settle their troubled estate, and the farm was purchased by William T. Day. It was Day who made major alterations to the house. The house was demolished in late 2009 to clear the site for new development.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-998

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm

other

2. Location

street and number 14347 Bumtwoods Road ____not for publication

city, town Glenwood X vicinity

county Howard

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

name ABA Properties LLC

street and number 7221 Lee Deforest Dr., Suite 100 telephone

city, town Columbia state MD zip code 21046

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 10811 folio 488

city, town EllicottCity tax map 21 tax parcel 106 tax ID number

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 at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		
____district	____public	____agriculture	____landscape	
X building(s)	X private	____commerce/trade	____recreation/culture	
____structure	____both	____defense	____religion	
____site		____domestic	____social	
____object		____education	____transportation	
		____funerary	____work in progress	
		____government	____unknown	
		____health care	X vacant/not in use	
		____industry	____other:	

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in **the** Inventory

0

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-998

Condition

__ excellent __ deteriorated
____good ____ruins
X__ fair ___ altered

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

Summary:
The Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm faces north toward the road, and is set back from the road several hundred feet. The house is a 2 '/-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation and German siding beneath asbestos shingle siding that has recently been removed, and apparently aluminum siding that later covered the asbestos shingles. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story ell with a parged foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with a north-south ridge and asphalt shingles. It is two bays by two bays. There is a one-story addition on the west side of the ell that has aluminum siding and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a two-story addition on the east that is one bay by one bay, has German siding, and has a shed roof with standing-seam metal. To the southeast of it is a one-story enclosed porch. The house has a center lobby-entrance, single-pile plan with a kitchen ell on the rear that creates a T-plan, and with modern, non-historic additions on the east and west sides of the ell. The main block is constructed of hewn, guttered corner posts.

Description:
The Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm is located at 14347 Burntwoods Road, on the south side of the road, about 1 mile southeast of Glenwood in central Howard County, Maryland. The house faces north toward the road, and is set back from the road several hundred feet.

Exterior
The house is a 2 '/2-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation and German siding beneath asbestos shingle siding that has recently been removed, and apparently aluminum siding that later covered the asbestos shingles. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a two-story ell with a parged foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with a north-south ridge and asphalt shingles. It is two bays by two bays. There is a one-story addition on the west side of the ell that has aluminum siding and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and asphalt shingles. There is a two-story addition on the east that is one bay by one bay, has German siding, and has a shed roof with standing-seam metal. To the southeast of it is a one-story enclosed porch.

The north elevation siding has wire nails. The first story has a center entrance that is boarded over and has all new one-over-one double-hung sash, with the frames and the sills covered with aluminum. There is a one-story, one-bay porch in the center that has a flat roof, a concrete deck with brick edging, two brick piers with battered posts, and a plywood soffit. There is a ghost beneath the tar paper covering the German siding of a three-bay, one-story porch that previously existed. The second story has three one-over-one sash and there is a cross gable in the center with a semi-circular-arched two-over-two sash. The box cornice with returns is covered with aluminum.

The east elevation of the main block has a new brick chimney in the center on the exterior and a one-over-one sash in the south bay of both the first and second stories. There is no opening in the north bay of either story. The gable end has two small window openings. The east elevation of the east addition has a pair of one-over-one sash on the first story and a single one-over-one sash on the second story. The east elevation of the ell, on the second-story south bay, has a doorway with a new 15-light door.

The south elevation of the ell has a cellar bulk-head door to the west and a small window opening to the east. The first story has two wide one-over-one sash and the second story has no openings. The gable end has two small window openings. The ell also has a wood box cornice with returns, all of which is covered with aluminum.

The west addition covers the first story of the ell and the main block. The west elevation of the ell, on the second story, has two one-over-one sash. The west elevation of the main block has two one-over-one sash on the first story and a single one-over-one sash in the north bay of the second story. The gable end has two small window openings, one with the remains of a four-light sash, and there is another four-light sash on the ground in this location. The sash is mortise and tenon and pinned at the corners and at the ends of the vertical muntin. The pins do not pass all the way through the frame of the sash, but are only visible on one side. The ovolo mouldings on the sash are run on the stiles, and the rails are coped around them rather than cutting them off. The joints are not wedged.

Interior, First Story
The house has a center lobby-entrance, single-pile plan with a kitchen ell on the rear that creates a T-plan, and with modern, non-historic additions on the east and west sides of the ell. The lobby has a new front door and sidelights, and an enclosed run of stairs that extends to the south. The wall has been built out on the west to widen the lobby, and the doors on the east and west sides are gone. The architrave has three beads in the center with a space between them and the bead on the inner edge. The ceiling has plaster on circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails. The flooring is 2 '/4-inch oak that runs north-south and goes through the east and west rooms. It is added on top of earlier flooring. The baseboard has quarter-round moulding on top, but the stair stringer does not have this. The stairway has a piece of riven lath between sawn lath.

The east room has plain baseboard, the walls and ceiling have been covered with drywall, the architrave has been removed, and a cornice has been added. There is a door on the south elevation that leads to the east addition and it has four panels with sunken fields and cavetto-and-ovolo panel moulds. It has a natural finish and is hung on butt hinges with pins, and has an iron mortise lock that is missing its knobs. The east addition is constructed of dimensional lumber and has original paneling and ceiling tiles. The flooring is 2 !/4-inch pine that runs east-west.

The west room has plain baseboard on the north, west, and west half of the south elevations, and has quirked ogee-and-bevel baseboard on the east and the east half of the south elevations. The ceiling has a patch in it that runs to the south from the north end of the east wall, indicating that the east wall was moved to the east in order to enlarge the west room and eliminate a center passage. There is a closet on the east, to the south, beneath the stairway. It has a four-panel door that has sunken double fields, ogee panel moulds, through-tenons with wedges, new butt hinges, and is missing its rim lock. All of the architrave matches that in the lobby except the north window, where the three beads in the center are tight together with no spacing between them. The door on the south elevation matches the closet door, but has butt hinges with pins and a brass mortise lock that is not labeled and has porcelain knobs. The east wall was opened up and revealed that the stairs were completely rebuilt. The circular-sawn lath is fastened with cut nails. There are diagonal boards between the studs to nail the ends of the lath to.

The east and west rooms were both furred out and dry-walled. The northeast corner was opened up on the first story, revealing a hewn, guttered corner post that is 4 inches deep in each wall and has a 3 54-inch exposed face on both sides of the guttering. There are sash-sawn down-braces that are 3 inches by 4 3/4 inches, and have a halved-tenon into a center mortise in the corner post, with a peg. The joints of the down-braces are aligned, not off-set. The studs are sash-sawn, are 2 3/4-inches by 4 inches, and are spaced 20 to 21 inches on centers. The current cut lath nails are the only nails that were ever in these studs, and they fasten circular-sawn lath. The plaster has several coats of white wash, then wall paper, and was finally painted a medium green before being covered with batts of rock-wool insulation and dry wall.

The ell is a modern kitchen with linoleum, dry wall, and modern paneling on the south end. The north half of the ell has beaded half-wainscot and mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. There are two doors on the west elevation that lead into the west addition and one on the east, set to the north, that leads into the east addition. The ell appears to have been two rooms originally, later converted to one large room, but has had significant alternations that disguise the history of the fabric. The west addition is completely modern.

Interior, Second Story
The second story has a center passage that runs north-south with one chamber to the east and the west of the passage and two chambers in the ell, one to the north and another to the south. The passage railing has been broken out but has square newel posts that are chamfered, with a lambs-tongue stop, and the newel has a pyramidal top. The top of the handrail has a gable profile, and there are square balusters. The second story passage newel post has a tenon on the bottom that was set in a mortise cut in the trimmer. The trimmer is two 2 by 4s that were ganged together, and there was one large cut nail driven from the side through the newel post tenon. A trim piece was placed on top of the trimmer, with holes cut in it for the balusters. There is carpeting, and the baseboard has a quarter-round moulding. The

north window has mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. The doors to the east and west chambers are set to the north and have architrave with a rabbet in the center and a broken field with a beaded interior edge. There are plain corner blocks that align only with the outer field that contains the rabbet. The doors have two tall panels that are hand-planed and have no panel moulds. They are hung on cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and are labeled "T. CLARK." The hinges are fastened with blunt-tipped screws. The rim locks are missing. The trim is painted white, but has a grained finish beneath it. There is a new closet on the west side of the passage, set to the south, with clamshell moulding and hollow-core doors. The door at the south end of the passage has two panels and probably dates to the circa 1920s. It is hung on butt hinges with pins, and has its lock missing. The architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. There is a doorway on the east, set to the south, which leads to a cross-passage that was added to give access to the east addition chamber. The east addition chamber door has five lying panels, and this chamber is a modern bathroom.

The second-story passage south wall, between it and the ell and east of the doorway, was opened up revealing a center post in line with the east partition wall. This post is hewn and is 3 *Vi* inches by 7 54 inches, with a sash-sawn up-brace on the east side that is 2 *VA* inches by 4 % inches. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the post, with a shoulder housing that is Vi-inch deep. There is also an up-brace on the north side that was hidden in the east partition wall, and it was mortised and tenoned and pegged, but has since been cut through for the doorway into the cross-passage. The mortise is now abandoned. The south face of this post has several broken-off nails in the center of it that are not lath nails and could be nails for siding that was here, if the ell was added at a later date. There was no up-brace on the west side of the post, however, suggesting the possibility that a door was located here from the beginning. There are several other pieces of riven lath mixed in the circular-sawn lath on the north, or passage, side only.

The east chamber west door has the same architrave as on the passage side, but the windows have mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. The south door that leads to the cross-passage has two panels and dates to the circa 1920s. It has plain mitered architrave, and the door has a small mortise lock with brass knobs. There is carpeting on the floor and plain baseboard.
The west chamber east door has the same architrave as on the passage side, while the windows on the north and south also have mitered architrave with a beaded interior edge. The west window has plain mitered architrave. There is paneling on the west wall, and a closet that was added to the east that has a two-panel door with a mortise lock. This door appears to date to the circa 1920s.

The north ell chamber has a closet added to the east that has clamshell moulding. The other architrave in this room is mitered, with a beaded interior edge. The walls have circular-sawn lath with plaster. There is carpeting on the floor and plain baseboard. On the south elevation, set to the west, is a doorway with a hollow-core door. The west wall has circular-sawn lath on circular-sawn 2-by-4 studs, with cut

nails. The north wall has circular-sawn lath on the ell side, while the side facing into the main block has only riven lath, and there is slab wood set vertically between the studs to help stiffen the lath. This wall also has a center post in line with the west partition wall, and it is a mirror image of the post to the east, with an up-brace to the west and a cut-off up-brace to the north. There are no marriage marks on any on these joints. The riven lath is fastened with cut nails that have oval heads that are fairly regular.

The south chamber in the ell has carpeting and baseboard with a quirked ogee and bevel. The architrave matches that in the north chamber of the ell. There is a built-in cupboard on the west elevation, set to the north, and it is constructed with plywood. There is a new door on the east, and the architrave matches the rest of the room. There is a hatch in the ceiling that is the only access to the attic.

Attic
The attic has circular-sawn 2-by-4 rafters that are mitered and butted at the ridge, and there is solid board sheathing. There is lath in the center of the south gable wall and in-filled roof sheathing here, indicating a chimney was located here originally.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-998

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	___agriculture	__ economics	___health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	___archeology	__ education	___industry	__ philosophy
X 1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	___invention	__ politics/government
__ 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	___landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	___commerce		___law	__ science
	___communications	__ ethnic heritage	___literature	__ social history
	___community planning	__ exploration/ settlement	___maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		___military	__ other: _____

Specific dates N/A **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates c. 1845

Evaluation for:

_____National Register_____Maryland Register ____X____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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Summary:

In 1838 the state chancery court ordered the sale of 204 *Vt* acres of land, which was purchased by Joshua Knock. In 1843 Joshua sold 130 3/4 acres to his father, John Knock. Presumably, Joshua kept the remaining acreage for himself. John Knock died in November 1843, and in his will left his own farm to Joshua and the 130-acre tract to another son, Henry. Less than two years later Henry Knock died, and the farm was inherited by his widow, Sarah, and their two daughters, Mary Jane and Angeline Knock. The house certainly must have been standing by the time Henry died in 1845. The house was originally constructed as a center-passage-plan I-house, probably with a one-story kitchen ell. It has a number of features common in the 1840s. Most notable about the house is that this is another late example of the use of guttered corner posts. The farm passed to Mary Jane Knock, who married Edward F. (Frank) Frizzell in 1859. By 1876 it was necessary to settle their troubled estate, and the farm was purchased by William T. Day. It was Day who made major alterations to the house. The house was demolished in late 2009 to clear the site for new development.

Significance:

In 1838, in response to the death of John B. Howard and a suit against his widow, Rebecca, the state chancery court ordered the sale of 204 54 acres of land, which was purchased by Joshua Knock for $2,069.56. (The family always seems to have spelled their name "Knock," while others usually spelled it "Knox.") No advertisement for the sale of the property could be located in Annapolis or Baltimore newspapers, so, unfortunately, we do not know what, if any, buildings may have been on the property at that time. The deed for this transaction was executed in 1840, and three years later Joshua sold 130 3/4 acres to his father, John Knock, for $1500. Presumably, Joshua kept the remaining acreage for himself, though this is not certain. John Knock died in November 1843, and in his will left his own farm to Joshua and the 130-acre tract to another son, Henry. Less than two years later Henry Knock died, and the farm was inherited by his widow, Sarah, and their two daughters, Mary Jane and Angeline Knock. The farm first appeared in the tax assessments in 1849, when its transfer was recorded from Joshua Knox to the heirs of Henry Knox, and it was valued at $1,056. Henry Knox's heirs were also assessed in 1849 for a dwelling house, worth $400, and a corn house, worth $50. This suggests that both of these

buildings were constructed by Henry. His father's acquisition of the farm in 1843 must have been for Henry's benefit, and this attempt to establish Henry on his own farm could date to the 1838 sale to Henry's brother, Joshua, so it is possible that the house was built as early as 1838. If Henry did not move onto the land until 1845, then the house may have been started at that date, and it certainly must have been standing by the time Henry died in 1845.[1]

The house was originally constructed as a center-passage-plan I-house, probably with a one-story kitchen ell. The rabbeted architrave and the doors with two tall panels and "Thomas Clark" hinges are all features common in the 1840s. Most notable about the house is that this is another late example of the use of guttered corner posts. These posts have been noted in several other houses dating c. 1835-65, with the 1840s and '50s being the period when most examples were likely built. Previous to these recent discoveries it had been thought that guttered corner posts had been abandoned by 1820. An explanation for why they survived here this late awaits further investigation. In the late nineteenth century the house was significantly altered by removing the center passage on the first story to create a lobby entrance, thus enlarging the west room. The stairway was rebuilt at that time. The ell was enlarged to two stories, and was probably extended to the south, as well. On the exterior the original siding was replaced with German siding, and there was a three-bay porch on the front that could have been substantially reused from the original structure. This porch would be replaced in the mid-twentieth century by the existing porch, and at that time other additions would be made, first to the east and then to the west.

The inventory of Henry Knock's estate tells one little about the house, other than that there was little furniture, but it does provide some information on his farm. He owned one mare and a colt, three cows, a yearling, and a calf, and three hogs. Given that he had probably not been farming on his own account for too long, this quantity of livestock was average. Crops noted in the inventory included tobacco, corn, oats, wheat, and hay. Knock had few farm tools, and none of the newer machinery such as a wheat fan or horse power. Only one harrow is mentioned, which he owned in concert with some other farmer, and he did not even have a wagon. No doubt he relied on family to borrow some of the necessary agricultural implements, as many farmers starting out on their own must have. There was no mention of slaves.[2]

' The Annapolis *Maryland Gazette* and *Maryland Republican* and the Baltimore *American* and *Sun* were examined. John Knock Estate, Will WG 1-62, Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.
Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Orphan's Court Proceedings, 26 July 1845, 7 October 1845, 20 July 1847, Maryland State Archives. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1841-51, 1849, pp. 141, 159, Maryland State Archives.

[2] Henry Knox Estate, Inventory WG 1-377, Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.

Angeline Knock must have died rather young, and the farm passed to Mary Jane Knock, who married Edward F. (Frank) Frizzell in 1859. In 1861 they mortgaged the farm to Wesley Scrivener. The 1860 map of Howard County shows the farm with the name of J & E. Scrivener. It is not clear if this is a typo that should have read J & E. Frizzell, or whether the Frizzells were leasing the farm to the Scriveners. In any case, the Frizzells were in trouble since Edward had "an undeveloped or shriveled hand and has been so from his birth," limiting his ability to do physical labor, and Jane became ill in the fall of 1864, around the time of the birth of her son, and required Edward's constant attention as well as frequent doctor visits. At this time the Frizzells were living on the farm. Jane died in 1867, after making out a paper transferring the farm she had inherited and her half interest in her uncle Joshua's farm to Edward, for life, and then to their son, George F. Frizzell. By 1876 it was necessary to settle the troubled estate, made more difficult by the fact that Jane's mother was still alive and held a dower right in the farm. The mortgage was still outstanding, only the interest having been paid. The farm was offered for sale, subject to Edward's right to the crop of rye then growing on the farm. The improvements were described as "a comfortable frame dwelling with five rooms and kitchen, stable, corn house, dairy, &c." There was an orchard, and 25 acres were in timber, with the bulk of the farm in fenced fields. The description suggests that the ell of the house may have had two rooms on the first story, or a second story room was later completely rebuilt.[3]

The Knock-Frizzell Farm was purchased by William T. Day for $2,615, or $20 an acre. It was Day who made the major alterations to the house, and he probably added some farm buildings, as well. Aerial photographs from as late as 2007 show numerous farm buildings to the southeast of the house, several of which could have dated to William Day's ownership. Day died in 1914 and left the farm to his widow, for life, then to Mary Adams and George Day, Jr. The latter was probably a nephew, and he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the farm. However, in 1920, perhaps in part because of his divorce, he sold the farm to the Kimberlin family. They retained it until 1964, when the buildings were cut off on 26 acres. At that time there was a tenant house on the property, though whether this was the main house, or another dwelling that does not survive, is not clear. The farm was most recently known as Maple Spring Farm, and boarded horses and offered lessons. All of the outbuildings were demolished shortly prior to the documentation of the house, and the house, in turn was demolished in late 2009 to clear the site for new development.

Howard County Circuit Court, Equity 671, Maryland State Archives. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times,* 14 April 1877, p. 2, col. 7.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-998

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 16.73 A
Acreage of historical setting 16.73 A
Quadrangle name Woodbine Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the property lines for tax map 21, parcel 106, which encompasses all of the historic structures on the property. The land is to be sub-divided and developed, destroying all historic structures.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	December 2009
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	Maryland

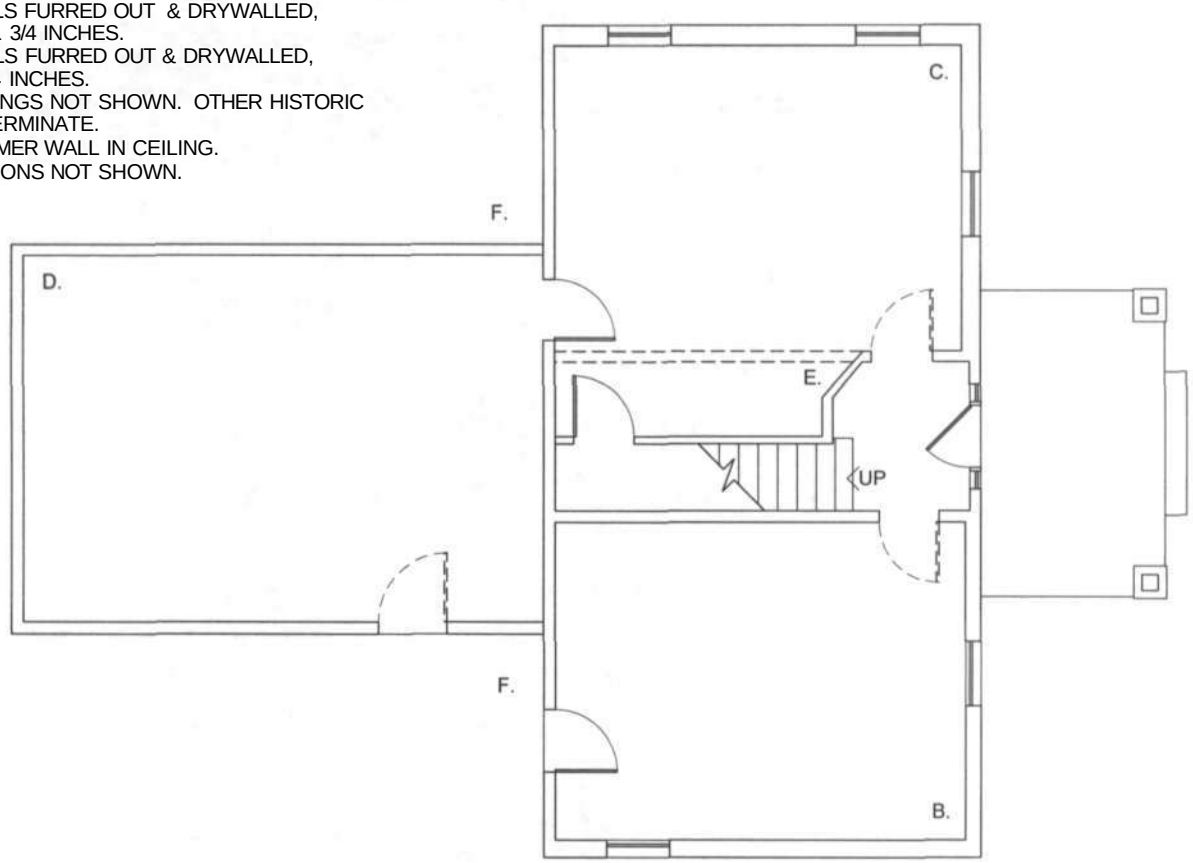
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

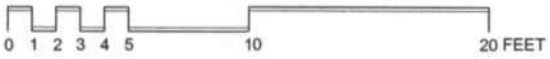
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

NOTES:

A. ALL SASH NEW.
B. EXTERIOR WALLS FURRED OUT & DRYWALLED, APPROXIMATELY 1 3/4 INCHES.
C. EXTERIOR WALLS FURRED OUT & DRYWALLED, APPROXIMATELY 4 INCHES.
D. MODERN OPENINGS NOT SHOWN. OTHER HISTORIC OPENINGS INDETERMINATE.
E. GHOST OF FORMER WALL IN CEILING.
F. MODERN ADDITIONS NOT SHOWN.





HO-998 KNOCK-FRIZZELL-DAY FARM 14347 BURNTWOODS ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED & DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - OCTOBER 2009

1/1 14347 Burntwoods Rd HO-998 KMS
Moulding Profiles 20 Oct. '09

W. Room
E. Door
Architrave

2nd
Story
Passage
E. Chamber
Door
Panel

2nd Story Passage
E. Chamber Door
Architrave

Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm (HO-998)
14347 Burntwoods Rd.

CHAIN OF TITLE

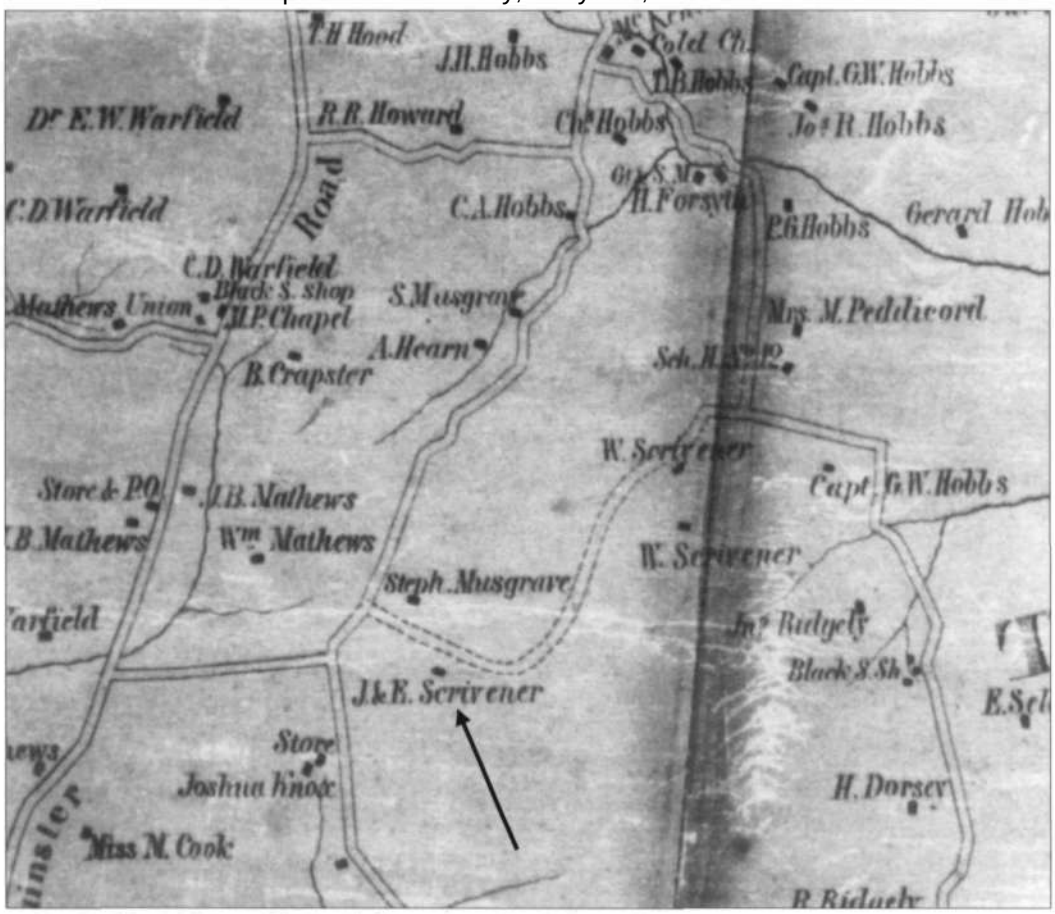
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Lisa Gabriel-Henry/?	ABA Properties, LLC/MD	7/25/2007	MDR 10811-488	Deed- Fee Simple	$864,000	1. 26.3851 A. 2. 6.3499 A.	1. 14347 Burntwoods 2. Lot 9 Plat book 4380
Gerard F. Henry/?	Lisa Gabriel-Henry/?	6/12/2002	MDR 6321-590	Deed- Fee Simple	$0	26.3851 A.	Former spouses
Gerard F. Henry & Lisa Gabriel-Henry/?	Lisa Gabriel-Henry/?	7/2/2002	MDR 6321-587	Deed- Fee Simple	$0	6.3499 A.	
Andrew R. & Nancy A. Molnar/?	Gerard F. Henry Lisa A. Gabriel-Henry/?	3/18/1993	MDR 2820-150	Deed- Fee Simple	$500,000	26.3851 A.	
Doris M. Meighan/Howard	Andrew R. & Nancy A. Molnar (H/W)/?	2/10/1984	CMP 1228-585	Deed- Fee Simple	$280,000	26.3851 A.	
Walter J. Meighan/?	Doris M. Meighan	9/17/1973	CMP 669-403	Deed- Fee Simple	$5.00	26.3851 A.	"being a tract of land containing all of the farm buildings and the tenant house"
Henry B. Kimberlin, Ora Kimberlin, Nettie Kimberlin/ all singe, Howard	Walter J. & Doris M. Meighan (H/W)/ Howard	6/18/1964	WHH 420-119	Deed- Fee Simple	$5.00	26.3851 A.	"being a tract of land containing all of the farm buildings and the tenant house"
Jennie Kimberlin, widow	Henry B. Kimberlin, Ora Kimberlin, Nettie Kimberlin	11/2/1957	RHM 306-563	Deed- Fee Simple	$10.00	A. 130 % A. B. 3 A. -4.852 A.	William T. Day Farm
George D. Day, Jr., divorced/Howard	Jennie Kimberlin	4/5/1920	HBN 109-455	Deed- Fee Simple	$5.00	A. 130 % A. -5 A. B. 3 A.	
Almira V. Doy Mary E. Adams/ Howard	George D. Day, Jr./ Howard	11/1/1915	WWLC 100-145	Deed- Fee Simple	$5.00	A. 130 % A. B. 3A.	
William T. Day	Almira V. Day (life), Mary E. Admas, George D. Day, Jr.	4/7/1914	Wills RDof W 5-240	Bequest			
James Mackubin, trustee/?	William T. Day/?	3/11/1879	UW 40-516	Deed - ?	$2,615	130 % A.	Equity- Edward F. Frizzell v. Scrivener et al., 8/18/1876 Mortgaged 10/2/1861, WWW 21-493, to Scrivener

Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm (HO-998)
14347 Burntwoods Rd.

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Edward F. & Jane Frizzle (H/W)	Wesly Scrivener	10/2/1861	21-493	Mortgage	$500 due in 3 annual installments	130 X A.	All land inherited by Jane from her deceased father Henry Knock
John Knock/Howard Dist. AACo.	Henry Knock	Written 2/23/1843 Probated 11/28/1843	Wills WG1-62	Bequest	—	130 % A.	Land deeded to John by his son Joshua 2/18/1843 - Joshua bought from Charles D. Warfield, trustee - deed 7/6/1840
Joshua Knock, Howard Dist. AA Co.	John Knock/ Howard Dist. AA Co.	2/18/1843	4/107	Deed- Indenture	$1,500	130 % A.	P/O "Pleasant Ridge" & "Henry & Peter"
Charles D. Warfield, trustee/A A Co.	Joshua Knock/ AA. Co.	7/6/1840	1-159	Deed- Indenture	$2,069.56	204 W A.	Chancery Ct. - John H. Riggs & wife V. Sarah Howard et al. 7/30/1838 Dower right of Rebecca Howard in RE of husband John B. Howard sale 12/8/1838

HO-998 DEMOLISHED
Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm, site
14347 Burntwoods Road, Glenwood
Simon J. Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland, 1860



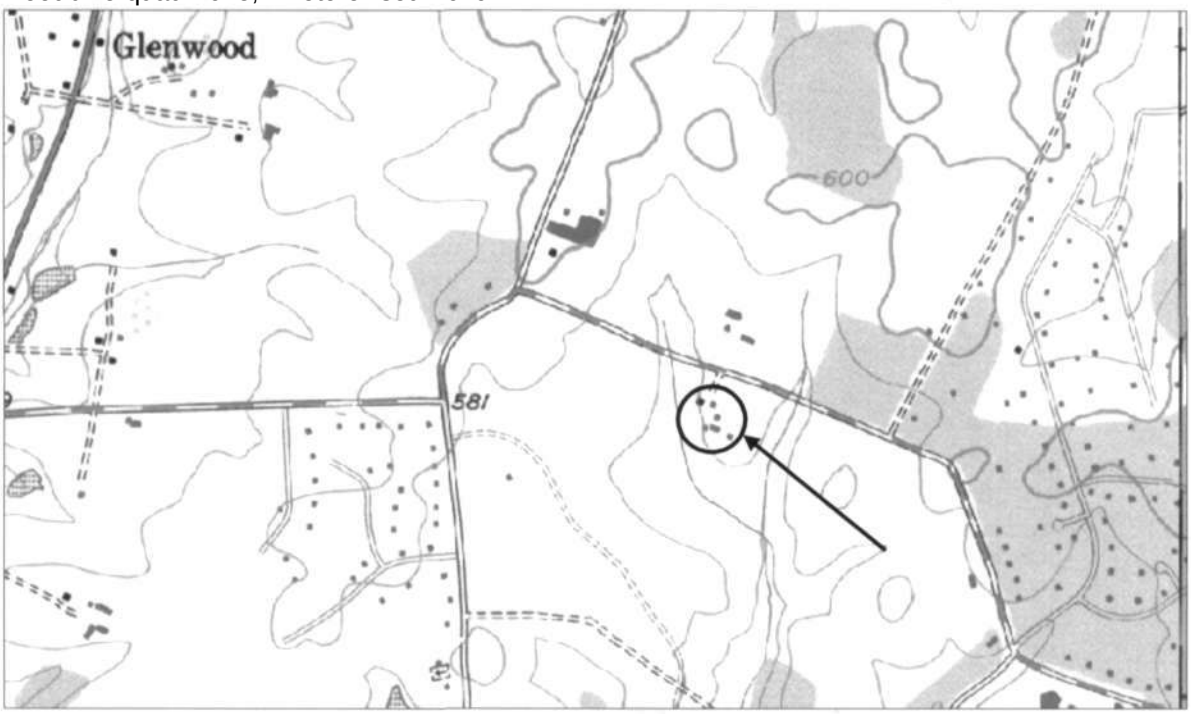
G.M. Hopkins Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878

HO-998 DEMOLISHED

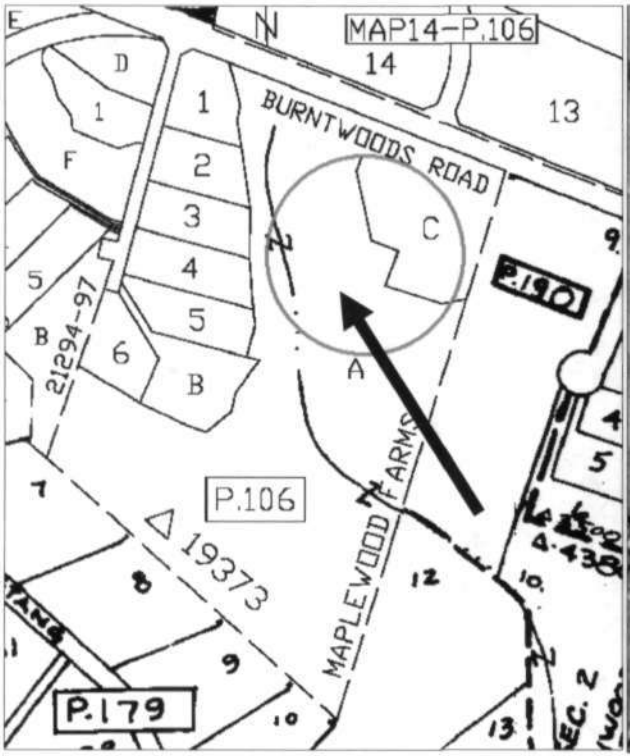
Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm, site

14347 Burntwoods Road, Glenwood

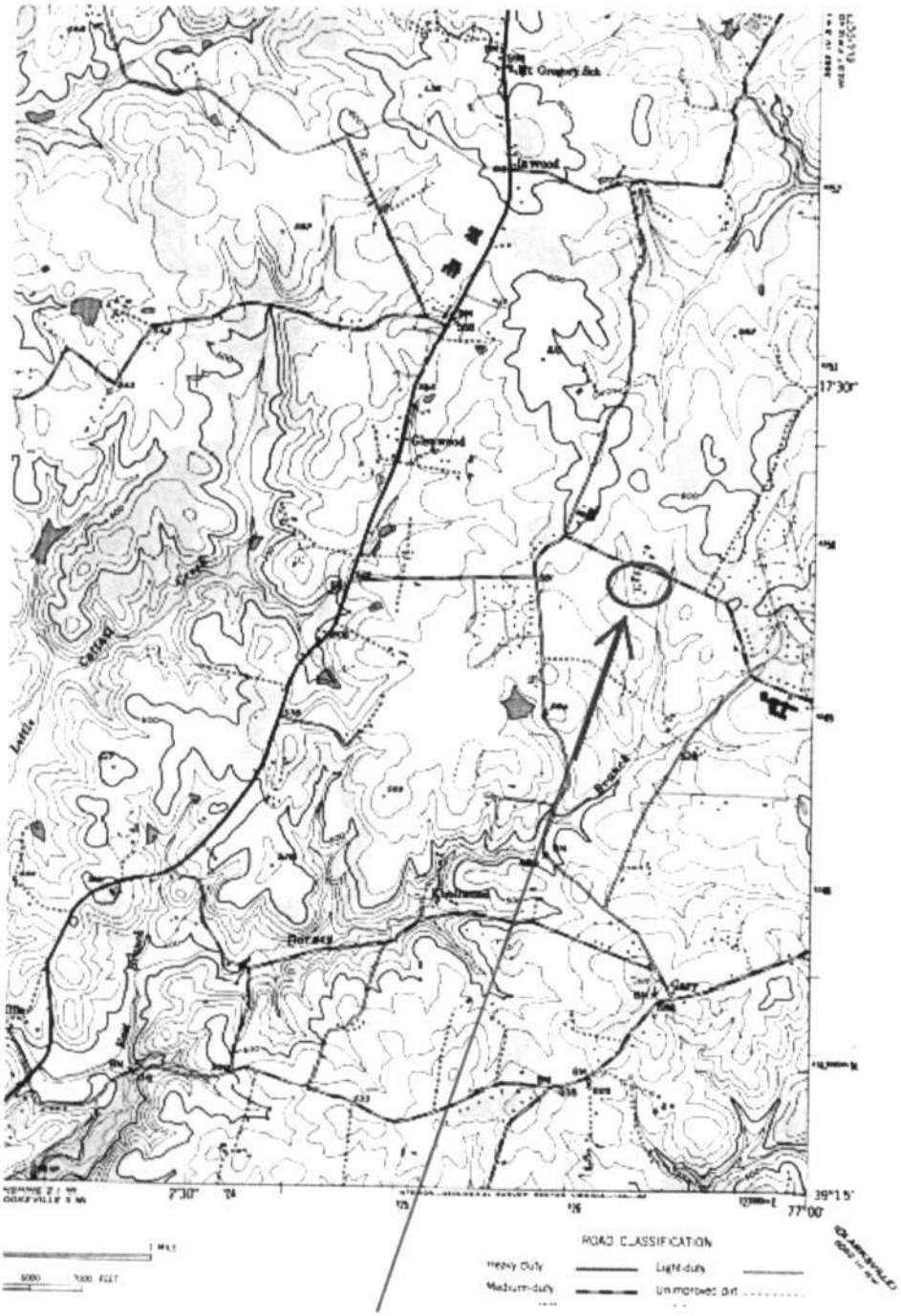
Woodbine quad 1945, Photorevised 1979



Tax Map 21, Parcel 106



Early 1990s Infrared aerial photo



HO-998

HO-998
Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Woodbine quad
Glenwood vicinity

HO-998
Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

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

HO-0998_2009-10-20_01
North elevation

HO-0998_2009-10-20_02
East elevation

HO-0998_2009-10-20_03
South & east elevations

HO-09982009-10-2004
West elevation, north end

HO-0998_2009-10-20_05
Northeast room, framing in northeast corner

HO-0998_2009-10-20_06
Second story east chamber door

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Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Oct. 20, 2009
MD SHPO
North Elevation
1/6

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Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Oct. 20, 2009
MD SHPO
East Elevation
2/6

HO-998
Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Howard County MD
Ken Short
Oct. 20, 2009
MD SHPO
South & East Elevations
3/6

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Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Oct. 20, 2009
MD SHPO
West Elevation, North end
4/6

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Knock - Frizzell - Day Farm
14347 Burntwoods Road
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Oct. 20, 2009
MD SHPO
Northeast room, Framing in Northeast corner
5/6

Burn
it
down

HO-998
Knock-Frizzell-Day Farm
14347 Bernwoods Road
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Oct. 20, 2009
MD SHPO
Second Story east chamber door
6/6