HO-770, Killarney
Woodstock, Howard County
Ca. 1855, ca. 1903
Private

Killarney, or the Cavey Farm, is located off of Woodstock Road on seven acres at the end of Cavey Lane. A driveway lined with mature trees leads visitors to the circular drive in front of the frame, two-story, three-bay Victorian/Colonial Revival dwelling. A side-gabled roof features clipped gables and a large, central, projecting cross gable over a two-story, three-sided bay window and entry vestibule. A rear cross-gabled wing extends the house to the rear and produces a T-plan. The front of the house faces west on a stone foundation. According to a former resident, the front Colonial Revival portion of the house was built ca. 1903 and replaced an earlier dwelling. The existing rear wing of the house is supposedly part of that earlier dwelling and predates the front of the house. The surrounding land is dominated by rolling hills of overgrown farmland and new growth trees. The main dwelling rests on the high point of the property and a small, 19th century family cemetery is located slightly to the northwest. Meandering down the hill southwest of the house is a very overgrown farm road that passes the stone foundation remains of four agricultural buildings.

Killarney is significant in the areas of architecture and agriculture under criteria C. The house is a relatively intact example of an early 20th century vernacular Victorian/Colonial Revival dwelling with a mid-19th century kitchen wing, and the property as a whole is representative of the agricultural past of Howard County.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-770

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Killarney
other	Good Fellowship, Cavey Farm

2. Location

street and number	10375 Cavey Lane	___ not for publication
city, town	Woodstock	___ vicinity
county	Howard	

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

name	Francis and Alice Bender				
street and number	10375 Cavey Lane			telephone	410-465-1681
city, town	Woodstock	state	MD	zip code	21163

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse			tax map and parcel:	Map 11, P 16
city, town	Ellicott City			liber 840	folio 151

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
___ district
___ building(s)
X structure
___ site
___ object

Ownership
___ public
X private
___ both

Current Function
___ agriculture
___ commerce/trade
___ defense
X domestic
___ education
___ funerary
___ government
___ health care
___ industry
___ landscape
___ recreation/culture
___ religion
___ social
___ transportation
___ work in progress
___ unknown
___ vacant/not in use
___ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
5	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
7	2	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-770

Condition

X excellent	___ deteriorated
___ good	___ ruins
___ fair	___ altered

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

Killarney, or the Cavey Farm, is located off of Woodstock Road on seven acres at the end of Cavey Lane. A driveway lined with mature trees leads visitors to the circular drive in front of the frame, two-story, three-bay Victorian/Colonial Revival dwelling. A side-gabled roof features clipped gables and a large, central, projecting cross gable over a two-story, three-sided bay window and entry vestibule. A rear cross-gabled wing extends the house to the rear and produces a T-plan. The front of the house faces west on a stone foundation. According to a former resident, the front Colonial Revival portion of the house was built ca. 1908 and replaced an earlier dwelling. The existing rear wing of the house is supposedly part of that earlier dwelling and predates the front of the house. The surrounding land is dominated by rolling hills of overgrown farmland and new growth trees. The main dwelling rests on the high point of the property and a small, 19th century family cemetery is located slightly to the northwest. Meandering down the hill southwest of the house is a very overgrown farm road that passes the stone foundation remains of four agricultural buildings.

The front façade of the main dwelling is three bays wide and is dominated by the three-sided projecting central cross gable. On the first story level, this central bay features the original glazed and paneled front door with multicolored lights flanked by two 2/2 double hung windows. The two end bays also feature 2/2 double hung windows. On the second story, there are five windows vertically aligned above the first story openings. All of the windows are the original 2/2 double hung units with simple wood sills and lintels. The central cross gable features a full arched four-light casement window, and two hipped roof dormers with 2/2 double hung windows flank the cross gable. A single story, full-width, hipped roof porch supported by smooth Tuscan-style columns completes the front façade. A large granite step ascends to the wood floored porch which lacks a balustrade. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the ridge of the roof on either side of the center hall. Both the porch roof and the main roof are asphalt shingled. The projecting central bay is covered with square wood shingles while the remainder of the façade has false beveled wood siding. Louvered wooden shutters adorn the first story windows and the arched window in the gable.

The north façade of the front section of the house features one 2/2 double hung window on each story, including one in the pedimented gable, all vertically aligned. The same false beveled siding as is on the front of the house covers this façade, while plain square wood shingles decorate the pedimented gable. The north façade of the rear wing is entirely covered with those same wood shingles and features one single hung 6/6 window on the second floor and a modern vinyl casement type window on the first floor. A composite masonry interior end chimney is located on the east (rear) wall of the wing. A plain boxed wooden cornice adorns this rear wing and is nearly concealed by a modern aluminum gutter.

The rear (east) façade of the rear wing contains no windows and the façade is shingled all the way to the plain wooden rake boards at the roof line except for an opening at the back of the chimney which is stuccoed. The boxed cornice on both the north and south facades of this wing are clearly visible from this angle. The rear wing also rests on a stone foundation. On the left (south) of the wing, a single story shed roofed addition rests on a concrete foundation. According to the current owner, this is a former porch that they enclosed. It now features the same false beveled siding as is on the front portion of the house and has one vinyl window on its east façade. The rear of the front section of the house has two vertically aligned 2/2 windows to the left (south) of the rear wing. The wing is not centered on the rear of the house, and the rear of the front of the building on the other side of the wing is blank.

The south façade of the front section of the house is identical to the north façade with vertically aligned 2/2 windows, false beveled siding, and shingles in the pedimented gable. The south façade of the rear wing is concealed on the first floor by the enclosed porch but has one original single hung 6/6 window on the second floor. A smaller vinyl window has also been added to the second story. Unlike the north façade, this façade of the wing features wide wood clapboards. A plain boxed wooden cornice matches the one on the north façade.

The interior of the house features a center hall plan with the front door entering into a large hall with a central stair flanked by a

dining room and a parlor. The hall continues through the front half of the house through a doorway into the kitchen in the rear wing. The window and door trim features bull's eye corner blocks and molded architrave trim and single light transoms above all interior doors. The existing doors into the dining room and parlor are recent French doors. The closed stringer stair features a large square newel with bulls eye adornment and chamfered corners. The balusters are turned and a wide band of raking molding decorates the closed stringer. Drop pendants also decorate the underside of the stair.

The room to the right of the hall was probably originally intended as the dining room – it features an additional door leading into the back of the hall by the kitchen. The fireplace in this room, which is on the interior wall, has been redone with a stone front, wood mantle shelf and raised hearth. The room to the left of the hall is a mirror image of the dining room with the exception of the rear door. The original fireplace is intact in this room, however, and is either black marble with red highlights or stone faux-painted to look like marble. The relatively simple design features a bulls eye in the center of the frieze with incised decoration on either side. The pilasters feature incised and relief decoration. The slate hearth remains though the opening has been closed. A molded picture rail with a flower motif may be original. A small pass through on the rear wall of the room into the kitchen is a recent alteration. The wood floors in the front part of the house feature 3" wide boards that are blind nailed.

At the rear of the center hall is a doorway with one step down into the kitchen in the rear wing. This room has been redone several times including once recently but several original elements remain. A large kitchen fireplace remains on the back wall of the house; it has recently been stuccoed and a large board mantle shelf added. The bead board cabinets on either side are also recent additions though the bead board itself came from the interior of an old stair on the second floor of the house. During the most recent renovation, the plaster ceiling was removed to reveal the floor joists and boards above. Cross bridging is present beneath all of the joists and all visible wood is circular sawn. Framing for a stair exists in the front left corner of the room though the stair is no longer present. All existing cabinetry is recent. The floor boards overlay an older floor and were probably redone when the front addition to the house was made. The door trim on the kitchen side of the doorway between the wing and the front of the house is probably original – the simple door surround with wide bead would fit easily into the mid-19th century.

The front stair climbs first to a landing which has a doorway on the back wall into the second floor of the rear wing. This space contains a hall, a bathroom, and a small bedroom. The closet which used to be an enclosed stair (the framing for which is visible in the kitchen below) has a board and batten door with bead board constructed with cut nails and hung on five-knuckle cast iron butt hinges. Two 6/6 single hung windows in the hall and the bedroom lack parting rails and have muntins with a steep ovolo profile. The doors and door trim into the bedroom and the bathroom are both modern replacements. The door trim around the doorway leading into the landing matches the trim on the first floor opening that leads from the kitchen into the hall – plain flat surround with a wide bead around the inside. The floor in the hall is made up of random width boards between 3-5".

From the landing, four more steps lead up to the second floor of the front part of the house. This floor has a hall, a small room located in the central projecting bay, and two large bedrooms. All of the trim matches that seen downstairs, the doors are made up of 5 horizontal panels, and each doorway has a two-light transom. Each large bedroom has a mantle on the interior wall though, according to the current owner, neither room ever had a fireplace and there are no hearths. Instead, vents simply supplied the rooms with heat from the downstairs stoves or fires. Both mantles are wood with a simple molded design.

A stair leads from the second floor hall to the third floor, turning at a landing which contains a small doorway into the attic of the rear wing. The attic of the wing has a wide board floor suggesting that it was useable space originally. The common rafter roof is mitered and nailed at the ridge with cut nails and all visible lumber is circular sawn. From the landing, several more steps rise to the finished living space of the third floor of the front part of the house which has a small hall flanked by two rooms.

Only the front part of the house has a basement which is accessed via a stair located beneath the main stair of the house. The

basement has whitewashed stone walls and a cement and dirt floor. The cross bridging of the floor joists is wire nailed.

The current owner has spoken to a member of the family who built the front part of the house in the early 20th century and has two historic photos of the house. One is of the house as it stands now, and one is of the older house that was replaced by the current dwelling. The old photo indicates that the older frame house faced south rather than west, and was two stories high with a two story shed roofed porch with chamfered posts on the front façade. It had a side gabled roof with two large interior brick chimneys and one interior end chimney. The existing rear wing is visible in the photo as the eastern most portion of the house with the same 6/6 windows, boxed cornice, and small brick chimney.

Located behind the main house is a small, one room frame building with a gabled roof and a composite masonry chimney that, according to a former resident, was used as a slaughterhouse. The chimney was always intended for a stove only – there is only a small, stovepipe hole on the interior. The interior is not finished, and the building is open to the rafters. There is a window and door opening on the south wall, two window openings on the north wall, and double doors on the west wall. All of the windows and the single door are missing. The building is clad with board and batten siding and all wood is circular sawn and wire nailed. Next to this building is a very simple shed and next to the shed is a small, one room gable roofed building that the current owners have moved onto the site and are restoring.

Located northwest of the main house is a small family cemetery surrounded by a stacked rubble stone wall. Only two headstones remain: one is for Caleb Davis who died Sept. 4, 1850 and one is for Hester Wagon who died in March 1843 at the age of 5. According to the owner, there used to be more headstones but they have slowly been disappearing. The cemetery is very overgrown and neither of the existing headstones can be trusted to be in the correct place. Extensive mounding inside the walled area, which measures approximately 39' by 19', suggests more graves are present.

An overgrown farm lane is located southwest of the house and runs down the hill towards the creek. Located along this path are the foundation remains of four agricultural buildings. Located closest to the house is the quarried granite foundation of a large bank barn. According to the current owner, this barn burned down in the 1950's and today all that remains are the side and rear walls of the foundation which measures approximately 30' x 50'. There is no evidence left to date this structure.

Located next to the remains of the bank barn is a collapsed frame stable that had a stone foundation. This building was in use less than 20 years ago. All of the nails found in the collapsed structure were wire, dating this building to no earlier than 1900.

Adjacent to the remains of the stable is an odd collection of stones. There are two parallel mostly collapsed stone walls about 4' high spaced about 22' apart. In between these two walls are five upright quarried granite blocks, all between 3-3 ½' high. Four of the stones form a square with one of the edges lining up with the outside edge of the parallel walls (see sketch map). One upright stone stands off by itself but at least one other large stone is flat on the ground nearby. Some of these stones have evidence of having hinges or some other metal object attached to them. There is no mounding associated with the upright stones to suggest that they are grave markers and it seems likely that these stones formed the foundation and support piers for some sort of agricultural building, perhaps a granary, that needed to be raised off the ground. There is no evidence left to date this structure.

Located at the bottom of the farm path furthest from the house is yet another stone foundation. This one looks as if it was a dwelling at some time during the 20th century – an old water heater is still located in the cellar hole. The structure has collapsed, however, and all structural wood is too rotted for dating evidence. A few visible timbers contain wire nails. There is evidence of a small square brick flue located on the south wall of the structure and one in the interior of the structure. Some cinderblocks are visible in an interior wall inside the cellar hole. The foundation measures approximately 15' x 30'. All remaining evidence points to a 20th century date but the majority of the evidence is gone and the building could have dated earlier. There are several large,

unusual overgrown mounds located just to the north of the foundation.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-770

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

Specific dates	ca. 1855, 1903	**Architect/Builder**	
Construction dates	ca. 1855, 1903		

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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Killarney, or the Cavey Farm, is significant in the areas of architecture and agriculture under criteria C. The house is a relatively intact example of an early 20th century vernacular Victorian/Colonial Revival dwelling with a mid-19th century kitchen wing, and the property as a whole is representative of the agricultural past of Howard County.

Killarney is located on land that was once part of the Good Fellowship land grant. The property shown in approximately the location of the existing dwelling on the 1860 Martenet Map is indicated as belonging to Andrew Dorsey. An 1860 deed indicates that Andrew and Ezekiel Dorsey bought the 126 ½ acre tract from Issac Anderson in 1844. Andrew Dorsey then sold the property, referred to in the deed as 'Good Fellowship,' to Maria and Salisbury Dorsey in 1860. (Liber 20, Folio 597). At some point James Mackubin and his wife Gabriella acquired the property and they then sold the same 126 ½ acres to Elizabeth A. Herbert, wife of James Herbert, in 1875 (Liber 35, Folio 260). In 1889, Elizabeth Herbert sold the property, which at that point consisted of 107 acres, to John Cavey (Liber 54, Folio 468). John and Annie Cavey, his wife, sold the property intact to their son John H. Cavey in 1925 (Liber 123, Folio 184). John's widow, Pearl, sold the property to the Schneebelis in 1963 (Liber 398, Folio 256). Andre Schneebeli subdivided the property and the 7 acre parcel containing the house passed through the hands of John H. Fisher Jr (Liber 779, Folio 111) who sold it to Francis and Alice Bender, the current owners, in 1977 (Liber 840, Folio 151).

According to the reminiscences of Pearl Cavey, resident of the property from 1914 to 1959, it was Elizabeth Herbert who renamed the property Killarney after she traveled to Ireland. A photo labeled "Original house at Killarney approx. 1883" shows a family in front of a large two story frame structure. The existing rear wing of the house appears in the photo as the eastern-most (furthest away from the camera) portion of this structure. The back of the photo indicates that the family is that of John and Annie Cavey. Since the Cavey's didn't purchase the property until 1889, it is possible that the photo dates several years later than 1883 (it is unclear when and by whom the photo was labled). Another photo dated 1903 shows the house in its existing form and is labeled "The new house at Killarney" with a slightly older Cavey family arranged in front. There is no information about why the Cavey's tore down the front part of the original structure and built the existing vernacular Victorian/Colonial Revival structure. It may have burned; or the Cavey's may have simply wanted to update the look of their house.

The I-house with rear wing form of the existing house is fairly typical of many farm houses of the early 20th century. To dress it up, the Cavey's borrowed elements from the popular architectural styles of the day, the Colonial Revival and the Victorian. The classical columns on the porch, lack of a balustrade, and symmetrical façade pay homage to the Colonial Revival style, while the shingled projecting central bay window and glazed and paneled entry door are borrowed from the Victorian. The Queen Anne Victorian style was popular from about 1880 to 1910, and the Colonial Revival dominated domestic architecture during the first half of the 20th century. Killarney is a good example of the vernacular interpretation of the transition from Victorian to Colonial Revival.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-770

Name Killarney

Continuation Sheet
Number 8 Page 1

The construction of the front portion of the existing house is nailed down courtesy of the labeled family photograph, but the construction date of the rear wing is a bit more difficult to determine. There does appear to be a dwelling on the site in 1860 as indicated by the Martenet map and it is possible that all or part of the 'original house at Killarney' shown in the 1880's photo was standing at that time. Visible building technology in the back wing of the house - circular sawn wood, cut nails, mitred and nailed rafters, and cross-bridging of the floor joists - indicates a construction date of after 1850. The single hung windows without a parting rail, plain boxed wood cornice, and large cooking fireplace are all elements more often associated with the first half of the 19th century. Evidence would seem to suggest then that the back wing of the house was built in the 1850's, probably by Andrew Dorsey. The construction dates for the farm buildings, represented today by only their stone foundations, are impossible to determine from existing evidence. The presence of the small cemetery containing at least one grave from the 1840's indicates that the property was at least partially cleared and possibly inhabited during the first half of the century.

The property as a whole is a remnant of the agricultural past of Howard County. The remains of the farm buildings and the cemetery are a reminder of the county's rural past when agriculture and community dominated the rhythm of life. The railroad played a vital role in the development of the small towns and farms of Howard County. By providing the farmers a more efficient means of transporting their crops to market, the railroad led to a building boom in the interior of the county. Woodstock is one such community that grew up around the railroad and a post office. In addition to transporting crops out, the railroad also transported building materials and people in, and the town and community of Woodstock experienced rapid growth during the second half of the 19th century. The Cavey family's purchase and redesign of Killarney fits well into the context of growth and modernization of the Woodstock area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-770

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	7 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	126 1/2 acres		
Quadrangle name	Ellicott City	Quadrangle scale	1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property surveyed in 2003 includes the 7 acres of tax map 11, parcel 16 owned by Francis and Alice Bender. The historical acreage of Good Fellowship/Killarney was 126 1/2 acres but that has been subdivided and new houses have been built on that land. See attached map.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kristin Hill, Architectural Historian		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning	date	6/18/03
street and number	3430 Court House 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-770

Name Killarney
Continuation Sheet
Number 9 Page 1

Cavey, Pearl. Unpublished remembrances, 1962. Copy in the possession of Alice Bender.

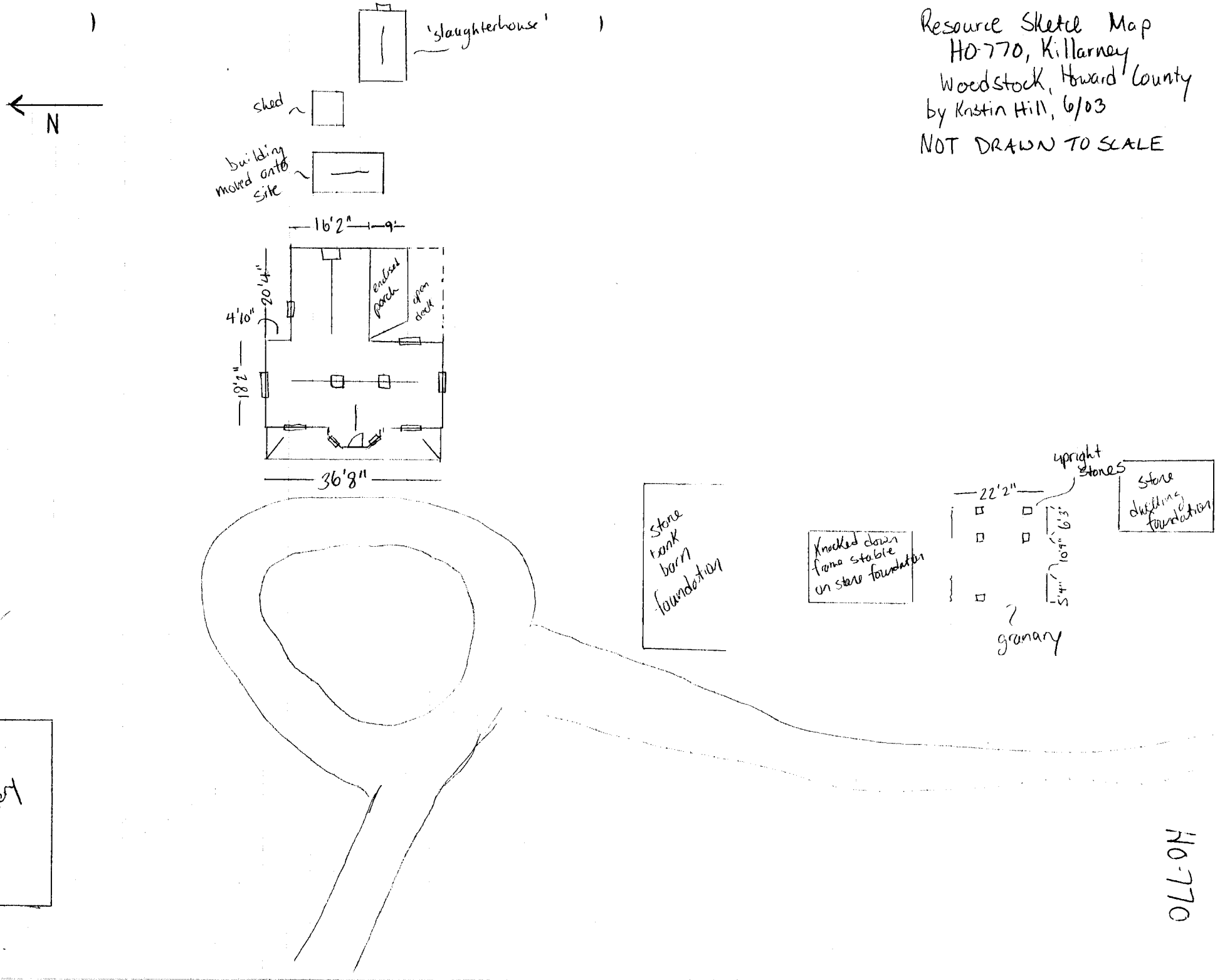
Hopkins, G.M. ATLAS OF HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1878. (Ellicott City, Maryland: Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., 1975).

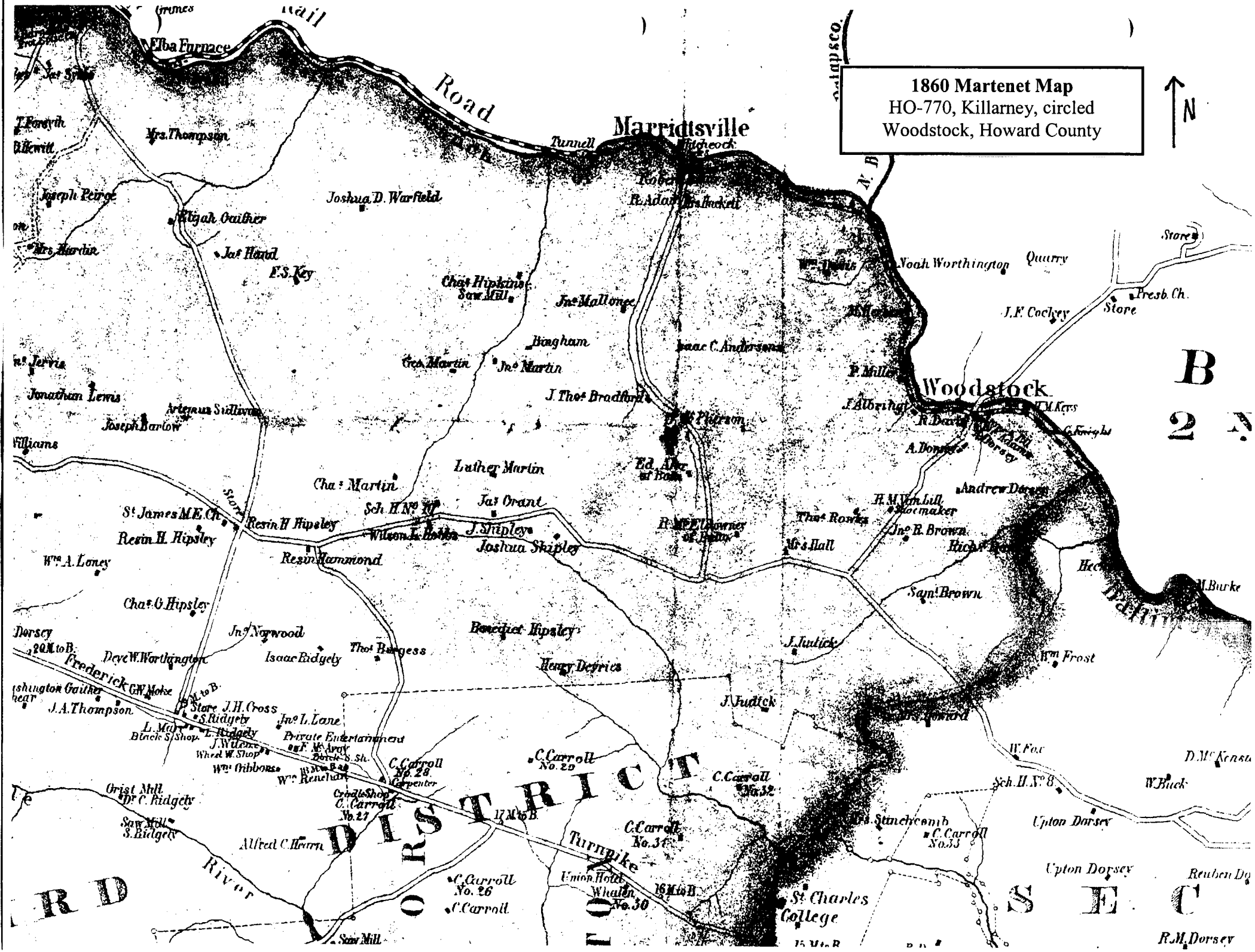
Historic photographs in the possession of Alice Bender.

Land Records of Howard County, Howard County Courthouse, Ellicott City.

Martenet, Simon J. MARTENET'S MAP OF HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND. (Baltimore, 1860).

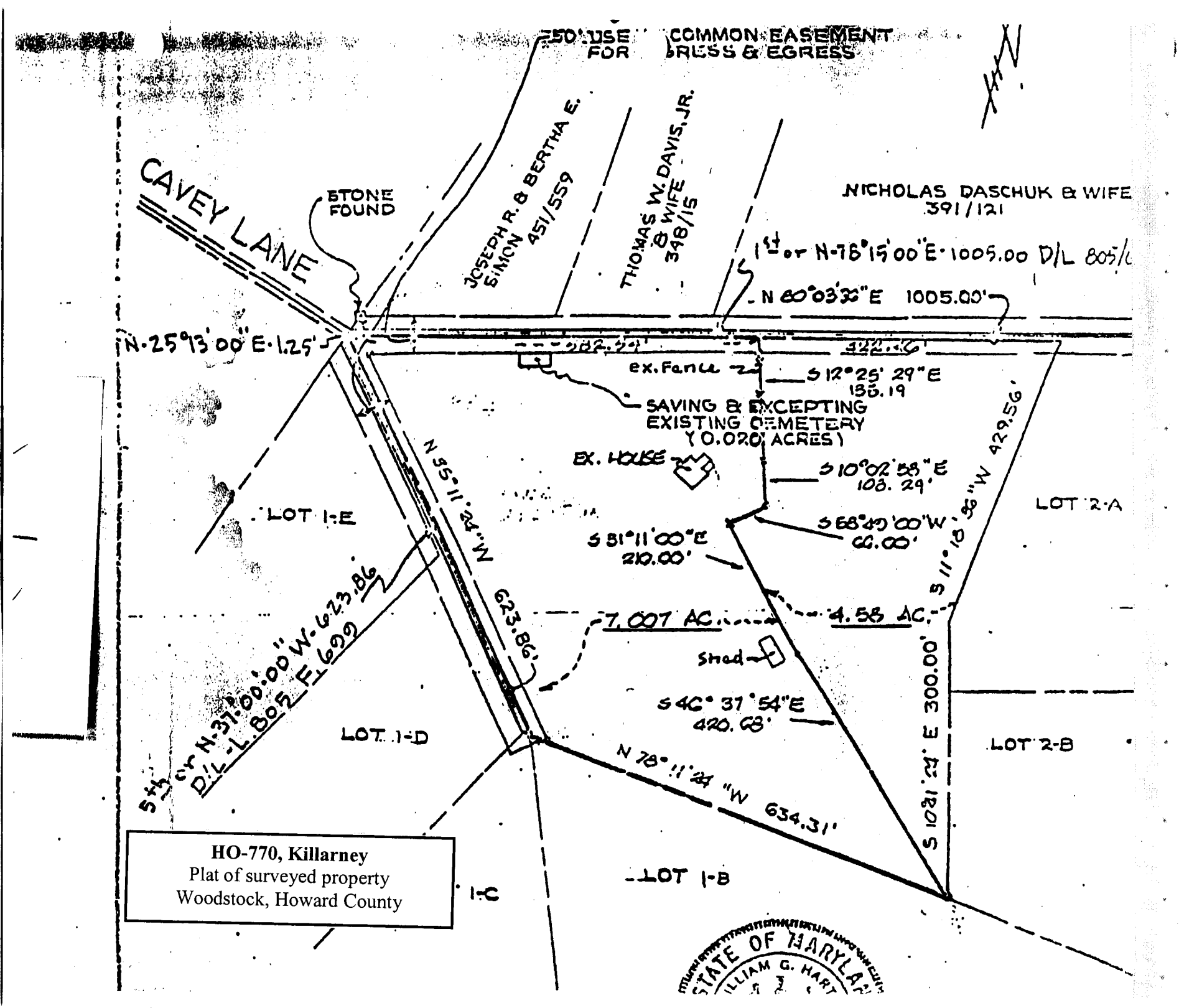
Resource Sketch Map
HO-770, Killarney
Woodstock, Howard County
by Kristin Hill, 6/03
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



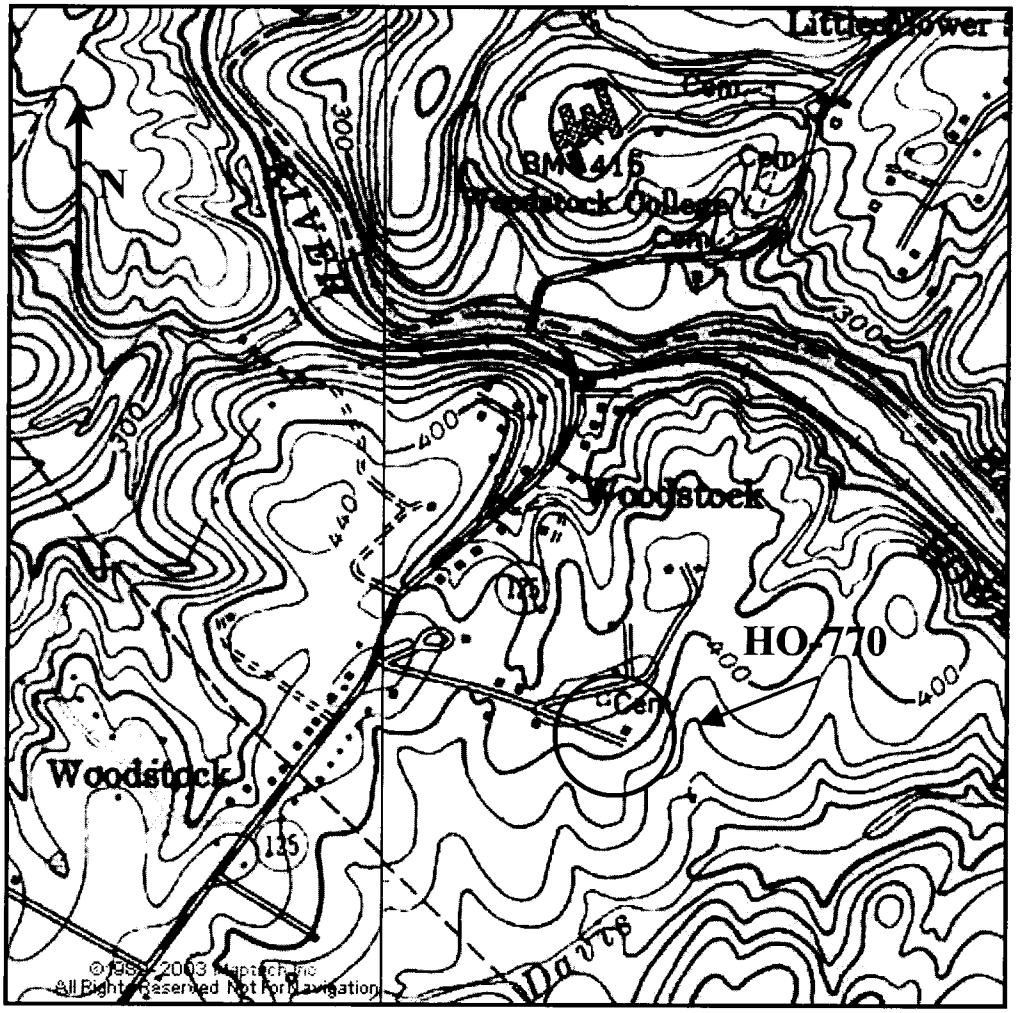

1860 Martenet Map
HO-770, Killarney, circled
Woodstock, Howard County
N
Elba Furnace
Road
Marriotsville
Tunnell
Woodstock
Noah Worthington
Quarry
Store
Presb. Ch.
J.F. Cockey
Joshua D. Warfield
Elijah Gaither
Joseph Peirce
Mrs. Thompson
Jas Hand
F.S. Key
Chas Hipkins Saw Mill
Jno Mallonee
Bingham
Geo. Martin
Jno Martin
Isaac C. Andersons
J. Thos Bradford
Jonathan Lewis
Joseph Barlow
Artemus Sullivan
Luther Martin
Chas Martin
Jas Grant
Sch. H. No 10
St James M.E. Ch.
Resin H. Hipsley
Wilson L. Hobbs
J. Shipley
Joshua Shipley
Resin Hammond
Wm A. Loney
Chas G. Hipsley
Jno Norwood
Isaac Ridgely
Thos Burgess
Benedict Hipsley
Henry Devries
Dorsey
Deve W. Worthington
Frederick
J.A. Thompson
Store J.H. Cross
S. Ridgely
Jno L. Lane
Private Entertainment
Black S. Shop
Wheel W. Shop
Wm Gibbons
Wm Renehan
C. Carroll No. 28
Carpenter
C. Carroll No. 29
C. Carroll No. 32
C. Carroll No. 27
Cradle Shop
Grist Mill
Dr C. Ridgely
Saw Mill
S. Ridgely
Alfred C. Hearn
River
Turnpike
Union Hotel
Whalen
C. Carroll No. 31
C. Carroll No. 26
C. Carroll
St Charles College
Mrs Stinchcomb
C. Carroll No. 33
Upton Dorsey
Sch. H. No 8
W. Fox
W. Buck
D. McKensie
Reuben Do
R.M. Dorsey
Saw Mill
Thos Rowles
Jno R. Brown
Mrs Hall
Sam Brown
J. Judick
Wm Frost
Andrew Dorsey
A. Dorsey
Ed. Aler
Jas Pierson
Isaac Ridgely
B
2
S E C
D I S T R I C T
R D
O R S

1878 Hopkins Map, Third District
HO-770, Killarney, circled
Woodstock, Howard County

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G. M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



HO-770, Killarney
Plat of surveyed property
Woodstock, Howard County



HO-770, Killarney
Woodstock, Howard County
USGS Topographic Quadrangle,
Ellicott City, 1:24000

1903 - The new house at Kilkarney

Front Row - Ruth and William H. Cavey
Middle Row - John H. and Father McDonald [illegible]
Back Row - (Mary (Mamie) and Annie M. and Myrtle [illegible] Cavey

John Herbert Cavey - Born Sept. + 1884 - Died [illegible]

Father of John Herbert - died 1929
Paul I. - died 1954
Alexander J. - died 1994
Mary Ruth (Mrs. Russell Mullineaux) 1929 - 1952 [illegible]
Wife - Pearl Elizabeth Hunter - died 1951

House Cr[illegible]
[illegible]

Ho-770

Ho-770

Original house at [illegible] 1913

John Thomas & Annie M. Carey and family:

Mary (Mame), John H., Myrtle, Thos. N. & Ruth

Mary - Mother Mary Carey - Sister of the Sacred Heart Order

Ruth - Mother Mary Christina - Convent of the Holy Child

Myrtle - Mrs. Walter Setzer - 1 daughter (Baby)

Thos. N. - 1 daughter - 5 sons

John H. - 1 daughter - 3 sons

Ho-770

HO-770, Kilarney

[illegible]

[illegible], 6/03

Negative [illegible] DSHPO

[illegible]

1 of 21

HO 21401 NNNNN 676

3 of 31

HO-770, Kimarney
Howard County, MD
Kirstin Hill, 6/03
Negative at [illegible]
Stair in 1903 section

9 of 21

HO-770, Killarney

Howard County, MD

[illegible]

Negative at [illegible] 93 [illegible]

Box [illegible] 3 section

[illegible] of 21

HO-770, Kilarney
Howard County, MD
[illegible]
Negative at MDSHPO
Cemetery located [illegible]

12 of 21

HO 770, Kilburn

Howard [illegible], MD

Kristen [illegible] 15 21+61 [illegible]

Negative at MDSHPO

Stone [illegible] of [illegible] Dam [illegible] wall

15 of 21

17 of 21

HO-770, K[illegible]rney

[illegible] MD

[illegible]

[illegible] 21+02 [illegible]

Nuc[illegible]

store [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

12 of 21

HO-770, Kirkman

Howard County, MD

Last [illegible], 6/03 19 21402 NNNNN 676

Next [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible], looking west

from SE corner

[illegible] of 21

HO 770, Killaney
Toward County MD
[illegible]
Negative at [illegible] PO 28 21 [illegible]
Stone [illegible] foundation south wall

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