

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

1700-1800 A
 HNCI=02 331975

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

GOSHEN SLAVE CABIN

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Entrance on west side of Cape St. Claire Rd. 1/2 mile north of Jct. with

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

College Parkway and 1/4 mile south of Jct. with Hilltop, Cape St. Claire

STATE

COUNTY

Maryland

Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Dr. and Mrs. Morris L. Radoff

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

RFD 4, Box 118

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Md. 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Anne Arundel County Courthouse

Liber #: 256/464

Folio #: Map # 40

AD # 3

STREET & NUMBER

Annapolis, Md.

Parcel # 43

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

44-339A

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This "slave cabin" was moved up to the main house and attached to the back of it. See the attached copy of the article in the Annapolitan for further details.

According to the Nomination Form of Goshen for the National Register (on file at the Maryland Historical Trust), the core of the main house was built in the mid-eighteenth century. Perhaps the "slave cabin" was erected in the same period, perhaps later. This is not known by the present owners. ~~Due~~ Due to extensive renovation, the features that would help date the structure have either been covered over or replaced by late 19th or 20th century materials.

According to the present owners, the "slave cabin" stood ~~not far from~~ ^{A SHORT DISTANCE} the south of the main house. It may have been inhabited by house servants, and later, when the estate was reduced to 179 acres, its occupants may have worked in both the house and fields, a situation common on small plantations. The structure itself is a two bay frame house. Its full two storées make it a full story taller than ~~other~~ ^{most} slave cabins in southern Maryland.

The exterior of the house is now completely stuccoed. In the basement horizontal clapboards underneath the stucco could still be seen. Some ~~side~~ ^{circumfer} saw marks but because of their inaccessible location, they could not be examined closely nor nails extracted ~~to~~ to get clues as to the age of the board sheathing. Most of the other clapboards were unweathered modern replacements..

Resting on field stone pilings now cemented into place, the sills (6" x 6") were hewn. From the portions of the sills that were not covered by boards, no traces of the original doorway(s) or hearth were evident. An angle brace in the southwest corner of the basement was morticed into the sill; its saw marks were not discernible. The sleepers and flooring for the first story are all of modern material.

The first floor consists primarily of one room, measured 15'4" x 15'6". It has been completely renovated into a comfortable kitchen. Extending eastward from the northern corner of the house was a small room now used as a pantry. Mrs. Radoff had been told that this ^{was} original to the slave cabin. Its excellent (renovated) condition prevented an investigation of this room's construction. In the southeast corner, an enclosed stairway led to the one room above, which showed no evidence of original features, having been renovated into a pleasantly furnished guest bedroom. ~~In the~~ ^{In the} southwest of this room was a very narrow and steep enclosed stairway. As in the stairway below, postbellum 19th and 20th century materials were used throughout, and the treads showed little wear.

Dr. and Mrs. Radoff replaced the roof about 25 years ago; none of the original rafters or studs along the eaves remain. Of special interest, though

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 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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input 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

were the 18th century timbers of the roof of the original main house, which are numbered by Roman numerals, as are the sills and corresponding angle braces at the slave cabin on the Pindell estate in Anne Arundel County. A 7" open space separated the two walls of the main section and the "slave cabin", each wall having its own set of sills.

Both Dr. ^{Radoff} ~~and~~ (formerly Archivist for the State of Maryland) and his wife were told that this structure had been used as a slave cabin and moved later and joined to the main house. The separate walls seen in the attic and the parallel sills a few inches from one another in the basement do confirm that this structure was attached later to the main house, but structural evidence that would enable a more precise identification of this house is simply not there. In summary, oral tradition alone tells us that this was a slave cabin. For more, one must turn to written sources. Nevertheless, while this section (and the main house) is interesting, ~~the~~ it has been extensively re^{no} renovated and therefore slave cabins with more observable original features should be given a higher priority for written research.

Note:

West of the main house stands a small, frame, board and batten house. The Nomination Form for Goshen for the National Register suggested that this was a late 19th century servants' quarter. But Mrs. Radoff said that she had never known of its having been anything other than a storage shed. Its construction, such ^{as} the absence of any evidence of wall siding on the interior, tends to confirm that this was never used as a dwelling.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
George McDaniel, Surveyor

ORGANIZATION
Md. Commission on Afro American & Indian Culture & History DATE *12/75*

STREET & NUMBER
12 W. Madison St. TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Baltimore 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

AA-339A

and Lord Baltimore, granted to Henry Woolchurch, a Quaker from Virginia, "all that parcel of Land called Leonard's Neck lying in Anne Arundel County on the South side of the river called Maggooty and on the West Side of Maggooty Creek containing 290 acres. . . ." During this colonial period all land was held feudally, each hundred acres having what was called a quitrent of four shillings imposed upon it. The Leonard of

Where our heritage speaks softly

Leonard's Neck was Cecilius Calvert's younger brother, the commander of the 200 colonists on the "Ark" and the "Dove" and Maryland's first Colonial Governor.

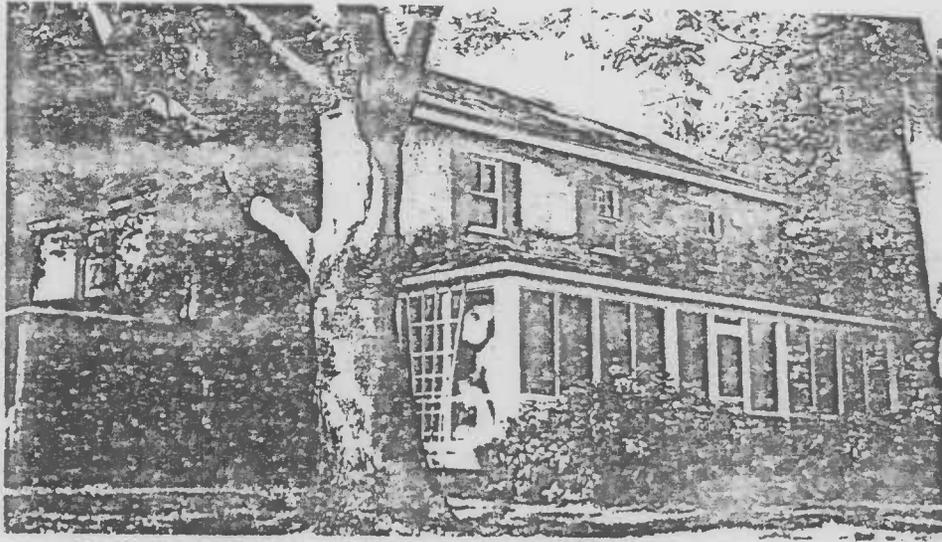
Lord Baltimore's rent rolls show the property passing through several hands until several parcels were purchased together by John Pettybone Gardiner in 1755. It was he who built the farmhouse. The Gardiner family has disappeared. The Pettibones still farm their land on the east side of "Maggooty Creek."

Each succeeding generation seemed to tend the farm less frugally until 1853 when the court commanded that the heir sell his lands at auction to pay a just debt. The 179 acre Leonard's Neck tract was sold to the highest bidder, Henry Tydings, for \$1330. Before the purchase, Tydings lived in a big yellow frame house still standing and occupied in what is now Tydings-on-the-Bay.

Mrs. Radoff had a friend, recently deceased, with a strong recollection of Henry Tydings. "Natie Fleetwood was a black woman with Indian blood. Her skin was reddish brown. Her face was strong. She worked and cooked for us for five years in our rented house in Annapolis. But after we moved here (in 1941) she only came a few times. She was frightened of the ghost of 'Old Man Henry Tydings' who died in this house. She said that at nighttime she could hear him and the moans and cries of the mistreated slaves."

Mrs. Radoff, a stately and charming Southern Belle from Mount Washington explains, "You see our kitchen and the one bedroom above it used to be the slave house. Mr. Tydings moved it to be part of the house."

The house and land passed to the Brice Family when Tyding's daughter, Mary, married C. Carroll Brice of Annapolis. The Brice's defaulted on their mortgage during the Depression years, and in 1935, a man of some inherited distinction purchased the property at auction.



Roland Edgar Bell, grandson of Alexander Graham Bell, bought the House and Leonard's Neck so that he might watch out for the welfare of his mother. Mrs. Radoff explains, "It so happened that four penniless White Russians, all grown men, ran out of gas in some kind of old hoat as they motored toward Baltimore right in front of Mrs. Bell's home on the bay. Mrs. Bell, 80 years old, partially paralyzed and very rich, was captivated by them. So much in fact that she married one of them, a man 30 or 40 years her junior. Oh they had quite a time. They dressed up for dinner and everything."

Dr. Radoff continues the narrative, "Roland Bell wanted to be where he could watch the situation and be sure he didn't lose his inheritance to these once impoverished ministers of the Tsar. But this home didn't suit him, so he built a bigger one for himself across Route 50. It's now the Bay Nursing Home."

"In 1939 Bell sold to Romeo J. Jondreau and his wife, Mary. They soon became separated with Mr. Jondreau living in New York. Mrs. Jondreau lived alone here with her boxer dogs, as many as 18 of them, and they were mean. Onee she came home to find blood and flesh covering the muzzle of her dogs. They had attacked and torn apart her brood sow in the barn. So she had ample warning of the impending tragedy."

"The dirt road by the house was the only one in and out of here back then. A seven year old West Virginian boy, the son of squatters who lived in a home where Pumphrey's beat yard is now,

was walking through here while Mrs. Jondreau was inside entertaining. Five of her dogs broke loose, attacking him. Fortunately two people leaving the party saw the dogs after something in a mud puddle and were able to get Mrs. Jondreau to call the dogs off in time to save the boy's life.

"Doctors operated for seven solid hours on the boy—without anesthetic he was so far gone. The neighbors threatened to burn the house down if Mrs. Jondreau didn't get rid of the dogs. The ease went to court and she was ordered to destroy them. I remember the boy's lawyer was George Haley, the Mayor of Annapolis. Discouraged and broke, Mrs. Jondreau sold to us. So you see, we bought under rather sad circumstances," Mrs. Radoff continued. "And our first three and a half years here we lived with candlelight and kerosene lamps. The war kept the copper wire from us that we needed for electricity. The first time my mother visited us, she started crying. She just couldn't imagine us living in the 'wilderness'."

From the quiet of their screened-in patio, a new addition to their home, the Radoffs can see a few signs of the faster pace around them. A TV antenna amid treetops, a baseball backstop on the community ballfield in the distance. But the rest is serene.

Mrs. Radoff has a feeling for where she is, "after thirty-three years, you get used to a home. And the lives of those before us here seem to have charged the house with a pleasant energy. Dr. Radoff and I love it here. It is such a charming old home."

Annapolitan November 1974