HO-1150 Hobbs-Eyler Farm 1818 Daisy Road Private

Description:

The Hobbs-Eyler Farm consists of a log and frame house, a brick springhouse, a frame wagon shed, and a frame bank barn. The house is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with asbestos-shingle siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a log ell on the rear that is two stories, two bays by one bay, has the same exterior finishes, and has a gable roof with a southeast-northwest ridge. There is a modern, onestory addition on the northwest side of the ell, and it wraps around the northeast and southwest sides of the ell. The southeast elevation has a center entrance and a one-story porch that wraps around the southwest and northeast sides. The first story has a lobby entry with a center stair and a room to each side. There is a single room in the log ell to the rear, and the log wall has v-notch cornering. The springhouse is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure of five-to-one common bond brick, with a rubble stone foundation and a hip roof with slate and a metal ridge cap. The well is located just southwest of this structure. The interior has a concrete trough. The barn is banked into the hill on the northwest, with the ramp on that side and the overshoot on the southeast. It has a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story with vertical-board siding. This siding is new and covers earlier, possibly original, vertical-board siding. The gable roof has inverted-v-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge.

Significance:

The early history of the Hobbs-Eyler Farm, prior to its subdivision in 1879, is virtually undecipherable. Mary G. Hobbs died in 1870 and in her will left the 150-acre farm where she lived to be divided equally among her six children. Mary's husband, Ephraim, was given the right to occupy the "mansion house" for life. It is not clear how Mary obtained the farm, though it was presumably through inheritance, since no deed to her could be located. In 1879, 73 ½ acres were sold to Mary S. Eyler, wife of Joseph Eyler. This is presumably the farm in question. The cemetery was withheld from this sale. Joseph Eyler was assessed for the Hobbs farm in 1882, along with new improvements valued at \$1,000, and in 1885 was further assessed for an addition to the dwelling worth \$500. The Eyler family retained the farm until the Depression. Based on the descriptions of the various parts of the Hobbs farm, the existing buildings were on the portion first acquired by the Eylers in 1879. The earliest section of the house is a one-room, two-story log dwelling with its entrance centered on the northeast wall and with a window only on the east side of the doorway. This two-bay configuration is unusual for small log farmhouses. Even more unusual is that the house had two windows on the southeast gable end, opposite the fireplace on the northwest gable end. The stairway remains in the west corner of the house. The house was enlarged with a lobby-entrance plan addition of two rooms down and two rooms up, facing Daisy road and relegating the log house to a kitchen ell at the rear. Surviving details of the addition place its construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which fits nicely with the assessment of the Eylers in 1885 for an addition to the house. The bank barn likely predates the 1880s improvements to the farm.

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. Name of F	Property	(indicate preferred n	ame)		
historic	Hobbs-Eyler I	Farm	- MT		
other					
2. Location					
street and number	1818 Daisy Ro	oad			_ not for publication
city, town	Lisbon			Σ	✓ vicinity ✓ vicinity
county	Howard				
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and mailing	addresses of all owners)		
name	Mary T. Jorda	n, Cathleen M. Jordan	& Ronald P. Jordan		
street and number	1818 Daisy R	oad	All Arts	telephone	410-218-4998
city, town	Woodbine		state MD	zip code	21797
1. Location	of Legal Do	escription			
		Ioward County Courth	ouse liber	16995 folio	228
city, town	Ellicott City	tax map 8	tax parcel 361	tax II) number
Contribution Contr	ibuting Resource in ibuting Resource in mined Eligible for th mined Ineligible for rded by HABS/HAE ric Structure Report	t or Research Report at MH	nd Register land Register		
6. Classifica	ation				
Categorydistrict Xbuilding(s)structuresiteobject	Ownershippublic _X_privateboth	Current Function agriculturecommerce/tradedefense _X_domesticeducationfunerarygovernmenthealth careindustry	landscaperecreation/culturereligionsocialtransportationwork in progressunknownvacant/not in useother:	previousl	

7.	Des	crip	tion

Condition

excellent deteriorated X 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.

Summary:

The Hobbs-Eyler Farm consists of a log and frame house, a brick springhouse, a frame wagon shed, and a frame bank barn. The house is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with asbestos-shingle siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a log ell on the rear that is two stories, two bays by one bay, has the same exterior finishes, and has a gable roof with a southeast-northwest ridge. There is a modern, one-story addition on the northwest side of the ell, and it wraps around the northeast and southwest sides of the ell. The southeast elevation has a center entrance and a one-story porch that wraps around the southwest and northeast sides. The first story has a lobby entry with a center stair and a room to each side. There is a single room in the log ell to the rear, and the log wall has v-notch cornering. The springhouse is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure of five-toone common bond brick, with a rubble stone foundation and a hip roof with slate and a metal ridge cap. The well is located just southwest of this structure. The interior has a concrete trough. The barn is banked into the hill on the northwest, with the ramp on that side and the overshoot on the southeast. It has a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story with vertical-board siding. This siding is new and covers earlier, possibly original, vertical-board siding. The gable roof has inverted-v-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge.

Description:

The Hobbs-Eyler Farm is located at 1818 Daisy Road, about 1 1/4 miles southeast of Lisbon, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The farm is set on the west side of the road and faces southeast toward the road. It is set back from the road on a hill that slopes down to the road. The farm consists of a log and frame house, a brick springhouse, a frame wagon shed, and a frame bank barn.

House, exterior

The house is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with asbestos-shingle siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a log ell on the rear that is two stories, two bays by one bay, has the same exterior finishes, and has a gable roof with a southeastnorthwest ridge. There is a modern, one-story addition on the northwest side of the ell, and it wraps around the northeast and southwest sides of the ell.

The southeast elevation has a center entrance on the first story with a new door and a new one-over-one sash to each side. All of the sash are new and have fake blinds. There is a one-story porch that wraps around the southwest and northeast sides. It has a new flagstone deck, chamfered posts that have new boards fastened to all four sides on the bottom third, and trim between the posts that consists of 2-inch by 2-inch vertical blocks of varying lengths and arched trim boards fastened to the bottom of the blocks. This trim appears to have been added, though not recently. The porch ceiling is bead-board with a

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natural finish. The second story has three one-over-one sash. There is a boxed cornice with returns, covered with aluminum.

The northeast elevation of the main block has two one-over-one sash on both the first and second stories, and a vent in the gable end, set to the north. The ell has a one-over-one sash on the first story, set to the east, with an addition covering the north bay. The second story has a one-over-one sash to the east and no opening in the north bay.

The northwest elevation of the ell is covered by the addition on the first story. The second story has an exterior parged chimney in the center with a one-over-one sash to the north and a six-over-six sash to the west. The gable end has two smaller one-over-one sash.

The southwest elevation of the ell is covered by the addition on both stories. The main block first-story west bay is also covered by this addition, while the south bay has a one-over-one sash. The second story west bay has a one-over-one sash and the south bay has no opening. The gable end has a one-over-one sash in the center and a new small window to the west.

House, interior

The first story has a lobby entry with a center stair and a room to each side. There is a single room in the log ell to the rear, with modern additions to the northwest and southwest of the ell.

The lobby wall on the northeast side has been removed, opening it up to the northeast room. There are nail holes in the floor where the original doorway studs were toenailed to it. The door to the southwest room has five lying panels and new architrave. The front door and architrave are all new.

The northeast room has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches wide and is blind-nailed. There is new architrave, new baseboard, new char rail, new crown moulding, and a new boxed beam on the ceiling. There is a closet under the stair, with a door that has five lying panels, a metal knob, and butt hinges with ball finials.

The southwest room has the same flooring, baseboard, architrave, crown moulding and beam as the northeast room. There is a short piece of plain baseboard that may be original. The door has butt hinges with ball finials, and brass knobs. There is a door on the southwest, leading to the new addition, with five lying lights and brass knobs that match the door from the passage. There are new butt hinges.

The ell room has a new floor that is raised several inches above the level of the main block floor. The southeast, northeast, and northwest walls are exposed logs of the original one-room structure. The southeast wall east bay contains a doorway in what was originally a window opening, as evidenced by

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the original jamb boards being visible and ending at sill level. The south bay of this wall has a closedoff window opening with 2-inch thick jamb boards that are pegged to the log ends. The interior edge of some of the logs (those that are thicker than others) have been cut back next to the opening to take trim. The northeast wall has a doorway in the center with no door and new trim. It has 2-inch jamb boards that are carried down to floor level and are pegged to the log ends. To the east is a window opening that also appears to be an original opening. The northwest wall has a fireplace in the center with a raised stone hearth and brick on the face that projects into the room two wythes and appears to be all new, even though the brick is old. The firebox likewise appears rebuilt of old brick. There is a doorway set to the north of the fireplace that appears to have originally been a window opening, with a window jamb board on the north jamb. It has new door trim. The west corner of the room has an enclosed stairway that ascends to the southeast along the southwest wall. The bottom of the stairs is a winder that now turns to the southwest, with the wall opened on both the southwest and northwest sides and reused timbers inserted to frame the openings. The stairway is enclosed with new boards on the wall, but the top half of the stair is at least early, if not original. The southwestern half of the ceiling has hewn joists that run southeast-northwest, are 3 inches wide, and are at least 5-1/2 inches deep, with plaster or drywall between them. They are spaced 34 to 34 1/2 inches on centers. There is a new summer beam in the center that runs northeast-southwest, and the ceiling to the northwest of it is covered with drywall.

The northwest side of the northwest wall, which was originally exterior but is now covered by the rear addition, has the projecting back side of the firebox. It is of old brick and mortar that steps back on three sides and was painted at one time. It has a stove pipe hole on the northwest side. The north corner of the log wall is also exposed and has v-notch cornering. The northeast side of the northeast wall is also covered by the addition, with the logs exposed. The upper story has a window opening that is now boarded up; it is in the north bay, but does not align with the door below. It also has 2-inch jamb boards.

The second story has had the main block stairway completely opened-up to the northeast chamber. The flooring matches the first story, with new baseboard, new architrave, new windows, new crown moulding, and a new boxed beam on the ceiling. The southwest wall was set to the northeast of the stairway by several feet and this may have created a closet on the southwest side of the chamber. The northwest wall is exposed log that has been cleaned, except in the west corner where there are traces of whitewash. There is no clear evidence of later lath and plaster, or nail holes for nailers or lath. There are two doorways in this wall, and both appear to have 1-inch jamb boards and were probably cut through when the main block was added. There is no clear evidence that there were any windows here.

The southwest chamber has new flooring and all new trim. It has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ogee moulds, butt hinges with two knuckles, and a cast iron rim lock with mineral knobs. The ceiling has been partly opened to create a loft, and the attic space above is all finished.

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The northwest, or ell, chamber is one step down from the northeast chamber. It has random-width tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that varies between 4 3/4 and 7 1/2 inches wide. It runs northeastsouthwest and is face-nailed. The southeast wall is exposed log with several horizontal rows of lath nails. The logs have been cleaned and retain no plaster burns. This room has been subdivided and the ceiling partly removed to create a loft with a finished attic. The ridge here runs northwest-southeast. The door on the southeast wall, set to the east, has four panels with sunken fields, ogee panel moulds, new hinges, and a cast iron rim lock with mineral knobs. The northwest wall, at the west end, is exposed log with a window opening that has jambs that appear to be original. The attic stairs are in the west corner, with a winder at the bottom that turns to the northeast. The stairway was originally enclosed but has now been opened up. It is constructed with cut nails. One attic joist is exposed and it is hewn and is 6 ¾ inches deep.

The main block attic floor is patched at the northeast end where a chimney was. The siding on the northeast gable end is circular-sawn and is flush on the interior side. The studs are 2 by 4 inches. The flooring is random-width, between 3 1/4 and 7 3/4 inches, and runs northeast-southwest. It is tongue-andgrooved and is face-nailed. The roofing has wood shingles. The ell attic also has random-width floor boards. On the southwest side is a beam set just above the floor that runs southeast-northwest, with outriggers on top of it that are nailed down with cut nails. This was probably added to raise the roof and get a bigger cornice on the log section and/or align the eaves with the main block when it was added. The roof framing is now covered and not accessible for examination.

Springhouse

The springhouse is located about 30 feet east of the house, in the middle of the circle of the drive into the farm. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure of five-to-one common bond brick, with a rubble stone foundation and a hip roof with slate and a metal ridge cap. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board door and one concrete step below it. The well is located just southwest of this step. The northwest elevation has a small window opening, the northeast elevation has no opening, and the southeast elevation has a small window opening with a new frame. The interior has a new gravel floor two steps down from the door sill, with a concrete trough at this level in the north corner. The joists are three-quarter round logs with cut lath nails and some fragments of plaster lath on the squared bottom face. The joists run northwest-southeast. The walls are parged. The rafters are 2 by 4s with shingle lath.

Wagon Shed

A wagon shed and corn crib is located about 25 feet northeast of the springhouse. It is a one-story, fivebay by one-bay frame structure with brick piers under the two corn cribs and concrete foundations under the southeast and northwest walls. It has vertical-board siding and a gable roof with a northeastsouthwest ridge and inverted-v-seam metal roofing. The wagon shed is in the center and is open on both

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ends, with no evidence of ever having had doors. The interior of the shed has vertical slats on each side. It is constructed with circular-sawn 4 by 4 posts, fastened with wire nails, and has 2 by 6 rafters. There are vertical-board doors on the southwest end of both cribs. There are sheds that are added to both the southeast and northwest sides of the building. These sheds are open on the southwest only, and are also built with circular-sawn material and wire nails.

Barn

The barn is located downhill from the house, about 75 feet south-southeast of the house and just northeast of the drive, near the road. It is banked into the hill on the northwest, with the ramp on that side and the overshoot on the southeast. It has a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story with vertical-board siding. This siding is new and covers earlier, possibly original, vertical-board siding. The gable roof has inverted-v-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge.

The upper story of the northwest elevation is seven bays, with a narrow door in the center and three vents to each side. All of the upper-story vents are round-arched and are set behind the new siding, with the siding cut to create the round arch. The original vents are rectangular. The siding also covers any decorative trim that might have been on the vents, and the vent sills were removed when the barn was re-sided.

The southwest elevation has two diamond-in-section horizontal wood louvered vents in the lower story, with an open pocket in the center of the exterior wall, just below the upper-story siding, where the end of the summer beam is exposed. The upper story has four typical vents, with two more above and paired vents in the peak.

On the southeast elevation the lower story wall is frame between stone end walls. There are four Dutch doors with horizontal slats on the upper half of the wall between each pair of doors. The center-bay slats are now missing. There is a modern shelter shed attached between the lower and upper stories. The upper story has fake double doors in the center, with two typical vents to each side.

The northeast elevation has a diamond-in-section horizontal wood louvered vent in the east bay, with a six-light sash behind it. In the center of the wall, just below the upper-story siding, is a square pocket in the stone for the summer beam, with a smaller, irregular stone mortared into the pocket to close it off. The north bay is covered by a one-story CMU addition. The upper story has two round-arched vents, with paired vents in the gable peak.

The lower story has one summer beam that runs northeast-southwest, with three posts under the summer. There is a center tenon on top of each post and it is not pegged. The center of the summer has a splayed lap scarf joint with square vertical abutments and two edge pegs visible. There are shims

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between the post and summer that appear to have been added because the post dropped. The joists run northwest-southeast, are of one piece, and are hewn on top and bottom inside the barn and on all four sides under the overshoot. The southwest end has a curry comb box in the south corner and a rail with large pegs between the vents. The northwest wall is leaning in in the center and has temporary bracing.

The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow to each side. There was a granary in the north corner; the ceiling joists survive but the rest of the granary has been remodeled. The framing has hewn posts and sawn downbraces. There are five posts to each bent, with the top girt set on top of the posts but beneath the purlins across the three center posts. There are downbraces from the inner posts toward the center. There are also raised sills between these posts and the corresponding end wall posts, with downbraces from these posts to the sills, dividing the mows. Several of these downbraces and one of the tie beams have been cut out. There was a ladder built into the center post, portions of which have been removed. The rafters are 2 by 4s that are mitered at the ridge, with a ridge beam, and appear to be replacements. There is a hay track hung below the ridge.

Also on the property are a CMU garage, a CMU tractor shed, and a frame shelter shed that are not considered historic.

8. Significa	ance			Inventory No. HO-1150
Period	Areas of Significance	Check and ju	ustify below	
1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-1999 2000-	 X agriculture archeology X architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation 	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	health/medicine industry invention landscape architectur law literature maritime history military	performing arts philosophy politics/government e religion science social history transportation other:
Specific dates	N/A		Architect/Builder N/A	1
Construction da	ates c. 1830, c. 1882, c. 1	885		
Evaluation for:	National Register	N	laryland 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:

The early history of the Hobbs-Eyler Farm, prior to its subdivision in 1879, is virtually undecipherable. Mary G. Hobbs died in 1870 and in her will left the 150-acre farm where she lived to be divided equally among her six children. Mary's husband, Ephraim, was given the right to occupy the "mansion house" for life. It is not clear how Mary obtained the farm, though it was presumably through inheritance, since no deed to her could be located. In 1879, 73 1/2 acres were sold to Mary S. Eyler, wife of Joseph Eyler. This is presumably the farm in question. The cemetery was withheld from this sale. Joseph Eyler was assessed for the Hobbs farm in 1882, along with new improvements valued at \$1,000, and in 1885 was further assessed for an addition to the dwelling worth \$500. The Eyler family retained the farm until the Depression. Based on the descriptions of the various parts of the Hobbs farm, the existing buildings were on the portion first acquired by the Eylers in 1879. The earliest section of the house is a one-room, two-story log dwelling with its entrance centered on the northeast wall and with a window only on the east side of the doorway. This two-bay configuration is unusual for small log farmhouses. Even more unusual is that the house had two windows on the southeast gable end, opposite the fireplace on the northwest gable end. The stairway remains in the west corner of the house. The house was enlarged with a lobby-entrance plan addition of two rooms down and two rooms up, facing Daisy road and relegating the log house to a kitchen ell at the rear. Surviving details of the addition place its construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which fits nicely with the assessment of the Eylers in 1885 for an addition to the house. The bank barn likely predates the 1880s improvements to the farm.

Significance:

The early history of the Hobbs-Eyler Farm, prior to its subdivision in 1879, is virtually undecipherable. Mary G. Hobbs died in 1870 and in her will left the 150-acre farm where she lived, part of "Warfield's Forrest," to be divided equally among her six children. Her three unmarried daughters, Elizabeth Ellen, Matilda, and Amanda, were to have their portion of land laid out adjoining the "mansion house" and

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were allowed to remain in the mansion house, along with Mary's husband, Ephraim, for life. It was presumably Ephraim's death that led the family to finally divide the property. Ephraim had been born c. 1782 and Mary c. 1793, and they were probably married in the mid- to late-1810s. It is not clear how Mary obtained the farm, though it was presumably through inheritance, since no deed to her could be located, and her maiden name is not known. Ephraim appears in the Howard District tax assessments by 1841, with no details to indicate how much land he had, where it came from, or what improvements it held. In 1850 six of their seven children were still living at home, ranging in age from 31 to 17. Only Milton, their second oldest and a carpenter, had left home. Ephraim was listed as a farmer and planter with real estate worth \$2,600, but at age 68 he was probably not so active anymore. The Hobbs' oldest son, Alfred, was also listed as a farmer and was undoubtedly running the family farm at this time. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County locates E. Hobbs on the east side of Daisy Road, suggesting that the dwelling was there and not on the property in question. No building is shown on the west side of the road. Still listed as part of Ephraim and Mary's household were Alfred, the three unmarried daughters, another daughter Lydia (who probably also never married and likely predeceased her mother), and two young children whose relationship to the Hobbs is not known. By the time of the 1870 census, Mary had died and Ephraim was living with the three unmarried daughters and the same two children (here given the family name of Warfield. Ephraim and Mary's daughter Rachel had married Robert Warfield, so these may be their grandchildren.). Alfred Hobbs was keeping house separately, as was his brother, carpenter Milton, and they were both located near to their father. The 1877 Atlas shows an "M. Hobbs" on the west side of Daisy Road, in the vicinity of the Hobbs-Eyler Farm, but no building on the east side of the road, where the Hobbs house had apparently been in 1860. Unfortunately, the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence, so one cannot be certain where Alfred may have been living.1

Though the deeds for the subdivision of Mary Hobbs' property are dated 1879, the 1876 tax assessment indicates that the division of the farm had occurred amongst the family by 1876, and likely sooner. Alfred Hobbs held 23 ½ acres, with improvements valued only at \$200, while Amanda and Matilda Hobbs were assessed for 47 ½ acres, with improvements valued at \$400. It seems likely that Alfred was living in the family house with his sisters, and though he only controlled 23 acres, he was probably farming the entirety of the family-owned land. When the division became official in 1879, Alfred got the 23 ½ acres he had been assessed for and 73 ½ acres were sold to Mary S. Eyler, wife of Joseph Eyler, along with the \$400 in improvements. This is presumably the farm in question. The cemetery

¹ In her will, Mary named her youngest living daughter as Amanda Gorsuch Hobbs, suggesting the possibility that Mary, whose middle initial was G., was a Gorsuch. If so, there were no Gorsuch wills recorded in Anne Arundel or Howard counties. Mary G Hobbs Will, TBH 2-140, Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. Simon J. Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland (Baltimore, 1860). U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 4, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 4, Howard County, Maryland (Philadelphia, 1878).

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was withheld from this sale, and Alfred Hobbs and his wife would eventually be buried there. At the same time, the siblings deeded 21 ¼ acres to their brother Milton Hobbs and sold 39 ½ acres to John M. Delashmutt. Joseph Eyler was assessed for the Hobbs farm in 1882, along with new improvements valued at \$1,000, and in 1885 was further assessed for an addition to the dwelling worth \$500. Alfred Hobbs was committed to Spring Grove Hospital by 1890 and his wife, Angeline, could not run the small farm on her own. They had no children, so she visited other relatives, relying on them for support, and the farm sat vacant. A trustee was appointed to sell the property in order to provide support to Angeline. According to the June, 1890 sale advertisement, the Hobbs' farm was "improved by a comfortable frame dwelling." The auction did not generate an adequate bid for the property, but subsequently Joseph Eyler offered \$780 for the land. This was accepted and ratified by the court in September of that year. At the same time that Eyler was enlarging his farm, bringing back together part of the original Hobbs property, he was also enlarging his holdings of livestock. In 1893 he was assessed for three more horses and nine additional cattle, plus more farming implements.²

The Eyler family retained the farm until the Depression. Several parcels of land were sold off in the 1930s, and the farm continued to shrink after Carl and Helen Oland purchased it in 1939. They held the farm for 30 years, selling to Clarence and Joan Bassler who further reduced it to 11 ½ acres. It has continued to change hands rather regularly while finally being reduced to 5.6 acres, though many of the farm buildings remain.

Based on the descriptions of the various parts of the Hobbs farm, the existing buildings were on the portion first acquired by the Eylers in 1879. The earliest section of the house is a one-room, two-story log dwelling with its entrance centered on the northeast wall and with a window only on the east side of the doorway. This two-bay configuration is unusual for small log farmhouses. Even more unusual is that the house had two windows on the southeast gable end, opposite the fireplace on the northwest gable end. The stairway remains in the west corner of the house, though the bottom half was reconfigured when the addition was put on the northwest, and the wall of the log house was opened-up here as part of this alteration. The use of pegged jamb boards for the windows and door are a feature typically found up to c. 1835, though this is the only datable feature, making it difficult to date the building with much confidence. The gable end windows and full two stories are features typically not found in slave quarters, suggesting that this house was either built for the use of the Hobbs or for a tenant farmer or overseer. However, given the size of the farm, 150 acres, it seems unlikely that they would have had either. More likely, this was a small family farm. The 1860 map seems to place the Hobbs on the east side of the road; if so, the purpose of this house is not clear. It is possible that

² Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 4, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. Howard County Land Records, LJW 41-629 and LJW 41-630. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 21 June 1890, p. 2. Howard County Circuit Court, Equity 1033, Maryland State Archives. *Baltimore Sun*, 3 September 1890, supplement, p. 2.

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Ephraim and Mary Hobbs lived here and Alfred built his house on the east side of the road after he married, then, with no children of his own, took in his parents once they got older and this house could have sat vacant or been leased to a tenant not connected to the farming operation. In any case, the house was enlarged with a lobby-entrance plan addition of two rooms down and two rooms up, facing Daisy road and relegating the log house to a kitchen ell at the rear. This is a very common pattern of expansion for farmhouses in Piedmont Maryland. Surviving details of the addition place its construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which fits nicely with the assessment of the Eylers in 1885 for an addition to the house. The house has not only been enlarged in the late twentieth, or early twenty-first, century, but the historic addition has undergone significant alterations, including removing sections of walls to open the stairway to rooms and chambers, addition of faux beams, new flooring, and new trim work, and the replacement of some doors and most windows.

The bank barn was never as common in Howard County as it was further north and west, and generally arrived in the county late; most post-date the Civil War. They were more common in the northwestern part of the county, no doubt because of influence from the Pennsylvania German sections of the state. The construction of this building is most consistent with the third quarter of the nineteenth century, suggesting that the Hobbs built it, and its location could either be read as being near the log house to the west, or mid-way between that house and one to the east of the road. With no historic house surviving to the east, interpretation of the complex is difficult. The 1882 assessment for improvements presumably includes the wagon shed, springhouse, and perhaps other farm buildings. It might also include the barn, if this is a late example of earlier tendencies in construction. In the 1880s barns were increasingly built with all circular-sawn material, while this barn still employs hand-hewn timbers in much of the frame, suggesting that this barn likely predates the 1880s improvements to the farm.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-1150

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property Acreage of historical setting	5.62 A 73 ½ A		
Quadrangle name	Woodbine	Quadrangle scale:	1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 8, parcel 361, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

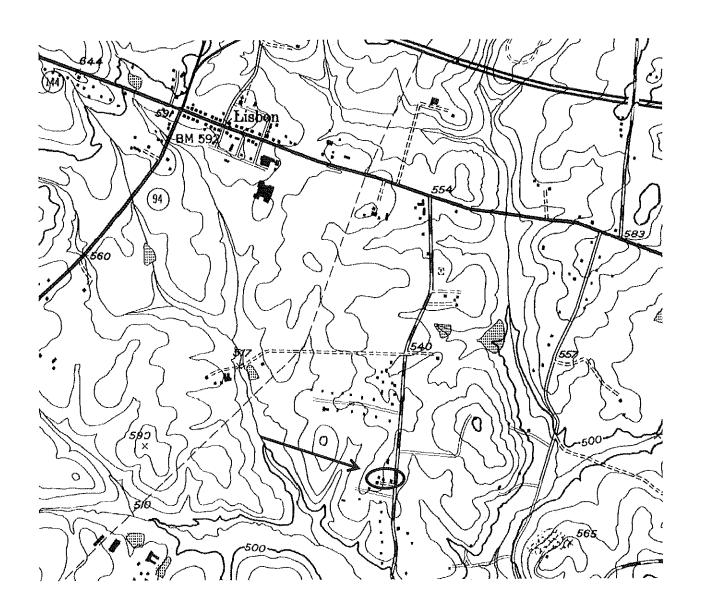
11. Form Prepared by							
name/title	Ken Short						
organization	Howard County Department of Planning	ng & Zoning	date July 2017				
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335				
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD				

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



CARR-1150 Hobbs-Eyler Farm 1818 Daisy Road Woodbine quad



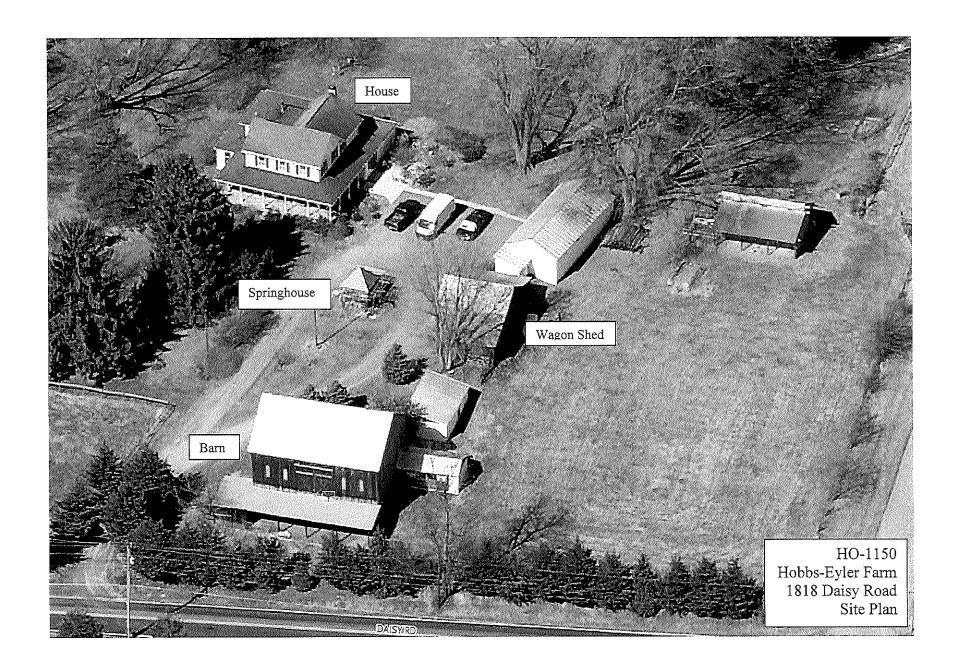
HO-1150 Hobbs-Eyler Farm 1818 Daisy Rd. Howard County Interactive Map

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Mark R. James & Ellen A. James / ?	Mary Theresa Jordan Cathleen M. Jordan Ronald P. Jordan / ?	19 July 2016	WAR 16995- 228	Deed-fee simple	\$590,000	?	Lot 1 on Cornett Prop. Plat 4085
Mark R. James & wf Ellen A. Kathleen A. Reilly, mother of Ellen / ?	Mark R. James & wf Ellen A.	20 Feb. 2002	MDR 6022- 465	Deed-fee simple	\$0 Love & affection	?	Lot 1 on Cornett Prop. Plat 4085
Guy W. Loudermilk, Jr. & Melvina M.	Mark R. James & wf. Ellen A. Kathleen A. Reilly	31 Dec. 1998	MDR 4606- 550	Deed-fee simple	\$190,000	?	Lot 1 on Cornett Prop. Plat 4085
Roy Neal & wf Sandra J. / Howard	Guy W. Loudermilk, Jr. & wf Melvina M. / ?	10 Sept. 1984	CMP 1286- 305	Deed-fee simple	\$105,000	?	Lot 1 on Cornett Prop. Plat 4085
Edward H. Johnson, Jr. & wf Mildred E. / ?	Gene D. Cornett & wf. Brenda / ?	15 July 1977	CMP 833-457	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	11.5456 A.	[Mortgage of \$120,000]

Clarence E. Bassler & wf. Joan P. / Howard	Edward H. Johnson, Jr. & wf. Mildred M. / Howard	5 Jan. 1973	CMP 621-422	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	11.5456A	Tract lying in the northern portion of the entire tract 1894 Daisy Rd. [Mortgage for \$32,000]
Clarence E. Oland & wf. Helen Annie / ?	Clarence E. Bassler & wf. Joan P. / ?	30 June 1969	CMP 513-613	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	43.832A -3223 sq. ft. [cemetery]	2 deeds
Norman H. Warfield & wf. Clara W. Alton P. Brandenburg & wf. Mary A. / ?	Carl Oland & wf. Helen Annie / ?	2 Nov. 1940	BM, Jr. 168- 492	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	3.7A	Brandenburgs are part of an unrecorded contract of sale
Robert H. Mercer Widower / ?	Carl Oland & wf. Helen Annie / ?	20 Sept. 1939	BM, Jr. 164- 452	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	A) 23 ½ A -7-1-26 ARP -32,175 sq. ft. B) 73 ½ A -? C) 5-3-10 ARP	(2)
Joseph L. Donovan, trustee / Howard	Robert H. Mercer & wf Mary E.	26 Nov. 1936	BM, Jr. 156- 85	Deed-fee simple	\$5,000.00	A) 23 ½ A B) 73 ½ A	Ho. Co. equity decree 31 May 1934 Joseph Eyler v. Lilly Spencer public auction 22 June 1934
Eureka-Maryland Assurance Corp.	Norman H. Warfield	6 Apr. 1932	BM, Jr. 143- 255	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	221 A	(1)

Joseph L. Donovan, attorney	Eureka-Maryland Assurance Co.	6 Apr. 1932	HSK 143-253	Deed-fee simple	\$7,700	221 A.	Public sale 20 Feb. 1932 Mortgage fr. James & Grace Warfield to E-M. A. Co. Equity #3264 See HBN 128-333 (1)
Joseph Eyler, widower / Howard	Joseph A. Eyler Mary Mercer Lilly M. Eyler Harold Eyler / Howard	16 Nov. 1922	HBN 116-286	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00 & \$600 upon death of grantor	A) 23 ½ A B) 73 ½ A	Life estate to grantor On Warfield's highway 2 deeds (2)
Joseph L Donovan, trustee / Howard	Joseph R. Eyler / ?	17 May 1922	HBN 115-253	Deed	\$6,750	73 ½ A	Ho Co Equity decree 17 Jan. 1921 Jos. Eyler V. Harold Eyler, infant Public auction 11 Feb. 1922 (B)
John G. Rogers, Committee / Howard	Joseph Eyler / Howard	5 Dec. 1890	JHO 56-613	Deed-fee simple	\$780	23 ½ A	Ho Co Equity decree 19 June 1890 J.G. Rogers v. Alfred Hobbs, lunatic case #1033, Equity Dockett 2-84 on public rd. to Frederick Tpk. (A)
Matilda Hobbs Amanda G. Hobbs Rachel Warfield & hus. Robert Milton Hobbs & wf. Mary / Heirs of Mary G. Hobbs / Howard	Alfred Hobbs / ?	1 Dec. 1879	LJW 41-627	Deed-fee simple	\$1.00	23 ½ A	Warfields Forest [see also 41-629 (21 ¼ A) & 41-630 (39 ½ A)] [no previous reference] (A)

Matilda Hobbs Amanda G. Hobbs Rachel Warfield & hus. Robert Alfred Hobbs & wf Angeline Milton Hobbs & wf Mary /	Mary S. Eyler / ?	21 Nov. 1879	LJW 41-625	Deed-fee simple	\$1,300	73 ½ A	Warfield's Forest Mary G. was mother of grantors Except graveyard
heirs of Mary G Hobbs /							[no previous reference]
Howard							(B)



HO-1150 Hobbs-Eyler Farm 1818 Daisy Road Howard County, Maryland Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-610 camera Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper Glossy Epson Matte Black UltraChrome ink cartridge

HO-1150_2016-09-19_01 House, southeast & northeast elevations

HO-1150_2016-09-19_02 House, log section, first story, vw. northeast

HO-1150_2016-09-19_03 Springhouse, southwest elevation

HO-1150_2016-09-19_04 Wagon shed, northwest & southwest elevations

HO-1150_2016-09-19_05 Barn, northwest & southwest elevations

HO-1150_2016-09-19_06
Barn, southeast & northeast elevations

HO-1150_2016-09-19_07 Barn, lower story, vw. south

HO-1150_2016-09-19_08 Barn, upper story, frame





Ho -1150
"Hobbs - Eyler Farm"
1818 Daisy Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short
2016 - 09-19
MD SHPO
House Southeast & north east elevations
1 of 8

HO-1150
"Hobbs-Eyler Farm"

1818 Paisy Road

Howard County, Maryland

ken Short

2016 - 09-19
MD SHPO
House, log Section, first Story, Vw. northcast

20f8





HO-1150.
"Hobbs-Eyler Farm"

1818 Daisy Road.

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-09-19

MD SHPO Se, Southwest elevation

3 of 8

"Hobbs - Eyler Farm"

1818 Daisy Road

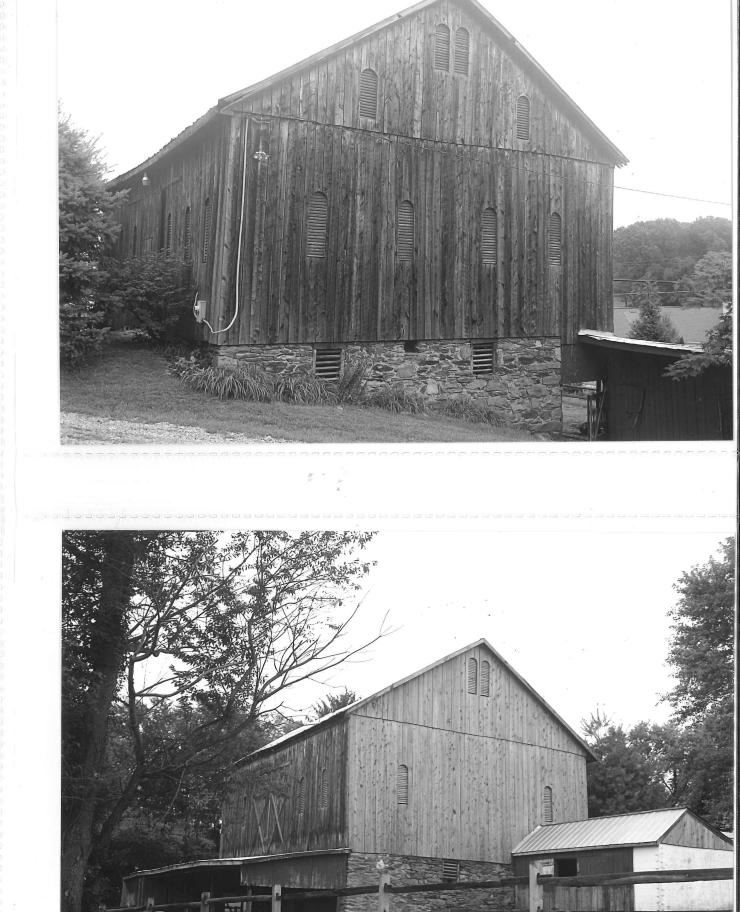
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-09-19

MD SHPO
Wagon Shed, northwest of southwest elevations

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"Hobbs- Eyler Farm"

1818 Daisy Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-09-19

Barn, northwest & southwest elevations

5 of 8

"Hobbs - Eyler Farm"

1818 Daisy Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016 - 09 - 19

Barry South east & northeast elevations

6 of 8





HO-1150
"Hobbs - Eyler Farm"

1818 Daisy Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2016-09-19

MD SHPO
Barn, Tower Story, UW South

7 of 8

"Hobbs - Eyler Farm"

1818 Daisy Road

Howard County, Muryland

Ken Short

2016 - 09 - 19

MD SHPO

Barry, Upper Story, Frame

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