

HO-916

“Mount View” Farm

12985 Frederick Road, West Friendship

Howard County, Maryland

“Mount View” Farm is located at 12985 Frederick Road, on the south side of the road, in West Friendship in north central Howard County, Maryland. The property contains a frame house, the rubble stone foundation of a bank barn, and a modern corncrib. The house faces northeast toward the road. The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, frame walls covered with aluminum siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest end. The house has a two-story ell on the rear that is four bays by two bays. It has a rubble stone foundation with some repairs made with CMUs, has aluminum siding, and has a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge. The first story has a central-passage single-pile plan with two rooms and passage in the ell. The walls are covered with drywall, with new trim and new doors throughout. The second story plan is identical to the first story. The framing in the corners where there are winder stairs is exposed, and has hewn, guttered corner posts. There is brick nogging between the studs, and it is plastered over, with the plaster being flush with the face of the framing.

The early history of “Mount View” is difficult to ferret out. Samuel Gaither owned a large farm called “Wheatland,” of which this property was a part, when he died in 1853. At Samuel Gaither’s death “Wheatland” was divided amongst his heirs. Samuel’s son, Washington Gaither, received 158 acres, and Washington was living on the portion in question. Washington Gaither mortgaged his portion of “Wheatland” and was foreclosed upon in 1864. The farm was sold, and was purchased by Isaac C. Anderson. Isaac Anderson died in 1870, and in his will he left the Gaither farm, which he described as “the farm on which I now reside,” to Sallie W. Gaither, Washington’s daughter. The house has a heavy timber frame with guttered corner posts, and may be a late example of this type of construction. Sallie Gaither married Dr. John Wise Hebb sometime after 1870. After his marriage to Sallie he moved to West Friendship, and their home was called “Mount View.” Sallie and John Hebb sold their farm in 1909, just a year before he died. It was purchased by Charles Dorsey Hobbs, and later passed to his daughter, Hazel Hobbs Arrington, then to her son, Charles Dorsey Arrington. It was acquired by Howard County in 1973 and was renovated for offices. It currently houses the Howard County Farm Machinery Club.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-916

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Mount View"

other

2. Location

street and number 12985 Frederick Road not for publication

city, town West Friendship vicinity

county Howard

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

name Howard County Maryland

street and number Howard County Courthouse telephone

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 15-142

city, town Ellicott City liber 635 folio 331

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

6. Classification

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

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
X good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

“Mount View” Farm is located at 12985 Frederick Road, on the south side of the road, in West Friendship in north central Howard County, Maryland. The property contains a frame house, the rubble stone foundation of a bank barn, and a modern corncrib. The house faces northeast toward the road.

Exterior

The house is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, frame walls covered with aluminum siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest end. The house has a two-story ell on the rear that is four bays by two bays. It has a rubble stone foundation with some repairs made with CMUs, has aluminum siding, and has a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge.

On the northeast elevation, the center bay of the first story has a six-panel door with sunken fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. The frieze panels are set in the center. There is a three-light transom. There are two one-over-one sash to each side of the door, with fake shutters. There is a one-story, five-bay porch that has a concrete deck and a plywood soffit. The porch has six wood Doric posts, a boxed eave, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The second story has a six-over-six sash in the center with a one-over-one sash to each side, also with fake shutters. There is a wood box cornice.

The southeast elevation has no openings on either the first or second stories. The gable end has a four-light sash in the east bay. The southwest elevation of the main block has a new six-panel door in the center that leads to a porch on the ell. The two west bays are covered by this ell, while the two south bays have a single one-over-one sash on both the first and second stories. There is a wood box cornice.

The southwest elevation of the ell has a two-story porch that has been completely rebuilt. The first story of the ell has a six-panel door in each end bay and two one-over-one sash in the two center bays. The second story has three bays, with two one-over-one sash and a new six-panel door. There is a wood box cornice. The southwest elevation of the ell has a cellar bulkhead constructed of CMUs, with steel doors. There are no openings on the first and second stories, but there is a one-light sash in the gable end, set to the west. The northwest elevation of the ell is three bays. The first story has two one-over-one sash and a new six-panel door to the west, with a new deck in front of this door. The second story has a one-over-one sash in both of the end bays with nothing in the center. On the northwest elevation of the ell there is a wood box cornice. The ell is set in the same plane as the main block. The northwest elevation of the main block has a one-over-one sash in the west bay of the first story, and no openings in the second story. The gable end has two four-light sash.

Interior

There is a basement under the ell only, and all of the flooring above has been replaced. The main block has a crawlspace with three-quarter-round log joists.

The first story has a central-passage single-pile plan with two rooms and passage in the ell. The walls are covered with drywall, with new trim and new doors throughout. The passage front door has sunken fields with no panel moulds. There is a plain cast-iron rim lock and cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and what appear to be fast joints. The hinges are heavily painted, but may have a label. The door has no clear evidence of pins, while the transom is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. The hinges are original to the frame, but the trim is patched, indicating either that it was cut wrong, or the door was moved here. The flooring is 2 1/2-inch pine that runs northeast-southwest. There is a straight run of stairs on the northwest that ascends to the southwest, with a winder in the west corner. The stairs have a plain open stringer, square balusters, and a wide three-quarter-round handrail. The newel post is turned in a vasiform shape and appears to be walnut. The handrail is pinned to the newel.

The southeast room has 2 3/8-inch pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and is probably very new. The sash are all modern.

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There is a fireplace in the southeast that is closed off and does not have a hearth. The wood mantel has plain pilasters and frieze and has a deep ovolo bed mould. The bottom edge of this mantelshelf is rounded. The northwest room has the same flooring and sash as the southeast room. There is a fireplace on the northwest that has parged stone jambs that are splayed. The surround is covered by fake tile. The wood mantel is similar to that in the southeast room, but nothing is rounded off. To the north of the fireplace, a new closet has been added with a five-lying-panel door.

The ell has linoleum on the floors, and new partitions, trim and sash. The southwest wall has a closed-off stone fireplace with a large lintel that has drill holes. To the west of the fireplace is a beaded-edge vertical-board door that is closed off but appears to lead to a staircase. The door has a cast-iron rim lock with a mineral knob, and face-mounted butt hinges that are heavily painted. To the south of the fireplace is a cupboard with beaded-edge vertical-board doors on face-mounted butt hinges with pins.

The second story plan is identical to the first story. The passage has carpeting and new trim. The stair has square balusters and square newel posts, with a deep handrail that is rounded on the top. The northeast end of the handrail is mortised and tenoned and pinned to the newel, while the southeast end is half-lapped and nailed. The window on the northeast is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and the muntins are pinned to the rails. The muntins have ovolo mouldings, the meeting rails are plain, and there are no parting beads, sash cords, or latches. The lights are 8 inches by 10 inches. The southeast chamber has carpeting and all new trim. The chimney on the southeast elevation is narrow. The northwest chamber also has all new trim. The fireplace wall is closed off, with a closet to the west and a door that leads to a stairway to the north. There is a shallow enclosed winder stair here. The framing in the corner is exposed, with a hewn, guttered corner post. The end girt laps the top of the post, and the front of the girt is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the post. There are upbraces that are also mortised and tenoned and pegged. The studs are sash-sawn and are exposed on the face. They are 2 inches wide, and one of them in the attic is 4-1/4 inches deep. There is brick nogging between the studs, and it is plastered over, with the plaster being flush with the face of the framing. The girt is notched on its bottom face to take the upbrace.

The ell contains all new partitions. There is linoleum and carpeting over 2 3/8-inch flooring that appears to be pine and runs northwest-southeast. The southwest wall has had the chimney covered with drywall, and apparently also the stairway down, to the west. There is an enclosed winder stair to the attic at the west end, with a beaded-edge vertical-board door that has screwed battens and new hinges. In the corner of this winder stair is a guttered corner post with upbraces. The posts and girts are hewn, while the braces are sash-sawn. There is brick nogging that is laid in rowlock courses in mortar and plastered over. One stud has a nail head exposed where plaster came off, and this nail appears to be cut. The back (southwest) girt laps the corner post, while the side (northwest) girt is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the post.

The attic has random-width butted boards that are face-nailed with cut nails. The joists are set on top of the girts, with a board false plate, and the rafters are miter-cut and nailed down to the false plate. The main block rafter feet are visible where the ell roof covers it, and these rafter feet are fastened with cut nails. The roofing appears to have all been built in one period. The rafters are sash-sawn, are mitered and butted at the ridge, and are tapered from 3 inches at the ridge to 3-3/4 inches at the foot. The rafters are 3 inches wide and are spaced 24-1/2 to 25-1/2 inches on centers. They have wind braces set into the top face, and support wide board lath with spaces between. One of the joists is accessible and is 3 inches by 6 inches, is sash-sawn, runs northwest-southeast, and is spaced 23-1/2 to 24-1/2 inches on center. The rafters are pretty much aligned with the joists. The southwest wall has brick nogging, and there was a chimney in the center that was taken down. The nogging behind the chimney projects into the attic about 2 inches, with a stud in the center, indicating that the wall must have been nogged after the chimney was built. The brick nogging and mortar were apparently pushed up against the previously existing (now missing) chimney, and this nogging was laid in all different directions. The roof sheathing is nailed down with cut nails, and there are no nail holes where the ell covers the main block roof. The main block joists are also 3 inches by 6 inches, are sash sawn, and are spaced about 23-1/2 to 24 inches on centers. The rafters in the main block match those in the ell. The gable ends have exposed studs with plastered brick nogging between them.

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Site

There is a stone foundation for a bank barn with a CMU addition on the southeast and concrete and CMU walls on the northwest for a manure pit. The foundation is about 150 feet southwest of the house. The ramp was on the northeast and the overjet faced southwest. Also on the property is a modern corncrib.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

Construction dates

c. 1840

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

The early history of "Mount View" is difficult to ferret out. Samuel Gaither owned a large farm called "Wheatland," of which this property was a part, when he died in 1853. Index records are incomplete, so it is not certain when he purchased all of his property. In 1822 he purchased 55 acres, and though it was in the vicinity of "Wheatland," the metes and bounds are too vague to know whether this was part of the property in question. A sale ad for the property, which was offered at public auction, could not be located in the 1821-22 Maryland Gazette. Gaither added a very small tract in 1825, and another tract (part of Bite the Biter) that was not in the area. The "Wheatland" Farm land was located on both sides of the Frederick Turnpike and Gaither took advantage of that by opening a store on the south side of the road by 1825. In 1827 Gaither acquired an additional 100 acres in the area. The plat of this land has one line in common with the "Mount View" portion of "Wheatland" in question, which is hardly enough evidence to be certain that these two properties overlap. At Samuel Gaither's death "Wheatland" was divided amongst his heirs. His widow, Ruth, received 136 acres, but this property does not show on the 1860 map. Samuel's son, Washington Gaither received 158 acres, and based on the metes and bounds of his share, Ruth's farm was just to the west of it. Washington was living on the portion in question. Samuel's daughter, Sarah, received "Hampton" Farm, which was also next to Washington's share. This farm, which had a log house, was offered for sale as early as 1860, but apparently was not sold until after Sarah's death in 1865. Samuel's other son, Evan, received the farm on the "Bite the Biter" tract. The store would go to Washington's son, Samuel C. Gaither, once he reached age 21. The question then becomes, on which of the two tracts did Samuel have his house, Ruth's or Washington's? Unfortunately, the tax records do not clarify this question. (1)

Washington Gaither mortgaged his portion of "Wheatland" and was foreclosed upon in 1864. The farm was sold, and was purchased by Isaac C. Anderson. Anderson owned and presumably operated a hotel in Ellicott City at least by 1845, when he added onto it, and still had property there according to the 1860 Martenet Map. According to the 1860 agricultural census, Anderson also had a 373-acre farm already, though this does not show up on the 1860 map. This could indicate that he was renting the farm, or it could be an oversight by the cartographers. Less than two years after Anderson bought Gaither's farm, Washington Gaither died at age 81. Given his age and the fact that the Gaithers used slave labor, the combination of the effects of the Civil War and Emancipation probably made it impossible for Washington to run his farm profitably. Isaac Anderson was not a young man, either, and in 1870 he, too, died. In his will he left a 240-acre farm called "Woodford" to his "relative," Isaac C. Anderson, Jr. He left the Gaither farm, which he described as "the farm on which I now reside," to Sallie W. Gaither, Washington's daughter. She also received all of the furniture in his house, and \$5,000. At this time, it is not known whether there was a familial connection between the Gaithers and Anderson. (2)

The inventory of Anderson's estate describes the first property as "Wheatland Farm, Washington Gaithers house." The description suggests several possibilities. It seems likely that Washington Gaither was farming this land long before his father died, and probably built the house for himself, or his father built it for him. His father and mother probably lived in the original

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farm house, and Ruth Gaither probably remained there after her husband's death. She clearly did not stay there long, and it would seem that she sold it out of the family. The Wheatland name seems to have been kept by Washington Gaither, but may have also stayed with the original house. Both properties were shown on the Hopkins 1878 atlas, with "Wheatland" in large letters beneath them. The name seems to have applied to the settlement around the farm, as much as the farm itself. The inventory also is recorded room-by-room, listing the sitting room, parlor, and bed room. It then proceeds to a tenant house, and then lists farming implements and livestock, and moves to "Woodford" Farm. The emphasis here was on the farm tools, since Anderson, Jr. must have owned most of the furnishings in the house. The inventory then moves to more tenant houses, then to the "dwelling house." Here are listed the kitchen, dining room, parlor, and bed room. The order of the list is confusing, to say the least. Is the dwelling house the same building listed as Washington Gaither's house, or is it another building? Since the rooms listed in Gaither's house did not include a kitchen or dining room, it would seem they could be the same building, but in both listings there is a parlor, which would appear to be a duplication. There is no good reason to have done only part of the house at one time, then returned to finish it. Rather, it seems more likely that this was two different buildings, though they must have been on the same tract. Perhaps Anderson built a new house for himself and let Washington Gaither and his family, including Sallie, live in the other house. This could be implied by the tax records, which in 1866 assess Anderson for a new house and other improvements omitted in 1863. Was the new house omitted in 1863, or was it just the other improvements, and where exactly was the new house? Unfortunately, there are no ready answers to these questions. (3)

The surviving house does not help much in answering these questions. The building has undergone extensive remodeling, leaving only a few features with which to attempt to date it. Most interesting, and at this time perhaps unique as a survival in Howard County, is the structure of the house. The building has a heavy timber frame with guttered corner posts. This is a feature that developed in the eighteenth century in order to hide the framing in the walls. It is believed to have continued in use until perhaps as late as the 1820s before carpenters switched to using narrower, rectangular posts that could be hidden in the wall without having to cut out the corner. One nail visible in an upbrace appears to be a mature cut nail and would not be expected before about 1820, though this is hardly enough nail evidence with which to make any firm conclusions. The roof framing, with rafters mitered and butted at the ridge, would not be expected until after c. 1840, at the earliest. It is constructed with cut nails, though it is possible that the roof was completely rebuilt. However, there is no evidence of damage in the walls that would suggest an earlier need to rebuild the roof, so this seems unlikely. The building also has brick nogging that is carried up to the ridge on all of the gable ends, and is plastered on the attic stairs to be flush with the posts, studs, and braces, rather than cover them. The location of the attic stair in one corner of the main block, rather than over the center stairway, is also unusual. There is only a one other feature that seems usable for dating purposes. The primary one is the stair newel, which seems to be original, though it could have been replaced. This is a rather slender turned vasiform profile very common in Greek Revival houses, and does not show the tendency toward a more massive, beefier profile that occurs in the late 1840s and 1850s. Thus, this would not seem to be Anderson's new house of the 1860s, but also would not be expected before about 1830. The mantels in the house are so simple as to be undateable. Thus, what we are left with is most likely a late example of guttered corner posts, though possibly a very early use of a Greek Revival vasiform newel post, or an alteration to an earlier dwelling. Unfortunately, though the building suggests the first possibility, it cannot tell us which possibility is definitely correct.

Anderson's inventory tells us more about his farming operation. He had a yoke of oxen that were his primary draft animals, which seems to be the common pattern in Howard County. He also had two horses, three colts, two cows, 20 hogs, 10 shoats, and 42 sheep. Given the size of the farm, this was probably a typical holding of livestock. The crops he was raising included wheat, corn, hay, and potatoes. Farm implements included several types of ploughs and cultivators. The only outbuilding mentioned was a stable, where there was harness stored, though this does not indicate that there were no other buildings somewhere on the farm. (4)

Sallie Gaither married Dr. John Wise Hebb sometime after 1870. There is a local story that Dr. Hebb was delivering a message

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to General Lee at Gettysburg when he was captured by Union forces and imprisoned at Fort McHenry, sentenced to death. The night before the order was to be carried out, a Union soldier imprisoned with Dr. Hebb died, and the doctor exchanged uniforms with the dead man in order to escape from the prison. On his way back to Gettysburg Dr. Hebb stopped at Washington Gaither's farm, where he met Sallie. Unfortunately, this seems to be a romantic invention. Hebb was born in St. Mary's County in 1839 and after completing his studies at the University Of Maryland School Of Medicine in 1860 he partnered with Dr. William Abell in St. Mary's. Hebb served as an assistant surgeon with the 1st Maryland Infantry at Manassas, then with the 7th Louisiana Infantry. In November 1861 he resigned and received a position under his uncle, James Wise, who was the Commissary General of Louisiana. After the war he returned to his father's house and opened an office. After his marriage to Sallie he moved to West Friendship, and their home was called "Mount View." The Gaither store apparently continued in operation, since Sallie Hebb was assessed for merchandise in 1876, but there was also an active farm, with five horses, three cows, 20 sheep, 11 hogs, and farm implements valued at \$130 in 1876. In addition to these operations, Dr. Hebb also served on the school board, where he was indicted in the 1890s in what was apparently a political attack. Sallie and John Hebb sold their farm in 1909, just a year before he died. It was purchased by Charles Dorsey Hobbs, and later passed to his daughter, Hazel Hobbs Arrington, then to her son, Charles Dorsey Arrington. It was acquired by Howard County in 1973 and was renovated for offices. It currently houses the Howard County Farm Machinery Club. (5)

Notes:

- (1). Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 9-141; WSG 11-419; WSG 11-421. Howard County Circuit Court, Sarah Mercer v. Ruth Giather, Equity 1-81, 1860 (file 227), Maryland State Archives. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1841-51, Maryland State Archives.
- (2). Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1841-51, Maryland State Archives (1845). Simon J. Martenet, Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland (Baltimore, 1860). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 3, Howard County, Maryland, 1860. Baltimore Sun, 7 February 1866, p. 2, col. 3. Isaac C. Anderson Estate, Will TBH 2-155, Register of Wills, Howard County, Maryland State Archives.
- (3). G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Howard County, Maryland (Philadelphia, 1878). Isaac C. Anderson Estate, Inventory ETP 5-354, Register of Wills, Howard County, Maryland State Archives. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-66, Maryland State Archives.
- (4). Isaac C. Anderson Estate, Inventory ETP 5-354, Register of Wills, Howard County, Maryland State Archives.
- (5). The story apparently originated in a series of articles on local history written by Gill Chamblin for the Columbia Flyer in 1981, based on interviews with residents of the area. It was repeated in Barbara W. Feaga, Howard's Roads to the Past (Ellicott City, MD: Howard County Sesquicentennial Celebration Committee, 2001), p. 42. Margaret K. Fresco, Doctors of St. Mary's County, 1634-1900. (MD: privately published, 1992): 127-28. Ellicott City Times, 8 October 1894, p. 2, col. 1. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm for bringing these to my attention.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See ~~continuation sheet~~ *footnotes*.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 5 A

Acreage of historical setting 139 A

Quadrangle name Sykesville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries run along Frederick Road and the drive into the property, continue 50 feet south of the property to take in the barn foundation, and parallel the road. The west boundary is just west of the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 7/23/2007

street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

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

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

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

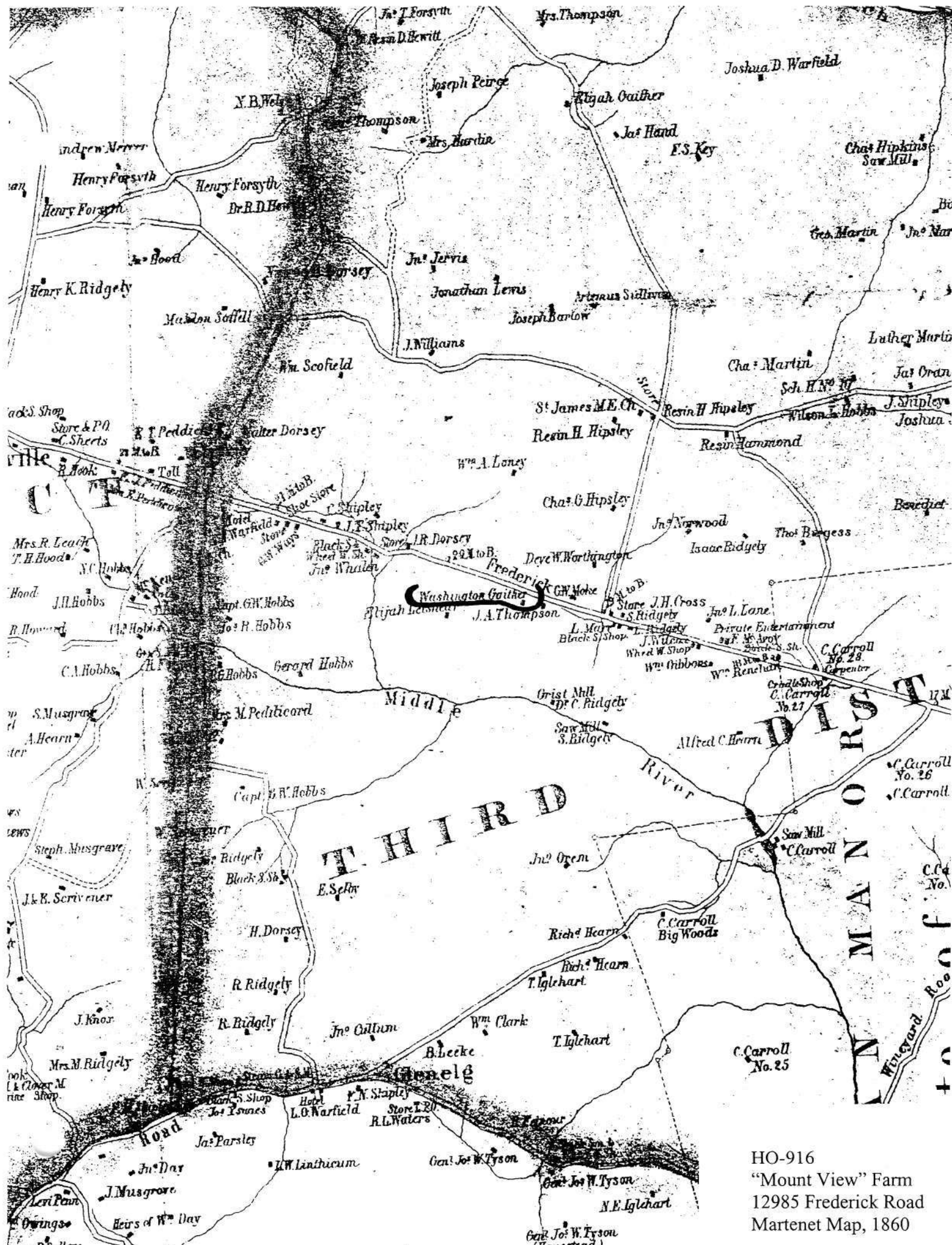
Ho-916

HO-916 Mount View
12985 Frederick Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
John E. & Gail C. Raber (H/W)/Howard	Howard Co., MD	5.7.1973	CMP 635-331	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1. 139A 2. 8+ A -11.6 A	Binds on "Wheatland" tract
Charles Dorsey Arrington & wf. Florence Virginia/ Howard	John E. & Gail C. Raber (H/W)/?	11.22.1966	WHH 462-273	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1. 139A 2. 8+ A -11.6 A	
R. Neville Arrington & wf. Hazel Hobbs/Howard	Charles Dorsey Arrington & wf. Florence Virginia/?	5.29.1959	RHM 333-223	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	147 A - 11.6A	
John L. Clark/Howard	R. Neville Arrington & wf. Hazel Hobbs	4.27.1954	MWB 255-566	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1. 139 A 2. 8+ A	S. side of Frederick Rd.
Hazel Hobbs Arrington & hus. R. Neville/Howard	John L. Clark/?	4.27.1954	MWB 255-564	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1. 139 A 2. 8+ A	Emma A. Hobbs d. intestate 9.23.1953; Charles D. Hobbs d. 10.22.1950 intestate H. H. A. only child & heir
Sallie W. Hebb & hus. John W. Hebb, Sr./Howard	Charles Dorsey Hobbs/Howard	10/29/1909	WWLC 88-179	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	1. 139 A 2. 8+ A	p/o "Wheatland" of Samuel Gaither & "Invasion"
Isaac C. Anderson	Sallie W. Gaither d/o Washington Gaither	Written 12.7.1868 Probated 10/4/1870	Wills TBH 2-155	Bequest	-	150A & 7-10 A	"The farm on which I now reside"
James M. MacKubin, trustee Washington Gaither & wf. Henrietta M./Howard*	Isaac C. Anderson	10.4.1964	23-396	Deed	?	139 A	Equity 1.4.1864 Seth Warfield v. Washington Gaither & Ann Hunt P/o RE of Samuel Gaither called Wheatland
	*p/o RE of late Samuel Gaither that William H. G. Dorsey, trustee, sold to Washington Gaither under Equity 7.17.1860 case of Sarah A. Mercer v. Ruth Gaither <i>et al.</i> Warfield v. Gaither & Hunt decree to satisfy a mortgage made to Warfield by Gaither. Gaither made 2 nd mortgage to Samuel C. Gaither, payable to Henrietta Gaither. S.C.G. d						

HO-916 "Mount View"
12985 Frederick Road
 CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
W. H. G. Dorsey, trustee	Washington Gaither	9.27.1860	WWW 21-124	Deed - fee simple	-	?	Equity decree 7.17.1860 Mercer v. Gaither See Exhibit E
WHG Dorsey, trustee insolvency of Evan Gaither	Washington Gaither	11.17.1860	WWW 21-199	Deed - fee simple	-		Circuit Ct. decree 7.17.1860 Mercer v. Gaither See Exhibit D.



HO-916
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Martenet Map, 1860

Third District.

BLACKSMITH.

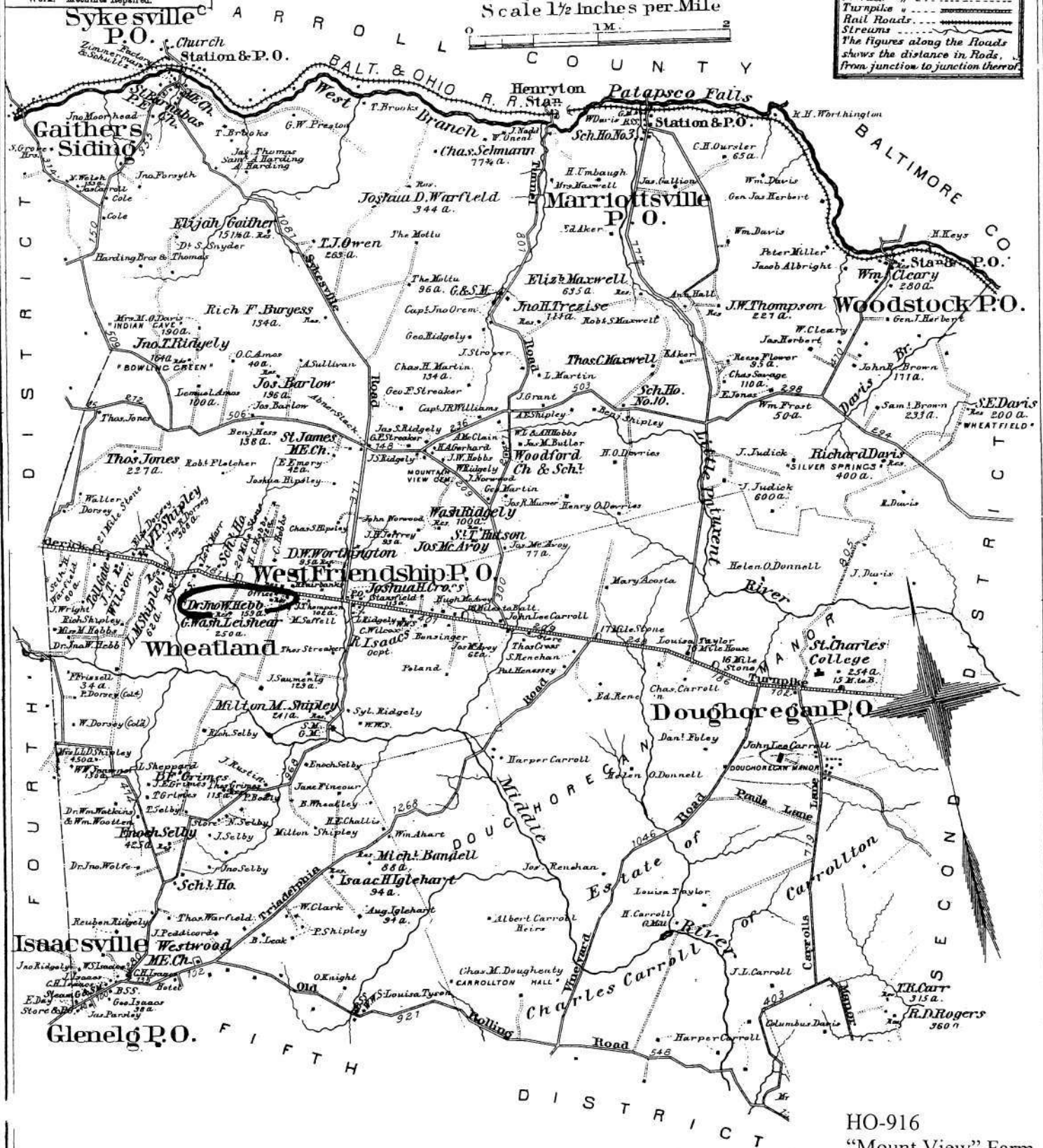
J. T. ISAAC,
Blacksmith in General,
Woodstock, Howard Co.
Wheels and Carriages on hand and Built
to Order. Cast Steel Work of every
description, and all kinds of Country
Work. Machines Repaired.

CROSS DISTRICT

HOWARD COUNTY

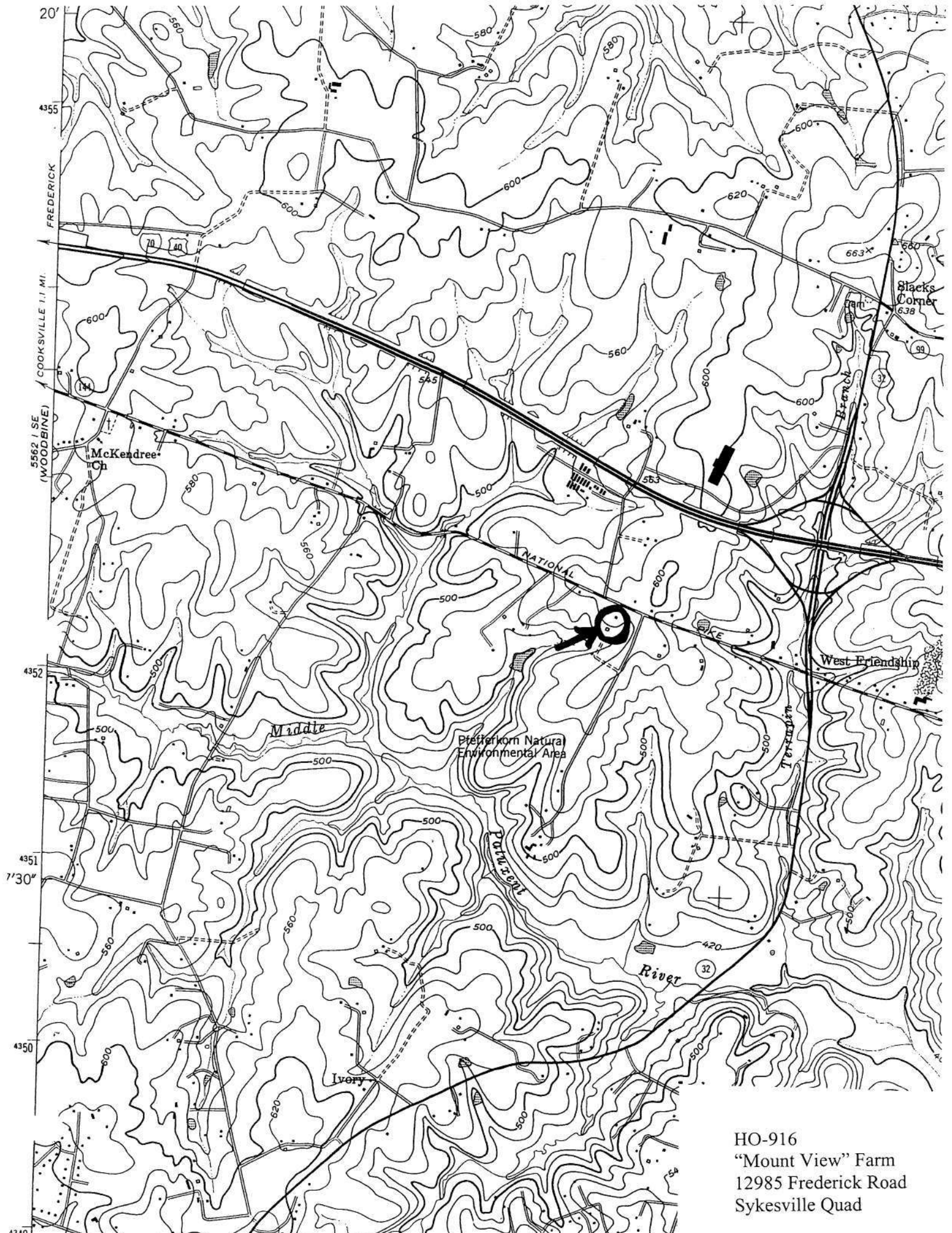
Scale 1 1/2 Inches per Mile

EXPLANATIONS	
Dist. & Co. Lines	-----
County Roads	-----
Private "	-----
Turnpike "	-----
Rail Roads	-----
Streams	-----
The figures along the Roads shows the distance in Rods, from junction to junction thereof	



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-916
"Mount View" Farm
12985 Frederick Road
Hopkins Atlas, 1878



HO-916
"Mount View" Farm
12985 Frederick Road
Sykesville Quad

HO-0916_20061002_01
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Howard County, MD
 Northeast elevation
 Ken Short
 October 2006
 1/7

HO-0916_20061002_05
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Howard County, MD
 Northwest room, view
 west
 Ken Short
 October 2006
 5/7

HO-0916_20061002_02
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Howard County, MD
 Southwest & southeast
 elevations
 Ken Short
 October 2006
 2/7

HO-0916_20061002_06
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Howard County, MD
 Ell, west corner framing
 Ken Short
 October 2006
 6/7

HO-0916_20061002_03
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Howard County, MD
 Northwest & southwest
 elevations
 Ken Short
 October 2006
 3/7

HO-0916_20061002_07
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Howard County, MD
 Ell attic, southwest
 elevation
 Ken Short
 October 2006
 7/7

HO-0916_20061002_04
 "Mount View" Farm
 12985 Frederick Road
 Howard County, MD
 Newel post
 Ken Short
 October 2006
 4/7



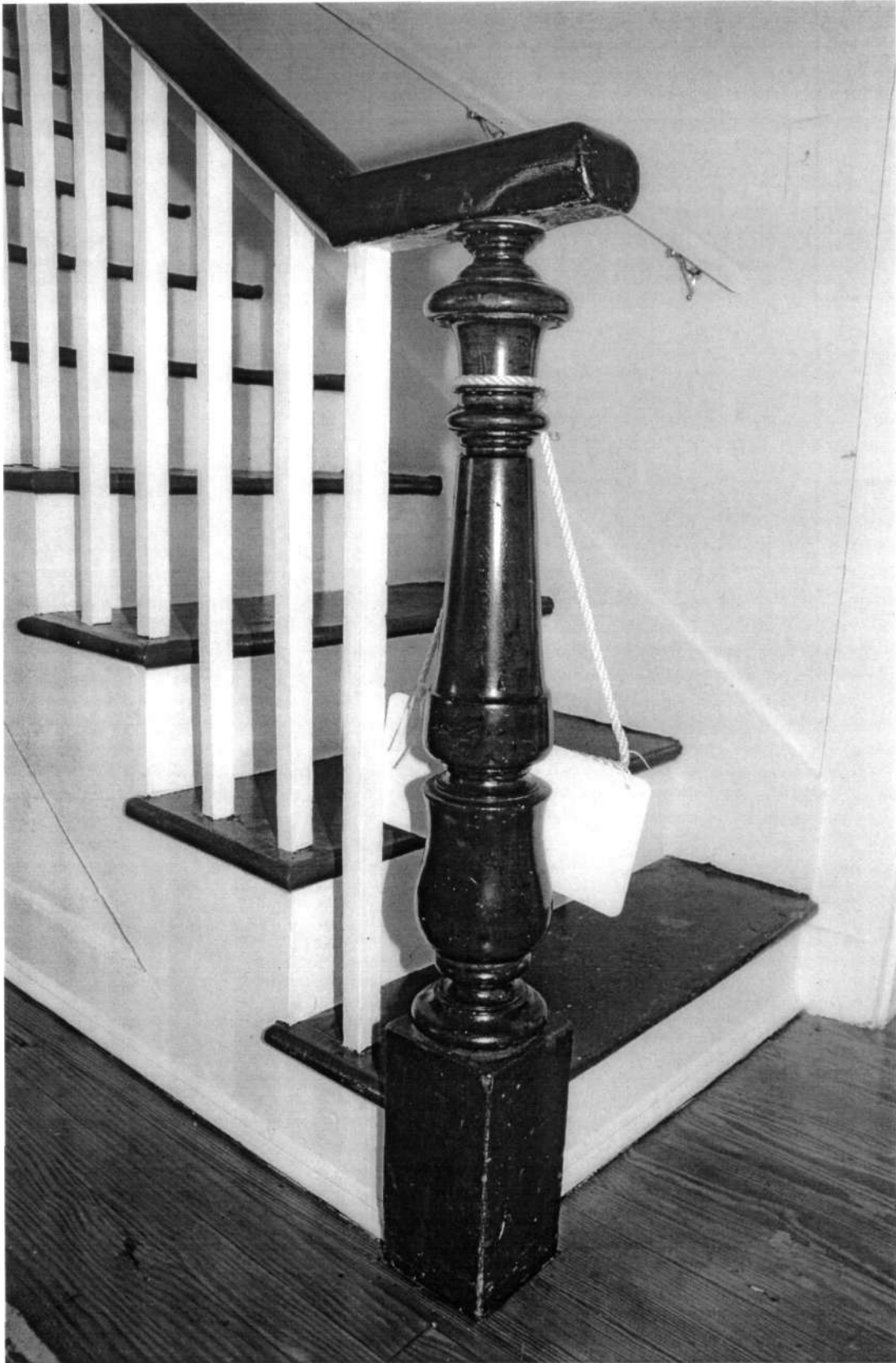
HO-916 "Mount View" Farm 12985 Frederick Road Northeast elevation
Ken Short, October 2006 1/7



HO-916 "Mount View" Farm 12985 Frederick Road Southwest & southeast elevations
Ken Short, October 2006 2/7



HO-916 "Mount View" Farm 12985 Frederick Road Northwest & southwest elevations
Ken Short, October 2006 3/7



HO-916 "Mount View" Farm 12985 Frederick Road Newel post
Ken Short, October 2006 4/7



HO-916 "Mount View" Farm 12985 Frederick Road Northwest room, view west
Ken Short, October 2006 5/7



HO-916 "Mount View" Farm 12985 Frederick Road Ell, west corner framing
Ken Short, October 2006 6/7



HO-916 "Mount View" Farm 12985 Frederick Road Ell attic, southwest elevation
Ken Short, October 2006 7/7