

Capsule Summary

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm
12050 Old Frederick Road
Private

Description:

The Williams-Peddicord Farm house and barn face south toward the road. There is also a frame smokehouse on the property. The house is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is an ell on the north side that is also 2 ½ stories, and is two bays by one bay. It has the same foundation, siding and roofing, with a north-south ridge. The south elevation has a center doorway on the first story containing new paired doors. There are two one-over-one sash to each side, and they are set fairly close together. There is a five-bay, one-story porch across the front. The second story has triple one-over-one sash in the center bay, with a single one-over-one sash in the east and west bays. There is a cross-gable with a lancet-profile opening. The house currently has a hall-parlor plan, but originally had a center passage. There is an ell with two rooms, and an addition on the east side of the main block. The original passage has had the east partition wall removed, opening it up to the eastern room. There is a straight run of stairs on the west wall that ascends to the north. It has a closed stringer and a square, fluted newel. The barn is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure that is banked on the north and does not have an overshoot. The bottom half of the lower story is rubble stone, with frame from that point up. It has board and batten siding. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow to each side. The center floor is level with the ground on the north side, while the floor of the east mow is 4 feet above the level of the center floor and the west mow is 3 feet above the center. The framing is circular-sawn heavy timber.

Significance:

The Williams-Peddicord Farm consisted primarily of the 81-acre farm of John R. Williams which was inherited by his four children and conveyed to one of them, Richard J. Williams, in 1893. In April, 1913 his tax assessment was granted a release on the old dwelling of \$300. At the same time, he was assessed for a new dwelling, the existing house, valued at \$1,800. Construction almost certainly started the previous summer. The house he built was a traditional center-passage, single-pile plan with an ell that contained two rooms. Features which give the house a little more cachet include the triple window in the center of the second story. The Gothic windows in all of the gables are a common feature, but in this instance they are created simply by placing a board cut with a lancet-arched profile in front of a square sash, rather than using a special lancet-profile sash. The barn was most likely constructed after Richard Williams purchased the property in 1889 and 1893. Though it appears externally to be a bank barn, on the interior it is very unusual. The foundation is low, leaving little room in the lower story, so the hay mow floors are raised above the level of the center threshing floor, to permit sufficient space beneath each mow to stable large livestock. Richard and Augusta Williams sold their farm in 1931 to Forrest and Beulah Peddicord. The Peddicord's children sold the farm in 1980 and the land was subsequently subdivided and developed.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-1149

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Williams-Peddicord Farm

other

2. Location

street and number 12050 Old Frederick Road __ not for publication

city, town Marriottsville X vicinity

county Howard

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

name John & Sally Hebner

street and number 12050 Old Frederick Road telephone

city, town Marriottsville state MD zip code 21104

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 4098 folio 102

city, town Ellicott City tax map 10 tax parcel 297 tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

6. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Current Function | Resource Count | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture | 3 | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> defense | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | 0 | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic | <input type="checkbox"/> social | 0 | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | 0 | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> funerary | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | 3 | 2 |
| | | <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 0 | |

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-1149

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Summary:

The Williams-Peddicord Farm house and barn face south toward the road. There is also a frame smokehouse on the property. The house is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is an ell on the north side that is also 2 ½ stories, and is two bays by one bay. It has the same foundation, siding and roofing, with a north-south ridge. The south elevation has a center doorway on the first story containing new paired doors. There are two one-over-one sash to each side, and they are set fairly close together. There is a five-bay, one-story porch across the front. The second story has triple one-over-one sash in the center bay, with a single one-over-one sash in the east and west bays. There is a cross-gable with a lancet-profile opening. The house currently has a hall-parlor plan, but originally had a center passage. There is an ell with two rooms, and an addition on the east side of the main block. The original passage has had the east partition wall removed, opening it up to the eastern room. There is a straight run of stairs on the west wall that ascends to the north. It has a closed stringer and a square, fluted newel. The barn is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure that is banked on the north and does not have an overshoot. The bottom half of the lower story is rubble stone, with frame from that point up. It has board and batten siding. The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow to each side. The center floor is level with the ground on the north side, while the floor of the east mow is 4 feet above the level of the center floor and the west mow is 3 feet above the center. The framing is circular-sawn heavy timber.

Description:

The Williams-Peddicord Farm is located at 12050 Old Frederick Road. It is set back slightly from the road on a generally flat lot, and the frame house and frame barn face south toward the road. There is also a frame smokehouse on the property.

House, exterior

The house is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is an ell on the north side that is also 2 ½ stories, and is two bays by one bay. It has the same foundation, siding and roofing, with a north-south ridge.

The south elevation has a center doorway on the first story containing new paired doors with one light over one panel. There are two one-over-one sash to each side, and they are set fairly close together. There is a five-bay, one-story porch across the front, with a new deck and new railings (there were originally none, according to the owner, and had to be added to meet code). The porch has square posts, vinyl soffit, and a semi-hip roof with asphalt shingles. The second story has triple one-over-one sash in the center bay, with a single one-over-one sash in the east and west bays. There is a cross-gable with a

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lancet-profile opening containing a new two-over-two sash. There is a box cornice with returns, and no chimneys penetrate the roof.

The east elevation of the main block has a modern addition on the first story. The second story has two one-over-one sash and the gable end has a lancet-profile opening containing a new two-over-two sash. The north elevation of the main block, east of the ell, has no opening on the first story and has a one-over-one sash on the second story.

The east elevation of the ell has a cellar bulkhead at the south end, with walls that are about 2 feet above grade on all sides. The first story has two one-over-one sash, and a four-light sash set on the diagonal in the lower north corner. The second story has a one-over-one sash to the south. There is a narrow cross-gable with a shorter lancet-profile opening containing a new two-over-two sash. The box cornice has returns. There is a brick chimney in the center of the ell roof.

The north elevation of the ell, on the first story, has a one-over-one sash set east of center, with an enclosed porch to the west that extends to the end of the west porch. This enclosed porch has a door with twelve lights over one lying panel, and a one-over-one sash. The second story has a one-over-one sash that aligns with the eastern sash on the first story. The gable end has a lancet-profile opening containing a new two-over-two sash.

The west elevation of the ell has the enclosed porch on the first story, with a door to the north, sliding doors in the center, and a one-over-one sash to the south, all of which are new. The second story has a one-over-one sash to the north, a new, exterior, brick chimney in the center, and a smaller one-over-one sash to the south.

The north elevation of the main block is covered by the porch on the first story. The second story has no opening. The west elevation of the main block has a lot of forest green paint on the foundation stone. The first and second stories have a one-over-one sash in the center and the gable end has a lancet-profile opening containing a new two-over-two sash.

House, interior

First story:

The house currently has a hall-parlor plan, but originally had a center passage. There is an ell with two rooms, and an addition on the east side of the main block.

The original passage has had the east partition wall removed, opening it up to the eastern room. The floor retains nail holes where the studs were fastened. The north wall of the passage was also opened up completely. The flooring throughout the whole main block is 3 ¼-inch tongue-and-grooved pine that is

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blind-nailed and runs east-west. The baseboard is tall and has a quirked ogee on the top. The architrave is plain, with bullseye corner blocks. The front door has been enlarged recently. The doorway on the west has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. The door is varnished pine and is not pinned together. It is hung on butt hinges with pins, and has an iron mortise lock with oval knobs and escutcheons that have pearl beading around the edge. There is a straight run of stairs on the west wall that ascends to the north. It has a closed stringer with plaster below it, and a square, fluted newel of varnished pine. There is a drop pendant used as a finial on top of the newel that appears to be added later. The landing newels have identical drops on the bottom. The balusters are turned, with four reeds around the center, and are tapered to a very thin profile at the top and bottom. The railing is ovoid, with a small ogee on either side, at the bottom. There is a closet under the stair, with a door that matches the west doorway, but the knob is bronzed.

The east room has a patch on the floor at the west end, where the chimney was against the missing partition wall. The north wall has been opened at the west end to give wide access to the ell. The south windows have sills set at the top of the baseboard. They have one-over-one wood sash with parting beads, and are hung on cords, with pulleys. The architrave matches that surviving in the passage. The east window, set to the south, has had the sash removed, with the opening filled with shelves. There is a doorway on the east elevation, set to the north, which leads to the north addition. The door has fifteen lights, and the hinges and lock match the west door in the passage. The architrave matches the rest of the room, suggesting that the doorway is original and may have exited onto an original porch that has now been enclosed.

The west room baseboard and architrave match the passage and east room. The south windows match those on the south elevation of the east room, while the west window has a new sash. The center of the east wall projects into the room and is studded out for a wood mantel that has plain pilaster strips with chamfered corners, and a plain frieze that is chamfered at the bottom. It has no bed mould and has a plain mantel shelf that is rounded on the corners. There is a doorway on the north that is set to the east and leads to the ell. The door has four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. The lock and hinges match the east door to this room. However, the door is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has been grained. It originally had a rim lock, which was removed prior to the application of the graining.

The ell south room flooring runs north-south, but otherwise matches that of the main block, as do the baseboard and architrave. There is a patch on the south end, at the end of the original passage, which is probably for a large heating grate. The east window is a wood one-over-one sash, hung on weights. The north wall has a new doorway set to the east that leads to the cellar stairs. There is also a doorway set to the west that has typical architrave, but never had a door. The west wall has a window added at the north end; it has one light and is set high on the wall. To the south is a doorway that leads to a modern

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bathroom in a part of the enclosed side porch. The door has four panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It was found in the barn and installed here, with new hinges and a plain cast iron rim lock that has mineral knobs.

The ell north room is a modern kitchen with a new floor laid over the old. There is a two-run stairway in the northeast corner that is enclosed with bead-board and is missing its door. On the east wall, to the south of, and under, the stairway is a window with a wood one-over-one sash hung on weights. There is a vertical-board door beneath the stairs, leading to the cellar. The door is constructed with cut nails and has cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints, and has a cast iron Suffolk latch. The north wall has a small one-light wood sash set to the west that was probably added. In the center is an original doorway with a new door. Set to the east is an original window opening with a new sash. The west wall has a doorway set to the south, with architrave that matches the main block. The door has been altered from having five lying panels to have a light at the top, with three lying panels below. The door is hung on butt hinges with pins, and has a brass mortise lock with a rectangular escutcheon that is crossetted at top and bottom.

The west porch is now enclosed and has German siding on the original exterior wall. The north end of the porch has an original or early enclosure with bead-board on the walls and ceiling inside, and a door added on the south side of this enclosure. The doorway on the east, leading to the kitchen, is now closed off. There is a doorway on the west that was apparently a window originally. It has the ghost of architrave, and this does not continue down to the floor. The north wall has been removed to open the enclosure up into an enclosed porch on the north.

Second Story:

The second-story plan mirrors the original first-story plan, with the passage always open to the ell, where there is a cross-passage along the south side of the ell, at the top of the stairs. This passage turns back to the north and connects with the stair passage along the east side of the ell; this connects the kitchen stairs to the attic stairs. The ell has a chamber to the northwest and another in the southwest, north of the cross-passage. The main block has a chamber to the east and west and another at the south end of the passage.

The passage flooring, baseboard, and architrave match that of the first story, but the flooring runs north-south. The stair balusters and handrail also match that of the first story, but the newels are plain, square posts. There is an arch in the back wall of the main block, over the top of the stairs, opening it up to the ell. The north wall of the cross-passage is curved at the corner. In the southeast corner of the cross-passage is part of the enclosed stair to the attic, with a small closet beneath the stairs that has a bead-board door and typical architrave.

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The south-center chamber door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is varnished, and has been flipped so that it now opens out. It is hung on new hinges and has a plain cast iron rim lock with mineral knobs. The flooring matches the first story and runs east-west, and there is plain baseboard and the architrave is plain, with bullseye corner blocks. There is a triple window on the south elevation, all with new sash.

The east chamber door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and is varnished. It has a plain cast iron rim lock with mineral knobs, but had three earlier locks; one was set higher on the lock stile, as if it were a cabinet or closet lock, and there was one on each side of the lock rail, at different heights. The flooring is typical and runs east-west. There is plain baseboard, plain architrave with bullseye corner blocks, and new sash. On the west wall is a new closet that was created by the removal of the chimney stack, combining this space with the original closet, and moving the west wall eastward.

The west chamber door has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is varnished and appears to have been stripped of paint. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles, and the top hinge has been moved up on the door, but has not been moved up on the trim, suggesting that it has been re-used. It has a plain cast iron rim lock with mineral knobs, but this is not the original lock for this door. The flooring, plain baseboard, and architrave are typical for this story, and the sash are new. There is a closet on the east, to the north of the chimney, with a door that is varnished, is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It has butt hinges with pins and a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs.

The ell south chamber door has four panels that are sunken and flat, with no panel moulds. It is varnished, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles and has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs. This is a modern bathroom with a new tile floor, plain baseboard, plain architrave with bullseye corner blocks, and a new sash.

The ell north chamber door has four panels that are sunken and flat, with quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. It has been stripped of paint and varnished. The butt hinges with pins are not original to this door. It has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs that is also not the original lock on this door. The flooring is typical and runs north-south, and there is typical plain baseboard, typical architrave, and new sash. There is a chimney projecting from the south wall, just west of the door. On the east elevation is a closet set to the north, over the stairs, with a vertical-board door that has a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs.

The eastern passage in the ell has a window on the east with a one-over-one wood sash on weights, with pulleys. The architrave is plain, with bullseye corner blocks, and is varnished pine. The doorway on the

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west, to the cross-passage, has head-cut trim that is varnished pine on the east side, while the west side trim is painted and is pieced at the top. The door is missing, but had a rim lock. At the south end of the passage is a door to the attic stairs, with four panels that have sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is grained, in a pattern that is typical for the late nineteenth century. It has a cast iron rim lock labeled "PAT'D JULY 21, 1863" and "B.L.W.", and it has mineral knobs. The butt hinges have pins.

Attic:

The main block flooring in the attic is random-width pine that runs east-west and varies between 3 and 5 ½ inches. The rafters are circular-sawn, are 2 by 5 inches, and are spaced 24 inches on centers. They are mitered and butted at the ridge and have 2-inch by 4-inch collar beams that are lapped and wire-nailed. The rafter feet are set on a false plate, but the joint is not visible. Some feet align with the joists and others do not. The rafters support board sheathing that has wire nails coming through it. There are knee-wall studs. The west-center chimney is cut off below the roof line. The east-center chimney is missing and the floor here has been patched. The windows have new, rectangular, aluminum one-over-one sash, with boards on the exterior covering the top of the sash and cut to a lancet profile. The door to the ell is bead-board and has a cast iron foliate Suffolk latch. The stairway comes up to the south end of the ell attic. There is a ghost in the wall on the south side, at the top of the stairs that appears to indicate a board was attached here, perhaps on which a door was once hung. There is no clear evidence, however, of a lobby at the top of the stairs that would have separated the ell attic from the stairway and front attic. The ell has the same flooring as the main block, but the knee walls, rafters, and collars are finished with lath and plaster. A chimney passes through the center of the space and is plastered. The dormer on the east has bead-board sheathing and wire nails.

Basement:

There is a basement under the ell only, with a dirt floor and an exterior access on the east elevation, at the south end, that is missing its stairs. There is also a short vertical-board door in the south wall, set to the east, leading to the crawl space in the main block. The first-story joists are circular-sawn, are 2 ½ by 7 ½ inches, and run east-west. They have bridging that is wire-nailed.

Barn

The barn is located about 250 feet northeast of the house. It is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure that is banked on the north and does not have an overshoot. The bottom half of the lower story is rubble stone, with frame from that point up. It has board and batten siding that is original on the north elevation and has just been replaced (2015) on the other three elevations. The gable roof has inverted-v-seam metal and an east-west ridge.

The south elevation has a new door on rollers in both the east and west bays of the lower story. The ends of the two stone walls flanking the center section are exposed, though only the west one was

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originally exposed, according to the owner. In the center, spanning the lower and upper stories, is a pair of new cross-buck doors. The upper story has two new wooden vents in both the east and the west ends.

The west elevation has new windows in the lower story. The gable end has three new wood vents, with the center one higher up. The north elevation upper story has a large metal door hung on rollers in the center, with no openings to the east or west. The east elevation has one new window in the center of the lower story, and the gable end has three new vents matching the west elevation.

The lower story joists are circular-sawn, are 3 by 9 inches, are spaced 32 inches on centers, and run east-west. The north sill is hewn. The wall beneath it had collapsed and has been replaced with concrete. The northwest corner is a large piece of marble set vertically. The corner post has short down-braces. The west end retains metal stanchions for milking cows that are set near the center bay, leaving a 3-foot aisle to the east of the stanchions for feeding troughs. The center area was previously accessible by a door on the south elevation, but this was not retained. The east end has one wooden stall partition in the center of the west wall, with an aisle along the east side. The top of the stall partition is cut with an ogee curve, the higher end being toward the center, and the top of the boards retains a wooden cap that is nailed down for most of its length. There is no clear evidence of other partitions. A hay rack survives to the south of the stall partition; its top rail has been chewed, except in the center, probably indicating that there was another stall partition dividing the space south of the existing partition into two stalls. There could have been two stalls to the north, though evidence for this does not survive.

The upper story has a center threshing floor with a hay mow to each side. The center floor is level with the ground on the north side, while the floor of the east mow is 4 feet above the level of the center floor and the west mow is 3 feet above the center. The framing is circular-sawn heavy timber that is mortised and tenoned and pegged. There is one post in the center, with up-braces to the tie beam. The latter has a knob-and-neck connection to the north and south wall posts. There are queen posts on the tie beam that support the purlins, with braces down to the tie beam on the outer side of the Queen posts and up-braces from the Queen posts to the purlins. There are three-quarter-round log rafters that are mitered at the ridge. The ridge has a wooden hay trolley rail with a metal trolley; the fork is missing.

Smokehouse:

The smokehouse is located about 10 feet northwest of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure with a parged stone foundation, a mix of German siding and re-used weatherboards, and a gable roof with pressed metal roofing in a pattern of fish-scale shingles, with an east-west ridge. The weatherboards are found especially on the north side and contain notches in the current exterior face of the boards. This must be the original interior face of the weatherboards, with the notches being where the boards were originally butted against studs. The east elevation has a vertical-board door on T hinges, and there are no openings on the other three elevations. The interior has exposed 2 by 4

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construction with heavy soot build-up. In the center are boards nailed to the bottom of the collar beams, with metal hooks in the bottom of these boards.

Also on the property are a new shed and an in-ground pool.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government |
| <input checked="" 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 history | <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. 1912-13

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:

The Williams-Peddicord Farm consisted primarily of the 81-acre farm of John R. Williams which was inherited by his four children and conveyed to one of them, Richard J. Williams, in 1893. In April, 1913 his tax assessment was granted a release on the old dwelling of \$300. At the same time, he was assessed for a new dwelling, the existing house, valued at \$1,800. Construction almost certainly started the previous summer. The house he built was a traditional center-passage, single-pile plan with an ell that contained two rooms. Features which give the house a little more cachet include the triple window in the center of the second story. The Gothic windows in all of the gables are a common feature, but in this instance they are created simply by placing a board cut with a lancet-arched profile in front of a square sash, rather than using a special lancet-profile sash. The barn was most likely constructed after Richard Williams purchased the property in 1889 and 1893. Though it appears externally to be a bank barn, on the interior it is very unusual. The foundation is low, leaving little room in the lower story, so the hay mow floors are raised above the level of the center threshing floor, to permit sufficient space beneath each mow to stable large livestock. Richard and Augusta Williams sold their farm in 1931 to Forrest and Beulah Peddicord. The Peddicord's children sold the farm in 1980 and the land was subsequently subdivided and developed.

Significance:

The Williams-Peddicord Farm consisted primarily of the 81-acre farm of John R. Williams which was inherited by his four children and conveyed to one of them, Richard J. Williams, in 1893. Four years earlier Richard Williams had purchased 15 ½ acres of the Wilson Hobbs Farm, adjoining his father's farm, and it seems likely that the intention was to eventually take over that farm; perhaps he already had, but needed a dwelling of his own in which his family could live. Wherever he was living, Williams was assessed for 97 acres in 1910, valued at \$3,315, with improvements valued at \$1,190. In April, 1913 his assessment was granted a release on the old dwelling of \$300, and on a silo valued at \$75. At the same time, he was assessed for a new dwelling, the existing house, valued at \$1,800. Construction almost

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certainly started the previous summer. The house he built was a traditional center-passage, single-pile plan with an ell that contained two rooms. The plan was extremely popular for farmhouses in Howard County after the Civil War, though most only had a single room, the kitchen, in the ell. Thus, Williams' house was a little larger than average for a middling farmer of the period. After the turn of the century national building types became increasingly more popular, so that Williams' traditional house was a late example of its type. It does have some national features that had become traditional to Howard County farmhouses by the early twentieth century, most notably the cross-gable on the front, but also the arched opening and curved wall in the second-story passage.¹

Other features which give the house a little more cachet include the triple window in the center of the second story. The Gothic windows in all of the gables are a common feature, but in this instance they are created simply by placing a board cut with a lancet-arched profile in front of a square sash, rather than using a special lancet-profile sash. This method is unusual in Howard County and was undoubtedly cheaper; it may have enabled Williams to get the same look, while saving money that was used elsewhere to make a visual impact. The Williams also saved money by re-using at least some building materials. The interior doors throughout the house date to several different periods and vary in size. They may very well have come from the earlier house on the farm, if it survived. However, the sale of buildings primarily for the salvage of materials is a common pattern in all rural communities, so these doors could just as well have come from a neighboring house. No other earlier material was found in the house, suggesting the likelihood that the material came from elsewhere, though most of the structure of the dwelling was not accessible for inspection and could hide earlier timber. The re-use of an earlier house foundation, if such was done in this instance, could also have guided the Williams (or forced them) into building a more traditional form of house. The closed-stringer stair found in this house became common in the 1890-1915 time period, so it was definitely not of reused material. On the other hand, the mantel in the west room, with very simple stylized pilasters and a broad, plain frieze, was common in houses in the 1830s to 1850s; it, too, could have been recycled, though with very simple mantels like this which have few mouldings, it is difficult to make any sound conclusions. However, it is nothing like the mantels that were being installed in other houses in the early twentieth century.

By 1917 Richard Williams had reduced his taxable personal property to only one horse and one cow, indicating that he was no longer farming. The tax assessments clearly indicate both his father's and his own pursuit of agriculture throughout their ownership of the property. In the 1876-1896 records John R. Williams was assessed for three horses, valued at \$75, six cattle worth \$100, and eleven hogs worth another \$55, plus farming implements worth a considerable \$230. The quantity of livestock he owned would be typical for the acreage that Williams had to farm. In 1884 he was assessed for a new barrack, worth \$150. The low value suggests that this was not the existing barn on the property. In addition,

¹ Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1910-1917, Maryland State Archives.

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while the upper level of the barn would have functioned much like a hay barrack, the barn clearly was designed for stabling livestock, as well, so would have likely been described by an assessor as a barn. The barn is constructed with circular-sawn heavy timbers that would certainly date it to after 1875, and most likely puts it after Richard Williams purchased the property in 1889 and 1893. The most likely explanation for why the barn does not show up in the assessments is that it replaced an earlier structure of roughly the same value. Though it appears externally to be a bank barn, on the interior it is very unusual. The foundation is low, leaving little room in the lower story, so the hay mow floors are raised above the level of the center threshing floor, to permit sufficient space beneath each mow to stable large livestock. The western end still retains metal milking stanchions that probably date to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries. The east end was for horses and retains an original stall divider. Because of the arrangement of floor levels, there was no communication between the eastern and western stables. The center was a low area that was probably used to pen smaller livestock, such as hogs or sheep, and was only accessed from the exterior. The roof framing is a curious mix of the two typical patterns found in Pennsylvania-German bank barns, having Queen posts, but with an outer down-brace that was typically found in purlin-strut framing.²

The assessments also note a new corn house and wagon shed in 1903, also valued at \$150, which replaced an old corn house worth only \$75. This new building, which apparently does not survive, was undoubtedly the common form that held a long, narrow corn crib in the center, dividing two wagon sheds that were both entered from the gable end. There is a third historic structure surviving on the farm that is of interest. The smokehouse is located near the kitchen wing and was likely constructed at the same time that the house was. It contains re-used weatherboards from a much earlier building, with the boards turned inside-out. These weatherboards are notched on what was originally the interior side to set against the studs, leaving little bevel or angle to the outer face. This method of construction has not been observed before in Howard County, but can be seen elsewhere in the Chesapeake, including in some of the eighteenth-century outbuildings at George Washington's Mount Vernon. The roofing of the smokehouse is pressed metal shingles, which were rather popular in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It would seem, then, that over a 30-year period, c. 1883-1913, an existing farm with old buildings was completely updated and modernized. This pattern is especially common throughout Maryland in this period.³

Richard and Augusta Williams sold their farm in 1931 to Forrest and Beulah Peddicord. The Peddicord's children sold the farm in 1980 and the land was subsequently subdivided and developed, leaving the original buildings on six acres. The Peddicords were responsible for several major changes

² Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives.

³ Howard County Commissioners of the Tax, Assessment, District 3, 1896-10, Maryland State Archives.

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Name
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to the house. Perhaps unfortunately, one of them was removing the eastern partition wall of the passage, as well as the fireplace or chimney of the eastern room (which was up against this partition wall), and part of the wall between the eastern room and the ell, opening up much of the first story. This altered the whole feel of the house, from a closed plan with a center passage that provided privacy to all the first-story rooms, to an open plan in which one enters directly into the primary living space of the house, and circulates through it. Ironically, this open plan, which had been common in Howard County in the eighteenth century and continued into the nineteenth century, especially in worker's housing, started to be reintroduced by architects designing higher-end housing in the late-nineteenth century. The Williams, however, in keeping with the traditional appearance of their new house, not surprisingly stuck with a traditional room arrangement, too. By the middle of the twentieth century the open plan was extremely common, so it is not surprising that the Peddicords would have adopted it in renovating their older farmhouse. They also put a one-story addition on the east end, enclosed some porches, and altered the access to the pantry, closing off the doorway from the kitchen. Few changes have been made to the house since the Peddicords sold the farm, and the barn has recently been repaired and given new wood siding where needed to insure its survival.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-1149

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 5.95 A

Acreage of historical setting 97 A

Quadrangle name Sykesville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of the property, tax map 10, parcel 297, which encompasses all of the historic buildings and features on the site.

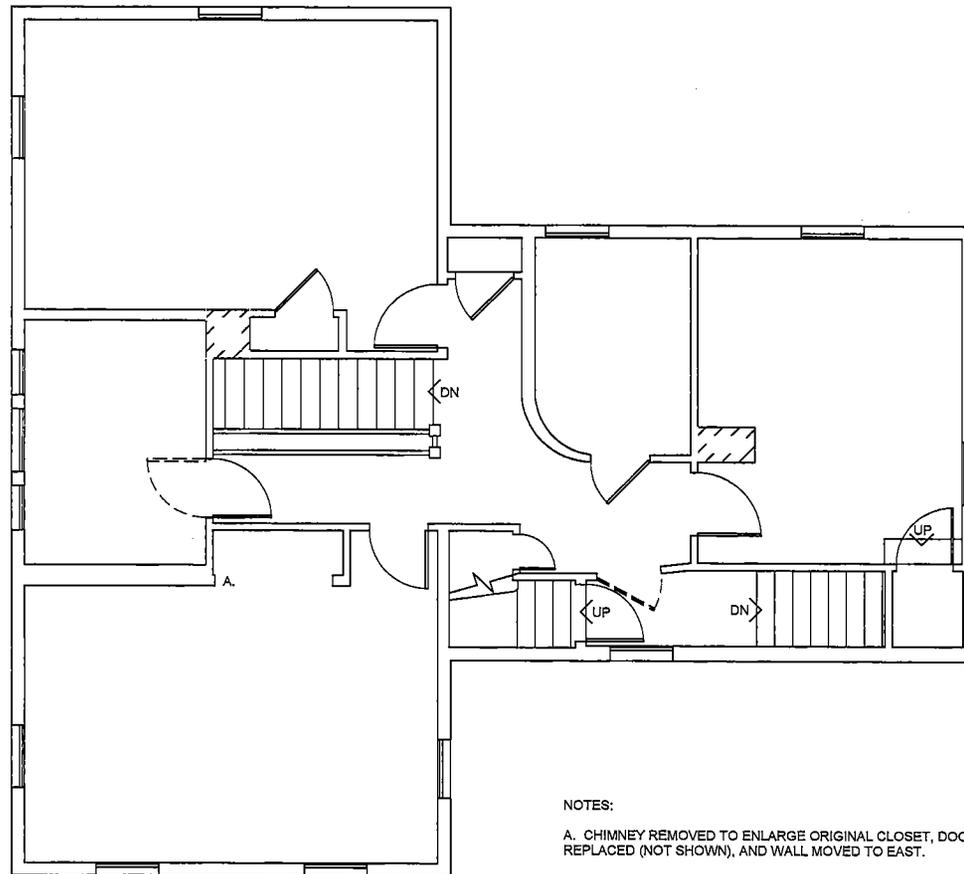
11. Form Prepared by

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|--------------|
| name/title | Ken Short | | |
| organization | Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning | date | April 2016 |
| 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.

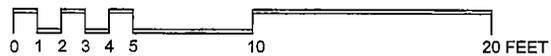
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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



NOTES:

A. CHIMNEY REMOVED TO ENLARGE ORIGINAL CLOSET, DOOR REPLACED (NOT SHOWN), AND WALL MOVED TO EAST.

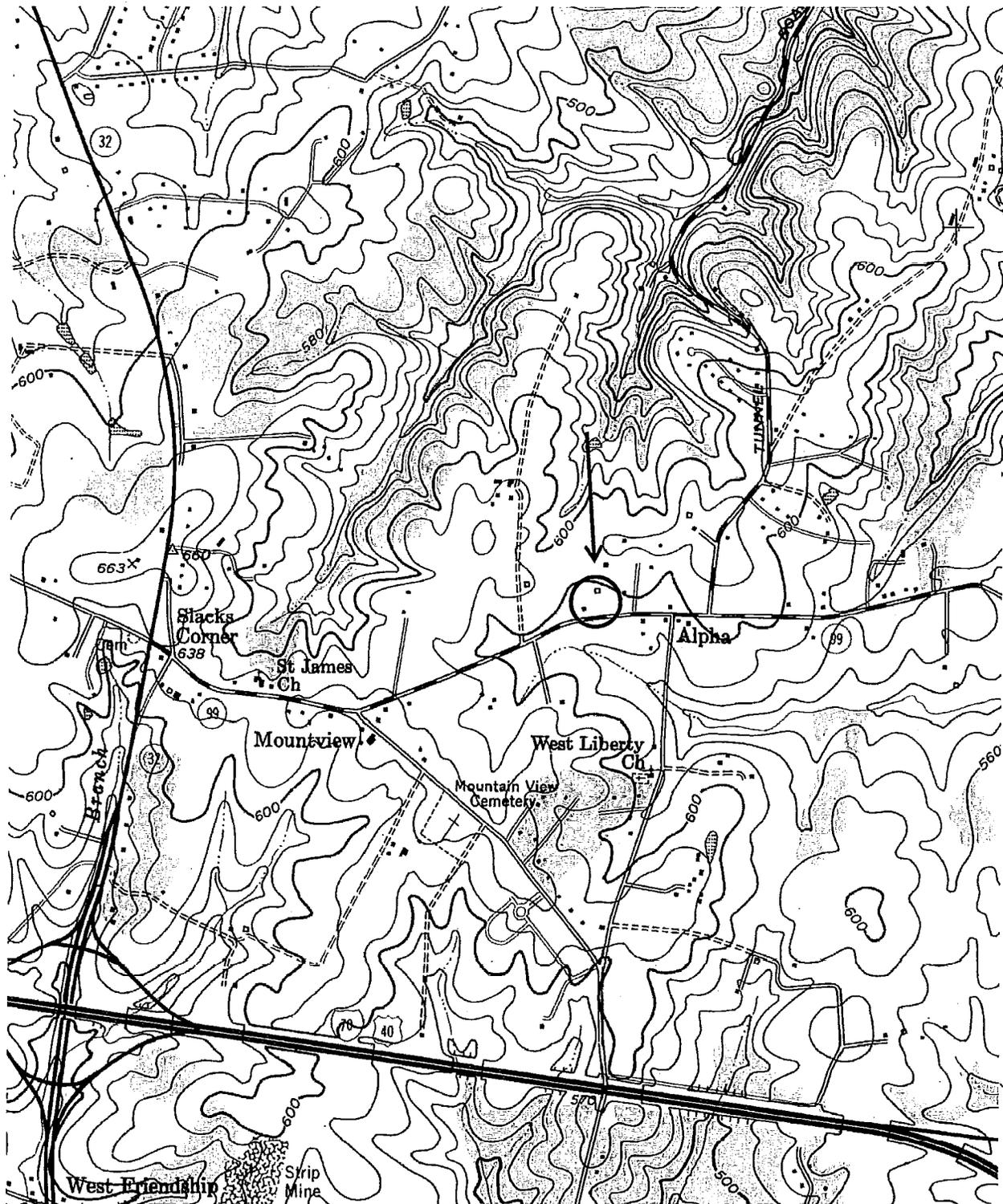


HO-1149 WILLIAMS-PEDDICORD FARM 12050 OLD FREDERICK ROAD

HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED & DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2015

Williams-Peddicord Farm (HO-1149)
12050 Old Frederick Road
CHAIN OF TITLE

| GRANTOR/HOME | GRANTEE/HOME | DATE | LIBER/ FOLIO | INSTRU- MENT | CONSID- ERATION | ACREAGE | NOTES |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Donald R. Graham & wf Susan J. / MD | John H. Hebner & wf Sally S. / ? | 15 October 1997 | MDR 4098-102 | Deed - fee simple | \$250,000 | ? | Lot 4 on plat of subdivision of Peddicord property, plat 4339 |
| Beejay Investments, Inc. / MD | Donald R. Graham & wf Susan J. / ? | 5 September 1980 | CMP 1016-766 | Deed - fee simple | \$155,000 | ? | Assumption of deed of trust for principal amount of \$110,000 lots 2, 3, & 4 |
| Eleanor Peddicord Cissel Eugenia F. Peddicord Pers. reps. of Forrest F. Peddicord / Howard | Beejay Investments, Inc. / MD Corp | 26 February 1980 | CMP 989-542 | Deed - fee simple | \$130,000 | ? | Lots 2, 3, & 4 See plat 3345 [no previous reference] |
| Richard J. Williams & wf Augusta / Howard | Forrest F. Peddicord & wf Beulah I. / Howard | 9 March 1931 | HSK 140-536 | Deed - fee simple | \$5.00 | 97-0-30 ARP | ① 3 parcels - 72 ¼ A, 5 A, 4-1-30 ARP ② 15 ½ A |
| Sarah J. Hobbs & husb. Alpheus W. Maria J. Hale & husb. Samuel F. James T. Williams Heirs of John R. Williams | Richard J. Williams | 13 July 1893 | JHO 60-262 | Deed - ? | \$2,766.95 | a) 72 ¼ A b) 5 A c) 4-1-30 ARP | ¼ interest from each grantor ① |
| Ruth E. McLean & husb. Arthur James S. Ridgely & wf Georgiana / Howard | Richard J. Williams | 20 April 1889 | JHO 54-581 | Deed - fee | \$465.00 | 15.53 A | p/o Woodford from Ruth's parents Wilson L. Hobbs ② |



HO-1149
Williams-Peddicord Farm
12050 Old Frederick Road
Sykesville quad

HO-1149
Williams-Peddicord Farm
12050 Old Frederick Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Epson Ultra Premium Photo Paper Glossy
Epson Matte Black UltraChrome ink cartridge

HO-1149_2015-12-11_01
House, south elevation

HO-1149_2015-12-11_09
Barn, west & south elevations

HO-1149_2015-12-11_02
House, east & north elevations

HO-1149_2015-12-11_10
Barn, north & west elevations

HO-1149_2015-12-11_03
House, north & west elevations

HO-1149_2015-12-11_11
Barn, lower story stanchions

HO-1149_2015-12-11_04
House, stair newel & balustrade

HO-1149_2015-12-11_12
Barn, lower story, horse stall partition

HO-1149_2015-12-11_05
House, west room mantel

HO-1149_2015-12-11_13
Barn, upper story, vw. south

HO-1149_2015-12-11_06
House, second story passage, vw. north

HO-1149_2015-12-11_14
Barn, upper story framing, vw. southwest

HO-1149_2015-12-11_07
House, attic door graining

HO-1149_2015-12-11_08
Smokehouse, south & east elevations



1910



1910

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

House, south elevation

1/14

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

House, east & north elevations

2/14



HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

House, north + west elevations

3/14

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

House, stair newel + balustrade

4/14



HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

House, west room mantel

5/14

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

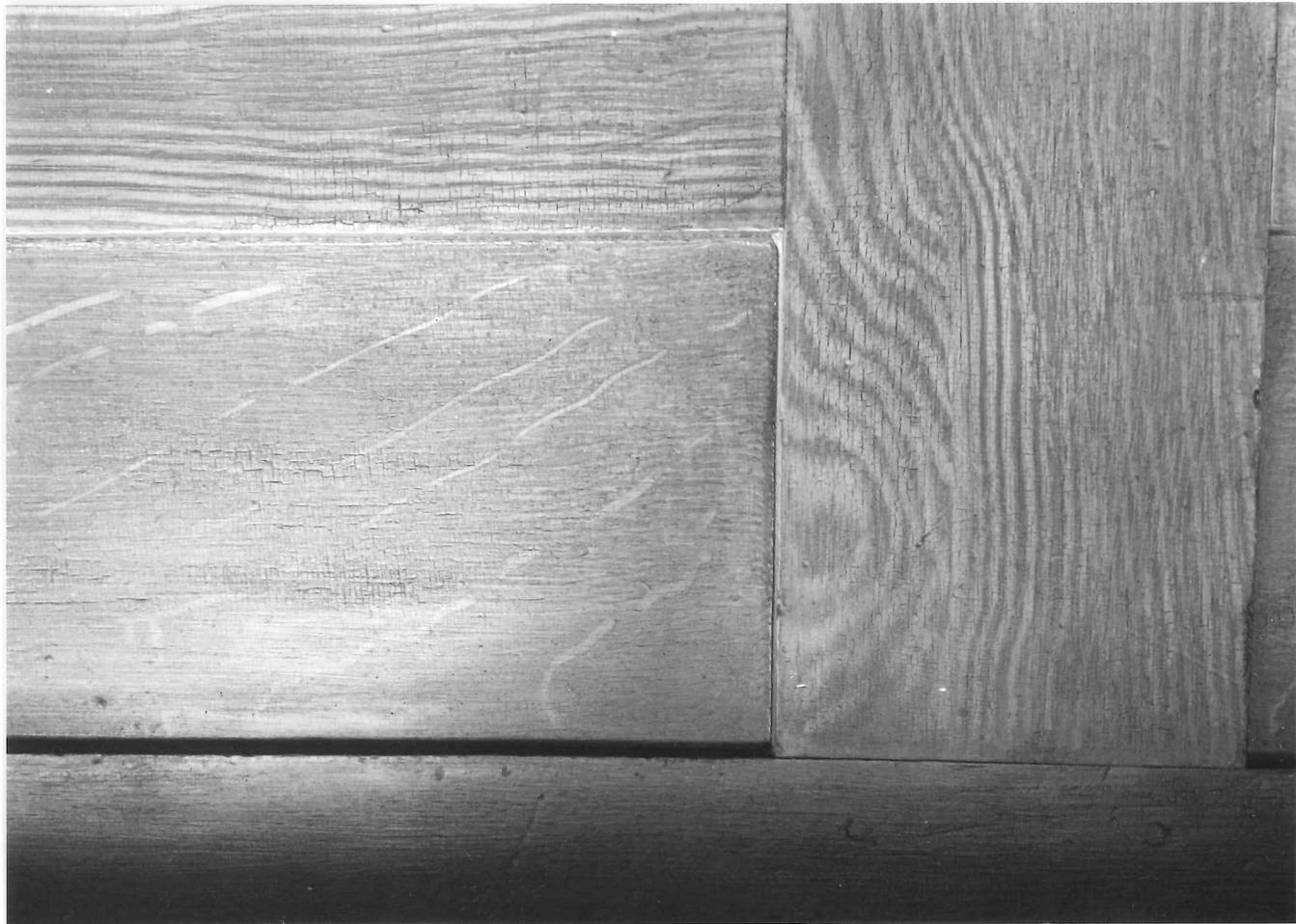
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House, second story passage, vw.
north

6/14



HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

House, attic door graining

7/14

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

Smokehouse, south + east elevations

8/14



HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

Barn, west + south elevations

9/14

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

Barn, north + west elevations

10/14



HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

Barn, lower story stanchions

11/14

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm

12050 Old Frederick Road

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

Barn, lower story, horse stall partition

12/14



HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm
12050 Old Frederick Road
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

Barn, upper story, vw, south

13/14

HO-1149

Williams-Peddicord Farm
12050 Old Frederick Road
Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short

2015-12-11

MD SHPO

Barn, upper story framing, vw.

Southwest

14/14