

HO-856

"Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage
3965 College Avenue
Private

Description:

The Lilburn-Hammond Cottage is 1 ½ stories tall on the east half and the west half is two stories tall. It is a four-bay by four-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, aluminum siding in a board-and-batten pattern over top of original board-and-batten siding that has had the battens removed, and there is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge on the east half and a north-south ridge on the west half. There is a very wide overhanging eave on the east. The gable end of the east elevation has paired two-over-two sash, with a balcony in front that has a balustrade. The balcony is supported by four sawn wood brackets. The wide over hanging eave is supported by five large brackets that are jig-sawn and are over 3 feet long. The ground slopes down to the west, exposing the basement on the west elevation. The interior is laid out with two rooms at the east and a center passage in the west end with rooms to the north and south. There is brick nogging in some of the panels and stone nogging elsewhere. The plaster is laid right on the nogging. There is a domed brick cistern located about 50 feet north northwest of the house.

Significance:

The "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage sits on part of a 110-acre parcel of the patent called "Valley of Owen" that was owned by William Thomas and sold by trustees in 1865. It was purchased by Henry R. Hazelhurst, who lived just to the northwest, at "Lilburn." Presumably, Hazelhurst built some of the cottages on his property to house people who likely worked for him. The very simple treatment of the interior, with a stairway in one of the principal rooms, also suggests this. The "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage is a Swiss chalet style dwelling, a mode of the romantic revival of the mid-nineteenth century made popular especially by Andrew Jackson Downing. Hazelhurst was apparently building a cottage ornee to decorate the grounds of his estate while providing habitation for a tenant. In the late-nineteenth century major changes were made to the cottage. The northwest angle was filled with a two-story addition that included a stair passage, and the original stair was removed. Part of the side porch on the south was enclosed to make an entrance vestibule to this part of the house, and the doorway on the north side was replaced with the existing door and sidelights. This porch was enlarged, though it is not clear if this was done at the same time, or later in the twentieth century. The attic space over the southwest room now became a usable chamber by putting in a floor at the same level as the rest of the second-story floors, and raising the walls up a full two stories. In 1893 Hazelhurst sold a 1.9-acre parcel containing the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage to Frances M. Hammond for \$2,000. It must have been the Hammonds who enlarged the cottage. The house was dismantled for salvage in the autumn of 2009.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-856

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Lilburn/Hammond Cottage

other

2. Location

street and number 3965 College Avenue __ not for publication

city, town Ellicott City X vicinity

county Howard

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

name Willi Ann McPherson

street and number 3965 College Avenue telephone

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 3484 folio 462

city, town Ellicott City tax map 25 tax parcel 309 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 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	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	2	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 1	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		

7. Description

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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 Lilburn-Hammond Cottage is 1 ½ stories tall on the east half and the west half is two stories tall. It is a four-bay by four-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, aluminum siding in a board-and-batten pattern over top of original board-and-batten siding that has had the battens removed, and there is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge on the east half and a north-south ridge on the west half. There is a very wide overhanging eave on the east.

The gable end of the east elevation has paired two-over-two sash, with a balcony in front that has a balustrade. The balcony is supported by four sawn wood brackets. The wide over hanging eave is supported by five large brackets that are jig-sawn and are over 3 feet long. The ground slopes down to the west, exposing the basement on the west elevation. The interior is laid out with two rooms at the east and a center passage in the west end with rooms to the north and south. There is brick nogging in some of the panels and stone nogging elsewhere. The plaster is laid right on the nogging. There is a domed brick cistern located about 50 feet north northwest of the house.

Description:

The Lilburn-Hammond Cottage is located at 3965 College Avenue, approximately ½ mile south of Ellicott City in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The house faces east, and is on the north side of the road.

House, exterior

The house is 1 ½ stories tall on the east half and the west half is two stories tall. It is a four-bay by four-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, aluminum siding in a board-and-batten pattern over top of original board-and-batten siding that has had the battens removed, and there is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge on the east half and a north-south ridge on the west half. There is a very wide overhanging eave on the east.

The east elevation basement has two six-light sash with bull-nose frames and stone lintels. There are granite ashlar window wells in front of these openings. The first story original siding has random-width boards that vary between 8 ½ and 12 inches wide. They are sash-sawn, fastened with cut nails, and have gaps between them of ¼ to ⅜ of an inch. All of the battens have been removed. The south bay is recessed and has a four-panel door with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is set in a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame. There is a porch in this bay that projects to the east, and there are jig-sawn balusters. The south-center bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash, and the frame matches that of the south bay door. The north-center bay has a one-over-one double-hung sash with a lower sill than that in the south-center bay, but the frame matches. The north bay is also recessed, with a door that matches the south bay. There is a porch here that projects both to the east and the north, and the roof has a double pitch; part of this porch is original while the rest to the north is added, which explains the double pitch. The porch has large boxed posts that are chamfered, and has square balusters.

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The gable end of the east elevation has paired two-over-two double-hung sash, with a balcony in front that has a balustrade that matches that on the southeast porch. The balcony is supported by four sawn wood brackets. The wide over hanging eave is supported by five large brackets that are jig-sawn and are over 3 feet long. The brackets are bolted to the framing, and the bolts are 9 ½ inches long with a 1-inch-square head. The bolts are threaded on the end and have a nut that is also 1 inch square. The bolts are ½ inch in diameter. The brackets are attached to thick boards that are actually bolted to the frame, and the brackets are screwed to these boards with large screws. The porches have bead-board soffit while the roof has open eaves with exposed rafters. The edge of the eave has the remains of jig-sawn barge boards, but all of the bottom ends of the trim have been broken off. This barge board is not on the north addition to the porch.

On the south elevation, the first story east bay is recessed, where the porch is, and has no opening. The porch is set on stone piers. The east-center bay is also on piers, and it appears that the porch was here and was enclosed later. There is a six-over-six double-hung sash in a typical frame. There is a dormer above that has a two-over-two double-hung sash, with a gable roof. The west-center bay has a narrow two-over-two double-hung sash that is only one light wide, and it has a typical frame. The west bay has a six-over-six sash with a typical frame. The second story has a two-over-two double-hung sash in the west bay. There is a box cornice with returns.

The ground slopes down to the west, exposing the basement on the west elevation. The west elevation is three bays, and the south bay of the basement has a nine-light sash in a typical frame, with a wood sill and lintel. The center bay in the basement also has a nine-light sash with a typical frame. There is German siding from south of center to the north end. The north bay has a door with three lights over three lying panels, and just to the north of it is a six-over-six sash in a typical frame. The first story south bay has a six-over-six sash in a typical frame, the center bay has a pair of French doors that have ten lights each, and the north bay has a typical two-over-two sash. The north bay also has German siding. The second story has three typical two-over-two double-hung sash. There is an interior brick chimney between the north and center bays, on the ridge, and just north of the south bay, at the eave. The basement has a new addition in the center, and it has T1-11 siding and a shed roof. According to James Skelton, who is dismantling the cottage, there was a large roof bracket on the center of the west end, hidden in the addition to the cottage.

On the north elevation there are no openings in the basement. The first story east bay has the recessed porch with a door that has fifteen lights and side lights that have four lights over one small lying panel. The panels have sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. The east-center bay projects forward of the west bays and is set on wood posts. It has a six-over-six double-hung sash, and there is a dormer above it that matches the dormer on the south elevation. The west bays each have the typical two-over-two sash

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in the center, and the second story has a typical two-over-two sash in the center and another two-over-two sash to the east of it, near the corner of the building.

House, interior, basement

The basement has two rooms in the east half and a center passage flanked by a room on either side in the west half. The stairs are enclosed with vertical boards that have a small bead on one side. The passage has a concrete floor and stone walls on the east, west, and south sides. The east wall has a doorway, and this is the exterior side of the door, with a bull-nose frame. The door is now missing, but had a rim lock and butt hinges. It swung into the northeast room. The south wall of the passage has a doorway set to the east that has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is hung on butt hinges with two knuckles and has a cast iron rim lock that is plain and has mineral knobs. The door has a bull-nose frame. To the west of this door is a window with a six-light sash, a bull-nose frame, and a stone sill. The joists above run north-south, are circular-sawn, and are 2 by 8 inches. They are spaced 15 ½ to 16 ½ inches on centers and appear to have wire nails. The joists are supported on a sill set on posts up against the south stone wall, and on the frame wall of the north side of the passage. The first-story stair newel post passes through the floor, with a notch in it for a wedge. There is an extra board between the top of the wedge and the bottom of the floor.

The northeast basement room has plaster on stone on all four walls, and a concrete floor. There is plaster on lath on the ceiling, and it is circular-sawn lath with cut nails. The back of a fireplace extends into this room, and it has a simple wood mantel on it with two ogee brackets under the shelf. There is a six-light sash on the east, with 10-inch by 12-inch lights and ovolo muntins. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on the muntins. On the west is a six-over-six sash that has the same lights and muntins, and is also pinned at the corners and the muntins. On the north wall is a doorway into a closet, and it has narrow mitered trim. The closet was filled with debris and was not accessible. There is a doorway on the south elevation, set to the west, which has a bull-nose frame and a beaded-edge vertical-board door. It is hung on new hinges and has a plain cast iron rim lock with ogee-moulded sides.

The southeast basement room has a fireplace on the north wall, set to the east, which is stone with straight jambs and a segmentally-arched opening of two courses of rowlock brick supported by two iron bars. There is an iron eye for a crane in the east jamb. The six-light sash on the east matches the east sash in the northeast room. The ceiling is drywall, and only one joist is visible which is circular-sawn and runs east-west.

The southwest basement room floor is set a half a step higher than the passage, and is random-width pine that is tongue-and-grooved, runs east-west, and varies between 4 ¼ and 6 inches wide. There is a ghost on the east wall of a stair stringer that ascended to the south, and the floor framing above this

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ghost in filled to close off a stair opening; the infill is fastened with wire nails. The west wall has a small parged brick fireplace that appears to have brick jambs, but is closed off. The walls and ceiling are plastered. South of the fireplace is a nine-light casement window hung on butt-hinges with five knuckles, and it is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The north wall has a six-light sash that matches the east elevation basement sash.

The northwest basement room has a brick floor. The east wall is the exterior of the rubble stone wall. To the north is a six-light sash that opens into the closet in the northeast room. This sash matches the rest of the basement six-light sash, has a bull-nose frame, and has a stone sill. To the south on the east wall is a typical six-over-six sash with beaded-edge vertical-board shutters on cast iron butt hinges that have two knuckles. The south wall has a doorway set to the east with a beaded-edge vertical-board door hung on T-hinges that appear to be original. It has a cast iron Suffolk latch. There is a vertical board-and-batten wall here and the battens have beads on the sides. They are fastened with wire nails. In the center of the south wall is a brick furnace chimney. The floor above has circular-sawn joists that are 2 by 8 inches, run north-south, and have cross-bracing that is wire-nailed. The west elevation has a twentieth-century six-over-six sash to the north and a door in the center. There is a closed-off room in the northwest corner with German siding and a window.

House, interior, first story

The interior is laid out with two rooms at the east and a center passage in the west end with rooms to the north and south. The northeast room has 2 ½-inch pine flooring that runs east-west and is raised above the hearth. The front door on the north, set to the east, has four-light sidelights over a small lying panel that is sunken and flat and has an ovolo panel mould. There is plain baseboard, head-cut trim with a beaded interior edge, and the ceiling has circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails and plastered. There is a fireplace on the south wall, set to the east, that has a slate hearth and a slate mantel with incised geometric decoration, but it has been painted over. The mantel has a semi-circular arch with a cartouche that is rounded on the bottom. The fireplace has straight brick jambs with plaster on the face, and then the firebox jambs have been built out with an unknown material and parged, to provide something for the mantel to attach to. The fireplace projects into this room. To the west of the fireplace are two pairs of double doors that are hinged in the center, with a post between each pair. The doors are hung on butt hinges with ball finials and the hinges are face-screwed across the center of each pair. Each leaf has six lights. The architrave on this doorway has a smaller bead. The west elevation has a doorway set to the south that leads to the passage, but the door is missing. The east window is hung on sash cords and has parting beads. The top architrave piece is a wide board. The west wall had a window in the center that was later removed and lathed and plastered over. To the north of the window opening is brick and stone nogging with a horizontal beam that breaks the studs just like in the southeast room. There is also brick nogging to the south of the opening. There is a stairwell in the ceiling, west of the fireplace, and the first-period stair must have been located here.

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The paired double doors in the northeast room give access to the southeast room, and this room has two pairs of matching double doors on the south elevation that give access into the enclosed porch. The southeast room has a six-over-six sash on the east that has 10-inch by 12-inch lights and ovolo muntins. This is mortised and tenoned and pinned both at the corners and the muntins. The flooring, baseboard, and architrave match the northeast room. The sash have a parting bead that appears to be added, and the check rail is an extra piece added to the sash. There is a doorway on the west elevation that leads to the southwest room, and the door is missing. The vestibule to the south of the south east room has typical flooring and architrave and has bead-board half wainscot with a natural finish. There is a door on the east that has four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds, and it is hung on butt hinges with two knuckles and has a plain cast iron rim lock that is not original to the door; the door originally had a larger rim lock. There is a six-over-six sash on the south wall that matches the southeast room east window. A closet has been added on the west end, and inside it is a doorway at the west end that led into the southwest room; this doorway was closed off when the closet was created.

The first story southeast room southeast corner was opened up to examine the construction. The corner post is sawn and is approximately 4 inches by 6 inches, with sawn horizontal members that are toe-nailed to it with cut nails. There is one horizontal set 3 feet, 8 ½ inches above the floor and it is 3 inches tall and probably 4 inches deep. This horizontal is on both the east and the south walls, and the face of it is nicked to hold plaster. There are vertical studs of the same dimension between the horizontals. The studs are crippled at the horizontals and toe-nailed to them with cut nails. There are short pieces of sawn lath nailed diagonally with cut nails on the horizontals and studs to help hold plaster. There is brick nogging in some of the panels created by these horizontals and studs, primarily at the bottom corners, and there is stone nogging elsewhere. The brick is handmade and is set rowlock on the bull, and all of the nogging is set in mortar. There is only the one horizontal member, and the stone sitting on it is carried up to the ceiling. The plaster is laid right on the nogging. There are full-height unbroken studs that are 3 inches wide by probably 4 inches deep at the window openings, and the horizontals are toe-nailed to them. There are no down braces in the wall or up braces near the ceiling level, and the only up braces must be at the purlin. The window architrave is only ½ inch thick. The west wall also has plaster on stone nogging. The north wall has circular-sawn lath with cut nails and plaster.

The passage has typical flooring, baseboard, and architrave. There is a straight run of stairs on the north wall that ascends to the west, and it has a plain open stringer. There is a turned newel post that appears to be walnut, and it has a center ring with a flattened urn above and below the ring. There is an ovoid handrail and turned balusters. The north doorway is shorter than the others, but all of the interior doors are missing. The west end has double doors with one step up, and the doors have wide muntins with a cavetto and ovolo moulding on each side of each muntin. The stairway to the cellar is open and there is no evidence that there was ever a door in this location. The south wall of the passage has circular-sawn

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lath fastened with cut nails, is plastered, and this is set on top of the exterior side of a board-and-batten wall; the lath is nailed to the battens. The battens are 1 inch by 3 inches, with a small bead on both edges. The battens are fastened with cut nails. The siding appears to have one thin coat of paint that is a yellowish-brown. The east wall of the passage also has plaster lath fastened to the battens. Just south of the doorway the board is missing and the batten is cut in half and re-nailed. This suggests that the doorway was cut through later and the board removed for this, then the batten added as a nailer for the plaster lath.

The southwest room has typical flooring, baseboard, and architrave. There is a stove chimney on the west, in the center, with a stove pipe hole that has been plastered over. The southeast window has a two-over-two double-hung sash with 12-inch by 12-inch lights and ovolo muntins. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, has parting beads, and has a spring latch. The southwest window is a modern six-over-six in an older opening, has parting beads, and originally had a spring latch. The east wall has no doorway set to the south, but the baseboard here is patched. The west elevation has a window set south of the chimney, with a six-over-six sash that matches the southwest window, in an old opening.

The southwest room east wall has plaster on stone nogging. The south wall has circular-sawn lath with cut nails, and it is fastened to 2 by 4 studs that appear to be circular-sawn. Between the studs is a thin, rough coat of unpainted plaster, and it is applied to random-width boards that are sash-sawn and vary between 3 and 5 inches wide. The plaster is recessed back from the face of the studs 1 inch. There are small nailers on the sides of the studs that the board lath is nailed to with cut nails. This arrangement leaves a gap of about 1 ½ inches between the board lath and the exterior board-and-batten siding. There is no paint on the studs, either, and the only nail holes are for the later lath. The south wall has a horizontal beam that is 6 feet, 5 inches above the floor and is 3 inches tall and probably 4 inches deep. This horizontal is one piece, and the studs are crippled and toe-nailed to it with cut nails. The plaster is butted against this horizontal just as it is against the studs. There is another horizontal that is 3 feet 2 ¼ inches above the floor, is also one piece, is 3 inches high, and the studs are crippled and toe-nailed to it.

The northwest room is a modern kitchen with linoleum on the floor and plain baseboard. The exterior walls of the room have been studded out and dry-walled. The windows have wide center muntins, are mortised and tenoned and pinned, and have parting beads and original check rails. They are hung on sash cords. There is a door on the south that has four panels with sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. It has butt hinges with two knuckles and a cast iron rim lock with raised stylized floral ornament and "R. L. Co." The lock is missing its knobs. There is also a door on the east elevation, set to the north, which has plain new trim and a four-panel door with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is hung on butt hinges with pins and has a plain cast iron rim lock with one mineral knob and one iron knob. This doorway leads to the small north-center room that has a modern bathroom and laundry. This

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room has a six-over-six sash on the north that is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has an added check rail, and has a spring latch.

House, interior, second story

The second story has a center passage at the west end with chambers in the southwest and northwest corners, and a bathroom and vestibule in the north-center. There is also a vestibule in the center, to the east of the passage, with a closet at the east end of this vestibule and chambers off of it in the northeast and southeast corners. The passage stair details match those on the first story. The flooring is 3-inch pine that runs north-south. There is plain baseboard and head-cut architrave that has a beaded interior edge. There is a window at the west end that has a typical two-over-two sash. The doors have been removed, but the east doorway is a taller opening and it never had a door. The closet door is missing, but the hinges survived and have two knuckles.

The northeast chamber has random-width pine flooring that runs north-south and varies between 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 inches. There is plain baseboard and a dormer on the north that has a typical two-over-two sash. There are new closets added to the east and west walls. The windows on the east are typical two-over-two sash that extend down to the floor, are not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and are hung on tapes. The north window has architrave with a broken field and a backband with a small quirked ogee and a raised bead on the inner edge. The south window architrave is virtually symmetrical, has two beads in the center with an ogee to the outer side and an ovolo to the inner side of them, and has a beaded interior edge; this architrave is head-cut. The ceiling follows the pitch of the rafters on the north. The rafters are sash-sawn, are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 inches, and are spaced 1 foot, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 2 feet, 1 inch on centers. They have a V-notch cut in the bottom face to lap over the plates, and are fastened to the plates with cut nails driven from the top face. There is a purlin in the center of the rafters with a post at the west end of the room and an up brace between the post and the purlin. These joints are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The knee wall studs below the purlin are toe-nailed to it with cut nails. The post and purlin are 4 inches by 6 inches, and all of the timber is sash-sawn.

The southeast chamber has carpeting, flooring that matches the northeast chamber, and plain baseboard. The ceiling follows the rafters on the south side and there is a dormer here that matches the northeast chamber dormer. A closet has been added to the east. The east window, which is north of the closet, is a nine-light casement that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on the muntins. It has 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by 12-inch lights with ovolo muntins, and the cast iron butt hinges have five knuckles and appear to be plain. There is a closet on the north, set to the west of the chimney, which has head-cut architrave with a beaded interior edge. The door is missing but had butt hinges with two knuckles.

The southwest chamber flooring matches the passage and runs east-west. It has plain baseboard, typical architrave, and a typical two-over-two double-hung sash. There is a built-in added chimney on the east

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side of the original chimney. The southwest corner was opened up, and the walls are hollow, with circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails to circular-sawn 2 by 4 studs. The west elevation has original rafters in place, and they are butted at the ridge. The west wall framing was then built with the studs toe-nailed on top of these rafters, with the framing continuous all the way to the northwest corner. The south elevation of the southwest chamber has plaster between the studs, just as found on the first story of this section, above the floor and carried all the way up to the plate. The east elevation of the second story has brick and stone nogging from the floor to the rafter peak.

The northwest chamber flooring matches the passage but runs north-south. There is typical baseboard. There is a fireplace on the south elevation that has had the hearth rebuilt and made narrower, with plywood infill where the hearth originally was wider. The hearth is brick and is raised about 1 inch. The mantel was missing. There are straight brick jambs, and a slight arch to the lintel. To the west of the fireplace a closet has been added. The windows have typical two-over-two sash with typical architrave. There is circular-sawn lath fastened with cut nails on the west, and the studs are circular-sawn 2 by 4s. The doorway on the north has hinges that are stamped-plate butts with pins.

The west-center chamber is a bathroom that is missing its fixtures. The door is also missing, but the hinges match those in the southwest chamber. It also has typical architrave and two-over-two sash. In the passage the southeast corner has an old riveted metal water tank with a sight glass and two cut-off valves. This tank is mostly boxed in with drywall now.

All of the flooring in the second story has cross-bracing. The northwest chamber cross-bracing is mostly reused battens from the siding. The southwest chamber cross-bracing is mostly other material, with several battens used. The southwest chamber joists seem to match those of the northwest chamber, but are different from the northeast and southeast chambers. All of the joists are circular-sawn and run north-south. They rest on ledger boards fastened to the studs in the north and south walls of the southwest chamber, with the plaster running behind them. It would appear that these joists were added later.

Cistern

There is a cistern located about 50 feet north northwest of the house. It is domed, is about 6 feet above ground and about 10 feet in diameter, and is constructed of parged brick. It is heavily overgrown and the top is not visible.

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 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. 1865-70

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 "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage sits on part of a 110-acre parcel of the patent called "Valley of Owen" that was owned by William Thomas and sold by trustees in 1865. It was purchased by Henry R. Hazelhurst, who lived just to the northwest, at "Lilburn." Presumably, Hazelhurst built some of the cottages on his property to house people who likely worked for him. The very simple treatment of the interior, with a stairway in one of the principal rooms, also suggests this. The "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage is a Swiss chalet style dwelling, a mode of the romantic revival of the mid-nineteenth century made popular especially by Andrew Jackson Downing. Hazelhurst was apparently building a cottage or nee to decorate the grounds of his estate while providing habitation for a tenant. In the late-nineteenth century major changes were made to the cottage. The northwest angle was filled with a two-story addition that included a stair passage, and the original stair was removed. Part of the side porch on the south was enclosed to make an entrance vestibule to this part of the house, and the doorway on the north side was replaced with the existing door and sidelights. This porch was enlarged, though it is not clear if this was done at the same time, or later in the twentieth century. The attic space over the southwest room now became a usable chamber by putting in a floor at the same level as the rest of the second-story floors, and raising the walls up a full two stories. In 1893 Hazelhurst sold a 1.9-acre parcel containing the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage to Frances M. Hammond for \$2,000. It must have been the Hammonds who enlarged the cottage. The house was dismantled for salvage in the autumn of 2009.

Significance:

The "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage sits on part of a 110-acre parcel of the patent called "Valley of Owen" that was owned by William Thomas and sold by trustees in 1865. The sale ad stated that it contained "several most elevated and desirable building sites," but mentioned no improvements, suggesting that there were no dwellings on the property. It was purchased by Henry R. Hazelhurst, who lived just to the northwest, at "Lilburn," (HO-353) for \$13,193.25. Hazelhurst was born in England in 1815 and his parents brought him to this country when only four. He was the cousin and later brother-in-law of Benjamin H. Latrobe, Jr., son of the noted architect, and worked under Latrobe for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as an engineer and head of the surveyors beginning in 1834. Hazelhurst then formed a

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

partnership with Thomas C. Atkinson, a fellow B. & O. engineer, and their firm in Cumberland had a foundry that made grates and stoves and also delivered coal for heating. Hazelhurst married Ellen Thomas, daughter of Dr. Thomas of "Dalton," in Howard County, and it was her family who had owned the "Valley of Owen" tract that Hazelhurst would buy. After her death he moved to Baltimore. In 1850 Hazelhurst partnered with another B. & O Railroad employee, James Murray, trading as Murray & Hazelhurst, Civil and Mechanical Engineers. They built railroad, steam and marine engines and machinery, as well as iron bridges for railroads and common roads. Hazelhurst was also involved with steamboat lines to the South. In 1853 Hazelhurst married Lizzie McKim, daughter of David McKim of Baltimore, and in 1858 he retired for good to "Lilburn," which he had begun buying land for in 1856. After building "Lilburn" Hazelhurst began to experiment with applying scientific principles to agriculture. It was likely this effort that led him to purchase the 110 additional acres.¹

In the 1870 census, after Hazelhurst's entry, are listed a seamstress, nurse, dairy maid, coachman, waiter, laundress, cook, maid, cow driver and a number of farm workers. It is not known where they worked, but some of them could have worked at "Lilburn." Presumably, Hazelhurst built some of the cottages on his property to house some of these or other people who likely worked for him. The very simple treatment of the interior, with a stairway in one of the principal rooms, also suggests this. The "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage is a Swiss chalet style dwelling, a mode of the romantic revival of the mid-nineteenth century made popular especially by Andrew Jackson Downing, though never a very common mode in the United States. Downing illustrated several variations on the Swiss chalet in his book *The Architecture of Country Houses*, published in 1850. However, the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage is not even close to any of his designs, and has significant deviations from them, beginning with the simple plan. This seems to have been an adaptation to a traditional hall/parlor plan that would have been well-known in and around Howard County. Hazelhurst was apparently building a cottage or nee to decorate the grounds of his estate while providing habitation for a tenant, and Downing illustrated an example from New York in which the owner did just that. In this example, the house was set with the front overlooking a hill, a setting that Downing emphasized for the Swiss mode. Instead, Hazelhurst set the rear overlooking the hill. Why it faced east, neither toward the road or toward "Lilburn," is another unexplained aspect of the cottage. Even with a bracket on the west, or rear, elevation, this side must have been less ornamental than the east side with the balcony. Unfortunately, there are no known

¹ *Baltimore Sun*, 5 June 1865, p. 3, col. 5. Celia M. Holland, *Ellicott City, Maryland: Mill Town, U.S.A.* (Tuxedo, MD: author, 1970), pp. 61-62. Most of her information on Hazelhurst is contradicted by his obituary. The source of her information is not clear, so I have relied primarily on the obituary. *Baltimore Sun*, 21 February 1900, p. 7, col. 6. James D. Dilts, *The Great Road: The Building of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Nation's First Railroad, 1828-1853.* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1993), pp. 231-32, 259, 262. Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History* rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 130. Diehlman-Heyward file, Maryland Historical Society. Cleora Barnes Thompson, "Lilburn," Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, HO-353, c. 1981. *Baltimore American*, 22 February 1900, p. 10, col. 7.

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Hazelhurst papers that might shed light on these issues. Downing placed most of his doorways on the front, often with an entry vestibule or a passage, and not the way this cottage is arranged. Also, Downing used decorative shingles for one of his two Swiss designs, not board and batten siding. He seems to have preferred the latter for his wooden Gothic Revival and Italianate cottages, which were never shingled.²

The handling of the battens was much different than what Downing illustrated and recommended. Downing did not show battens with beaded edges; this was a common treatment in the region for any board that sat proud of a wall. The bottom of the walls in Downing's illustrations are finished with a horizontal board, but in the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage the boards and battens are carried down to the foundation wall. Finally, Downing stated that the boards were to be tongue-and-grooved, which would have required more labor than the arrangement used here, where the boards were set close to each other, leaving a small gap that was hidden by the batten. Despite these differences, there is a close correspondence between Downing's description of wall construction and what is found in this cottage. After discussing wall infill used in New England to make the house warmer, Downing wrote:

But this mode is not so satisfactory as that adopted in the middle states, called "filling in."

FILLING-IN. The best mode of making such wooden houses comfortable and warm is, to "fill in" a course of any cheap bricks from top to bottom of the whole frame. This will make a wall four inches thick between the weather-boarding and the lath and plastering of the rooms. The cheapest mortar, made with a small proportion of lime, is used for this filling-in; and, as much nicety is not required, the work is very rapidly performed.

In cottages and *cheap* country houses where economy is an important consideration, it is the practice here, in filling-in, both to place the bricks on *edge*, and to build them *flush* with the inside of the timbers or studs (or rather projecting a quarter of an inch forward). This leaves a hollow space between the *weather-boarding* and the brick wall, of several inches, and it enables the plasterer to dispense with lathing. He plasters directly on the inner face of the filling-in, and, to make the plaster adhere firmly to the timber, the plasterer "hacks" or chips the inner surface of the studs, joists, etc., so as to make them rough before plastering.³

This describes exactly how the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage was constructed, but it seems unlikely that this method of construction would have been taken from Downing when none of his design details were. Downing noted that this was a common method used in the middle states, but it has not been seen before

² U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. Andrew Jackson Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses: Including Designs for Cottages, and Farm-Houses and Villas, With Remarks on Interiors, Furniture, and the best Modes of Warming and Ventilating*. (1850. Reprint. New York: Dover Publications, 1969), pp. 123-28, 150-56.

³ Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, pp. 53-54.

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Inventory No. HO-856

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

in Maryland by this author though other arrangements of brick nogging have (see, for example, "Mt. View," HO-916). Downing's description of wood board and plaster infill in New England houses is similar to the treatment in the ell, but is not the same, raising the question of whether the builders misinterpreted Downing, or whether something else is going on here. It appears that the inner plaster layer was originally exposed, and not simply wall infill, though it was rather clean and may not have been exposed for long.

Another issue is who designed the cottage. Indeed, the architect of "Lilburn" itself is not known. There were a number of Baltimore architects whom Hazelhurst probably knew and could have called on for this design, with the most likely being Niernsee and Neilson. Both partners worked under Latrobe for the B. & O. Railroad in the 1830s. Even if they did not work together, Hazelhurst must have met them on more than one occasion. But there were other alternatives, too. Benjamin H. Latrobe, Jr., was known to have done some designs, and Hazelhurst, being an engineer who had designed bridges, may have considered himself equally adept at houses and tried his hand at least on his own structures. However, Latrobe's brother, John H. B. Latrobe hired Niernsee and Neilson to design a new "Fairy Knowe" after the old one burned in 1851. Finally, the siding of the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage appears to have been painted a yellowish-brown originally, a color that was probably close to those preferred by Downing: fawn, drab, and brownstone. Of course, others had followed Downing in popularizing these earth tones and the Swiss mode by the time the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage was built, so the influence could have been indirect.⁴

The cottage was built with two rooms to the front and a single room in an ell, plus two chambers in the front of the upper story. The northeast room must have served as the parlor, and was heated by the fireplace. The southeast room probably served as a dining room. Below it was a basement room that could have functioned as the kitchen, but communication to the upper story was through the northeast basement room, then outside and into the southwest basement room and up the stairs into the southwest room. This arrangement suggests that the southeast basement room was not for cooking, but for laundry, butchering, and other dirty jobs. It is possible there was once a dumbwaiter from the southeast basement room to the room above that has since disappeared, but this seems unlikely given the nature of the cottage. The exact function of the southwest room is not clear, but given the unusual finish of the walls, with rough plaster between exposed studs, it seems to have been a work space. Since it had a chimney on the west end, it could have had a cooking range. How the ceiling was finished in this room is not clear, since it was removed, but it was taller than that in the other rooms; the plaster between studs was carried up to the plates, so must have all been exposed. The northeast room had a window on the

⁴ Randolph W. Chalfant and Charles Belfoure, *Niernsee and Neilson, Architects of Baltimore: Two Careers on the Edge of the Future*. (Baltimore: Baltimore Architecture Foundation, 2006), pp. 5-10, 34-35. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p. 203.

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Name
Continuation Sheet

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west side, and the stairway to the chambers was on the south wall, west of the fireplace. This wall also had to have a doorway to the southeast room, but because of major changes, the original configuration could not be determined. The southwest basement room, which had a stairway to the first-story kitchen, also had a fireplace and was plastered. It appears to have been a living space, perhaps for a servant. It is not clear whether this was an original treatment or a later upgrading of the space.

In the late-nineteenth century major changes were made to the cottage. The northwest angle was filled with a two-story addition that included a stair passage, and the original stair was removed. The new first-story room appears to have become a new kitchen. Part of the side porch on the south was enclosed to make an entrance vestibule to this part of the house, and the doorway on the north side was replaced with the existing door and sidelights. This porch was enlarged, though it is not clear if this was done at the same time, or later in the twentieth century. The northeast room received a new mantel, and with the stairway gone, got paired double doors to the southeast room. Similar doors were added into the new south vestibule. The attic space over the southwest room now became a usable chamber by putting in a floor at the same level as the rest of the second-story floors, and raising the walls up a full two stories.

In 1893 Hazelhurst sold a 1.9-acre parcel containing the "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage to Frances M. Hammond for \$2,000. The metes and bounds description includes "the stone foundation of the cottage on the land being described," and notes a plank fence with a boundary stone next to it and "the northeast corner of a stable, which point is the beginning of the centre line of a new road now to be made by me [Hazelhurst] twenty feet wide for our use in common." This stable must have been one of the several outbuildings that are located to the northwest (HO-855). Finally, Hazelhurst had a clause added to the deed "reserving however . . . The use of the cistern on the land hereby granted, with the right of entry from time to time for the requisite repair & maintenance of the same & of the pipes thereto & therefrom as they have been hitherto & are now used." This cistern survives between the cottage and the modern garage. The mansion house, barns, stables, tenant houses, and the cistern are all shown on a plat of the "Lilburn" property made after the death of Hazelhurst. Frances Hammond's husband, Frank, was a clerk, and most of their children had been born in West Virginia, her native state, not his native state of Maryland. Given these connections, he may have worked for the B. & O. Railroad. It must have been the Hammonds who enlarged the cottage. In 1900 they sold the cottage to their daughter, Mary. It remained in the Hammond family until 1976. The house was dismantled for salvage in the autumn of 2009.⁵

⁵ Howard County Land Records, JHO 60-14. Howard County Circuit Court, Equity JHO 27-520-21. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, District 2, Howard County, Maryland, 1900.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-856

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.9 A
Acreage of historical setting 1.9 A
Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the property lines for tax map 25, parcel 309, which encompasses all of the historic structures on the property.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	December 2009
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	Maryland

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

"Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage (HO-856)
3965 College Avenue

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Jack A. Rosen and Mildred G. Rosen Kenard McPherson and Willi Ann McPherson/?	Willi Ann McPherson (Anne), daughter of Jack A. Rosen and Mildred G. Rosen/?	06-12-1995	MDR 3484 - 462	Deed - Fee Simple	0.00	(1) 1.9 A (2) 7 - 4.261 A	
Roger Lemons and Marea Gorey/?	Jack and Mildred Rosen/?	09-19-1989	CMP 2134-421	Deed - Fee Simple	\$1.00	(2) 7 - 4.261 A	
Jack and Mildred Rosen, et al	Roger Lemons and Marea Gorey	03-07-1984	CMP 1234-275	Deed - Fee Simple			
Frank Lloyd Hammond/MD	Jack A. Rosen and Mildred G. Rosen and Kenard McPherson and Willi Ann McPherson/?	04-01-1976	CMP 761-268	Deed - Fee Simple	\$5.00	(1) 1.9 A (2) 7 - 4.261 A	Each couple held one-half interest
Frank Lloyd Hammond, Personal Representative of the estate of Eleanor M. Hammond, late of Howard County	Frank Lloyd Hammond	06-01-1972	595-675	Deed	\$5.00	(1) 1.9 A (2) 7 - 4.261 A	1 st lot belonged to Eleanor as a joint tenant and became her own by reason of her surviving her joint tenants; Eleanor left the property to Fran. Eleanor owned the 2 nd lot in fee simple
Mary Elizabeth Kern and Mary Catherine O'Neill/ McHenry County, IL	Eleanor M. Hammond	05-29-1964	419-352	Deed	\$5.00	7 A	Save and except 4.261 acres granted to the State of Maryland, to the use of the State Department of Forests and Parks (2)
Daniel M. Murray, Jr. and Marshall Hunter Murray (wife)	Elizabeth Kern and her daughter Mary Catherine O'Neill	03-26-1954	254-319	Deed	\$5.00	7 A	(2)
Daniel M. Murray, Jr.	Mary C. Hammond, Sophia C. Hammond, Eleanor M. Hammond	12-08-1939	BM, Jr. 165-265	Deed - Fee Simple	\$5.00	1.9 A	(1)
Sophia C. Hammond	Daniel M. Murray, Jr.	12-08-1939	BM, Jr. 165-264	Deed - Fee Simple	\$5.00	1.9 A	Frances Hammond died on May 1, 1939 and left the property to Sophia. Wills RLP 8-395 May 10, 1939 (1)
Mary C. Hammond,	Frances M. Hammond/	06-4-1932	HSK	Deed - Fee	\$5.00	1.9 A	Mary bought the property from

"Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage (HO-856)
3965 College Avenue

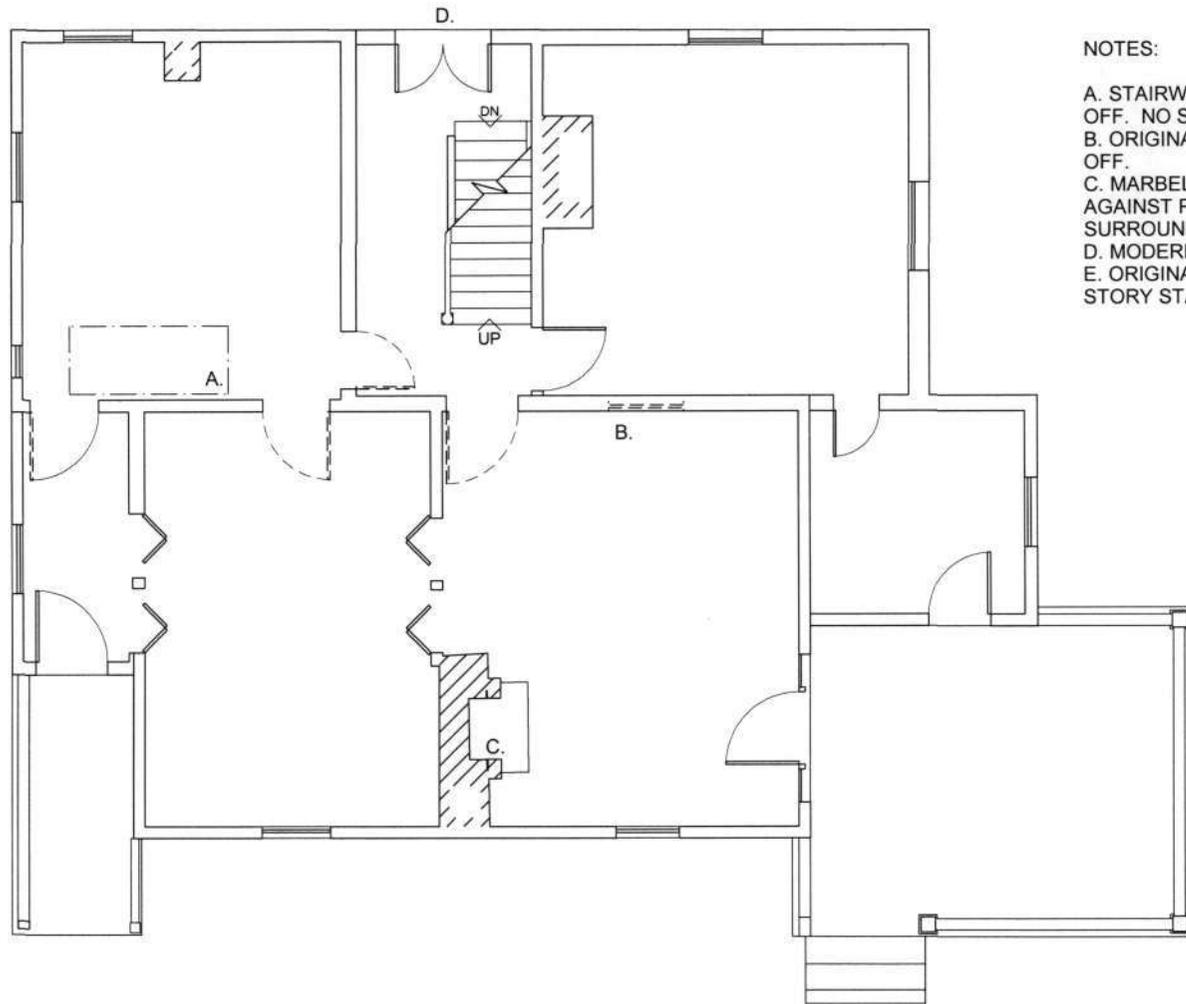
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
unmarried/Howard	Howard		143-445	Simple			Frances and Frank Hammond (her husband) subject to a \$5000 mortgage to Lillian Hammond. Lillian died and left her property to Frances. (1)
Clara C. Klaschus	Albert Kern and Mary Elizabeth Kern	08-27-1929	137-94	Deed	\$5.00	7	(2)
Albert Kern and Mary Elizabeth Kern /Howard County	Clara C. Klaschus /Howard County	08-27-1929	137-93	Deed	\$5.00	7	(2)
Frank L. Hammond and Frances M. Hammond (H/W)?	Mary C. Hammond/?	05-07-1900	JHO 72-88	Deed – Fee Simple	\$2000.00	1.9	Mary was Frances and Frank Hammond's daughter (1)
Frances M. Hammond and Frank L. Hammond	Henry R. Hazlehurst	05-04-1893	JHO 60-16	Mortgage	\$1500.00	1.9	(1)
Henry R. Hazlehurst/?	Frances M. Hammond/?	05-04-1893	JHO 60-14	Deed – Fee	\$2000.00	1.9	The metes and bounds description includes "the stone foundation of the Cottage on the land now being described." It being part of that I acquired by deed from Alexander H. Hobbs and M. Bannon, Trustees on September 2, 1865 (Liber 24, folio377) p/o Valley of Owen Also mentions a plank fence & boundary stone next to it, & "the Northeast corner of a stable which point is the beginning of the centre line of a new road now to be made by northeast twenty feet wide for our use in common." "Reserving however... The use of the cistern on the land hereby granted, within the right of entry from time to time for the required site repair and

"Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage (HO-856)
3965 College Avenue

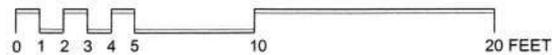
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							maintenance of the same and of the pipes thereto and therefrom as they have been hitherto and are now used." (1)
Alexander H. Hobbs /Baltimore City Michael Bannon /Anne Arundel, Trustees	Henry R. Hazlehurst, Howard	09-02-1865	WWW 24-377	Deed	\$13,193.25	?	Equity 4-13-1865 Sarah Jane Biggs v. William D. Thomas, et al – originally Johns Hopkins v. Allen Thomas, et.al. sale 6-6-1865 – public auction. mortgage from William D. Thomas & wf to M.E. Berry 12-28-1857 WHW 19-19
William D. Thomas and wf Marianna M.	M.E. Berry (Baltimore City)	12-28-1857	19-19	Mortgage	\$3,678.11	96 A + ? A	2 Lots



NOTES:

- A. STAIRWELL IN FLOOR NOW CLOSED OFF. NO STAIRWELL IN CEILING ABOVE.
- B. ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING CLOSED OFF.
- C. MARBELLIZED SLATE MANTEL ADDED AGAINST PLASTERED FIREPLACE SURROUND.
- D. MODERN ADDITION NOT SHOWN.
- E. ORIGINAL LOCATION OF SECOND STORY STAIRWAY INDETERMINATE.



HO-856 "LILBURN" (HAMMOND) COTTAGE 3965 COLLEGE AVENUE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- OCTOBER 2009

Y1 3965 College Ave HO-856
Moulding Profiles

KMS
9 Oct. '09



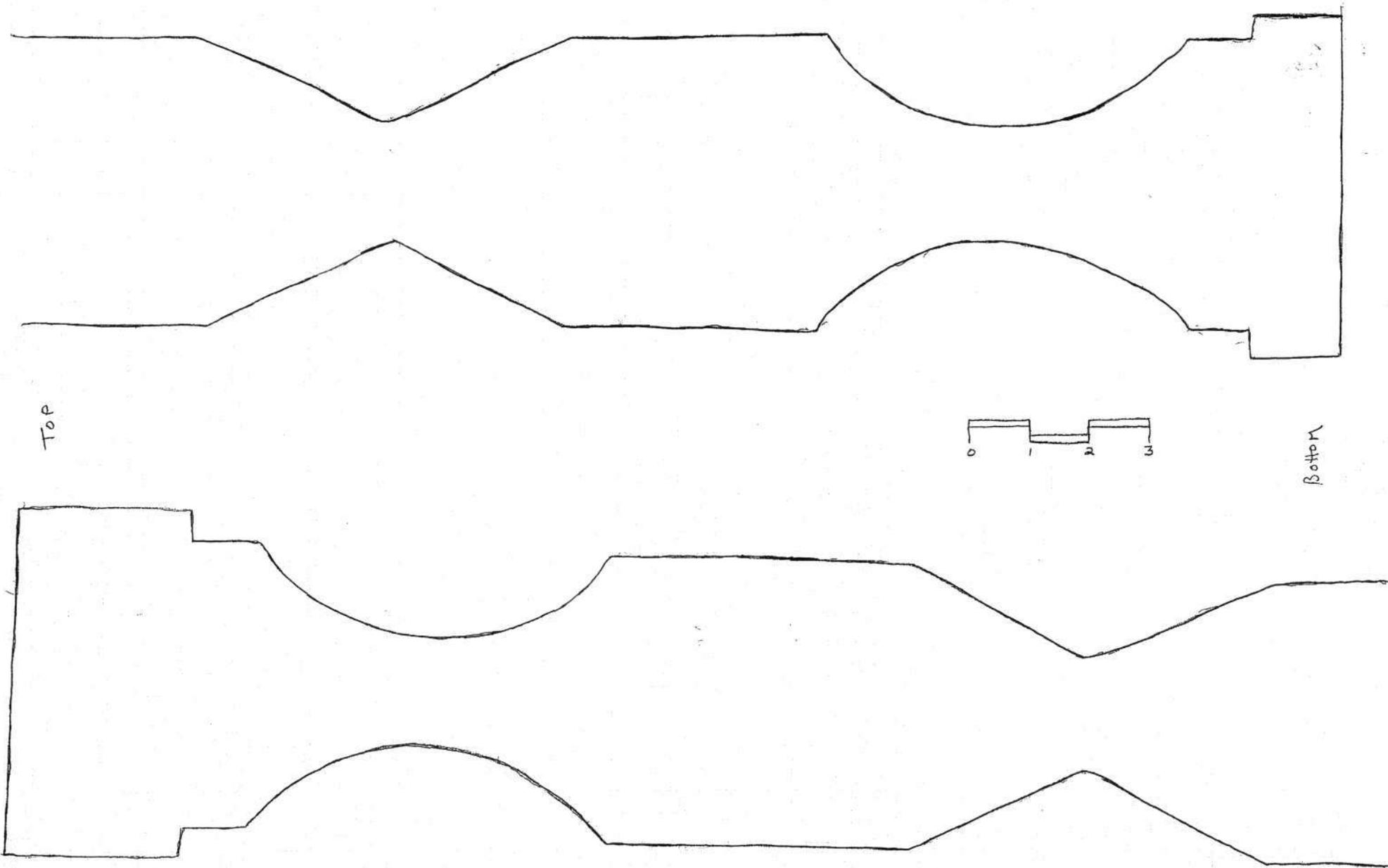
SE. Room
Architrave
S. Window

Batten

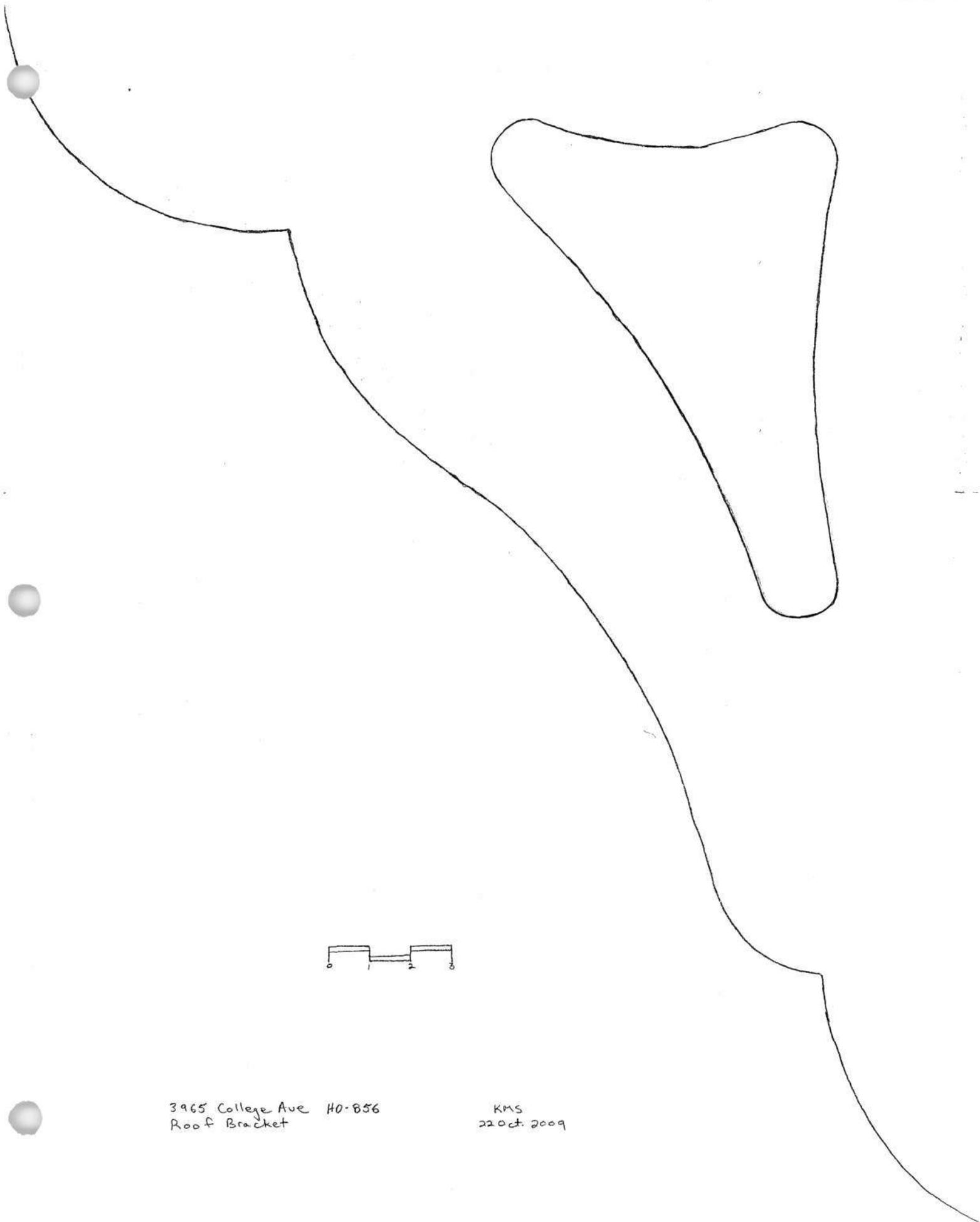


3965 COLLEGE AVE. HO-856
PORCH BALUSTER

KMS
21 OCT. 2009



HO-856



3965 College Ave HO-856
Roof Bracket

KMS
22 Oct 2009



HO-856
 "Lilburn"/Hammond Cottage
 3965 College Avenue
 Ellicott City quad

HO-856
Lilburn/Hammond Cottage
3965 College Avenue
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0856_2009-10-07_01
South & east elevations

HO-0856_2009-10-07_02
East elevation, balcony

HO-0856_2009-10-07_03
North elevation, east end

HO-0856_2009-10-07_04
North & west elevations

HO-0856_2009-10-07_05
Northeast room, view southwest

HO-0856_2009-10-07_06
Northeast room mantel, detail

HO-0856_2009-10-07_07
Stair newel

HO-0856_2009-10-07_08
Southeast room, southeast corner with
brick and stone nogging exposed

HO-0856_2009-10-07_09
Southwest room, south wall with plaster
between studs exposed below later
plaster wall, and original wide-board
plaster lath exposed.

HO-0856_2009-10-07_10
Southwest chamber, west wall frame and
earlier rafters exposed.

HO-0856_2009-10-07_11
Basement southeast room, view
northeast

HO-0856_2009-10-07_12
Cistern



HARDY SISTERS
1888-1890-1892

HARDY SISTERS

HO-856

Lilburn / Hammond Cottage

3965 College Ave.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

MD SHPO

South & East elevations

1/12



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Lilburn/Hammond Cottage
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East Elevation, balcony

2/12



#0-856

Lilburn / Hammonel Cottage
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Ken Short

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North Elevation, East end

3/12



HO-856

Lilburn / Hammond College

3965 College Ave.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

MD SHPO

North & West Elevations

4/12



HO-856

Lilburn/Hammond Cottage

3965 College Ave.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

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Northeast room, view Southwest

5/12



HO-856

Lilburn/Hammond Cottage

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Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct 7, 2009

MD SHPO

Northeast room mantel, detail

6/12



HO-856

Lilburn / Hammond College

3965 College Ave.

Howard County, MD

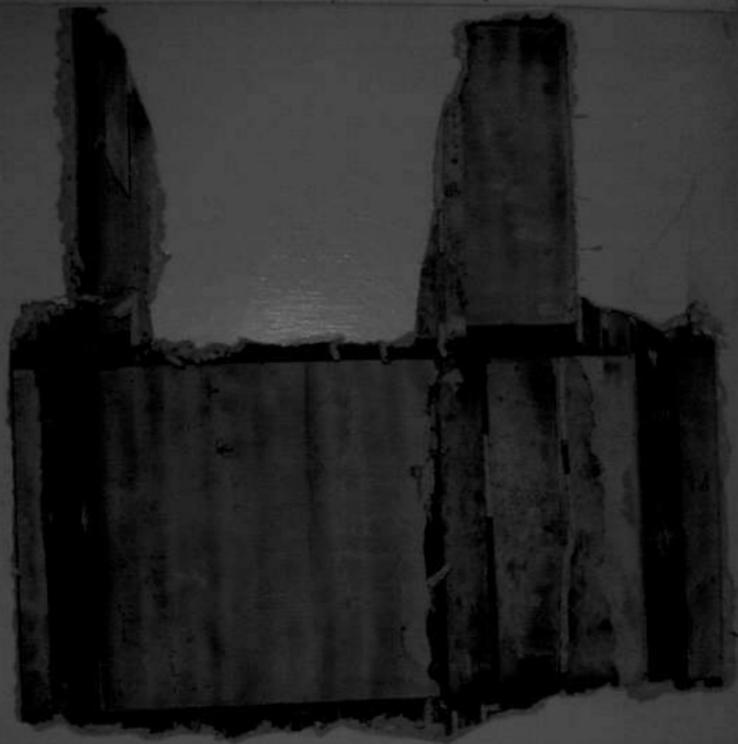
Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

MD SHPO

Stair Newel

7/12



HO-856

Lilburn / Hammoral Cottage

3965 College Ave.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

MD SHPO

Southeast room. Southeast corner
with brick and stone nogging exposed.

8/12



◀ |||| HO-956

Lilburn/Hammond Cottage

3965 Cottage Ave

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

MD SHPO

Southwest room, South wall with plaster
between studs exposed below later
plaster wall, and original wide-board
plaster lath exposed

|| 9/12

||||▶



HO-856

Hilburn / Hammond Cottage

3965 Cottage Ave.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

MD SHPO

Southwest chamber, west wall frame
and earlier rafters exposed

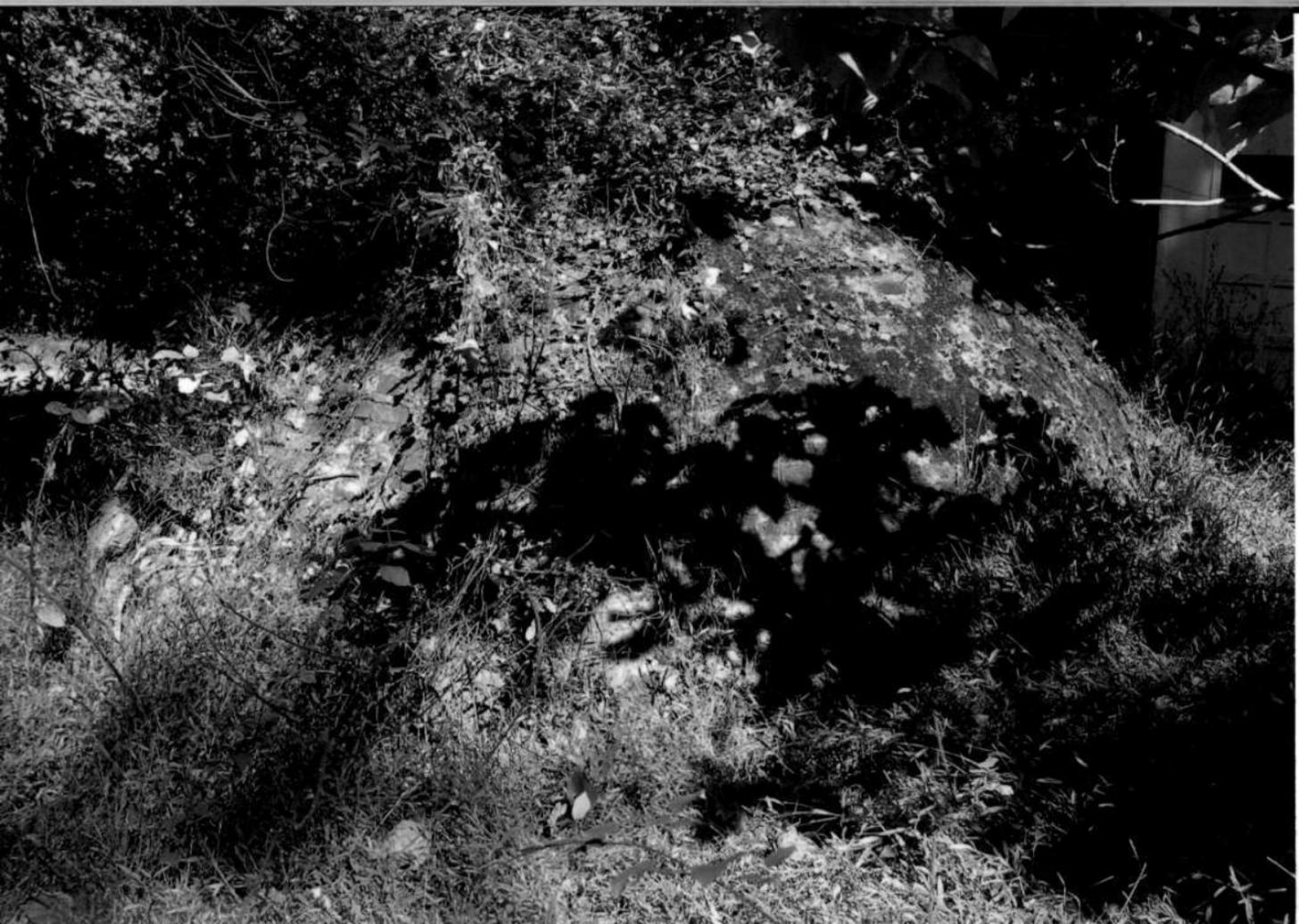
10/12



HO-856
Lilburn / Hammond College
3965 College Ave.
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Oct. 7, 2009
MD-SHPO

Basement southeast room,
view northeast

4/12



HO-856

Lilburn / Hammond College

3965 College Ave

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Oct. 7, 2009

MD SHPO

Cistern

12/12

Hammond Cottage
HO-856
Howard County
3965 College Avenue, Ellicott City
ca. 1860s
Private

The Hammond Cottage is located on College Avenue, just south of the Ellicott City Historic District in Howard County, Maryland. The house is set at the front of its 1.9-acre wooded lot, immediately along the roadway, and backs up to the Patapsco River Valley State Park. The house is the only building on the property that is visible from the public way.

The Hammond Cottage is a ca. 1860, 2 1/2-story, board and batten, Swiss-style cottage in the carpenter Gothic tradition with a cross-gable roof and a T-shaped footprint. The house displays the defining characteristics of the Swiss Chalet style; including a low-pitched front-gable roof with wide eave overhangs and a second-story porch or balcony with flat, cutout patterned balustrade and trim. The style is "very rare."¹ The configuration of the house is such that the front facade is located at the base of the "T". The house is set into its sloping lot so that a full-height stone cellar is accessible at its rear. The house, which is in good, unaltered condition has a stone foundation, wood siding, and an asphalt roof. It is suffering somewhat from deferred maintenance: paint is peeling. The house retains wood windows in both 6-over-6 and 2-over-2 configurations.

The Hammond Cottage embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction. The Hammond Cottage is significant as a well-designed, mid-19th c., wood-frame, Swiss-style cottage that shows the influence of house designs published in Andrew Jackson Downing's mid-century architecture books. The house derives additional significance from its association with the Hazlehurst Mansion, Lilburn (HO-353). The cottage was once part of the Gothic revival stone manor house's building complex and its' romantic design was likely calculated to be viewed in context with Lilburn.

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, **A Field Guide to American Houses**, p. 231.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-856

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Hammond Cottage (preferred)
other Lilburn Cottage

2. Location

street and number 3965 College Avenue not for publication
city, town Ellicott City vicinity
county Howard County

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

name Willi Ann McPherson
street and number 3965 College Avenue telephone n/a
city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Land Records liber 3484 folio 462
city, town Columbia tax map 25 tax parcel 309 tax ID number 02-214474

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

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-856

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.

The property owner did not provide access to the site and the property was surveyed from the roadway. Thus, only elements visible from the public way are described.

The Hammond Cottage is located on College Avenue, just south of the Ellicott City Historic District in Howard County, Maryland. The house is set at the front of its 1.9-acre wooded lot, immediately along the roadway, and backs up to the Patapsco River Valley State Park. The house is the only building on the property that is visible from the public way.

The Hammond Cottage is a ca. 1860, 2 1/2-story, board and batten, Swiss-style cottage in the carpenter gothic tradition with a cross-gable roof and a T-shaped footprint. The house displays the defining characteristics of the Swiss Chalet style; including a low-pitched front-gable roof with wide eave overhangs and a second-story porch or balcony with flat, cutout patterned balustrade and trim. The style is "very rare."¹ The configuration of the house is such that the front facade is located at the base of the "T". The house is set into its sloping lot so that a full-height stone cellar is accessible at its rear. The house, which is in good, unaltered condition has a stone foundation, wood siding, and an asphalt roof. It is suffering somewhat from deferred maintenance: paint is peeling. The house retains wood windows in both 6-over-6 and 2-over-2 configurations.

The primary facade of the Hammond Cottage faces east. Because the site is wooded, it is difficult to see the detailing of this facade. Generally, however, the east facade is a 1 1/2-story gable end with very deeply overhanging eaves that are supported by wood brackets. The elevation is symmetrical with two windows on the 1st story and a projecting balcony supported by wood brackets on the 2nd story. Two small porches are set under the eaves, flanking the east elevation. The porches and balcony have saw-cut wood railings.

The south (side) elevation faces College Avenue. The western section of the south elevation is a 2 1/2-story cross-gable with a wood cornice with returns. The eastern section of the south elevation is a 1 1/2-story side elevation of the front gable. The 1st story of the south elevation has three window openings. Two 1st story window openings are located in the 2 1/2-story, cross-gable section of the house: one holds 6-over-6 sash and the other is a small vertical window opening that holds 2-over-2 sash with horizontal muntins. One 1st story window opening is located in the 1 1/2-story side of the front gable section of the facade and holds 6-over-6 sash. The 2nd story has two window openings. One 2nd story window opening is located in the cross-gable. This window is vertically aligned with the larger 1st story window opening and holds 2-over-2 sash. The other 2nd story window opening is located in a gable-roofed dormer that pierces the roof of the side of the front-gable section of the facade. The dormer is offset to the east of the 1st story window opening.

The 3-story west (rear) elevation is three bays wide and is not quite symmetrical. The 1st story has a centered door opening with double doors that open onto the roof of a cellar-story projection. Two window openings flank the door opening. The 2nd story has three window openings that are vertically aligned with the 1st story openings. The west elevation displays a mixture of 6-over-6 and 2-over-2 sash. One cellar window opening, located in the southern bay of the elevation, is visible from the roadway. A near flat-roofed shed structure projects from the cellar story in the center of the facade.

The north (side) elevation is not visible from the public way.

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 231.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-856

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 history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates ca. 1850s **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates ca. 1850s

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.)

The Hammond Cottage embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction. The Hammond Cottage is significant as a well-designed, mid-19th c., wood-frame, Swiss-style cottage that shows the influence of house designs published in Andrew Jackson Downing's mid-century architecture books. The house derives additional significance from its association with the Hazlehurst Mansion, Lilburn (HO-353). The cottage was once part of the Gothic revival stone manor house's building complex and its' romantic design was likely calculated to be viewed in context with Lilburn.

The Hammond Cottage closely resembles Swiss style cottages published in the popular mid-19th century books written by nurseryman and tastemaker Andrew Jackson Downing. Henry Hazlehurst and his neighbor John Pendleton Kennedy were both great readers and were doubtlessly familiar with Downing's influential writings. Downing speaks extensively of the relationship of siting and architectural style and materials. He advocated the romantic Gothic and Swiss styles for locations with dramatic topography and wild landscapes, like that found in the Patapsco River valley. As noted in **Victorian Cottage Residences**: "The true site for a Swiss cottage is in a bold and mountainous country, on the side or at the bottom of a wooded hill, or in a wild and picturesque valley. In such positions the architecture will have a spirit and meaning which will inspire every beholder...."² The use of stone for substantial villas and board and batten siding for cottages was also recommended in his books.

Downing was a tireless promoter of the moralizing value of artistic homes for America's rural working class. As he states in **The Architecture of Country Houses**:

There are three excellent reasons why my countrymen should have good houses. The first is, because a good house (and by this I mean a fitting, tasteful, and significant dwelling) is a powerful means of civilization. The second reason is, because the *individual home* has a great social value for a people. The third reason is, because there is a moral influence in a country home - when among an educated, truthful, and refined people, it is an echo of their character - which is more powerful than any mere oral teachings of virtue and morality.³

While the stone gothic Hazlehurst mansion, Lilburn, is highly significant, its significance is greatly amplified when viewed in context with its associated worker's houses and outbuildings, including the Hammond Cottage. Viewed a group the buildings associated with Lilburn provide a more complete image of the Hazlehurst estate, which supported a wide range of activities including farming and dairying ,and of the philosophy of its owner, Henry R. Hazlehurst.

The 2-acre property on which the Hammond Cottage was historically part of Dr. Allen Thomas's large land holdings in the "Valley of Owen" as the tract between Ellicott City and the village of Ilchester was known. The land where the Hammond Cottage is located passed out of the Thomas family in 1857, when N. E. Berry of Baltimore took a mortgage for \$3,678.00 on over 100 acres. Berry, a

² Andrew Jackson Downing, **Victorian Cottage Residences**, p. 123-124.

³ Andrew Jackson Downing, **The Architecture of Country Houses**, p. xix-xx.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-856

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Baltimore City merchant, apparently did not move to Howard County, since he, his wife, and their two daughters remained in Baltimore in 1860.⁴ The land became embroiled in a lawsuit between Sarah Jan Biggs and the Thomas family (the original claimants were Johns Hopkins and the Thomases) and Henry R. Hazlehurst, who had been married to a Thomas daughter, bought the land, which was adjoining his estate Lilburn, at auction for \$13,193.25 in 1865.

Henry R. Hazlehurst (1815-1900) was a wealthy English-born industrialist who retired to Howard County. Born in Minton England, his father was a Philadelphian and the family returned the States when Hazlehurst was four. After his father's death, when Henry was a teenager, he went to work in the engineering department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad under his cousin, chief engineer, Benjamin H. Latrobe, who was the son of the architect Benjamin H. B. Latrobe. Benjamin H. Latrobe laid out the B & O line between Baltimore and Washington D.C. and also married Henry Hazlehurst's sister. Henry Hazlehurst's first wife was Ellen Thomas, the daughter of Dr. Thomas, who owned much of land along the Patapsco River between Ellicott City and Ilchester. Ellen Thomas did not live long after their marriage. In the 1850s, Hazlehurst established a successful Baltimore-based machinery manufactory with James Murray, previously the master of machinery for the Baltimore & Ohio. The firm made marine engines and was involved in steamship lines. In 1852, he married Elizabeth McKim, daughter of David Telfair McKim. He retired to Lilburn in 1858 and "in his retirement Mr. Hazlehurst spent his time reading and looking after his property interests."⁵

In 1870, his household consisted of him (aged 55), his second wife Elizabeth McKim Hazlehurst (aged 42), and children George (aged 14), Catherine (aged 12), Margaret (aged 10), Julia (aged 8), Elizabeth (aged 6). The Hazlehursts also had an extensive staff, both black and white, including a governess, a seamstress, a nurse, a dairymaid, a coachman, a waiter, a laundress, a cook, a maid, and a cow driver.⁶

In 1893, Frances Hammond bought the house and 1.9-acre lot from Hazlehurst for \$2000. The property remained in the Hammond family until 1976, when the current owner bought the property with her parents. The Hammonds were apparently a matriarchal clan. Mrs. Hammond seems to have owned a lot of real estate held a number of mortgages as well. In 1900, Frances, her husband Frank, and their eight children lived in the cottage. Frank worked as a clerk and their son James (aged 19) worked for an oil company.⁷ Only two sons, James and Lloyd seem to have moved from the family home. In 1920, Frances Hammond (aged 73) lived with five single daughters and a son. The women Mary (aged 46), Sophia (aged 44), Frances (aged 42), Lillian (aged 36), and Eleanor (aged 27) all did "art needlework" at home, while the son William (aged 32) had no occupation.⁸ By the 1930s, the daughters owned the property and Eleanor, the youngest, lived there the longest since she outlived her sisters. She left the property to Frank Lloyd Hammond, who could have been her brother Lloyd, or perhaps a nephew. He sold the house to the current owner in the 1970s.

⁴ Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census, **Eighth Census of United States: 1860, Population Schedule**, Baltimore City, 15th Ward, Page 192.

⁵ "Obituary, Henry R. Hazlehurst," **The Sun** (Baltimore), Feb. 21, 1900, p. 7, col. 6.

⁶ Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census, **Ninth Census of United States: 1870, Population Schedule**, Ellicott City, 2nd District, Page 5.

⁷ Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census, **Twelfth Census of United States: 1900, Population Schedule**, ED 80, Sheet 19A.

⁸ Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census, **Fourteenth Census of United States: 1920, Population Schedule**, ED 118, Sheet 4A.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-856

Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census. **Census of United States: Population Schedule, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.**

Downing, Andrew Jackson. **The Architecture of Country Houses.** New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969 (reprint).

Downing, Andrew Jackson. **Victorian Cottage Residences.** New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1981 (reprint).

Hopkins, G.M. **Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878.** Ellicott City, MD: Howard County Bicentennial Commission, Inc., 1975.

Howard County Land Records, Dorsey Building, Columbia. See attached chain of title for specific libers and folios.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of surveyed property 1.9 acres

Acreeage of historical setting 1.9 acres

Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Hammond Cottage replicates that of Howard County Map 25, Grid 14, Parcel 309, which is the building's current legal lot.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Jennifer Goold, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	March 28, 2005
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

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-856

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Martenet, Simon J. **Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland.** Baltimore, 1860.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. **A Field Guide to American Houses.** New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004.

"Obituary, Henry R. Hazlehurst," **The Sun** (Baltimore), Feb. 21, 1900, p. 7, col. 6.

Sharp, Henry, K. **The Patapsco Valley: Cradle of the Industrial Revolution.** Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001.

HO-856
Hammond Cottage
3965 College Avenue

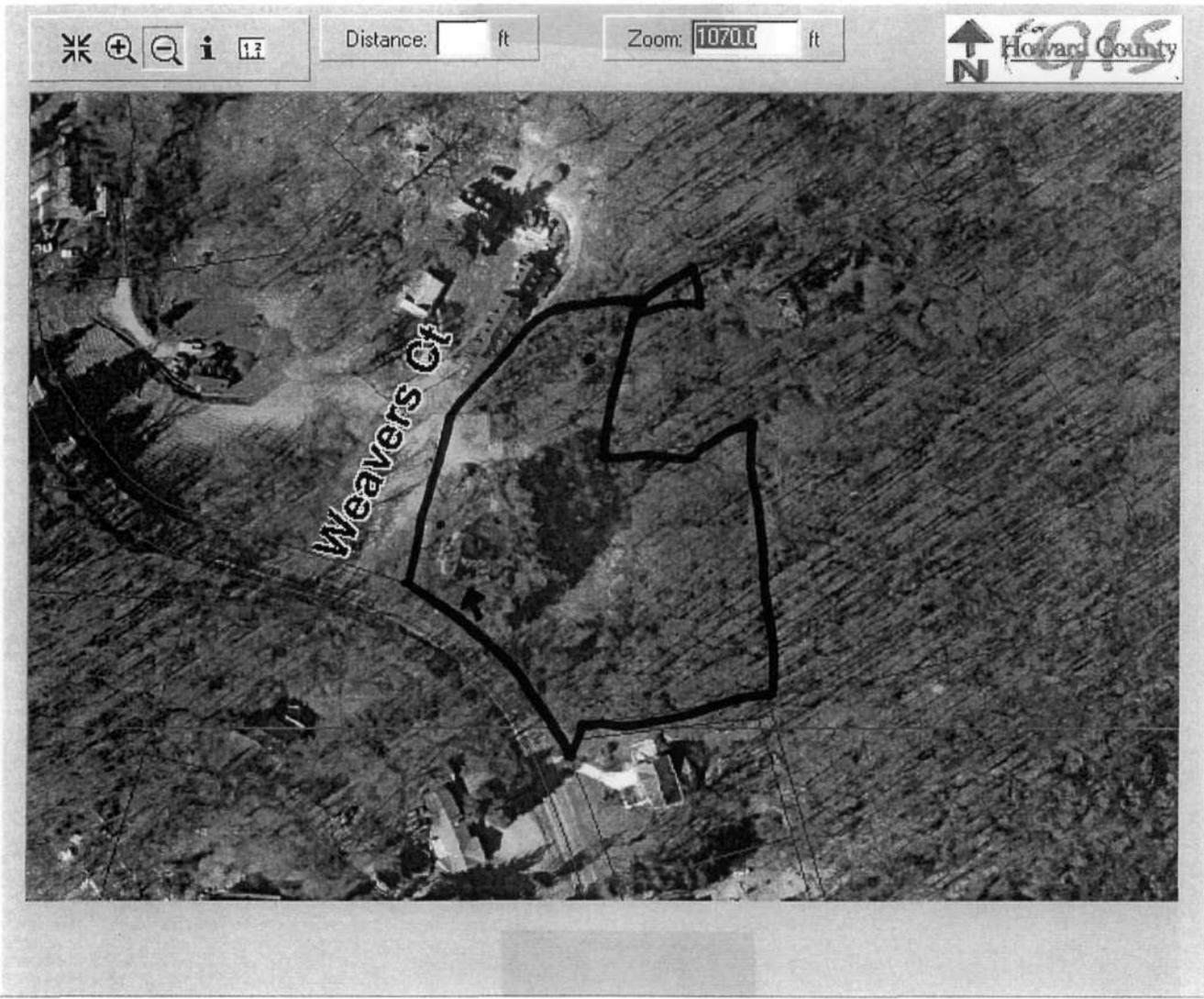
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRAN S.	PRICE	ACREAGE	COMMENTS
Jack A. Rosen and Mildred G. Rosen and Kenard McPherson and Willi Ann McPherson	Willi Ann McPherson (Anne), daughter of Jack A. Rosen and Mildred G. Rosen	06-12-1995	3484	462	Deed	0.00	(1) 1.9 and (2) 7 less 4.261	
Frank Lloyd Hammond	Jack A Rosen and Mildred G. Rosen and Kenard McPherson and Willi Ann McPherson	04-01-1976	2134 761	421 268	Deed	5.00	(1) 1.9 and (2) 7 less 4.261	Each couple held one-half interest.
Frank Lloyd Hammond, Personal Representative of the estate of Eleanor M. Hammond, late of Howard County	Frank Lloyd Hammond	06-01-1972	595	675	Deed	5.00	(1) 1.9 and (2) 7 less 4.261	1st lot belonged to Eleanor as a joint tenant and became her own by reason of her surviving her joint tenants; Eleanor left the property to Frank. Eleanor owned the 2nd lot in fee simple.
Mary Elizabeth Kern and Mary Catherine O'Neill (McHenry County, IL)	Eleanor M. Hammond	05-29-1964	419	352	Deed	5.00	(2) 7	Save and except 4.261 acres granted to the State of Maryland, to the use of the State Department of Forests and Parks
Daniel M. Murray, Jr. and Marshall Hunter Murray (his wife)	Elizabeth Kern and her daughter Mary Catherine O'Neill	03-26-1954	254	319	Deed	5.00	(2) 7	
Daniel M. Murray, Jr.	Mary C. Hammond, Sophia C. Hammond, Eleanor M. Hammond	12-08-1939	165	265	Deed	5.00	(1) 1.9	
Sophia C. Hammond	Daniel M. Murray, Jr.	12-08-1939	165	264	Deed	5.00	(1) 1.9	Francis Hammond died on May 1, 1939 and left the property to Sophia
Mary C. Hammond	Frances M. Hammond	06-4-1932	143	445	Deed	5.00	(1) 1.9	Mary bought the property from Frances and Frank Hammond (her husband) subject to a \$5000 mortgage to Lillian Hammond. Lillian died and left her property to Frances.
Clara C. Klaschus	Albert Kern and Mary Elizabeth Kern	08-27-1929 3:05 pm	137	94	Deed	5.00	(2) 7	
Albert Kern and Mary Elizabeth Kern (Howard County)	Clara C. Klaschus (Howard County)	08-27-1929 3pm	137	93	Deed	5.00	(2) 7	

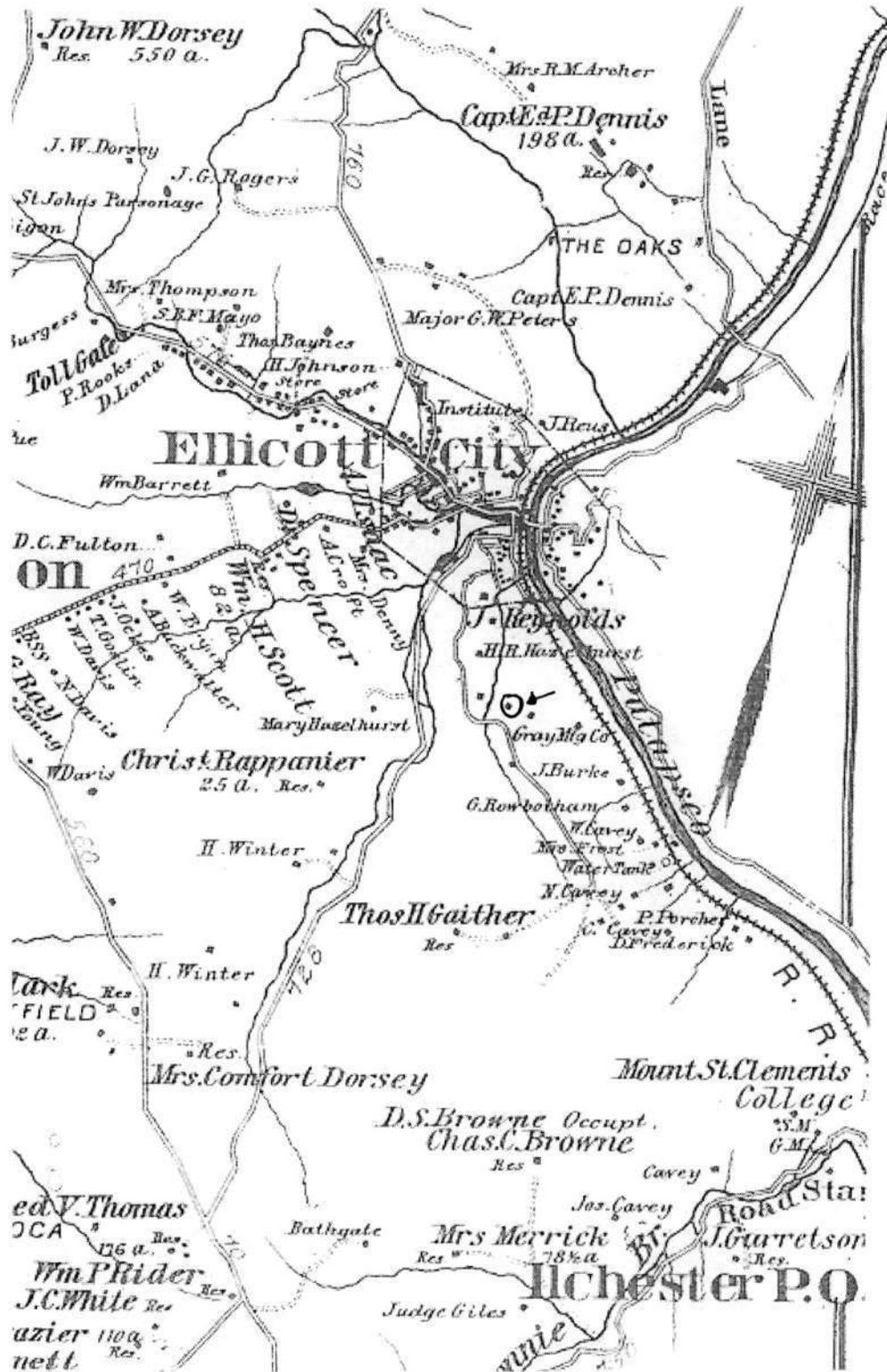
HO-856
Hammond Cottage
3965 College Avenue

CHAIN OF TITLE

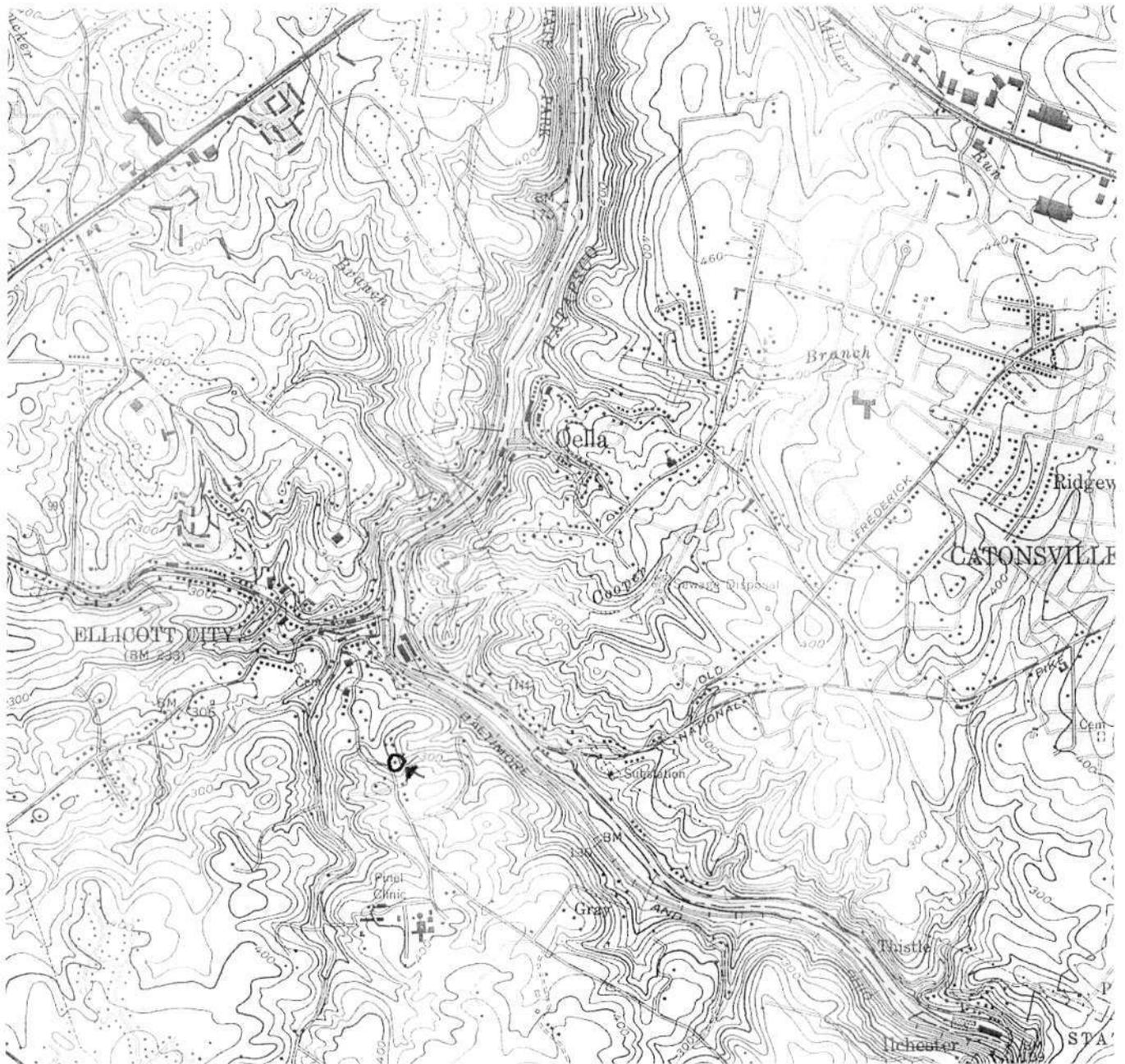
Frank L. Hammond and Frances M. Hammond	Mary C. Hammond	05-07-1900	72	88	Deed	2000.00	(1) 1.9	Mary was Frances and Frank Hammond's daughter.
Frances M. Hammond and Frank L. Hammond	Henry R. Hazlehurst	05-04-1893	60	16	Mortgage	1500.00	(1) 1.9	
Henry R. Hazlehurst	Frances M. Hammond	05-04-1893	60	14	Deed	2000.00	(1) 1.9	The meets and bounds description includes "the stone foundation of the Cottage on the land now being described." It being part of that I acquired by deed from Alexander H. Hobbs and M. Bannon, Trustees on September 2, 1865 (Liber 24, folio 377)
Alexander H. Hobbs and Michael Bannon, Trustees	Henry R. Hazlehurst	08-02-1865	24	377	Deed	13,193.25		
William D. Thomas and Marianna M. Thomas	N.E. Berry (Baltimore City)	12-28-1857	19	19	Mortgage	3678.11	96 acres + ? acres	2 lots



Hammond Cottage (HO-856)
3965 College Avenue, Ellicott City
Howard County
Site Plan/Aerial Photo



Hammond Cottage (HO-856)
 3965 College Avenue, Ellicott City
 Howard County, Maryland
 1878 Hopkins Atlas



Hammond Cottage (HO-856)
3965 College Avenue, Ellicott City
Howard County, Maryland
USGS Ellicott City Quad



HO-856

Hammond Cottage

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

02 05

MDSHIP

View N. Shows primary facade.

lob 2

ART-2611 <NO. 32 > 011
959 1212 -1 N N-2 35 <044> 0



H0-856

Hammond Cottage

Howard County, MD

Jennifer Gould

02-05

MD SHPO

View NE

Shows Rear facade

2 of 2

ART-2611 <No. 31 >010
969 1212 -1 N N-3 06 <044>0