

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-3086
Bond Avenue African American Survey District
Reisterstown, Baltimore County
1870-1990s

The Bond Avenue African American Survey District is located in Reisterstown in the Fourth District of Baltimore County. Bond Avenue has an extensive African American history that dates as far back as the early 1800s. Not until 1867, did Bond Avenue gain momentum as a truly African American street. Built in 1880, St. Lukes United Methodist Church (BA-1255) at 52 Bond Avenue is the only African American church in Reisterstown. Augustus Walley, is one important African American figure originating from Reisterstown. Walley joined the Army in 1878 at age 22 and became a Buffalo Soldier. One of the developers on Bond Avenue is Jacob W. Wolfe. In 1923, Wolfe subdivided a small area on the south side of Bond Avenue into twenty-five lots.

The African American residential community located along Bond Avenue in Reisterstown extends approximately one half mile beginning from the intersection with Reisterstown Road. The survey district encompasses the buildings from 14 Bond Avenue to 77 Bond Avenue. A total of twenty-four buildings and one site contribute to the survey district whereas sixteen buildings are non-contributing. Architecturally, the Bond Avenue survey district ranges in date from circa 1870 to the 1990s and includes styles and forms such as Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, bungalows, Four Square, shotguns, ranch and split level houses. A glance along Bond Avenue reveals that this neighborhood developed primarily during the 1920s and tapered off in the 1930s. It appears four buildings, which include the church, meeting hall, and two dwellings, were constructed prior to the turn of the 20th century. Sixteen dwellings were built during the 1920s with six built in the next decade. Much of the neighborhood consists of vernacular buildings, which lack ornament and detail of contemporary styles popular during the time of its development.

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3086

Condition

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

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

The African American residential community located along Bond Avenue in Reisterstown extends approximately one half mile beginning from the intersection with Reisterstown Road. The survey district encompasses the buildings from 14 Bond Avenue to 77 Bond Avenue. The intersection of Bond Avenue and Reisterstown Road is in the center of historic Reisterstown. Several 19th century churches are sited at this intersection as well as an early 19th century brick tavern and inn. These buildings stand directly along the road with the minimum set back as is allowed. Sidewalks line both sides of Reisterstown Road in this section of the town. Bond Avenue is a paved road with sidewalks on both sides for one block after the intersection. The landscape of Bond Avenue is mostly level with grassy lots, trees and shrubs. The landscape and road follows a descent towards the eastern end of the survey district boundary. Lots within this survey district are linear and rectangular. There is no haphazard placement of property lines as seen in many other African American neighborhoods, such as in Sparks, and along Cuba Road.

A total of twenty-four buildings and one site contribute to the survey district whereas sixteen buildings are non-contributing. These sixteen buildings are non-contributing due to their construction date less than fifty years from the time of the survey. Architecturally, the Bond Avenue survey district ranges in date from circa 1870 to the 1990s and includes styles and forms such as Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, bungalows, Four Square, shotguns, ranch and split level houses. A glance along Bond Avenue reveals that this neighborhood developed primarily during the 1920s and tapered off in the 1930s. It appears four buildings, which include the church, meeting hall, and two dwellings, were constructed prior to the turn of the 20th century. Sixteen dwellings were built during the 1920s with six built in the next decade.

Much of the neighborhood consists of vernacular buildings, which lack ornament and detail of contemporary styles popular during the time of its development. Largely a residential area, the houses maintain similar set backs from the road and many have driveways either paved or covered with gravel. In addition, many of the properties include detached garages.

RESIDENTIAL

Each of the houses within the survey district is constructed of wood frame. Depending on their construction date the foundation materials vary from random-rubble stone, concrete block, and poured concrete. Roof types include side gable, front gable, center cross gable, and flat. Nearly every house within the survey district has been re-clad with non-historic siding including vinyl, aluminum, and asphalt shingle.

Dating from the 1870s, the dwelling standing at 20 Bond Avenue (BA-1371) is the oldest building within the survey district. This dwelling is two-stories high and measures two bays wide. It rests on a random-rubble stone foundation, is re-clad with aluminum siding and this steep pitched roof has a front-gable orientation. Rising above the asphalt-shingle roof is one interior-end brick chimney. Features of 20 Bond Avenue include paired 2/2 wood-sash windows and overhanging eaves.

Dating to the late 19th century, 55 Bond Avenue (BA-1381) features a typical Gothic Revival-style form. It is two-and-a-half-stories high with a side-gable roof detailed with a center-cross gable on the façade. The pitch is not as steep found with 1860s Gothic Revival-style dwellings. Measuring three bays wide, this house has a center single-leaf entry and a half-hipped roof porch across the full-width of the façade. The porch is supported with Tuscan columns and square balusters. Piercing the façade are seven 2/2 wood-sash windows. The house rests on a replacement concrete block foundation and is re-clad with vinyl siding.

One of the several Colonial Revival houses in the Bond Avenue Survey District is located at 52 Bond Avenue (BA-1374) and serves as the pastor's house. Dating to circa 1921, this Four Square dwelling is two-and-a-half stories high and measure two bays wide. It is capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves. Rising above the roof is a hipped dormer on the façade and an interior brick chimney. Typical of Four Square dwellings a half-hipped roof porch covers the full width of the façade. The porch is supported with Tuscan columns.

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Another example of a 1920s dwelling within the Bond Avenue survey district stands at 19 Bond Avenue. This house is two-stories high with a front gable roof. Measuring two-bays wide this rectangular dwelling features overhanging eaves and a one-story shed-roof porch across the façade. The original windows have been replaced and the original weatherboards are covered with vinyl siding. A similar house form stands at 43 Bond Avenue.

Dwellings from the 1930s along Bond Avenue are predominantly Craftsman-style bungalows. Constructed in 1936, 42 Bond Avenue (BA-1373) is one-and-a-half-stories high and three bays deep with a front-gable roof. The first story of the façade measures three bays wide with a slightly off-center single-leaf entry. Covering the three bays is a half-hipped roof porch supported with battered posts resting on a solid balustrade. A large shed-roof dormer visually dominates the side elevation. Rising above asphalt-shingle roof is an interior brick chimney. Other features of the house include 6/1 windows with square-edged surrounds, wood-shingle siding, and a parged foundation. A similar bungalow form stands at 41 Bond Avenue (BA-1378) and was constructed circa 1933. This house rests on a paneled concrete-block foundation and features a gable porch covering two bays on the façade. Constructed in the 1930s, 27 Bond Avenue features a different footprint to the previously described bungalows. This house has a low-pitched side-gable roof with a shed dormer on the façade. This house exhibits a shed-roof porch across the full-width of the house.

An example of a shotgun house in this African American survey district is located at 14 Bond Avenue. One story high and two bays wide this building originally measured four bays deep. A non-historic addition was added to the rear elevation making the house five bays deep. The front-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and the shed-roof porch on the façade has been enclosed. Dating from the early 1930s, this dwelling is re-clad with vinyl siding.

RELIGIOUS/EDUCATIONAL/SOCIAL

During its peak, Bond Avenue was augmented by St. Luke's United Methodist Church, a meeting hall, a school, several commercial businesses such as a beer garden and a barber shop. St. Luke's United Methodist Church at 52 Bond Avenue (BA-1255), figuratively the center of the community, exhibits the Gothic Revival-style popular in Baltimore County between 1840 and 1880. Constructed in 1880, St. Luke's U.M. Church is typical of other Gothic Revival-style Methodist churches seen throughout Baltimore County. Representative features include a front-gable roof, one-story high, a three-bay-wide facade, a center entry in the vestibule, and lancet windows. This particular church is of wood-frame construction re-clad with vinyl siding, rests on a raised random-rubble stone foundation, and the double-hung wood-sash windows contain single-color stained glass panes. Access to the church is through a set of double-leaf paneled wood doors illuminated with a one-light transom. The steep pitched roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and is pierced with an exterior-side brick chimney. Other details of the roof include overhanging eaves and an aluminum-encased boxed cornice.

Approximately, 279 African Americans are interred in the cemetery of St. Luke's United Methodist Church.(1) The cemetery is still in use and dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. Common with historic African American cemeteries, it is possible that many of the earliest graves are not marked. The markers in the cemetery include upright, obelisk, and monument and are predominantly granite or limestone. The cemetery maintains a linear organization with a handful of markers haphazardly placed.

Neighboring St. Luke's U.M. Church is the meeting hall (BA-1382) originally known as the Odd Fellows of Reisterstown Lodge #1489. This building was constructed in 1898 according to the cornerstone visible in the foundation on the northeast corner. Mimicking the church, this building maintains a similar set back, is capped with a front-gable roof, stands on a raised random-rubble stone foundation, and measures three bays wide on the first story of the façade. Constructed of wood frame this two-story building is clad with asphalt shingles. Illuminating the double-leaf center entry is a two-light transom. The roof features overhanging eaves and a wood soffit. Typical of the late 19th century the meeting hall uses 2/2 wood-sash windows supported

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with wood sills.

The barber shop, 53 Bond Avenue (BA-1380), built in the 1920s is a small building of wood-frame construction capped with a side-gable roof. It stands one-and-a-half stories high, measures two bays wide, and is clad with weatherboard siding. The façade is pierced with a group of four missing windows and a single-leaf 6-paneled door. The original windows on the façade were 6/6 wood-sash windows similar to the 6/6 window on the side elevation. Rising above the asphalt-shingle roof is one shed-roof dormer on the façade. Piercing the dormer is one 4-light wood casement window.

On the west side of New Avenue is the Elementary School built in the 1940s. Facing north, this school rises one-story in height and is constructed in a six-course Flemish bond. The north elevation is pierced with three single-leaf entries, each with three hopper windows serving as a transom. Three groups of windows flank the entries on the north elevation. Each group contains six columns of six 1-light hopper windows. The building is capped with a flat roof with a concrete parapet coping.

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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates	1870-1940	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1870-1990s		

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

The Bond Avenue African American Survey District is located in Reisterstown in the Fourth District of Baltimore County. Bond Avenue extends east off Reisterstown Road and continues for approximately one mile. The 18th century community of Reisterstown is named for John Reister, who settled Reister's Desire in 1758. Shortly thereafter he laid out Reister's Town Road, along which he established a tavern for travelers passing through on their way to Baltimore. Reisterstown was strategically located at the intersection of roads leading to Baltimore, Westminster, and Hanover, thus lending importance to the community as a turnpike town.

In the 1810s, the condition of Reisterstown Road significantly improved when the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Company completed construction along the route.(1) By 1850, Reisterstown's importance along the turnpike was evident by the considerable development of the community. Numerous buildings, including dwellings, taverns, and other commercial structures, were located along the Reisterstown Turnpike. Immediately north of the intersection of the Reisterstown Turnpike and the Westminster Turnpike was the tavern operated by Jeremiah Ducker.(2) At that time, the town's population had reached 500.(3) By 1881, the population had reached 600, and establishments in the town included one public school, three private schools, three seminaries, Catholic, Lutheran, and Methodist Episcopal churches, and several fraternal and benevolent orders.(4) By 1896, the population had reached 1,000.(5)

The 1915 county atlas indicates that further growth in the community slowed. By that time, the neighboring communities of Delight and Owings Mills began to expand on the south side of Reisterstown.(6) Through the 20th century, the town has become a suburb of Baltimore City.

Bond Avenue has an extensive African American history that dates as far back as the early 1800s. The Asbury Chapel, at the northwest corner of Main Street and Bond Avenue, became an important icon for African American slaves in 1834. Here African Americans were allowed to hold classes with the leadership of a white person.(7) In 1850, a few slaves in the area gathered to worship in Old Side Church along with white parishioners.(8) Sometimes the congregation moved from home to home to hold service.(9)

Not until 1867, did Bond Avenue gain momentum as a truly African American street. At this time, George Kephart, son of David Kephart and Margaret Reister, deeded a half acre to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore County to be used for a Coloured school house and graveyard.(10) African American, Reverend Valentine, led the blacks in the community to seek permission to build a church on the cemetery grounds. Kephart granted this wish as long as the church did not interfere with the school.(11) Built in 1880, St. Lukes United Methodist Church (BA-1255) at 52 Bond Avenue is the only African American church in Reisterstown. St. Lukes Church was to be of frame construction measuring thirty by thirty feet and J. Ambrose from Baltimore did the masonry work.(12)

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The schoolhouse that was to be built as ordered by George Kephart, was most likely built prior to 1872. The Bond Avenue Schoolhouse was acknowledged at a School Board meeting on October 4, 1872. This meeting of the school board members brought forth the projection that Baltimore County was responsible for maintaining public schools for its residents. However, public African American schoolhouses were few and far between. The 1872 meeting did notice that the Reisterstown Black public school was to be the Seventh African American public school in the county.(13) After this school house was closed a two-room schoolhouse was built at 222 New Avenue in the 1940s. New Avenue extends north off Bond Avenue. Today, this is the location of Chatsworth Center.

Augustus Walley, is one important African American figure originating from Reisterstown. Walley joined the Army in 1878 at age 22 and became a Buffalo Soldier. The Buffalo Soldiers were African Americans that fought as cavalrymen and infantrymen on the Western Frontier.(14) Augustus Walley stayed in the Army forty-one years and earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service with the Buffalo Soldiers.

The 1920 U.S. Census for Baltimore County lists eighteen African American households on Bond Avenue in Reisterstown. Detailed by the Census, Bond Avenue was not entirely an African American street listing several white households. African American families included Grayson Johnson, Alfred Dutton, Martha Milligan, Samuel Cassell, Walter J. Moore, Walter Lee, and Jacob Lee. A total of ten black residents owned their properties and eight rented. Properties ranged in value from 2,500 to 5,000 dollars and rented from eleven to twenty-five dollars a month. Households ranged in number from three to ten members. Male occupations held by Bond Avenue residents included janitor, graveyard caretaker, chauffeur, clerk, butler, laborer, carpenter, and post office clerk. Female occupations were domestic labors such as seamstress, laundress, cook, and maid. The 1920 Census lists Mathias Williams as St. Luke's United Methodist minister.(15)

A small area along the south side of Bond Avenue was purchased by Jacob W. Wolfe of Reisterstown on August 13, 1923. Wolfe subdivided this area into twenty-five lots: eleven lots on Bond Avenue and fourteen lots on Wolfe Avenue.(16)

Several African American Bond Avenue residents maintained businesses in Reisterstown or on Bond Avenue. Horace Tucker owed the Confectionary Store on Bond Avenue and Joshua Dett operated a shoe repair store on Main Street both during the 1920s. Clarence Bates owned a barber shop on the south side of Westminster Road. Milton Bailey, an African American, owned the Beer Garden located at 14 Bond Avenue in the 1930s. During World War II, his wife Martha converted the business to a beauty shop. Other than these few African American business owners, Bond Avenue residents predominantly worked as laborers and domestics. For example, John T. Welch, a builder and carpenter, is responsible for construction of many of the dwellings on Bond Avenue.(17)

Very little entertainment existed on Bond Avenue. One bar was located in a black home near Reisterstown Road. One African American Society convened on Bond Avenue at the meeting hall called the Golden Leaf Lodge Number 65, K of P. This small organization began on July 24, 1930. The meeting hall at 58 Bond Avenue (BA-1382) originally was used for the Odd Fellows of Reisterstown Lodge #1489.

According to the 1950 Fire Insurance Maps Sanborn for Reisterstown twenty-two dwellings faced Bond Avenue. A total of thirty-seven lots are platted on Bond Avenue leaving fifteen empty lots. Along Bond Avenue are two cemeteries, St. Luke's Methodist Church with a Sunday School to the rear of the church, and a Community Hall at 58 Bond Avenue. A one-story rectangular commercial building stands at 14 Bond Avenue. In 1950, New Avenue extended north and south off Bond Avenue. At this time there were eight dwellings, an African American public school, and the Reisterstown Volunteer Company on New Avenue.(18)

LIST OF PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

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BA-1255 St. Luke's Methodist Church and Parish House
BA-1371 20 Bond Avenue
BA-1372 24 Bond Avenue
BA-1373 42 Bond Avenue
BA-1374 52 Bond Avenue
BA-1375 All Saint's Cemetery Caretaker's House
66 Bond Avenue
BA-1376 31 Bond Avenue
BA-1377 33 Bond Avenue
BA-1378 41 Bond Avenue
BA-1379 43 Bond Avenue
BA-1380 53 Bond Avenue
BA-1381 55 Bond Avenue

OWNERSHIP AS OF FEBRUARY 24, 2003

14 Bond Avenue Harry C. and Amy L. Maempel -- tax id# 402000825
map 48 parcel 1104 2309 Hampstead Mexico Road
Westminster, MD 21157
Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 9519 Folio 379

15 Bond Avenue Carol A. Wicks and Tracy Spriggs -- tax id# 410046051
map 48 parcel 466 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 11051 Folio 284

16 Bond Avenue Mark P. Hanley, Jr. -- tax id# 402001970
map 48 parcel 390 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 11193 Folio 298

17 Bond Avenue Carol Ann Wicks -- tax id# 410045100
map 48 parcel 686 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 11342 Folio 713

19 Bond Avenue Kenneth G. and Lucinda A. Tracey -- tax id# 426065101
map 48 parcel 191 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 15626 Folio 554

20 Bond Avenue John W. Johnson -- tax id # 410045125
map 48 parcel 1042 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber N/A

22 Bond Avenue Grazette N. Rahminga and Sherald M. Cooper -- tax id# 420080300
map 49 parcel 954 Baltimore County Courthouse

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Liber 11253 Folio 611

24 Bond Avenue James E. and Nancy V. Hinton -- tax id# 423015251
map 48 parcel 176 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 5451 Folio 377

30 Bond Avenue Irvin Peak and Margaret L. Royal -- tax id# 405088080
map 48 parcel 519 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 6005 Folio 760

31 Bond Avenue Guy R. Conley -- tax id# 403050400
map 48 parcel 637 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 10412 Folio 372

33 Bond Avenue Jayme L. Uhlfelder and Donald M. Kennedy -- tax id# 420000225
map 48 parcel 689 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 14696 Folio 587

37 Bond Avenue Inez Lee -- tax id# 412021490
map 48 parcel 690 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 5729 Folio 420

41 Bond Avenue Otho and Frances M. Dutton -- tax id# 412020610
map 48 parcel 692 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 7769 Folio 566

42 Bond Avenue Annie D. Milligan -- tax id# 413023410
map 48 parcel 519 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 61 Folio 464

43 Bond Avenue Jason C. and Jennifer K. Ferguson -- tax id# 2100003275
map 48 parcel 1078 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 15986 Folio 513

52 Bond Avenue St. Lukes M.E. Church of Reisterstown -- tax id# 419000075
map 48 parcel 519 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 588 Folio 574

55 Bond Avenue Anna M. Bell -- tax id# 410025200
map 48 parcel 693 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 7072 Folio 329

60 Bond Avenue Saint Luke's U.M. Church -- tax id# 410045400
map 48 parcel 519 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 15603 Folio 670

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61 Bond Avenue map 48 parcel 695	Dorothy E. Jones -- tax id# 403000400 Baltimore County Courthouse Liber 1367 Folio 91
65 Bond Avenue map 48 parcel 192	Charles L. Taylor -- tax id# 420000100 Baltimore County Courthouse Liber 5171 Folio 318
77 Bond Avenue map 48 parcel 193	Lilly Mae Mack -- tax id# 413020576 Baltimore County Courthouse Liber 9009 map 167

ENDNOTES

1. Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), pp. 49-50.
2. J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850).
3. Brooks and Rockel, p. 308.
4. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 855.
5. Brooks and Rockel, 308.
6. *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).
7. Louis S. Diggs, *Holding On to Their Heritage* (Towson: Louis Diggs, 1996), p. 10.
8. Diggs, p. 10.
9. Diggs, p. 11.
10. Diggs, p. 11.
11. Diggs, p. 11.
12. Diggs, p. 11.
13. Diggs, p. 17.
14. Diggs, p. 13.
15. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Census of 1930, Baltimore County, Maryland*. (National Archives).
16. *Baltimore County Courthouse, Jacob Wolfe Plat, Plat Book 7 Folio 79, August 13, 1923*.
17. Diggs, p. 16.
18. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Reisterstown, Maryland: 1950.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 25.5 acres

Acreage of historical setting 25.5 acres

Quadrangle name Reisterstown, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Bond Avenue African American Survey District is located in Reisterstown in the Fourth District of Baltimore County. The district is associated with tax map 48 since its development in the 1870s.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristie Baynard, Architectural Historian

organization E.H.T. Traceries

date 2/24/2003

street and number 1121 Fifth Street, NW

telephone 202/393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

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

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

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

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Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Census, 1990. Baltimore County Planning Office, 1990.

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Diggs, Louis S. Holding On To Their Heritage. Louis S. Diggs, 1986.

Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

Sidney, J. C. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1930, Baltimore County, Maryland. National Archives.











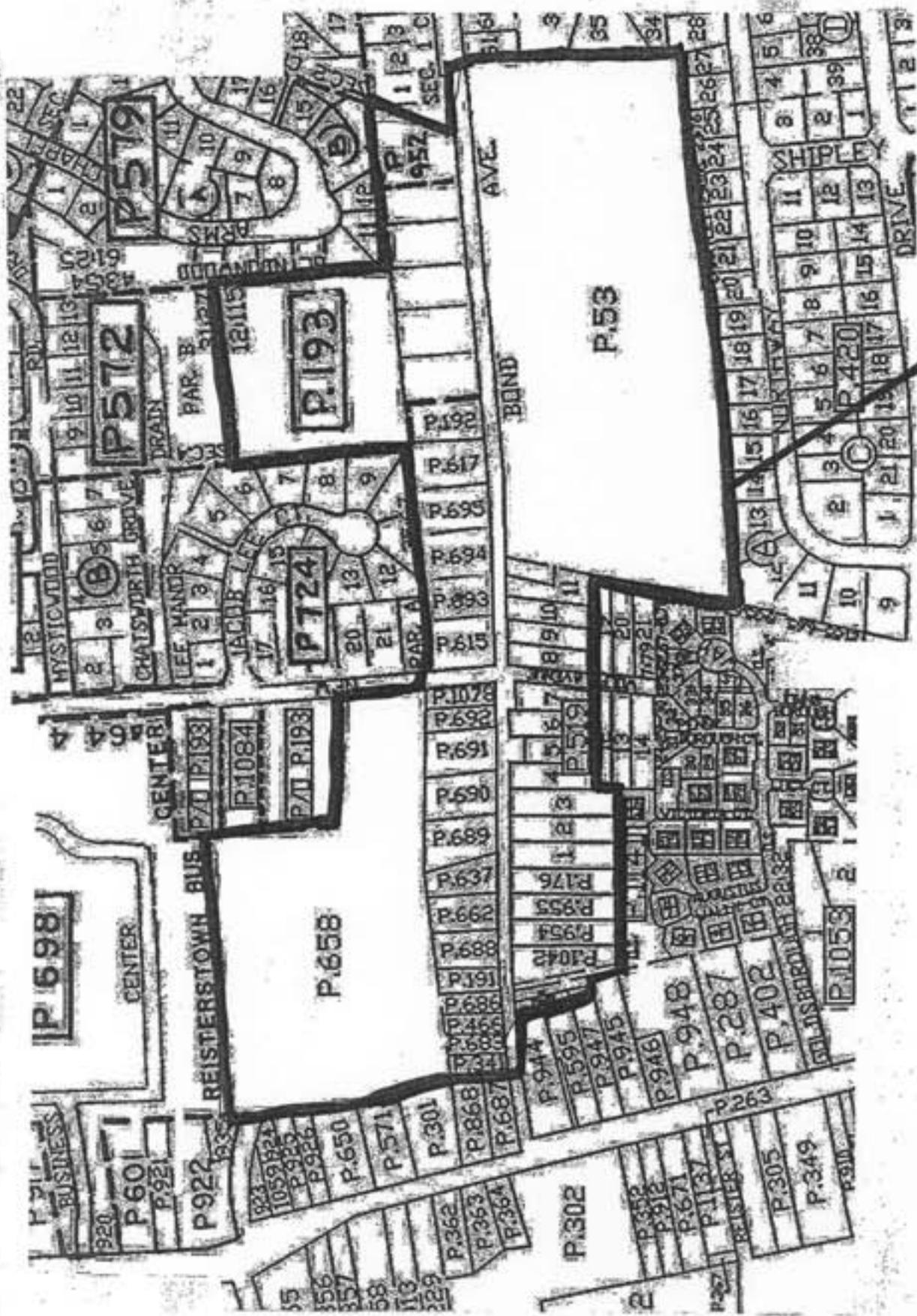












BA - 3086
 Bond Avenue African American Survey
 District
 Reisterstown, Baltimore County
 Baltimore County Base Map