

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-3092

Foote's Hill African American Survey District

Cockeysville

Baltimore County, MD

1870s-1930s

The Foote's Hill African American Survey District has taken its name from an African American family predominant in the area since the second half of the 19th century. African American community at Foote's Hill can be found as early as 1877. The site of the Bazil A.M.E. Church was occupied by an African-American school house. It is possible that the current Bazil Church was built in the 1870s to serve as a school as well as a church. By 1915, several more buildings had been added to the area, with most located near the intersection of Foote's Hill and Sherwood Road.

The Bazil African Methodist Episcopal Church with its associated cemetery augments this small enclave of five dwellings. The entire district is historic and ranges in date from 1870s to the 1930s. Clustered together along Powers Avenue are four dwellings, three of which range in date from the 19th century to the turn of the 20th century. The third house, dating to the 1930s, was built after the construction peak of the community. The Bazil African Methodist Episcopal Church (BA-2183) is a simple wood-frame vernacular church standing one-story high and one bay wide. The Bazil A.M.E. cemetery contains approximately 50 marked graves in the cleared area and approximately five marked graves in the woods to the north. One form repeated in the Foote's Hill survey district is composed as a two-story house capped with a side-gable roof featuring an interior chimney and cornice returns dating to circa 1870.

7. Description

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Condition

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

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

The Foote's Hill African American Survey District is located in Cockeysville along Long Green Pike and Powers Avenue. The Bazil African Methodist Episcopal Church with its associated cemetery augments this small enclave of five dwellings. The entire district is historic with a date range from 1870s to the 1930s. Along Long Green Pike is the church, cemetery, and one 19th century dwelling. Clustered together along Powers Avenue are four dwellings, three of which range in date from the 19th century to the turn of the 20th century. The third house, dating to the 1930s, was built after the construction peak of the community. This rural area has a few sloping lots whereas most are level. Only one house stands back away from the road whereas the remaining five buildings are adjacent to the road. There are no sidewalks, however, the two-lane road is paved. A wooded area borders the rear of several of the properties including the Bazil A.M.E. Church and cemetery. Several of the properties maintain a gravel driveway adjacent to the houses. Directly across from Powers Avenue and 320 Sherwood Road is a large visually obtrusive water tower. South of the church is a turn of the 21st century suburban development.

The Bazil African Methodist Episcopal Church (BA-2183) sits adjacent to the road on a level lot and has a paved parking lot to the southeast side. To the north and northeast of the parking lot is the Bazil A.M.E. cemetery. The Bazil A.M.E. Church is a simple wood-frame vernacular church standing one-story high and one bay wide. Smaller than most of the African American churches throughout Baltimore County, the Bazil Church is two-bays deep. The original section stands on a random-rubble stone foundation and is capped with a front-gable roof. It has a gable-roof vestibule centered on the façade, a shed-roof addition on the northwest elevation, and a gable-roof addition on the rear elevation. Rising above the asphalt shingle roof is an interior brick chimney, and a bell-tower supported with square wood posts and covered with a pyramidal roof. Covering the original German weatherboard siding are asbestos shingles. The vestibule contains replacement metal double-leaf doors. Other features of the Bazil A.M.E. Church include 1/1 stained glass windows, overhanging eaves, and a wood soffit. The shed-roof addition is historic and rests on a brick pier foundation. It is of wood-frame construction clad with German weatherboard siding covered with asbestos shingles. This section contains a single-leaf 1-light paneled door. Each of the additions contains a single-leaf entry. The vestibule is not original and stands on a parged foundation. The piercing the side elevations of the vestibule are fixed stained glass windows. The rear gable-roof addition was constructed during the late 20th century. It rests on a simulated-brick concrete foundation and is clad with vinyl siding.

The Bazil A.M.E. cemetery contains approximately 50 marked graves in the cleared area and approximately five marked graves in the woods to the north. Typical of historic 19th and 20th century cemeteries, there are most likely several or many unmarked graves in the Bazil Cemetery. This cemetery contains both headstones and footstones to mark the interments. The majority of the headstones are upright rounded granite stones. One upright rounded wood marker is located within the wooded area. The cleared cemetery maintains a slight regularity with the placement of markers within rows. Several of the names in the cemetery include Leonard H.B. Foote (d. 1898), Alfred Johnson (d. 1920), Clarence Edward Swann, J. Cornelius Foote (d. 1969), and Daisy Wilson Foote (d. 1958). In the wooded area north of the open cemetery are a scattering of markers. These include Samuel Winder (d. 1903), Malina Hooper (d. 1931), Buchanan (d. 1934), and William User (d. 1886). The deteriorated wood marker has engraved on it Orn with 90 written underneath.

One form repeated in the Foote's Hill survey district is composed as a two-story house capped with a side-gable roof featuring an interior chimney and cornice returns. This form is exhibited at 320 Sherwood Road, 10804 Powers Avenue, and 10810 Powers Avenue and each house dates to circa 1870. Each house is wood-frame construction resting on a random-rubble stone foundation and capped with an asphalt-shingle roof. Each house is single-pile and measures three bays across on the first story and is pierced with two windows on the second story. Both 10806 and 10810 Powers Avenue have center-interior brick chimneys and the chimney has been removed from the dwelling at 320 Sherwood Road. Both 10810 Powers Avenue and 320 Sherwood Road were originally clad with German weatherboard siding covered with asbestos shingles. The house at 10806 Powers Avenue is covered with wood-shingle siding. The original windows for the two houses on Powers Avenue are 6/6 wood-sash and the third house on Sherwood Road is illuminated with 2/2 windows, possibly replacement windows. The houses at 10806 Powers Avenue and 320

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Sherwood Road both have shed-roof porches supported with square wood posts and rear ell additions. Suggested by a ghost outline on 10810 Powers Avenue it appears to have originally had a shed-roof porch on the facade.

Located at 10804 Powers Avenue is a one-story house set back away from the road. Circa 1900, this wood-frame dwelling has a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Rising above the shallow-pitch roof is a replacement interior concrete-block chimney. Numerous addition and alterations have been made to this dwelling to discern the original section. Additions have been made to the rear elevation, south elevation, and to the façade. A shed-roof screened porch has been added across the façade.

The most recent addition to the survey district is 10808 Powers Avenue. This early 1930s bungalow is one-and-a-half stories in height, measure two bays across, and four bays deep. It rests on a panel-faced concrete-block foundation and is of wood-frame construction. The original weatherboard siding is covered with asbestos shingles. The jerkinhead roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, features overhanging eaves and exposed roof rafters. Illuminating the façade is a group of four 6/1 wood-sash windows and two four-light casement windows all with square-edged wood surrounds. Rising above the roof is a center-interior brick chimney. Covering the entrances on the façade is a gable-roof portico supported with Tuscan columns. The two entries are adjacent with one containing a single-leaf 15-light door and the second contains a double-leaf 10 by 10-light door.

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	1870-1930s	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1870-1930s		

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 Foote's Hill African American Survey District has taken its name from an African American family predominant in the area since the second half of the 19th century. According to the oral histories taken by Louis Diggs in his book, *Holding On To Their Heritage*, John Foote was the original owner of the land. Foote, an African American, gave land to the Bazil A.M.E. Church. According to an article in *Baltimore Afro-American* freed slaves founded the church in 1876. The land surrounding the church was known as Roberts Estate and many of the community's residents worked for the estate or were employed at the Beaver Creek Quarry. (1)

The African American community at Foote's Hill can be found as early as 1877. At that time most of the land in the immediate area of the intersection of Powers Avenue and Sherwood Road was owned by three members of the Foot family: B. Foot, C.H. Foot, and J. Foot. Other significant land-owners in the area were J.W. Green, R. Johnson, and Mrs. Hedrick. Approximately twelve buildings were spread out along the dirt road which was to become Powers Avenue.(2) The site of the Bazil A.M.E. Church was occupied by an African-American school house. It is possible that the current Bazil Church was built in the 1870s to serve as a school as well as a church.

By 1915, a few more buildings had been added to the area, with most located near the intersection of Foote's Hill and Sherwood Road. The Footes are still a predominant name in the area. (3)

According to the 1930 census, there were three households located on Foote's Hill. These dwellings housed extended African-American families of between three and seven members. All of the women in these households were unemployed. Those who were employed held jobs as a shoemaker, a teacher, and laborers, either general or factory. The three heads of households include Alberta Foote, Lawrence Knox, and John H. Payne. Each of these residents owned their property at a value of 2000.(4)

ENDNOTES

1. Baltimore Afro-American 97th Year #55.
2. Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, (Philadelphia, G.M. Hopkins: 1877).
3. 1915 MAP Map of Baltimore County (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Census of 1930, Baltimore County, Maryland. (National Archives).

OWNERSHIP AS OF MARCH 11, 2003

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PREMISES ADDRESS OWNER, OWNER'S ADDRESS (if different from premises), and LIBER LOCATION

10804 Powers Avenue Hilda V. Tucker -- tax id # 820080350
map 42 parcel 329 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 13093 Folio 44

10806 Powers Avenue Rita M. Mattheu -- tax id # 820080275
map 42 parcel 128 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 14781 Folio 23

10808 Powers Avenue Lewis R. and Mary A. Randolph -- tax id # 818000050
map 42 parcel 129 10810 Powers Avenue
Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 6022 Folio 608

10810 Powers Avenue Thomas W. Harcum -- tax id # 818001740
map 42 parcel 130 Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 14798 Folio 263

320 Sherwood Road Basil's A.M.E. Church -- tax id # 802000400
map 42 parcel 127 No deed reference

300 Sherwood Road Edna F. Foote -- tax id # 2100008521
map 42 parcel 131 c/o Maurice L. Bailey, 400 Sherwood Road
Baltimore County Courthouse
Liber 550 Folio 7

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 4.75 acres

Acreage of historical setting unknown

Quadrangle name Cockeysville, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Foot's Hill African American Survey District is located in Cockeysville in the Eight District of Baltimore County. This survey district has historically been associated with tax map 42 since its development in 1870.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristie Baynard and Jana Riggle, Architectural Historians

organization E.H.T. Traceries, Inc.

date 3/11/2003

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 Afro-American 97th Year #55. Baltimore City.

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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. Towson: 1996.

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.



THE BASIL
AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
SUNDAY MORNING WORSHIP
SUNDAY SCHOOL
WEDNESDAY EVENING WORSHIP
PASTOR REV. DR. JAMES A. BROWN







MALINDA HOOPER
DIED JULY 30, 1981
AUG 10, 1916



WYMAN C. BUSHMAN















