

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-3093
Oella African American Survey District
Baltimore County, MD
1830s-1940s

Oella is located immediately east of the historic village of Ellicott City in the First District of Baltimore County. Freed African-American families appear to have been settled in Oella by the late 1600s. Oella is best known as the birthplace of the first Africa-American man of science, Benjamin Banneker. The oldest surviving building within the Oella African-American Survey District is the Mt. Gilboa A.M.E. Church dating to 1859. Mt. Gilboa A.M.E. Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. During the first half of the 20th century many of the African-American men worked for J. W. Treuth's Meat Market, located in the center of the survey district. According to the 1930 U.S. Census for the survey district, most of the African American households along Oella Avenue consisted of one to twelve people. Jobs held by the inhabitants included chauffeur, laborer, planter, and janitor.

The Oella African American Survey District is located predominantly located on Westchester Avenue and Oella Avenue to the north of the town center. This rural residential area is augmented with a church, and two commercial buildings. A total of 16 residences are located within the survey district along Oella Avenue and Waters Avenue. The built fabric within the community ranges in date from 1859 to the 1940s. Consisted of vernacular structures, the majority of the residences within the Oella African American Survey District are the American Four Square. Two houses each are listed under the center cross-gable roof form, the bungalow form, and as simple single-pile side-gable roof form. Structural systems for the buildings include wood frame, rock-faced concrete block, and random-rubble stone. Cladding materials include wood shingle, asbestos shingle, stucco, and aluminum siding. Each of the dwellings within the African American survey district of Oella is constructed of wood frame or rock-faced concrete block. These modest houses lack any stylistic details contemporary to the time of their construction.

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3093

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input 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 Oella African American Survey District is located predominantly located on Westchester Avenue and Oella Avenue to the north of the town center. This rural residential area is augmented with a church, and two commercial buildings. A total of 16 residences are located within the survey district along Oella Avenue and Waters Avenue. The built fabric within the community ranges in date from 1859 to the 1940s. Much of what is standing along Oella Avenue is either sited directly adjacent to the road or is slightly set back with the buildings in a northeast to southwest orientation. The dwellings along Waters Avenue and 348 Oella Avenue feature a northwest orientation. Oella Avenue and Westchester Avenue are paved roads each lacking sidewalks. Waters Avenue is a short gravel lane that provides access to three separate houses. A small concrete bridge provides access from Oella Avenue to Waters Avenue. Just north of Waters Avenue is the Trolley Line # 9 Trail. Each property is surrounded with trees and shrubs and much of the landscape is grassy and slightly hilly. Mount Gilboa African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church and cemetery stands at the north corner of Westchester Avenue and Oella Avenue. This building is the northernmost property and the earliest built within the survey district.

Consumed by vernacular structures, the majority of the residences within the Oella African American Survey District are the American Four Square. Two houses each are listed under the center cross-gable roof form, the bungalow form, and as simple single-pile side-gable roof form. Structural systems for the buildings include wood frame, rock-faced concrete block, and random-rubble stone. Cladding materials include wood shingle, asbestos shingle, stucco, and aluminum siding. Each of the dwellings within the African American survey district of Oella is constructed of wood frame or rock-faced concrete block. These modest houses lack any stylistic details contemporary to the time of their construction.

The Mount Gilboa A.M.E. Church, at 2312 Westchester Avenue, is one of the only stone churches built by an African American community in Baltimore County. Directly adjacent to the road, Mount Gilboa Church faces southeast and does not have a parking lot. Rising two-stories in height, this church is distinctive with its coursed ashlar facing on the façade contrasting with the random-rubble stone construction exhibited on the side and rear elevations. The church has a rectangular footprint augmented with a pyramidal bell tower and a non-historic gable portico. The belltower is supported with board-and-batten walls. The center double-leaf entry contains five-panel wood doors and is flanked by two 8x8 wood casement windows. The second story is pierced with three 2/2 wood-sash windows. Each window features a large lug stone lintel and is supported with a square wood sill. Above the second story in the tympanum is a small datestone reading Mount Gilboa Chapel with the date 1859 below. The front-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves encased with aluminum siding. Each of the side elevations contains differing size windows on the first story. The northeast elevation is pierced with 6/6 wood-sash windows and the southwest elevation contains four 8/8 wood-sash windows. Rising above the roof is one interior-side brick chimney visible on the northeast elevation.

The Mount Gilboa Church cemetery encompasses a small area of land to the southwest side of the church. Containing approximately twenty markers, this cemetery features the Benjamin Banneker Obelisk. The cemetery contains small obelisks and upright rounded markers all of granite several of which are grouped in family plots. Many of the markers have sunken into the ground and several have broken in half. The headstones closest to the church date to the 1920s including the names Burling and Williams. Farther from the church the headstones increase in age. Several of the stones are engraved only with the persons initials and others have deteriorated to make the headstones indecipherable. A few of the names include Dent (d. 1896), Elsie Vare (d. 1858), Patience Watkins (d. 1839), Margaret Watkins (d. 1858), and Jacob H. Dorsey (d. 1908).

Built circa 1930s, the country store at the east corner of Westchester Avenue and Oella Avenue, maintains a rectangular footprint covered with a front-gable roof. Constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks, the original building stands one-and-a-half-stories high measures four bays wide and two bays deep. Across the façade is a shed-roof porch supported with square wood posts resting on rock-faced concrete-block piers. Features of the main section include cornice returns and overhanging eaves. Flanking two single-leaf entries on the façade are two large store windows. Illuminating each entrance is a 1-light transom and aluminum siding

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3093

Name Oella African American Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

covers a small portion of the building. A two-and-a-half-story addition measuring three bays deep is located on the rear elevation.

Treuth's Meat Market and slaughterhouse stands at 328 Oella Avenue. Two original commercial buildings, circa 1920s, have been enveloped by later additions. The original market buildings are identical, two stories high, and wood-frame re-clad with German vinyl siding. The buildings are capped with a front-gable roof and are oriented in an L-shape to one another. The pens, barns, and fields are to the rear of the market buildings.

Dating circa 1870, the multiple-family dwelling at 417-419 Oella Avenue is wood frame and rises two-stories high and is covered with a side-gable roof. Six bays wide this dwelling appears to have two major periods of construction both consisting of a center entry flanked by two windows. The first period is most likely the northwest section. Alterations to the house include the rebuilt interior-end chimney, replacement 1/1 windows, and re-cladding of composite shingles. Across the full-width of the façade is a half-hipped roof porch supported with wood posts and square balusters. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and the foundation is not visible.

Constructed circa 1870, the two-and-a-half-story house at 346 Oella Avenue is capped with a center cross-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The entire first story of this house is random-rubble stone which supports a wood-frame structural system for the upper stories. The upper stories are clad with asphalt shingles. The wrap-around porch on the façade is a covered with a half-hipped roof supported with square posts and a solid balustrade.

The single-pile side-gable roof residence at 320 Oella Avenue, circa 1920, is three bays wide with an off-center entrance. This house is supported with a rock-faced concrete-block foundation, and features an interior-center brick chimney above the asphalt-shingle roof. Alterations include a replacement shed-roof porch atop the pier foundation, recladding with aluminum siding, replacement 1/1 windows, and an aluminum encased cornice featuring returns.

The modest bungalow at 331 Oella Avenue, dating to 1914, stands one-and-a-half-stories high, three bays wide, and is constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks. This residence features a shed-roof dormer, an interior parged chimney, and an inset porch supported with square wood posts. The house at 315 Oella Avenue, dating to 1928, mimicks the previous residence. However, this house is clad with wood shingles, it has a center-interior brick chimney, and the roof features overhanging eaves and cornice returns.

Five American Four Square houses stand within the Oella African American Survey District; 2315 Waters Avenue, 2317 Waters Avenue, 313 Oella Avenue, 338 Oella Avenue, and 413 Oella Avenue. Constructed in 1928, a representative example of an American Four Square house stands at 313 Oella Avenue. This two-story dwelling is two bays wide raised on a solid foundation capped with an asphalt hipped roof. Clad with wood shingles, the house has a wood-frame structural system. Tuscan wood columns and square balusters atop parged piers support the half-hipped roof porch across the façade. The double-hung windows are 6/1 and 4/1 wood-sash. One common detail of American Four Squares exhibited at 313 Oella Avenue are the particularly wide straight eaves and wood soffit. To the rear of the dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story high detached wood-frame garage.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3093

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	1839-1940s	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1859-1940s		

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.)

Oella is located immediately east of the historic village of Ellicott City in the First District of Baltimore County. The historic African-American community in Oella is situated at the corner of Westchester Avenue and Oella Avenue and extends to the southeast along Oella Avenue. Freed African-American families appear to have been settled in Oella by the late 1600s.(1) Oella is best known as the birthplace of the first African-American man of science, Benjamin Banneker. Born on November 9, 1731, to a free mother and enslaved father, Banneker resided in a log cabin on 100 acres of farmland. Largely self-taught, Banneker studied astronomy, mathematics, and medicine. He produced an annual almanac, now regarded as the first scientific book by an African-American. His work was so well regarded he was hired as an assistant surveyor and under Major Andrew Ellicott he assisted in laying out the boundaries of the District of Columbia in 1791.(2)

The oldest surviving building within the Oella African-American Survey District is the Mt. Gilboa A.M.E. Church located on the northwest corner of Oella Avenue and Westchester Avenue. The current structure on this site dates to 1859, however the tract of land on which it stands was first given to the African-American community of Oella in 1786. Mary Williams gave the property to the Brown family, her former slaves, with the understanding that the land would be used in the construction of a church and cemetery for the community.(3) Unfortunately there is not any visible evidence surviving of an eighteenth century structure or grave markers. In 1836, the Ellicott family deeded the same parcel of land at the northwest corner of Westchester and Oella Avenues to the African-American community of Oella for their use as long as the property continued to function as a religious site. Twenty-three years later the current church structure was completed.(4) The delay between gaining the property and constructing the church may indicate the presence of a previous structure on the site, which was used for those twenty-three years or more. During the first few decades of the 1900s the African American children of Oella attended school at Mt. Gilboa from first to seventh grade. In 1930 the Benjamin Banneker School in Catonsville took over the education of the Oella students.(5) As a symbol of the African-American community, Mt. Gilboa A.M.E. Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

Oella developed as a mill town during the early 19th century due to its close proximity to the Patapsco River. In the first decade of the nineteenth century the Union Manufacturing Company, operating out of what was to become Oella, was the first textile mill in Maryland to be granted a corporate charter. The Union Manufacturing Company attracted workers and constructed workers' homes as well as a store, community hall, church and graveyard.(6)

According to the 1877 Atlas there were approximately thirteen buildings located along Oella Avenue between Westchester Avenue and Old Frederick Road. One of these properties belonged to the Brown family, descendants of the slaves of Mary Williams. Other property owners included S. Hall, J. Lee, J.H. Hines, D. Van Order, and William J. Kelly. Col. William De Vere owned Winsot Farm in 1877 which was located on the northeast side of Oella Avenue between Westchester Avenue and Old Frederick Road.(7)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3093

Name Oella African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

In 1887 William J. Dickey bought the mill and its surrounding working town. The mill remained in the Dickey family ownership until it was closed in 1972.(8) According to one of the current African-American residents of Oella, African-Americans did not work at Dickey's Mill. During the first half of the twentieth century many of the African-American men worked for J. W. Treuth's Meat Market. (9) Treuth's Meat Market is located in the center of the survey district. At least half the acreage on the north side of Oella Avenue in the survey district is owned by J.W. Treuth and Sons, Inc. According to the 1930 U.S. Census for the survey district, most of the African American households along Oella Avenue consisted of one to twelve people. Jobs held by the inhabitants included chauffeur, laborer, planter, and janitor.(10)

Many of the current inhabitants of the Oella African-American Survey District come from families who resided in Oella for one or more generations, although the number of African American families in Oella has been reduced in recent years. Mrs. Lydia Lincoln Harris was born in Oella in 1940, and her mother, Lydia Hall Lincoln was also born in Oella. They are descendents of the Hall family, one of the African American families listed on the 1877 map of Oella Avenue. Zola Cyrenian (Susan) Saunders is a descendent of the Rideouts and Halls and can trace her family history back to the turn of the eighteenth century.(11) Other long-time residents of Oella Avenue include Mr. Leroy Raymond Cole, Sr. who spent sixty-five years at 407 Oella Avenue and only left when his house burned down.(12) and Mrs. Odessa White Johnson who was born at 321 Oella Avenue in 1926 and whose grandfather, William Henry Washington, built four houses along Oella Avenue for several of his children.

ENDNOTES

1. Louis S. Diggs, *Surviving in America Histories of 7 Black Communities in Baltimore County Maryland* (Catonsville: Louis S. Diggs, 2002), 129.
2. National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for Mount Gilboa Chapel (July 13, 1976).
3. Diggs, 129-130.
4. National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for Mount Gilboa Chapel (July 13, 1976).
5. Diggs, 134.
6. Charles Wagandt, "Oella A Heritage of Cotton, Fire and Flood," *Sunday Sun Magazine* (November 2, 1975), 1
7. National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for Mount Gilboa Chapel (July 13, 1976).
8. John Dorsey, "Old Mill Town Finds New Life," *Sun* (June 9, 1985).
9. Diggs, 129.
10. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *The Census of 1930, Baltimore County, Maryland.* (National Archives).
11. Diggs, 149.
1. Diggs, 135.
2. Diggs, 138.

OWNERSHIP AS OF 3/12/2003

2312 Westchester Avenue -- map 100 parcel 327
Mt. Gilboa AME Church, tax id# 113752550
Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 12066 Folio 19

313 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 1185
Jeffrey J. and Karen M. Koenig, tax id# 118350530
Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 9131 Folio 448

315 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 563
Zola C. Saunders and Tracy D. Lee, tax id# 118350531

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3093

Name Oella African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 6822 Folio 357

317 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 385

Marion Watkiss, tax id# 123001810

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 12675 Folio 709

320 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 893

Leonard E. and Ruthanna M. Boone, tax id# 102570030

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 1340 Folio 318

321 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 890

Steven G. and Kelly M. Buckman, tax id# 113206550

17 Oella Avenue

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 9654 Folio 552

331 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 891

J.W. Treuth and Sons, Inc., tax id# 120660301

334 Oella Avenue

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 3671 Folio 476

334 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 1194

J.W. Treuth and Sons, tax id#120661400

328 Oella Avenue

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 5099 Folio 655

338 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 617

Charles R. and Jeannie Hoffman, tax id# 108654340

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 5048 Folio 396

341 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 686

Larkin K. Ralph, tax id# 106570404

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 11091 Folio 122

348 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 607

Lydia and Joseph A. Harris, Sr., tax id# 108005720

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 14166 Folio 703

413 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 1134

Elsie Godbolt, tax id# 120660520

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 5878 Folio 684

417 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 1057

John and Katherine Cardinale, tax id#2200025175

2515 Westchester Avenue, Ellicott City, MD

Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 11368 Folio 155

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3093

Name Oella African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

425 Oella Avenue -- map 100 parcel 480
Jagdish K. and Paulomi J. Patel, tax id# 113204222
14 Nayborly Court, Baltimore
Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 10341 Folio 389

2315 Waters Avenue -- map 100 parcel 889
Milton L. Pollock, Sr. and wife, tax id# 116601440
Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 13523 Folio 431

2317 Waters Avenue -- map 100 parcel 888
Mary Ann Edmond Delisser, tax id# 113204570
Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 7063 Folio 623

2319 Waters Avenue -- map 100 parcel 685
Gertrude Mathews and William Edmond, Jr. et al, tax id# 105190010
Baltimore County Courthouse -- Liber 13664 Folio 262

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3093

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 17 acres
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Ellicott City, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Oella African American Survey District is located in Oella in the First District of Baltimore County. The properties within the survey district have historically been associated with tax map 100 since their construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kristie Baynard, Architectural Historian		
organization	E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc.	dat	3/10/2003
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

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3093

Name Oella African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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

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. Surviving in America: Histories of 7 Black Communities in Baltimore County Maryland. Uptown Press, 2002.

Dorsey, John. Old Mill Town Finds New Life. The (Baltimore) Sun, June 9, 1985.

Gunts, Edward. Oella Honors its Plumbing Past. The (Baltimore) Sun, May 12, 1994.

James, Ellen L. Enclave Residents Facing Problems of Long Neglect, Housing and Survival. The Evening (Baltimore) Sun, October 24, 1977.

Jones-Bonbrest, Nancy. Oella Invites a Lazy Stroll on Paths Once Trod By Weary Mill Workers. The (Baltimore) Sun, August 3, 2000.

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

McCabe, Deidre Nerreau. Hills and History Boost Mill Village's Renewal. The (Baltimore) Sun, April 2, 1995.

Mount Gilboa Chapel. National Register Nomination

Respers, Lisa. Museum to Display Banneker Artifacts. The (Baltimore) Sun, January 4, 1997.

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.

Shafer, Ronald G. An Old Mill Town Battles to Remain a Living Community. June 8, 1977.

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

Simmons, Melody. Oella Formally Designated a Heritage Area. The (Baltimore) Sun, October 28, 1997.

Tassy, Elaine. Banneker Homestead Project Moves Forward. The (Baltimore) Sun, February 1, 1995.

Thompson, Kaye. No title. The (Baltimore) Evening Sun, June 16, 1989.

Wagandt, Charles. Oella: A Heritage of Cotton, Fire and Flood. The Sunday (Baltimore) Sun Magazine, November 2, 1975.

Weisskoph, Michael. Crude life in Oella: Village Pump and Outhouses. The Morning (Baltimore) Sun, October 1, 1974.



HISTORICAL
MT. GILBOA
A.M.E. CHURCH

"Home of the
BENJAMIN BANNEKER OBELISK"

Obelisk Visitation Hours
Monday - Saturday 9 a.m. to dusk
Sunday - Closed

NO PICNICS • NO DOGS • NO LOITERING





ELISIE
VARE
1855
1892

UNION
PATIENCE WATKINS
1840-1910



THE DEPARTURE OF
MARGARET A. WATKIN
Wife of John
Margaret Boston
Died Feb 24 1872
Aged 81 years
Her remains were
interred in the
Catholic Cemetery
Boston
OCT 18 1872
W. B. S. & Co.

MARGARETSE

wife of

ISAIAH HALL

Died Feb 15 1808

Aged 68 years

I have fought a good fight

I have finished my course

I have kept the faith

2 Tim

JACOB H. DORSEY
Died June 22, 1905
Aged 77 yr
8 27 days
General

Stone marker with a metal ring at the top, connected to a chain.









STOP

ALL WAY



CARDINAL
LUNNBERG
1700-484-4848
Physical Therapy
Occupational Therapy
Speech Therapy
PT, OT, SLP
SALVAGE & REPAIR
SERVICES

1700-484-4848

ACT

170064



NO
MOTOR DRIVEN
VEHICLES
IN THIS PARK





HERSHEY'S
CANDY
STORE

JAY'S
COUNTRY STORE
DELI • SNACKS • DRINKS
1st Continental
Mortgage Inc.
Simply The Best
HOUSEKEEPING SERVICE

NO TRESPASSING
PRIVATE PROPERTY
ALL VEHICLES MUST BE
REGISTERED IN
PENNSYLVANIA

413

TOYOTA







DES-429













J.W. TREUTH & SONS
FRESH KILLED
BEEF PORK VEAL LAMB POULTRY

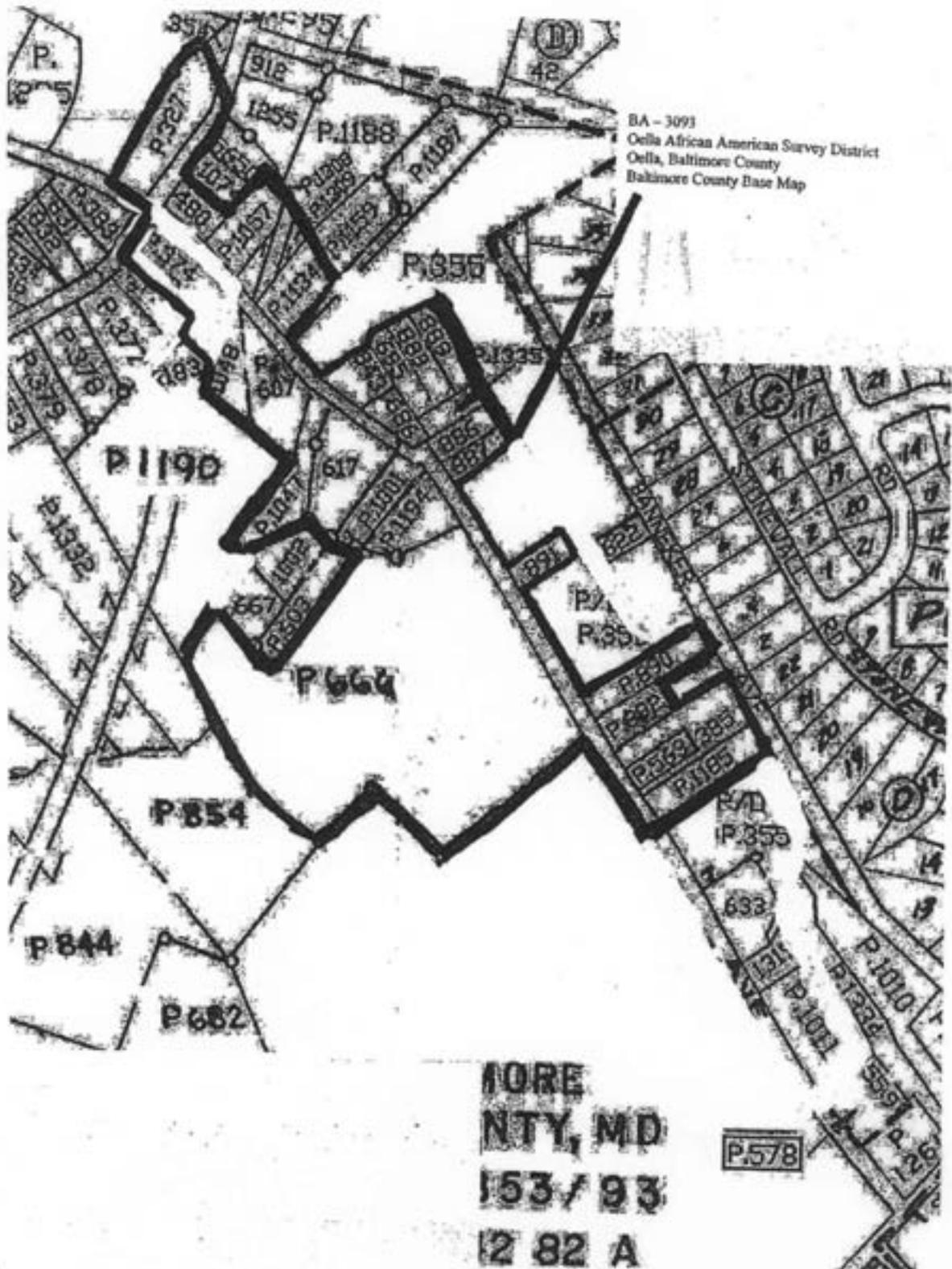












BA-3093
 Oella African American Survey District
 Oella, Baltimore County
 Baltimore County Base Map

**MORE
 NTY, MD
 153/93
 2 82 A**

P.578