

BA-3045
Win-Oak African American Survey District
Randallstown, Baltimore County
1890-1951

Two African-American communities within Randallstown began to develop towards the end of the 19th century. These residential areas include the Win-Oak community (Winands Road and Oakland Park Road) and the area of Church Lane (originally called Church Road). The Bromley Atlas of 1850 shows that Winands Road is not yet laid out. The Win-Oak area was not yet developed by 1877 according to the Hopkins Atlas. According to the Hopkins Atlas Winands Road is in place, however, there are no residences in the Win-Oak area. According to the Bromley Atlas of 1915 only four residences are denoted on the west side of Winands Road north of Oakland Park Road. On the north side of Oakland Park Road are two dwellings. Indicated on the map are three dwellings north of the intersection of Winands Road and Oakland Park Road. The names associated with these three dwellings are J. Arrington, B. Rappert, and C.H. Rappert. Further north along Winands Road near the curve in the road are several more Rappert residences. Randallstown did not, however, grow as a commercial center until the turn of the 20th century. Randallstown is now a suburb of the City of Baltimore.

The African-American area of Winands Road, Oakland Park Road, and Valley Forge Road is known as Win-Oak. It consists of twenty-four dwellings and one church. The area is surrounded by recent subdivision development and south of Oakland Park Road is Scott's Level Park operated by Baltimore County. The community is secluded from and is not physically affected by the recent development. Sited along Oakland Park Road are four historic dwellings and two non-historic houses. Valley Forge Road has four historic resources and nine non-historic resources. Six historic dwellings and the Mount Sinai Temple (originally the Good Hope Lodge) are located on the west side of Winands Road.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3045

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Win-Oak African American Survey District

other

2. Location

street and number Winands Road, Oakland Park Road, Valley Forge Road not for publication

city, town Randallstown vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name multiple ownership

street and number telephone Not available

city, town Randallstown state MD zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: tax map 77

city, town Towson liber folio

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
- Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture		
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	14	11
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense		
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic		
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education		
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	14	11
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<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	
			0	

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3045

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 African-American area of Winands Road, Oakland Park Road, and Valley Forge Road is known as Win-Oak. It consists of twenty-four dwellings and one church. The area is surrounded by recent subdivision development and south of Oakland Park Road is Scott's Level Park operated by Baltimore County. The community is secluded from and is not physically affected by the recent development.

Sited along Oakland Park Road are four historic dwellings and two non-historic houses. Valley Forge Road has four historic resources and nine non-historic resources. Six historic dwellings and the Mount Sinai Temple (originally the Good Hope Lodge) are located on the west side of Winands Road.

Ranging in date from the early 20th century to present most of the historic properties lack any stylistic characteristics. The Colonial Revival style and Craftsman style are featured in the community in modest reflections. The bungalowoid form is used in several instances both with front gable and side-gable roofs and with dormers. The church is an enlarged four-square form. The most recent addition to the neighborhood is located on Valley Forge Road.

The houses within the neighborhood range from one to two stories in height and the majority are constructed of wood frame. One dwelling, 4910 Oakland Park Road, dating from 1942 features a brick veneer. Materials for foundations include rock-faced concrete block, parged random-rubble stone and poured concrete for the non-historic houses. Roof types are predominated by front gables, side gables, and hipped roofs. Each of the dwellings are sited close to the road and are surrounded by trees and shrubs and a few have foundation plantings.

The earliest house is a two-story wood-frame vernacular dwelling located at 8509 Winands Road. Constructed circa 1890, this dwelling measures two bays across with an off-center entrance. It rests on a solid random-rubble foundation and is clad with weatherboards. Capped with a side-gable roof it features an interior brick chimney. Other vernacular dwellings include 4807 Valley Forge Road, 4910 Oakland Park Road, and 4810 Oakland Park Road. The house at 4807 Valley Forge Road is one-and-a-half stories high and measure two bays across. It is capped with a front-gable roof and features an interior brick chimney. Examples of Bungalows within the survey district are located at 4830 Valley Forge Road, 8527 Winands Road, and 4834 Oakland Park Road (circa 1930). The wood-frame dwelling at 8527 Winands Road features a rock-faced concrete block foundation, an inset porch, a side-gable roof with a gable dormer, and an exterior-end brick chimney. It has overhanging eaves and has been reclad with vinyl siding. The single-family dwelling at 4834 Oakland Park Road has a similar form to 8527 Winands Road. Instead of a gable dormer it has a shed roof dormer on both the front and rear elevations. The foundation is parged and the house is clad with wood shingles.

The Good Hope Church at the southwest corner of Winands Road and Valley Forge Road is double pile, two-stories in height, and measures two bays wide. Constructed circa 1930, it features a wood frame structural system and is reclad with aluminum siding on the facade and wood shingles on the remaining elevations. It sits on a parged solid random-rubble stone foundation. The windows are 6/6 wood-sash and the entry contains a double-leaf wood door. Rising above the hipped roof is one exterior-end brick chimney. The roof features overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A two-story non-historic concrete block addition is located on the rear elevation.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3045

Name Win-Oak African American Survey District
Continuation Sheet

Number ___7___ Page 1

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3045

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 checked="" 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	1890-1951	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1890-1951		

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.)

Over the course of the early 19th century, the community of Randallstown grew from the crossroads community established by John and Christopher Randall in the first half of the 18th century. By the early 1800s, Soldiers Delight Road became known as Liberty Road, for it led to Libertytown in eastern Frederick County. The first half of the 19th century there was an increased use of Liberty Road as settlements spread out in all directions from Baltimore.(1) By 1850, Randallstown had developed into a small residential and commercial center. The town boasted roughly fifty residents, two stores, and a tavern. Successful completion of the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike in the mid-1860s resulted in a much faster trip to Baltimore from Randallstown and other towns to the west.(2)

By the late 1870s, the once modest community of Randallstown grew to nearly twice its size of thirty years earlier. By 1877, the population had expanded to nearly 75 people. The services of a post office, school, three churches, and three stores enabled the residents to maintain a certain degree of self-sufficiency.(3) In addition to the residential and commercial structures that were located along the turnpike, there were several houses accessed by unimproved roads.

Two African-American communities within Randallstown began to develop towards the end of the 19th century. These residential areas include the Win-Oak community (Winands Road and Oakland Park Road) and the area of Church Lane (originally called Church Road). The Bromley Atlas of 1850 shows that Winands Road is not yet laid out.(4) The Win-Oak area was not yet developed by 1877 according to the Hopkins Atlas. According to the Hopkins Atlas Winands Road is in place, however, there are no residences in the Win-Oak area.(5)

In the last quarter of the 19th century the roads around Randallstown were slated for improvement to meet the town's growing population. In 1880, Randallstown had a population of 100. The population grew by an additional 50 people over the next year.(6) The 1915 county atlas indicates that the town's population had increased through the last twenty years of the 19th century and the first fifteen years of the 20th century. However, the town only grew in its residential status.

According to the Bromley Atlas of 1915 only four residences are denoted on the west side of Winands Road north of Oakland Park Road. On the north side of Oakland Park Road are two dwellings. Indicated on the map are three dwellings north of the intersection of Winands Road and Oakland Park Road. The names associated with these three dwellings are J. Arrington, B. Rappert, and C.H. Rappert. Further north along Winands Road near the curve in the road are several more Rappert residences. Randallstown did not, however, grow as a commercial center until the turn of the 20th century.(7) Randallstown is now a suburb of the City of Baltimore.

The large population of African Americans in Randallstown is evident by the many African-American churches located in the town. These churches include Union Bethel Church, Colonial Baptist Church, New Antioch Baptist Church, Victory in Jesus Baptist Church, Agape Christian Fellowship Church, Church of Christ at Deer Park, Covenant Living Fellowship Church, Faith

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3045

Name Win-Oak African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Christian Fellowship Church, Mt. Sinai Temple (in Win-Oak), and New Imani Community Church. The oldest established African-American church in Randallstown is the Union Bethel A.M.E. Church, established in 1826.(8) The Moutn Sinai Temple located at 8521 Winands Road on the southwest corner of Winands and Valley Forge Roads. This modest Colonial Revival-style building was constructed circa 1920.

The first Union Bethel Church, called Good Hope Church, was a log building on the northeast side of Liberty Road and Old Court Road. Approximately forty free blacks belonged to this parish in its early years. A few of the families in this parish were Cox, Davis, Johnson, Norris, Parrish, and Young.(9) The churches first parsonage was acquired in 1984 located at 3645 Campfield Road. Due to the growing membership, Union Bethel A.M.E. Church was relocated in 1992 to 8615 Church Lane. The building it uses originally was constructed in the 1970s as a synagogue. Union Bethel Church uses the log church building on Liberty Road to house its ministries and church activities.(10) Two African-American social organizations existed in Randallstown during the 19th century. One of these organizations, the Good Hope Lodge, was located in Win-Oak at 8521 Winands Road.

Public education for African-American children beginning during the late 19th century was provided at the St. Thomas Lodge, located behind the Good Hope Church on Liberty Road. The St. Thomas Lodge, built in 1896, was in use as a school facility up to the mid-20th century and then demolished in 1990. A second African-American school, called Rockdale School that is no longer extant was located on Church Road. The Rockdale School was a one-room school that serviced children in Randallstown as well as children from Granite.(11)

In the early 1950s there was the Hide-A-Way Inn on Oakland Park Road.(12) This was one of the few entertainment places African-American residents of Randallstown had available to them. Wayman Bryant was responsible for having the Hide-A-Way Inn constructed and several apartment houses in Randallstown. Louis Tucker was the owner of the Inn when it was demolished by fire.

Eight households were recorded on Winands Road in the 1930 U.S. Census. Johnson, Smith, Edward Powell, Frank Dorsey, and William Breckenridge are a few of the heads of households listed in the census. Several residents owned the property they resided on which valued between five hundred and four thousand dollars. Johnson rented his property for thirteen dollars and month and Smith paid forty-four dollars a month for his rent. Most of the residents were from Maryland with one originating from Virginia. The residents occupations do not differ from other areas such as Church Lane, Halethorpe or Coddensville. The men worked as building contractors, laborers in a local quarry, a laborer, janitor, and one served as a chauffeur. The houses ranged in size from three to seven people. Each of the male heads of household were in their middle ages at the time of the census, ranging in age from forty-two to fifty-one.(13)

ENDNOTES

1. William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978)*, p. 28.
2. Hollifield, p. 28.
3. *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. (Philadelphia: G.M.Hopkins, 1877).
4. J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland from Original Surveys*. Baltimore: James M. Stephens, 1850.
5. Hopkins.
6. Thomas J. Scharf, *History of the City and County of Baltimore from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), pp. 830-831.
7. *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. (Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley, 1915).
8. Diggs, p. 14.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3045

Name Win-Oak African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

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9. Diggs, p. 14.
 10. Diggs, p. 15.
 11. Diggs, p. 23.
 12. Diggs, p. 38.
 13. U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Census of 1930, Baltimore County, Maryland. (National Archives).

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTIES AS OF NOVEMBER 11, 2002

8509 Winands Road Map 77 Parcel 1203	John Thomas and Iola V Shacklett -- tax id # 0219320140 8509 Winands Road Liber 8003 Folio 493
8513 Winands Road Map 77 Parcel 1210	Chester A. and Joyce D. Washington -- tax id # 1800009274 8513 Winands Road Liber 6202 Folio 306
586 Winands Road Map 77 Parcel 1209	Beulah M. Blevins -- tax id # 0204500090 1146 44th Place S.E. Liber 6572 Folio 311
8521 Winands Road Map 77 Parcel 105	Mount Sinai Temple Vac. Inc. -- tax id # 0207470090 8521 Winands Road Liber 11110 Folio 245
8525 Winands Road Map 77 Parcel 105	Dennis and Sylvia C. Johnson 8525 Winands Road Liber 4526 Folio 348
8527 Winands Road Map 77 Parcel 105	Jarrett E. Dorsey -- tax id # 0204500990 8527 Winands Road Liber 8332 Folio 240
4810 Oakland Park Road Map 77 Parcel 1278	James Clifford and Kay Frances Conner -- tax id # 0210450200 4810 Oakland Park Road Liber 7801 Folio 493
4830 Oakland Park Road Map 77 Parcel 234	Ronald Lee Bond, Jr. and Cynthia J. Bond -- tax id # 0219070080 4830 Oakland Park Road Liber 11052 Folio 168
4834 Oakland Park Road Map 77 Parcel 92	William Gray and Joan Kind -- tax id # 0207580220 3811 Kilburn Road Randallstown, MD 21133 Liber 8430 Folio 88

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3045

Name Win-Oak African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

4838 Oakland Park Road Map 77 Parcel 1401	Andre Lewis -- tax id # 2200019310 4838 Oakland Park Road Liber 15773 Folio 65
4908 Oakland Park Road Map 77 Parcel 1031	Rufus Green -- tax id # 0204001200 4908 Oakland Park Road Liber 15712 Folio 133
4806 Valley Forge Road Map 77 Parcel 105	Mary Dorsey -- tax id # 0204501190 4806 Valley Forge Road Liber 6081 Folio 396
4824 Valley Forge Road Map 77 Parcel 105	Oscar O. and Helen M. Smith -- tax id # 0207000380 4824 Valley Forge Road Liber 6431 Folio 557

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3045

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 20 acres
Acreage of historical setting 20 acres
Quadrangle name Ellicott City, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Win-Oak African-American community consists of twenty-five dwellings located on Winands Road, Valley Forge Road, and Oakland Park Road. Win-Oak is in Randallstown in the Second District of Baltimore County. These buildings have been associated with tax map 77 since their construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kristie Baynard, Architectural Historian		
organization	E.H.T. Tracerics	dat	11/11/2002
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-3045

Name Win-Oak African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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

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Bowler, Mike. Sowing the seeds of integration. The Sunday Sun. Baltimore: April 13, 1997.

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.

Erlandson, Robert A. Residents of tiny Coddensville seek to preserve historic black community. The Sun. Baltimore: September 23, 1991.

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

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-3045
WIN-OAK AFRICAN AMERICAN
SURVEY DISTRICT
RANDALLSTOWN
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

