(1) Baltimore County Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson [BA-96]

Designed by the firm of Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon. Construction supervised by Thomas and James M. Dixon, architects. The builder was William H. Allen. Constructed of local limestone and granite on 5-acre site donated by Dr. Grafton M. Bosley. Greek Revival style; additions of 1910, 1925, and 1958 result in a full-H-plan building. Baldwin and Pennington designed the 1910 portion, Gaudreau and Gaudreau the 1955-58 additions. Iron fence erected, 1871. Gates reinstalled May 1981, National Register. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(2) "Ballestone" Manor House, 2001 Back River Neck Road, Rocky Point Park [BA-0262]

Est. 1800 - 2001 Back River Neck Road - Rocky Point Golf Course -Various statements hold that the land here at Cedar Point belonged to William Ball of Virginia in 1659. Ball was the great-grandfather of George Washington. Part of this brick house, now called Ballestone, has been claimed as an 18th century structure. However, no substantial houses are found in the 1798 tax list index. Somewhat later, a total of $200 worth of improvements was charged to Isaac Stansbury in the 1813 tax ledger, probably indicating the addition of a modest house. The house was specifically mentioned as brick in an advertisement of 1836. It was owned by the Miller family from the 1850s to 1869, when acquired by Baltimore County for park purposes. The house was elaborately restored in 1976 by Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks to celebrate the American Bicentennial. [Placed on Final Landmarks 1978].

(3) "Fort Garrison", 2 Garrison Farms Court, Stevenson vicinity [BA-0033]

This site was headquarters for a troop of mounted rangers appointed by Governor Nicholson to patrol the Indian trails from the Patapsco to the Susquehanna in search of hostile parties. The outpost was also called Oulton's Garrison for commander Captain John Oulton of Oldton. Fieldstone building, 18 x 48 feet, thick walls, great fireplace, openings identified as gunports. Acquired by Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks when the area was suburbanized in 1965. Roof restored by architect Orin Bullock following fund raising campaign led by E. Frances Offutt. National Register. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(4)"Auburn", 7310 Osler Drive, Towson University Campus [BA-0213]

The first house on this site was built in 1799 for Rebecca Ridgely, widow of Governor Charles Ridgely as her dower house, having found Hampton too large for her taste. Following a fire, the house was rebuilt in 1849 in Italianate Federal style, with 22 rooms; outer walls covered with rough-cast. After use as a residence for Sheppard-Pratt physicians, the house was acquired by Towson State and suffered neglect and vandalism. In 1976 it was converted to a club house by Towson State University. National Register. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(5) Mettam Memorial Baptist Church, 119 Old Court Road, Pikesville [BA-0036]

Originally called Pikesville Church, later named for Rev. Joseph Mettam, the first minister and incumbent for 53 years. Patrick Walker was a warden in this church for 80 years. Building no longer used for worship, but ca. 1967 was restored and serves as meeting place for Lions Club of Pikesville and garden clubs. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(6) Hampton National Historic Site, outbuildings & cemetery, 535 Hampton Lane, Towson vicinity [BA-0103]

Built by Charles Ridgely in Georgian style. Local stone covered with stucco. Wide portico, large cupola, ornate dormers. Formal gardens, cemetery, outbuilding. Originally part of 7,000-acre estate held by the Ridgely family, who lived here 158 years. Now owned by National Park Service. The orangerie was restored in 1976. National register; National Historic Site. Lawrence Hall Fowler credited the architecture to Jehu Howell. John Miller, a former curator, stated that the house was probably an old fashioned design when built, reminiscent of Vanbrugh's Castle Howard. Other claims have been that Hampton was the largest private home built in America until the post-Civil War era of tycoons. However, it is not as large as West-over in Virginia. A complete re-stuccoing was carried out along with other restoration, 1981-1982. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(7) "Hilton" Estate (House, Tudor House, Bowling Alley, Gardener's Cottage, McCulloh House), 800 South Rolling Road, CCBC Campus, Catonsville [BA-0005]

Oldest surviving building is the l8l8 fieldstone farmhouse of James W. McCulloh, participant in case of McCulloh-vs.-Maryland (1819). The Georgian mansion Hilton was built between 1825-35 by Dr. Lennox Birckhead and later enlarged by Judge John Glenn. The Glenns entertained Robert E. Lee. Last private owner was George Knapp. Acquired as site of Catonsville Community College in 1963. Some 300 acres survive of the 5,000-acre Taylor's Forest tract surveyed in 1679 for Thomas Taylor. Also a ruined bowling alley, a gardener's cottage, and a Tudor house, all dating to 1852. Added to National Register, 1980. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

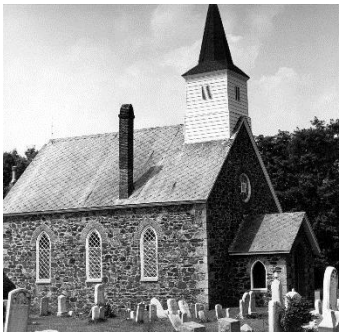
(8) Mount Gilboa Chapel & Cemetery, 2312 Westchester Avenue, Oella [BA-0637]

Northwest corner of 2312 Westchester and Oella Avenues. Fieldstone chapel is marked 1859 and the cornerstone was actually laid in 1860. Replacement of a meeting house, traditionally built of logs and shown on 1850 Sidney map. An Ellicott deed of 1835 mentioned a road to the "African Meeting". Early members were free blacks whose families were manumitted by Mrs. Mary Williams in her 1786 will. Roof was burned through on April 11, 1977. Repairs effected through a HUD grant. Ownership transferred to Heliokiel Christian Community Church in August 1981. Returned to AME Conference in 1980s. Building restored. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(9) "Summit" (Gary House), 10 Stanley Drive, Catonsville [BA-1107]

Very large brick house in mixture of mansard and Italianate styles with elaborate scroll work on porches. Probably built by Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Koefoed, owners of the St. Thomas Ice Establishment in Danish West Indies. Acquired in 1873 by James Albert Gary, owner of Gary Manufacturing Company located at Alberton. Gary was the leading activist among Maryland Republicans and in 1897 was appointed postmaster general under President McKinley. That president reputedly dined at Summit. The estate was subdivided in the 1920s and the mansion became the 10-unit Summit Park Apartments. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(10) Old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, 701 Ingleside Avenue, Catonsville [BA-0004]



Founded by early German settlers in the Catonsville area. For many years, sermons and day school classes were given in German. Stone chapel with Gothic lines and diamond windowpanes was designed by stonemason Johann Mossmeringer. Consecrated June 16, 1850. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(11) "Todd's Inheritance" (Todd Farm House), 9000 North Point Road, Fort Howard vicinity [BA-0146]

The original house built by Thomas Todd was burned by the British during their campaign on North Point (Sept. 12-15, 1815). Rebuilt in 1816 on the old foundation using old bricks. A Gothic peaked cross-gable was added in 1864, along with porches. The land was occupied by the Todd family from 1664 to 1916. Also a family burial ground; the house was in good condition when surveyed in 1977. Later it was set afire by an arsonist, but by June of 1983 was mostly restored. The Todd family has an arrangement with a cemetery company to tend the graveyard. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1978].

(12) Saint Thomas' Episcopal Church, 232 Saint Thomas Lane, Caves Valley [BA-0048]

Built as a chapel of ease for the forest dwellers of Old St. Paul's parish in Baltimore. Set on 2 acres of land acquired from Christopher Gist. Original brick building was rectangular. In 1890, a chancel and north and south transepts were added. Oldest church in area. Original members included prominent early settlers: Worthingtons, Owings, Howards, Risteaus, et al. Narthex added in 1970. Windows by John LaFarge and by Tiffany. Entered on National Register, 1979. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1978].

(13) "Villa Anneslie", 529 Dunkirk Road, Towson vicinity [BA-0101]

Built as a summer home by Frederick Harrison on 119-acre tract; Italianate villa designed by John Rudolph Niernsee. Three stories, white clapboard; double chimneys cupola. Later home of Dr. Lennox Birckhead. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(14) "Trentham", House, Bath House & immediate cluster of outbuildings (Queen Anne Village Apts), 134 Village Queen Drive, Owings Mills [BA-0041]

The original house here was a small dwelling built by the Rev. Thomas Cradock, first rector of St. Thomas Parish. He married Catherine Risteau, and the 200-acre farm was a gift from Captain John Risteau. The house was enlarged, but in 1858 was destroyed by fire and rebuilt on a much larger scale in stone, covered with stucco, in Italianate style. Numerous dependencies, including log stable, stone octagonal bath house. House survives in Queen Anne Village apartment complex as an office building, the stucco removed. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(15) "Montmorenci", 3924 Worthington Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0058]

This land, part of Welshes Cradle, was long in the Worthington family. The house is not colonial, but Greek Revival, probably built 1823-32 by John Tolley Worthington. Large, formal house, stone, stuccoed over. In the early 20th Century, Marie Conrad Lehr had vast improvements made to the house, adding many Georgian Revival elements. Mrs. Lehr died at age 38 in 1921, exhausted with her labors for the French civilian population during the First World War. The house later passed to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Gillet in 1926, the first non-Worthingtons to hold this ground. Extensive restoration work done in 1984 by a new owner. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(16) "Quinn" (Sweet Air), 4121 Sweet Air Road, Jacksonville [BA-0111]

Built in a lozengy pattern brick by Roger Boyce on land originally surveyed in 1704 for Thomas McNamara. Purchased in 1785 for Henry Hill Carroll by his trustee. House can be authenticated by tax list measurements and by an 18th Century sale advertisement. Disfigured during its life as an ordinary farm house and restored to Georgian purity c. 1938. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(17) Beckley House, 202 Main Street, Reisterstown [BA-0164]

Brick house built by John Reister, Sr., founder of the town, and given to his son-in-law John Beckley, a blacksmith. Small one-story building adjoining this large Georgian house was possibly a smithy. In the 20th Century, the first story served as Shaffer's ice cream parlor; later a ski shop. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(18) Aquilla Randall Monument, 3970 North Point Road, Patapsco Neck [BA-0635]

This stone monument along the road was built in memory of Private Aquilla Randall who died in the skirmish of September 12, 1814, the same engagement in which the British Commander, Major General Robert Ross was mortally wounded. The memorial was erected on July 21, 1817, by the First Mechanical Company of the Fifth Regiment. The monument was placed upon a concrete pyramid in 1945 by Eli Bunievas, a Yugoslavian by birth, who was owner of the adjoining Monument House Inn. In 1977, J. Sheridan McClees acquired the property west of the Monument House and removed the pyramid and planned to refurbish the authentic part of the monument to the Society of the War of 1812, with the restrictive covenant that the monument was not to be changed from its appearance in an engraving of 1820. Acquired by County, January 1979. Re-erected, May 18, 1979. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

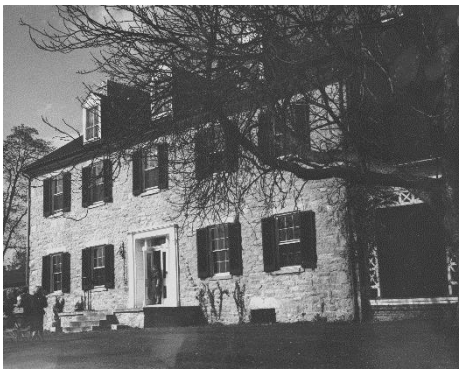
(19) Battle Acre, 3219 North Point Road, Patapsco Neck [BA-0636]

Small park with mounted cannon marks spot where on September 12, 1814, General Stricker's City Brigade inflicted severe losses upon the main body of the invading British army. This spirited defense, along with that of Fort McHenry the next night, saved Baltimore. President John Q. Adams visited the field on October 16, 1827, per his diary (7:336). The acre was deeded to the State by Dr. Jacob Houch, on whose farm the Asylum on North Avenue was put up in 1914 after many years in which the State administrations had forgotten their ownership of the grounds. The lot was administered by the Military Department of Maryland and the grass cut by the MDOT. (Conveyed to the State by deeds TK 292:249). Acquired by County in 1979. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(20) Jericho Covered Bridge (Baltimore/Harford County line), Franklinville vicinity [BA-0361]

The last surviving covered bridge in either Baltimore or Harford County spans their boundary line, Little Gunpowder Falls. The bridge was petitioned by citizens of both counties in early 1864 and on March 24 of that year the General Assembly passed the appropriation. Specifications were advertised in the Maryland Journal, on June 17, 1865, proposing a bridge about 80 feet in span on 15foot high abutments, the deck to be enclosed with weatherboard and the roof shingled. Local cotton factory owner Hugh Simms, was appointed superintendent; Thomas F. Forsyth of Pikesville was the winning bidder at $3,125. Forsyth, listed in city directories as a machinist, was probably also the designer. The bridge was completed by December 5, 1865, and still carries traffic, although it was repaired and strengthened with steel stringers and tie rods in 1937. Another round of repairs was completed in 1983 and formal reopening took place on July 7 that year. Architecturally, the bridge is a Burr-arch truss with slanting portals. Its date of construction rules out any of the imagined Civil War events reported in local legend. (History Trails, Spring, 1978) [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(21) "Hayfields" (Main House, Cook's House, Stone Tenant House a.k.a. The Quarters. Horse Barn, Carriage House, Manager's House & Stone Garden Wall), 701 Hayfields Road, Cockeysville vicinity [BA-0094]



The Hayfields mansion was built of limestone quarried on the property by Colonel Nicholas Merryman Bosley, pioneer in soil restoration and winner of the premium farm contest of 1824. Colonel Bosley received the agricultural society's trophy at the hands of Lafayette, during the visit of the Marquis to Baltimore 48 years after the Revolution. Bosley enjoyed large cash sales of Timothy hay. House is 2-½ stories, Federal in design, gable roofed. Also a stone garden wall, smoke house, slave quarter's, manager's cottage, twin barns, and various farm buildings, which had included a gas plant. Property passed to John Merryman of Hayfields, famous for importing and breeding Herefords, and famous in the burning of the NCRR bridges incident of April 20, 1861 and in the Ex Parte Merryman opinion by Chief Justice Taney. The farm continued raising Polled Hereford cattle under a kinsman, General John M. Franklin. In 1978, the farm was sold to Hayfields, Inc. Detailed drawings of the classic buildings were made by the WPA's HABS team in the 1930s. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(22) "Loveton", 14301 York Road, Sparks [BA-0092]

This farm was developed by Dr. Thomas Love who appears in the 1783 tax list. By his death in 1821, he had accumulated 1,000 acres of land. His son, Captain Thomas Love, was a pioneer in the rail shipment of dairy products and probably built the large house. Loveton is three stories with a basement; a brick structure coated with rough-cast, Federal in design. A wing was added to the eleven original rooms in 1848. Later owned by the family of Angelo Lupo, and farming was carried on by Lupo descendants, the Carrolls, until 1959, when William C. Carroll, Jr. was electrocuted in a farm accident. In 1975-77, the house was vacant, owned by Maryland Properties, Inc. Condition in 1977 was very bad, vandalized, holes in the floors, and porch falling. It was purchased with ten acres in June, 1978, by restoration specialists, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Fox. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(23) "Ravenshurst", 12915 Dulaney Valley Road, Towson vicinity [BA-0913] *(Destroyed by fire October 31, 1985)*

Very large Gothic Revival house in vertical board and batten with cupola. Probably constructed from published plans in books by architect Ranlett or in his tradition and built around an existing stone house dating from the early 19th Century. Possibly built for Moses Rankin, who is found with $1,000 of new improvements in a 1856 tax entry. Rankin's tax account passed to his son Samuel M. Rankin, who in 1857 sold to railway engineer Isaac Ridgeway Trimble. That same year, Trimble deeded "Ravenhurst" to his son David Churchman Trimble but later resided there after losing a leg while serving as a Confederate General (Maryland's highest ranking Southern officer) at Gettysburg. One notable visitor was Jefferson Davis. In 1889 Henry Hoen purchased Ravenhurst and it remained in his family until the present; in 1977 the house was surrounded by Ravenhurst subdivision. Added to National Register, August 1978; to Baltimore County Final Landmarks List, August, 1978. All the essential features were wiped out by a fire on October 31, 1985, after repairs were underway. [Placed on Final Landmarks List -1978].

(24) Cockey Homestead 10899 York Road, Cockeysville [BA-0076]

The kitchen and the rooms above supposedly form the oldest portion of this granite house. Main block was added later, possibly 1812 according to tradition, but no house appears here in 1832 partition of estate of the first Joshua F. Cockey. First appears on 1850 map. This was the home of Judge Joshua F. Cockey (1800-1891), who owned and developed most of Cockeysville village and served a long period in the Orphans' Court. A large Victorian block was tacked onto the basic house but was removed after its 1947 purchase by Mr. and Mrs. H. Bayly Johnson. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(25) "Taylor's Hall" 10136 Falls Road, Brooklandville vicinity [BA-0268]

Three-part telescope house, two seg-ments of log and one of stone; two-stories. Property was surveyed for Joseph Taylor in 1703; acquired by Thomas Cockey in 1725. Inherited by his son, Thomas Cockey Deye, in 1737. Deye, who lived until 1807, was speaker of the House of Delegates at the end of the American Revolution. Later owners of house were William Padian and John Cole Bosley. A large munitions plant operated on the premises near the railroad during World War I. Owner: Flintkote Corporation, parent company of Harry T. Campbell Company. B. D. Final Landmarks List, 1978. Moved to Rockland, 1986, and restored by Martin P. Azola. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(26) "Shawan House" 13626 Falls Road, Western Run [BA-0174]

One of the Worthington family houses, once estimated to be pre-Revolutionary, but in recent studies by James T. Wollon, Jr., attributed to Walter Worthington. This was home from 1827 to 1849 for John Tolley Hood Worthington, Member of Congress. Later owners were Samuel Worthington, John Tolley Worthington, 3rd, C. Morton Stewart, C. Wilbur Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Courtnenay J. Whedbee. Mr. Miller completed the balanced design of the house by extensive additions during the 1930s and 40s. The house features Carrara marble mantels carved by the Maryland sculptor Rhinehart. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(27) Saint James Protestant Episcopal Church, 3100 Monkton Road, My Lady's Manor [BA-0105]

The church dates from chapel of ease established in 1750 to divide the parish of St. John's, Joppa Town. Brick church completed 1755, enlarged 1759-62; tower added 1884; further enlarged with a chancel 1905. Re-roofed summer of 1978. It reportedly served as a storage place for patriot arms in 1776. Rectory built 1837. Saint James Academy was established 1821 and operated until 1851; it was revived and serves as an elementary school. National Register. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(28) Lansdowne Christian Church (Hull Memorial), 101 Clyde Avenue, Lansdowne [BA-1143]

Frame church in late Gothic style endowed by Charles Wesley Hull, a Civil War veteran, as a memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic. Designed by Lewis Reeser and Sons; windows commemorate GAR badges and symbols. The twin towers are topped with finials. Nominated to National Register as the only church ever dedicated to the Union Army veterans. National Register, September 15, 1977. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(29) Cameron Mill Miller's House, 19503 Cameron Mill Road, Parkton vicinity [BA-0996]

Three- story house in Pennsylvania-Maryland German style with frame back building; perched on steep hillside. Served as home for Walker family who had purchased the adjoining Curfman Mill in l794 or shortly before. Main house measured 12 x 22 and 20 x 38 in the respective wings on 1918 tax list. The Victorian porch or gallery was added later or else decorated in scrollwork of that period. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

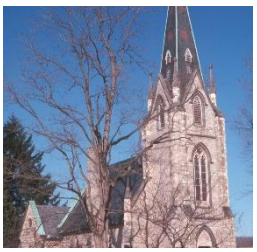
(30) "Fruitful Valley", 2000 Monkton Road, Monkton vicinity [BA-0410]

Large brick house, 23 x 50' with a wing 20.5 x 25', in Federal style, built by John Merryman of Benjamin, who owned the Monkton-Manor Mill Seat just to the south. It was passed to John Johnson Merryman in 1849 and remained in that family until 1889. Owner as of nomination date: Mr. and Mrs. Everett G. Partridge. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(31) Dover House, 3500 Butler Road, Dover vicinity [BA-1118]

House dated at 1825 by stone found in north wall under chimney. Two section stone house in Vernacular style, two stories in height, with a gable roof. Was part of the John T. Johns property and had originally served as a store and post office. Located just southwest of the terminus of Mantua Mill Road, diagonally across intersection from site of Dover Mill (extinct since c. 1926). Mill Race from McGills Run passed just north of present driveway. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(32) Saint John's Protestant Episcopal Church (Including Rectory, Wall, Stepping Stone & Cemetery), 3738 Butler Road, [BA-0057]



The original church was built in 1816, and was destroyed by fire on Christmas 1867. The church was then constructed in 1869 by the Westminister, Maryland firm of Short and Leister. The building is a 2 1/2 story stone structure with a classical portico. It was constructed of rubble stone that is authentically rendered in (English) Gothic Revival style, consisting of a tower and spire at the southeast end, a two-bay nave, a one-bay chancel, south of which projects a one-bay sacristy. The rectory is a three-bay, two 1/2 story, gable-roofed, rubble stone house with a rear service wing of two bays. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1978].

(33) Oldfields School (Old House), 1500 Glencoe Road, Glencoe [BA-0126]

A boarding school that was founded in the old double tenant house by Mrs. John Sears McCulloch in 1867. Original frame farm dwelling, now called "Old House" is still in use. The school was managed by a board of directors since its incorporation in 1926. The school housed ninth to twelfth grades, with enrollment at approximately 93%. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(34) Gabriel Holmes House, 16201 Markoe Road, Monkton [BA-0123]

House dimensions conform to 1798 tax list entry for Gabriel Holmes, who took title to this portion of Lot 49 in 1809 although he had been a Manor resident since at least 1790. The house was shown as V. Holmes' on 1850 map and as Chas. H. C. Curtis' in 1877 atlas. One-story, gable-roofed addition on west end. House is mixture of log and frame segments, two- story section covered with German siding, assembled with hand-wrought rose-headed nails. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(35) Monkton Hotel, 1900 Monkton Road, Monkton [BA-0116]

Located facing the extinct railroad line in the village of Monkton. This large four-story Federal style brick building was once a hotel, later a store. Samuel Miller was apparently the first businessman at Monkton and owned a store that was burned in February 1858. He was apparently back in business in time to have his stock looted by Federal troops guarding the rail line in early 1861. The county transfer books showed $2,000 worth of new improvements entered in 1862. It was later owned by Landon Reeve. It was extensively restored in 1977 by Mr. and Mrs. David Fulton who developed artists studios in the top story and apartments and offices on the other levels. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(36) Saint Michael's Chapel (Hannah Moore Academy), 12035 Reisterstown Road, Reisterstown [BA-2561]

Frame, Gothic Revival, board-and-batten chapel designed by John Weller Priest of New York. (See Church Journal, 2 (August 3, 1854): 211-212). It erroneously attributed to Richard Upjohn. The chapel was originally intended to serve the town as well as the boarding school, but was superseded by All Saints Church in 1890. Both churches were founded by Hannah More's headmaster, the Rev. Arthur John Rich. For the academy buildings, see BA 53 and BA 1639. Entire property was acquired by Baltimore County, in March 1978. Chapel added to National Register, October 1979. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980]

(37) Fort Howard (In County Park Portion – Batteries/Tower), 9500 North Point Road, Dundalk vicinity [BA-0939]

Site of British landing of September 12, 1814. Construction of an outer harbor defense fort of six batteries was started here in 1896 and the post was manned by the Coast Artillery until 1927. The brick Veterans Administration hospital building dates from 1940-41. Concrete gun pits and casemates, an azimuth tower, concrete quarters building, mine storage building, and frame military post residences survive, representing the Endicott period of fortifications. The east side of the peninsula was acquired for park purposes by Baltimore County in 1973. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(38) "Bellefield", 2805 Shepperd Road, Monkton [BA-0114]

Built c. 1838 of primarily white-painted brick, by Gabriel Holmes. A triple-arch window was placed between the chimneys at attic level and bricks were burned on the property. There is a Queen Anne, or "broken" style colonial staircase on the interior. The structure was constructed in an identical design to Inverness (which was originally called Bellemore). [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(39) "Montrose" Mansion & Chapel, 13700 Hanover Road, Woodensburg vicinity [BA-0949 & BA-0950]

Large, 2-½ story mansion (in 1918 measured at 36 by 76 in main wing and 14 x 16 in another). Built of local blue stone by William Patterson some time before 1830. That year, it was deeded to Jerome N. Bonaparte (Jr.), nephew of Napoleon, who in 1843 sold it to Colonel Franklin Anderson, shown as owner of 1850 Sidney map; the 1877 atlas showed it as Mrs. F. Anderson's. Mrs. Anderson left it to Archibald Sterling, Jr., who lost the place by default in 1890 to mortgagee Charles J. Bonaparte. Bonaparte sold the same year to Richard B. and James A. Clark, who in 1893 sold to Miss Elizabeth A. K. Mankin, who also lost title by default; title passed to Dr. Adam M. Kalbach in 1903; in 1920 Frederick P. Gibson acquired the property but promptly sold to the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls, a State Institution, that carried on an educational program. At some point in its history the house was altered with a mansard roof, described as slate in a 1903 advertisement. It is now in the hands of the Maryland National Guard. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(40) Trenton Mill, 16500 Trenton Mill Road [BA-0177]

At northeast corner of 16500 Trenton Road at Trenton Mill Road, west bank of Piney Run, west of Trenton village. Built of granite from nearby ridge by John C. Zouck to replace an earlier mill. Age proved by newspaper advertisement when plant was new. Mill was active until 1955 when closed down by George M. Jordan. Still equipped with complement of roller mill units and 48-inch millstones. Restoration work done from 1976-78 includes new sheet-metal roof, jacking up floors, and replacement of rotted flooring and siding. Functional style, gable roofed; some Italianate brackets under eaves. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(41) Stemmer House & setting, 2627 Caves Road, Owings Mills vicinity [BA-0056]

Dismantled in 1930 and moved from original site on Race Road near Stemmers Run. Reassembled and restored. One of Maryland's outstanding Georgian houses; traditionally described as having been built by the Principio Company; by these accounts, the Washingtons of Virginia visited the house in its former location on their inspection tours of their iron furnace investments in Back River (and also North East, Cecil County). However, Dawn F. Thomas suggests that Captain Ulrick Bernard Stammer (or Stemmer) built the house about 1795-1800. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1980].

(42) "Turkey Cock Hall", 10131 Falls Road, Brooklandville [BA-0222]

Turkey Cock Hall, a small, 1½ story house, stands on a land survey of the same name, 200 acres laid out in April of 1706 for Richard Gist who accumulated a great amount of land in the area. Gist sold 80 acres of Turkey Cock Hall in 1713 to Edward Riston (also spelled Reeston, Reaston) for 34 pounds of tobacco per acre. Riston eventually acquired the remainder of the 200 acres from other owners. Dawn F. Thomas. The Green Spring Valley cites records in 1728 court proceedings of Ristons living in the county "at the Garrison Ridge" and she finds a reference of 1733 to the "road which leads from Edward Reeston's by Mr. Richard Gist's house." [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1980].

(43) Stone Dwellings in Rockland Village: Brooklandville
Old Court Tavern, 2202 Old Court Road [BA-2370]
Chief Miller's House, 10100 Falls Road [BA-2369]
Rockland Post Office & General Store, 10104 Falls Road [BA-0815]
Row Houses, 10106-10112 Falls Road [BA-0221]

This substantially built group of stone dwellings was put up for workers at Rockland Grist Mill. The original group included the tavern and blacksmith shop. The houses have been modernized in this century for tenants. For many years, owner William Fell Johnson, a graduate of Princeton, made his own repairs. The row houses are clearly shown on an 1835 plat in the Maryland Historical Society Manuscript collection. The row houses are numbered 10106 through 10116 Falls Road. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(44) Lutherville Railroad Station, 1601 Riderwood Avenue, Lutherville [BA-0068]

Built of stone in a Victorian style with gambrel roof by John Graff Cockey under an agreement to lease it to the Northern Central Railroad in 1873. There was room in the south end for a general store and living quarters above. This was a replacement of an earlier station built in 1861 by Cockey, which burned in November 1871. The NCRR took title of the property in 1886. Passenger service ended 1959 and a company employee lived in the station. The station was eventually sold off by Conrail for use as private home in 1978. Owner as of nomination date: Rev. and Mrs. Barrett P. Rudd. [Placed on Final Landmarks List -1980.]

(45) County Home Property (Almshouse & Pest House), 9811 Van Buren Lane, Texas [BA-0073]

Built as the county alms house in 1873 and that year it was called "Upland Home." Abraham Cole was the first superintendent. It survived a severe fire in 1919 and was rebuilt and fireproofed. Built in a t-shaped plan; both 2-½ and 3-½ story sections. Hip roofed, functional style; built of local marble. Closed as poor house in 1958. In 1959 it was converted to an office for a County Agent, etc., and was renamed Agriculture Building. It was also developed into a 7-room museum by the Baltimore County Historical Society. The museum housed farm tools in two out buildings. Also a two-story stone structure called a Pest House, was completed 1874 (Maryland Journal, January 2, 1875). Various barns, a silo, and a Smokehouse existed on the property. Planned for development as a home and nature center by Department of Recreation and Parks. The large frame barn that was to form the center of the home and nature center was destroyed in a fire (of suspicious origin) on Saturday, March 21, 1981. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(46) "Bare Hills House", 6222 Falls Road, Bare Hills [BA-0881]

Pointed gables, porches, battens, and barge boards are incorporated into this rural Gothic Revival house southwest of Lake Roland. A photo and description is shown in Dorsey and Dilts' 1973 architectural guide (p. 199). Built in 1857 by Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson on a lot purchased that year from Johnzey Hook. The house was listed as new in the 1860 transfer book. The frame barn had been transferred from Hook's account. The house was later owned by Vice Admiral David Dixon Porter, Commandant of Naval Academy. It later belonged to the McMahon family, operators of suburban bus lines; the McMahons kept the parlor unchanged from the Victorian period. It was later owned by Samuel Berg and restored in 1978 by Gilbert D. Cooke and Marie F. Cooke, who received a Baltimore Heritage award in 1979 for their work. National Register, September 1980. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(47) "Oakdene" (Formerly called Summerfield), 1021 Greenspring Valley Road, Stevenson [BA-0814]

Long house of several sections. Main block is probably oldest masonry house in the Valley, built by the Cockey family, who owned land from 1696 to 1833. Earliest section possibly built before the Revolution by Captain John Cockey; a large house is deduced from high level of assessment in 1783 tax list. Brick house of same dimensions of main block was advertised in 1796 newspapers and also found on 1798 tax list. An ad of 1833 showed that the house was called Summerfield, but had burned out inside. Another advertisement by Frederick Harrison described the house as built in 1840, American, April 9, 1851. It was heavily assessed by time of 1841 tax ledger when owned by Frederick Harrison, who called it Anneslie. Later owned by Upton Slingluff. Restored to Georgian lines by architect D. K. Este Fisher for Mrs. Douglas Gordon Carroll in 1923. A very large stone stable possibly built in the late 19th Century as well as a Queen Anne gambrel roofed barn also exist on the property. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980]

(48) "Prospect Hill", 12815 Kanes Road, Long Green [BA-0138]

Built in early Federal style by Thomas Ringold (1768-1818) on a tract of about 270 acres; bricks were supposedly brought from England. Double thick walls and floors, windows shuttered inside and out; interior woodwork and mantels constructed of highly skilled workmanship. The plaster work is in an Adam-inspired style attributed to William Thornton (no proof). Moses Miller bought the farm in 1850 and added a plain stone and stucco wing. It was later sold to James Kane in 1863 and listed in the National Register in 1973. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(49) Oregon Furnace Store (Kurtz House), 1201 Shawan Road, Cockeysville vicinity [BA-0269]

Also called Kurtz House, this two-story shop and dwelling appears as R. Green and Company's store on the 1850 map by Sidney. Rosan's Store at Oregon advertised goods in the papers of 1850. The Oregon Ledgers mention that E. B. Bossler took charge of the store in 1854. It was part of the Ashland Iron Company's holdings in 1877 atlas. Thomas Kurtz, last foreman at Oregon Ore Banks, bought the property in 1892 when Ashland Furnace closed up; he continued to run the farm, store, and post office. Five-bay center section with single-flue brick chimney rising from each gable end. There are wings on both the east and west, as well as the rear, and a full-width porch. The shed-roofed stone east wing was the store. It was fully restored by Martin P. Azola, Inc., in partnership with the County; ribbon-cutting ceremony January 22, 1986. Owner as of nomination date: Baltimore County (Recreation and Parks). [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(50) Parkton Stone Arch Bridge, Frederick Road over Little Gunpowder Falls (MD Route 463) [BA-0593]

On original route of Baltimore and York Town Turnpike Road. A double arch stone bridge in "Roman" style, now by-passed by upgraded highway, Md. Route 45, the present York Road. The bridge once carried the privately owned turnpike over the stream. Presumably this bridge survived the flood of 1817, which washed out three others on that line. Designed by John Davis. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(51) Schnoerr House, 201 Gun Road, Avalon vicinity Patapsco State Park [BA-1586]

House dates to Avalon Iron Works period but cannot be accurately dated from known data. It survived all other nearby buildings of the industry. George Schnoerr was an employee of Baltimore City when it owned the water plant and he was allowed to stay on as a tenant when the State took over the site for parkland. Now serves as Visitor Center in the Avalon area of the Patapsco State Park. Owner as of nomination date: Department of Natural Resources, State of Maryland. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(52) Mount De Sales Academy (Including School Structure & Gatehouse), 700 Academy Lane, Catonsville vicinity [BA-0002]

A convent school for girls run by Sisters of the Visitation. The main building is Greek Revival, consisting of 4 stories plus a basement; 21 bays wide, including the central and end pavilions. There are also pediments on the pavilions. The central pavilion has a 2-story, corniced porch, with Ionic capitals on four columns. There is also a gate house and outbuildings. The second wing was added in 1882; designed by E. F. Baldwin. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1980].

(53) New Tavern. 10908 Liberty Road, Wards Chapel [BA-0023]

Frame and clapboard building, vernacular style; gable roof. Painted pea-green. The tavern was on the ground floor from 1802 to 1895. Members of Ward's Methodist Chapel held services here for about 35 years and the Holy Family Catholic Church was organized here in 1872. The kitchen wing has an old wall oven of 1852. Owner as of nomination date: Wilson Herrera. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1982].

(54) Blunt Farm & Granite Quarries (Mount Welcome), 10322 Old Court Road, Granite [BA-0008]

Colonial style, frame house, 1-½ stories, gable-roofed, dormers, full-width front porch, painted yellow. The house sits well back from the road and to the west of power lines. The house was probably built by ancestors of Captain Walters who served in the War of 1812 and married Elizabeth Worthington. The family burial ground is also on the site. The Blunt family still owned blueprints in 1984 for restoration work performed c. 1930 by Hugh I. Kavanagh, an architect of Baltimore. The foundations of a quarry engine house survived in 1976. The quarry is documented by surviving photographs. Owned in late 1960s by Fitzallen Blunt, who died in 1970. Owner as of nomination date: Thomasina A. Blunt's heirs. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(55) Old Gunpowder Friends Meeting House, 13100 Beaver Dam Road, Cockeysville vicinity [BA-0090]

The Old Gunpowder Meeting house is a two-story plus attic stone structure with a gable roof and two corner chimneys. Dimensions are twenty by forty. The entrance for worshippers was by twin front doors that led into men's and women's seating areas inside. There were originally sliding partitions to make two separate meeting rooms if desired. Style is very plain, or vernacular. The roof ended flush with the end walls and the end rafters were exposed. This structure is the second place of worship on the site. The Hall of Records cites a tradition that there was a meeting organized on Western Run as early as 1675, but states that there are no records to prove the existence of the meeting until 1739, when Gunpowder Meeting and Patapsco Meetings were allowed to become independent of their parent body, the Monthly Meeting at the Clifts. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(56) "Homewood", 717 Edmondson Avenue, Catonsville [BA-0925]

Probably built by Fusting family. Sold in 1864 to Mrs. George Keidel. Later owned by hardware merchant, Henry D. Keidel. This large frame Greek Revival and Victorian house has been several times enlarged, with expansive porches and elaborate railings. One expansion was reported in Argus of 1885. Since 1935, it has been the home of the Spittel family. Owner as of nomination date: Irvin B. Spittel. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(57) "Greenwood" (Deford House), 6901 North Charles Street, Towson vicinity [BA-1839]

Large Georgian Revival house with columned portico, built by John Edward Deford on land purchased from Mary A. Goldsboro and from the Boyce estate in 1910 and 1911. The 1911 tax ledger showed a house worth $24,000 entered in the "New 1915". The 1918 ledger gave its dimensions as 2-½ stories, 47 x 40 feet. In 1922, Deford sold to Greenwood School, Inc., which carried on an academy for girls until 1952, when the Board of Deaconess Work, United Lutheran Church in America, bought the estate. This church group conducted a motherhouse and school there, selling it in 1962 to the Baltimore County Board of Education. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1982].

(58) Lime Kiln, Krause Memorial Park, Old Harford Road, Cub Hill vicinity [BA-2078]

In 1979, the Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks restored a stone limekiln that stands on land donated in 1975 by Mrs. Louise Krause. This ground was once part of Lot 2 of Cub Hill Farm, which was advertised at public auction in 1847 when Levin B. Finley became insolvent; the ad in the American of April 2, 1847, stated that the ground had been treated with lime in the previous four years. The farm later belonged to Joseph Passano (1859), and passed to the Fastie family who held it from 1886 to 1924. That year it passed to Louise A.M. Krause. No tax records account for the kiln, however, the Fasties are known to have been familiars of the other lime manufacturing family, the Shanklins. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(59) Saint John's Church & Cemetery, Ruxton, 7538 Bellona Avenue, Ruxton [BA-1559]

Located at 7538 Bellona Avenue, just south of Malvern Avenue on the east bank of Lake Roland, this small frame vertical board and batten chapel in Gothic Revival style is the successor of a log chapel built in 1833. The first pastor was the Rev. Aquilla Scott, a blacksmith from Falls Road, Bare Hills. A stone in the cemetery reads, Harriett Tate, Beloved Mother of St. John's. The original church appears on Sidney's 1850 map and also on the 1857 map by Robert Taylor. The second church was constructed in 1886 by contractor George Horn of Towson. The church once belonged to the A. U. M. P. Conference, but in the 20th century when membership declined, it lost its status and lost its minister. The church was kept up for a number of years by Mrs. Marie Scott Brown and Miss Esther Scott. The church was named to the National Register in 1982 and a restoration was carried out and the ownership transferred to a non-profit body with an endowment. The nearby parsonage, a stone building, has also been rehabbed. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(60) Saint John's Church Parsonage, 7536 Bellona Avenue, Ruxton [BA-1771]

The small, vernacular style parsonage at St. John's M.E. Church, Bellona Avenue, Ruxton, is a plain stone, stucco-covered building of almost primitive qualities, three bays wide with a center entrance. It is gable roofed with one large shed dormer lighting the upper story. This building cannot be found in the 1798 tax list and is very likely an addition to the grounds after the establishment of a cemetery in 1833 and a church (of logs) in 1835. Stone buildings(two) are mentioned in the 1876 tax ledger. This building forms a link with the original congregation of free men and slaves who assembled here in 1833. A fire of suspicious nature occurred here in March 1981, followed two days later by another fire. The roof was seriously damaged, much of the interior was scorched, and the rear annex was gutted. The loss was mainly to 20th Century materials that had been added to the basic stone rectangular cabin of the early period.

(61) "Oakwood" Bungalow, 1301 Edmondson Avenue, Catonsville [BA-2138]

Designed by the firm of Wyatt and Nolting for Mrs. Maria Louisa Brinkman. Executed in poured concrete in the general plan of the main block of Jefferson's Monticello, possibly the first local dwelling in modern concrete. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(62) Bacon-Crosby House, 2939 Monkton Road, Monkton [BA-0119]

Three-story frame farm house with half- sized windows of Italianate style in the upper story. James T. Wollon, AIA, demonstrated in his 1975 study of the Manor that this house contains traces of an 18th century structure that was further expanded in the early 19th century, probably while owned by Martin Bacon II. A board found in 1940 bears the wording "completely redone in 1857." The house is found on the 1850 map (as W. Bacon's) and in the 1877 atlas (as W. T. Price's). The owner during the 1940s restoration was Edward Ortman. The property was later owned by Clifton Farms, Inc., and then by Dr. Robert M. N. Crosby. Dr. Crosby had the siding redone in 1981. Also, a small square spring house, date unknown, and a dairy barn exist on the property. The Bacons were once buried here, but were apparently re-interred at St. James. Two Bacon tombstones also survive. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(63) Hause-Phillips House (Manro's Tavern , "Maidstone"), 1810 Frederick Road, Catonsville [BA-2171]

Two part stone house of two stories; front part is hip-roofed. A date stone marked "P H H 1804" is found on the east side of the house. Jonathan Manro bought 46 acres here from the trustees of the defunct Baltimore Ironworks Company in 1806. The tavern is mentioned in a deed of 1815 and in a tax list of 1818. It was further described in a newspaper advertisement of 1829. Peter Hause, a Catonsville land owner acquired the property in 1834. There are traditions that the house served as a cooper shop, since the Hause family had a mill south of Frederick Road. The house was thoroughly restored by Jacqueline Phillips who acquired it in 1964. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(64) Cockey's Tavern, 10749 Falls Road, Brooklandville [BA-1588]

This plain, vernacular style two-story house was used as a turnpike tavern. It was probably among the improvements listed in the 1841 tax ledger. It was mentioned as "Cockey's Tavern" in an auction notice, Sun, May 4, 1844. Shown as J. (for John) Cockey's Tavern on Sidney's 1850 map. It was called the Ten Mile House in 1872. It was also listed as Stephen Cockey's Store-dwelling in the 1918 tax ledger. Constructed of frame and clapboard with a gable roof; vernacular style; full-width front porch; inside end-chimneys; off center entrance. A 25-foot square log house is embedded in the main block. Shown as a "Hotel" in 1915 atlas. In recent years it had been refurnished as the show rooms of "Graceline Kitchens." The stone stable was measured at 25 x 38 in the 1918 tax ledger; it was refurbished as a kitchen products shop. In 1982 the owner was Mrs. Frederick Walzog. In 1982-83 the tavern and stable were linked with a connecting building to serve office purposes. The stable was refurbished as a branch bank. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(65) Cockey's Tavern Stable, 10749 Falls Road, Brooklandville [BA-1588]

Cockey's Tavern is first found as John Cockey's Tavern on the county map made in 1850 by J.C. Sidney. That same year, the Federal census listed John Cockey, Jr. as twenty-three years of age, inkeeper by profession. His father was counted on the same grounds, listed as John Cockey, farmer. The 1857 map of the county by Robert Taylor showed this building as "J. Cockey Tavern and Store." The senior Cockey is identified as "John Cockey of John" in the genealogical matter in The Green Spring Valley. The tavern seems to have been a roadside enterprise established by a family that found its farm passed by a turnpike, in this case the Falls Turnpike Road, completed in 1807. The building consists of two-stories that are covered with plain clapboards. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1982].

(66) "Homewood" (Lanier-Carson-Zink-Goschenhaus House), 910 Maiden Choice Lane, Catonsville [BA-1165]

Charles Carroll, Jr., son of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, using his fathers money, had Baltimore County's finest Federal house constructed north of the city about 1801-1803. The 1804 tax list showed Charles Carroll with £ 1400 worth of improvements. Set on a high basement, the house is 1½ stories in the main block and only one story in the two hyphens and end pavilions. The main entrance is through a classic portico with four slim Corinthian columns. The house is proof that there was indeed a Federal style, lighter in its use of Palladian and Georgian elements, accented with stone window lintels, provided with a door topped by a round-topped fanlight, the dormers round-topped rather than gabled. Its fully decorated rooms were embellished with slender cornices, barrel-vaulted halls, and well proportioned medallions and ceiling decorations, in the opinion of Robert L. Raley in his 1959 thesis, the work of Dublin-trained craftsmen. No architect has been credited with Homewood, and Carroll was supposedly his own architect, supplying British plan books to the contractors Robert and William Edwards. The house was never allowed to approach deterioration and was restored at least three times, once in 1917-1920 by E. L. Palmer, again in 1932, the work supervised by R. T. H. Halsey, and most recently 1985-1987 under the direction of John Waite. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1985].

(67) "Cub Hill House", 9301 Old Harford Road, Cub Hill [BA-0281]

Two-and-a-half story stone house, stuccoed over. The west end wing was possibly a small barn. The earliest portion of the house may date to 1760. It was shown as Fastie house in Hopkins atlas; from 1914 to 1952 was the Macklin house. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1985].

(68) Mount Paran Presbyterian Church, 10308 Liberty Road, Harrisonville [BA-0018]

Originally the building was log, put up in c. 1771 per quotations found in The Garrison Church. Logs can be found under the siding of the existing church, which was Gothicized in 1882; the walls and the roof pitch were raised and a gallery and vestibule added. Horizontal clapboarding, gable roof, barge-boards on gables. Handsome interior work. It was set on a hill surrounded by an old cemetery and 11 acres of woodlands. The congregation itself is believed to date from 1715. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1985].

(69) "Half-Way House" (Wiseburg Inn), 18200 York Road, Parkton [BA-0062]

This famous tavern and stagecoach stop of the turnpike era was halfway between Baltimore and York. The three-story brick hotel portion was built by John Wise; the rear portion is log, faced in the 20th Century with brick, but it may be of colonial origin. It was in the mid-19th Century property of Sheriff Pleasant Hunter. An 1883 obituary listed Joseph McClung (1789-1883) as building contractor c. 1807. It was remodeled as a dwelling in 1906 and it has been restored over several years by owner Marion V. Runkles, III. Entered on National Register, September 7, 1980. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1985].

(70) "Plinlimmon Farm", 9401 Lyons Mill Road, Owings Mills vicinity [BA-2184]

Long, six-bay, frame, log house covered with clapboard and mixed siding with a full width front porch. It was an astylar, house with single sash windows at the second story in a watercolor illustration of 1839. Subsequently, dormers and double-hung sash windows were added. Timbers are the work of a vertical sawmill, possibly the one 0.7 miles away at "The Meadows". The R. H. Owings house of the 1850 map and the Ed. Pick house of 1877 atlas. Also smokehouses, stables, etc. are also on the property. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1985].

(71) "Aigburth Vale" (Mansion & 1868 Gatehouse), 212 Aigburth Road, Towson [BA-0100]

Also called Aigburth Vale mansion, this large frame house with a mansard roof was built after 1853 by John E. Owens, famous character actor and stage manager. The Owens starred in Uncle Tom's Cabin and also claimed to have introduced Dixie to the theater-going public in 1859. The house was once surrounded by 200 acres of landscaped grounds and was the scene of extravagant entertaining. Now it is the central office of the Board of Education and the location of Towson Senior High School. Also a one-story Victorian cottage, and 2-½ story dwelling exist on the property. The trustees appointed to sell it in 1889 and reported that it was designed by Niernsee and Neilson. [Placed on Final Landmarks List -1985].

(72) Old Towson High School, 308 Allegheny Avenue, Towson [BA-1105]

Towson's first high school was established in 1873 and was described as a very successful "experiment." By 1907, Towson High School, located along Allegheny Avenue was open. Towson High School is a large, L-shaped, brick building set on a high white marble basement. The slate roof is hipped with an open belfry at the center point. The main facade is 13 bays wide with the classroom windows massed in two clusters of five. The main entrance is by a one-story portico with a shed roof. The porch is seven steps above grade. The steps are broad, occupying the full width between columns, equipped with four steel hand-rails. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1985].

(73) "Merry Meadows", 14300 Cooper Road, Phoenix [BA-0109]

Plain frame and clapboard white vernacular style farm house on part of the original Blethynia-Cambria tract. The original house was enlarged about 1965. It was part of the late William W. Cooper's property. It also served as an old smokehouse. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1985].

"Partnership", 14302 Cooper Road, Phoenix [BA-110]

Early 18th Century brick house with gambrel roof, originally built in present Howard County by Thomas Worthington for his daughter. Moved to Merry Meadows farm and restored in 1963 by the late William W. Cooper (d. 1977). Mr. Cooper's personal collection of Americana was housed in this structure.

(74) "Chatsworth", 21 West Chatsworth Avenue, Reisterstown [BA-0972]

Large house in stuccoed-over masonry, built for Daniel Bower Banks, then the center of Andrew Banks estate. Gable roof, vernacular style. However, the house illustrated as Chatsworth in Scharf's 1881 history is by some error not this structure. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(75) "Eagle's Nest", 12609 Jarrettsville Pike, Loch Raven [BA-0107]

The "Eagle's Nest" is a large fieldstone dwelling constructed about 1800 on part of a tract called "Valley of Jehosaphat." The house consists of three parts: a tall, two and one-half story five-bay long portion and two long one and one-half story portions, the last being a twentieth century garage with a storage area above. A wide, overhanging eave was added to the main portion in the latter part of the 19th century, creating a heavier composition than originally constructed. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(76) "John's Rest" (Baldwin-Fischer House), 5611 Sweet Air Road, Baldwin vicinity [BA-2299] *(Destroyed by fire December 6, 2012)*

The house was possibly built in 18th Century with an elegant wing added in 1850s, on the tract called "John's Rest", and originally on a leasehold tract within Gunpowder Manor. It was long owned by the Baldwin family, owners of a mill on the north bank of Little Gunpowder Falls on the Harford County side. It has a t-shaped floor plan and both German siding and clapboard. The rear wing, now a kitchen, contains an early fireplace and mantel with a narrow twisting stairway crammed into one corner of the room. It contains elegant Victorian details and floor-to-ceiling windows in the Victorian rooms in front. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(77) "Long Island" (House, Stone Barn, Shop-Dairy, Chicken House-Woodshed, Smokehouse-Meat House & Necessary House), 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road, Towson vicinity [BA-0102]

Originally owned by John F. Risteau and his heirs, later by the Jenifer Family. It is a stone stuccoed building with frame additions. Three large industrial limekilns also exist across the stream to the north (on another property). The family burials on the property have been removed to Trinity Cemetery. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(78) "Octagon House", 1708 Kurtz Avenue, Lutherville [BA-0066]

Built by the Rev. William Heilig who was on the faculty of Lutherville Seminary and served several local churches. A three- story poured concrete and grout house covered with stucco; built in octagon form from O. S. Fowler's published designs in an 1855 issue of Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book. It once had three stories, a mansard roof, and galleries on all sides of the first and second levels. The third story and cupola were removed in 1947 when repairs were desperately needed. It is constructed in victorian style, now with a hip roof; some Greek Revival details also survive. A newspaper of 1856 listed the contractors: Jacob Smith, concreting; Henry H. Badders, carpentry; George Houser, plastering; H. L. Bowen, painting. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(79) Parkton Hotel, 18848 York Road, Parkton [BA-0933]

The Hotel stood on the former Turnpike, which is now by-passed by Md. Route 45. A large, 20room, 3-story, brick hotel with double-decker porches, 30 x 36 feet in main block. The date of construction was estimated at 1876 in a lawsuit of 1956. However, Oliver T. Kelley advertised in January 1862 that he had taken over Peter G. Hunter's lease. The 1877 atlas shows J. Scott Price as hotelkeeper at Parkton. The building was damaged by floods of 1972 and 1975, but in 1976 was under restoration. Good condition in 1978. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(80) "Farmlands" Tenant House, 614 Hilltop Road, Catonsville High School Campus [BA-2427]

This small, primitive stone house on the campus of Catonsville High School is a survival of the great estate first called Dorsey's Manor Farm, later the Farmlands. The brick Farmlands mansion is apparently listed in the 1818 tax list. At its peak, Farmlands was the landscaped park of Gustav W. Lurman, a wealthy city merchant who originally came from Bremen. The estate was acquired as a school campus in 1948. The new school was opened in 1960. The stone tenant served many years as the caretaker's cottage. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(81) "Clarkson's Hope" (Dr. Gorsuch - James T. Young House), 12641 Fork Road, Fork [BA-2077]

Large, formerly vernacular farm house built after seven-way split of Charlesborough (Forkview Farm) property. From 1878 to 1932, it was the home of Dr. James F. H. Gorsuch and until 1938, the home of his son Judge J. Fletcher H. Gorsuch, Jr. It was rendered into a larger house with a columned two-story portico and Georgian interior details during the 1930s, by architect James R. Edmunds, Jr. Thorough restoration was in progress in 1980 under James Turner Young and Dianne Young. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(82) "The Cloisters", 10440 Falls Road, Brooklandville [BA-1186]

A stone mansion in eclectic, Tudor, and Medieval styles; 33 rooms, stone roof, towers, including elements from other demolished buildings, the A. J. Davis oriel window and an octagonal porch from the extinct Glen Ellen. The house was designed by Charles M. Nes, Jr., following the general plan specified by the first owner, Sumner A. Parker. The Parkers built up a collection of toy soldiers and costumes, etc., and in 1972, Mrs. Dudrea Parker left the estate to the city of Baltimore as a children's museum. The beams were hand-hewn by the caretaker, Wylio Ingram. It was opened to the public in late 1977 Accepted on National Register in August, 1979. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(83) Towson Police Station, 308 Washington Avenue, Towson [BA-1439]

Two-story brick building with a green ceramic tile hip roof, built in Spanish or Canal Zone style with traces of Georgian trim. Various sculptured panels, including fasces; also doric columns, belt-coursing, and over the main entrance a swan's neck pediment with pineapple motif. It was originally a one-story building as shown in photo, Jeffersonian, August 6, 1927. David M. Andrews and Company were contractors. Later raised to two full stories. Served as central police headquarters until a new facility on Kenilworth Avenue was opened in 1961. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1991].

(84) Baltimore County Jail, 222 Courthouse Court, Towson [BA-0205]

A two-story, squarish, brown-stone building with eleven rooms and a square tower. The walls are two feet thick. The land was acquired from Dr. Grafton M. Bosley in 1854. Additions were made in 1880 and 1940. The jail was stormed by the mob that lynched Howard Cooper in July, 1885. The new Jail was built to the rear of the original building and then replaced by the new jail on Kenilworth Avenue. Building was restored in 2011 and is now used for office space. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(85) "The Alhambra", 2901 Westchester Avenue, Oella vicinity [BA-0638]

A two-story frame house in a mixture of Italianate and Greek Revival elements with a three-story tower. The dimensions in the 1918 tax list read as 32 x 58 feet. The commanding elevation overlooks the flour mill at Ellicott City. It was built in 1859 by John Ellicott of John, who did not live to occupy the house. Alhambra was passed to Adeline D. Greene in 1863; Miss Greene married Judge Oliver Miller, and the 1878 Howard County atlas showed their home as "Greenwood." Eleanor B. Magill of the mill family acquired the house in 1910. The house is superbly maintained, painted white, equipped with paneling, mirrors, colored glass window lights, etc. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1991].

(86) "Fairview" (Hiss House,) 3209 Willoughby Road, Parkville [BA-0864]

Also known as Fairview, this was supposedly the home of Jacob Hiss who came from Germany in 1786. It was found on the 1798 tax list and on the 1850 Sidney map. An L-shaped stone house, painted white. The family cemetery sits to the south on Acton Road. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(87) Treuth House-Hynes House 318 Oella Avenue, Benjamin Banneker Park [BA-2075]

This solid stone house is three stories of granite, built with third-story windows in the small square style of the Greek Revival. There are also bargeboards on the eaves at each end of the gable roof. This house has no particular style and its interior is very plain, except for a good Victorian era stairway. This property is interesting because it can be traced back to Benjamin Banneker's 100-acre farm of 1737-1806. Some of the ground was resurveyed into "West Ilchester" by the Ellicotts. Joshua H. Hynes acquired this ground in 1850 and 1851 from George Ellicott and from Joshua Clemens. The "Transfer Book No. 2" would suggest that the two parcels were unimproved. The Hynes House appeared on the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. Hynes was at that time Sheriff of the county. The house seems to stand on the part of stout sold by Banneker to John Barton. It was acquired by Baltimore County on January 8, 1985, for park purposes. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(88) "Villa Pace" (Rosa Ponselle Jackson's House), 1526 Greenspring Valley Road, Greenspring Valley [BA-1608]

Carefully constructed in the mold of an Italian villa, its cross-shape form and elaborate interior detailing are completely in keeping with the professional occupation of its owner, Rosa Ponselle, a world-renown opera star. Miss Ponselle and her former husband Carle A. Jackson built the seventeen-room house in 1940. Designed by Palmer and Lambden, Baltimore architects, it carried a post-war price tag of $500,000. Villa Pace was named after an aria Miss Ponselle sang on the night of her debut with the famous Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera. The house stands on a prominence overlooking the Valley, on the exact site of a pre-Civil War mansion known as New Stoneton built by Alexander Hamilton Stump on the land tract Lystra. The house and 191.148 acres were sold in 1926 to James Walter and Margaret (Wolfolk) Carter for $85,000. Carter razed the old mansion with the intention of building on the site. He did not and on October 9, 1937, the estate was divided into lots and auctioned. Subsequently the mansion site and 155 acres were sold to the Jacksons. When she purchased the Green Spring Valley property, Miss Ponselle had just retired from a long and distinguished career at the Metropolitan. At the time of her debut in 1918 she was the youngest dramatic soprano at the Met, and for twenty years she reigned supreme in the international opera world. Over the years, the public has had the opportunity to tour the beautiful interior of Villa Pace. On such occasions the beneficiaries of her generosity have been the Baltimore Symphony, the Baltimore Opera and the Peabody Conservatory of Music. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(89) "Orange House", Necessary House & Champion Laurel Oak Tree, 1419 White Hall Road, Valley [BA-2373]

A large, well crafted house with eight fireplaces and an elegant stairway; every upper sash window is made of square colored panes. It was possibly the replacement of the Enos K. Wright house shown in the 1877 atlas. It was built by local carpenter, John Kite, for store owner Samuel W. Black. The fish scale shingles have been covered with aluminum siding. The foundations of Wright's general store survive. Listed by LPC as "Orange House." A champion tree also exists on the property. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(90) "Willow Glen", (Van Den Beemt House), 16616 Remare Road, Monkton [BA-2395]

A large, Gothic Revival frame and clapboard cottage built up from an original 3-bay wide dwelling. Ellis P. Horne advertised a new frame house with a piazza in front in the Baltimore County Advocate, December 4, 1852. Samuel Scott soon purchased the house and willed it to his daughter Cecelia Bosley (Mrs. Samuel Bosley). Horne was one of the first county residents to settle in California and wrote letters back to the Towson paper about "seeing the elephant." The assessment on the Bosley house rose considerably in 1891, reflecting the addition, probably, of the eastern wing, a Victorian structure. The present porch is a restoration, based on a photo of ca. 1900. There is a modern gazebo, a pool, garage, and stabilized stone ruin. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(91) Bosley United Methodist Church & Cemeteries, 14801 Thornton Mill Road, Sparks vicinity [BA-0085]

The original log chapel was Cole's Meeting House. The present church is the third, near original site, on the land given by the Bosley family. It was rebuilt in 1877 with local funds and donated stone. The contractor was Jacob Vance; carpenters: A. Hyson and J. S. Keesey of Pennsylvania. Constructed in Rustic Gothic Revival style, five bays in length; with a steeply pitched gable roof, lancet windows, stone buttresses, and an open belfry of Gothic, scroll-sawn wooden arches. A basement was added in this century using stone from the ruined Thornton Mill, donated by Mrs. Webster Bosley. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(92) "Valley Brook Farm" (Miller-Harris House), 16620 Wesley Chapel Road, Monkton vicinity [BA-0620]

This house was probably built by the Solomon Tipton family or by Samuel Miller or William Y. Meredith. It was first shown without identification on the 1877 atlas, but was T.J. Miller's in the atlases of 1898 and 1915. A clapboard-covered vernacular-style frame house with a gable roof, it is in excellent condition. Its dimensions in the 1918 tax ledger were 20 x 32' and 16 x 20'. It sits close to the road as a large stone stump house once powered by a water wheel. It was described as a "combined spring and ice house" in the 1896 tax ledger. The owner c. 1980 was Ed L. Harris. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(93) Brooklandwood Tenant Houses Nos 1, 2 & 3, 800 Greenspring Valley Road [BA-1594, 1595, 1596]

These little important structures are among the earliest in the district and related to the most important house in the district. They are maintained as contemporary rental units, a use and physical condition wholly compatible with the original. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(94) Glencoe Railroad Station, 15512 Home Avenue, Glencoe [BA-0546]

The building faces east toward NCRR main line, moved slightly from its original position. The former depot of the resort town of Glencoe, found on the 1881 drawing in Scharf's county history, page 916. A two-story Victorian style building, originally in vertical; with verge boards on eaves. It was inundated in two floods of the 1970s and now remains in excellent condition. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1991].

(95) "Half-Way House" Inn Yard Archeological Site , Northeast corner of York & Wiseburg Roads, Wiseburg [18BA496]

The Half-Way house is a large, 2-1/2 story brick structure located on the west side of York Road at Wiseburg Road. The inn is close to the road and has a service yard on the north between it and three of the original outbuildings. The Wiseburg Inn is larger than other taverns on York Road and is significant not only for its architectural quality but because its original features have been preserved or accurately restored. The main part, built as an inn about 1810, was placed in front of an earlier log structure which has since been used as a kitchen. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(96) "Milton Inn" (Milton Academy), 14833 York Road, Sparks vicinity [BA-0086]

Although supposedly built in 1740, this structure is not found in the 1798 tax list of Middle River Upper Hundred. Built of fieldstone, it is a 2-½ story, two segment house, measuring 65 by 50 feet, vernacular in style, with a gable roof and dormers. Dr. Thomas Love agreed to sell the three-acre lot here to Sebastian Finck sometime before 1818. In 1818, Finck was the owner, but his improvements were worth but $150. The 1823 tax ledger showed $350 worth of improvements, possibly the present structure. In December 1827, the Sheriff seized Finck's property including a "stone dwelling." The following March Sheriff Ball advertised the improvements as "a large stone tavern, stables, and blacksmith shop." Andrew Hacke purchased the place in 1829 and paid $1450. Caleb Hunt bought it in 1848. John E. Lamb acquired it by agreement from the Matthews family, and in 1863, Lamb and the former Matthews owners conveyed formally to Eli M. Lamb of Baltimore. The building served as Lamb's School or the Milton Academy, and prior to the Civil War, John Wilkes Booth attended it briefly. The 1877 atlas showed E. Parsons' Milton Academy. Other owners were Ralph L. Duer, Robert Chalfont, W. Eliphalet Parsons, Caleb Hunt again, Harriett M. Price, William D. Hurst, and in 1940 Mrs. Pauline E. Leiter. Mrs. Leiter, an antique dealer and noted collector and teacher called the place Milton Hall. She sold it in 1946 to Ivan R. Dreschler, who started a restaurant called the Milton Inn, which was incorporated in 1949. The corporation sold in 1962 to Attillio B. Allori and wife. Mr. Allori continued the restaurant business until his death in 1979. The inn continues to the present. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(97) "Old Stone House" (Cradock Lane Building, Gailey Building), 6 Cradock Lane, Owings Mills vicinity [BA-0687]

Located on the southwest corner of Green Spring Valley Road and Cradock Lane. It appears in the 1877 atlas and 1889 plat as part of the Green Spring property on the opposite side of the road. In this century it was rented to the Gailey family. For several years it remained vacant. It was formerly part of the Di Chiaro Trentham property to the south and restored, c. 1982 by Clark MacKenzie. It was later purchased by Daniel Gordon. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(98) "Young Jacob's Choice", 720 Belfast Road, Sparks vicinity [BA-0373]

A stone house of 2-½ stories, in Federal style with a stone foundation, clapboard covering, and gable roof; the sturdy dwelling of a prosperous farm. William Ensor probably built it, as suggested by an 1801 datestone. Assessed to Abraham Ensor in 1818 and passed to Luke B. Ensor, c. 1835. Later it was purchased by Lawrence Ensor in 1914. The kitchen wing was added about 1850. Apparently the George K. Ensor house was shown in 1877 atlas. It was formerly owned by Baltimore's leading dealer in rare stamps, Perry W. Fuller. Owner as of nomination date: Mr. & Mrs. David Bowers, who selected the name "Young Jacob's Choice." [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(99) All Saints Church, 203 Chatsworth Avenue, Reisterstown [BA-1262]

All Saints Church, designed by Longfellow, Alden and Harlow, architects, Boston, and built in 1890 is one of Maryland's outstanding structures of the Romanesque Revival, a style chiefly developed in the previous decade by Henry Hobson Richardson, also of Boston. Its windows and interior furnishings are outstanding. The separate round bell-tower is distinctive, as is the shingle-style rectory, all contemporary with the church. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(100) Townsend-Laken House, 1 Glyndon Manor Lane (formerly 4900 Butler Road), Glyndon [BA-0702]

Built by S.P. Townsend, one of early investors in Glyndon property. Shown in the 1898 atlas as the home of Frederick Home Hack, Baltimore Attorney, long remembered for portrayal of Hamlet in Loyola College's 1865 production at the Holliday Street Theatre. A large, frame, Italianate house, 2 1/2 stories with a hip roof and heavy bracketing, central entrance pavilion, and a full-width front porch with white clapboard covering. A large barn also exists on the property. [Placed on Final Landmarks List -1991].

(101) Prospect Hill Cemetery, 701 York Road, Towson [BA-2478]

A large cemetery developed in 1891 on the former Ridgely-Chew estate by Prospect Hill Cemetery, Inc. It was originally located next to the Towson Methodist Church, which was later replaced by the Investment Building. Many notable local judges, attorneys, and business figures are interred at Prospect. A non-profit group acquired the cemetery in 1984. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(102) Clinton House (Burgess House), 4808 Butler Road, Glyndon [BA-0704]

Shown in 1898 atlas as W.S. Brown's and in 1915 issue as F.W. Fuss house. It is a frame structure with clapboard covering, constructed in the Queen Anne style with a gable roof, and stone foundation. It was built for Mr. Townsend in Eastlake style and later sold to Edwin Warfield. A Georgian Revival wing was later added, designed by G. Walter Tovell of Reisterstown. Owner as of nomination date: Rob Roy Burgess. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(103) Rick (Manger) House & Grounds, 15 Chatsworth Avenue Glyndon [BA-0745]

Shown in the 1915 Bromley atlas as A. S. Stocksdale's. A victorian cottage, 2-½ stories; frame and clapboard, hip roof with a widow's walk. It remains in excellent condition. Owner as of nomination date: Roland E. Manger. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(104) McGlone (Singler) House, Iron Fence & Grounds, 24 Chatsworth Avenue Glyndon [BA-0740]

Shown in 1898 atlas as W. Kelley's and as his estate in 1915. A victorian frame and clapboard house with a gable roof, and stone foundation. Owner as of nomination date: Richard M. Sigler. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(105) Price (Freese) House, 501 Bond Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0762]

The replacement of a house shown in the 1877 atlas as George M. Gill's. The present house was built by Charles W. Keidel and shown as R. C. Loock's in the 1915 issue. It is a large, 2-½ story frame house in Victorian style with various cross-gables in the Downing-Vaux tradition, covered with shingles, a gable roof and stone foundation. Former Owner: Davis B. Freese. Owner as of nomination date: G. Jefferson Price. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(106) "Land of Promise" (Gittings-Pearce-Hyle House), 11440 Glen Arm Road, Long Green [BA-0524]

Originally a Gittings house, this vernacular-style, primitive stone and frame house passed to Dr. George Tyler. It was acquired in 1872 by John C. Pearce, who was shown here in the 1877 atlas. Later it was the home of the Rev. Thomas G. Pearce, a Baptist minister. Owner as of nomination date: Mrs. Howard K. Hyle. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(107) "Elmlea" (Oakland Farm Dwelling), 2720 Corbett Road, Monkton vicinity [BA-0120]

This white, clapboarded, two-story house was in the Pearce family since 1810. Constructed in vernacular style, it is a medium-sized house with gable roofing. The main block is three bays wide; the wing, two bays. The construction date was verified by inscription scrawled on the cellar wall by builder, Isaac Prosser of York County. The kitchen may date from the 18th century. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(108) "Harewood" (Oliver House), 7310 Gunpowder Road [BA-0511]

The house was the hunting lodge of Baltimore merchant prince Robert Oliver (d. 1834), who maintained a deer park on Oliver's Point or a Surveyor's Point. A large, stone, two-story house in Federal style, painted white. Robert Alexander attributes the house to Robert Mills. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(109) "The Meadows" (House, Slave House, Stable & Tenant House), 4750 Owings Mills Blvd [BA-0032]

This house was built of fieldstone with a large stone fireplace in the old wing constructed by the Owings family. The property includes: a log stable, three-story slave quarters, blacksmith shop with forge, and the ruins of Thomas Owings' gristmill. It was restored by Miss Nancy Offutt. Former owner: Thomas Offutt, B. C. Mortgage Co. It was incorporated into Macks and Macks office complex. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(110) "Planters Paradise" (Bauernschmidt House), 2316 Bauernschmidt Drive, Essex [BA-0263]

Large square, fifteen-room house with cupola, formerly called Bauernschmidt Manor after its builder, Frederick Bauernschmidt, brewer of the extinct "GBS" brand of beer that dominated the local market before Prohibition. The rendering was completed by architect Robert C. Ullrich and appeared in The Sun, October 4, 1909. It was later called Williams Manor. The cupola is supported by brick columns, three feet square with a red slate roof. Former owner: Jay Williams. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1991].

(111) Price-Huff Tenant House, 14824 York Road, Sparks [BA-0429]

Small, 2-story stone house, 3 bays wide in vernacular style; gable roof; frame back building. Recently fitted with a frame Greek Revival two-story portico with Doric columns. Holes survive in the front wall from a former second-story gallery. Fair condition. Apparently the W.T. Heston house of the 1850 map, the "Mrs. Underwood" house of the 1877 atlas, and T.T. Mays house in the 1898 atlas as well as P.H. Friese in the 1915 volume. Measured at 17 x 25 in main block and 14 x 26 in the one-story wing in the 1918 tax ledger. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(112) "Lynn Dale Farm" (dwelling), 1700 Hunter Mill Road, White Hall [BA-0398]

The Thomas Hunter house of the 1850 map. The John Hunter house of 1877 atlas and R. Wiley house of 1898 and 1915 atlases. A stone and frame house was charged to Richard H. Wiley in the 1896 tax ledger. The 1918 tax ledger charged R. H. Wiley with a dwelling 25 x 26 with 2-story portion 25 x 26, valued at $686. The barn measured 40 x 60. The present house sits with a gable and close to the road. It is a wide but shallow house, stone under stucco; gable roofed; plain and almost without decoration, in good condition. It was apparently the Gist Vaughn house that was under construction at the time of the 1798 tax list. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(113) Stone Chapel United Methodist Church, 18 Stone Chapel Road, Pikesville vicinity [BA-0040]

Congregation dates from 1786. Land was donated by Joshua Owings. It is a present Greek Revival stone building constructed in 1862 and it is the Mother Church of area Methodists. The property includes a large cemetery as well as a pastor's residence at the beginning of the lane, facing Reisterstown Road. Plans were drawn by James Curley. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(114) Monkton United Methodist Church and Cemetery, 1930 Monkton Road, Monkton [BA-0606]

After Methodist meetings were held in the depot and in the Miller's Monkton Hotel, land was purchased on a hilltop in 1870 and the present church erected. In 1970, extensive renovations were made and an educational building was tacked on at the rear. It is a Victorian style brick church, gable roofed; with vestibule; louvered belfry; round-topped stained glass windows; pilasters on sides and front in brick. Rose window set in brick arch in main facade. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1993].

(115) Crossmore Store (Shepperd House), 11501 Franklinville Road, Upper Falls [BA-2500]

The Shepperd House or Upper Falls store is a complex building with its main entrance close to the road. The main block is 2 and 1/2 stories of frame and clapboard with its gable end to the street. The building is located at what is known as "the crossroads at Upper Falls" and the store has many identities, due to the many various store-keepers and postmasters. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1993].

(116) Parrish Family Farm House, 2515 White Hall Road, White Hall vicinity [BA-2499]

A very large stone farmhouse probably built by the Revolutionary veteran Edward Parish. It was the only house between Gemmil's Corner and the Harford County line on the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney. The house is two stories, built with twin front doors, and a stone house in front with a very long frame extension at the rear. It is a sturdy example of Pennsylvania-Maryland-German building style. Also an old cemetery of the Norris family sits on the property. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1993].

(117) "Oakdene" Barn (Stable) and Carriage House, 1021 Green Spring Valley, Brooklandville [BA-0814]

A long house with several sections. The main block is probably the oldest masonry house in the Valley, built by the Cockey family, who owned land from 1696 to 1833. The earliest section was possibly built before the Revolution by Captain John Cockey; a large house is deduced from the high level of assessment in the 1783 tax list. A brick house of the same dimensions as the main block was advertised in the 1796 newspapers and also found on the 1798 tax list. An ad of 1833 showed that the house was called Summerfield, but had burned out inside. Another advertisement by Frederick Harrison described the house as built in1840, American, April 9, 1851. It was heavily assessed by the time of the 1841 tax ledger, when owned by Frederick Harrison, who called it Anneslie. It was later owned by Upton Slingluff and restored to Georgian lines by architect D. K. Este Fisher for Mrs. Douglas Gordon Carroll in 1923. A very large stone stable on the property was possibly built in the late 19th Century as well as a Queen Anne gambrel roofed barn. Owners, when listed, Hon. and Mrs. William C. Trimble. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(118) Glenn L. Martin State Airport: Administration Building, Flight Hangars 1-3 and 4-6, Wilson Point Road, Middle River [BA-2081]

Large aircraft factory started at Middle River by aviation pioneer Glenn L. Martin. Later the base for Martin seaplanes: Model 130 (China Clipper), PB2M-1 (Mars), and PBM-3 (Mariner). During World War II, the plant produced the B-26 medium bomber of Martin Marauder. Large elements and space capsules were constructed here for NASA astronaut programs, including Appollo and Gemini. The full-scale airfield is now owned by the Maryland Department of Transportation. The hanger buildings and seaplane ramps survive. President Franklin D. Roosevelt inspected the works on September 30, 1940.

The Airport Administration Building, Hangers No. 1 to No. 3, No. 4, No. 6, and the Seaplane Hanger were designed by Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(119) "Dumbarton" House, 300 Dumbarton Road, Rodgers Forge vicinity [BA-0099]

Built in Italianate Federal style by Robert A. Taylor on a 190-acre estate: Illustrated on Taylor's map. Later owned by Colonel David G. McIntosh. The mansion and twenty acres are now owned by the Board of Education, site of Rodgers Forge Elementary School. A cupola fire was caused by vandals on August 19, 1981. The stone gates were moved to Harford County. James W. Foster, director of the Maryland Historical Society, once attributed the design to Niernsee and Neilson. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(120) Piney Grove United Methodist Church, Community Hall and Cemetery, 4929 Piney Grove Road, Boring [BA-1177]

Small frame church with composition shingles, gable roof; in vernacular style. Shown as "Colored Methodist Meeting House" on 1850 map and as "Cold-Ch." in 1877 atlas. [Final Landmarks List 1993].

(121) Lutheran [Old German] Community Cemetery, 19 Cockeys Mill Road, Reisterstown [BA-1225]

John Reister patented 3/4 of an acre in 1764 under the name "Church Hill." A log church was built but no Lutheran congregation was formed in the town until 1821. The log chapel was torn down in 1854. The walled burial ground of the town's early settlers survives, east of the public library. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(122) Jessop's United Methodist [Episcopal] Church, 14019 York Road, Sparks vicinity [BA-0093]

Built on an acre of ground selected in 1811 by Charles Jessop while he lived at Vaux Hall. One of the oldest Methodist Churches in the county, set on a hill overlooking Jessop Valley. Records are unclear whether the church was rebuilt or totally replaced by work done in 1854, but the present configuration is Victorian, the result of reroofing in 1887. A steeply pitched gable roof, open belfry, stone lower walls, shed dormers, and imbricated shingles fill in the eaves, mixed with clapboard. The building has been thoroughly remodeled, and a handsome belfry and bell added. The ceiling has been replaced with open rafter work. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(123) Fisher-Gill-Formoso House, 322 Main Street, Reisterstown [BA-1233]

The Fisher-Gill-Formoso House is a good example of Pennsylvania-Maryland-German vernacular architecture suitable for small town use. Its design is simplified from the Federal style. The house is brick, about 40 feet wide by 40 feet deep, two stories plus attic, with a full-width front porch and (on the south) a second-story side porch in the German style.
The ground at 322 Main Street, after a 1978 study of Reisterstown, was found to have belonged to the 18th century founder of the Town, John Reister, Senior, and the building lots had been laid out in 1805. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1993].

(124) "Manor Glen" Mansion, Tenant House, and Stone Barn, 15300 Jarrettsville Pike, west of Little Gunpowder Falls [BA-0106]

The home of Ezekiel Bosley, who is buried in the chancel of Saint James. Shown as Dr. R. Emory's on the 1850 map and 1877 atlas. The land is part of the original My Lady's Manor and was patented to Elijah Bosley in 1784. Large Federal style, stucco-over-stone house, nine bays wide, with double entrance porches, linked by a porch between; four chimneys. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1993].

(125) Lutherville Schoolhouse No. 24 [Colored School, District 8] and Schoolyard, 1426 School Lane, Lutherville [BA-2565]

The Lutherville Colored School House, also known in 1909 as School No. 24, District 8, is a one-story frame and clapboard building on a stone foundation that was probably constructed during the building season of 1908. The building consisted of a clean design, built of good materials, providing ample space for two classrooms. The "20" prefix was added to the number of a school reserved for African-American pupils. State laws following the Civil War (1872) required counties to provide teachers for Black Children but expected the parents to provide space for the school. Church buildings and church halls were pressed into service as schools in the 1860s. Eventually, many years later the Baltimore County Board of School Commissioners built new schools for the African-American students. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1995].

(126) Dundalk Company Building, 4 Center Place, Dundalk [BA-3213]

The Dundalk Company Building was designed by Edward L. Palmer as part of a planned community for workers at Bethlehem Steel needed for World War I shipbuilding. This was the only community in Maryland out of 36 throughout the country that were constructed by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The building was constructed in 1924 to be used as the offices of the Dundalk Company which was originally formed to oversee development in Dundalk. The building is a one-story, red brick building, 3 bays by 2 bays, with a slate-covered hipped roof. The entrance is located in a central pedimented projecting pavilion. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1995].

(127) Hoover House, 505 Bond Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0763]

Shown in the 1915 atlas as C. T. Cockey's. Frame and clapboarded house in Victorian Downing-Vaux cottage style; 2-½ stories; with a gable roof and brick foundation. Elegant detailing on porch and gables. Large gazebo with scroll sawn decorations. Located inside Glyndon National Register Historic District. Owners as of nomination date: Gene V. Hoover and Gretchen Hoover. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1995].

(128) Butler House, 517 Bond Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0764]

Started by George M. Gill, completed for William J. C. Dulaney in 1890. Shown in 1915 atlas as G. W. Arnold's. Frame and clapboard house in Queen Anne style, gable roof, stone foundation. This house was hidden by ancient trees until the tornado of October 18, 1990. Owner: O. Baynard Butler, et al. Located inside Glyndon National Register Historic District. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1995].

(129) Profaci (Seiler) House, 506 Bond Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0761]

Shown as Paul S. Levy's in 1915 atlas. Frame and clapboarded house in a plain Queen Anne style with gable roof, stone foundation. Owner as of nomination date: Richard W. Seiler. This house replaced a large frame private school complex called St. George's Academy, which burned in 1896 (Md. Journal, July 18, 1896). The B. C. Democrat on November 21, 1896 reported that St. George's hall was being rebuilt in Colonial style by Professor J. C. Kinear. The 1991 Glyndon book describes the present structure as the Kinear's family home, built after the fire. The house parcel traces back to a sale made in 1902 from Mrs. Kinear to Otway B. Zantzinger. The Bromley Atlas of 1915 showed this as the home of Paul S. Levey. It was the Seiler House at the time of the 1972 town survey. National Register Historic District. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1995].

(130) Heritage Society of Essex and Middle River: Museum & War Memorial, 516 Eastern Avenue, Essex [BA-2613]

Founded in 1968, the Heritage Society of Essex and Middle River was a non-profit organization staffed by volunteers to preserve the history of Essex and Middle River, Maryland. The Heritage Society Museum was housed in a 1920 firehouse. The museum displayed a replica general store. candle shop, music shop, toy shop, schoolroom, drug store, and workshop. There was also archives, jail cells, a conference room, courtyard and over 1,000 artifacts dealing with the history of the area. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1995].

(131) Glyndon Bridge (No. 3071), Maryland Route 128 over CSX Railroad, Glyndon [BA-2070]

Bridge No. 3071 is a 5-span, 2-lane, concrete slab bridge. The bridge was initially built in 1947. The structure is 214 feet long and has a clear roadway width of 30 feet; there are two (2) sidewalks each measuring 4 feet wide. The out-to-out width is 40 feet. The concrete slab measures 2 feet, 8 inches thick and it has a bituminous wearing surface. The structure has solid concrete parapets with stone veneer and a concrete coping. The parapet endposts are topped with decorative urns. The roadway approaches slope up to the bridge. The substructure consists of two (2) concrete abutments with four (4) concrete piers with stone veneer and concrete caps. The bridge is posted for 27.5 tons and has a sufficiency rating of 87.7. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1995].

(132) Hereford High School Barn, l7301 York Road, Hereford [BA-2643]

Frame bank barn or hillside barn, in Pennsylvania tradition, 40 by 50 feet, framed by the mortise and tenon technique with many adz-hewn girts and massive posts and bolsters. This farm belonged to several generations of the Mays family, starting with John Mays in 1821. Probably the new asset worth $300 added to John P. Mays' tax account in 1859. Acquired in 1892 by Edmund Burton following an auction when the barn was specifically advertised. The entire 147-acre Burton farm was acquired by the Board of Education in 1950 to build Hereford High School, completed in 1953. The barn was used for the school's agricultural program, later for storage of machinery. Its wooden walls are now sheathed in metal. Deteriorating in 1994-95. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1996].

(133) "Beachmont Farm" Mansion, Slave House, and Yard Garden[s], 6433 Mount Vista Road, Fork vicinity [BA-0530]

This was the farm of Thomas Gittings (1st) in 1783, when he left it to son James Gittings. It was shown as Jesse Garett's Chestnut Grove on the 1850 map. Garrett was still the owner in the 1877 atlas. About 1885, Thomas Armstrong Victorianized the house beyond recognition; he was president of the M. & P. Railroad. In the 1920s it was the residence of George White's dairy farm. Later owners were U.S. Judge William P. Cole, and since 1950, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Foard. Stone, stucco- covered house with Mansard roof and bracketed cornice. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(134) "Grupy Hollow" Building, Tanyard Site, and Spring House, 11568 Belair Road, Kingsville [BA-0240]

Small stone house was built by the Day family on the tract "William the Conqueror." It was part of the Gruppy's Tanyard complex from the 1820s to 1858. Now the Tiffany Glass making studio of John Henry Miller. (Gruppy is pronounced "Groopie.") A large millstone was found in this hollow in recent years and is now a decoration at Mrs. C. J. Langenfelder's on the hilltop to the west. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(135) Trenton Mill Dwelling House, 4701 Trenton Mill Road, Trenton [BA-0468]

Stone house in vernacular style, two stories, 22 x 60 feet; gable roof; tin covering; served the owners of the Trenton Mill when the village was called Zoucksville. Datestone marker 1836 in chimney. Owner as of nomination date: John K. Culver. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(136) "Conclusion Farm," including: Main House, Spring House, Bank Barn, Upping Stone, Marble Entrance, 1219 Gerber Lane, Western Run Valley [BA-0437]

The original portion of this house was built by Thomas Cole of Thomas, but does not appear in the 1798 Federal Tax Assessment. In 1810, Daniel Bosley, Cole's brother-in-law, inherited the property specifically designated in Cole's will as his "dwelling plantation." Daniel Bosley's son, Joseph, enlarged the existing house in 1854 according to the datestone. The Bosley family have lived there ever since. Most of the interior detail work in both the original section and the addition still remains. The original section is one of the oldest houses in the region, and may be the oldest. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(137) "Cowdensville A. M. E. Church, 1100 Sulphur Spring Road, Arbutus [BA-1192]

Frame and shingled church, in vernacular style, with gable roof. Cornerstone gives date of foundations as 1857. Church has been led by members of the Williams family, down to the present clerk, Joshua Williams. Cornerstone marked, "Relaid September 1, 1968." The lot, a triangular parcel, was purchased from Alice Tyler in 1907. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(138) Fullerton Fire-Police Station, 7856 Belair Road, Fullerton [BA-2617]

Brick duplex designed to house both a fire station and police station, one of five more or less identical structures designed by William H. Emmory and constructed by G. Walter Tovell. Other examples were built in Lansdowne, Pikesville, Dundalk, and Essex. Later used as office of Fifth District County Council member. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(139) "Limespring Farm" (Mansion), 5530 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm [BA-0141]

Limespring Farm is a two and one-half story stone house of traditional form and style dating from two periods: ca. 1810-1825 and 1849. The principal facade is to the south. The original section consists of the three easterly bays of the main block together with the lower three-bay east wing. The absence of a vertical joint in the unaltered stonemasonry, together with the consistent detailing within, indicates that these two sections were built together, architecturally related to the slightly-earlier Gittings-Baldwin house (BA-265) q.v. In 1849, a date suggested by an inscription in the mortar of the cellar wall near the exterior entrance., double parlors were added at the west end; the stucco of the south facade and the Greek Revival portico at the original entrance probably date from the same period. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(140) Pikesville Fire Station (masonry and brick front façade only), 1212 Reisterstown Road, Pikesville [BA-2633]

The station was built in 1920 to a design of William H. Emory and resembled other fire stations in Dundalk, Essex, Fullerton, and Lansdowne. The building has a few touches of Tudor Gothic or Jacobean at the corners where the white stone quoins are interwoven with the brick. The Fire station was on the right, the police station on the left. At first, the Pikesville Volunteer Fire Department shared this building with the paid fire department. In 1962, the volunteers built a large new fire station on Sudbrook Lane, leaving the 1920 structure to the paid firefighters. In 1964, the Police Department moved to a new station at Garrison (Beryl Frank, A Pictorial History of Pikesville, 1982, pp. 69-70). This building has some good details in its facade and represents the County's effort to provide basic services for the first wave of suburbanization early in the automobile era and in the continuing trolley car era. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1996].

(141) Catonsville High School of 1924-26 (excluding the 1930 end wings and 1950's and 1960's additions), 106 Bloomsbury Avenue, Catonsville [BA-2728]

Long brick school building, two stones set on marble foundation, 43 bays. Built to the design of Smith and May, enlarged with End wings in 1930. Shop and cafeteria added in the 1950's. Recycled as a Middle School, then closed in 1995. North and south wings were removed in 1999 to convert building into a community center. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(142) "Balmuckety," 336 Lyon Court, Pikesville vicinity [BA-0682]

The house and gardens at Balmuckety reflect the work of prominent Baltimore architects William L. Smith and Laurence Hall Fowler and landscape architect Thomas Sears of Philadelphia. These historic resources represent the work of master designers, and embody the distinctive characteristics of early twentieth century architecture and landscape design in the Colonial Revival style. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(143) "Jubilee" (house) and champion Bicentennial black walnut tree, 12235 Jericho Road, Kingsville vicinity [BA-0134]

Jubilee is a two-story Fieldstone house on a high basement, three bays high with a gable roof. A small brick wing added about 1967 is two bays wide, slightly set back from the main facade, two low stories high, replacing an old frame wing.
The main entrance is via a small shed-roofed open one-bay porch located in the northernmost (left) bay of the basic stone house. The hand-hewn attic rafters were pegged together without a ridged pole. This miller's house was not built for show but is sturdy and functional in the Vernacular or Quaker style. As advertised in 1995, there are three bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, three fireplaces, hardwood floors, exposed beams, patio, and oil heat. The upper Jericho merchant mill that this house was built to serve is a ruin, some 100 feet downstream. The house is only 20 feet from Jericho road, the first dwelling south of the terminus of Greenhouse Lane (formerly Brown's Lane). It is 225 feet from the edge of the river but set on a high bank. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(144) Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church, 1914 Social Hall and Cemetery, 15300 Dover Road, Boring vicinity [BA-1162]

Pleasant Grove consists of a plain but tasteful, frame, gable-roofed building, four bays deep in the nave with an unsheltered center door with a curved transom flanked by two sashed windows. Paired round-topped windows in the gable peak give an ecclesiological look. There is also an open belfry. The church was originally clapboarded but there is now a coating of vinyl siding. The church sits on a slight rise above the road, on the south side of Dover Road. Plain slab tombstones are scattered alongside the church as if located for the artistic effect rather than being a product of geometry. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(145) Moses Cullison House, 16200 Trenton Church Road, Trenton [BA-0467]

Shown as Moses Cullison's on 1850 map and as John Kemp's in the 1877 atlas. Essentially unaltered since it was built. Stone, 2-story, vernacular style, 5-bay house; central entrance hall; crimped tin gable roof painted red; stone foundation; full width porch; 6-on-6 double hung sash windows. Also outbuildings (a) stone smokehouse, (b) stone spring house, and (c) barn on stone foundation. Owner as of nomination date: Eliot Ganse. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(146) "Sportsman's Hall" (Daniel Calhoun house), 16301 Trenton Church Road, Trenton [BA-0466]

Large house under frame and stucco outer construction. Tin gable roof; vernacular style. Two stories, 5 bays; 1-story wing; 2 inside end-chimneys of stuccoed brick; full-width rear porch. Shown as W. Murphy's in 1877 atlas. At end of dead-end road. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(147) Hoffmanville School House, 20414 Gunpowder Road, Hoffmanville [BA-0575]

Wilhelm Hoffman, the papermaker, established a log school, and his son Peter built a second log school and somewhat later a brick building that was long known as Hoffman's School and then renamed Gerber's School for one of its teachers. The County acquired this lot from William H. Hoffman in 1860. It was later sold to Charles L. Hilker in 1936 and is now converted to a dwelling. Functional style, one-story building, with Gable roof, aluminum siding in white and green. Former owner William C. Collins. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(148) Parkville Park Reservation and American Legion War Memorial, Taylor Avenue between Oak and Chestnut Avenues, Parkville [BA-2741]

The Parkville Park Reservation is a rectangle 40 feet by 360 feet marked as "Park Reservation" on Simon Martenet's plat of Parkville suburb in 1874. In modern times the park has become an elipse from the routing of traffic lanes in 1945. The park contains 12 trees of various sizes, an east west sidewalk, and a flag pole. The flag pole is set in a granite memorial block, supported by a flagstone base. The memorial bears the insignia of the American Legion. There is no known deed number for the park. The deeds of property owners on the north and south sides of the park do not contain any wording to suggest that the homeowners have any ownership interest in the park. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(149) Hunt-Schmidt House, 12656 Manor Road, Long Green [BA-2114]

The Hunt-Schmidt house is a middle-sized dwelling in a vernacular style, L-shaped footprint. It was built in frame and clapboard and set on a stone foundation. The house was well crafted of good materials, reflecting the modest prosperity of country blacksmiths. The house is two stories, three bays wide in the main block, with a center-hall floor plan. The front porch is hip roofed, full-width, with Greek Revival square porch posts with plain square capitals. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(150) Benson-Barry House, 16308 Falls Road (near Benson Mill Road), Berean vicinity [BA-2770]

The main house of the mill-owning family, the Bensons, starting in 1831 with Elijah Benson, passing to his son Melchoir F. Benson in 1867 and passing out of the family in 1911, only to return to Benson ownership in 1928 and remain until 1941. Country style house sheathed in modern brick in the 20th century. Owners starting 1978: Harry J. and Gloria J. Barry. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(151) Merrick Log House, 2177 Cromwell Bridge Road, Cromwell Valley Park [BA-2771]

The Merrick Log House is located in Cromwell Valley Park, east of Lutherville in Baltimore County. The Merrick Log House is significant for its association with the Long Island tract owned by the Risteau and the Jenifer families. In addition, the Merrick Log House is significant for its association with the large lime kiln complex near the dwelling that dates to the early 19th century. The log house is situated behind the Long Island House (BA-102) possibly to serve as a slave cabin associated with the property and the lime kilns to the southwest. The log dwelling most likely served as the kiln overseer's residence. It appears the large two-story wood-frame addition to the log dwelling was done under the ownership of Dr. Risteau. In 1865, Dr. Risteau conveyed the property, Long Island, to his son-in-law, Daniel Jenifer, Sr., to hold in trust for his grandson, Thomas Risteau Jenifer. The property remained in the Jenifer family from 1865 to 1960. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1998].

(152) "Belle Grove & setting," 12 Hillview Drive, Catonsville [BA-2744]

H. Howell's house first appeared on the Rogerson map of ca. 1855 and again on the Catonsville portion of Martenet's 1860 map of Howard County. Since the house did not appear on James Slade's 1853 water supply map, it could date from about 1853 to 1855 but, 1858 is a more likely date because the assessor added Darius C. Howell's $5000 "cottage" to the Transfer Book in 1859. A detailed drawing of the D. C. Howell villa appeared in Scharf's 1881 county history as a large T-shaped, hip-roofed Italianate structure of three full stories, built in clapboard, with a central tower and unusually large brackets around the eaves. The square tower rose to four levels, with a small hip-roofed cupola at the very top. The 1915 atlas showed the estate as Belle Grove, property of H. Preston. Today, the house survives, one of the three or four square-towered dwellings left in the county, but the cupola has vanished. The full-width front porch and its wrap-around extensions survive. The woodcut in Scharf's history showed formal gardens, paths, hedges, urns, and classic statuary. The estate is much shrunken and the house stands on a cul-de-sac south of Frederick Avenue just west of the city line..

(153) Pikesville Arsenal Powder Magazine, 38 Sudbrook Lane, Pikesville [BA-2773]

The Pikesville Arsenal Powder Magazine is a rectangular building originally constructed with an inner magazine and protected by outer stone walls. The windows occupy spaces shown on the 1930s HABS drawings as "closed up embasures for the defense of the establishment by means of artillery." The drawing notes also that, "The building was originally lined with wood sidewalls; all fastenings were countersunk and wood-plugged to avoid a possible spark. The pintles are of bronze." It is more likely that the filled in embasures contained lightly attached stone or brick infill that would blow out in case of an explosion, leaving the main walls standing, a method of building displayed at the historic DuPont Powder Works. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(154) "Kenilworth" (brick house), 1240 Paper Mill Road, adjoining Northern Central Trail [BA-0184]

Two-story Federal style, brick house, eight bays wide, with four dormers, three inside chimneys; porches on front and rear. Old stone barn with patterned brick; two-story stone slave quarters. Built by William Jessop. Name derived from Kenilworth by Sir Walter Scott, rather than from a land grant name. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(155) Willow Mill Tenant House, 918 Western Run Road, near Western Run [BA-2794]

This large, three-story grist mill on Western Run is the second or third mill on the site. Probably built by Thomas Matthews. Advertised in 1845 as a good place to build a mill; the mill was in place on the 1850 map. The mill survived a fire of 1903, was later replaced, and fell into disuse. It was purchased and refurbished with electric motor power in 1935. The mill was extensively damaged by the 1972 flood. Stone mill with gable roof, shed dormers, vernacular style, stone foundation. Dimensions given in 1918 tax ledger when owned by Robert F. Stabler were 40 X 50. Former Owners: Mr. and Mrs. James Gardner (until June 1979). In February of 1980, the mill was a floorless, hollow shell. The output shaft and bevel gear of a submerged turbine protruced through the mud on the south side of the building. In September, 1984, it was reported that the mill had collapsed. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(156) Merryman-Moores House, 16501 York Road, Hereford vicinity [BA-2795]

The Merryman-Moores house is a frame and clapboard rural residence in vernacular style with touches of Gothic Revival and Shingle style. Its footprint forms an H shape because this is a structure of two gable-roofed sections linked together, almost as two spacious houses. The house sits on a slope surrounded by well established trees. The best feature is a front cross-gable decorated with fish-scale shingles. The front porch is in Greek Revival Style with square posts. The house is an excellent example of Victorian Era mixed-design. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(157) "Windcrest" (Benson House), 5560 Gayland Road, Arbutus [BA-0259]

Large brick house on granite foundation; two chimneys at each end; pillared porch added by present owner. Built by a member of the Linthicum family and purchased by Oregan Randolph Benson and his bride soon after it was built. For a time in the 1950s and 1960s, it was owned by a Baptist church, also called Windcrest, which is gable roofed, Federal in style. Owner as of nomination date: James A. Knowles, Jr. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(158) Fastie House, 11 Moales Ln, f.k.a. - 220 Green Spring Valley Road, Garrison vicinity [BA-2793]

The Fastie House is a wide, Gambrel Roofed, two-story, frame house with wood siding and shake roofing, very rustic in appearance, almost new looking. Yet it was converted from a stable in 1964 by architect Hurst Purnell. There are well established trees and appropriate plantings on the site. Inside, the house is a good example of pure, undecorated, International style with flat wall surfaces. Well west of the house is a vertical board-and-batten barn without any upper story. This was the Baetjer family's barn at one time; it is painted a dark brown and is in good condition. The other smaller frame barn is deteriorating and due for demolition. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(159) John Brown's Store, 13501 Falls Road, Shawan [BA-2792]

The John Brown store is a fieldstone structure in the Cape Cod tradition, one and a half stories with gable-roofed dormers to light the upper level. The building is L-shaped in footprint, set at an angle to Falls Road. The small store windows have mullions and muntins and a subdued, inside, neon, sign. The building material is apparently Butler quartzite. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(160) Talbott-Fagan House, 18907 Hillcrest Avenue, Parkton [BA-2190]

Built between 1902-1906 by A. A. Sparks and mortgaged in 1906 to Pleasant Talbott and his wife Louise with a guarantee to share the cost of well and pump equally. The house is country clapboard, well maintained and sitting south of the Sparks Landis House. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 1998].

(161) Gough United Methodist Church and Cemetery, 14200 Cuba Road, Butler vicinity [BA-0847]

Congregation was founded at meeting held in 1875 in Daniel Parker's home. Church was named for one of the early trustees, Peter Gough or Gauff, who died in 1898 at age 102. Gough had been employed at Oregon Furnace for its entire working life. The church of 1884 (or more likely, 1879) was burned in 1906 (B.C. Union, November 17, 1906). A public school occupied the basement at the time of the fire. The present combined church- school structure was put up in 1907. The basement school rooms were leased by the County Board of Education prior to desegregation. The school space has been converted to a fellowship hall. Frame church, five bays long, two entrances, asphalt sheeting wall covering in imitation ashlar pattern. Rubble stone foundation; concrete block foundation under westerly bay. Gable roof of standing-seam tin. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(162) Gore's Paper Mill, 20301 Gore Mill Road, Middletown vicinity [BA-0179]

One-story frame building with tall brick chimney previously called the Upper Paper Mill or Andover Mill. Original building destroyed by fire in 1851; property acquired by Charles Gore in 1854. Central section collapsed under weight of "Palm Sunday" snow of 1942, but was rebuilt. Former owner, Clarence G. Lintz, operates a large Fitz waterwheel to generate power for his home, "Hydro Glen." Now owned by C. Albert Lintz. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(163) Structures at St. Timothy's School for Girls, 8400 Green Spring Avenue, Stevenson vicinity: Carter House ("Twyford" Farm House), Romanesque Bridge, Gate Posts, Lane House [BA-1658]

Built in 1938, Twyford Farm is a large and careful rendition of an eighteenth century northern French formal farmhouse. The principal entrance facade is to the south and the north facade overlooks a broad view of the valley. The picturesque structure is constructed of rubble stone with carved limestone trim, two storeys in height with extremely steep hipped roofs articulated above each of the several blocks. A large frame barn exists on the site as well as two small tenant houses and other farm buildings, all of which have been adapted as schoolbuildings. Twyford is a spectacular rendition, dating from ca. 1938, of a formal farmhouse from eighteenth century northern France. The property is successfully adapted as a school. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(164) Emory Grove Hotel and Tabernacle, 101 Waugh Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0691]

Methodist camp ground, originally a tent city, later developed into a complex of frame cottages, auditoria, and a hotel. A large, frame 40-room Victorian hotel with mansard roof (1887) survives, along with tabernacle (1883) and 48 one-story houses (dating from 1900 and after), many of them suitable for habitation except in winter. The camp was named for Bishop John Emory who was killed in a buggy accident on Reisterstown Road in 1835. John T. Marshall was the hotel contractor, John E. Crout & Son, the roofer. Owner as of nomination date: Emory Grove Camp Meeting Association. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1998].

(165) "Dream Landing" (Parrish Log House), 2526-A Beckleysville Road, southwest of Middletown [BA-2871]

Log and chink, two-story house undergoing restoration 1997-1998 to make the logs visible. Constructed by traditional North County techniques, logs set with V-notches. Rafters in both cellar and attic are half-round logs with the bark left on. Twisting stairways in the colonial manner. The house could have been built in the era of heating with stoves. This could be the William Parrish house found on Sidney's 1850 map of the County. Possibly the house shown as home of W. Kroh in the 1877 atlas. Deeds of 1878 show that Stephen A. Parrish and his wife conveyed 20 acres of this property to their daughter, Frances A. Parrish, in payment for the "keeping" of her parents over the previous ten years. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1999].

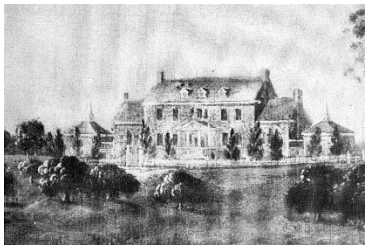
(166) Cemetery of First Evangelical & Reformed [German] Church, 14346 Jarrettsville Pike, Jacksonville [BA-2872]

The cemetery of the German Reformed Church or First Evangelical and Reformed Church is an enclosure behind and west of the frame church building on the west side of Jarrettsville Pike in the north part of Jacksonville's "Four Corners." The cemetery is enclosed by fencing of stone posts and metal pipe. There are numerous memorial stones, some fairly tall made of black polished granite. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1999].

(167) Berean Farm House, Barn & setting, 2808 Benson Mill Road, Butler vicinity [BA-0561]

This was the site of milling activity at least as early as 1782 when Jacob Lemmon's mill was authorized to accept wheat in lieu of cash for Baltimore County tax payments. Shown as James Benson's on the 1818 tax list. Mill passed to Sallie W. Benson in 1906 and she was still owner in 1918 when the dimensions were the same as those given in 1798. The location was once called Berean (pronounced be-REAN)). Large double brick house survives, 6 bays wide, 2 stories, with a low, 2story wing on north end; red tin roof, gable style; porch across the four inside bays of main block; Federal style; blank end wall on south. Owner as of nomination date: Catherine H. Gemmill. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1999].

(168) "Perry Hall" Mansion, 3930 Perry Hall Road, 0.5 miles west of Belair Road [BA-0264]



Perry Hall is an enormous brick house started in the early 1770s by Corbin Lee, an iron master, who died when the project was almost finished. Harry Dorsey Gough bought the place in 1774. This was once a five-part Georgian mansion with a chapel in one wing and a bath house in the other, but in December 1839, a disastrous fire destroyed about two-fifths of the original construction. The house was repaired with Greek Revival elements available in the 1840s. The original, enormous, brick vaulted wine cellar survives. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1999].

(169) Milton Log House, 8 Timothy's Green Court, Brooklandville vicinity [BA-2554]

This two-story, three-bay wide, gable-roofed log house, is now on a lot of its own, but was the tenant house of the Strontia house to the south. This land was bequeathed to Mrs. Oliver P. Macgill in 1848 by her mother, a Carroll family descendent. The original patentee of this land was Charles Carroll, the Attorney General who had 1000 acres called Eli O Carroll surveyed in 1696. The main house appears on the 1850 map and is also shown in the 1877 Hopkins atlas. Colonel Oliver P. Macgill marketed the "Strontia" brand naturally carbonated spring water from this property in the 1880s. The water was advertised as a cure for most diseases. This house was doubled in size about 1900. It is one of the few log houses in this county embled with saddle notches rather than V-notches. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1999]

(170) Camp Chapel United Methodist Church (1872 Chapel and Cemetery), 5000 East Joppa Road, Perry Hall vicinity [BA-0254]

Ground was donated by General Ridgely of Hampton for the first place of worship. Harry Dorsey Gough of Perry Hall, an earlier Methodist convert, in 1807 provided funds to build a structure called Camp Meeting Chapel. That first building was replaced in 1872 by a stone and stucco structure, which was superseded in 1964 by a new brick church. Old chapel of 1872 has been preserved. Asbury's journal records a visit here on March 19, 1809. Struck by lightning and seriously burned, August 28, 1983. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 1999].

(171) J. H. Palmer Log House (Deep Run Log House), 10941 Falls Road, Brooklandville [BA-1591]

Possibly the R. Jones house shown on the 1850 map. Part of tract Helmore's Addition renamed "La Grange" on 1857 Taylor map. It was moved a short distance in the 1930s. The structure is 1-½ stories, 4 bays. Logs are joined with V-notches. Also two stone outbuildings, one a spring house. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(172) Ashland Public School, 200 Ashland Road, Ashland [BA-0202]

Ashland Public School designed in 1878 is a stone structure in a High Victorian Style with heavy bracketing and polychrome slate roofing, a very imaginative design for a school that was dedicated in 1881. It is the work of the same architect as Trinity Church Rectory in Towson and many schools in both city and county. The Towson Paper in 1881 described the school as 27 by 57 feet with a stone wing of one story, 42 feet in length, one story, covered with slate. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(173) Underwood Crosby House, 18920 Hillcrest Avenue, Parkton [BA-2192]

The Underwood House was built in 1913 by A. A. Sparks for James Alexander Underwood who was the work engineer at Parkton for the NCRR. The Underwood family has lived in this house continuously since its construction and now continues in the family. The two-story squarish home has a jerked hip roof and a side bay window off the dining room. What was originally the pantry is now remodeled into the kitchen, and the old kitchen has lost its six lidded coal stove and has become a breakfast room. The three bedrooms upstairs are topped off by a garret and the stone basement remains dry and comfortable for storage. The exterior has remained in good condition, painted white and gray with applied carving over some of the windows on the second floor. Mrs. Lida U. Thompson, Miss Edna Underwood Matthews 413-0202 land bought from Tipton's who owned Burke Hersfeld House. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(174) Landis House & Setting, 18909 Hillcrest Avenue, Parkton [BA-1998]

The present Landis House was apparently built for Anna V. Sparks who acquired the lot in late 1901. The house is found for sure on the 1911 tax ledger, the year Miss Sparks sold to Joseph and Sarah White. This is a two story frame and clapboard house in gold paint and brown trim, late Victorian in style with some applied decoration. The location is a high ridge that overlooks the town of Parkton; it originally perched over the railway line and adjoined the railroad shops. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(175) Sheetz House, 18918 Hillcrest Avenue, Parkton

This is the 1999 home of Michael T. and Cathy R. Sheetz. The house was probably built by Samuel C. and Ida B. Stansfield who acquired a 1.2 acre lot in 1916 and paid only $500 for it, judging from the price of the revenue stamps of the deed. Mr. Stansfield bought the land from Lewis V. Tipton, who in partnership with James Underwood, had laid out a number of parcels on land that traces back to a purchase from Dominic J. Burke in 1906 (B.C. Deeds, WPC 300:64). This house is covered with beige aluminum siding in front but sections of German siding appear in the side walls. The footprint is L-shaped. This house is a mixture of late Queen Anne, vernacular, and Colonial Revival. There is a full width front porch one step above grade. Porch posts are round in the Colonial Revival style. This house was probably built when one-over-one double hung windows were standard. One rustic outbuilding exists in the back. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(176) McCeney House, 18807 Hillcrest Avenue, Parkton [BA-1999]

This is a frame, two-story house on a hill, with light green clapboard cladding. The style is vernacular with a full width front porch. It was in excellent condition when added to the MHT inventory in 1983. This house served as the residence for an employee of the Northern Central Railroad and it adjoined the company's hilltop reservoir for filling the locomotive boilers. This house is not found in the 1877 atlas but appears as an unidentified square in Bromley's 1898 atlas. The State Assessment records give 1898 as the date of construction for this house, although it is not clear how much historical science goes into their dating. In 1957, the railroad company sold the house to Harold W. Williams. The house is large, three bays wide perched on the hilltop at the beginning of the avenue, looking down on the town of Parkton. The 1983 report found a two-seater outhouse plus urinal surviving in the yard, also a windmill of the "air motor" type. The 1983 report suggests that the structure existed in at least 1887 as suggested by transfer books that showed the Northern Central with $6000 in newly taxable assets. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(177) "Sycamore Crest," 18906 Hillcrest Avenue, Parkton [BA-2191]

A well-built vernacular aluminum over clapboard, maintained in excellent condition, this house helps set the tone for Hillcrest and is known as "Sycamore Crest". It is framed in the back by many trees including sycamores and the springhouse still sits on the property. The house now on four acres was built by Mr. Dominick "Nicky" Burke and is found on the 1898 atlas and the 1896 tax ledger. The front porch, now closed in, has the original decorative scroll work panels around the top front of the porch roof. At one time, there were tennis courts to the rear built by Mr. James Underwood for his children and their friends. Additions on each side have been added to the original three bayed section. The land was purchased in 1889 from W. Ensor and had been part of Charlotte Hill inheritance or "Castle Calder." [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(178) Valley View Farm (house), 324 Gun Road, Relay vicinity

Built on property once part of a tract of land belonging to the Avalon Nail Factory, high on a hill overlooking the Patapsco Valley. Shown on the 1898 Bromley Atlas as containing 20 acres and belonging to Frank Hildebrand. The Gun Road area was farmed when Patapsco River was navigable beyond Elkridge, used as an industrial site for the Avalon Nail Factory in the mid 1800s, and then transformed into a railroad suburb along the "Old Main Line" from Mt. Clare to Ellicott City in the late 19th century. This Victorian Style house is six bays wide and three bays deep, has a cross-gable, two peaked dormers, a standing-seam tin roof, interior end-chimneys, and is covered in clapboard on the first floor with ornamental shingles on the second and third floors. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(179) "First National Bank," 18858 York Road, Parkton [BA-2010]

This stone bank is a well-designed turn-of-the-century structure in Richardsonian Romanesque tradition. The walls are of rock-faced, Port Deposit granite, with a limestone water table. Doors and windows are set in round keystone arches with limestone vousoirs set in a sunburst pattern. The roof is low-pitched and can only be seen from the rear, hidden on the street side by a Jacobean parapet. Dimensions are 32 by 35. Originally, the First National Bank of Parkton, opened in June 1909, 1911 (?) under the presidency of Towson lawyer John Mays Little, this institution experienced reorganization in the 1930s and a merger with a Towson Bank in 1958, followed a month later by merger with a Baltimore City bank. The parent company sold the building in 1965 and it continues as a small business office. One of the gem-like miniature banks of the early 20th Century. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(180) Asbury United Methodist Church, 11501 Philadelphia Road, Loreley vicinity [BA-0357]

A "Colored Meeting House" was shown here on Sidney's 1850 map and it was called Asbury M.E. Church in the 1877 atlas. Present church is of frame, and clapboard on a concrete foundation; late Victorian Gothic with lancet windows. The cornerstone reads: "Loreley M. E. Church, Rebuilt 1913." [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(181) Union of Brothers and Sisters, 11646 Philadelphia Road, Loreley vicinity [BA-0358]

School for black pupils was erected in 1861 with proceeds of sale from the Scholars Plains property. In 1923, the building was sold to the Union of Brothers and Sisters. It is now a two-story frame structure with a small entrance porch. The structure now serves as a residence. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(182) Frederick Farm complex (farm house, bank barn, wash house, carriage house, and hay barn), 18429 Middletown Road, Parkton vicinity [BA-1206]

Shown as M. Frederick's on the 1850 map and as James N. Frederick's in the 1877 and 1898 atlases. Two-story stone house close to the road. Victorian style, with round-topped window in cross-gable peak. Square gable end windows in attic. Inside end-chimneys. Three bays wide in front; rear wing is two bays deep. Tin gable roofing. Windows are 6-on-6 sash types with green wood shutters. Small one-story entrance portico, flat-roofed, with square supporting columns. Several frame barns on both sides of road, including small drive-through barn on south side of road. Property well kept up and in good condition. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(183) "Walnut Grove" Farmhouse, 500 Walnut Grove Road at Back River [BA-2634]

Walnut Grove is a two-story, side gable farmhouse that is cross gabled at the front and rear, and has a one-story porch that wraps around the north, east, and south sides. It appears that the current house was built circa 1862 by Scott Wilhelm on the brick foundation of a house that was built circa 1840 by Nicholas Merryman. The size of the main portion of the house is approximately 39'-6" by 30'-0". Since there were few structures constructed before 1840 on the Back River Neck peninsula, it is one of the earlier structures remaining in the area. Although the exterior decorative detailing is limited, the style of the house generally follows the recommendations of A.J. Davis for Gothic Style rural house in his 1837 book Rural Residences. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(184) "Chilly Hollow," 1846 Sutton Avenue, St. Denis [BA-2418]

Old stone house owned by Dennis A. Smith in 1816. Later owned by Samuel Sutton. Called "Chilly Hollow" in Sutton's 1868 will. The house could have been built by the Ridgely family. Small cemetery with Sutton family graves sits on the property. Thoroughly restored 1993-1994. A fragment of an iron fireback was found in a large cooking fireplace in 1993. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2000].

(185) "First National Bank," 640 Frederick Road, Catonsville [BA-2904]

The First National Bank of Catonsville at 640 Frederick Road is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Romanesque Revival-style commercial building. The building was designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington and constructed by Werner Brothers of Ellicott City for $20,000. The construction of the bank on Frederick Road in 1901 reflects the street's function as Catonsville's primary commercial thoroughfare during the 19th century, as well as the increased population and commercial activity in the town by the beginning of the 20th century. Victor G. Bloede and Dr. Charles Macgill financed the bank. The high style building, prominently located at the northeast corner of Frederick Road and Ingleside Avenue, functioned as a center of financial commerce in Catonsville until 1954, when it was renovated to serve as commercial space. The First National Bank of Catonsville is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic places under Criterion C. The building retains integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, material, and feeling. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(186) Burns-Bond Farmstead (main house, hay barn, garage, bank barn, and smokehouse), 18619 Graystone Road, White Hall vicinity [BA-2897]

A circa 1858 main house fashionably detailed in the Carpenter Gothic Revival style of architecture, retaining features such as an ornate wood vergeboard and a steeply pitched center gable. The main house, the circa 1858 German bank barn, the circa 1858 smokehouse, and the early 20th century hay barn and garage, all sit high on a hill overlooking pastures and a branch of the Gunpowder Falls. These buildings in their setting are an embodiment of the Carpenter Gothic Revival style popularized during the last half of the 19th century by the landscape architect, Andrew Jackson Downing. The Burns family retained ownership of the tract for 132 years, conveying it in 1990 to the Moores. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(187) Pleasant Hunter House and Smokehouse, 18213 York Road, Parkton

A two-story frame and clapboard house with an L-shaped footprint notable for its wealth of handcrafted architectural elements that have survived as a text book of the Maryland-Pennsylvania German Styles of framing and fitting for ordinary farm houses. The house also has ties to the history of the turnpike and with Pleasant Hunter, a prominent businessman and citizen, who was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1860 as a Unionist candidate. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(188) Stork-Medcroft Cottage and Poultry Shelter, 133 S. Prospect Avenue, Catonsville [BA-2917]

The modest single-family dwelling at 133 South Prospect Avenue in the town of Catonsville was constructed circa 1889. Situated in the neighborhood originally known as Paradise, the house was adjacent to the Catonsville Short Line Railroad, near the Paradise Station. Tipton L. Tinsley purchased the original 55-acre tract of land in 1879, subsequently conveying it to William L. Stork in 1888. Stork is responsible for the development of the small subdivision known as Paradise. One of the first dwellings erected in the subdivision, the resident of 133 South Prospect Street appears to have served as a depot or ticket office for the Paradise Station stop along the Short Line Railroad. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(189) Schmuck House, 617 York Road, Towson [BA-0208]

Small, T-shaped building of stone, supposedly built by Solomon Schmuck, an in-law of the Towson family. Schmuck's lot was unimproved in 1833, but when John Green was owner in 1841, the house was assessed at $1000, along with store goods. Samuel Kirk, the silver-smith once owned the house. Two-and-a-half stories with dormers. Probably the oldest structure in Towson. For a number of years in the 1960s and 70s, it was used as a gun shop. In 1980, it was a residence and palm-reader shop; in 1981-82, it was a bridal shop. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(190) "Willowbrook," 10526 Willow Vista Way, Cockeysville [BA-2733]

Willowbrook is a 2 1/2-story vernacular farmhouse built on a 29 acre lot on the north side of Warren Road. The building was constructed in two phases. The original portion of the house dates to the mid-nineteenth century and illustrates Germanic folk-housing traditions. In 1907, a large side-gable addition with classical elements was built on the front elevation of the farmhouse, creating a t-shaped plan. The house is built on a steep hillside, allowing for a full, raised basement on the south, or front elevation, which is also based on Pennsylvania folk building techniques. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2001].

(191) "Randallstown Community Center," 9000 Liberty Road, Randallstown [BA-2903]

Stonemason, Seymour Ruff and Sons, constructed the Randallstown Community Center in 1927 as a two-part commercial block with influences from the Romanesque and Spanish Revival architectural styles. The foundation of granite ashlar stone was take from the local Woodstock granite quarry. The community raised $100,000 in funds for the construction of this building. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(192) Brinkman House, 1300 Summit Avenue, Catonsville [BA-2914]

The dwelling at 1300 Summit Avenue was constructed in 1894 as the home of August H. and Maria Brinkmann, remaining in the family for nearly forty years. The house sits a short distance from Frederick Road, the main thoroughfare bisecting the town of Catonsville, a prosperous town and current commuter suburb on the outskirts of Baltimore City. The stucco-clad building, although subdivided into apartments, retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling. Despite the fact that the surrounding neighborhood has been developed as a 20th century commuter suburb, the Brinkmann House continues to sit on a sizable tract of land, emphasizing its original status as an estate for a wealthy Baltimore family. The high style Queen Anne house is two-and-a-half stories high with a two-story rear ell. The house features wood frame construction, presently clad in stucco, and rests upon a randomly laid foundation of rough-cut stone with quoins. The main block of the house is rectangular and approximately four bays wide with a side gable, asphalt shingle roof. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the core of the building is augmented by the projecting tower, wrap-around porch, and projecting front gable bays. Dormers and six corbeled chimneys add complexity to the roofline. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2001].

(193) Catonsville Historical Society (or Robert Townsend House), 1824 Frederick Road, Catonsville [BA-3070]

This Colonial Revival style structure is an example of a 1940s upper-middle class residential structure built in the wake of the Great Depression. It currently houses the Catonsville Historical Society. It is a two-and-a-half story, two-bay wide wood and brick structure with a six-course Flemish bond brick masonry structural system. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(194) Union Chapel United Methodist Church, 17341 Troyer Road, Monkton vicinity [BA-2100]

This chapel was built on land acquired c. 1876 from George Johnson, a black man. The 1877 atlas showed "Col. Ch.", representing the small frame, gable roofed chapel. The building also served as a school before founding of the Shepperd School. There is a cemetery in the rear. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(195) St. Luke's United Methodist Church, 16820 Hereford Road, Hereford vicinity [BA-2062]

This black congregation acquired land across from the white people's orginal colonial place of worship, Shaw's Meeting House, and Martin Conn, a white neighbor, donated the ground. St. Luke's met in the abandoned 1798 Shaw's Meeting House until completing their church. The new structure appears in the 1877 atlas as a small square next to a "colored school" map symbol and the cemetery is shown. In 1898, the Revered L.A. Carter urged the congregation to remodel into its present form of two stories. This is a frame church in vernacular style, gable roofed with rubber shingle outer wall cover. The church is five bays deep with ordinary sash windows, but there are triangular lintels over each window frame to create a "churchly" effect. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(196) "Spinster Hill" (Albert Woodruff House), 21010 York Road, Maryland Line vicinity [BA-2948]

A well-crafted brick house in the Federal style dating from 1830. It was probably the home of a prosperous farmer when Maryland was part of the "wheat belt" of the early Republic. The house belonged for a time to the sisters, Mary and Ella Hooper, who apparently were the "spinsters" in the popular name for the place. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(197) Hoflebower House, 7911 Sherwood Avenue, Ruxton

The house at 7911 Sherwood Road in Ruxton lacked a name when the County Historian started looking for its origins. This frame structure in a late Downing Vaux style was probably built in the construction season of 1906 for the purchaser of a vacant lot in the Old Orchard subdivision, F. Emily Hoflebower. The deed fails to show whether Ms. Hoflebower was single or married a widow, but she paid $5 plus an undisclosed sum for lot no. 6 in that subdivision on June 29, 1906. Nothing about the sale of the lot was reported in the Baltimore County Union. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(198) "Valley Inn" ("Brooklandville House"), 10501 Falls Road, Brooklandville [BA-0218]

Built in 1832 as a tavern known as Brooklandville House when originally owned by John R. Gwynn. Located on Falls Turnpike and its intersection with Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad (later NCRR). Two-story stone building was also used as a post office, stagecoach stop, tea room, sales display room, and sports center. Since 1922, it has been a restaurant operated by John A. Hatfield, now closed. National Register. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(199) "Rainbow Hill" ("Rainbow Hall"), 10729 Park Heights Avenue, Greenspring Valley [BA-0381]

Rainbow Hill is an early twentieth century house carefully designed to recall an elegant house of the late eighteenth century England. General Douglas McArthur lived there and named the house Rainbow Hill in honor of the Rainbow Division he had led during World War I. Lionel Atwill, the actor lived at Rainbow Hill. Henry Rosenberg, president of Crown Central Petroleum, owned the house in the 1940s. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

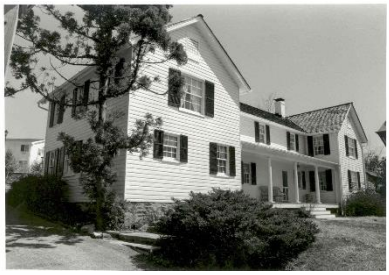
Rest-Melby House (Single Property District), 2103 Westchester Avenue, Catonsville vicinity [BA-0877]

Stone and frame house, once advertised with 8 rooms; vernacular style, gable roof, various additions. Possibly built about 1877 by Peter Baer or John A. Rest. Rest held the property from 1877 until 1919 and had a large vineyard of Concord grapes. House may possibly be that shown in 1876 and 1877 atlas plates south of the F. Hahn tract called Mount Gilboa. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2001]. Delineated as a Single Property District by Council Bill 17-06.

(200) "Castle Calder," and log outbuilding, 19112 York Road, Parkton vicinity [BA-1153]

Gable-roofed, two-story brick house with double side porches and full width front porch; box cornice; Federal style; built to replace the original Castle Calder that had burned. Captain James Calder had come here after the war of 1745 and acquired 7,000 acres, including the Roser Mill site and a distillery. His property descended through his daughters to such families as Parkes, Rampleys, Littles, Emacks, Harrises, and Turners. Recent generations called it just "Calder Farm". Castle Calder of 1876 is property of a descendant, Mrs. Marian Turner Clark. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(201) Wright House, 8919 Reisterstown Road, Garrison vicinity [BA-0941]



This may be the "store" shown on George H. Elder's property on the 1850 map. Elder's will of 1866 mentioned a house and lot on the Reisterstown Turnpike occupied by Oliver Wright. The 1877 atlas shows Oliver P. Wright's house, to which he acquired title in 1871 from Ms. Elder. In 1881, Wright lost the property by mortgage and it was advertised as a "comfortable frame dwelling" plus barn, dairy, and meat house. George C. Winterode bought the house in 1881 and sold it in 1916 to Franklin J. Myerly. Subsequent owners were Harry C. Thompson (1924), James Lyon Hall (1930), G. D. Iverson (1933), and finally Harvey Wilson Kreuzburg (1951). Large, 2-1/2 story, frame and clapboarded house with gable roofing that sat close to the road. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(202) "Clynmalira," 15315 Carroll Road, Oldfields vicinity [BA-0112]

Built by Henry Carroll, who had been born at Sweet Air or Quinn in 1796. Elegant Federal house of painted brick; stately columns. Frame wing added after 1892. Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Roy Loya. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2001].

(203) "Fort Garrison Farmhouse," 2 Garrison Farms Court, Fort Garrison [BA-0034]

Earliest portion of present Greenberg house was supposedly dwelling of Captain John Oulton who patented grounds upon which his fort stood. Later home of High Sheriff John Risteau. It was much enlarged with a stone main section in the 19th Century and listed in the 1876 tax ledger as Cardiff Tagart's "Old Garrison Farm." [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(204) Caroline Felix (Chapman) House, 4535 Allen Road, Wards Chapel vicinity [BA-0022]

Stone house in vernacular style, gable roof; a 2-½ story wing served to connect kitchen and dining rooms. Built on the tract "Caroline Felix". George H. Ritter was shown as owner in 1877 atlas. At the time of the 1798 tax list, it was owned by Thomas Dickson, and measurements were 21.5 by 42 feet. The 1918 measurements were 26 by 44 feet. It was uninhabitable when described in 1871 court testimony, but has under-gone several phases of extensive repair. In 1981, a log, 12 x 12 smokehouse survived; also a stone spring house. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(205) Hartman-Kenney House, 14836 Carroll Road, Phoenix area [BA-0538]

In 1835, John Hartman bought 3-½ acres, presumably vacant, from Eli Matthews, and he is shown on the 1850 map and in the 1877 atlas, the latter showing his smithy and wheelwright shop. Hartman died in 1883 and his property was advertised with two stone houses, a stone meat house, and a log blacksmith shop and log wheelwright shop. Augustus Hartman became the owner in 1885 and conveyed it in 1914 to Younger Arnold; the 1918 tax ledger charged Arnold with a house 18 x 27' and a barn, but the other structures were missing. Two-segment house of fieldstone; two-stories plus attic in main block. Square windows at attic level in gable end. Three bays wide; frame back building. Owner at time of nomination: Edmund T. Kenney. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2002].

(206) St. James Episcopal Church, 19200 York Road, Parkton [BA-0998]

Small chapel covered with stucco; gable roof; Victorian style; Gothic-motif windows; entrance vestibule; small belfry. An Episcopal Church. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

"English Consul" Mansion (Single Property District), 2820 Oak Grove Avenue, English Consul [BA-0142]

Seventeen-room, stuccoed-over brick, white-painted manor house built in Georgian style on a 300acre tract by William Dawson, the first British Consul to Baltimore. Materials were supposedly brought from England. Original mouldings and marble fireplaces remain. The original tract is now occupied by Baltimore Highlands School site and a number of housing developments. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002]. Delineated as a Single Property District by Council Bill 15-06.

(207) Goodwin-Quinn Bungalow (Rutherford House), 18 Chatsworth Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0739]

Victorian house in frame and clapboard with gable roof, stone foundation. Owner: Paul J. Rutherford. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(208) "Christian's Chance," Falls Road (3250' northeast of Black Rock Road, Tax Map 27, Parcel 38), Butler vicinity [BA-0493]

0.55 miles east of Falls Road, entrance 0.9 mile north of Black Rock Road, near Black Rock Run. This was the site in 1850 of David Baker's bark mill. Not visible from road. Owner at time of nomination: A. Murray Fisher. Formerly in Tracey family. Now a private wildlife sanctuary. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(209) "Roslyn" (Rosalyn), 8204 Streamwood Drive, Pikesville [BA-0681]

A large three-story white frame Italianate house with cupola tacked onto a 2-½ story brick house, that was apparently property of Cornelious Howard on the 1798 tax list. The Victorian portion was built by Captain John Eager Howard, III who had been commended for gallantry in the Battle of Chapultepec. The house once contained a private Catholic Chapel, visited by Cardinals Gibbons and Mercier. The estate has also been called Roseland and Rosland. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(210) "Samuel's Hope," 7525 Bellona Avenue, Ruxton [BA-0929]

The house sits at the edge of a ridge that slopes down steeply toward Bellona Avenue and the house faces southwest toward Bellona. The house is a 2 1/2-story, seven-bay by two-bay structure with a two-story, three-bay by two-bay ell on the northeast. It has a rubble stone foundation and board and batten siding over both log and frame construction, and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. Attached to the southeast side of the northeast ell is a long one-story wing that is four bays by two bays. It has board-and-batten siding and a gable roof with wood shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The Bowen-Dabney-Marty House, known by several names, including "Samuel's Hope," the Bowen Homestead, and "Montrose," has a very complicated history. The many Bowens in the area with the same several first names cause part of the confusion. The house is on part of the property owned by Solomon Bowen, Sr. and willed to his sone Nathan in 1804. It seems most likely that the log house on "Montrose" was not standing in 1798. Nathan Bowen sold the land in 1813 to his brother. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(211) Hefter-Hamburger Bungalow, 101 Brightside Avenue, Pikesville

The bungalow is located in "Ralston," which was laid out by Wood, Harmon & Company in the late 19th century. No houses were constructed in the area by 1898, but by 1915 there were about two dozen standing, including this structure. In the 17 year period during which the house was built, four families owned the property, making it difficult to determine which owners are responsible for the construction of the house. The bungalows were popular in the area in the first quarter of the 20th century, most being much smaller than this one, which is distinguished with a center stair hall. In 1930, Isaac and Betty Hamburger of the Hamburger Department Store firm acquired the house. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

"The Ridge" (Lot 12 Single Property District), 703 Abell Ridge Circle, Riderwood [BA-0214]

Built by George W. Abell, son of Arunah S. Abell, who had founded the Baltimore Sun in 1837. Built of yellow brick; thirty rooms; wide porches, extensive grounds, lawns, and trees. Shown as "Sherwood Park" in 1915 Bromley atlas (Mrs. George W. Abell's). Now operated as the Ridge School, a special school, conducted by the Baltimore County Board of Education, having been given to the County by Mrs. Jane Homer Lee in 1955 (Evening Sun, January 4, 1955). Designed by Baldwin & Pennington, constructed by John Stack & Son, starting in 1892. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002]. Delineated as a Single Property District by County Council Bill 18-06.

(212) Brooklandville Railroad Station, including platform, canopy, culvert and freight shed, 10512 Falls Road, Brooklandville [BA-1187]

Frame, high Victorian depot served the Valley Branch of the Northern Central Railroad as its Brooklandville stop. J. J. Walsh and Sons were the contractors, B. C. Union, January 13, 1906. It was refurbished by owner John A. Hatfield in December, 1977. Passenger service had been terminated in 1933 and the entire line abandoned in 1959, due to construction of Jones Falls Expressway and Beltway interchange. This was one of the Swiss chalet type stations built by the NCRR. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(213) Riderwood Railroad Station, 1606 West Joppa Road, Riderwood [BA-2141]

This hip-roofed frame and clapboard building is in a late Victorian style tending toward the Stick style and was the work of Frank Furness' architectural office in Philadelphia, commissioned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, owner of the Northern Central Railroad. The station was completed in 1905 when the stop was known as Sherwood rather than Riderwood. The depot was turned into a residence after passenger service ended in 1959. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(214) Stevenson Railroad Station (including platform, canopy, freight station, bridges), 1911 Old Valley Road (originally 10404 Stevenson) [BA-1651]

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, three factors contributed to making the rural village of Stevenson a center of suburban development and community life in the Green Spring Valley. Stevenson had a thriving country store, a Post Office, and a "handsome" new railroad station, completed on December 31, 1901 to provide improved facilities for the frequent commuter service to and from downtown Baltimore. Designed by architect J. Appleton Wilson in an asymmetrical, "picturesque" expression of the Queen Anne style, the exterior of the station remains virtually unaltered. The Stevenson station and its accessory structures survive as prominent physical reminders of the historic development of the Green Spring Valley based on commuter railroad service. The station is a distinctive example of its architectural type and period, and a good example of the work of a noted architectural firm (Wilson & Wilson). [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(215) Riggs General Store and Warehouse (Former Flowers and Fancies Shop), 10404 (originally 10400) Stevenson Road, Stevenson [BA-1636]

The former T. Dudley Riggs General Store (recently vacated by the Flowers and Fancies Shop) and Warehouse is located approximately 75 feet southeast of the station and is situated immediately south of the former railroad tracks. The frame is a two-story, side-gable roof building dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Although the building was constructed for commercial purposes, it originally provided employee's quarters on the second floor, and takes on a domestic appearance executed in the Vernacular style. The building rests upon a fieldstone foundation and is clad in board-and-batten siding with an asphalt shingle roof. The store retained its commercial function until recently, and displays a high degree of architectural integrity. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(216) Structures on the Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital campus, Towson: "A" and "B" Buildings, the Gatehouse, the Casino building, the Norris Cottage, the Norris Spring House, the brick Spring House (near Weinberg House), the two walkways connecting A and B buildings to the Admissions Building, the two Silos [National Historic Landmark] [BA-0212, BA-3083]

In 1853, Quaker businessman Moses Sheppard began the creation of a new Asylum for humane treatment of the mentally ill. Patients had until that time been housed in jails and almhouses, and often chained. The "A" and "B" Buildings designed by Calvert Vaux, the Admissions Building and connecting wings, the Gate House, the "Casino", the Power Plant, Norris Cottage and the adjoining Springhouse and Shed, the Barn and Silos, the Brick Springhouse, and the Stone Bridge are all associated with this evolving, world-renowned legacy of mental health treatment. The new treatment focused on the aesthetic, theraputic quality of the landscape as well as the home-like qualities of the buildings and the humane programs. Three of the buildings are already on the National Register of Historic Places, and the entire collection of these structures, as well as the landscape itself, is eligible to be placed on the National Register. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(217) Gittings House, 6420 Liberty Road, Lochearn

The two-story stone dwelling at 6420 Liberty Road, apparently built early in the 19th century, is a distinctive example of vernacular rural Baltimore County residential architecture. Built of random-laid rubble stone, the two-story house fronts to the northwest, along what later became the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike. Exterior evidence, including the slightly asymmetrical four-bay façade and an earlier roof-line in the gable end, suggests that the house was built or enlarged in at least two phases. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(218) Smith-Connelly House, 6407 Liberty Road, Lochearn

The current appearance of the gambrel-roofed bungalow-style house at 6407 Liberty Road was created in 1940 by the remodeling and enlargement of a 1½ story stone farmstead dating from before 1850. At least the basement and the two-ft.-thick walls of the first floor in the original house remain, encased in the current dwelling. The house is historically significant not only for its vernacular fieldstone architecture but also for its documented association with the intensive "truck farm" component of the County's agricultural heritage. Two generations of a German immigrant family owned and farmed this small acreage for nearly 100 years, supplying fresh fruits and vegetables to Baltimore City until 1952. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(219) "Paradise Farm" House, 2415 Old Bosley Road, Pot Spring vicinity [BA-0366]

Constructed ca. 1800 near the village of Warren, the distinctive Paradise Farm dwelling is representative of the many vernacular stone houses erected throughout Baltimore County in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Built of random-laid rubble stone, the three-story house is five bays wide, fronting to the northeast overlooking the Merryman Branch tributary to Loch Raven. The second phase of the building's construction may have begun ca. 1852 upon the property's acquisition by Emma Bosley Lambert. Among the building's distinctive interior features are the large kitchen fireplace and its original iron crane. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2002].

(220) Stoddard Manor House & setting, 6 Stoddard Court, Phoenix [BA-0377]

Two-story stone house in vernacular style, five bays wide, with gable roof. Set on a hill. Shown as J. (Joseph) Price's on 1850 map, and as Josiah. Price's in 1877 atlas: and William H. Price's in 1915 atlas. House measured 32 x 44 in 1918 tax ledger. The ground has been in the Price family prior to 1798 tax list; it passed to Joseph Price in 1810, and continued in that family until purchased by Byron Banghart in 1940.

(221) "Locust Grove", Shanklin-Carroll-Longbottom House, 9322 Old Harford Road [BA-0282]

Large, 2-½ story stone house, three dormers on front. Three part construction, walls about 20 inches thick. Old stucco was removed. Was acquired about 1843 by Shanklin family, probably the Thomas Shanklin house advertised in Sun, May 16, 1844; general store once kept here; property serves as 60-acre dairy farm. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(222) 1412 LaBelle Avenue, Ruxton [BA-3010]

The house is a 1½ story, four-bay by five-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation, wood shingle siding and slate hip roof. Several cantilevered bays are created by the immense roof, with only one of the bays extending beyond the eave line of the roof. This is probably the result of an addition. The house is strongly symmetrical. This house, like 1401 Berwick Road, benefits by its unusual diagonal placement on the lot. It seems very likely that the same architect was responsible for this house as well as its neighbor at 1401 Berwick Road. The house at 1412 LaBelle Avenue is integrally associated with a series of events of historical importance, viz., the development of early twentieth century suburban neighborhoods in Baltimore County generally and in Ruxton Heights specifically; and is also a distinctive example of a particular architectural style and period, viz., early twentieth century suburban bungalow dwellings. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(223) Henry Fringer House, 15520 Hanover Pike, Fowblesburg vicinity [BA-1855]

The Fringer House, on the west side of Hanover Pike, is a very noticeable structure, a two and a half story brick house, five bays wide, with a prominent cross-gable. With its heavy wooden cornice in the Italianate style, it is similar to many free standing houses built in a German traditional variation of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, adorned with heavy eave returns. The Fringer house or some predecessor home (perhaps the rear wing of this structure) appeared as H. L. Fringer's on the 1850 city and county map by J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne, and also on subsequent atlases. The Fringers had this property for 162 years, from 1793 to 1955; each transfer from one generation to another was effected by will rather than deeds. Dating the front, brick part of this house can be estimated from two dates: 1845, when the heir to the farm reached his legal majority, or 1857, when he married and started a family of seven. The age of the two-story, frame and clapboard rear wing is even harder to establish but it could well be the original dwelling place of the Fringers when they started to build a prosperous farm in what was probably still a lingering frontier area early in the 19th century. The Fringer house contributes substantially to the County's history by being a distinctive example of mid-19th century farmstead architecture and by being a good example of an (unknown) master builder. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(224) Whyte-Levering House, 1614 Ruxton Road, Ruxton

The current house reflects both early and late Colonial Revival influences. The rear portion of the house is rambling and asymmetrical like early Colonial Revival Shingle Style designs, with the front five-part design reflecting Colonial Revival's evolution into more historically accurate designs after the turn of the century. It is likely that the current building retains portions of the house designed by William Pickney Whyte, who was Governor of Maryland, Mayor of Baltimore, and a U.S. Senator in the 1870s and 1880s. Whyte's modest design was one of a growing number of elaborate villas that sprouted in Ruxton after 1877 when the S.A. Hiser estate was subdivided into smaller lots on the west side of the newly constructed Ruxton commuter railroad station. The interior of the house features elaborate Greek and Federal Style trim and woodwork, possibly added to provide cohesion to the entire design when it was enlarged sometime in the 20th century. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(225) Paul Waters House, 610 West Joppa Road, Towson [BA-3054]

The house reflects one of the many early Colonial Revival styles found throughout the nation's early 20th century suburbs. This house is similar to those in Sudbrook Park, and is noted by the Baltimore County Historian as a "bold and brave" Colonial Revival design with an unusual recessed porch. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(226) Scott-Andrew-Garrison House, 701 Luthardt Road, Carroll Island vicinity [BA-1846]

This gambrel-roof frame house is significant as the only surviving waterside dwelling from the 18th century era of tobacco culture. It resembles some of the compact 1 1/2 story "plantation houses" found on the Eastern Shore. The house has twin, inside end-chimneys and a broad fireplace at each end, in the colonial style that is typical of the tidewater regions in the early phase of settlement after the original period of building merely temporary shelters. Inside there is a center-corridor floor plan – along the long axis – with full-width rooms at each end. These two rooms, the kitchen and parlor, each have a fireplace, behind which is a steep, winder stairway giving access to the second story. The three interconnected bedrooms have trapezoidal wall-to-ceiling configurations. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

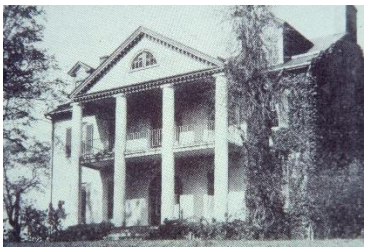
(227) Gray's Manufacturing Company Tenant House, 2733 Frederick Road, Ellicott City vicinity [BA-3066]

This tenant house is a two-story, six-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation. The west half of the building was originally built as two attached tenant houses and the east section added as a third house. The original section was constructed of wood rails that came from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, and according to Harold Dorsey of the B & O Railroad Museum, the rails were of a type that were used up through the 1840s. The house is significant for its association with the industrial history of the Patapsco Valley, and as the only known example of the re-use of exceptionally rare early railroad track "stringers" as a building construction material. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(228) "Avalon," & setting 309 Gun Road, Avalon vicinity

The stone from a small Catholic church demolished in the 1930s was used to build a new house constructed by Sylvan Monroe Clayton on a lot adjoining his father's place at 307 Gun Road. The new house used the building materials of the Colonial Revival period and style. The ground floor is random rubble stone with corners built of brick. The whole design is informal and rustic, probably inspired by the craftsman movement in the 1930s. The structure is significant for its association with the development of the Gun Road community and as a unique example of the re-use of historic building materials into an Arts and Crafts style building. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(229) Pot Spring House, 2207 Eastlake Road, Timonium vicinity [BA-0070]



Pot Spring is a very large stone and stucco Federal Style house that, by best estimate, was built about 1803 by David McMechen, a prosperous city attorney, as his country place. The house originally had a two-story portico on each façade as constructed and it was advertised as "built in the modern style of stone, rough cast, with a portico in front and rear . . . built on an elevation which commands a view of the whole farm." The word "rough-cast" meant stucco. A number of prominent families lived on this place when it was a large farm, including Alexander H. Tyson, Dr. Edwin W. Henry, Joshua Frederick Cockey Talbott, Thomas Poultney, Richard Emory Warfield, Douglas R. Warfield, John P. Baer, William C. Stettinius. Mrs. Stettinius did not believe the porticos were original, and had them removed. Following World War II, the grounds were developed into numerous suburban lots. Several owners have worked at restoring the main house, which now fronts on Eastlake Road. This house is well designed, well crafted, and retains much authentic material of the Federal period. Its architect, if any, is unknown. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(230) "Serendipity," 12020 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm [BA-1932]

Serendipity is a stone and stucco house built in the rural version of Federal style and was long the home of various generations of the Wilson family. Two of the Wilson family, father and son, turned out with the militia to defend Baltimore in 1814. It was also known as Garden of Eden in the 1930s. Not found on the 1798 tax list, the best estimated date for this house is 1800-1810. Deeds show that this part of Glen Arm Road was once the old route to Bel Air, or "Old Harford Road." Pioneer architectural historian H. Chandlee Forman photographed the kitchen wing—not the main block—for his 1956 book, Tidewater Maryland Architecture. As far back as 1965, the house had been renamed "Serendipity" for something "discovered by accident or sagacity." [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(231) "Filston Manor" (main house and carriage house), 1652 Glencoe Road, Glencoe vicinity [BA-0542]

The main house and the carriage house are significant for their association with the agricultural, educational, and governmental history of the County, and as distinctive examples of their architectural style and periods. The County Historian notes that the house has to be the work of a notable architect but no architect was credited in the sales advertisement of 1904, 1908, or 2003. The house was built by Edward Austen, an East coast businessman, who began his business career in Baltimore. Twelve years prior to his death in 1893, Mr. Austen returned to Baltimore County from the New York area to become a dairy farmer. Austen's 2,000-acre "Filston Farm" was one of largest dairy farms in the state. It was noted for its fine herd (200 head) of Jersey cattle. Mr. Austen was a member and deacon of Immanuel Baptist Church, and he built the Union Chapel near Sparks Station with his personal funds. Mr. Austen was also a very charitable man who devoted time and money to poor families. The house was sold in 1904 to Henry D. Perky for $20,000. Perky was a retired manufacturer who founded a hands-on agricultural college for boys that was fully described in the National Magazine of June, 1904. Perky died and the property was advertised in 1908. The house was described as a "pretentious building of 22 rooms with hard-wood trimmings and floors throughout, massive fireplaces, decorated hallways, fully equipped with modern bathrooms, hot water heating system and piped for lighting..." William G. Nolting, a noted Baltimore City architect, bought the house in 1936. The house was used in World War II by the OSS, the forerunner of the CIA, that carried out training classes and field missions at Filston and at the nearby Gilbert house called Hillside. The house was then owned by Jay and Ruth Fiery, who owned the Congress Hotel in Baltimore and were amateur farmers. Mr. Fiery sold the house at auction in 2003 to Bill Hack. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2003].

(232) "Thorn Hill," & setting, 13310 Fork Road, Baldwin

"Thorn Hill" is a large, 2-1/2 story frame house, five bays wide, with a T-shaped footprint. It was built, ca. 1914, on a vacant parcel for Mrs. Annie Pleasants Troy, who named it Thorn Hill. Its architectural quality as a distinctive example of Colonial Revival style is the chief historical significance of this structure, as it is an extra large and extra wide version of the Four-Square type with very large dormer windows in its hip roof. It is also a work of notable artistic merit. There are extensive porches on two sides with round porch columns. The overhanging eaves are extra wide. Most windows are 6-over-1 format. All the materials are of an extra strength and quality. The house is painted white and is set in a well-established landscaped space with well-developed boxwoods. To the rear of the house, the terrain opens into a gently sloped valley. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2004].

(233) Rider House, 8013 Bellona Avenue, Riderwood [BA-3063]

The Rider House is a two-story-plus-attic frame structure originally built to hold a small general store and the Riderwood Post Office. Long called the Yellow House, its time of construction has been estimated at 1878, although National Archives records show that Lewis J. Rider was postmaster from 1872 to 1876. This house was next to the Riderwood Elementary School that was declared surplus and sold to a developer, Manor Care, which also purchased the house, intending to demolish it. In the final plan, the development company deeded the house to the local community association. During a recent restoration, old composition-shingle siding was removed to reveal the house as an example of the stick-and-shingle style of the 1880s, with a wooden, round-profiled novelty siding. The main window sashes are in the Queen Anne style with a large center light surrounded by a border of smaller lights. The Rider House qualifies both for its association, as a center of community activity, with the early history of Riderwood, and as a distinctive example of Shingle Style architecture. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2004].

(234) Shull House, 1302 Edmondson Avenue, Catonsville

This is an extra large example of the Colonial Revival, Four-Square House with stucco siding at the first level, wood shingle at the second level, and slate roofing. The eaves provide a deep overhang to shelter the walls. Construction of the house was reported in the Catonsville Argus of December 9, 1911, when William O. Pierson was having it built as a speculative venture. The news account listed John H. Gerwig as contractor and Walter M. Gieske as architect. The house belonged to two generations of the Riggs family, and in the early 1980s passed to Mr. and Mrs. Max Edward Shull. Laurie H. Riggs was a notable attorney and librarian of the Baltimore Bar Library for many years; Mr. Shull is an architect. This house and its neighboring structures were set far back from the street, probably to avoid the noise from the Ellicott City trolley line. Besides being a distinctive example of the American Four-Square design, the house is historic for illustrating the pattern of early 20th century development of large suburban lots as public roads were extended through former estates. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2004].

(235) "Parker Log House," 423 Jefferson Avenue, East Towson [BA-1042]

The building now known as the Parker House was built as a single-family dwelling, probably by John Coniff after he leased the site in 1869 from Benjamin Payne. Land in the emerging East Towson neighborhood had been subdivided by Payne in the late 1860s. The lots initially were used as rental property, with the lessee required to construct a building within a stipulated time. Thus, besides its association with the social history of the East Towson African-American community, the hewn-log home (with later wood-frame additions) built by or for Coniff is particularly significant and distinctive as a rare surviving example of nineteenth century vernacular construction. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2004].

(236) "Foote House," 305 Lennox Avenue, East Towson [BA-1004]

The "Foote House," a two-story, wood-frame, single-family dwelling built between ca. 1875 and 1890, is a distinctive, albeit modest, example of late nineteenth century vernacular construction in the Gothic Revival style. It is associated with the early history of the East Towson neighborhood, which developed as an African American community largely populated by former slaves from the Hampton estate. This house is associated particularly with the community's social history as embodied in the Payne, Foote, and related families. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2004].

(237) "Tribble House," 209 Pleasant Hill Road, Owings Mills

The building now known, for its current owners, as the Tribble House is a 2½ story, frame, single-family dwelling, probably built in the early 1890s. Its late-Victorian-era style has one touch of the emerging Gothic Revival style, the cross-gable on the front façade, but with a Victorian round-topped window rather than the pointed type. The building is also a distinctive example of its architectural period because of its main entrance with two heavily-paneled leaves, and its large two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows on the first floor (facing the porch) that are of almost floor-to-ceiling height. Further, the house is significant for its association with the historic Belltown African-American community. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(238) "Shaw's Discovery" (Bauer Farmhouse), 2901 Bauer's Farm Road, Edgemere vicinity [BA-0940]

The eighteenth century farmhouse on the "Shaw's Discovery" tract (known more recently as the Bauer Farm) is the last remaining building in Baltimore County known to be associated with the War of 1812. In mid-morning on September 12, 1814, the invading British troops moved up Patapsco Neck past this farm, with the intent on capturing and sacking Baltimore. Their commanding General, Robert Ross, inspected a Shaw farmhouse, for possible use as his headquarters, several hours before he was killed by American sharpshooters at the beginning of the Battle of North Point. Settlement in this part of the County actually began with the Todd family, the original owners of the tract, in the late 1600s. The main part of the present two-story, brick (stucco-covered) house was built by the Shaw family, in two integrated parts, between 1783 and 1794. It is thus contemporary with the construction of the Hampton mansion near Towson, but Shaw's Discovery is notably contrasting by being a house for a "middling" size plantation, more typical of rural homes from that era. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(239) Catonsville Junction Trolley Station, vicinity of Dutton and Edmondson Avenues [BA-2975]

Public transportation service to the part of northwest Catonsville that came to be known as Catonsville Junction began on December 22, 1898, with the extension of a streetcar line north from Frederick Road, using a private right-of-way through an attractive wooded area, to Edmondson Avenue at Dutton Avenue. The line continued westward alongside Edmondson Avenue as part of an intended interurban electric railway line – the Columbia & Maryland. It had the ambitious goal of building all the way to Washington, D.C., but never extended further than Ellicott City (and is fondly remembered in its later years as the # 9 trolley line, now a popular hiking-and biking trail). Just over a year after the initial service, on February 3, 1900, another streetcar line was completed from downtown Baltimore, out Edmondson Avenue, thereby creating a "junction" of the two lines. The need for erecting a passenger shelter at the Junction, when the track connection for through service was, probably was the reason why the Baltimore Transit Company acquired the present site in 1939. Except for its wooden trim elements and portico columns, the three-part, gable-roofed passenger shelter is built entirely of 5" Belgian paving blocks, reportedly salvaged from the Baltimore city streets. The building, restored by David Ditman in 1997 with the MTA's cooperation, is the only surviving streetcar-era passenger shelter in the County. It contributes substantially to the County's heritage by its association with the County's streetcar-instigated suburban development. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(240) "Rockwood" (Langenfelder farm) house and stone carriage-house/stable & setting, 7405 Longfield Drive, Kingsville vicinity [BA-2895]

Construction of the Colonial Revival style "Rockwood" house, on what is now known as the Langenfelder Farm, was begun ca. 1913 for Mr. Frank M Gorsuch, a prominent Baltimore businessman (Central Transfer Company). The house is a 2 ½-story, stuccoed masonry structure with a slate roof. Its raised basement contributes to its prominent siting on a hilltop overlooking Belair Road and with views to Chesapeake Bay. Into the 1940s this was the only farm in the County breeding polled Hereford cattle, with sales on the farm to a worldwide clientele, making it a significant contributor to the region's agricultural heritage. West of "Rockwood" is a 2-story building, currently a tenant house, that may have been an earlier dwelling or may have been built as a carriage-house. Its rubble stone first story is topped by a board-and-batten covered frame second story, with a slate-covered gable roof. These structures contribute substantially to the County's architectural and historical heritage because of their association with the Kingsville area's agricultural history. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(241) "Yellow Tavern" Stable, 151 Main Street, Reisterstown [BA-2212]

The Yellow Tavern was a prominent Baltimore County hostelry, on Main Street at Cockeys Mill Road in Reisterstown, in the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Although the Tavern has been demolished, its modest frame stable building remains, at the eastern edge of the property. The physical evidence suggests that the earliest part of the building may date from the l890s, but the framing may incorporate parts of the earlier stable structure that was inventoried on the 1798 Federal tax list. The Yellow Tavern stable building contributes substantially to the County's historical heritage as an example of a vernacular accessory building associated with Reisterstown's commercial development. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(242) "Griffith's Adventure" house, granary, stable, hitching rail, and possible slave cemetery, 3517 Granite Road, Granite vicinity [BA-0011]

The house on the "Griffith's Adventure" tract was begun, ca. 1753, as a weatherboard-covered, squared-log structure. Stone wings were added, as indicated by a date stone in the brick chimney, in 1843. The property came into the ownership of the prolific Worthington family in 1770, with whom it remained until 1948. By 1798, its owner Thomas Worthington held more than 5000 acres of land and 52 slaves, making him second only to the Ridgelys of Hampton as a slave-owner in the County. The house is a distinctive example of early eighteenth century vernacular architecture with sympathetically integrated nineteenth century enlargements. Besides the house, two stone outbuildings have survived – a two-story granary built above a spring, and a two-part stable with a uniting gable roof. Additional historic resources include a hitching rail supported by two stone posts, and a possible slave burial site indicated by two unmarked stone slabs. These structures, individually and as a group, contribute substantially to the County's architectural and historical heritage. They are an excellent, National Register-eligible example of an eighteenth and nineteenth centuries farmstead operated by one of the County's most prominent families. Their buildings comprise distinctive vernacular architecture, evidencing the work of unknown master builders and stonemasons, and the site has substantial potential for archeological evidence, including its association with slavery. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(243) "Reese House," 24 Lastgate Road, Owings Mills [BA-0651]

Constructed ca. 1800, this large 2 ½ story, brick, Federal style house is particularly distinctive for its inset, two story, three bay porches on its front and back façades, with entry doors from each end of the building. The building may originally have been used as an inn; the upstairs bedrooms reportedly were numbered at the time John Reese purchased it in 1850. Reese, a native of Frederick County, became a prominent Baltimore County businessman and farmer, operating a store from his home and owning 550 acres of farmland and two mills (one for sorghum, the planting of which he encouraged during the Civil War). The Reese house contributes substantially to Baltimore County's heritage for its association with the agricultural history of the Owings Mills area; as a distinctive, virtually unique example of Federal style architecture; and as, obviously, a good example of the work of a master, albeit unknown, builder. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(244) "Mt. Welcome Retreat," Farmstead, Barn, Slave Quarters & setting, 3144 Granite Road, Granite vicinity [BA-0009]

Alexander Walters, the owner of the quarry from which the name of the town of Granite originated, built the northwest three bays of this 2 ½ story house ca. 1800. Constructed of rough-cut, coursed granite, with ashlar quoins, lintels and sills, it has distinctive half-story, engaged stone piers flanking its central window. The southeast two bays, added ca. 1835, are of coursed ashlar granite. Despite the addition of two low wings (in 1950 and 1970) the overall integrity and architectural statement of the early 19th century dwelling is intact. It contributes significantly to the County's historical heritage as a distinctive example of the Federal style as well as for being obviously the work of a master builder and for its association with the agricultural history of the Granite area. The ca. 1880 barn is, likewise, a distinctive example of a German-style bank barn. The stone, two-bay, 1 ½ story former slave quarters was as slave quarters was as substantially constructed as the main house, with ashlar granite quoins, lintels, and sills. Although now in ruinous condition, it is one of the few such surviving structures in Baltimore County, making it significant both for its association with the role of slavery in the County's agricultural and social history as well as for its potential as an archeological site. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2005].

(245) Coale-Rider Spring House, 1317 Boyce Avenue, Ruxton [BA-2579]

The importance of agricultural out-buildings has often been disregarded because of the architectural dominance of the grand dwellings which they humbly served. Spring-houses in particular are, in the words of this one's owner, "the mother of all out-buildings" because of their vital role, in the pre-refrigerator era, in preserving food as well as in supplying potable water. The Coale-Rider spring house is particularly valuable because of its known date of construction, 1828, during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, and for the degree to which the key functional elements of such an early structure have survived unimpaired. The spring, with its lead piping and its interior, brick-lined trough system, is fully functional. Plaster remnants on the exterior and interior walls guided its meticulous restoration by its current owner in a project which included complete, stone-by-stone ½ story former rebuilding of a buckled wall and installation of a new cedar shake roof. The Coale-Rider Spring House contributes significantly to the County's history for its association with the early agricultural history of the now-urbanized Towson area, and for being, obviously, the work of a master stonemason. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2005].

(246) Methodist Protestant Church (Woman's Club of Towson), 301 Allegheny Avenue, Towson [BA-1104]

The former Epsom Chapel congregation of the Methodist Protestant Church commissioned the noted Baltimore County architect James S. Nussear, Jr., to design its new house of worship in Towson. As reported in a series of local newspaper articles, the construction began in 1908 and culminated with dedication ceremonies on July 11, 1911. Set on a high limestone foundation at a prominent corner site, the church is finished predominantly in coursed, roughly-ashlar stone. Its distinctive style is mostly vernacular with touches of simplified Gothic. This dignified, restrained style was consistent with the congregation's unpretentious theology. Although slightly modified by the addition of small clapboarded vestibules at each end of the main (north) façade, and by clear glass replacing much of the original opalescent glazing, the building retains its essentially T-shaped plan, with a square tower rising above the slate-covered gable roofs of its two main wings. Slate also is the restrained decorative finish on the upper gable ends. The tower is built with a square open belfry (now bell-less), supported by square, Colonial Revival era wooden posts that support a pyramidal roof capped with a metal finial. The various rectangular windows rise from massive stone sills and are topped by equally massive lintels. A tall, tripartite wooden-ribbed lancet window distinguishes the main façade, and the rear façade has a similar tall, tripartite Gothic window. The one-story apse is notable for its jerkinhead roof. Owned by the Woman's Club of Towson since 1954, this building contributes significantly to the County's history for its association with the Club's eleemosynary endeavors as well as with Towson's ecclesiastical history. It is also a distinctive, well-detailed expression of simplified Gothic style, and the work of a noted local architect. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(247) "Orwell," 11805 Franklinville Road, Franklinville [BA-0245]

Orwell is one of about fifteen surviving eighteenth-century Colonial American homes identified in the 1798 Federal Tax List. This small, one-and-one-half story, frame and stucco-over-stone, Georgian-Style house features a two-story, arched Gothic Revival addition. The addition to the core, gambrel-roofed house probably was made in the 1830s or 1840s when the first Gothic Revival house in America, "Glen Ellen," was built about ten miles from Orwell in the Hampton area. Orwell is situated near the historic mill town Franklinville in the Kingsville community. This area, also known as the "Forks of the Gunpowder," is rich in Colonial American history as well as 12,000 preceding years of Native American occupation. Orwell is located on the tract of land called "Belt's Prosperity," which in the 18th century was part of the Onion family's large land holdings from which they harvested timber to make charcoal to fuel their lucrative iron furnaces. Orwell's historic significance caught the attention of the architects for the Historic American Buildings Survey, who prepared photographs and measured drawings in the 1930s. Situated at the end of a gravel lane on a residual 12-acre parcel on the first high ridge of the fall line Orwell's location has enabled two centuries of owners to sit on their open porch and view the Chesapeake Bay beyond terraced gardens. Orwell contributes significantly to the County's heritage for its association with more than two centuries of agricultural history in the Kingsville area; as a distinctive example of Georgian style architecture; as a good example of the work of early American builders and craftsmen; and for its potential to yield information about Colonial America and the undocumented history of slavery in Baltimore County. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(248) "Greystone," 1311 Dulaney Valley Road, Hampton area

"Greystone" was built on speculation by the Hampton Company, which had been established in 1930 by Capt. John Ridgely, proprietor of the Hampton Estate, to subdivide and market 400 acres of the Estate's land along then-rural Dulaney Valley Road. The house evidently was built in 1931, although in the deepening Depression a buyer was not found until 1935. The first owner was William R. Padgett, President of the Baltimore Asphalt Block & Tile Company, who paid the then-considerable price of $37,000. The next owner was also a prominent Baltimore business owner, Carl P. Schmidt of "Schmidt's Blue Ribbon Bread" fame. Greystone is built of fieldstone, apparently Butler quartzite from the Falls Road area. It is exceptionally wide, 85 feet at maximum width, and 50 feet maximum depth. The main block sits forward and is itself 46 feet wide. A two-story columned portico stretches the entire width of the main block, five bays across. The shed roof of the portico is supported by six square wood columns. This house was built with excellent materials. To set an example as the first new structure in many years for sale in the vicinity of Hampton itself, no detail was neglected. Its designers, the architectural firm of Wrenn, Westenhaver, Lewis & Jencks, were also building well-crafted Neo-Georgian houses in Homeland and Guilford. The same year, Gardens Houses and People depicted Robert Erskine Lewis' own house on Merrymount Road, attributed to the Wrenn firm. The same architects who designed it returned 28 years later to restore it scrupulously from damage caused by a 1959 fire. Greystone, a familiar sight for motorists between the Beltway and Seminary Avenue, contributes significantly to the County's heritage for its association with the beginnings of inter-war suburban development in the Towson area; as a distinctive example of Colonial Revival style architecture; as a good example of the work of a noted Baltimore architectural firm. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(249) Holtzner House, 10004 Philadelphia Road, Nottingham [BA-2441]

The Holtzner House is among the scarce surviving 19th and early 20th century structures associated with the historic Philadelphia Road and the communities that formed along this principal transportation arterial. The Holtzer House is a 2-1/2 story frame structure with some touches of the Queen Anne and vernacular styles. It is three bays wide with a full-width front porch. The center bay juts over the porch as a pavilion, with windows on three sides plus another small square window in the attic peak. The main block is one bay deep with one window at each level plus a small, square gable-peak window. The right end of this house is extended by a one-story masonry addition in rock-faced concrete block. This structure contributes significantly to the County's heritage for its association with the linear pattern of late nineteenth and early twentieth century development in the Philadelphia Road corridor, and as a distinctive example of its architectural style or period. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(250) Clay House, 9930 Philadelphia Road, Nottingham

The Clay House is of Dutch Colonial style, three bays wide with paired sash windows except for the center bay. On the left end of the façade there is a small, gable-roofed center-entrance porch a few steps above grade; the porch is sheltered by a hipped roof. The same end of the façade has a chimney of cast concrete blocks. The Clay House is reportedly one of the Sears, Roebuck & Company's popular, pre-fabricated "kit" homes. This structure contributes significantly to the County's heritage for its association with the linear pattern of late nineteenth and early twentieth century development in the Philadelphia Road corridor, and as a distinctive example of its architectural style or period. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(251) Dudnanski Bungalow, 10000 Philadelphia Road, Nottingham [BA-2440]

The Dudnanski Bungalow is three bays wide with a full width front porch and a center entrance door flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. The main attic opening in front is a hip-roofed dormer with two square windows. The house is quite deep, with a bay window projecting on the left side. Main roofing is hipped and very low pitched. The full width front porch is sheltered by the over-jetted main roof. The porch posts and other fittings are materials of the Colonial Revival era. This house most closely resembles one of many variations of the Sears "Starlight" bungalow kit. Each of these structures contributes significantly to the County's heritage for its association with the linear pattern of late nineteenth and early twentieth century development in the Philadelphia Road corridor, and as a distinctive example of its architectural style or period. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

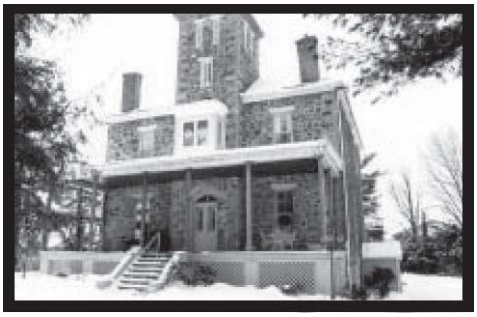
(252) Smith, Holt and Johnson House, 307 Winters Lane, Catonsville *(Demolished)*

The Smith House forms a contributing part of the National Register-eligible Winters Lane Historic District which is an excellent example of a cohesive African-American neighborhood that began in the mid-19th century in rural Baltimore County. The community began with the settlement by former slaves along the road's northern end, and, at the southern end after the Civil War, with the establishment of a "colored" school on property purchased by the Freedman Bureau. Winters Lane achieved a high level of community involvement with locally owned and -operated African-American businesses, churches, and social institutions. The Smith House is one of approximately 153 properties in the neighborhood that contribute to its historic character. The district meets National Register criteria for its significance in vernacular community planning and in the nation's social history. The house contributes significantly to the County's heritage both for its association as a contributing structure in the historic district that embodies the county's history of African-American culture, and as a distinctive example of African-American vernacular architecture. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(253) "Milford Meadows," 7300 Kathydale Road, Milford [BA-0389]

The property known as Milford Meadows is located on what remains of a 117-acre parcel comprised of portions of the colonial land surveys called Jones Farm, Milford Enlarged, and Brannons Choice. The estimated date of the house, 1795, places it at the time the property was purchased by Peter Fite for the substantial sum of $1,150. Fite was a miller, apparently prosperous, and this house later also belonged to persons who owned the Milford Mill upstream, including Albert Seekamp. Another owner, Frederick F. E. Amelung was the son of the famous New Bremen glassmaker and was himself in the glass business at Federal Hill near Baltimore's inner harbor. After numerous owners, the property passed to the development company, Villa Nova Annex, Inc., in 1911. The consultant who documented the property at the former owner's request noted that "The two-story, full-width porch that dominates the façade and the interior alterations, including the reconstructed stair and the built-in cabinetry, strongly tie the building to the Colonial Revival style of the early 1900s." Milford Meadows contributes significantly to the County's heritage both for its association with pioneer families and merchant milling families and as a distinctive example of early Federal-style architecture adapted and modified in 20th century Colonial Revival style. It is also a good example of an old structure preserved in a development process with a viable amount of surrounding land to retain its setting. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

"Overlea," (Single Property District) 108 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville [BA-0923]



"Overlea is a high-style Italianate dwelling built in 1853 for the Rev. George W. Ebeling, the pastor of Old Salem Lutheran Church. Within a decade, it was adapted by Rev. Ebeling and for forty years also housed his Overlea Home School, a boarding school for young men. Constructed of uncoursed stone with contrasting limestone quoins, the building is a square two-story block on a slightly raised foundation, with a dramatically projecting four-story tower centered on the front façade. Both the building and the tower have shallow-pitched hip roofs, some parts featuring small, gable-roofed dormers. The house displays a wealth of distinctive architectural features, both inside and out, including the deep-paneled wood jambs and stepped aprons for the windows in its thick stone walls. Deemed eligible for the National Register for its association with Rev. Ebeling and his pioneering educational work through the Overlea Home School, as well as for its high-style Italianate architectural qualities with integrity of setting, design, workmanship and materials, Overlea also contributes significantly to the County's heritage for the same reasons. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005]. Delineated as a Single Property District by Council Bill 16-06.

(254) Schlosser-Moxley House and Garage, 6100 Frederick Road, Paradise vicinity

By the early 1920s the pattern of suburban development between Catonsville and Baltimore city resulted in the development of the former Thomas McHugh estate. The plat for "Overbrook," immediately west of what is now the City-County boundary, was recorded on December 18, 1923. On the following June 8th, Lot 26, at the northwest corner of Frederick and Overbrook Roads, was sold to Charles & Sophia Schlosser. Circumstantial evidence suggests that Mr. Schlosser, the principal of the family's lumber business on Caton Avenue, had the house built in approximately 1927. In 1964 the house was sold by the Schlosser heirs to the Moxley family, which owned it for the next 37 years. The house is a five-bay, stucco covered building with a mix of Colonial Revival and Four-Square architectural elements. Its 2-1/2 stories are topped by a hipped roof, with four wide, hipped-roof dormers. The front façade is distinguished by its prominent, one-bay entrance portico, open on the sides and supported by heavy wooden brackets. Both inside and out, the house exhibits high standards of design and craftsmanship. In the rear yard is a garage of unusual design; its gable roofing has a jerkinhead fold over the garage doors, a feature often seen with Queen Anne designs rather than Colonial Revival. A "designer" garage is a rarity in Baltimore County. Thus, the Schlosser-Moxley House and Garage contribute significantly to the County's heritage for their association with the pattern of 1920s suburban development in the Catonsville area, and the House also as a notably large example of its sympathetically-mixed architectural styles. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(255) Levere house, 6236 Falls Road, Bare Hills
(256) Scott house, 6238 Falls Road, Bare Hills
(257) Smith house – has been razed, the Aquila Scott Carriage-house – no longer exists on this site or is visible – both are attributed to 6240 Falls Road, and (seen at the rear of 6240 Falls Road) is the original Aquila Scott House – it still exists but is on another parcel known as 6234 Falls Road, Bare Hills
(258) White & Covin House, 6242 Falls Road, Bare Hills [BA-3244]

One of Baltimore County's oldest, pre-Civil War communities of free African-Americans, "Scott Settlement" still retains seven structures along the west side of Falls Road north of the Bare Hills Mansion. The settlement was begun by the Rev. Aquila Scott, who had been born in St. Mary's County in 1784. Aquila Scott was the son of a man who had been freed, along with his descendants, for saving the life of his owner, a slave-ship captain. Scott's house still stands, at the rear of 6244 Falls Road. Rev. Scott died in his pulpit in 1858 and is buried in the family cemetery on the property.

Like the buildings in many of the older African-American communities throughout the County, the homes in Scott Settlement are architecturally modest vernacular examples that generally lack the stylist treatments typical of high style structures. This group of houses, including the distinctively large, double-home and former store at 6224-6228 Falls Road, may date from the 1870s; the Aquila Scott buildings are undoubtedly much older. The Scott Settlement buildings contribute significantly to the County's heritage for their association with the achievements of antebellum free African-Americans; as distinctive examples of vernacular architecture forming a community of modest means; and for their potential to yield archeological evidence of unrecorded African-American history. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005]. As of June 2007, the Smith House has been raised, the Aquila Scott Carriage House no longer exists on the site, and the original Aquila Scott House still exists but is on another parcel known as 6234 Falls Road.

Ahearn-Braid House (Single Property District), 11 Montrose Avenue, Catonsville [BA-2596]

Oak Forest Park was an early Baltimore County suburban neighborhood, platted by the Catonsville Improvement Company in the mid-1890s. The local newspaper reported in the summer of 1897 that J. Carroll Ahearn had paid the Company $5,500 for a lot, "with improvement" – a 2 ½-story wood frame dwelling in the grand Queen Anne architectural style then in vogue. Its characteristic elements include its Palladian window in the attic-level gable end facing Montrose Avenue, its conical-roofed corner tower, and its front porch wrapping invitingly around the house on both sides. The porch features flat balusters with intricate scroll-sawn patterns. The house is significant to Baltimore County history both for its distinctive architectural quality and for its contribution, as one of the first homes built in the emerging neighborhood south of Frederick Road, to the history of Catonsville's suburban development. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005]. Delineated as a Single Property District by Council Bill 14-06.

(259) Charles C. Woodland House, 77 Winters Lane, Catonsville [BA-2913]

Built ca. 1874, the 2 ½-story wood frame dwelling at No. 77 in Catonsville's historic Winters Lane neighborhood was purchased in 1914 by Charles Woodland and has remained in that family since then. Although altered and unassuming in appearance, the house nevertheless contributes significantly to Baltimore County history, and is regarded as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, because of its association with Mr. Woodland and the African-American community's development which he championed. In addition to his role as founding president of the Catonsville Cooperative Corporation, Charles Woodland helped to organize the "Greenwood Electric Park," was a co-founder of the Grace African Methodist Episcopal Church, was an educator and the community's first African-American mail carrier, and was a businessman and the owner of extensive real estate in the area. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(260) "Dumbarton" (Pikesville), 3412 Old Forest Road, Pikesville vicinity [BA-0035]

"Dumbarton" is one on the few surviving houses that were part of the cultural phenomenon of constructing country villas, for prosperous Baltimore merchants, far beyond the outer rim of the mid-eighteenth city. Designed in the Italianate style by the noted local architect William Reasin, it was built in 1860 for the prominent clothier Noah Walker. The exterior of the house was dramatically altered in 1935, in the spirit of the Colonial Revival movement, but since many of these changes were only cosmetic in effect the house also continues to contribute significantly to County history as a distinctive example of high-style Italianate architecture. The interior features marble fireplaces, high ceilings, oak and walnut floors, original door-locks, remnants of the original servants' bell system, and a grand center staircase. Still gracing the mansion are the distinctive dormers which architectural historian and Reasin-expert Jim Wollen fondly calls "Reasin windows." [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(261) Frankfort Distillery Co. (Seagram's) Water-tower, 1919 Willow Spring Road, Dundalk [BA-3012]

Five of the industrial structures sited along the east side of Willow Spring Road – an elevated, cylindrical, conical-roofed water tower, and four large warehouses – are visually dramatic evidence of Dundalk's industrial heritage as a re-established (in 1936) important center of the distilling industry. The former Frankfort Distillery Company's four 10-story warehouses in particular – with their otherwise massive scale (each with a footprint approx. 150' square) offset by their cladding in hollow ceramic tile blocks of warm reddish color, and by the exposed rectilinear patterns of their symmetrical concrete structural system – are imposing examples of Art Moderne industrial architectural styling. Their minimal fenestration, with only one or two windows per bay per floor also helps visually to diminish the impression of size. Both for their role in the County's industrial history and for their distinctive architectural quality, they are functionally and visually significant as part of a rare, little-appreciated, and endangered industrial category that is essentially absent from Baltimore County Landmark recognition. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(262) National Distillers Products ("Baltimore Pure Rye") Water-tower, and Smokestack, 7101 Sollers Point Road, Dundalk [BA-3011]

Construction of the former distillery complex on the southwest side of Sollers Point Road in Dundalk was begun in 1933 by the Baltimore Distilling Company. The principal structures currently on the site are eight large, consistently-styled brick buildings; an elevated, cylindrical, conical-roofed, steel water-tower; and a tall brick smokestack emblazoned boldly with integral brick lettering proclaiming the brand name of its builder – "Baltimore Pure Rye." Despite their large mass, the buildings are finished with such traditional elements as corbeling and soldier-course window lintels. At least one of the three remaining warehouses still retains its massive, intricately-crafted wooden scaffolding system on which the casks of aging whiskey were stored. Both for their role in the County's industrial history and for their distinctive architectural quality, the former distillery complex, in its industrial but campus-like setting, is functionally and visually significant as a prominent part of the Dundalk area's manufacturing heritage. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(263) YMCA Building (1949-50), 10 Dunmanway, Dundalk [BA-2213]

One of the elements that made Dundalk eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places was its national significance as a World War I-era planned community, particularly in its commercial core. The second-last building which helped complete the core's streetscape, on the prominent site at the corner of Dunmanway and Trading Place, was constructed in 1949-50 (at the then-substantial cost of $650,000) to meet the YMCA's expanding needs for services and facilities. The structure's second and third floors have brick façades, consistent with the design of nearby buildings. Its first floor has contrasting but complementary limestone facing. The building's distinctive architectural design is a late manifestation of the Art Moderne style characteristic of earlier development in the core. Two architectural features of the first floor are particulary distinctive: Its main entrance (from Dunmanway) is surrounded by an arched, polished, black marble facing (with a similar, smaller facing around the entrance on Trading Place); and its pairs of large twelve-light windows in the south and east facades, with the panes deeply set in stepped limestone surrounds for strong shadow effects. Thus, the YMCA building's signficance to County history rests not only on its leadership role in meeting the community's social and recreational needs but also on its urban design contribution and its distinctive architectural qualities. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2005].

(264) Chilham house, 10631 Jones Road, Bradshaw vicinity [BA-0251]

Chilham, a stone house in the Gunpowder Fork area, is the only known remaining slave quarter in the county's earliest-settled region near the 18th century tobacco port of Joppatown. The house represents the history of iron production and slavery in Baltimore County. Annanias Divers bought this site in 1797. In 1810, Divers advertised for the capture of a slave named John Alexander who had boarded a ship called Jolly Miller in Baltimore to flee. Benjamin Buck owned the Chilham house in 1816, after he married into the Divers family. According to the 1823 County Tax List, Buck owned several large tracts of land, as well as eight slaves. By 1850, Chilham house was owned by Robert Taylor who built the large Italianate house called Mt. Peru on Jones Road. The 1850 U.S. slave schedule shows Robert Taylor as the owner of three slaves; a ten-year-old male, a 23-year-old-male, and a fugitive from the state. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(265) Kenilworth slave quarters, 1240 Paper Mill Road, Ashland vicinity [BA-0184]

Kenilworth slave quarter, located behind the main house, is one of the only known quarters associated with the county's milling history. The main Kenilworth house is an eight-bay, two-story brick home with some Federal-style details built by Charles Jessop. Jessop's life epitomized the social mobility that was afforded to white county residents who were able to find a niche in the booming grain market as the region became the wheat-belt of the world for almost a century. Charles bequeathed Kenilworth to his son George who appears as the owner of 7 slaves in the 1850 U.S. Census slave schedule. Kenilworth is one of 18 county estates that link to a fugitive slave advertisement. On the night of September 27, 1861 a 21-year-old mulatto female named "Massa" made her escape. Like many fugitives, she took with her a variety of clothing so that she might not be recognized. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(266) Martin Fugate slave quarters, 3001 Shepperd Road, Troyer vicinity [BA-0617]

Martin Fugate slave quarters is a ruin that has high archaeological value as an unaltered site in an unaltered setting. The house was once a one-story stone building with a high basement. It measured 18 by 24 feet in the 1798 Tax List. Although tiny by today's standards, it would have been a respectable estate dwelling at the end of the 18th century when the majority of the county's residents were living in primitively constructed one-story log buildings. The current owner recalls a visit in the last decade from descendants of people who had been slaves on this estate. The ruin is listed as a contributing structure in My Lady's Manor National Register District. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(267) Pot Spring Farm House (slave quarters) & setting, 2201 Pot Spring Road, Timonium vicinity [BA-0434]

The Pot Spring slave quarter rests at the base of the hill below the stately Pot Spring Mansion in a typical plantation-style landscape. Slave owners often situated slave quarters along the approach road or in a location visible from the main house to impress visitors and to confirm their authority over their land and their property holdings. The stone slave house was once a series of buildings called "stone row" that was combined in 1935 during the Colonial Revival movement into one long narrow house. The owner of Pot Spring owned 13 slaves in 1823, but by 1850 this was one of many county estates where slavery had been extinguished, largely as a result of the region's move to a wheat economy. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(268) Worthington slave barracks and two cemeteries, 8630 Kratz Lane, Granite vicinity (King Memorial Park) vicinity [BA-3042]

The former Worthington slave barracks is currently a pile of decaying, hand-hewn timbers lying between two massive stone chimneys. Among county historians, the Worthington name is synonymous with slavery, largely because these Patapsco River area Worthingtons, descendents of Thomas Worthington, were large slaveholders. Thomas Worthington was one of the county's top landowners and slaveholders, rivaled only by Charles Ridgely of Hampton. The 1798 Tax List shows Thomas as the owner of approximately 5,100 acres and 52 slaves. Thomas's sons and relatives inherited parts of the estate and were also slaveholders. They all appear as slaveholders in the 1823 Tax List, owning between 13 and 37 slaves each. Today, in the center of Rezin (Thomas's son) Worthington's 19th century landholdings is a complex of buildings and ruins including a slave cemetery, one of the two known Worthington cemeteries, and the ruinous remains of what is known as the slave "barracks." The barracks was constructed in log with massive stone chimneys at each end, and measured approximately 35' by 20.' [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(269) Hazel Thomas House, 2712 Spring Hill Road [BA-1689]

The Hazel Thomas House is one of several houses owned in 1896 by John F. Goucher. It is a frame cross-gabled house with german siding that is currently covered with replacement siding. The small historic village of Chattolanee is situated north of Pikesville and northeast of Garrison in the Third District of Baltimore County. The Chattolanee African-American Survey District is located along Greenspring Valley Road and immediately north of the railroad grade of what was the Greenspring Branch of the Western Maryland Railroad. Today, the African-American neighborhood consists of nine historic properties; one church and five dwellings along Spring Hill Road, and three historic dwellings on Greenspring Valley Road. The small African-American community developed around the establishment of the Green Spring Church. The church is sited at the northeast corner of Greenspring Valley Road and Spring Hill Road. The lots north of the church along Greenspring Valley Road are small and rectangular, whereas the lots east of the church are much deeper in size. The houses along Greenspring Valley Road are sited very close to the road. Along Spring Hill Road several of the residences are situated slightly back from the road. The community features level grassy lots, which are surrounded by trees and shrubs, and several of the dwellings have foundation plantings. The building stock dates from the late-19th century to the turn of the 21st century. The dwellings are primarily vernacular interpretations of the Gothic Revival-style. Common characteristics among the dwellings include wood-frame construction, solid random-rubble stone foundations, L-shaped footprints, center cross-gable roofs or side-gable roofs, and full-width one-story porches. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(270) Ives property, 8413 Stevenson Road, Stevenson vicinity

The Ives house is a rambling structure of frame and clapboard, roughly T-shaped in footprint, four bays wide, two stories, only one room deep in the main section, which makes it an "I-house" in current jargon. It is gable-roofed, dry on a fairly low foundation, with a style that is mostly vernacular, but touched with a cross-gable in front, a lingering element of Gothic Revival, and equipped with a full-width porch across three bays in front, and equipped with two three-sided bays familiar to the Queen Anne style. The windows are a mixture of sash types, some one-over-one, some two-over-two, and on the second story, they are mostly six-over-six. There is a screened first story porch at the rear. There is a cross-gable on the rear of the north wing also, but filled with louvers in a rectangular frame. There are some well-established trees near the house. The charm of this house is in its whimsical layout that was achieved in the spirit of the Colonial Revival movement. It is entirely possible that this is a house expanded from a tenant house which former owner Charles Moore was reported to have detached from the Garrison Fort mansion and dragged to the vicinity of Stevenson Road—sometime before 1898 when Bromley's Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, showed a house in exactly this location. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(271) Jones-Taylor-Henry family cemetery, 9913 Philadelphia Road Nottingham vicinity [BA-3177]

The Jones-Taylor-Henry private burial ground contains the remains of William Jones and possibly 14 other family members, and remains a memorial to one of the oldest families in the Philadelphia Road corridor. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(272) "Belmont" House (including the connected "slave quarters"), 3302 Belmont Avenue, Worthington Valley [BA-0169]

Belmont stands as one of the county's top five most significant resources associated with slavery. The house and the attached slave quarter represent slavery and freedom from slavery. It is one of eighteen county estates that links to a fugitive slave advertisement, and one of only two existing county estates that link to a slave that is known to have made it to freedom. An 1858 fugitive slave ad in the Baltimore Sun proves that a slave named "Jim Belle" was once owned by Edward Worthington, the owner of Belmont. Jim Belle was then sold to the Campbell brothers who capitalized on selling Maryland and Virginia area slaves away to the Deep South where the demand for slaves increased after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. Jim Belle was later owned by Zacariah Berry, who also owned an estate called "Bellmont" in an area in Prince George's county that was one of the most concentrated slaveholding regions in the state. Jim Belle's successful escape from slavery is recorded in William Still's book, The Underground Railroad, 1871. Belmont's rare surviving slave quarter, documented in the late 1970s with the permission of the current landowner, was cleaned and used by the slaves who were denied the fruits of their labor. Tax records show that there were nineteen slaves on this estate in 1823 and thirteen slaves on this estate in 1850. Belmont is a contributing structure in the Worthington Valley National Register and a significant example of Federal-style architecture. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2006].

(273) "Green Spring Slave quarters," 112 Greenspring Valley Road, Chatttolanee vicinity [BA-0045]

Green Spring estate represents the paradoxical nature of slavery in Baltimore County. Joshua Johnson, this country's first black painter with a recognized body of work, was commissioned for a portrait by the first owner of Green Spring, Ellin Moale. John Moale, Ellin's husband, was actual witness to the signing of Johnson's manumission records. At the time of Johnson's commission there were eleven African-Americans enslaved at this estate. There were many mulattos identified among the thirteen slaves at the estate in 1850, indicating they had a white relative. Green Spring slave quarter was documented as slave quarter in a 1948 news story, in The Green Spring Valley, 1978, and in two historic document reports for the Maryland Historic Trust. The quarter is an integral piece of this rare surviving intact cultural landscape reflecting over two-hundred and fifty years of county history. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(274) "Summerfield" house, 3 Running Fox Road, Loch Raven Reservoir vicinity [BA-0137]

Summerfield is the main house associated with the "Littlecote" slave quarter, which is under separate ownership. Summerfield was the main estate that formed part of James Carroll Junior's 1,000-acre estate. James Carroll was a cousin to Charles Carroll of Carrollton. James Carroll married a Ridgeley and resided at Summerfield. In 1870, the property was conveyed to William Gilmor, whose family retained the property through the early 20th century. Existing documentation on the property indicates that the original core of the house was constructed in the late 18th century. Like many two hundred year-old buildings, Summerfield has been moderately altered over time. Nonetheless, it stands as a prime example of a high-style county estate. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(275) "Springfield" house & setting, 12605 Dulaney Valley Road, Long Green vicinity [BA-0412]

Springfield is a circa 1800 Federal- style stone and frame dwelling, the replacement of an original family home of Edward Pearce which was about .6 miles to the southwest. This land was part of a 2,500-acre manor survey called the "Valley of the Jehosophat" and belonged to the Loyalist Walter Dulany at the end of the American Revolution. Dulany had some of his land deeded to his sisters rather than lose it by confiscation as British-owned property. One 500-acre fragment was called Springfield, and in or about 1798, it was purchased by Edward Pearce, who settled there and was found in the 1798 tax list with a one-story log house. Like all Baltimore County manors, this one was never fully carried into reality where a Lord of the Manor was entitled to hold Court of the Manor and rule over his tenants. The five-bay-wide random rubble stone building has been parged with stucco. The second story is clad in weatherboard. Circa 1930, a one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style random rubble stone wing with a porte-cochere hyphen terminating in a three-bay-wide garage with a cupola was added to the façade. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(276) "Smallwood" house, barn, slave-quarters & setting, 14400 Bonnie View Road, Western Run Valley [BA-0449]

The Starr-Roller house might be more correctly called the Hall-Starr-Roller House, probably having been built during the ownership of the Hall family, which began in December 1800. The main house, barn, and slave quarter were documented in the 1970s in the Western Run-Belfast National Register District Nomination. The main house retains its original kitchen wing with a built-in oven with a cast and wrought iron front. The bank barn is constructed with hand-hewn timber. The stone quarter feature several doors leading to separated areas, indicating the use of the building by a number of families. The auction advertisement that appeared in the Maryland Journal on March 24, 1877, listed the house as 53 feet long, and proved that the stone outbuilding was the sleeping quarter of the hired hands. The Halls were known slave owners in the 1798 tax list. Thomas L. Hall only had one slave by 1850. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(277) "Rockland" house, smokehouse, and stone oven, 10214 Falls Road, Rockland [BA-0219]

The Underground Railroad began with an individual's brave choice to flee. This site forms part of the Underground Railroad as a point of departure of a fugitive slave. There are only 18 documented fugitive slave advertisements in Baltimore County that are linked to a surviving slave estate. In 1855, a slave named "Mary" left this estate owned by Colonial Willam Fell Johnson, who had this high-style Greek Revival building constructed in 1837. William Fell Johnson was a manager of the Falls Turnpike Road Company, and like many prominent county citizens, he also used or owned slaves. In this case, Mary was actually owned by John T. Worthington, who had hired her out to Johnson. She was the daughter of a mulatto preacher. She escaped with three servants at another estate owned by Robert Denison. Her story represents the complexities of the African-American society and cultural landscape in antebellum Baltimore County. No records have been located to determine whether she was successful in her escape. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(278) "Rowe-Jessup-Foster's Store & setting," 16925 York Road, Hereford [BA-2051]

The Rowe-Jessop-Fosters Store, circa 1839, is situated in Hereford, a 19th century town located near the Northern Central Railroad. Located in the southern portion of Election District Seven, the brick house is located in the midst of arable fields for plantings of wheat, corn, oats and fruits that supported the district. Now a store, the dwelling is detailed with Federal style embellishments with an Italianate style wing. The building is composed of a main block, a circa 1880 Italianate styled side wing, a rear shed-roofed ell addition. The main block is five bays wide with an altered full-width front porch that has been partially enclosed. The building has a standing seam metal side gabled roof and is constructed of Flemish bond brick laid on a solid fieldstone foundation. There are two interior central interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps in the main block and an interior chimney in the rear ell addition. The roof is accented with overhanging eaves and a boxed wood molded cornice with gable end returns. The owners built a modern hardware store near the building to the southeast. This building is significant as a store built to serve this bustling north county, and continues in its legacy as a hardware store, to serve as both a social and commercial center of north county Baltimore life. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(279) Farmers & Merchant's Bank of Fowbelsburg, 15204 Old Hanover Road, Fowbelsburg [BA-1174]

The building that housed a Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Fowbelsburg is a one-story, rectangular brick structure, three bays wide and two bays deep. The front (east) elevation and rear of the building feature partial parapets, although the gable peak is visible above the parapet walls. The centered front entrance is through a pair of two-light wood doors bordered by one-light sidelights and a multi-light leaded elliptical fanlight. Soldier courses of brick highlight the perimeter of the building at the watertable and cornice levels. The Bank was constructed in 1901 and exemplifies the period when the settlement transitioned from a small residential area to an important rural village. By 1877 the community, named for the Fowble family, included a schoolhouse and tavern. The village developed astride the Hanover Turnpike, with a tollgate located north of Fowblesburg. Construction of the Baltimore & Hanover (later Western Maryland) Railroad in 1877-9 dramatically improved access to and from the village, resulting in a greater economic vitality throughout the area and generating the opportunity to establish a community bank. The bank contributes significantly to the County's architectural and historical heritage both for its role in facilitating the village's development and as a distinctive example of turn-of-the-century, small-town bank architecture. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(280) "Rockland" barn and milk house, 10214A Falls Road, Rockland vicinity [originally part of the "Rockland" estate, BA-0219]

Colonial William Fell Johnson, a manager of the Falls Road Turnpike Company, had the high-style, Greek Revival "Rockland" mansion constructed in 1837. Although the original Rockland estate has been divided into several lots, a number of the outbuildings associated with the house and its agricultural estate remain, and the ensemble still forms a significant 19th century agricultural landscape, located inside the Baltimore Beltway. The main house is one of the eighteen known, surviving homes in the county that are documented points of departure of fugitive slaves. The Italianate Style barn has overhanging eaves and a prominent cupola. The Johnson Papers at the Maryland Historical Society describe the barn as having been built in 1863. The Sun of August 24, 1883, mentions the burning of a bank barn at Rockland. Both the barn and the milk-house are significant to the County's architectural and historical heritage as contributing structures in the National Register-listed, slavery-related Rockland estate; as distinctive examples of their architectural period; and for their potential to yield archaeological information. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(281) Parkville Volunteer Fire Company, 2906 Taylor Avenue, Parkville

The building that began as the home of the Parkville Volunteer Fire Company was a vital center of the community's social, institutional, and economic life since it was built nearly a century ago. Parkville was started in 1874 as a suburb planned by the noted surveyor and map publisher Simon J. Martinet. The Fire Company building is located on parts of Lots 9 and 10 in Martinet's town plan. This land was sold on January 15, 1915, to the Parkville Volunteer Fire Company of Baltimore County by Frank C. Kilchenstein and his wife Emma A. Kilchenstein. Mike Kilchenstein, writing in the Parkville Centennial Reporter in May 1974, recalled that his father was a founding member of the volunteer fire company in 1911. The company started with a hand-drawn hose reel that was housed in a shed just south of Wildberger's blacksmith shop on the southwest corner of Harford Road and Taylor Avenue. A second story was added to the 1915 building allowing it to function for a wide variety of community activities – for dances and entertainment, fundraisers for charitable activities, church services, as a polling place, school, etc. After the fire company relocated, the building continued to serve for a myriad of social functions, as well as becoming a neighborhood grocery and supply store. The former Parkville Volunteer Fire Company building contributes significantly to the County's architectural and historical heritage for its integral involvement with the cultural, social, and economic development of Parkville throughout the twentieth century. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

Cromwell Valley Park structures, Towson vicinity: Former Sherwood property:
(282) Sherwood house, 2002 Cromwell Bridge Road
(283) Sherwood barn, 2008 Cromwell Bridge Road
(284) Sherwood corn-crib, 2010 Cromwell Bridge Road
(285) Sherwood apple house (run-in shed), 2012 Cromwell Bridge Road
(286) Sherwood farmer's cottage, 2004 Cromwell Bridge Road
Former Eck property:
(287) Eck farmer's cottage, 1986 Cromwell Bridge Road
(288) Eck barn, 1988 Cromwell Bridge Road
(289) Eck grain barn/corn-crib, 1990 Cromwell Bridge Road
(290) Eck Silo barn, 1996 Cromwell Bridge Road
(291) Eck Bull barn, 1994 Cromwell Bridge Road
Other structures:
(292) Spring with rock-walled enclosure (state owned)**;**
(293) Cemetery adjoining the Jenifer property (state owned)
(294) Cemetery southwest of the Merrick house

These contributing structures in a draft National Register nomination for the cultural and historical landscape known as Limekiln Bottom or Cromwell Valley are important as an ensemble of buildings representing the historical evolution of farming from the middle 1700s to the middle 1900s in Baltimore County. These particular distinctive farmsteads and outbuildings reflect the era of "gentleman farming" when the valley was home to prominent local businessmen such as Donald Sherwood and Charles F. Eck. The buildings all meet criterion (1), for their association with historic evolution of agriculture and industry in the Cromwell Valley. The Sherwood House, as a distinctive, high-style Colonial Revival house designed by Eben Finney from Palmer and Lambden, also meets criterion (3). [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(295) "Overland Farm," (Christian Hertzler House), 13401 Manor Road, Hydes vicinity [(BA-1862], excluding the 1950's addition to the house

Overland Farm is a rare surviving circa 1850 Amish Mennonite farm in an area of the Long Green Valley that stands in the county's only Amish Mennonite community. Clyde Nafzinger, a community descendent, documented the settlement's origins to 1833. The colony eventually disintegrated through out-migration, and only a few homes and the cemetery remain. This house was built by Christian Hertzler in typical Lancaster County (Pa.) style with two front doors. Other distinctive features of the house are its lintels and its carved cornices composed of bricks made with clay from the farm. The house is associated with the agricultural development and the cultural landscape of the Long Green Valley National Register Historic District. It is a distinctive example of Lancaster County-style Amish-Mennonite architecture, and a good example of the work of a master builder (possibly David Warfel, a member of the community). [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(296) "Butler (Gent) Store," 14920 Falls Road, Butler, [BA-0553]

This mid-19th century two-story frame building, located at the junction of Butler Road and Falls Road, was originally built as a store and a residence for the shopkeeper. The northerly bays of the main structure were probably the commercial areas; the northern doorway has a typical 19th century store door with removable shutter panels over glass lights. The building is a contributing structure in the Western Run – Belfast Road National Register Historic District. The structure is associated with nineteenth-century commercial development in the village of Butler, and as one of the County's few surviving former country stores. It is a distinctive example of a vernacular nineteenth-century country store. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(297) Traver-Barrett House, 172 Winters Lane, Catonsville

Winters Lane's was developed between 1867 and 1940 with homes for working class African-Americans. The community is an excellent example of a cohesive African-American neighborhood. It originated after the Civil War with the settlement of the formerly enslaved along Winters Lane's northern end and the establishment of a "colored" school on property at the southern end purchased by the Freedmen's Bureau. The community had a high level of locally-owned and -operated African-American businesses, churches, and social institutions. The Traver-Barrett house forms part of this culturally significant neighborhood and contributes to the proposed Winters Lane National Register Historic District. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(298) Law Building - Second National Bank, 405 Washington Avenue, Towson [BA-1442]

This circa 1914, two-story limestone building is attached to the front of a hip-roofed pre-1877 structure known originally as the Law Building. It is now the last of the buildings facing the Courthouse to survive from the period when Towson was a small village at the end of the streetcar line from Baltimore. The Second National Bank purchased the property in 1906, and the classic building it constructed continues in use as a bank (now M & T Bank). The building is a distinctive example of Classical Beaux Arts design and a good example of a work of a noted architect (A.C. Leath). [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(299) Odd Fellows Lodge Hall # 79, 507 York Road, Towson [BA-1505]

Baltimore was the birthplace of Odd Fellowship in the U.S. in 1819. At one time there were 17,000 lodges in North America. With parts dating from before 1853, the Independent Order Lodge # 79 in Towson has one of the oldest halls in the U.S. The stone building is two stories, roughly 84 ft. wide and 100 ft. deep. The lodge suffered a fire in 1878 and the building was rebuilt with some modifications. In 1926 the lodge was expanded in two directions and renovated. The lodge is one of the county's oldest surviving lodges and is known for its association with the growth of the town and its civic institutions and the service of its prominent citizens. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(300) Baltimore County Bank, 500 York Road, Towson [BA-2490]

Prominently sited on York Road at Pennsylvania Avenue, this two-story bank building, faced in squared-fieldstone, opened for business in March 27, 1926. The architect for the bank was George Norbury MacKenzie. The bank failed during the Great Depression, and a succession of banks have owned the building up to the present day. Recently rehabilitated by its new, local owner (America's Bank), the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and meets criteria (1) – for its association with the development of the banking industry in Towson; (2) – as a distinctive Art Deco-style bank made with locally-quarried stone; and (3) – as a good example of a work of a noted architect. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(301) Redstone - Chew House & Setting, 512-514 Virginia Avenue, Towson [BA-1157]

This two-and-one-half story rubble-stone structure was built in 1859 containing two residences. The land was part of the Epsom estate owned by Henry Chew and Harriet Ridgely Chew, who were relatives of Hampton's Ridgeley family. This massive stone building is one of the town's few surviving mid-19th century historic resources. The structure is the second oldest remaining structure associated with the development of Towson. It is an unusually large duplex design with Gothic and Greek Revival elements. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(302) Bluestone - Chew House, 518 Virginia Avenue, Towson [BA-0206]

This structure was part of the Epsom estate owned by Henry Chew and his wife Harriet Ridgely Chew, daughter of Charles Ridgely of Hampton. The mansion was built in 1859 and advertised for rent in 1860 as either a two-family unit, or as suitable for a fashionable boarding house or school. It had an observatory above the third floor from which there was an extensive view over much of the county. The building is associated with over almost 150 years of Towson's history. It is a distinctive example of a well-crafted duplex. The structure is an imposing stone structure from the 19th century with notable artistic merit. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(303) Wayside Cross, York Road at Shealy Avenue, Towson [BA-2403]

The Wayside Cross memorial, built to honor the members of the armed forces in World War I, was dedicated on September 12, 1921 by the Towson Post # 22 of the American Legion. It is situated on a small triangle of land south of what was the Hutzler's Department Store. The structure has been at the center of patriotic activity since 1921, and it serves as a war memorial with notable artistic merit. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(304) Shealey Cemetery, 515 Shealey Avenue, Towson

This cemetery, with one remaining visible grave marker, is a family plot that has served as the final resting place for members of the Shealey family for over 140 years. The Shealeys were one of the first families to settle in Towson. The cemetery is associated with one of the town's founding families; and is a potential archaeological resource. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(305) Maryland & Pennsylvania RR bridge abutments, York Road at Towsontown Boulevard, (NE and NW corners), Towson [BA-1542]

The last bridge at this site spanning York Road was built by the Baltimore & Lehigh RR in 1900. In 1901, the B & L and the Lancaster Southern railroads merged to form the Maryland and Pennsylvania RR Company. Towson's freight and passenger railroad facilities were one block west of the York Road bridge, on the south side of Susquehanna Avenue. A commemorative plaque was installed by Historic Towson, Inc., on the face of the western abutment in May 1999. The abutments are the last structural remnants of Towson's only rail link with the nation. They serve as distinctive examples of railroad bridge engineering; and are good examples of the work of a master stonemason. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(306) Carver School, 300 Lennox Avenue, East Towson [BA-1075]

Carver School was built in 1939 for African-American students in grades 8 through 12. Before then, all black students were sent to Baltimore City to matriculate. On May 17, 1954, segregated schools were declared unconstitutional and the building ceased to be used as a school. This International Style building is used today as a neighborhood center and it is associated with the histories of education and racial segregation in Baltimore County. It serves as a distinctive example of International Style architecture. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(307) McIntosh Law Office, 600 West Chesapeake Avenue, West Towson [BA-0098]

The one-story Classical style McIntosh Law Office was built in 1857 as an office by Confederate veteran Col. David J. McIntosh (firm of Machen, Gittings, & McIntosh). McIntosh was also the owner of the Dumbarton mansion in Rodgers Forge. In 1886, the Towson National Bank operated a branch in the building. It was used by the Campbell Company from 1923 to 1953. It housed the Towson Chamber of Commerce for a number of years until it was moved, through as concerted civic effort, from its site at the S.E. corner of Washington and Pennsylvania Avenues to make room for the Mercantile Building. This structure is one of Towson's rare surviving pre-Civil War commercial buildings, and it is associated with its various prominent owners. The structure is a particularly distinctive example of the Classical Style. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(308) Gwynn - Weiskittel House, 210 Anvil Way, Rodgers Forge vicinity [BA-1720]

A large, frame house with a square cupola and gable roof this structure probably was built about 1864 by William Mason, in the ship's-baking business in the city. It was advertised by G. Mason and Sons in April 1869 as a 'country seat' with house 42' by 35,' a fourteen room house, "papered throughout." Henry Gwynn was the purchaser in April 1869. He was in the cotton factory business. The house passed to a number of owners over the years, most significantly to the Weiskittel family, noted as the manufacturers of highly-regarded gas stoves. The house is one of the 19th century estates that surrounded the village of Towson and it demonstrates the evolution from a simple vernacular country house to an imposing villa. The house is noted for its distinctive Italianate Villa design. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(309) Bare Hills School, 6229 Falls Road, Bare Hills [BA-1560]

Constructed of local serpentine stone, with a gable roof and belfry, this schoolhouse was built in 1881 as a result of a request by the citizens of Bare Hills. Some rehab of the building was done in 1925 by the architectural firm of Smith and May. It served as a school until 1956. Refurbished in 1974, it continues to house administrators of educational programs for children who are unable to leave their home or medical facility. The school is associated with the history of educational services in Baltimore County. It is a distinctive example of school architecture and local stonemasonry. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(310) Towson High School (1949), 69 Cedar Avenue, Towson

This monumental three-story stone school, designed by architects Taylor and Risher, was constructed in 1949 to deal with escalating suburbanization. It was built by the noted local masonry construction firm of John K. Ruff Company. Many graduates from the school have played important roles in business and government. It initially served students throughout the northern county as far away as the Pennsylvania line. The structure is associated with the county's adaptation to soaring enrollments after World War II. It is a distinctive example of post-war-Modern pedagogical architecture, with massing and detailing characteristics of its period. The school was designed by a notable architectural firm (Taylor & Fisher). [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(311) Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church and setting, 12728 Manor Road, Long Green [BA-0928]

This small wood-frame church dates back to a mid-19th century period of African-American settlement in the small community of Long Green. The congregation was established in 1849. Notable families of the original Mount Zion church include the Bowleys, Coles, Quickleys, Bouldens, Johnsons, Hawkins, and Bells. As the congregation grew throughout the 1850s, members sought to purchase an acre of land upon which they could build a church. The first building was constructed of log and rough boards, and was replaced with this larger frame church in 1871. Much remains to be learned about the early days of this institution, when both free blacks and slaves worshipped and were buried at this site. The church is associated with the ecclesiastical history, the African-American history, and the pattern of development in the historic Long Green Valley. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(312) "Pleasant Meadows" farmstead, springhouse, and core of the shed east of the farmstead, 14601 Western Road, at Thornton Mill Road, Western Run Valley [BA-0186]

Pleasant Meadows (or Thornton Hill Farm), is a two-and-one-half story fieldstone farmhouse built by Mordecai and Philema Matthews in 1840, with a rare inscribed datestone completed in the Quaker manner of dating houses which included the first initials of both husband and wife. The property is situated on the early grants known as Taylor's String and Taylor's Discovery, both of which were owned by Mordecai Matthew's father in 1798 and portions of which were bequeathed to his son in 1830. The property is a contributing structure in the Western Run – Belfast Road National Register Historic District, and is a good example of the work of a master builder. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(313) Lanius House, 301-303 Main Street, Reisterstown [BA-0894]

The circa 1798 Lanius House is a two-storied gable brick house, five bays in length, that appears on the 1798 Tax List as measuring 50' by 24' and unfinished. The house is one of the county's rare surviving 18th century structures. John Lanius, listed as the owner in 1798, was a miller from Pennsylvania who married the eldest daughter of John Reister, Jr. The house may have been used as a tavern in the 1830s. The house is a contributing structure in the Reisterstown National Register Historic District, and it serves as a good example of the work of an anonymous master builder. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(314) "Batchelor's Store," 16951 York Road, Hereford [BA-2047]

This two-story, two-part Italianate Victorian store was constructed between 1873 and 1886 on the site of an earlier tavern. The building was used as a cabinet shop and residence belonging to Daniel Yost. In 1889, the property was sold to Mary Batchelor. This wood frame building has an irregular plan due to multiple additions constructed on its north side and rear. The building still retains integrity of design and use with its character-defining Italianate features such as the bracketed cornices and fixed display windows. The store is one of the county's surviving 19th century stores, and it is associated with the commercial development of the village of Hereford. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(315) Parker-Stevenson House, 1721 Belfast Road, Butler vicinity [BA-0850]

The Parker-Stevenson House is a two-story frame dwelling, three bays in length. The house is representative of simple and traditional designs used for tenant houses, but with a high-style twist in its prominent gable centered on the roof of its principle façade. This feature, emphasizing symmetry and the principle entrance, originated in sophisticated 18th century residential design and it was reinforced by 19th century Gothic Revival. The house is also characterized by its three internal brick chimneys. It is probably the tenant house listed in the 1896 tax assessment for William H. Birch who owned the Preston Hartman House. The house, a contributing structure in the Western Run - Belfast Road National Register Historic District, is a distinctive example of a late 19th century rural vernacular dwelling. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

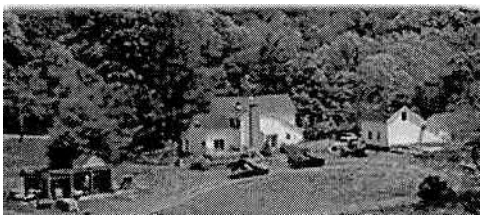
(316) Edrich House, 3201 Edrich Way, Granite vicinity

Edrich House is culturally significant as an example of tenant-farmer life on a splendid dairy farm advertised in 1913 as "a handsome country seat ... known as the 'Old Randall Homestead Estate.'" That extant 18-room house was probably the J.T. Randall house shown near Brices Run on Sidney and Browne's 1850 map of the county. The tenant house is a two-story frame vernacular style structure with traces of the Gothic Revival with mostly two-over-two, double hung wood windows. The house is associated with the pattern of agricultural development in the greater Granite area, and is a distinctive example of a late 19th century rural vernacular dwelling representing the economic and social lives of tenant farmers. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2006].

(317) Ritter-Moore House, 48 Ritters Lane, Owings Mills High School vicinity

This house is a quintessential Baltimore County farmhouse with a Gothic style center gable that was listed as Mrs. Moore's house in 1911 and 1918. The original lot was created in 1895 with the division of the Joseph Ritter estate. In 1900, John Ritter sold the three-acre piece that contains this house for only $500, which suggests that the lot was still vacant. However, the 1911 Tax Ledger of Election District 4 showed Kathyrne Moore with four acres on Ritter Avenue and a house assessed at $1,500. The design of this circa 1911 house is a simplified end-of-the-era Gothic Revival. The structure is a distinctive example of an early 20th century vernacular dwelling, with Gothic Revival stylistic elements and an unusual asymmetrical pattern of the second story windows, suggesting a phased construction sequence. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(318) Woodhall Wine Cellars farmhouse, carriage house, springhouse, bank barn, and retaining wall, 17912 York Road, Wiseburg vicinity



The Woodhall Wine Cellar farm dates to the mid-19th century and appears as the I. Bull House shown on the J.C. Sidney and P.J. Browne 1850 map of the county. In 1862, Ambrose H. Bull and others defaulted on their mortgage. The trustees sold the 99-acre farm to John Miller, Sr. for $1800. One of Miller's sons, Stephen Miller, appears as the owner on the G.M. Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore County, in 1877. In 1901 the Miller family sold the farm to the Almony family for $2600. The 1918 Tax Ledger of Election District 7 listed Granderson Almony as the owner of a dwelling, 20 x 42 feet, 2 stories, a barn, 40 X 60 ft, along with six other outbuildings. The entire holdings, along with an auto worth $900, were assessed at $6,695. The Woodhall cellar's website claims that the tasting room is "fashioned from a late-1800's carriage building and corn crib," and that "much of the original wooden-pegged, mortise and tenon post and beams, and two 'harness traces'... remain." The structures is associated with 19th-century agricultural development in northern Baltimore County, and is a distinctive example of a 19th century vernacular farmstead. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(319) William Slade's Store & setting, 2224 White Hall Road, White Hall

This circa 1888 Queen Anne Style residence is a frame and clapboard structure of unusual width, the rather obvious outgrowth of a country store with its three front doors. The most noticeable feature is the very wide front porch that served both the one-story store portion on the west and the owner's residence at the opposite end. This structure probably started with an L-shaped footprint. A prominent gable-end faces White Hall Road and one entrance to the store was via a gable-roofed entrance portico set within the wide front porch itself. The 1891-92 issue of Polk's Maryland Gazeteer listed this site as a "farmers post office" with Abram G. Almony as the postmaster. The Slade family purchased the store in 1896, and the Wrights owned it by 1911. This store-dwelling with large-pane, 2-over-2 double-hung sash windows of the late Victorian era, along with its entire 1.55-ac. historic setting, is associated with both the County's agricultural history and the history of the village of White Hall. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(320) Webb Bungalow & setting, 176 Winters Lane, Catonsville

This modest bungalow is a contributing property in the proposed Winters Lane African-American National Register Historic District, which is an excellent example of a cohesive African-American neighborhood that began in the mid-19th century and flourished as a business, social, civic, and religious center during the era of segregation. Many residents today are descendants of its original settlers. Bungalows were cost-efficient houses popularized by mail-order catalogues in the early 1900s, and they appeared on the northern end of Winters Lane as well as at other scattered locations. The Webb bungalow, along with its entire 0.16-ac. historic setting, is associated with the pattern of vernacular residential development in the National Register-eligible Winters Lane Historic District. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

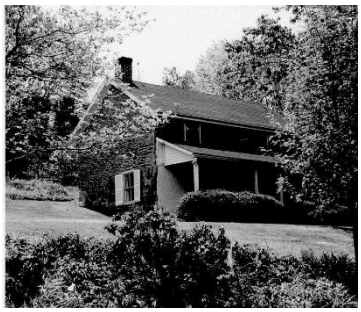
(321) Daniel Lee House # 2, 100 East Pennsylvania Avenue, Towson [BA-0537]

The Daniel Lee House numbers among Towson's few remaining 19th century structures. This Victorian building featuring unusually prominent 1-½ story cross-gables, was built as a 12-room house with double parlors one on each side of a central hall. For a period it was used as a drugstore –Massenberg's. The house remained in residential use until 1969. In the mid 1980s, preservation architects, Kahn and Amon, rehabilitated the building with façade improvements, the installation of a steel substructure, and the restoration of the pegged walnut flooring. The circa 1876 portion is associated with the residential and business development of Towson during the 19th and 20th centuries. It is a distinctive example of an early Victorian-era dwelling with oversized cross-gables and is the work of notable artistic merit. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(322) James property stable/carriage-house & setting, 634 Main Street, Reisterstown

The stable/carriage house is older than the main, Georgian Revival dwelling on this property and is built of frame in a late Victorian cross-gabled style, with two stories, basement and full attic. The outer covering is board and batten with shingle infill at the gable peaks. The carriage house was later adapted with modern garage doors. The 1915 Bromley atlas showed the stable as the property of G. Walter Tovel, a noted Reisterstown builder, on the third lot north of Walstan Avenue. Tovel purchased his first vacant lots along the turnpike in 1901. Thus, the structure is a distinctive example of a Victorian-era stable/carriage-house. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(323) "Holly Hillside," 20101 Valley Mill Road, Freeland vicinity [BA-0400]



This is a small, stone, 1-½ story north-county house of very rural character in the Maryland-Pennsylvania German tradition. This building lot was not established until 1886. The first known residents were William E. and Mattie A. Wilson, who probably had it built about 1887. The house is in an old country tradition with mostly blank end-walls, built into a slightly rising hillside in the manner of a bank barn. The house does not reflect any of the suburban trends of that time period. This structure is a distinctive example of a small, well-built, ca. 1877 vernacular rural dwelling. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2006].

(324) "Scott's Tavern" house, stone outbuilding, and log outbuilding, 11806 Greenspring Avenue, Caves Valley vicinity [BA-2311]

Scott's Tavern was a roadside inn of the early 1840s. It is in vernacular style with a wide front porch on one side, and a Victorian cross-gabled house on the other side. Inside are well-designed fireplaces. The tavern had a flagpole during the Civil War, and a Union officer who was billeted there kept the flag rope tied to his bed to prevent the nearby Confederate sympathizers from pulling down the banner. Later the Scotts operated a dairy farm and typical vernacular farm outbuildings survive on this parcel. The three structures are associated with the history of the County's agricultural and commercial development in the 18th- and 19th-centuries. They serve as distinctive examples of rural vernacular log, stone, and frame construction. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(325) Franklinville Cotton Factory (total of 3 structures), auxiliary brick building southeast of the factory, and frame boiler-house, Jericho Road, Franklinville [BA-2408 and 18BA403] *(Destroyed by fire Fall 2012)*

This red brick factory building dates to 1883 when it was built to replace the original cotton factory of 1828. The long, two-story building was designed by one of the partners, Albert A. Blakeney, who was a Member of Congress and a former County Commissioner. It became part of the Mount Vernon Mills chain in 1899 and was closed as surplus in 1903. The plant was long vacant and was turned to plastics production after World War II. Then in 1954, it was put to work making rubber belting by the Belko Corporation. The three Franklinville Cotton Factory buildings are associated with the Factory's owner (and designer) – businessman and elected official Albert Blankeney. [Placed on Final Landmarks List -2006].

(326) "Cliffholme," 4040 Stewart Road, Chattolanee [BA-0640]

Cliffholme is a remarkably large house started in 1854 as James Howard's 50-foot-square rural stone house. It was much enlarged in the late 19th century by C. Morton Stewart, ship owner and city banker, as a high Victorian, rambling country house. Stewart hosted fox hunts on this Green Spring Valley property. Charles Alexander later had the mansion totally reworked, in the 1930s, taking off the Victorian applied decoration and creating a smooth surfaced, clean-lined, stucco-covered chateau. "Cliffholme" house is associated with the historically-significant Howard, Stewart, and Alexander families; and serves as a distinctive example of 20th century adaptation and enlargement in Tudor Revival style. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(327) "Eighteen Mile House" & setting, 808 Westminster Pike, Woodridge vicinity [BA-0893]

This gable-roofed frame structure was shown on the 1850 Sidney and Browne map and may be somewhat older. It served as a roadside inn during the age of travel on crushed-stone turnpike roads. The map called it A. Warner's "18 Mile House." The inn was long out of service and the structure served as a private home for John Smith's family sometime after 1859. Then in the automobile age, the location proved viable for upscale dining and the business has operated as the Country Fare Inn starting in 1961, and after 1977 as Fiori's, and still later as the North Star. This structure is a distinctive example of a 19th century vernacular dwelling built or converted to serve also as a country tavern, and includes delineation of the entire 4.62-acre property containing the building (map 39, parcel 120) as its historic environmental setting. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(328) Rockland Blacksmith's House & setting, 10113 Falls Road, Rockland [BA-2372]

This two-story, frame and shingle house was the residence of the blacksmith who operated in a building immediately to the south. This vernacular structure was built with elements of the then popular Shingle Style and fits into the older collection of stone village houses because of its modest scale. Some design elements stem from the books of Andrew Jackson Downing. This house is associated with the development of the historic Rockland village, and serves as a distinctive example of a 19th century vernacular dwelling built in a manner harmonious with the scale and character of the village. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(329) Watters House, 4301 Windy Hill Road, Harrisonville vicinity *(Demolished)*

This house evidently predates the 1850 county map by J. C. Sidney and J. J. Browne. This is a vernacular, gable roofed, cabin-like structure in frame that is of obvious antiquity although now covered with modern materials. The house probably dates from about 1833 when the first owner named Watters bought a fragment of Worthington property and started a new farm. The Stanfield family came into this property in 1847. The house is a distinctive example of early 19th century rural vernacular architecture. The Landmark listing does not include the two existing, non-historic porches (on opposite sides of the house).

(330) Rider-Bushman House & setting, 1810 Landrake Road, Riderwood [BA-1161]

This large house was built about 1870 in a heavily decorated style for bank president and political leader Harrison Rider. Another figure associated with the house was Francis X. Bushman, Baltimore-born silent film star and matinee idol who lived here from 1917 to 1920. The structure is associated with the historically-significant Harrison Rider and Francis X. Bushman families. It serves as a distinctive example of a suburban estate home in Tudor Revival style. [Placed on Final Landmarks List 2006].

(331) "Wickcliffe" ("Castle" at "Maryvale") 11300 Falls Road [BA-1602]

This stone simulation of a Medieval castle in Green Spring Valley was constructed 1913-1916 by architect Wilson L. Smith, of the firm of Smith and May, for Dr. and Mrs. Walter F. Wickes to duplicate part of the residential wings of Warwick castle in England. This Tudor style structure of 65 rooms was one of the largest private homes ever built in the county, measuring 82 by 206 feet. In 1945 the entire premises became the Maryvale Preparatory School and serves as a high school for girls, which for many years found the castle sufficiently roomy to serve as a school. These structures are associated with the historically-significant Wickes and Brewster families. They serve as distinctive examples of a large and carefully-designed 20th century replica of a late-Medieval English style house. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(332) Shipley Mill, 13027 Beaver Dam Road, Cockeysville [BA-0976]

This stone residence was adapted from the Beaver Dam Mill or Shipley Mill, a structure dating from 1791, as proved by a date stone. The mill was in the Shipley family from 1859 to 1914. It later served as the Bishop Goldfish Ranch where Henry Bishop raised quantities of fish in ponds to sell at his city store and to weekend tourists. In 1938, the Bishop family converted the mill into a residence. This structure is one of only three remaining 18th-century water-powered mills in the county, and it is a distinctive example of well-crafted (albeit partially altered), 18th-century vernacular mill architecture. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(333) "Partridge House," 2315 Hunter Mill Road, White Hall vicinity [BA-0880]

This brick house in the Maryland-Pennsylvania German Federal style architecture predates the 1850 county map where it is shown as John Bosley's residence. John Bosley "of Ezekiel," as he was known, also owned a gristmill and a fulling mill (a water-powered works to process wool cloth woven in rural areas). The house has prominent cornices and well-detailed woodwork and its rear wing is as well crafted as the main section. The strong contrast of bright brick with white woodwork makes it particularly notable. The structure is associatied with the pattern of agricultural development, and it serves as evidence of increasing prosperity and design sophisticationin northern Baltimore County. The structure is a distinctive example of brick, Maryland Pennsylvania-German, Federal style architecture in brick. [Placed on Final Landmarks List - 2006].

(334) "Stiltz's Folly," farmhouse, bank barn, spring house, & setting, 616 Gifford Lane, Hereford

Stiltz's Folly is a large Gothic-Revival wood framed two-story structure located on what was part of an original tract of land acquired by Philip Stiltz in 1789 under the name "Stiltz's Deer Park". In 1805, Philip Stiltz received a patent for Stiltz's Folly under a special warrant of survey. The Stiltz structures in the 1798 tax list were only one-story log houses, and apparently one of them was used as a tavern. When Phillip Stiltz died, "Stiltz's Deer Park" was offered for sale as a dwelling house used as a tavern with a still house, blacksmith house and "other suitable buildings." The present owner acquired the house five years ago, which sits on a 25-acre tract. The house has enjoyed some additions although the old bank barn survives with an old stone springhouse. The farmstead, bank barn, spring house and setting are associated with the pioneering development of agriculture in northern Baltimore County and they serve as distinctive examples of 19th century vernacular farm buildings, including the farmstead in modest Gothic-Revival style. The entire remaining 24.58 acre property containing the buildings (map 22, parcel 162) was delineated as the historic environmental setting.

(335) White-Merrill House & setting, 403 Gun Road, Avalon vicinity [BA-2541]

The White-Merrill House, "Glenhurst", is a frame and shingle house in the Colonial Revival style with a facade that is six bays wide with a full-width front porch. The main facade includes a gable front section. The house has prominent eaves and there is a box cornice combined with eve returns. The house is located on Gun Road, originally named Avalon Forge Road, which was the name of the 18th century property "Dorsey's Forge". A.R. White built the present house in 1905 after a fire destroyed the original 1904 house. His son, J. G. White, inherited the home in 1932, and the present owner took it over from her mother in 1965. The house and setting are associated with the early railroad-based suburban development of the area and the house serves as an excellent, distinctive example of an early 20th century frame and shingle house in the Colonial Revival style that is well planned with a bright and crisp appearance. The historic environmental setting was delineated as the remaining 3.08 acre property containing the house (map 108, parcel 563).

(336) Connolly House (Amrein property), washhouse & setting, 12709 Manor Road, Long Green [BA-2112]

Constructed circa 1852, the vernacular Connolly House is a two-and-a-half-story,three-bay-wide wood frame dwelling clad in vinyl siding. This house was considered a contributing structure when the Long Green Valley National Register Historic District was established in 1982. The rectangular building sits on a rubble stone foundation and features a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingle. The dwelling fronts northwest, and a twoand-a-half story, two-bay-deep ell extends to the southeast flush with the southwest elevation of the main block. Four historic outbuildings include a circa 1870 smokehouse, circa 1900 washhouse, circa 1910 tractor shed and circa 1930 tool shed. A circa 1870 historic ruin, and one non-historic outbuilding are also located on the property. The present house is a fragment of a much larger farm that can be traced back to a sale made by James Gittings to John Hawker in 1818. Gittings was a wealthy scion of an original settler family and a progressive farmer. The Connolly family acquired the property at auction in 1855 and it remained in the family for many years. The Connolly House, smokehouse, washhouse, tractor shed, tool shed and setting are associated with the agricultural history of the Long Green Valley and the historically significant Gittings family. This set of buildings provides distinctive examples of mid to late 19th century vernacular farmstead architecture with generally high remaining physical integrity. The historic environmental setting was delineated by the Baltimore County Council as the entire property with two buildings for the final landmarks list only – the house and washhouse (map 53, parcel 357).

(337) Pine Grove School & setting, 9423 Old Harford Road, Cub Hill vicinity [BA-0284]

Pine Grove School, built circa 1897, is a long, rectangular, frame, gable-roofed building only one story high. Each end has a projecting, gable-roofed entrance bay or vestibule. There is a round window over the single entrance doors. There is a four-bay entrance porch on the side with a hipped roof supported by square wooden posts with small scroll-sawn brackets. The 1877 atlas showed a schoolhouse at this site at the SE corner of Old Harford Road and Cub Hill Road. Thomas Scharf, in his 1881 history, called that building School No. 7, Election District 11. At the April meeting of the Board of County School Commissioners in 1897, the board voted on "a list of new buildings asked for" and included $1200 for School 7, District 11, "Cub Hill". This school was merged with Parkville in 1930 and the property was sold and converted to residential use, which continues today. Pine Grove School and setting qualifies for landmark listing because of its association with the educational history of Baltimore County and history of the Cub Hill area and it serves as a distinctive example of early school architecture in the late 19th century Baltimore County. The historic environmental setting was delineated as the entire 1.5 acre property containing the school (map 62, parcel 231).

(338) Jessop House (Meadowvale), & setting, 8800 Westford Road, Lutherville

The Jessop House is located at the center of the Meadowvale property in Lutherville. Originally a larger estate owned by the Clark family, and inherited by grandson Henry Kellog, much of the acreage was sold by Kellog after his grandmother's death in the 1880's. An important part of Lutherville's agricultural history, what presently remains includes various farm buildings and tenant structures with the large house located at the center of the site. The Jessop House is a distinctive example of Victorian Shingle style architecture. The house retains high physical integrity in addition to specific distinctive shingle style elements including multiple eyebrow dormers, an asymmetrical floor plan, cross gabled roof line, bay window and simple decorative details. The setting is delineated as the .11 acres of the 38.2 total contains the house (map 60, parcels 50 and 879).

(339) Torsell House & setting, 79 Winters Lane, Catonsville

One of the oldest structures in the Winters Lane African-American Survey District, this house is a good surviving example of early 20th century vernacular domestic architecture. It sits upon a lot that traces back to a transaction made in 1874 between Samuel W. Owings and Solomon and Eliza Torsell (Deeds JB 89:219). We tend to believe that the house was built by the first generation of Torsells. It was later sold to Samuel Torsell who started the "Clarion" on September 7, 1919, as a weekly paper for the Grace AME Church. He took the publication to a higher level, called the "Weekly Clarion" and carried much information about African American families in the Winters Lane area. It also provided an outlet for African Americans to advertise their goods and service. He provided such services to the communities until the 1940's. The entire remaining 10,542 square foot property containing the building (map 101, parcel 753) was delineated as the historic environmental setting.

(340) Emmart-Pierpont Safe House, 3523 Rolling Road, Rockdale vicinity

The present house at 3523 Rolling Road owned by the Supiks sits on a parcel that is traced through the Pierponts to the Emmarts to Israel Timanus, who originally owned the entire southeast corner of Liberty Road and Rolling Road, starting about 1840. The Emmarts were a prominent local family and were the founders of Emmart's United Methodist Church at Rolling Road and Dogwood Road. The church was originally called the Whitegrounds Church and was built in 1855 on land donated by Caleb Emmart. One member of the fund raising committee and the building committee, along with Emmart, was Nicholas Smith, the only person we can point to in Baltimore County as an agent of the Underground Railroad. Research indicates that slaves were hidden in the belfry of Emmarts Church and also guided to a nearby house on Dogwood Road. The Emmart family moved the house after the Civil War to its present location. A unique aspect of the house's history is a brick said to be found by the Pierpont family in the house which bears the imprint of a symbol alleged to have been used by safe houses communicating to escaping slaves that they had come to an Underground Railroad location.

(341) "Mary's Meadows," house & setting, 2434 Geist Road, Glyndon, [BA-1116]

Mary's Meadows was a tract name for land surveyed for Mary Hanson in 1729. Mary Hanson was the granddaughter of Timothy Hanson and the daughter of Jonathan Hanson; her father began milling on Jones Falls in 1711 at a site described as the later corner of Holliday and Bath Streets, more or less the present location of the Baltimore Sun office. Mary Hanson inherited 300 acres from George Walker and by 1750; she owned 150 acres of "Hanson's Woodlot" and 300 acres of "Mary's Meadow." She died in 1758. She was a Quaker, as demonstrated by the register of the West River Monthly Meeting. In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax List of Back River Upper Hundred, John Matthews owned 280 acres of Mary's Meadows. The structures on his place were an old frame and log house, a meat house, hen house, a frame barn, and a log stable. The house, long suspected of being 18th century was probably built in the very early 19th century. The log dwelling of 1798 could very well survive as an old foundation in the eastern part of the cellar. This structure is significant as an example of early 19th century vernacular architecture, several times expanded, and restyled in the 20th century by a noted restoration architect. The house also reflects the age of agricultural prosperity in the Worthington Valley. It is a good example of rural craftsmanship as well as careful restorationist detailing added later in its architectural history. The entire remaining 39.11-acre property containing the house (map 41, parcel 98) is its historic environmental setting.

(342) Garrison House (Cockey/Myerberg), & setting, 3511 Anton Farms Road, Pikesville, [BA-0452]

Thomas Beale Cockey, veteran of the War of 1812 and member of the prominent Cockey family, constructed Garrison Farm in 1833. The house is a 2 and ½ story brick and stucco structure with cross gables and a double deck porch on the north wing. The roof contains asphalt shingles and slate and has 4 fireplaces. The original house contained 16 rooms plus a ballroom. Charles T. Cockey, born in 1829, acquired the property around the time of the Civil War and Victorianized the house with cross gables and added a north wing with a double deck porch. He also brought the grounds to a high state of cultivation and landscaping. Charles T. Cockey was also a Confederate sympathizer and used Garrison Farm as a safe house for others hiding from the Federal Army. He was ultimately caught and sentenced to 5 years in Fort Warren, a Confederate POW camp outside of Boston, in addition to being fined $5,000.00 for aiding Rebel invaders. The house remained in the Cockey family until 1950 and was subdivided. Sidney Myerberg purchased the house in 1958 and restored and remodeled the mansion. The entire remaining 2.89-acre property containing the house (map 68, parcel 1) is its historic environmental setting.

(343) Dowden Chapel, Cemetery & setting, Ridge Road, Fullerton, [BA-1158]

Dowden Chapel and Cemetery is located in the Perry Hall area of Baltimore County and is surrounded mostly by a residential community. Deeded to five African-American Trustees by Nicholas Gatch in 1853, the intent was to expand the Methodist Episcopal Church's strong presence in Baltimore County. The original deed of indenture lays out the organizational structure of the congregation that has remained unchanged. The Chapel presents a unique and distinctive representation of ecclesiastical architecture from the mid-19th century that has been largely unaltered since its original construction. The cemetery has many excellent and well-preserved examples of home crafted grave markers that add to the uniqueness of the site. The tombstones that survive demonstrate considerable effort, artistic endeavor and skill. Although the Chapel is no longer officially affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Trustees responsible for the care and maintenance of the Chapel and cemetery still maintain the building and the grounds for the use of its congregation. Once a year the Chapel is opened for a homecoming and the members share stories about the past and the generations who have used the Chapel. The entire property containing the chapel and cemetery, 0.73-acre total, (map 81, parcel 949) has been delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(344) Elsmo-Roller House & setting, 1903 Old Court Road, Ruxton

The Elsmo-Roller House, built between 1870 and 1892, is a unique and outstanding example of English Cottage style architecture that is very unusual in Baltimore County. Although the architect is unknown, the distinctive and well-crafted details clearly denote the work of a master builder. The exterior structure is brick with white stucco and has a stone foundation. The hipped roof is reminiscent of an English thatched roof with a low pitch that provides a dormer look to the second floor windows. The house is located on land once belonging to Phineas Hunt, an ardent Methodist, and for whom Hunt's Methodist Church is named. The property was later called Ellenham Farm, named after Ella Davis who purchased the farm from Jesse Hunt in 1874. After her death, the farm was subdivided into lots and renamed Ellenham Park. Louis Andrew and Roy Charles Roller later purchased the lot on which this house is located. Louis Andrew and Roy Roller were accomplished builders and painters who contributed to many projects in the Ruxton/Riderwood area. Together they filed a plat in 1922 of what they named "Roldrew" as a combination of their last names. The house passed on to Ralph and Ione Elsmo in 1973. .36 acres of the .75 total containing the house (map 69, parcel 1047) has been delineated as the historic environmental setting.

(345) Wilson Methodist Episcopal Church, Cemetery & setting, 4507 Long Green Road, Long Green, [BA-0862]

The Wilson Methodist Episcopal Church dates to a late 19th century period of development in the small community of Long Green in the Eleventh District of Baltimore County. Constructed in 1892, the building is representative of the many Gothic Revival style churches built in small towns and rural communities throughout Baltimore County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This building is at least the second church to be constructed for this branch of the congregation, for an earlier church is indicated in the 1877 county atlas. By 1850, the land that would become the town of Long Green was still largely rural and traversed primarily by rolling farmland. A general store and post office were located along Manor Road south of Long Green Pike's terminus at Manor Road. By 1877, however, Long Green Pike had been extended past Manor Road and the town of Long Green, which was also known as Unionville, was centered on that intersection. A store was sited on the northwest corner of the intersection of Long Green Pike and Manor Road. In addition, several churches and a schoolhouse were located in and around the community. Long Green has retained its rural, agrarian character through the late 20th century into the 21st century. The entire property containing the church and the cemetery, 2.1-acre total, (map 52, parcel 33) has been delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(346) Long Quarter Farm, house & setting, 1609 Pot Spring Road, Timonium vicinity, [BA-0534]

Long Quarter Farm was built on land owned by Charles Ridgely, fourth master of Hampton Hall. The large 2-½-story house known as Long Quarter is constructed of stone in a vernacular style, five-bays wide with a gable roof and inside end chimneys. The original farm was comprised at one time of 306 acres. When Charles unexpectedly died 1872, his wife Margaretta inherited his estate and along with eldest son John, they managed the Hampton Mansion holdings until her death in 1904. The estate was settled in 1905 and Helen Ridgely, widow of Margaretta's third son Howard, inherited the Long Quarter property. Helen never lived at Long Quarter and eventually deeded 107 acres, including the house, to the Elkridge Hounds in 1920. They used the property as a clubhouse until their move to Monkton in 1935. By the time Pietro Persico purchased the property in 1953, the acreage had dwindled to approximately 42 acres. Persico developed a large portion of the property and conveyed the Long Quarter house, which had been reduced to 1.75 acres, to Laurence C. Post and his wife Phyllis, in 1956. Long Quarter Farm is a significant property in Baltimore County for its association with the Ridgely family and as a significant example of a vernacular stone farm building. It also is a property that demonstrates how large estates were broken down and developed into suburban communities in the 20th century. The entire property, 1.26 acres total (map 61, parcel 16) has been delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(347) Loch Raven Elementary School & setting, 1801 Glen Keith Boulevard, Parkville, [BA-3278]

The Loch Raven Elementary School building is located in the 9th Election District, in the community of Parkville. This stone masonry structure was completed in 1947 during a time when there was a boom in school construction and had later additions including one in 1949 and another in 1977. It remained in use as a Baltimore County elementary school until 1982 when it was closed as a larger part of a plan to close under enrolled schools in the County. It was built by the firm of John K. Ruff and Sons who were prominent builders in the area and responsible for other significant buildings including the Randallstown Bank and the historic community of Fieldstone. Its excellent construction and continued use as a community building until the present time, clearly indicates that the school was the work of a master builder. It is also a unique example of school construction during a time period when the Baltimore County school system was growing rapidly and beginning to locate schools within newly built post war suburban neighborhoods. The entire property containing the school 24.10 acres total, (map 70, parcel 337) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(348) "Williams House" & setting, 408 Virginia Avenue, East Towson, [BA-1035]

The Williams house at 408 Virginia Avenue is located on property once owned by Benjamin Payne, a prominent citizen of Towson. Payne owned a great deal of land in the north area of Towson and made his fortune in the hotel business as the owner of the Towson Hotel. He was also a Judge of the Orphans Court in Baltimore County. Upon his death, his extensive holdings were surveyed and divided into different lots that would eventually be sold or leased. An African American named Benjamin Hicks purchased a piece of property from William Payne, Benjamin's son, in 1876 and subsequently built a structure on a part of the property. He later sold off other parcels of the land including the property that is now 408 Virginia Avenue. East Towson as a whole is representative of an important phase of architectural development in Baltimore County, illustrating the dilution of popular architectural styles to more efficiently meet the needs of the neighborhood, and the builders' untrained abilities to execute the fashionable ornamentation. Thus, East Towson provided lower cost housing in a more suburban neighborhood, rather than the urban setting their economic status typically perpetuated. This property is also one of the few remaining East Towson structures on Virginia Avenue. The entire property containing the house .10 acres total (map 70A, parcel 312) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(349) "Jones House I" & setting, 406 Virginia Avenue, East Towson [BA-1032]

The Queen Anne-style house, constructed circa 1890, is located at 406 Virginia Avenue in East Towson. It is located on property once owned by Benjamin Payne, a prominent citizen of Towson. Payne owned a great deal of land in the north area of Towson and made his fortune in the hotel business as the owner of the Towson Hotel. He was also a Judge of the Orphans Court in Baltimore County. Upon his death, his extensive holdings were surveyed and divided into different lots that would eventually be sold or leased. An African American named Benjamin Hicks purchased a piece of property from William Payne, Benjamin's son, in 1876 and subsequently built a structure on a part of the property. He later sold off other parcels of the land including the property that is now 406 Virginia Avenue. East Towson as a whole is representative of an important phase of architectural development in Baltimore County, illustrating the dilution of popular architectural styles to more efficiently meet the needs of the neighborhood, and the builders' untrained abilities to execute the fashionable ornamentation. Thus, East Towson provided lower cost housing in a more suburban neighborhood, rather than the urban setting their economic status typically perpetuated. This property is also one of the few remaining East Towson structures on Virginia Avenue. The entire property containing the house, .10 acres total (map 70A, parcel 542), has been delineated as the historic environmental setting.

(350) Hettinger Residence & setting, 1401 Clark Avenue, Lutherville, [BA-3279]

Built in 1941, 1401 Clark Avenue is located in Lutherville in the Eighth District of Baltimore County. Although this house was not a part of the original village, it is notable as an excellent representation of Colonial Revival architecture that is characteristic of the early infill development within the community. Lutherville was a planned village developed by the ministers of the Lutheran Church. The ministers, including Reverend Dr. Morris, purchased land located west of the Susquehanna Railroad and developed it into lots to be sold. The proceeds made from the sale of the real estate went towards the construction of the female seminary. In 1868, Lutherville became the first incorporated town in Baltimore County. The 20th Century brought changes to suburban living and the large estates of the past became expensive to manage and were sometimes subdivided into smaller lots that would accommodate the new middle class that was flocking to the suburbs. 1401 Clark Avenue was built on land once part of a larger estate owned by Charles Markell and is characteristic of the early infill development that would eventually become more common in Lutherville. It also was the childhood home of Baltimore actor and filmmaker John Waters who had many of his first experiences with performing and storytelling with the other children in his Lutherville neighborhood. The entire property containing the house, .78 acres total, (map 60, parcel 414) was delineated as its historic environmental setting

(351) "Gays Good Fellowship" & setting, 2000 Cromwell Bridge Road, [BA-1754]

Gays Good Fellowship is located in the 9th Election District in Baltimore County on land originally surveyed by Nicholas Ruxton Gay in 1751. Once a sprawling farm of over 100 acres, the main house and outbuildings are now situated on a parcel of less than ten. While an exact construction date is unknown, the main stone house is thought to have been built between 1798 and 1810; a frame addition was added to the home in the 1930's. The land was originally owned by Abraham Raven and was later inherited by his daughter Elizabeth Cromwell. She and her husband conveyed 150 acres to their daughter Catherine Risteau Amoss in 1773. The area surrounding Gays Good Fellowship is known as Lime Kiln Bottom because of the once booming lime kiln industry that attracted many of the local residents. This was a valuable and lucrative business that provided much needed lime for agricultural replenishment of the soil. Gays Good Fellowship is an excellent representation of early stone vernacular construction in Baltimore County that made use of local materials. It was an integral part of the agricultural development of the Cromwell Valley area as well as the lime kiln industry in the region. This property offers as a unique example of the evolution of a farmstead. The entire property containing the house, summer kitchen and smokehouse, 9.17 acres total (map 70, parcel 653), has been delineated as the historic environmental setting.

(352) "Weisbrod-Carroll House" & setting, 302 North Avenue, [BA-0069]

Built for Conrad Weisbrod c. 1882, the Weisbrod-Carroll House is located at 302 North Avenue in Lutherville in the Eighth District of Baltimore County. Lutherville was a planned village developed by the ministers of the Lutheran Church. The ministers of the Lutheran Church, including Reverend Dr. Morris, purchased land located west of the Susquehanna Railroad and developed it into lots to be sold. The proceeds made from the sale of the real estate went towards the construction of the female seminary. In 1868, Lutherville became the first incorporated town in Baltimore County. Conrad and Sophia Weisbrod purchased the land, known as Lot 32 and 33 on the Lutherville plat, from Patrick O'Neil in 1882. It was sold in 1922 to the Lawton family after the death of Sophia Weisbrod and in 1939 William and Elizabeth Carroll purchased the house. The Carroll family remained in the home until 1977. The village of Lutherville is an excellent representation of the early suburbanization of Baltimore County. Its collection of Victorian homes and the original layout of the streets have remained largely intact while growing to serve modern needs. The Weisbrod-Carroll house is a distinctive example of a Lutherville Downing-Vaux style cottage. The entire property containing the house, 1.02 acres total (map 60, parcel 369), has been delineated as the historic environmental setting.

(353) "Inwood" (Sadtler House) & setting, 311 West Seminary Avenue, Lutherville, [BA-0287]

Built for George and Anna Sadtler in 1863, 311 West Seminary Avenue is located in Lutherville in the Eighth District of Baltimore County. Although the house pre-dates the village, its' proximity to the other homes, prominent location on Seminary Avenue and architectural style makes Inwood an important part of the community. Lutherville was a planned village developed by the ministers of the Lutheran Church. The ministers of the Lutheran Church, including Reverend Dr. Morris, purchased land located west of the Susquehanna Railroad and developed it into lots to be sold. The proceeds made from the sale of the real estate went towards the construction of the female seminary. In 1868, Lutherville became the first incorporated town in Baltimore County. George and Anna Sadtler purchased the land from John Jewett Junior in 1859. It was sold in 1867 to the Piet family and had several subsequent owners until it was purchased in 1940 by Giles and Marion Parker. The present owners acquired Inwood in 2006. The village of Lutherville is an excellent representation of the early suburbanization of Baltimore County. Its collection of Victorian homes and the original layout of the streets have remained largely intact while growing to serve modern needs. Inwood is a distinctive example of a mid-nineteenth century country house that has well preserved German siding and additions that fully complement the historic homes in the community. The entire property containing the building, 1.11 acres total, (map 60, parcel 141) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(354) "Corkran" House & setting, 215 Lincoln Avenue, Lutherville, [BA-195]

Built for Francis Corkran in 1857, 215 Lincoln Avenue is located in Lutherville in the Eighth District of Baltimore County. Although the house pre-dates the village, its' proximity to the other homes and the unique stone Gothic Revival architectural style makes the Shipley House an important part of the community. The name "Lincoln Avenue" was coined by Corkran himself to honor Abraham Lincoln, who was a personal friend. Lutherville was a planned village developed by the ministers of the Lutheran Church. The ministers of the Lutheran Church, including Reverend Dr. Morris, purchased land located west of the Susquehanna Railroad and developed it into lots to be sold. The proceeds made from the sale of the real estate went towards the construction of the female seminary. In 1868, Lutherville became the first incorporated town in Baltimore County. Frances Corkran purchased over 20 acres of land from James Jewett and his wife in 1858 and subsequently constructed multiple structures, including his other property Eldon. Corkran sold the property to Charles Markell in 1871 and it remained in their family through 1920. The village of Lutherville is an excellent representation of the early suburbanization of Baltimore County. Its collection of Victorian homes and the original layout of the streets have remained largely intact while growing to serve modern needs. The Shipley House is an exceptional and distinctive example of a Lutherville Downing-Vaux style cottage that was constructed in stone. The entire property containing the house, .76 acres total, (map 60, parcel 591) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(355) Middletown Lodge # 92, I.O.O.F. building & setting, 20220 Middletown Road, Middletown, [BA-1222]

The Middletown Lodge, No. 92, International Order of Odd Fellows was constructed in 1859 in Middletown in the Sixth District of Baltimore County. Following the birth of the Odd Fellows organization in the United States in Baltimore in 1819, subsequent lodge buildings were established throughout the County and the United States. The lodge was chartered on March 1, 1855 and the building was constructed on land purchased by Thomas Wantland who was a member of the organization and local resident. The cornerstone was laid on September 30, 1859. The Middletown I.O.O.F. Lodge was situated in a prominent place in the village of Middletown and served as an important central meeting place for the men and later women of the Lodge. The building was purchased in 1941 by the Gunpowder Baptist Church from the Order of the Lodge. Although it was converted into a private residence in 1969, a stone marker engraved with the Lodge's name remains as a reminder of the important history of the building. The Middletown I.O.O.F. Lodge is significant for its association with the history of the Odd Fellows organization in Baltimore County and the community of Middletown. The building also represents an important part of the social and civic fabric of a small, rural community in Baltimore County. The property containing the building, 0.26 acres total, (map 6, parcel 62) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(356) "Lystra Meadows," barn and corn crib & setting, 10808 Greenspring Avenue, [BA-0669B]

Identified as a contributing outbuilding in the Greenspring Valley National Register Historic District, the Lystra Meadows Barn is located at 10808 Greenspring Avenue in the Third Election District of Baltimore County. The property on which the barn is situated was originally a part of a land tract called "Lystra" which was surveyed for Ruth Cockey Owings. It sits on the easternmost portion of the original tract. The Lystra Meadows Barn is a remnant of what was Lystra Mineral Water Company, a spring water operation that was conducted on the property by merchant Nathan Rodgers. Although the bottled water business failed, many of the original farm and factory's buildings, including the barn, survived. The Levi family purchased the property in 1940 and built a new home on the location of the burned house. The Lystra Meadows Barn is a significant and unique example of barn architecture in Baltimore County that also retains much of its original historic environmental setting as well as a picturesque representation of the agricultural history in the Greenspring Valley area. The property containing the barn and corb crib, 5 acres total (map 59, parcel 171) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(357) "Greenspring Punch Stone House" & setting, 2031 Greenspring Valley Road, [BA-1613]

The Greenspring Punch Farm Stone Cottage is located in the Greenspring Valley in the 3rd Election District of Baltimore County. It is a contributing structure in the Greenspring Valley National Register Historic District. The land on which it is located was once part of the estate of Samuel Owings and comprised of several tracts including part of "Greenspring Punch", "Urith's Fancy", "Severn" and "Come by Chance". Samuel's widow Ruth and daughter Deborah inherited 210 ¼ acres that included the land on which the stone house is situated. As the stone house was not listed in the 1798 Tax List for Samuel Owings, it is thought that the house was built by daughter Deborah and her husband Henry Stevenson. After the death of Henry Stevenson, the property was conveyed to the Ashland Iron Works. Dr. William Lee, who acquired the property in 1890, built the large frame farmhouse. Through subsequent ownership, the property, which included the stone house, stone barn, smoke house, and dairy building, was reduced in size to 24 acres. By the 1950's, the land ended up in the possession of the Berg family and was later split into parcels and sold. The cottage is an early and significant example of an early Baltimore County structure constructed in stone. Its' association with the prominent Owings and Stevenson families and the evolution of the Greenspring Valley, make it an exceptionally important structure. The property immediately surrounding the house, .49 acres total, (map 68, parcel 591) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(358) Mt. Zion AME Church Parsonage & setting, 12800 Kanes Road, Long Green

Mt. Zion AME Parsonage is located in the 11th Election District in the Long Green area of Baltimore County on land that was once owned by the Kane family. The Kane family had a large estate that once comprised hundreds of acres. In 1894, James Kane conveyed two parcels of land to the Trustees of the Mennonite Church for use as a burial ground and meeting house. After the meeting house burned in 1914, it was decided not to rebuild. The population of the Mennonites had started to decline in membership and never fully recovered. The property was sold to the Trustees of the Mt. Zion AME church in 1922 for $300.00. The Landmarks Preservation Commission supported the nomination under criteria one: for its association with a personality, group, event, or series of events of historical importance. The property containing the building, 1.00-acre total, (map 53, parcel null) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(359) "Bacon Hall" house (excluding the ca. 2000 wings added to the main house), barn, spring house & setting, 16300 Cedar Grove Road, Hereford [BA-0405]

Bacon Hall is located in the 7th Election District in Baltimore County on land originally surveyed in 1772 for Nicholas Merryman. Once a sprawling farm of over 400 acres, the main house and outbuildings are now situated on a parcel of less than 300. While an exact construction date is unknown, the main stone house is thought to have been built around 1790. Upon Nicholas Merryman's death in 1801, the property was passed to his son Nicholas Merryman Jr. He was nicknamed "White Headed Nickey of Bacon Hall". Although it stayed in the family until 1868, it was ordered to be sold after a lengthy court battle between family members. During this time the house and property were neglected and very run down. The Rhett family from South Carolina purchased a large part of the property containing the house in 1868 but relinquished the property back to designated legal heirs. The property changed hands through various legal actions and ultimately the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore held it in trust before it was conveyed to the Gillet family in 1895. Edward Gillet operated a successful stock breeding company and was well known for producing quality animals. Bacon Hall continued to serve in an agricultural capacity and became a well known equestrian center that was established by Elise Gillet Boyce. After the property changed hands in 1993, many farm outbuildings were demolished and the main stone house was severely compromised due to insensitive alterations. Although the historic home and original farm layout has changed, the setting still contains a collection of artifacts illustrating the historical evolution of agriculture in Baltimore County. The Gillet family's stewardship of the property enabled Bacon Hall to be an integral part of the agricultural development of the Glencoe area. The family also made significant contributions to the equestrian tradition still thriving in Baltimore County. This property is also significant as a representation of the 18th and 19th century patterns of land acquisition in Baltimore County by wealthy owners, like the Merrymans. Part of the property containing the house, barn, spring house, and stone house, 34.99 acres total, (map 28, parcel 324) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

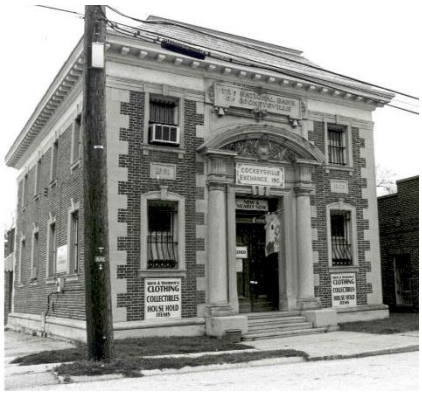
(360) "Edgewood" aka "Doctor Cummins' Place", stone building and setting, 16009 Baconsfield Lane, Monkton [BA-0936]

Edgewood is situated near Monkton in the Eighth Election District of Baltimore County on multiple land tracts including "Gorsuch Retirement", "Sign of Panthers" and "Pearces Discovery". Philip Pearce, who acquired over 100 acres from Edward Gorsuch in 1826, expanded an existing log house sometime between 1826 and 1833. The original log portion is hidden behind clapboard and subsequent additions. The farmstead was once comprised of many buildings including barns, and other ancillary structures. The house, carriage house and surviving stone outbuilding are now located on an approximate two acre parcel. Philip Pearce lived at Edgewood with his son Dr. Thomas Talbott Gorsuch Pearce until his death in 1861. The Pearce family ran a successful farm operation that utilized labor from slaves and other hired workers. Dr. Thomas T.G. Pearce gained notoriety due to his participation in the Christiana Riot of 1851 when he accompanied his uncle Edward Gorsuch, other relatives and some neighbors in an ill-fated attempt to recapture escaped slaves. Gorsuch was killed, his cousin Dickenson was wounded and the riot and related trial played a pivotal role in the political battle surrounding the anti-slavery movement. After the death of Dr. Pearce, his wife Mary sold the farm to her niece Elizabeth A. Taylor. Taylor defaulted on her mortgage and the property was sold at auction in 1892. Lewis M. Bacon, who was Clerk of the Baltimore County Circuit Court and a neighboring farmer, purchased the property for $3200.00 and immediately conveyed it to his cousin Samuel R. Bacon. Bacon and his family lived at Edgewood until 1949 when it was sold to Thomas Cummins. Although the farm is now part of a smaller parcel and lacks many of its original outbuildings, there is still enough land and visual buffer to protect the historic setting. It is an excellent example of early log construction in Baltimore County whose later additions and changes retain sufficient historic materials and represent the evolution of a farmstead. The stone tenant house and its' relationship to the other buildings, contributes to understanding of the farm and also displays exceptional workmanship. The property's association with the Pearce, Gorsuch and Bacon families also add to the historic significance of the property. The entire property, 2.09 acres total, (map 28, parcel 45) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(361) "Lynch House" & setting, 1734 Lynch Road, Dundalk [BA-1218]

The Lynch House is located in the 12th Election District in the Dundalk area of Baltimore County and was originally part of multiple tracts of land called "Abingtons Enlargement" and "Roberts Choice". The vernacular wood frame dwelling, is located at the intersection of Lynch Road and Eddylynch Road to the north of Holabird Avenue, which extends eastward from Baltimore. To the south of Holabird Avenue is Dundalk, a 20th century suburb located on the east side of the city of Baltimore. The property was originally part of several hundred acres owned by the Eggleston family and later split between multiple heirs in 1846 including Abraham Eggleston and the children of his brother Zebulon. Patrick Lynch of William, who was one of the trustees acting on behalf of the Baltimore County Circuit Court, certified the division of the property and in 1856 purchased Lot 1 from the heirs of Zebulon Eggleston. The farm that he purchased contained fifty-nine and one-half acres and likely included the present Lynch House. It was also adjacent to property that the Lynch family had already owned for generations. The house is a wood framed structure that contains hand-hewn timbers which indicates that part of the dwelling is estimated to date to 1823 with evidence of later changes including the addition of rooms, plumbing and electricity. This particular portion of Patrick Lynch's holdings, known as the "Perine Property" was stipulated to be divided in his will between his sons Charles Lynch, William Patrick Lynch and the children of William and other son Joshua Lynch. Edwin Lynch, son of William Patrick Lynch, acquired part of the property from his siblings and his cousins in 1888. Subsequent members of the family owned it until the death of Edwin O. Lynch in 1990. From the early to mid-19th century, the Lynch family was one of the primary landholders on the peninsula between the city of Baltimore and Back River. As a result of that influence, the Lynch name is visible in numerous places and was integral to the development of the area. Although the oldest portion of the house pre-dated Lynch ownership, the majority of the expansions and updates can be attributed to the Lynch family. This house is the only tangible remnant of the Lynch family's occupancy, which makes it unique. There are very few vernacular houses of this age, condition and construction type in eastern Baltimore County, which makes it distinctive and important to preserve. The LPC also nominated the property under Criteria 5, the property has yielded and will be likely to yield information or materials important in pre-history or history. The entire property, 1.46 acres total, (map 103, parcel 240) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(362) Cockeysville National Bank, including the carriage house in the rear of the property and the setting, 10914 York Road, Cockeysville [BA-0887]



Located at 10914 York Road, the National Bank of Cockeysville was constructed in 1903 on the main turnpike connecting Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania. Situated in the Eighth Election District between the towns of Texas to the south, and Ashland to the north, the bank was constructed in the center of the town of Cockeysville in close proximity to the Northern Central Railroad. Cockeysville is located approximately fourteen miles north of the city of Baltimore and was considered to be a prosperous place to live and one of the most important towns on the Northern Central Railroad. The banking facility was erected under the direction of Joshua F. Cockey III who was the great-grandson of the founder of Cockeysville. This new building replaced an earlier banking operation that had been located on the east side of York Road in a former store owned by Cockey. The building was designed by Baltimore City architect Paul Emmart in the Beaux Arts style, which was a popular choice for commercial and civic buildings at the turn of the 20th century. Constructed out of red brick and Indiana whitestone, it cost $17,000 to build. It remained a banking institution under various names until it was sold to Wire Realty Incorporated in 1964. The National Bank of Cockeysville building is an exceptional representation of the Beaux-Arts style of architecture and was designed by an architect of note. It is one of the best, unaltered, buildings still standing on this part of the York Road corridor and is an important representation of the town Cockeysville was before it was changed by suburbanization. The entire property, 0.68 acres total, (map 42, parcel 360) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(363) "Notting Hill" (Lurman-Riggs House), Carriage House & Garage & setting, 901 South Rolling Road, Catonsville [BA-3153]

"Notting Hill" is located in the first election district in the community of Catonsville. Built for Theodor Lurman and his family as a summer home in 1887, the house was erected during the height of popularity for cottage construction during the Victorian era in Baltimore County. The house was built on land inherited from his father Gustav W. Lurman Sr. and had been originally part of a larger parcel that was broken into smaller lots after his death. The Lurman family was one of the earliest ones to settle in the Catonsville area. The family estate called "Farmlands" once comprised six hundred acres and had been acquired by Gustav Lurman in 1848, well before Catonsville became a well-known location for summer homes. The village of Catonsville became a popular place for the construction of summer homes due to the proximity of the railroad and electric streetcars that provided convenient transportation to and from Baltimore City for many of the businessmen and their families that called Catonsville home during the summer. Amenities provided by the Catonsville Casino provided ample sources of entertainment and social events for the prominent families that summered there. Theodor Lurman contacted the notable architectural firm of Wilson & Wilson to design his new summer home, which was constructed out of brick and frame and cost $6,000.00. Henry Smith, a Baltimore builder, completed the construction. Lurman and his family only owned the house for ten years before it was sold to Mrs. Mary Cromwell Riggs in 1897. Mrs. Riggs was the daughter of Richard Cromwell who lived at "Foxhall" across the street. Her husband, Clinton L. Riggs, was a well-known Baltimore businessman who had a background in civil engineering. He expanded the house in 1905 and added a carriage house and stable to the property. After the Riggs' sold the house in 1921, the property changed hands several times until James and Emma O'Donnell purchased it in 1926. It was later sold to the Baltimore County Board of Education in 1957 for use as a school. "Notting Hill" exemplifies the types of summer cottages being constructed for the Baltimore elite in Catonsville during the Victorian era. It is significant as an excellent example of the work of the Baltimore architectural firm of Wilson and Wilson and as a distinctive representation of Colonial Revival architecture from the late 19th century. The Lurman family was one of the most notable in the Catonsville area and "Notting Hill" is one of only a few structures attributed to the family still standing. The entire property, 4.96 acres total (map 101, parcel 525) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(364) "Stoneleigh Shopping Center" & setting, 6901 - 6911 York Road, Towson

The Stoneleigh Community Building is located at the corner of York Road and Regester Avenue in the Ninth Election District of Baltimore County. Built in 1924, it is located at the southern end of the National Register Historic District of Stoneleigh and is a contributing property. The community of Stoneleigh was developed as an early streetcar suburb in Baltimore County. Its proximity to the streetcar lines on York Road and the easy commute to Baltimore City by automobile made it an ideal place to build a home. The latest amenities were available to its residents and the Stoneleigh commercial building anchored the community and provided needed services. A pool, church and school were also constructed in conjunction with the development. Architect Oliver White designed the building in the Tudor Revival style that was very compatible with the other various high quality Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Renaissance Revival and Colonial Revival homes found in the neighborhood. The community of Stoneleigh is an excellent example of community planning in addition to being an example of an early 20th century developments that was designed to attract the upper middle to middle class buyer. The Stoneleigh Community Building is also an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture designed by architect Oliver White. The entire property, .42 acres total, (map 80, parcel 130) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

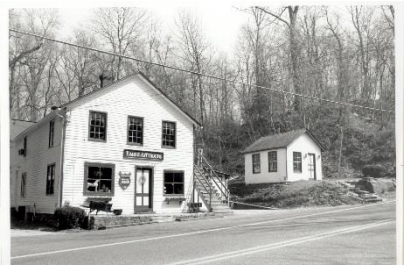
(365) "Gorsuch Tavern" & setting, 15911 York Road, Sparks [BA-0130]

The Gorsuch Tavern is significant as a large roadside inn and country store that came on the scene almost as soon as the interstate turnpike of 1810 was opened to through traffic. It is also associated with one of the first families to settle in the county and represents their "westward" migration from tidewater to the interior. The site is also connected with the theme of slaves, escape from slavery, and the effort of the owner to recapture his slaves by force, resulting in a celebrated trial that inflamed the tensions already existing between north and south after the compromise of 1850. The entire property, 1.6 acres total, (map 28, parcel 223) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(366) "Gorsuch Stone Barn" & setting, 15900 York Road, Sparks [BA-0129]

The Gorsuch Stone Barn is located in the Eighth Election District of Baltimore County in the vicinity of Sparks at the intersection of York and Ensor Mill Roads. The barn was once part of the larger "Retreat Farm" complex constructed and occupied by the Gorsuch family. The land on which the barn sits is comprised of land surveys acquired by the Gorsuch family as early as 1772. By 1813, brothers John M. Gorsuch and Dickinson Gorsuch acquired portions of the family estate and agreed to share many resources including roads and spring water. John continued to develop the parcel on the west side of York Road while Dickinson used his skills to build the Gorsuch Tavern on the east. In addition to the farm and tavern, the Gorsuch family constructed the barn in 1841. This barn replaced an earlier structure and featured a rare "sheaf of wheat" pattern, also known as a diamond pattern, in its brick end walls. John M. Gorsuch had no children and eventually conveyed Retreat Farm to his nephew Edward Gorsuch. Edward Gorsuch was well known for his involvement in the Christiana Riot of 1851 that resulted in his death. His son Dickinson Gorsuch (III) inherited the farm, which he operated until the 1880's. The property continued to pass among Gorsuch relatives until it was sold to Ms. Emma Moser Carroll in 1953. At that point the barn was adaptively reused as part of Glencoe Gardens. The Gorsuch Stone Barn is an exceptional example of a brick end barn that features an unusual diamond pattern in its brick end walls. In spite of the changes to the barn to adapt it for use as a business, the brick designs remain intact. The barn is also significant for its association with the Gorsuch family's "Retreat Farm", and the role it played in the Christiana Riot of 1851. Part of the property, 2.67 acres total, (map 28, parcel 110) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(367) "Brookvale" House, Tenant House, Blacksmith Shop, Office, Barn, Shed, Ice House, Spring House & setting, 14943 York Road, Sparks [BA-0431]



Brookvale is located in the Eighth Election District of Baltimore County in the community of Sparks. The area was originally known as Philopolis but was later absorbed into the village of Sparks. The house was built by Benjamin Matthews in the 1840's and was later expanded by the Brooks family. Multiple buildings on the property supported a successful wheelwright and undertaking business that had been conducted out of the site well into the 20th century. The community of Philopolis and Sparks grew in conjunction with the growth of the N.C.R.R. Trains brought people on summer holiday and transported agricultural and industrial items produced in the area. Benjamin Matthews was from an important family who was responsible for the creation of many successful businesses in the area including a sawmill. William C. Brooks, a student at the Milton Academy, later apprenticed for Benjamin Matthews. Matthews had no sons and Brooks inherited the property and business after Matthews' death. The Brooks family became primarily engaged as undertakers and was later known as Brooks and Sons. They sold the property in the 1940's to the Rognley family but continued as funeral home operators in another location. Brookvale is significant for its collection of 19th and early 20th century distinctive residential and farm buildings that retain sufficient historic integrity in its materials and setting. Brookvale is also associated with the development of the village of Philopolis and Sparks as well as the historically significant Matthews and Brooks families. The entire property, 10 acres total, (map 34, parcel 54) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(368) "Fifteen Mile House" (Tollgate Keepers House), Mile Marker" & setting, 13822 York Road, Cockeysville vicinity [BA-0190]

The Fifteen Mile House is located in the Eighth Election District in Baltimore County just north of Cockeysville. The house was constructed on land leased to the Baltimore and York Town Turnpike Company by Joseph Thornburgh, owner of the Thornton Mill, in 1809. Designated for the use of the tollgate keeper at fifteen-mile hill on the York Turnpike, the lease terms dictated that the turnpike company pay 1 cent per year for the period of the lease, which was for one thousand years. It was used in that capacity until the turnpike company moved the tollgate further south on York Road near Ashland. After the company disbanded, the maintenance of the road was turned over to the Maryland State Roads Commission. The property was sold in 1911 to private owners. The Fifteen Mile House is significant as one of the last standing tollgate keeper's houses on the York Road and as an example of an early 19th century architecture style that was employed in the construction of many tollgate keeper's housing. Since tollgate houses tended to be erected close to the road for the ease of collecting tolls, many have not survived the upgrading and widening of the roads to accommodate modern traffic needs. The Fifteen Mile House, with the remnants of the gate and its milestone, is one of the only remaining houses enduring from the time of the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike. The entire property, .19 acres total, (map 42, parcel 70) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(369) "Matthews House" & setting, 20030 Valley Mill Road, Freeland vicinity [BA-3248]

The Matthews House is located in the Sixth Election District of Baltimore County in the vicinity of Freeland. Built ca. 1856 by the Matthews family, this stone and log structure sits on land once part of a larger tract called "Jarrett's Intention". The proximity of the area surrounding Valley Mill Road to the Little Gunpowder Falls facilitated the operation of several paper mills in the area, including the Valley Paper Mill once known as Shauck's Mill. The collection of buildings in the area represent the influence of the paper mill industry on its growth. Names of families like Matthews, Price, and Wilhelm formed a large part of the area's farming population and made many contributions to their community. The structure was likely built to be a rental property, possibly by mill workers. The house is part of a collection of buildings that have retained their historic integrity and contribute to the well preserved historic setting along Valley Mill Road. It is an excellent example of stone and log construction and significant for its association with the Matthews and Wilhelm families. Part of the property, 2.65 acres (map 11, parcel 121) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(370) "Smith Brothers House, Carriage House" & setting, 525 Monkton Road, Hereford [BA-0931]

The Smith Brothers House and Carriage House are located in the Seventh Election District of Baltimore County in the village of Hereford. Built ca. 1878 by the Smith family, these frame structures are situated on land that was once part of a larger tract called "Hereford Resurveyed" and owned by the Merryman family. Much of this tract was sold out of the Merryman family in the 1880's when Henry N. Merryman defaulted on his mortgage. Laura A. Toft Smith acquired the property in 1873 from the estate of Martin Conn, a substantial landholder in the area. Conn leased several tracts of land from the Merryman family and upon his death the property was auctioned off. The house was said to have been built ca. 1878 although it is possible that a building existed when Smith bought the property. Based on an earlier survey, there is architectural evidence that an earlier structure was expanded into a larger home. The same survey indicated that the "Smith Brothers" built the house. Laura's husband, George W. Smith, was a stonemason who lived next door to his twin Andrew J. Smith, a worker on the railroad around the time of construction. Their other brother Nathaniel C. Smith also resided in the immediate area and was in the painting business. Their combined talents could have gone into building the house, which is an excellent and unique example of Carpenter Gothic architecture in a rural area although no record has been found detailing the circumstances surrounding its construction. Laura A. Smith died in 1885 and George W. Smith subsequently remarried. George W. Smith ultimately retained ownership until 1923 when it was conveyed to the Ruhl family and converted from a single family to multi family. The Smith Brothers House and Carriage House are distinctive examples of the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture not often found in the northern rural area of Baltimore County where more utilitarian styles are often observed in vernacular residential construction. The structures also represent master building techniques in the application of the decorative elements to the structure and the style of construction. The composition of the pieces that create the overall look of the house demonstrates the quality of work and consideration of detail given to the house and distinguishes it from the other houses in the village of Hereford and surrounding area.. The entire property, .38 acres (map 22, parcel 223) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(371) "Putnam House" & setting, 1 Chatsworth Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0749]

The Putnam House is located in the Fourth Election District in the village of Glyndon. The name Glyndon was given to the new railroad station leading to the area when the community decided that they did not want it called the Reisterstown Station. A name was drawn from a hat on which the word "Glyn" was written. The addition of "don", an ancient variation on the word town, was added and in 1879 the town and railroad station became Glyndon. From the beginning, Glyndon was noticed as a potential area for growth due to the popularity of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting Ground of the Methodist Church and the rapid development of Reisterstown. Dr. Charles Leas predicted that the area would continue to attract visitors so he purchased a large parcel of land, hired a surveyor and divided it into lots for sale. Samuel P. Townsend also purchased a significant tract of land and built several buildings. By 1877, Townsend was one of Glyndon's principal residents and was responsible for building many of the early structures including the boarding house across the street from the railroad station, a general store, town hall, and a home on Butler Road for himself. The Putnam House was constructed ca. 1892 on Townsend lands and once housed an ice cream business, bakery and general merchandise store. The building is a contributing structure in the National Register of Glyndon and is located at the corner of Chatsworth Avenue and Railroad Avenue which was an area generally populated by area merchants and shop keepers and their more modest homes. Named after the Chatsworth estate that was located close to the Reisterstown Road, Chatsworth Avenue was originally called Reisterstown Avenue and was later extended so that it reached all the way to the Reisterstown Road. This section of Glyndon was also located in close proximity to the Western Maryland Railroad Station at Glyndon in addition to the majority of businesses and commerce serving the Glyndon community. Unlike some other homes and services of Glyndon that catered to the specific needs of the camps, these homes were occupied year round and formed an important core of the community. Although the Putnam House was less ornate than many of the grand Victorian homes that dominated the village, the vernacular interpretation of this architectural style blended seamlessly into the community. The attention that was paid to the design of the structure demonstrated how important the beauty of the village was to early residents like Townsend. The Putnam House is significant as a representation of Victorian vernacular architecture. The house is also an example of the type of structure occupied by the merchants and tradesmen in the village and serves as a reminder of those who served the needs of the community year round. The entire property, .18 acres (map 48, parcel 197) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(372) "Abbott House" & setting, 12 Chatsworth Avenue, Glyndon [BA-0736]

The Abbott House is located in the Fourth Election District in the village of Glyndon. The name Glyndon was given to the new railroad station leading to the area when the community decided that they did not want it called the Reisterstown Station. A name was drawn from a hat on which the word "Glyn" was written. The addition of "don", an ancient variation on the word town, was added and in 1879 the town and railroad station became Glyndon. From the beginning, Glyndon was noticed as a potential area for growth due to the popularity of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting Ground of the Methodist Church and the rapid development of Reisterstown. Dr. Charles Leas predicted that the area would continue to attract visitors so he purchased a large parcel of land, hired a surveyor and divided it into lots for sale. The Abbott House was constructed ca. 1890 on land that were purchased by Jabez W. Loane from Leas. Loane, a devout Methodist, was a sail and tent maker who supplied many of the tents used by the camps at the various camp meeting grounds including Emory Grove. The building is a contributing structure in the National Register of Glyndon and is located on Chatsworth Avenue which was an area generally populated by area merchants and shop keepers and their more modest homes. Named after the Chatsworth estate that was located close to the Reisterstown Road, Chatsworth Avenue was originally called Reisterstown Avenue and was later extended so that it reached all the way to the Reisterstown Road. This section of Glyndon was also located in close proximity to the Western Maryland Railroad Station at Glyndon in addition to the majority of businesses and commerce serving the Glyndon community. Unlike some other homes and services of Glyndon that catered to the specific needs of the camps, these homes were occupied year round and formed an important core of the community. Although the Abbott House was less ornate than many of the grand Victorian homes that dominated the village, the vernacular interpretation of this architectural style blended seamlessly into the community. The attention that was paid to the design of the structure demonstrated how important the beauty of the village was to early residents who were responsible for its development. The Abbott House is significant as a representation of Victorian vernacular architecture. The house is also an example of the type of structure occupied by the merchants and tradesmen in the village and serves as a reminder of those who served the needs of the community year round. The entire property, .41 acres total (map 48, parcel 545) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(373) "Hoffmeister-Barrow House (Peper Homestead), Buildings" & setting, 9304 Philadelphia Road, Rosedale vicinity [BA-2436]

The Peper House and outbuildings are located in the Rosedale vicinity in the 14th Election District of Baltimore County near the historic village of Rossville. Before the turn of the 20th century, the property was located in the 12th Election District of Baltimore County. Situated on the Philadelphia Road, this vernacular house was built ca. 1896 by Henry J. Peper on farmland originally subdivided and sold by the Baltimore Farm Company. The house occupied lots 34 and 35 in Section 5 of the landholdings. Peper was mainly a carpenter and in the construction business which may account for the quality of construction and attention to details. This area was heavily populated by many residents of German heritage who took advantage of the opportunities that were available in the mid 19th century. The Baltimore Farm Company offered hundreds of acres of land by the acre at a reasonable price for the purposes of farming The lots could be as large or small as the purchaser desired and owned outright without a lease. Many of the early buyers became truck farmers who raised various types of crops that would be brought to Baltimore City for sale. Over time, some of the original purchased lots were broken into smaller lots and sold. Peper acquired 6 acres from Frank Koester who originally had purchased 12 acres from the Baltimore Farm Company. The property remained in the Peper family until it was sold to the Barrows in 1978. At this point, the land was further subdivided into the current acreage. Many of the early farms along this stretch of Philadelphia Road no longer remain. The Peper Homestead is significant as it represents the early settlement of this area of Baltimore County and that is unique due to the circumstances of its creation. It also is representative as a homestead of one of the German families who came to settle in this area of the County. The structures on the property demonstrate the work of a highly skilled master builder evidenced by the quality of construction, use of design in its decorative details and retention of historic integrity. The property also retains several historic accessory structures which equal the main house in terms of quality of construction. The collection of buildings also provide a more comprehensive picture of a 19th century homestead in an area where homes with this level of quality are rare. The entire property, 1.43 acres (map 82, parcel 374) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(374) "Dimmitt-French House, Carriage House" & setting, 12442 Jerusalem Road, Kingsville [BA-3259]

The Dimmitt-French House is located in the Eleventh Election District in Baltimore County in the community of Kingsville. The area surrounding the property owes much of its development to the Little Gunpowder River and the mills that prospered along its banks. The original Bel Air Road, now the Jerusalem Road, provided transportation between the Jerusalem Mill and the center of Kingsville. Agricultural production also benefited from the excellent location and several truck farms were established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The land on which the Dimmitt-French House is located was once part of a larger parcel of land owned by the Doctor Jacob Dimmitt which included acreage from several different tracts including Carter's Rest, James Forest & Expectation . The Dimmitt family had settled in the area in the 18th century and had a large farm that utilized slave labor. In addition to inherited land, Jacob Dimmitt also acquired additional parcels that expanded his Cool Spring Farm operation. Upon his death ca. 1860, having no children, his property and personal possessions were sold at private and public sale. His estate trustees , Jesse Garrett and Edward Bell, sold approximately 49 acres to Irishman Bartholomew Cronan and his wife Rosa for almost $1500.00. Cronan in turn subdivided the lands into several different parcels for sale. Brothers Samuel and Thomas French each purchased separate neighboring parcels. Thomas French purchased the 6 ½ acre parcel on which the Dimmitt-French House stands today for $195.00. French successfully farmed the land until his death in the 1890's. His son Thomas inherited the property and continued farming until his death in 1908. The property changed hands several times in the 20th century and was additionally subdivided in the late 1970's. The Dimmitt-French House is a significant property for its association with the agricultural history of Baltimore County, the Dimmitt family and as a physical artifact of their farm. The log and frame construction of the house illustrates the multiple building techniques utilized during the 19th century and the uses of the property over time. The house serves as a remnant from the early period of settlement in the Kingsville area. The entire property, 1.50 acres (map 55, parcel 91) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(375) "Doctor Foreman House & Carriage House" & setting, 117 Ingleside Avenue, Catonsville [BA-3262]

The "Doctor Foreman House and Carriage House" is located in the first election district in Catonsville, Baltimore County at the corner of Ingleside and Fusting Avenue. The stone and frame house was built in multiple phases with the stone portion constructed ca. 1850. The house was enlarged ca. 1905. The carriage house was constructed ca. 1890. The property is located on what was Lot 107 of the land tract "Frederickstadt Enlarged" which comprised part of the land holdings of David Carroll of Duddington, a Caton family heir. Joseph P. Fusting acquired a 51 acre parcel after the estate was sold at auction which was divided and developed into cottages for sale and rent . Fusting was a merchant who has been credited as the founder of Catonsville. By the mid-19th century, Catonsville was growing rapidly and the demand for housing was high. The town had easy access to the public transportation available at the time and there were several public educational institutions that made the area very attractive. Most of the houses constructed by Fusting were frame cottages, but several of the earliest were constructed of stone. Although Dr. Foreman's name was attached to this property on the 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County, it was actually his daughter Fanny Virginia Foreman who purchased the house from Fusting. It was later acquired and significantly enlarged into a country home by George H. Houck sometime around 1905. The Fulton family purchased the property in 1918 and was responsible for creating apartments in the house in the 1930's. The property remained in the Fulton family until 1969 and then passed through multiple owners before being purchased by the current residents in 1998. The Dr. Foreman House and Carriage House is significant as an excellent physical artifact from early phase of Fusting's residential development in Catonsville. It serves as an early example of Catonsville's development and represents a time that is not well represented with the other Victorian era homes that dominate. The stone section also distinguishes it from the other 19th century residential frame construction that is the prevailing style. The entire property, .49 acres total (map 101, parcel 1769) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(376) "Davenport House", (Belleview Farm) Stone House, Bank Barn, Small Barn, Wagon House, Garden Shed and setting, 2101 Mt. Carmel Road, Parkton vicinity [BA-0580]

The Davenport Farm is located in the Fifth Election District of Baltimore County in the vicinity of Mount Carmel. The farm was initially established by Elijah Bosley in 1800 and is partially situated on several land tracts including "Bosley's Addition" and "Bosley's Last Shift". In addition to those tracts patented by Elijah Bosley, he also acquired a several hundred acre piece of "Bacon Hall Enlarged" from Nicholas Merryman Sr. of the Bacon Hall estate in 1800. Bosley conveyed the property to Josiah Kirk in 1820 who died shortly after. The farm, which consisted of a small two story stone house and several outbuildings, was acquired at sale in 1822 by Nicholas M. Bosley, son of Elijah Bosley. Nicholas M. Bosley described this property as his "Bellevue Farm" in his will along with his other estate named "Hayfields". Initially it was bequeathed to his niece Ann Gittings Emory, daughter of his sister Elizabeth Bosley Gittings but a later codicil changed his plans so that the farm would be conveyed to his grand niece Ann Louisa Gittings Merryman along with Hayfields. A dispute in court between the Emory and Merryman families in 1847 resulted in the sale of the estate to Elisha Loveall. By this time, the property had been reduced in size to approximately 150 acres. Loveall likely expanded the house after his acquisition to accommodate his family and farm operation. Shortly after his wife's death in 1860, he lost the farm to her family due to the fact that they had the court declare him a "lunatic", in debt and unable to care for himself any longer. The trustees assigned by the court to handle the situation conveyed the farm to Thomas A. Elliott in 1867. Jacob Elliott, his son and a well known Baltimore County Sheriff, eventually inherited the property. He also called the property "Belleview Farm" and it became a popular location for various racing tournaments and Democratic political meetings. After Jacob's death in 1910, the farm remained in the Elliott family until 1950 through the ownership of his daughter Mary Virginia Bailey. It was later subdivided into the present parcel. The Davenport Farm is an excellent early surviving example of vernacular stone architecture representing an early period of settlement in the northern part of Baltimore County. Throughout the years, the property has remained in an agricultural use and was associated with some of the earliest and well known residents of that area of Baltimore County including the Bosley, Merryman, Wheeler and Elliott families. The farmstead is significant as a collection of artifacts illustrating the historical evolution of agriculture in Baltimore County. It is an example of a largely intact and successful large farm operation, which contributed to the development and importance of Baltimore County. The structures and site also retain excellent historic integrity through their retention of materials and environmental setting. The entire property, 7.76 acres total (map 21, parcel 94), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(377) "Glencoe" (Mansion, Stable-Carriage House, Smoke House, Ice House, Sheep Shed, Garden House, Gazebo) & setting, 1316 Glencoe Road, Sparks vicinity {formerly 1314 Glencoe Road} [BA-407]

The Glencoe estate is located at 1316 Glencoe Road in the Tenth Election District of Baltimore County in the vicinity of Sparks. The earliest part of the house was likely built ca. 1851 by William Medcalfe on land once owned by Thomas Love. The property later became part of a larger complex of buildings constructed by the Mowell family at the railroad station. The site included a hotel called "Glencoe Springs" and guest cottages for visitors traveling on the Northern Central Railroad in need of a summer holiday away from the city. The main house is dramatically set against a backdrop that undoubtedly awed guests and passengers on the railroad as they traveled by. The scene was so impressive that it was immortalized in an elaborate drawing in J. Thomas Scharf's 1881 history of Baltimore. While the house was embellished for the illustration, the setting is nonetheless impressive and validates the National Park Service's decision to add the Glencoe mansion and several additional outbuildings to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Glencoe shares similarities with many of the other small villages that were developed along the railroad in the 19th century like Corbett and Monkton. What sets Glencoe apart is its retention of many of the diverse physical elements that comprised the 19th century village including its picturesque road that passes by many of the important buildings like the former Glencoe Station building, original hotel cottages, Oldfields School, Immanuel Church and Filston Manor. The house at Glencoe is an exceptional example of the Italianate style of architecture that maintains exceptional historic integrity in its retention of architectural details, materials and setting. Its collection of buildings represent a large agricultural complex that demonstrate the multiple functions of a working farm. The Mowell family is also significant for their contribution to the growth and development of Glencoe through its establishment of the Glencoe resort and other industrial endeavors that took advantage of what the Northern Central Railway had to offer in the 19th century. The entire property, 7.06 acres total (map 28, parcel 165) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(378) "Little Valley", House and setting, 1905H Rushley Road, Parkville vicinity [BA-3267]

"Little Valley" is located in the Ninth Election District of Baltimore County just south of the Cromwell Valley and east of Towson in an area historically known as Satyr's Hill. The name of "Little Valley" is derived from the name given to a twenty five acre tract of land surveyed by Nicholas Ruxton Gay and patented in 1757 for Levin Roberts. The land was eventually purchased by Thomas Tagg in 1812 beginning the family's association with the property until the mid-20th century. Tagg likely built the stone house sometime between 1823 and 1833 which became the centerpiece of a larger farm complex that once included additional family houses and other dependencies. Although the property has been subdivided from its original twenty five acres, the farm has retained the original family home and a setting that is an excellent early surviving example of vernacular stone architecture representing an early period of settlement in Baltimore County. The history of the "Little Valley" land tract also demonstrates the evolution of land development from the exploration period to modern day subdivisions in the Satyr Hill area of the County that has been largely compromised by suburban sprawl. The farmstead is significant as a collection of artifacts illustrating the historical evolution of agriculture which contributed to the development and importance of Baltimore County. The structures and site also retain excellent historic integrity through their retention of materials, feeling, association and environmental setting. Part of the property, 0.04 acres total (map 71, parcel 826), was delineated as its historic environmental setting . The Landmarks Preservation Commission also voted to recognize the proposed sewer and utility easement that traverses the parcel as an existing condition and not subject to review by the LPC.

(379) "Holly Hill" (Mount Repose) and setting, 13801 York Road, Cockeysville [BA-0187]

"Holly Hill" is situated in the Eighth Election District of Baltimore County within the planned retirement community of Broadmead and was likely constructed in the first decade of the 19th century by Joseph Thornburg. Originally called "Mount Repose", the property is located at the foot of Fifteen-Mile Hill where the Western Run crosses the York Road north of Marble Hill. Although it has been stated that the original portion was put up between 1712 and 1749, no masonry house of the dimensions of Mount Repose is found in the 1798 tax list of Middle River Upper Hundred, where no brick houses were enumerated. Joseph Thornburg acquired multiple parcels in the period between 1801 and 1813, including several mill sites, one of which later became Thornton Mill. He was also involved in the York Turnpike Company and was instrumental in its construction. Son-in-law John Skinner Webster acquired the farm ca. 1820 after Thornburg's death and willed it to his wife Elizabeth in 1834. The property remained in the Webster family until the 1890's when it was lost due to mortgage default. The Pleasants family purchased the farm in 1904 and called it "Gretta Hall". It changed hands, and names, several times in the 20th century until it was purchased by the Broadmead Life Care Community in 1979. The property is significant for its association with the early development of the Cockeysville area, milling industry, agriculture and the Thornburg and Webster families. It also derives significance as an excellent representation of the vernacular Federal style of architecture and for its representation of architectural style evolution in its additions. Part of the property, including the historic house, .39 acres total (map 42, parcel 559), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(380) "Groff's Mill" (Owings Upper Mill – Eureka Mill), House, and setting, 10609 Reisterstown Road, Owings Mills

Owings Upper Mill also known as Groff's Mill, or Eureka Mill, is located in the Fourth Election District in Baltimore County. The brick mill building was originally constructed by Samuel Owings Jr. as part of a larger mill complex comprised of three separate mills, known as the Upper, Lower and Middle mills or ULM. Built ca. 1793, Groff's Mill was the "upper mill" and is the only one still standing. The house and barn were added by the Groff family in the mid-19th century. The mill passed out of the Owings family after the death of William Owings in 1825 when the estate was divided. The upper mill passed through several owners until it was acquired by three Groff brothers from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1848. The youngest brother, Benjamin Franklin Groff, eventually obtained sole title to the property. It was renamed "Eureka Mill" by the Groff family who continued to operate it as a mill until water access issues ended the operation in the early 20th century. Other family enterprises, including a feed and fuel business, were conducted at the site and continue to operate. Groff's Mill is the only original Owings family mill still standing. It is also probably one of the oldest and largest mills surviving in Baltimore County and likely the only one in the State of Maryland that features loading doors built directly into the brick pavilion from the main body of the building. These distinctions were noted when the complex was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, the site was also significant enough to be surveyed by the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930's. The residence on the property represents a variety of architectural styles that demonstrate the changing tastes of society and a family's needs over multiple generations. The growth and changes that have come to Owings Mills over the past forty years have largely erased any evidence of the industrial or agricultural history of the area which makes the Groff Mill complex that much more significant and important to preserve. Part of the property, including the historic brick mill and house, 1.27 acres total (map 58, parcel 297), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(381) "Owings Upper Mill – Eureka Mill Landscape", site and setting, (tax map 58, parcel 296) Reisterstown Road, Owings Mills

Owings Upper Mill also known as Groff's Mill, or Eureka Mill, is located in the Fourth Election District in Baltimore County. The brick mill building was originally constructed by Samuel Owings Jr. as part of a larger mill complex comprised of three separate mills, known as the Upper, Lower and Middle mills or ULM. The Owings Upper Mill – Eureka Mill Landscape, site and setting is associated with the original part of the Owings Upper Mill (Groff/Eureka) complex that was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. A subsequent division of the acreage resulted in the separation of this parcel from the piece on which the historic mill complex is situated. The entire property, .69 acres total (map 58, parcel 296), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(382) "Boxwood" (Belle Grove Gardener's House) house and setting, 11 S. Belle Grove Road, Catonsville [BA-3274]

"Boxwood" is located in the First Election District of Baltimore County in the Paradise area of Catonsville. Originally constructed by wealthy wallpaper merchant Darius Carpenter Howell as a home for employees of his mansion "Belle Grove"(Final Landmark # 151), it was occupied for many years by multiple generations of the Harmon family who were employed as gardeners on the estate. After Howell's death, his wife Katherine E. Howell and their children continued to reside there seasonally until they moved to California. When the estate was settled, the property was purchased by Herbert R Preston who subsequently parceled off parts of the estate, including the former gardener's cottage. The house was purchased in 1920 by Baltimore attorney George Tyler Smith for his family's summer home which is when it appears to have acquired the name "Boxwood". The Smith family sold the property in 1930. The house eventually fell into disrepair and was the recipient of a major restoration conducted by the present owners. "Boxwood" is significant as a tangible reminder of the large estates that once dominated Catonsville with its vast acreage, fields, gardens and staff. Although many grand homes in the area survived intact, their lands and accessory buildings did not. The property also gains significance by retaining its original orientation to the main house that it once served. It demonstrates the evolution of development in Catonsville when large properties were subdivided for a new generation of residents who settled in the area around the turn of the 20th century. The Howell, Harmon, Preston, and Smith families all played a part in the social history of Catonsville in addition to making contributions in the areas of commerce, agriculture and law. The house also retains excellent historic integrity in terms of location, materials and setting to convey these associations. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of a rural vernacular style that represents influences from several styles through its deep bracketed eaves, shingle style and semi circular windows. It was designed not only to complement "Belle Grove" but to seamlessly blend with the gardens and natural surroundings in a way that characterized many cottage styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.. Part of the property, .38 acres total (map 101, parcel 1084), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(383) "Trentham Springhouse, Stone Wall" and setting, 134 Village Queen Drive, Owings Mills vicinity [BA-0041]

The property known as "Trentham" consists of the main estate house and several dependencies including a stone spring/dairy house, octagon bath house, stone meat house and ornamental stone walls. Once a large estate consisting of several hundred acres, the house and several related accessory structures form the core of what was the ancestral home of the Cradock family who settled in Baltimore County in the 18th century. Shortly after arriving in Maryland in 1744, the Reverend Thomas Cradock was appointed rector of Saint Thomas' Parish, an important position at a time when the post was a political coup as well as one with ecclesiastical prominence. His marriage to Catherine Risteau, the daughter of Baltimore County Sheriff, Captain John Risteau, led to the acquisition of the land that forms the core of "Trentham". Cradock drew on his background as an educator in England and opened a classical school at "Trentham" for the sons of gentry. Cradock also crafted sermons and other creative writings that have been well preserved and provide a glimpse into the society of 18th century Maryland. After his death in 1770, the estate passed to his son, a physician also named Thomas. Since there were no children to inherit, Dr. Cradock passed the estate to his nephew Dr. Thomas Cradock Walker. Under their combined stewardship, "Trentham" was expanded with many buildings and accessory structures, including the iconic octagonal stone bathhouse. The Trentham mansion was also replaced with the structure currently on site ca. 1861. The house remained in the hands of the Cradock family until 1971 although the bulk of the acreage had been parceled off and sold, resulting in the loss of most of the accessory structures. The estate was further reduced when it became integrated into the Queen Anne Village Apartment complex in 1975. In spite of the encroaching development, and maybe because of it, "Trentham" was one of the first landmarks designated by Baltimore County's Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1978. Since the designation, and the original staff survey, Cradock Lane was re-aligned so that a new road connects to the "old" lane between Reisterstown Road and Greenspring Valley Road. Several accessory structures were also lost including a stone and log barn (Building # 5), Milk House or Dairy (Building # 3), frame tenant dwelling (Building # 4) & stone shed (Building # 6). A stone wall on the south side of Village Queen Drive was also lost. An additional stone spring/dairy house and attached stone wall on the north side of Village Queen Drive, previously not included in the original survey or landmark designation, is situated on a separate tax parcel from the "Trentham" parcel. Although the loss of the accessory buildings are critical, it does not diminish the interpretive story or undermine the overall historic significance of the site. The justification for the site's status as a Baltimore County landmark continues to be valid and the spring house/dairy building and related stone wall are important components. "Trentham" is significant as the ancestral home of the Cradock family, whose members contributed to the intellectual, cultural and social history of Baltimore County and Maryland through their commitment to religion, education and agriculture. The architecture of the stone spring/dairy building and its integrated stone wall uniquely represent what was often a mundane structure and emphasizes the importance the Cradock family placed on the various elements, which combined, made "Trentham" into a beautiful farm and estate. The family's well documented association with the site spans three centuries and provides a glimpse into life in Baltimore County from the period of settlement through suburbanization. Part of the property, .16 acres total (map 67, parcel 557), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(384) " Landmark Lodge No. 40 Free and Accepted Masons" structure and setting, 48 ½ Winters Lane, Catonsville [BA-2646]

The Landmark Lodge No. 40 of Free and Accepted Masons was established on June 7th, 1904 and granted an official charter on June 7th, 1905. Affiliated with the historically significant "Prince Hall" Masonic organization, Landmark Lodge No. 40 serves as a constituent Lodge of the Most Worshipful (M.W.) Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland. The building was constructed ca. 1896 for Morning Star Baptist Church and acquired by the Lodge in 1931. Prior to having a dedicated building, the organization shared space with Western Star Lodge. There are many fraternal organizational buildings in Baltimore County still intact, but there are almost none surviving in a historic African American community that retains this level of historic integrity in terms of feeling, association and setting. The building also survives as an example from the earlier period of construction within the community. As the only active chapter of Prince Hall Freemasons meeting in Baltimore County, Landmark Lodge No. 40 serves as a physical reminder and historic link to African American fraternal organizations in the United States and represents an important cultural aspect of African American life, both past and present. The entire property, .28 acres total (map 101, parcel 92), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(385) "Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #4438 (Ernest Lyon Nursery School-Community Bldg)" and setting, 411-A New Pittsburgh Avenue, Turner Station [BA-3294]

The Ernest Lyon Nursery School building was constructed ca. 1945 on a dedicated lot within the Ernest Lyon Defense Housing Project. The project was developed under the Federal Works Administration to address the housing needs of defense workers who were employed at the Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Steel. Intended specifically for African American families, the complex and community buildings were designed by noted African American architect Hilyard R. Robinson, who was a pioneer in incorporating modern architectural styles into public housing projects. Although the housing units were designed and constructed by the summer of 1942, plans for a school and community building were delayed by government bureaucracy. In 1943, a nonprofit group comprised of educators acquired the support and funding to construct the much needed nursery school, it opened in 1945. The group also managed to convince the government to continue funding the school, albeit on a temporary basis, after the war. As war housing was systematically being sold or demolished, the Federal government conveyed the former nursery school to the Turner Station Progressive Association in 1953. The building continued to serve the residents of Turner Station in various ways including as a branch of the Baltimore County Public Library, a YMCA, and as a post for the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). The VFW conveyed the property to the current owners in 2008. While the building has undergone some alterations, it retains the functional modern architectural form and details characteristic of community buildings in defense housing projects . The Lyon Nursery School is significant for its association with the historic African American community of Turner Station and with the defense housing initiatives undertaken under the Lanham Act in preparation for World War II. It is significant for its association with architect, Hilyard R. Robinson, who believed that well designed public housing would improve the quality of life for African Americans. The structure is also an important surviving example of the childcare works completed under the Lanham Act; the first time government supported pre-school was subsidized for all children, regardless of race or financial need. It is also the only surviving example in Baltimore County. Although these buildings were not meant to survive, the Lyon Nursery School is an important remnant of our recent past that retains integrity in feeling, setting and association. The entire property, 1.15 acres total (map 110, parcel 50) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(386) "Onion-Rawl House", Shed, Garden House, Well & setting, 11314 Reynolds Road, Bradshaw [BA-0360]

Situated in the Eleventh Election District of Baltimore County, the "Onion-Rawl House" was constructed by William Francis Heath Onion and expanded by his family on land inherited from his great-uncle Stephen Onion through his father Zacheus Barrett Onion. The Onion family's association with the property dates to ca. 1740 which is when Stephen Onion arrived to the Little Gunpowder area of Baltimore County. The land was part of a large tract called "Onion's Inheritance" that had been created through the compilation of several older tracts of land including "Fortune" and "Expectation". Stephen Onion, who emigrated from England in the 1720's, was part of a wealthy group of British businessmen who established themselves in the burgeoning iron industry in Maryland. By the time he died in 1754, his estate included land, mills, and building lots in the Baltimore County seat of Joppa which gave him status among the Baltimore elite of the 18th century in Maryland. Onion's nephew, Zacheus Barrett Onion, was heir to his vast fortune which crossed the Gunpowder River into Harford County. After Zacheus' death in 1781, the land, homes and various mill seats would eventually be divided and shared among his children including William Francis Heath Onion. The property, with its advantageous access to the Little Gunpowder River and the Philadelphia Road, would evolve into a diverse enterprise, spearheaded by William's son John Weston Onion. The original several hundred acre parcel containing the "Onion-Rawl House" would eventually shrink to 44 acres in 1913 when it was conveyed out of the Onion family. The construction of the Northeastern Expressway, now I-95, would reduce it further. In the 20th century, the property became less associated with agriculture and found itself to become a summer house, first to the Brown family, and then to the Gorsuch family, who sold the home to the present owners in 1967. Although the size of the original farm has been reduced, the property retains excellent historic integrity in setting, feeling and association. The home is significant through its association with the Onion family who were very influential in the settlement, growth and business development of the area. The house serves as a well preserved representation of late 18th and early 19th century domestic architecture in both its frame and stone construction and retains excellent integrity through its retention of 18th and 19th century details in both materials and workmanship. The current owners have taken considerable care in the preservation of the house, both interior and exterior, along with the related outbuildings, resulting in one of the best preserved 18th and 19th domestic structures in Baltimore County. Part of the property, 2.98 acres total (map 64, parcel 470) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(387) "Allmond Confectionery Store" and setting, 201 Main Street, Turner Station [BA-3303]

Allmond's Confectionery Store is situated within the African American community of Turner Station in the Sparrows Point area of Baltimore County. Constructed ca. 1924 by Thomas and Minnie Burman, the original bungalow was altered in 1943 by Thomas and Martha Allmond to allow for their successful confectionery store which would become a neighborhood landmark. Not only was Mrs. Allmond a successful businesswoman at a time when professional employment was not always available to African American women, she was a community activist and organizer whose time and generosity helped support generations of neighbors and family members. Her business interactions along with her involvement in several local organizations, gave her the opportunity to find ways to solve community problems. Mr. and Mrs. Allmond's well known and respected contributions to their community have been honored through the establishment of the Thomas and Martha Allmond Economic Development Center which was established in their former home. The Allmond Confectionery Store is significant as an example of an African American owned business which contributed to the success of Turner Station and played an important role in the business history of the area. It also serves as a physical reminder of the accomplishments of Mrs. Martha Allmond, which is especially important as many sites associated with African American women are often overlooked or lack official recognition. The structure is also associated with the early period of development in Turner Station and retains excellent historic integrity in terms of setting, feeling and association within the Turner Station community, a thriving African American enclave since the late 19th century. Part of the property .067 acres total (map 110, parcel 51) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(388) "Melrose Farm" House and setting, 29 Ashland Road, Cockeysville [BA-0077]

Located at 29 Ashland Road, Melrose Farm was established in 1832 by Peter Fowble Cockey on land he inherited from his father, Joshua Frederick Cockey. It was originally part of a larger tract of land owned by Joshua F. Cockey's uncle, Thomas Cockey Deye of Taylor's Hall. Situated in the Eighth Election District in the area of Cockeysville, the farm was in close proximity to the Northern Central Railroad and the York Turnpike. Melrose Farm was one of several large homes constructed by Cockey relatives in the early 19th century on parcels of land originally by owned by Thomas Cockey Deye and conveyed to several nieces and nephews in 1808. Joshua F. Cockey inherited Lot # 7 which contained over 400 acres. Other homes that were constructed during the same period included the Cockey Homestead, Mayfair, Montrose, Sherwood Park Farm, and Cool Spring. Only the Cockey Homestead, Melrose and Mayfair remain standing and Melrose is the only one still owned by Cockey family members. Peter Cockey mainly pursued agricultural interests on Melrose Farm with the assistance of his brother Gist T. Cockey who lived with him and his family. He also served as postmaster of Cockeysville and was involved in local politics. Melrose Farm was occupied by Union troops during the first days of the Civil War who set up an encampment there while on a hastily planned trip to Baltimore. Upon Cockey's death in 1887, the property passed to his wife Elizabeth and then to his daughters who lived together on the farm. It later passed to descendants who are the current owners. Melrose Farm is significant as the only surviving example of an early Cockey home still retained by the family, it is also significant as only one of three still known to be standing. Melrose also has an important place in Baltimore County's Civil War history as a Union Army encampment. The house also serves as an excellent example of early stone and brick construction in Baltimore County whose later additions and changes retain sufficient historic materials and represent the evolution of a farmstead. Part of the property, (map 42, parcel 270, Tax ID # 2100000106) was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(389) "Cherry Hill A.U.M.P. Church" (Diggs-Johnson Museum), cemetery and setting, 2426 Offutt Road, Granite vicinity [BA-2399]

Cherry Hill African Union Methodist Protestant Church was established ca. 1887 in the Granite area of Baltimore County by a group of Trustees who acquired the property in order to establish a church for African Americans. Located in the Second Election District of Baltimore County, the growth of Granite was primarily influenced by the quarrying industry and agriculture. In the early 19th century, the African American population in Granite was largely enslaved and part of the large estate owned by the Worthington family. While there were other variations of Methodist denominations in Baltimore County, there were few associated with African American congregations in the western area of Baltimore County. There were also not many congregations associated with the African Union Colored Methodist Protestant denomination, which found its way to the Baltimore area ca. 1850. This particular sect was founded in Delaware by the African American Reverend Peter Spencer in 1813. Although other denominations of the Methodist Church welcomed African American members, the congregations associated with the African Union Church is considered to be the first religious denomination in the United States to be organized entirely by African Americans. The Methodist Church also had an early, and notable, presence in the Granite area with the establishment of the Marcella Chapel on Old Court Road by the Worthington family. This may have influenced the choice of Methodism as the denomination of Cherry Hill which would become a significant part of the life for many African Americans in the Granite community. As the 20th century progressed, many African American residents moved away into Randallstown, Catonsville and Woodlawn which likely contributed to the dwindling active congregants at Cherry Hill. By the 1970's, the church was largely defunct and left to remaining Trustees who did what they could to protect the little church and cemetery. In the 1990's, a group of concerned citizens formed a nonprofit organization with the goal of obtaining funds to restore and preserve the church and cemetery for educational purposes. Through their tireless efforts, the Friends of Cherry Hill obtained the funding necessary to restore the building and site. It opened as the Diggs-Johnson Museum in 2015. Cherry A.U.M.P. Church is significant for its association with early Methodism in Baltimore County and for its association with the important denomination of African Union Colored Churches, the first to be organized entirely by African Americans. It is also important for its association with the African American community in Granite, many of whom were descendants of former slaves or drawn to the area by employment opportunities at the various quarries or Woodstock Seminary. Cherry Hill is architecturally significant as an example of a modest 19th century church building, likely constructed by its African American congregants, that has retained excellent integrity in terms of materials, feeling and setting. As few rural African American churches have survived, Cherry Hill is a rare example. .75 acres total (Tax Map 76, Parcel # 154), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(390) "Mount Prospect" (Brellis property) (House, Shed, Barn & setting),
15101 Allison Road, Monkton [BA-3317]

Located in the Tenth Election District within the My Lady's Manor area of Baltimore County, "Mount Prospect" is part of what began as a much larger tract acquired by the Stansbury family who patented the property as "Stansbury's Prospect". The farm became home to several generations of the family who were also associated with the Stansbury Mill on the Little Gunpowder Falls. The property remained in the family until it was sold to James S. Allison in 1893. The farm and surrounding land was acquired in 1919 by Solomon Davies Warfield of "Manor Glen" to serve as a home for the aged in memory of his mother, Anna Emory Warfield. He intended "Mount Prospect" to continue as the residence of his farm manager as the plan evolved. Following his sudden death in 1927, the project languished and the estate's Trustees forced the sale of the property in 1945. Francis and Miriam E. W. Small acquired the "Mount Prospect" and "Manor Glen" parcels from the estate in 1946 and conveyed "Mount Prospect" to son Douglas R. Small and his wife Jane Watters Small. The Small family were distinguished members of the extended equestrian community that flourished in Maryland and the farm became known as the "Strathmore Stud" horse farm. Several generations of the family would continue to live and work on the property which they also conserved through an easement to The Manor Conservancy, a local land trust. "Mount Prospect" is significant for its association with the My Lady's Manor area of Baltimore County and the historically significant Stansbury family as one of the earliest settlers in the area whose contributions significantly impacted the area's development; for its association with the equestrian history of Baltimore County and Maryland which continues to be an important cultural and economic component of Baltimore County's agricultural heritage and as a collection of artifacts illustrating the historical evolution of agriculture which contributed to the development of Baltimore County. The house is also an excellent example of a vernacular structure that retains integrity in form, craftsmanship and materials that reflect the community's distinct character and provides a physical reminder of the work performed by generations of both the free and enslaved in the 18th and 19th centuries. Part of the parcel, 8.42 acres total (Tax Map 36, Parcel # 140, Tax ID # 1019051302), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(391) "Glen Arm Railroad Station" & setting (excluding post-1981 additions and sheds),
5205 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm [BA-863]

The former Glen Arm Railroad Station was constructed ca. 1909 to serve the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad until it ceased operation in the 1950's. The historic significance of the Glen Arm Railroad Station is well documented as part of a previous survey completed in conjunction with the Long Green Valley National Register Historic District. In addition, the former station is significant in a local historic context for its association with the transportation history of Baltimore County and for the supporting role it played in the development and expansion of the agricultural and manufacturing industry that thrived in the Long Green Valley in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It has a visible association with the former railroad bed and surrounding structures including the former F. X. Hooper plant site across the street. It is also a contributing structure in the Long Green Valley National Register Historic District. The authenticity of the property's historic identity is evident by the survival of significant architectural features like the windows and door openings, and decorative roof brackets that were constructed during the property's historic period. Although the structure has visibly deteriorated in some places, and is the recipient of poorly designed modifications on the east elevation, the former station resembles its historic appearance with the retention of physical materials, design features and aspects of construction. It is especially unique as the only surviving station associated with this rail line that retains any integrity in setting or architecture. The former stations at Long Green and Hydes are no longer recognizable in their adaptive forms and lack any visual relationship with the former railroad. The Glen Arm Railroad Station is a contributing structure in the Long Green Valley National Register Historic District which was listed in 1982. While the period of significance for the Historic District does not extend past the early 20th century, an individual Baltimore County designation for the former station building would encompass the building's use as a railroad structure and extend until 1954. The entire parcel, .47 acres (Tax Map 53, Parcel # 391, Tax ID # 111600000033), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(392) "Catonsville High School (1909); Catonsville Elementary School" and setting,
615 Frederick Road, Catonsville [BA-2916]

Located in the First Election District in the community of Catonsville, the former Catonsville Elementary School was originally constructed ca. 1909 as Catonsville High School. Built to serve students from primary grades through high school, it was constructed as part of a larger movement to build safer, more attractive, and technically superior buildings, with the knowledge that a school building had a direct effect on the quality of learning and represented the educational values of a community. The constant struggle for financial support, and an early lack of planning for school impact from suburbanization, often forced the County's School Board to make difficult, or temporary, decisions when planning for new school buildings and sites. Following the City annexation in 1919, the money acquired through the loss of school facilities helped fund the construction of a new high school in Catonsville on Bloomsbury Avenue that would relieve the crowded facilities at the building on Frederick Road. After the new Catonsville High School opened in 1925, the primary grades through the sixth remained in the building on Frederick Road. Constant growth in the community, and changing requirements for educational facilities, would continue to create a need to expand the school. Prior to World War II, the County's School Board initiated an ambitious 20 year building plan that included additions to Catonsville Elementary School. After the War, major changes came to school planning and architecture. With a focus on the uniformity of buildings that could be placed on large suburban lots, these schools tended to lack the architectural elements that defined the buildings constructed in the early 20th century. Due to the ongoing financial and physical challenges required to maintain the school to modern standards, Catonsville Elementary School relocated to the renovated former 1925 Catonsville High School in 2016. Catonsville Elementary is significant for its association with the history of the community of Catonsville and the Baltimore County Public School system. The building represents an era of school construction that focused on a monumental architectural style meant to promote the importance of education. The building retains excellent historic integrity in setting, association, and materials and serves as a notable example of Gothic Revival architecture featured in many architect designed schools designed during the early 20th century. The building also serves as an example of the institutional design work of William Ehlers, a Catonsville architect, and the notable firm of Smith & May. The school's period of significance is associated with its date of construction in 1909 through World War II, which represents the County's pre-World War II school building program that saw significant changes after 1945. The entire property, 2.78 acres total (Tax map # 101, Parcel # 377, Tax account # 010102572012), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.

(393) "Halethorpe Colored School" (excluding 1968 addition) and setting (Lot 64 – Plat of East Halethorpe), 1900 East Northeast Avenue, Halethorpe

The former Halethorpe Colored School, located in the Thirteenth Election District, within the African American community of East Halethorpe, was originally constructed ca. 1924 with money raised by the local residents combined with funds from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Baltimore County School Board. The Julius Rosenwald Fund was established in 1912 to support the construction of well-built schools with modern amenities in States that failed to adequately support education for African American children. While other agencies and charitable organizations had been working to improve schools for African American children, the Rosenwald Fund became the most well-known. Providing seed money for school construction, the local communities were expected to match the financial contributions from the Fund or provide in-kind contributions in the form of materials or labor. The program also offered architectural plans and planning assistance. Although using the technical assistance provided by the program's staff was originally voluntary, it became mandatory when local construction efforts failed to produce sturdy buildings or did not maximize the resources available. Consequently, the standardization of plans and site planning made the finished schools distinctive and recognizable due to their shared architectural features. The citizens of East Halethorpe raised $1,897 toward the building of the new brick school which was matched by $700 from the Rosenwald Fund. Baltimore County's Board of School Commissioners added $13,403 of public funds and agreed to facilitate the construction and maintain the school, a requirement of the Fund. Local residents also provided labor toward the building's construction making it truly a community school. The resulting building featured the overhanging hipped roof, covered entrance and window placement that characterized a Rosenwald school. By the time the program ended in 1932, the Julius Rosenwald Fund assisted with the construction of more than 5,357 schools and industrial buildings in 15 southern States. In Maryland, 167 educational buildings were constructed in 20 counties. While 156 of the buildings were schools, the Fund also supported industrial buildings and teacher housing. In Baltimore County, out of the six schools constructed with Rosenwald Fund assistance, four survive with varying retention of original elements. Following the integration of Baltimore County schools, the building was sold to private owners who operated a nursing home for a brief time. The building was acquired by the Halethorpe Civic Association who converted it into a recreation center. It was conveyed back to Baltimore County Recreation and Parks in 1968 in conjunction with the new organized effort to create dedicated recreational spaces for Baltimore County residents. The Halethorpe Colored School is significant for its association with the nationally significant Rosenwald Fund program, the resulting schools being of immense importance to the communities in which they were built. It is also significant as a representative example of the efforts made by African Americans to achieve access to basic education and modern facilities in the era of segregation and for its association with Julius Rosenwald, his philanthropic mission and approach, and his contribution to African American education in the first half of the twentieth century. The school is an excellent example of a two-teacher plan school that was developed and constructed during the principal period of the Rosenwald Schools Program that has retained physical integrity through the retention of building materials and design features associated with Rosenwald Schools. It retains excellent integrity in construction, design and setting within the African American community of East Halethorpe and exhibits community and civic support for the site and its continued use. The building is a significant example of the collaborative approach to school construction that utilized community skills and local building materials to develop a brick school at a time when frame Rosenwald Schools were typical. The period of significance begins in 1924 at the time of construction and ends in 1947 when the Baltimore County Board of Education conveyed it to private ownership. The entire parcel, 0.15 acres total, (Lot 64 – Plat of East Halethorpe, Tax map # 0109, Parcel # 0380, Tax account # 1302190542"), was delineated as its historic environmental setting.