

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Jessup Survey District (Jessup Historic District) Inventory Number: AA-991

Address: Md. Rt. 175 from BW Parkway to B&O RR City: Jessup Zip Code: 20794

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Savage

Owner: (multiple) Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

Tax Parcel Number: Multiple Tax Map Number: Multiple Tax Account ID Number: Multiple

Project: Jessup Survey District Re-Survey Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___ yes no (it was previously proposed as a district)

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___ yes	Eligible district ___ yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP AA-991 for Jessup Historic District, 1997 (and several MIHP's for individual buildings)

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

See attached documentation

Prepared by: Brian Kelly, AIA, and Terry A. Necciai, RA

Date Prepared: 19 March 2014

Prior Documentation - The Jessup Historic District, as Proposed in 1997

A potential "Jessup Historic District" was identified along the 1½ mile stretch of Rt.175, including the viewshed of the road and several extensions north and south, all near the center of the much larger postal area known as Jessup. It was recorded on a Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form (MIHP Form AA-991) in 1997. The form gives a vague verbal description of a boundary and refers to a map that is not currently in the file with the MIHP form (the Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] has a version of the boundary map filed separately in their GIS system; see Figure #1). The opinion of the preparer at that time was that "Much of this area appears eligible for listing as a National Register Historic District." The argument was based almost entirely on the architectural (Criterion C) significance of a certain portion of the resources. Notably, the argument was not

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Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
Comments: _____	
<u>Jonathan Sayer</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>6/19/14</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>6/18/14</u> Date

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rooted in how or whether the resources formed a unified architectural composition. The Descriptive Narrative and the Statement of Significance both made reference to a significant collection of large farmhouses, but the discussion overlooked agricultural landscapes, industrial sites, and any resources other than buildings (however, these overlooked components fall between the large farmhouses, and their background story may be critical in assessing several aspects of what is discussed in the 1997 form). In a state-level evaluation prepared after the 1997 MIHP form was submitted, the potential district was not determined to be Eligible because more than half of the resources (houses, a school, and a post office) were just under 50 years of age. Both the MIHP form and the state review noted that the potential district had more non-contributing resources than contributing ones, and that this was due to a large proportion of the resources having been built shortly after 1947. The conclusion was that Eligibility should be reviewed again in a few years when more resources were greater than 50 years old. The following form was prepared for that purpose and offers an updated review of the area.

Summary of Conclusion

The area of the Jessup Historic District, as proposed in 1997 and shown in Figure #1, no longer has historic integrity along the viewshed of Rt.175. This narrative raises several themes that were important in the historic development of the Jessup area; however, most of these themes are no longer reflected in the extant resources within the previously identified survey district. The previous analysis relied entirely on Criterion C (architectural) resources (such as houses) to reflect other themes, but today's identified resources do not retain enough integrity for Eligibility under Criterion C. Further, the 1997 report does not establish a full context statement or identify the spectrum of resource types and property subtypes nor effectively identify specific registration and integrity requirements to support the claim to an eligibility determination by today's measures. Although many historic themes relate to the Jessup area, the integrity of extant resources necessary to support those themes is greatly compromised or missing altogether.

The 1997 form spoke of how many of the buildings formed a "unified ensemble" and how they were "a large concentration of architectural resources that are unified by both history and aesthetics." It also spoke of them as recognizable popular styles and patterns, but it did not identify any of the ways that these styles and patterns were modified to relate each building uniquely to a specific site on which it was erected or to the landscape elements that were placed around it. Nor did the narrative identify any ways in which the designs and patterns were modified or embellished in placing them next to neighboring buildings in order to create a unified composition, making the community as a whole into one flowing design. If these aspects were there between the 1870s and 1997, they have since been lost.

Therefore, this analysis, coupled with prior documentation, demonstrates that the previously proposed survey district should not be Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

The previously proposed Jessup Historic District (MIHP Form AA-991) is concentrated around a 1.5 mile area of MD 175 and Jessup Road (as shown in Figure #1) comprised of houses and other buildings at the core of a larger postal area associated with the name Jessup. Jessup has undergone substantial transformation over recent years with growth stemming from Fort Meade. Previously undeveloped properties and former farms have been converted to the largest business park in Anne Arundel County, new home subdivisions, and new businesses. The previously proposed Jessup Historic District is bisected by what has become a major thoroughfare (MD 175) undergoing extensive improvements and widening by the State Highway Administration (SHA).

The Jessup Area, Much Larger than the Previously Proposed District

Jessup is located in northwestern Anne Arundel County and southeastern Howard County. The name refers to an area defined today by the United States Postal Service covering 2-4 square miles in each county. The area in general is historically associated with important trends in railroad development, farming, food production and distribution, and prison development. At the heart of the postal area, Rt.175 (also called Jessup Road) passes southeast-to-northwest through a concentration of buildings along Rt.175 as it connects two modern north-south highways, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Interstate 95. With the possible exception of one building (a United Methodist Church, within an intrusive setting of parking lots and strip mall stores at the edge of a housing plan), the older village-like concentration is entirely in the Anne Arundel County side of Rt.175, east of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks which also approximate the county line. There are almost no other

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recognizable pre-1950 buildings along Rt.175 on the west side of the railroad tracks. The Anne Arundel County side of Jessup along Rt.175 contains the only concentration of older buildings associated directly with the name Jessup, although there are other village names, focal points, and "subdivisions" in the postal area. About 40% of the buildings in this concentrated area date from 1860-1930, and most of the remaining 60% date from 1940 to 1965, with only a few from other time periods. Several other roads meet Rt.175, and there are also many parallel roads in the Jessup postal area, generally out of view of this main road. On both the northeast and southwest sides of Rt.175, the postal area includes other developments related to Jessup's history and identity, including farmsteads and farm land, wooded areas (some former farm fields that are now overgrown), suburban housing developments, several strip mall-style retail facilities, a railroad corridor lined with railroad-related industrial sites, several prisons, several recently built office buildings in office park developments, and some very large areas of modern warehouse buildings surrounded by parking lots. In the concentrated area along Rt.175, there are also several community-related buildings, such as a community center, a school, a post office, and three or four churches. This concentrated area (see "core area," described below) has several retail establishments and other private businesses (in most cases, in converted houses).

The Boundaries of the Proposed District Were neither Clear nor All-Encompassing

The 1997 MIHP form mentions a boundary that contains 57 contributing resources and 82 non-contributing ones. The form states that the boundary follows parcel lines, and it appears to be focused mainly on the parcels that abut Rt.175 as well as the resources in general that fall within the viewshed of this road (i.e., the concentrated core near the center of the Jessup postal area). Strips of land without buildings extend out (as the form discusses verbally) about a half mile to the northeast or southwest of the main road along several perpendicular roads that meet Rt.175, in order to include within the boundaries at least three farmhouses that were felt to be significant but lie outside the viewshed (see Figures #1 - #2). To accomplish this, the boundary jogs out across expanses of open and/or wooded land formerly associated with farms whose landscapes are no longer intact or in farming (one of these farmhouses reached this way, the Ringgold House, has recently been demolished). The form also references the Maryland House of Correction (see MIHP Form AA-768), a large prison with extensive grounds built in the 1870s just over a small wooded hill from Jessup Road, not within view of Rt.175. The original building of the House of Correction is outside the boundary of the GIS map. This prison building has been determined Eligible, but it is also closed, and being demolished as the current form is in preparation.

Two farm houses southwest of Rt.175 were explicitly mentioned by name (the Clark-Vogel House and the Ringgold House), and the third is the only example of the Second Empire style in the area today, a style mentioned in the narrative as being of importance to the district. The third house (the Second Empire style George T. Warfield house) is located northeast of Rt.175, just west of Wigley Avenue. Warfield sold the land that became the Maryland House of Correction (prison). Photographs of these three houses, as well as several in the Rt.175 viewshed, are included as part of the MIHP form for the proposed district, and a separate MIHP form was also prepared for most of them.

The property currently associated with the prison overlaps a small portion of the proposed district boundary (northwest corner). Several older houses along Rt.175 and a farm complex just behind them have been purchased over the years and incorporated into the prison property. The prison may have also built some of the frame buildings near Rt.175. Thus the proposed district boundary was flawed from the beginning by both including the prison-related buildings that were in view, and simultaneously excluding the 1870s brick prison building, which had been mentioned (it was left out of the boundary without explanation).

The Current Description focuses on the "Core Viewshed Area" along Rt.175

For there to be a single historic district, there would need to be a unified area at least at the center of the proposed boundary area with an appropriate number of contributing resources in view of one another. The contributing resources would also need to make up a clear majority of the resources within the entire boundary. In either case, non-contributing buildings, vacant parcels, and other intrusions would have to be at a minimum and not visually disruptive in a way that breaks the district into disjointed pieces. The present Descriptive Narrative focuses on the resources in the grid of parcels that abut Rt.175 and any other buildings or landscapes in the viewshed of Rt.175 between the intersection with Baltimore-Washington Parkway, northwest approximately 1½ miles to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks (the "core area"). This area is shown in Figures #1 - #2 (with detail views of specific sections in Figures #3 - #10). This stretch of Rt.175 consists mostly of small parcels occupied by small houses intermixed with some larger parcels and houses. However, the historic resources are interrupted by

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several intrusive buildings, intrusive landscape features, and/or vacant parcels. Because of these interruptions, this core area would not meet the requirements to be one historic district even if the extant contributing resources retained individual integrity. In addition to the problematic interruptions, almost all of the pre-1947 resources have compromised integrity as a result of exterior surface alterations, including replacement siding and/or inappropriate replacement windows. (See further discussion on integrity of the district below.) The post-1947 resources are relatively intact (i.e., usually retaining original surface materials), but they do not comprise a significant collection of post-World War II suburban resources. Beyond this segmented core area, the formerly proposed district area was shown to branch out from the viewshed area for the purpose of including three farmhouses (mentioned or shown in the MIHP documentation) and related property on Brock Bridge Road, Sellner Road, and Wigley Avenue. They included the Ringgold House, the Clark-Vogel House, and the George T. Warfield House. The Ringgold House was lost in a fire (and its landscape features were destroyed) in 2013. The other houses are outside the viewshed, and thus considered separate and apart from the core area.

The small post-World War II Cape Cod style houses, Ranch style houses, and Modern Movement houses were built one at a time, a house here and a house there, over several decades, by different builders, in different styles, using different floor plans, building materials, and details. They are not clear evidence of one development or even inter-related development phenomena. They essentially represent no more than the "least common denominator" of a post-War development pattern, as commonly found in almost any area where suburban real estate parcels were available in this era. They appear to reflect many different private individuals, families, and construction companies making independent decisions over 30-40 years. They are very different from the kind of development described in National Register guidance for Eligibility, as discussed below under "*Mid-Twentieth Century Resources*."

Organization of the Material Below

In the Descriptive Narrative that follows below, the core area, or Rt.175 viewshed, is described first, followed by descriptions of surrounding areas into which the landscapes or resources extend (i.e., potentially outer parts of some of the resources in the core area). Below that, is an evaluation of the integrity of the resources, as seen in different ways, within, extending out from, and surrounding the previously proposed district.

The Five Clusters of Buildings in the Core Area

Along the 1½ mile stretch of Rt.175, what remains today are several clusters of buildings, mostly small houses from the 1920s through the 1950s. The houses are intermixed with two farmhouses that face Rt.175 (Trusty Friend and the Dr. Asa Linthicum House) plus several large houses within or adjacent to the Maryland House of Correction grounds. Some of the houses adjacent to the correctional facility may have been associated with farms before the farm land in this area was incorporated into the prison grounds. There are also six slightly smaller, late nineteenth century houses that may have once been farmhouses (these include the cross-gabled frame I-houses at 2926 Jessup Road and 2928 Jessup Road; this list does not count the three farmhouses located a half mile northeast or southwest of Rt.175, discussed above). The area along Rt.175 also contains three churches, a community center, a modern school building, a former school, a modern post office building, and other buildings with non-residential uses. Some of the clustered buildings along Rt.175 are of historical interest, but not old enough or of enough integrity to be considered Contributing to an Eligible District or to be individually Eligible. Examples include the Jessup Community Center, the former three-room school (later YMCA), and the brick commercial building along Old Jessup Road at the Railroad tracks. They are clearly linked to the community's history, but do not meet the National Register's requirements. As a grouping, the buildings in the previously proposed district do not rise to the quality for Eligibility as a historic district because of interruptions to the viewshed and other integrity issues. The churches, for instance, are almost completely surrounded by intrusive changes to the buildings and landscapes that adjoin them (see Photo #1) (replacing older plantings and buildings with parking areas and intrusive, non-contributing buildings). In nearly every case where there is a church, the historic building is now nearly severed from and out of view of the nearest rows of aligned houses as a result of the loss of or complete alteration of neighboring buildings and landscapes.

The description that follows breaks the core area down into five clusters of buildings along Rt.175 as shown on Figures #3 - #10, proceeding from southeast to northwest, as follows. The subsequent analysis of each cluster determines whether or not each cluster, or the resources located within each cluster, retain historically contributing attributes.

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1. Cluster #1: The first is the area from the end of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway ramps at St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, going west to the western edge of the Trusty Friend property and including buildings on the northeast side of Rt.175.
2. Cluster #2: The second is from the western edge of the Trusty Friend property to Brock Bridge Road including the Jessup Post Office and First Baptist Church.
3. Cluster #3: The third begins two parcels west of First Baptist Church on the north side of the "T" intersection where Brock Bridge Road meets Rt.175 and continues to a bend in the road just east of Jessup Elementary School.
4. Cluster #4: The fourth is the campus of Jessup Elementary School and the buildings across the street from it. However, this cluster is not contained with the previously mapped survey district (see Figures #1 and #2) and is excluded from this analysis.
5. Cluster #5: The fifth is the buildings west of Jessup Elementary School, including Old Jessup Road. It stops at the Rt.175 bridge (historically, Jessup's core area continued across the bridge to include Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church, but this building is now cut off by many visual interruptions and non-contributing intrusions).

Cluster #1 (Figure #3)

The first cluster includes St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church (2815 Jessup Road, see also MIHP Form AA-20) (see Photo #1) and Trusty Friend (2839 Jessup Road, see also MIHP Form AA-123). The buildings in this cluster do not have the shared feeling of a district because they are radically different from one another, disrupted by intrusive changes, and because the church is isolated by a parking lot, a highway ramp, the non-contributing church social hall, a neighboring privacy fence (around a property between the church social hall and Trusty Friend), and modern landscapes. There are also very few other contributing resources in this area. Trusty Friend is the only building in this cluster that appears to be a Contributing resource and may be Eligible. The only other resource of note in this cluster is a bungalow (2822 Jessup Road) across Jessup Road from the church social hall. This bungalow was recorded in MIHP AA-754 in 2007 (when it was the home of Joseph and Alvera Miller). MHT reviewed the building at that time and determined that it was not individually Eligible.

The St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church building (2815 Jessup Road) is brick, constructed in 1866 in a modest version of Gothic Revival, with five bays of broad pointed-arch windows (almost Tudor arches) in each side elevation. The church is one story, essentially one room, with a gable roof oriented so the gable faces the street. Each side elevation window is set in a wider niche of the same shape, so that the brick wall is buttressed by an extra wythe of brick construction between the window bays. The building originally had a wooden entrance canopy on knee braces, but this had been replaced in 2007 by a flat wall of glass at the front entrance into the narthex. There is also a small shed-roofed concrete block addition at the rear (a sacristy added in 1949 according to the MIHP form). Next to the church is a 1972 (non-contributing) social hall (2821 Jessup Road) constructed as a metal frame and metal-sided building with a brick façade. The social hall is surrounded on two sides by a large asphalt parking lot. Along the edge of the parking lot (and directly behind the church) is a historic burial ground with nineteenth century tombstones bearing the names of several important local families. The church and cemetery were recorded in MIHP AA-20 in 1992 followed by a DOE form in 2007. It was reviewed by MHT at that time, but was not found to be individually Eligible.

Apart from the three resources noted above, this cluster contains the following non-contributing resources:

- Two red brick Ranch-style houses built ca.1960 (2820 and 2840 Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- Two stuccoed 1½ story houses from the 1950s (an ell-plan Ranch-style at 2827 Jessup Road and a Cape Cod at 7815 Sellner Road) (non-contributing).
- A one-story side-gabled Ranch-style stone-faced concrete block building (2834 Jessup Road). (It appears to have formerly had a commercial use.) (non-contributing).
- An ell-plan aluminum-sided Ranch-style house from the 1950s (2838 Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- A brick building (2826 Jessup Road), formerly a dental office, agglomerated from several different building campaigns using materials that do not match and surrounded by a badly paved parking lot (see Photo #3) (non-contributing).
- A commercial operation at the southeast corner of Rt.175 and Sellner Road, consisting of several sheds behind a privacy fence and a sign saying it's a "Deli" that sells tamales and new building materials (see Photo #2) (non-contributing).
- A large open lot (northwest of 2838 Jessup Road) paved with cinder-colored gravel with a sign saying Duvall's Market (see Photo #4) (an outdoor market area where produce, flowers, and wreaths are sold seasonally, with a non-contributing metal shed toward the back).

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- A ca. 1970 two-story Ranch-style house (2841 Jessup Road) finished in brick and aluminum siding. It has a side-gabled roof and one-story extensions at both ends, one end being a garage, located to the northwest of Trusty Friend, on a shared driveway so that its façade faces Trusty Friend (non-contributing).
- Associated with the twelve non-contributing resources and Trusty Friend are more than 15 non-contributing outbuildings, mostly garages or sheds behind the houses.

The buildings in this cluster are clearly not related to one another in function, size, character, style, or any other characteristics. Apart from a few buildings near the Duvall Market open lot, they are not clearly aligned, and some are not even in a single viewshed, being blocked by intrusive developments (like the privacy fence at the Deli, Photo #2), being set back, or being off the main road (as 7815 Sellner is). Although some themes of a proposed district are present here, these buildings, and their relationship to one another, do not form a unified district much less one of historical significance for potential Eligibility. The Clark-Vogel House (MIHP AA-760, determined Eligible previously by MHT) is down Sellner Road, about a half mile south of *this cluster* and out of the viewshed from Rt. 175.

Cluster #2 (Figure #4)

The buildings west of Trusty Friend and the Duvall Market differ stylistically from one to another, but those on the northeast side of Rt.175 are roughly aligned to give the feel of a unified composition; on the other hand, this is not true of the opposite side of the road, where there are just four buildings set back irregularly from the road in larger lots, and two of the buildings (the post office and office building) are non-contributing by age, design, and character (which also reflects a difference in functions).

On the northeast side of the road are seven small houses, a church in a converted store building, and a former school:

- Three aluminum-sided Cape Cod frame houses (2848, 2856, and 2860 Jessup Road); one has an attached storefront (see Photo #5) (non-contributing).
- A two-story aluminum-sided Colonial Revival style frame house located at 2850 Jessup Road (non-contributing).
- Two brick Ranch-style house (2852 and 2858 Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- A 1½-story, ca.1930 frame bungalow (2854 Jessup Road) with aluminum siding, an inset porch enclosed as a sunporch by a wall of vinyl windows, and a small hipped dormer with a vinyl slider replacement window. The main exterior change at this building was filling in the space between columns in the inset front porch. The building otherwise appears to be a good example of one of the variations on the bungalow house type, because the exterior changes appear to be reversible. (see Photo #7) (contributing).
- First Baptist Church of Jessup (2862 Jessup Road) in a converted 1949 store building, rebuilt as a church in phases between 1964 and 1972 (See G. Marie Biggs, *The Story of Jessup*, 1977), with the general appearance of a 1960s brick Ranch-style house (see Photo #9) (non-contributing).
- An aluminum-sided frame building, built 1926 as a three-room school, and serving later as a YMCA. It is so heavily altered (windows, siding, and eaves) that the original Craftsman style is no longer apparent (see Photo #9) (altered till non-contributing).
- Associated with the resources listed above, are more than 15 non-contributing outbuildings, mostly garages or sheds located behind the houses.

The cluster located on the southwest side of the road includes two houses, a post office, and a small modern office building:

- A 1965 Post Office (2851 Jessup Road?) with a post-1977 addition, in all a one-story, flat-roofed brick building with a stone-faced façade, doubled in size with matching materials when the addition was built. It sits back from the road, surrounded by a parking lot on three sides (see Photo#6) (non-contributing).
- A very plain one-story, side-gabled, aluminum-sided, frame, Ranch-style house (2853 Jessup Road), ca.1950 (non-contributing).
- A large brick bungalow-style house (2859 Jessup Road), 1½ stories, constructed of brick with aluminum siding on the frame gable-ends. The expansive inset front porch has been closed-in by adding 11 sets of vinyl 1/1 windows, and the entrances are now at the side, including a second story apartment entrance accessed by a pressure-treated wood deck and stairs. This building appears to be a good example of the Craftsman/Bungalow style, with brick walls, a very large, deep and wide porch, oversized pyramidal brick columns widely spaced along the front of the porch, and other details that rise above other nearby examples of bungalow house types. It has several restorable exterior attributes. The limited changes appear to be reversible and include infill windows on the porch, aluminum siding in the gable ends, and a second story

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deck at an apartment entrance. While the house is contributing, the freestanding frame garage behind it is not (contributing house and non-contributing garage).

- A front-gabled ca. 1975 commercial building (2861 Jessup Road) constructed of bright-white split-faced concrete block. Behind it are a parking lot and a garage. At some point, it housed a Korean Presbyterian Church, but now has no sign and appears to be closed (see Photo #7) (non-contributing).
- Associated with the resources listed above are at least three non-contributing outbuildings, mostly garages or sheds (non-contributing).

The majority of the buildings in this cluster are Ranch-style or Cape Cod-style houses which are consistent generally in age, function, and, in most cases, style (not counting the two bungalows, and two post-1965 non-residential buildings — the post office and the former Korean Presbyterian Church). However, only the northeast side of Rt.175 is consistently aligned and has buildings that are related in appearance. Furthermore, there is no consistency in design or development. These appear to be individually built suburban homes that vary wildly in many ways, despite their almost uniform alignment and similarity in size, form, and age. The only distinguished buildings in the cluster over 50 years of age are the two bungalows, but they both have enclosed front porches, aluminum siding, and vinyl windows. Therefore, cluster #2 should not be considered a district with historic significance.

Cluster #3 (Figure #5)

Like the second cluster, the third cluster is segmented between 1) a relatively aligned set of similar small, freestanding houses on the northeast side of the road, and 2) a much more varied, much smaller set of buildings on larger lots with varied setbacks on the southwest side of the road. First, the houses on the northeast side of the road widely vary in design, construction, and surface materials. Apart from the fact that they were all built in the twentieth century on small lots in a row, they have very little in common. An exception to this is that the first two are a repetition of the same ca.1920 bungalow design, set like twins on two narrow neighboring lots (see Photo #13).

The cluster of buildings on the northeast side of the road is comprised of almost all houses, plus garages in the backyards:

- Two matching side-gabled frame bungalows from the 1920's, set as twins in similar setting on neighboring parcels (2874 and 2876 Jessup Road). Each has a gabled dormer over the front porch. These are examples of a repeated pattern, which may have been built or designed by the same people. The surface materials and landscapes have been greatly changed, but the distinguishing characteristics of the original design of the houses are evident and potentially restorable (see Photo #13) (contributing).
- A two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style frame house (2880 Jessup Road) with a side-gable roof, a gabled porch, two end wings (one is a sunporch). This house is one of the better examples of a two-story, side-gabled 1920s design in the area being analyzed. It is indicative of the kind of development underway in the area between 1920 and 1940, and, although changed somewhat, the characteristics of the design appear to be restorable (see Photo #13) (contributing).
- A very plain one-story ell-shaped Ranch-style house (2882 Jessup Road), low in form, with a low-pitched roof and blue siding, from the 1970s (non-contributing).
- Two aluminum-sided frame Cape Cod houses (2884 and 2888 Jessup Road) with out-built end chimneys. One has two dormers (2884 Jessup Road) and one has no dormers (2888 Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- A Brick Cape Cod house (2890 Jessup Road) with two dormers, bow windows, and large gabled garage addition (see Photo #14) (non-contributing).
- A Modern Movement Ranch-style house (2894 Jessup Road), built of brick up half of each wall (as a modern "watertable"), then, above that, frame with siding, and a low-gabled porch with an open gable end facing forward (see Photo #14) (non-contributing).
- Associated with resources listed above are more than eight non-contributing outbuildings, mostly garages or sheds behind the houses.

Second, the buildings on the southwest side of Rt.175 in this cluster are more varied, including a large farmhouse and three small houses. Though less unified in their appearance and layout, three out of the four houses have enough integrity of design to be considered contributing, most notably the Dr. Asa Linthicum House (see Photo #10) (the Linthicum property also includes two non-contributing buildings, a modern barn and an intrusive garage with an apartment above).

- The large farmhouse is known as the Dr. Asa Linthicum House (see MIHP Form AA-1203) (see Photo #10). It is a cross-gabled Italian Villa-style design, although there was once a large Italianate style cupola or belvedere at the center of the

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roof, it was removed before 1977 and replaced by a small metal ventilation cupola. Southwest of the house, there is a large, intrusive, non-contributing two-story garage and apartment building, partly blocking the view of the house from Brock Bridge Road. There is a barn northwest of the house. Other barns that formerly stood behind the house recently collapsed or were torn down (see Photo #11) (contributing; previously determined individually Eligible by MHT).

- There are at least four non-contributing outbuildings or structures plus ruins of several others associated with the Dr. Asa Linthicum House.

The three smaller houses are as follows:

- An aluminum-sided frame, side-gabled ca.1920 bungalow (2883 Jessup Road) with a shed-roofed dormer, a shed-roofed porch, and a flat-roofed first story addition to the south. This is a good example of the Bungalow style, which, though changed in its surface details, appears from the road to be restorable (contributing).
- An aluminum-sided frame side-gabled ca.1920 bungalow (2885 Jessup Road) with a gabled dormer over the porch, all set back behind two stone gateposts at the road. This is a good example of the Bungalow style, which, though changed in its surface details, appears from the road to be restorable (contributing).
- A Red brick side-gabled Ranch-style house (2887 Jessup Road) with dormer next to gable on half of façade (non-contributing).
- Associated with the resources listed above are at least six non-contributing outbuildings, mostly garages or sheds behind the houses.

Cluster #3 is defined at the southeast end by the way the viewsheds and continuity are interrupted at the recently constructed and enlarged "T" intersection between Rt.175 and Brock Bridge Road (see Photo #8), as well as by trees and two overgrown parcels northwest of the former three-room school/YMCA building. It is defined at the northwest by wooded land on the southwest side of the road (see Photo #12), as well as by a bend in the road as one approaches the Jessup Elementary School. The changes in character, unoccupied parcels, and views blocked by trees and other interruptions break the sense of there being a district at both ends. Therefore, cluster #3 is should not be considered a district with historic significance.

Cluster #4 (Figure #6)

The fourth cluster consists of the Jessup Elementary School (non-contributing), a non-contributing ca.1990 house across the road from the school, and a ca.1950 development of two-story frame Colonial Revival style houses facing a diagonal street also directly across the road from the school (see Figure #6). This cluster of buildings is dominated by the school, a large modern building (see Figure #6). This cluster is not included within the boundary created by the 1997 Jessup Survey District (see Figures #1 - #2) and is therefore excluded from this analysis. It is mentioned here, however, to demonstrate that the proposed 1997 boundary was highly attenuated at this point in order to ignore non-contributing, intrusive, and modern buildings, which does not appear to be in keeping with the standards for National Register boundaries as laid out in *National Register Bulletin #12: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*

Cluster #5 (Figures #7-#10)

The fifth and final cluster of buildings consists almost entirely of houses from before 1940, roughly aligned along both sides of the road. Some exceptions are a gabled frame building used as a community center (see Photo #15), a house in use as a day care for children (see Photo #18), and a brick commercial building near the railroad tracks on Old Jessup Road (see Photo #21). At the northwest corner of this cluster are two or three large areas of industrial, food distribution, or prison use, with buildings surrounded by large paved areas with vehicles and equipment. The remainder of the cluster consists of 20 small frame houses on Rt.175 (Jessup Road), five small frame houses on Old Jessup Road, and three small frame houses on Phillips Road, a spur near the end of Old Jessup Road. On perpendicular roads (Biggs Lane and House of Correction Lane), there are also five or six buildings (aluminum-sided house-sized frame buildings that may have once been independent homes or farmhouses) that are associated with the grounds of Maryland House of Correction (see Figure #2). Next to some of the houses are agricultural outbuildings including a large barn.

The following buildings are found between the Jessup Elementary School and the railroad tracks on Jessup Road and Old Jessup Road (including Phillips Road). All but two or three of these buildings are frame, and all but one or two of the frame buildings has either aluminum or vinyl siding (aluminum and vinyl siding are not distinguished on the list). About half of the buildings have associated garages or outbuildings behind them:

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- 1 four-bay, aluminum-sided, two-story, side gabled house (2912 Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- 1 five-bay, aluminum-sided, two-story, side gabled I-house (2934 Jessup Road). This building has altered surface materials, but the original, cross-gabled form is an architectural theme from the 1860s-1890s that recurs in the Jessup area; and the building appears to be restorable (contributing).
- 3 cross-gabled aluminum-sided, two-story, side gabled I-houses (2947, 2997, and 2999 Jessup Road) with rear wings. These buildings have altered surface materials, but the original cross-gabled form is an architectural theme from the 1860s-1890s that recurs in the Jessup area; and the building appears to be restorable (see Photo #17) (contributing).
- 1 two-story, ell-plan, aluminum-sided frame house (2995 Jessup Road) that appears to have possibly once been a farmhouse. This is a nineteenth century example, which has altered surface materials and is largely blocked by a closed-in veranda, but may be restorable (contributing).
- 1 three-bay, side-gabled, aluminum-sided, Cape Code-style house (2914 Jessup Road) with brick around door and no dormers (non-contributing).
- 1 long, one-story, gable-roofed, aluminum-sided, frame assembly building on a foundation of rock-faced concrete block, Jessup Community Hall, (2920 Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- 2 cross-gabled, two-story, five-bay, frame I-houses (2926-2928 Jessup Road) from ca.1880-90. These buildings have altered surface materials, but the original cross-gabled form is a theme that recurs in the early Jessup area; and the building appears to be restorable (contributing).
- 1 side-gambrel, five-bay, frame bungalow (2932 Jessup Road) with an inset porch on four Tuscan columns and with a long shed dormer and painted wood shingles as siding. This is one of the best preserved examples of a historic house from the first half of the twentieth century in the survey area (see Photo #16) (contributing).
- 1 front-gabled, aluminum-sided frame bungalow. This original façade is largely blocked by a hipped front porch now converted to a sunporch (2950 Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- 1 cross-gabled, aluminum-sided frame bungalow (2952 Jessup Road) with an inset porch. This is a variation on the bungalow form, with a cross-gabled roof. Its distinguishing characteristics are still in place, and it appears to be restorable (contributing).
- 1 side-gabled, aluminum-sided frame bungalow (2958 Jessup Road) with a gabled dormer, a closed-in porch, and an added modern deck (non-contributing).
- 1 side-gabled, one-story brick Ranch style house (2962 Jessup Road) with a vaguely Norman Revival gabled entrance projection, ca.1950, with a frame addition to the side (non-contributing).
- 1 ell-plan, aluminum-sided, one-story frame Ranch-style house (2964 Jessup Road) with a large bow window (non-contributing).
- 1 three-bay, one-story Cape Cod-style house (2966 Jessup Road) with a small rear wing projecting to the side (non-contributing).
- 1 Day Care facility in an aluminum-sided building (2972 Jessup Road) that appears to be two frame houses from ca.1950-ca.1975 (an Ranch-style, one-story, ell-plan and a two-story side-gable), moved together to make one building (see Photo #18) (non-contributing).
- 1 side-gabled frame bungalow (2970 Jessup Road) with a gabled dormer and an inset porch that has a sweeping segmentally arched bulkhead, with tapered square columns on brick piers. This is one of the better preserved examples of a house from the first half of the twentieth century in the survey area (see Photo #19) (contributing).
- 1 aluminum-sided, one-story, cross-gabled Ranch-style house (2976 Jessup Road) with a later gabled front porch (non-contributing).
- 1 side-gabled bungalow (8035 Old Jessup Road) with an inset porch with replacement square posts and a gabled dormer with no cheeks. This is one of the better preserved examples of a house from the first half of the twentieth century in the survey area. It is currently about to be altered (the replacement windows were stacked in the porch), but it still had its original siding, some original doors, and some original windows when photographed (see Photo #20) (contributing).
- 1 side-gabled, two-story, three-bay, frame I-House. This building has altered surface materials, but the original form is apparent and appears to be restorable (8033 Old Jessup Road) (non-contributing).
- 1 1½-story, aluminum-sided frame house (8033 Old Jessup Road / Phillips Road) with two dormers and an inset sun porch. This simple building appears to be restorable, and is noted as contributing because it closely resembles a similar house next to it (8019 Old Jessup Road / Phillips Road). The two homes, together, form a pattern with respect to the way they both relate to Phillips Road (contributing).

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- 1 one-story, aluminum-sided frame house (8019 Old Jessup Road / Phillips Road) with an inset sun porch. This simple building appears to be restorable, and is noted as contributing because it closely resembles a similar house next to it (8033 Old Jessup Road/Phillips Road). The two homes, together, form a pattern with respect to the way they both relate to Phillips Road (contributing).
- 1 one-story Colonial Revival-style brick commercial building (Old Jessup Road at Phillips Road) with an aluminum-sided frame second story apartment (non-contributing).
- 1 one-story frame gabled building (2066 Old Jessup Road / Phillips Road) with several additions including an attached garage (non-contributing).
- 2 side-gabled frame bungalows with gabled dormers (2937 and 2939 Jessup Road). These two houses may represent a joint building campaign. They have altered surface materials, but appear to be restorable (contributing).
- 1 two-story frame house (2935 Jessup Road) with a gabled dormer and a closed-in porch (non-contributing).
- 1 one-story aluminum-sided frame Cape Cod-style house (building #2) associated with the prison (non-contributing).
- 1 1½-story, 3-bay, frame front-gabled house associated with the prison (next to building #2) (non-contributing).
- 1 large, 2½-story, aluminum-sided, frame, side-gabled house (near Biggs Lane) with a closed-in wraparound porch and eight dormers, associated with the prison. This is a large building that relates to the scale and building vernacular characteristics of the other frame buildings in the Rt.175 viewshed. The building has many altered surface materials, but retains a distinctive design and appears to be restorable (contributing).
- 1 one-story. Aluminum-sided, frame Ranch-style house (2933 Jessup Road) from about 1960 (non-contributing).
- 1 one-story stone bungalow (2931 Jessup Road). This is the only building in the core area built of historic stone-wall construction. As a result, it is a example of a bungalow design and has retained its integrity (contributing).
- 1 1½-story front-gabled aluminum-sided frame bungalow (2929 Jessup Road) with a closed-in hip-roof front porch (non-contributing).
- 1 three-bay, cross-gabled, aluminum-sided, frame, Queen Anne style house. This is a nineteenth century example, which has altered surface materials, but may be restorable (2927 Jessup Road) (contributing). Associated with resources listed above are about 40 non-contributing outbuildings, mostly garages or sheds behind the houses

Cluster #5 is the location of the original pre-1940 village of Jessup. Development in this cluster grew out from the railroad tracks along Old Jessup Road. Therefore, the oldest and some of the largest houses are close to the tracks. This was before the current bridge was built over the tracks, so as a result, there are no old buildings on the newer course of Jessup Road as it approaches the bridge. This cluster has fewer physical interruptions, and reads as one string on buildings on each side. However, the interruptions that exist are largely due to the proximity of the Maryland House of Correction whose grounds overlap the 1997 proposed district boundary and whose property line includes about a dozen small and large frame buildings. To a lesser degree, interruptions occur at the northwest corner of the previously proposed district because the food distribution warehouse developments have begun to spill over the tracks and county line, moving southeast toward the prison grounds. The cluster's pre-1947 resources provide it with characteristics that are close to what one finds in a historic district. However, most of the individual pre-War frame buildings have windows, siding, and/or porch details that have been modified and updated, making them non-contributing in character (though conceivably restorable) as they stand today. Also, the concentration of contributing resources is "better" in this cluster, with a ratio of about 20 contributing resources and some potentially contributing outbuildings. Regardless, approximately half of the houses and most of the outbuildings are non-contributing, thus ruling out the possibility of this cluster qualifying as a historic district as it now stands. Therefore, due to its overall lack of integrity as noted above, cluster #5 is should not be considered a historic district.

Evidence of Agriculture and Other Areas of Significance in Surrounding Area Is Present but Lacks Integrity

The area within and surrounding the proposed district boundary has many fragmentary resources reflecting the Areas of Significance discussed in the 1997 MIHP Form, but the integrity is lacking, and, in many cases, it is completely lost. A number of the resources within the district and some in the surrounding area are "historic" in the sense that they developed under the Areas of Significance that the potential district once represented. However, the buildings are altered, most of the landscapes have become overgrown or have been altered to serve new uses, and most of these individual resources, including the district as a whole, should not be Eligible for the National Register due to lack of integrity. The detailed evaluation that follows addresses both what exists today and what is no longer present with reference to the various Areas of Significance that have been mentioned.

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Areas beyond the Core Area of Importance in Understanding the Proposed District

This Descriptive Narrative assesses areas just beyond the viewshed of Rt.175 (and also beyond the boundary previously proposed for the Jessup Survey District), because the greater area is critical to understanding the significance and integrity of the previously proposed district. The previously proposed Jessup Historic District relied on including at least four large farmhouses built in the 1860s that are architecturally similar and have other shared traits, plus one large house from the 1870s that was similar. It discussed these houses as a collection and as critical "expressions" of Jessup's history. Additionally, the form made passing reference to some characteristics found in at least two or three other large houses from the same era. The two large farmhouses mentioned by name that abut Rt.175 are set back from the road and each is on a large parcel (Two or three other large houses of the same era abutting Rt.175 are mentioned in the description in the MIHP Form but not by name.) Three other houses were identified on sites about a half mile from Rt.175. They were also set back from the roads they face, surrounded by domestic landscape areas in each case. Each of the farmhouses once had hundreds of acres of associated open fields beyond the immediate domestic surroundings.

One or two houses were also associated with outlying enclaves of other residences, such as Georgetown, a community of a few houses around Payne Memorial AME Church, about a half mile south of on Brock Bridge Road (just past from the Ringgold House, but outside the boundary as defined in 1997). The houses at Georgetown were built by Dr. Asa Linthicum (owner of one of the large farmhouses) for African Americans who worked for him. Another example is the Clark-Vogel House. This farmhouse occupies part of an actively worked farm. It should be evaluated, not as part of the Jessup Historic District, but in connection with the agricultural landscape around it. In order to evaluate the proposed district comprehensively, one must look beyond the center of the previously proposed district boundary to areas just outside the viewshed of Rt.175. However, in doing so, it is evident that these peripheral areas have less integrity than the few remaining architectural resources exhibited within the core area along Rt.175 today.

The District's Integrity in General

Since 1997 Jessup Historic District study, several of the key architectural resources within the formerly proposed district area have been lost, as have a number of agricultural resources that were in place when documentation was previously prepared for various MHT Inventory files (e.g., the two barns behind the Dr. Asa Linthicum House, as in Photo #11, and some of the associated field patterns, as well as the Ringgold House). Today, almost no agricultural resources remain, apart from three or four farmhouses. Very few of the architectural resources that are still in place retain integrity because windows have been replaced, exterior surfaces have been covered with replacement siding materials, and similar changes have been made to virtually all the exterior surfaces on almost every pre-1947 building in the proposed district. Other changes that have been made at the smaller residential locations include house additions and construction of garages and backyard sheds, some of which were noted in the 1997 form and some of which are more recent in age. The continuity of the district has been disrupted by the construction of some new buildings along Rt.175 and the loss of some of the key historic ones. The previously proposed district has been equally affected by the insertion of new landscape features, also along Rt.175, as some nearby secondary roads have been upgraded to boulevards to provide visible access to new office buildings and other facilities a few thousand feet away from Rt.175. Rt.175 itself has undergone significant change including substantial widening, installation of stormwater management devices, and a brand new interchange at National Business Parkway (formerly Brock Bridge Road). The resources along a portion of Rt.175 that date from the Post-World War II era (late 1940s through 1960s), are now just over 50 years of age, but are individually built suburban houses of ordinary design for their time and do not represent the characteristics of a historic district.

Evaluation of Significance

Prior Efforts at Establishing Significance

A potential historic district was previously proposed for "much of the area" (see MIHP Form AA-991 for this quoted passage) of the concentration of buildings along Rt.175 at the core of the postal area known as Jessup, Maryland. Referred to as Jessup Historic District, it was documented in a Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Form in 1997 (MIHP Form AA-991). According to the MIHP Form and associated boundary map, this area is along Rt.175 between the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. The argument the MIHP Form offers is exclusively based on

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Significance under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. The boundary is relevant to the discussion of Significance because the kinds of resources (buildings and landscapes) it contains represent several different kinds of Architecture at radically different scales requiring extending the line well beyond an applicable viewshed. The area included in the boundary and the themes discussed in the Statement of Significance also raise the question of other Areas of Significance beyond just Architecture of individual buildings. The verbal description in the 1997 study states that the boundary includes several important farmhouses with their "expansive" domestic settings, plus a number of bungalows and modest-sized mid-twentieth century suburban houses whose smaller parcels abut the road. It also states that the large farmhouses in the general vicinity are of such significance that the boundary should extend beyond the Rt.175 viewshed a half mile to the northeast and southwest (through vacant or wooded land) just to include three of the five large farmhouses that are mentioned by name. This includes the Ringgold house, which has been recently lost in a fire. Notably, it does not argue that the area in question is Significant for having shared architectural traits that were taken as design steps to make it a unified example of a village-level architectural composition or a unified plan of suburban development (the Criterion C argument is based on the individual style of each building, or related styles of collections of buildings, including as an ensemble, but not in whether they were designed to have any visual relationship to one another). It also did not evaluate how the farmhouses might relate to Significance in the Area of Agriculture under Criterion A.

Previously Identified Resources

The argument for Significance in the Area of Architecture under Criterion C derives from including three kinds of architectural resources in the district:

- The collection of important large farmhouses in their "expansive" domestic settings (five given by name, plus about three others mentioned indirectly)
- Several cross-gable I-houses from the second half of the nineteenth century and about 20 bungalows and other buildings from the 1910s and 1920s
- Suburban houses (Ranch-style, Cape Cod, Modern Movement, etc.) and other buildings built individually on small parcels shortly after 1947 (up to about 1964).

The form also mentions a variety of other kinds of resources, several other Areas of Significance (directly or indirectly), and historical themes in general terms.

Purpose of the Current Evaluation

The 1997 form indicated that about 82 resources (60% of the resources in the proposed district) were just under 50 years of age. Both the form and a state-level review concluded that the district should be reviewed again after these resources had become over 50 year of age, in order to consider their eligibility once the appropriate time has passed, based on the National Register program's "50-Year Rule." This current Determination of Eligibility Form has been prepared to evaluate the current situation, now 17 years later.

District Does Not Currently Meet National Register Requirements Regarding Boundaries

Although the form does not provide an argument that the proposed historic district has Architectural Significance deriving from being a unified village-like composition, its National Register Eligibility depends upon being one visually unified place in order to follow the guidance of *National Register Bulletin #12: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (Donna J. Seifert, 1997). The unified appearance of the district and ability to meet the National Register Bulletin's guidance may have been relatively weak in 1997. Due to substantial changes since that time, the district is now interrupted in several places by the removal of contributing resources (buildings and landscape features) and the insertion of non-contributing buildings and non-contributing landscapes, among other intrusions (as discussed further in the Descriptive Narrative). It does not "read" as one district in keeping with *National Register Bulletin #12*. It reads more as four or five linear clusters of small suburban houses intermixed with a few much larger parcels, remnants of farms that contain(ed) large farmhouses.

Community Buildings and their Settings Are Generally Intrusive, Non-Contributing

The other community-level buildings, including the Post Office, Jessup Community Center (see Photo #15), Jessup Elementary School (see Figure #6), the former three-roomed school (later YMCA) (see Photo #9), and several churches (see Photo #1) are

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now either isolated by open space, parking, and other non-contributing landscape elements, or individually so-altered in their architectural details that most are non-contributing resources. While such facilities are central to Jessup's identity as a community, the buildings and settings that contain these functions are non-contributing, intrusive, and disruptive, now part of the problem with the district's overall integrity.

History Presented in the MIHP Form without Fully Evaluating All Areas of Significance

The previous MIHP Form offers a relatively comprehensive yet succinct overview of the history of the Jessup area. In so doing, it references several historic themes that are potentially Areas of Significance. That information does not need to be re-stated here for the sake of historical context, but the Significance issues the narrative raises need to be revisited because the Significance of the resources in the proposed district relies on some of the same themes. The Jessup area is an important rural area within the Baltimore-Washington corridor. It is central to three cities (the above-stated, plus Annapolis). Jessup also contains the population center of the state of Maryland (Jessup contains the mathematically calculated point that represents the center of the state's population distribution based on census data; Jessup itself has over 7,000 residents, an increase in population from about 6,000 about 25 years ago, as referenced in the 1997 MIHP form; the population is based on a much larger area than the 100-150-building area of the previously proposed historic district, but the figures show that the larger Jessup area, as a whole, has been experiencing rapid population growth). These factors, combined with railroad access and the local soil properties, along with other factors in agricultural development, made it a center for production of vegetables for the nearby urban marketplaces. The area immediately west of the proposed district became a large complex of canneries by the late nineteenth century. It also became the location of several prisons, beginning with Maryland House of Correction in the 1870s on a tract of land that now overlaps with the proposed district. Because of its proximity to the City of Baltimore and nearby Fort Meade, the residential areas grew with construction of new suburban houses after World War II. By the 1970s and 1980s, the canneries were replaced by a massive collection of food distribution warehouses with the result that there are almost no historic resources on the west side of the railroad tracks on the Howard County side of the area known as Jessup.

Other Areas of Significance Mentioned in the 1997 MIHP Form

The previous MIHP Form makes passing reference to many potential Areas of Significance. Almost all of these were once represented by resources (buildings and landscapes) that have since lost their integrity, returned to wooded land, been demolished, or been completely displaced by new developments. The key exception is Significance in the Area of Architecture, now represented by a few large farmhouses, several relatively intact smaller houses, and a few other buildings. It is the conclusion of the present analysis that the previously proposed district area, as a whole, does not retain sufficient integrity to convey these Areas of Significance, including Criterion C Significance.

Areas of Significance Tied to the Older Houses but Whose Main Resources Are Lost

The Significant historical themes where the resources are completely lost include: nineteenth century ore mines, canneries, slavery, immigrant laborers who were Baltimore residents but worked in the fields and canneries, summer cottages built in the area by city residents, an African American campmeeting (Wyman's Grove, north of the core area), an orphanage that supplanted the campmeeting, and the Clifton Academy (which stood within the proposed district, and was contemporary with and resembled the large farmhouses). These are all important in the history that shaped Jessup, but they are not currently represented in any clear way in the resources from the appropriate time periods that remain today.

Other Potential Areas of Significance

The other potentials Areas of Significance under Criterion A discussed in the MIHP Form include: truck farming and grain farming, prison-related activities, Civil War-related heritage, African American heritage after the Civil War, progressive community activities like those of the women's club at Jessup, and military personnel / civilian employees living in the Jessup area. These Areas of Significance are not clearly reflected in the resources as they stand today.

Criterion A: Evidence of Agricultural Significance is Generally Lacking

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Historically, wealth from truck farming and grain farming produced and supported the large farm houses, but the field patterns, vegetable planting areas, orchards, tenant residences, worker houses, and outbuildings, are almost all completely lost. The previous locations of most of the farm fields are now overgrown, occupied by houses, or have been developed into other uses. A few fence lines and remnants of barns (Photo # 11) are still evident behind the Dr. Asa Linthicum House, but they have very little integrity. South of these features, one or two houses built by Dr. Linthicum for African American workers and an AME church built by the Biggs family are still standing a half mile from the Linthicum House, at Georgetown (outside of the proposed historic district boundary, but well outside the Rt.175 viewshed area). They too have only limited integrity. Notably, at least two historic barns have been lost at the Linthicum property since the 1997 MIHP Form was prepared. Trusty Friend has agricultural buildings and tenant or rental houses around it, but they were all built after 1950, and none of them currently reflect the historic agricultural era. The Clark-Vogel House is still part of a working farm, and it may have some other evidence of historic-era agriculture, but it is outside the viewshed of Rt.175. Similarly, the Warfield House may have some agricultural features but is outside the viewshed. The area within the viewshed of Rt.175 no longer has any association with or reflects any agricultural purpose, despite agriculture being of great significance here in the past and having historically produced these houses.

Slavery, ore mining, and cannery production also produced and supported the large farmhouses, but these were in ways that are less evident and not the primary significance of the farmhouses as resources. Slavery, for instance, would be better represented by secondary residences occupied by the enslaved individuals. The MIHP form specifically lamented that "houses associated with slaves and tenant farmers, as well as picker's shanties that housed European immigrants" were not found in the 1997 survey of the area, and no additional ones have been found more recently, other than the enclave of houses at Georgetown built by Dr. Asa Linthicum for free blacks who worked for him. None of the farmhouses is currently known to contain direct or documented evidence of any of these themes. For instance, none is known to contain built-in canning equipment. The buildings at Georgetown are not only beyond the boundary. Although the boundary was extended to include the Ringgold House, it stopped just north of the Georgetown; a mix of one old house, one small, altered church, and several post-War suburban homes, they are architecturally intrusive in appearance.

Other Kinds of Significance Not Strongly Reflected in Extant Resources

Some of the large farmhouses were built at the beginning of the Civil War. However, the proposed historic district was not known to have been a center of Civil War conflict, and therefore the houses and other resources are not expected to reflect the war materially. Similarly, the wealthy residents of a later generation who lived in the larger houses in Jessup were politically active in progressive causes through the women's club (for example), but no buildings are known to reflect these activities directly. The Jessup Community Center, furthermore, lacks historic architectural integrity and thus does not reflect this kind of Criterion A Significance.

Significance in the Area of Architecture under Criterion C

The proposed survey district contains several different kinds of architectural resources. This includes the large houses and what is left of their domestic settings (open areas, trees, and a few later outbuildings), the four or five late nineteenth century I-houses, the 20 or so bungalows, about ten non-residential community buildings, approximately 40 suburban homes built between 1947 and 1964, roughly 60 garages and other outbuildings, and about eight non-contributing post-1964 buildings.

The Historic Farmhouses of Jessup as a Collection of Resources

The farmhouses are designs reflective of important national trends, as discussed in the MIHP Form. They used to be set in large domestic landscapes of a few acres each, each of which was only the farmstead portion and domestic area of an overall farm that once included hundreds or even thousands of acres of productive land. In general, the domestic setting surrounding the remaining farmhouses has diminished in size and quality over time. Some of the remaining landscape (open areas, paths, and tree patterns) may reflect architectural trends of that era. The current setbacks, driveways following older paths, and mature plantings are examples. However, the mature trees around some of these houses that are mentioned in the 1997 MIHP Form, are now much larger than they were ever intended to be in the Period of Significance for these resources. As a result, many of these trees have been removed due age or poor condition.

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Possible Multiple Property Listing, Rather than a Historic District

Some of the farmhouses appear to be potentially Eligible for the National Register on an individual basis, although none has perfect integrity at present (MHT has reviewed several of the properties based on individual inventory files and found them individually Eligible). Treating a group of such resources together allows for a better evaluation of the resources when there are minor integrity issues (e.g., the Linthicum House is missing its belvedere/cupola, but a similar feature is still present at Trusty Friend, so looking at both together makes the designation more meaningful). Treating the farmhouses as part of a village-level historic district does not appear to be the most appropriate way of evaluating them for potential National Register listing. They have been identified as a collection, and this collection no longer lies in one unified viewshed or even a single, uninterrupted contiguous area. To treat them as a group, it is more appropriate to evaluate them as a potential Multiple Property listing (e.g., as "Italianate-style Resources of the Jessup Area") for the National Register, rather than as a district.

Early Twentieth Century Resources in the Proposed District Area

The bungalows and other early twentieth century buildings in the proposed district also represent another kind of resource best seen as a collection. However, there are some areas within the core of the proposed district where four or more early twentieth century houses appear on contiguous parcels, where they could be appropriately treated as a group. An example is roughly the area described as Cluster #5, the northwestern-most cluster of buildings, from the Jessup Elementary School to the railroad tracks, including along Old Jessup Road. While the houses can be grouped as a collection, many changes have been made to surface materials and windows, and the integrity of this cluster of buildings does not appear to meet the requirements of a historic district on that basis.

Mid-Twentieth Century Resources

While the ranch-style houses, Cape Cod-style houses, one example of a Modern Movement-style house, and the post office could be evaluated in the context of mid-twentieth century suburban development, they do not share a single style. In fact, no house patterns from this period are known to appear more than once. Some are ell-plans, some have front-facing gable-ends, some have dormers, some have porches, some are frame (usually with aluminum siding), some brick, and some are concrete block faced with stucco or a thin layer of random stone. They do not share a designer. They are not reflective of one unified period of construction; instead, they vary in age, from lot to lot, across about 35 years in a random pattern of development. Since the 1997 MIHP Form was prepared and reviewed, many suburban areas like this have been evaluated for National Register Eligibility, and a National Register Bulletin has been published on how to evaluate suburban developments (*National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs*, David L. Ames, 2002). It gives specific Criteria for Evaluation of a suburban development of this era. Some examples of the criteria are:

- Suburb represents an important event or association, such as the expansion of housing associated with wartime industries during World War II, or the racial integration of suburban neighborhoods in the 1950s.
- Suburb introduced conventions of community planning important in the history of suburbanization, such as zoning, deed restrictions, or subdivision regulations.
- Collection of residential architecture is an important example of distinctive period of construction, method of construction, or the work of one or more notable architects.
- Suburb reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning and landscape architecture, or is the work of a master landscape architect, site planner, or design firm.

The mid-twentieth century houses in the previously proposed Jessup District reflect some aspects of these criteria, but as a group, they do not meet the criteria in the way the buildings were developed or designed. The grouping does not have clear significance among suburban areas that developed in association with the three cities that surround it. In any case, the mid-century buildings are in the context of, and interrupted by, older resources that reflect other themes, and the collection of resources as a group does not have enough integrity, due to viewshed interruptions and changes to surface materials, to be considered as one historic district.

Evaluation of Integrity and Significance Together by National Register Criteria

The previously proposed Jessup Historic District was based entirely on Criterion C in the area of architecture, with a specific focus on individual houses and less focus on landscapes. There was no real focus in the analysis on how the buildings related

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 15

to one another as a contiguous, or "village-like," grouping. Except for about ten outstanding exceptions, the pre-1947 buildings are generally lacking in architectural integrity, having experienced changes to siding, windows, porches, and other prominent architectural components. Therefore, the majority of pre-1947 buildings fall in the non-contributing category, which, as a result, should fail to qualify the area as Eligible as a district.

More than half of the resources date from shortly after 1947. While these are mostly small houses that, in most cases, retain original siding, windows, etc., they are not related to one another in design or development patterns. Therefore, they fail to reflect Significance as a post-World war II suburban development.

The proposed district is also missing one critical characteristic of any historic district for not having a coherent and contiguous architectural appearance. Although no argument was made previously that it was Significant as one composition, the district would still have to be visually related to meet the National Register rules for setting a district boundary. Enough gaps exist that it does not meet these requirements.

The proposed district historically contained resources reflecting Criterion A themes, such as agriculture, slavery, and mining, but today the resources likely to reflect these Areas of Significance (barns, fields, houses of enslaved individuals, fruit pickers, or other workers, etc.), are almost completely absent.

No district-level Criterion B Significance has been apparent in the material uncovered in this research or any previous work in this proposed district.

Conclusion

The Jessup Historic District, as proposed in 1997, embodies a number of historic themes of importance in the greater rural around Baltimore. However, the proposed district is not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for two main reasons:

- It lacks integrity, including disruptions caused by loss of some historic resources and insertion of some non-contributing resources (buildings and landscapes).
- The resources identified in the 1997 survey were 60% less than 50-years-old at the time. The 1997 form states that these should be re-evaluated after they have reached 50 years in age. After re-evaluation, they do not now appear to be a significant collection from the Post-World War II time period. Furthermore, they are interrupted by other older resources that now lack integrity because of changes to the surface materials and exteriors of almost all older houses within the previously proposed boundary.

The farmhouses appear to be historic, where they remain. Since they were built at about the same time and share certain characteristics of architectural style and grandeur, they would be best understood if evaluated in comparison to one another, such as in a Multiple Property context. Additionally, the farmhouses should not be evaluated within the context of a single historic district based on a contiguous pattern of parcels or visually related buildings because there is not enough of a shared or contiguous viewshed to link them together. Thus, the farmhouses do not represent one unified resource or qualify for consideration as a National Register-Eligible Historic District.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 16

Bibliography – MD DOE Form for MIHP-991-Jessup Survey District

MHT Documents:

Prior MIHP and DOE forms for the following Inventory numbers:

AA-123 Trusty Friend
 AA-991 Jessup Historic District [Jessup Survey District]
 AA-20 St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church
 AA-754 Miller Bungalow
 AA-760 Clark-Vogel House
 AA-82 Rappaport House [demolished before form was prepared]
 AA-92 Ringgold House
 AA-91 Dr. Asa Linthicum House
 AA-808 George T. Warfield House
 AA-768 Maryland House of Correction

Map of Jessup Historic District [Jessup Survey District], from Maryland Historical Trust GIS mapping system.

MHT Files on 2835 Jessup Road, 2010.

Sager, Jonathan, representing MHT and Maryland Department of Planning, Letter to Joseph P. DaVia of Baltimore District, Maryland Section Northern, of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, 2 January 2014.

National Register Guidance Documents:

The following National Register Bulletins, as accessed online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/> :

Ames, David L., and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (National Park Service, 2002).

Keller, J. Timothy, ASLA, Genevieve P. Keller, and Land and Community Associates, *National Register Bulletin #18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service, 1985).

McClelland, Linda Flint (NPS), J. Timothy Keller, ASLA, Genevieve P. Keller, Robert Z. Melnick, ASLA, and Land and Community Associates, *National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service, 1989; Revised 1999).

Seifert, Donna J., *National Register Bulletin #12: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (National Park Service, 1997)

Published (Bound) Materials:

Biggs, G. Marie, *The Story of Jessup*. Jessup, Maryland: by the author, 1977 [reprint of 1952 original edition]

Hopkins [C.E.], G.M., "Fourth District [map], Anne Arundel County," *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Baltimore, Including Anne Arundel County, Maryland*, Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1878. (Copy in possession of the owners of Trusty Friend.)

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Obituary of Sarah Brown Shannon, published by *Capital Gazette* in November 2013, retrieved online at:

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/capitalgazette/obituary.aspx?n=sarah-shannon&pid=168023793#sthash.191HuxTc.dpuf>.

Unbound Maps:

Bing maps in birdseye aerial view, showing Jessup, Maryland, area (used as base images for Figures #3 - #10 for Jessup Survey District DOE), accessed online at <http://www.bing.com/maps/#>.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 16

Bibliography – MD DOE Form for MIHP-991-Jessup Survey District

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AA-123 Trusty Friend
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 AA-92 Ringgold House
 AA-91 Dr. Asa Linthicum House
 AA-808 George T. Warfield House
 AA-768 Maryland House of Correction

Map of Jessup Historic District [Jessup Survey District], from Maryland Historical Trust GIS mapping system.

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Keller, J. Timothy, ASLA, Genevieve P. Keller, and Land and Community Associates, *National Register Bulletin #18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service, 1985).

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Seifert, Donna J., *National Register Bulletin #12: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* (National Park Service, 1997)

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Hopkins [C.E.], G.M., "Fourth District [map], Anne Arundel County," *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Baltimore, Including Anne Arundel County, Maryland*, Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1878. (Copy in possession of the owners of Trusty Friend.)

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Obituary of Sarah Brown Shannon, published by *Capital Gazette* in November 2013, retrieved online at: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/capitalgazette/obituary.aspx?n=sarah-shannon&pid=168023793#sthash.191HuxTc.dpuf> .

Unbound Maps:

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 17

Martenet, Simon J., and Amos R. Harmon, *Map of Anne Arundel County, 1860*, [District 4 map], Baltimore: S.J. Martenet, 1860. Accessed online at: http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map_item.pl.

United States Geological Survey, historic topographic maps for the Laurel quadrangle in 1892, 1907, 1926, and 1949, accessed online at: <http://historical.mytopo.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Laurel&state=MD&series=15>.

United States Geological Survey maps for the Savage quadrangle in 1974, 1:24,000 series, (first drawn in 1957 and updated in 1966 and 1974) accessed online at: http://www.pickatrail.com/sun/s/america/topo_map/7.5x7.5/savage_md.html.

United States Geological Survey maps for the "current" Savage quadrangle in 2011, 1:24,000 series, accessed online at: http://www.pickatrail.com/sun/s/america/topo_map/7.5x7.5/savage_md.html.

United States Census:

United States Census, Agricultural data from the years 1850 and 1870. Also, records of enslaved individuals from Non-Population Census data.

Unpublished Sources:

Historic photograph of Trusty Friend in possession of Shannon family (former owners of Trusty Friend).

Interview with Sarah Brown Shannon and her daughter, conducted by Brian Kelly, before Mrs. Shannon died in November 2014.



Figure #1
1997 Boundary of Previously
Proposed Historic District

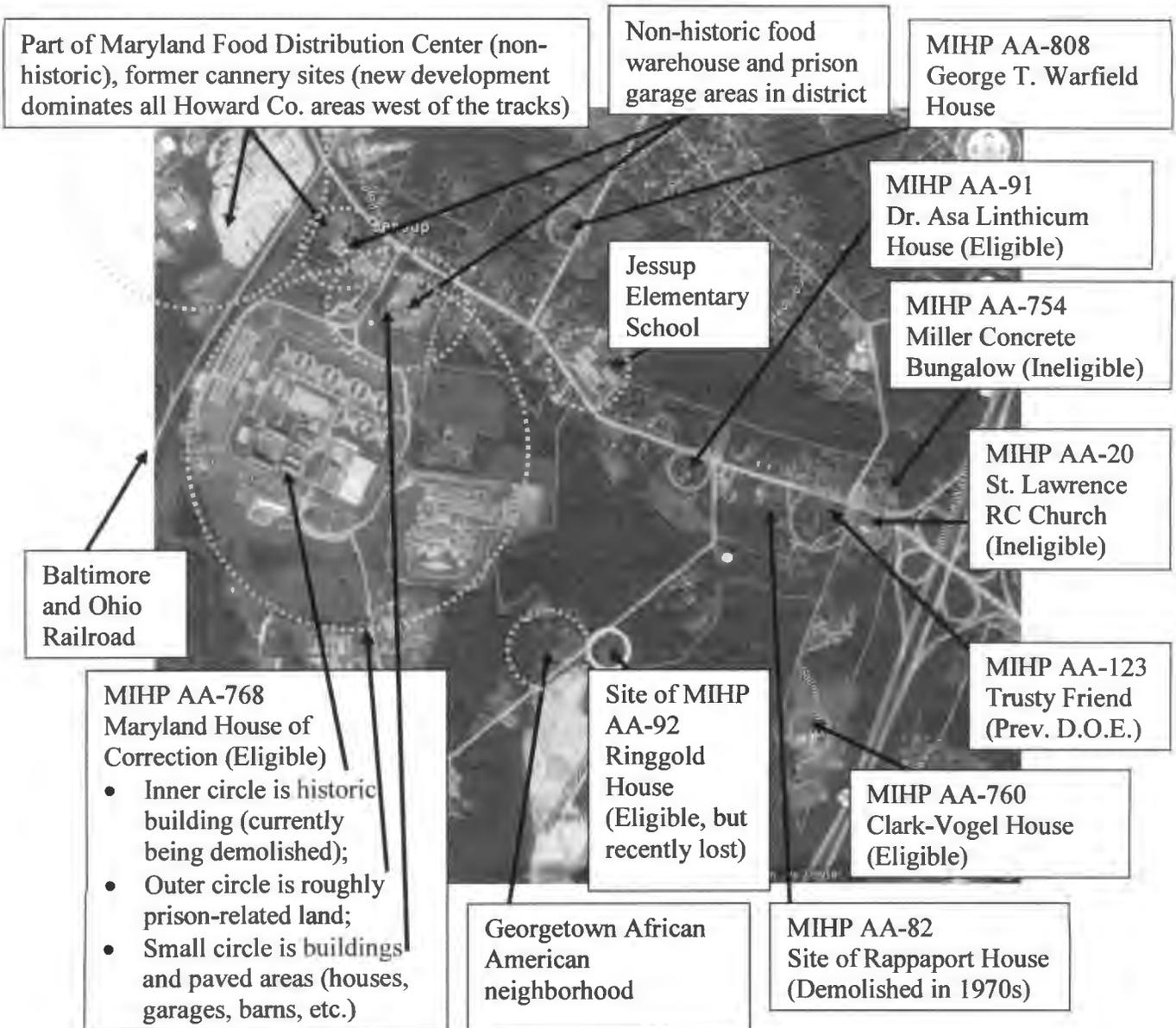
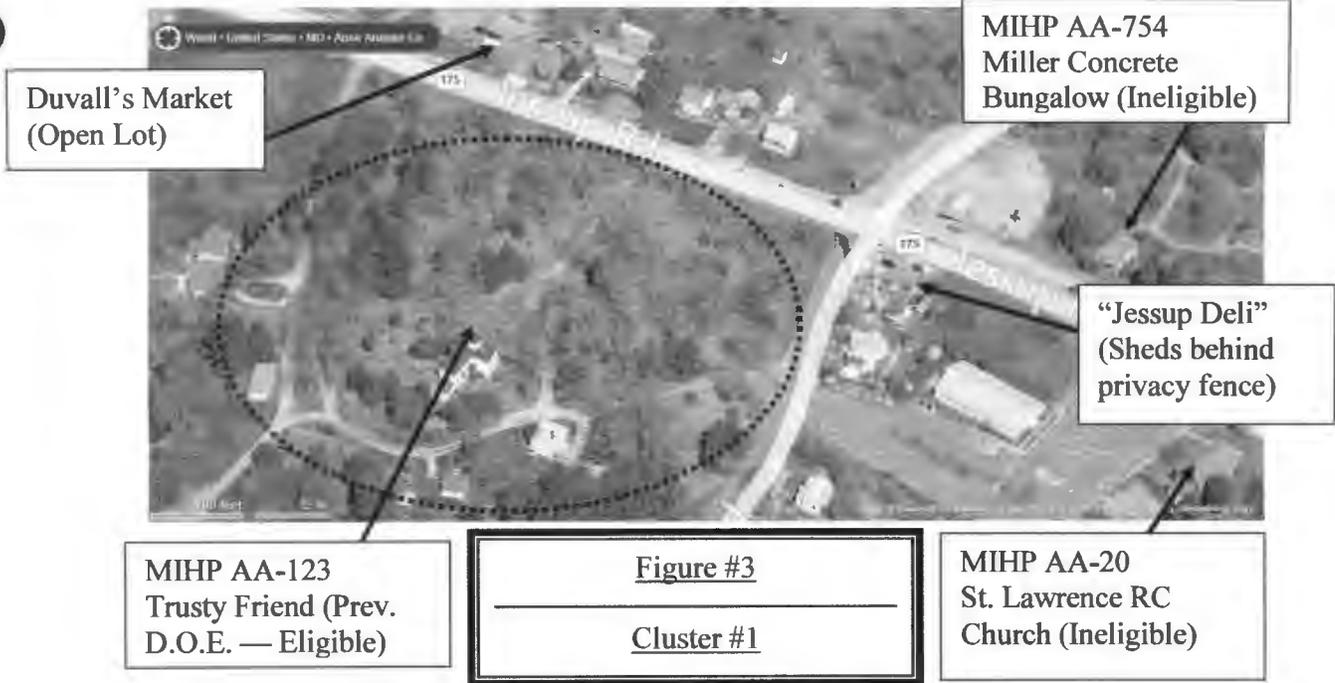


Figure #2
Resources and Intrusions in
and near the 1997 Proposed
Jessup Historic District





Korean Presbyterian Church

Figure #4

Cluster #2

Jessup Post Office



Modern barn at Dr. Asa Linthicum House (other barns were SE of the house, but now demolished)

Figure #5:

Cluster #3

MIHP AA-91 Dr. Asa Linthicum House (Eligible)



4 ca. 1950 slate-roofed Colonial Revival Houses

Jessup Elementary School

Figure #6

Cluster #4
 (outside Prev. Proposed Historic District boundary)



Bridge to Howard County part of Jessup and Md. Food Distribution Center

Old Jessup Road (spur) and Phillips Road

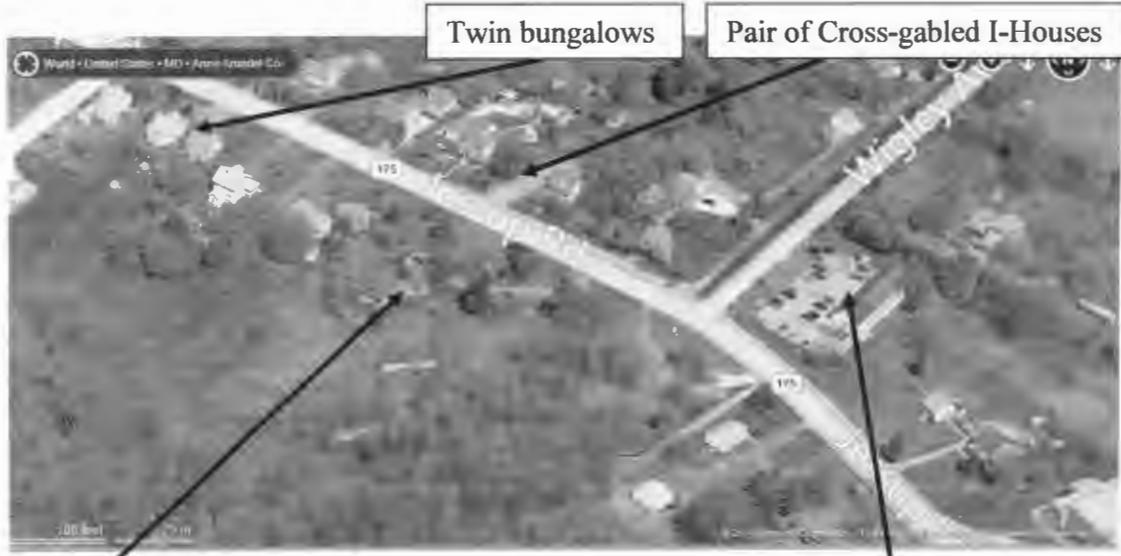
MIHP AA-808 George T. Warfield House

Frame buildings, paved areas, and garages, associated with Maryland House of Correction

Figure #7

Cluster #5

Jessup Community Center



Stone Bungalow

Twin bungalows

Pair of Cross-gabled I-Houses

Figure #8

Cluster #5
Close-Up of Easternmost One-Third of Cluster Area

Jessup Community Center



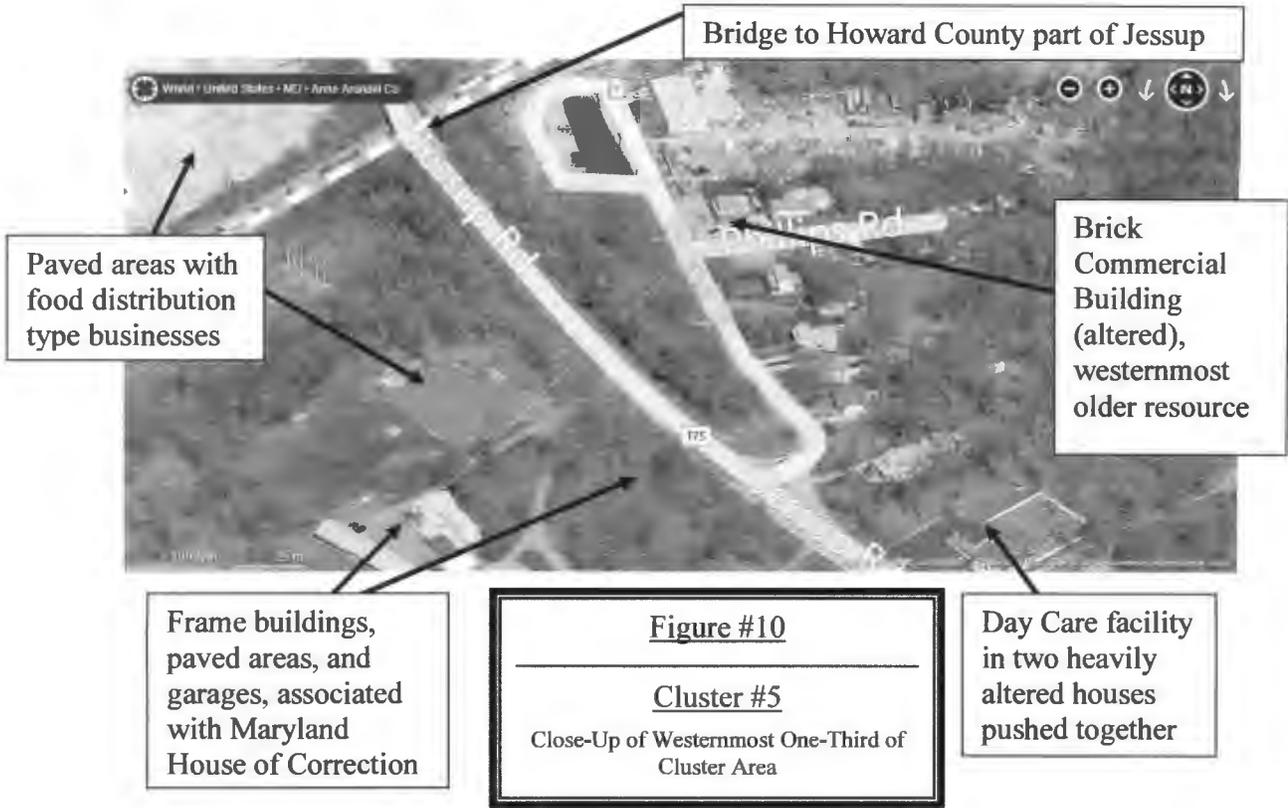
Pair of Cross-gabled I-Houses

Day Care facility in two heavily altered houses pushed together

Frame buildings, paved areas, and garages, associated with Maryland House of Correction

Figure #9

Cluster #5
Close-Up of Center One-Third of Cluster Area



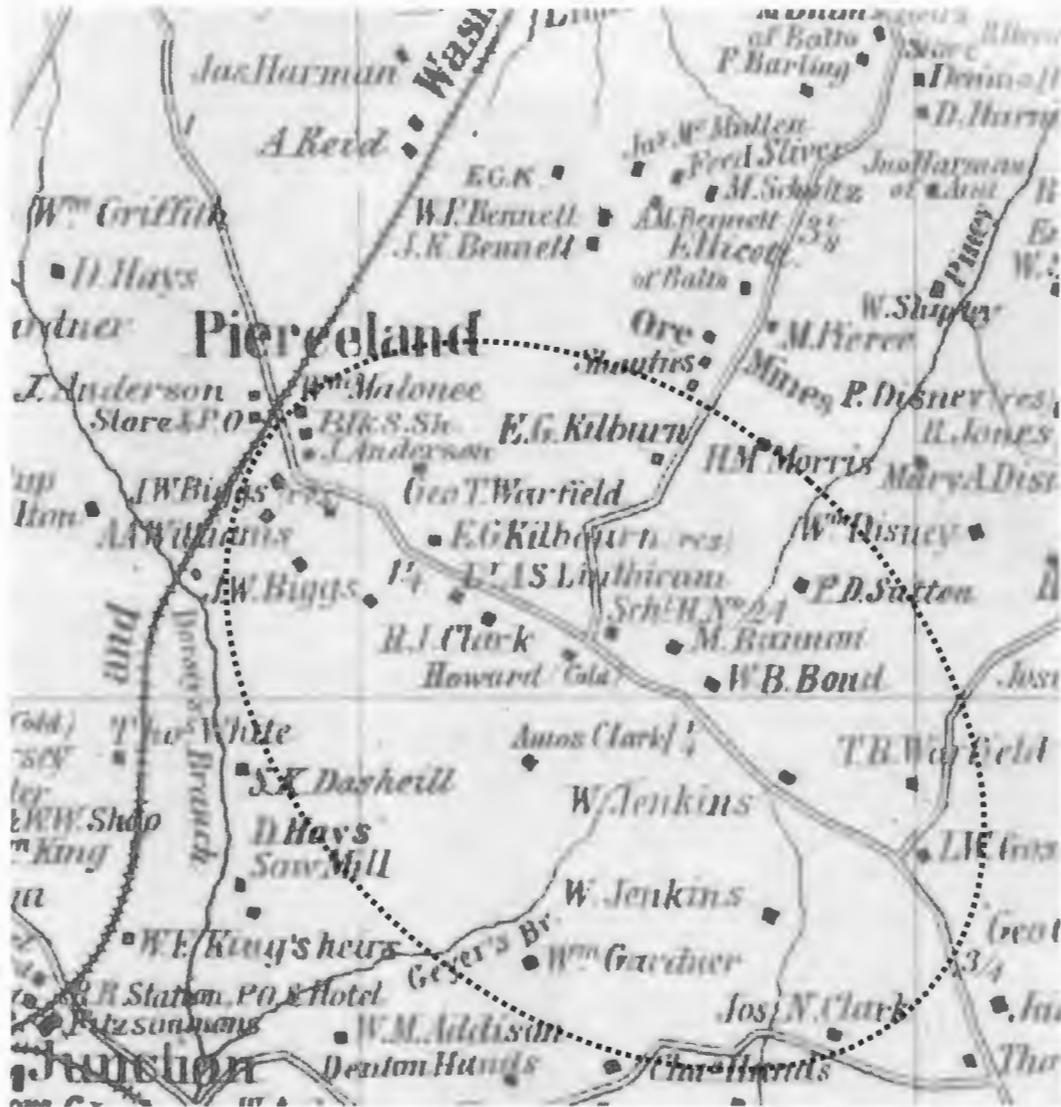


Figure #11
 1860 Martinet Map of area in
 Proposed Historic District
 (dotted circle added)



Figure #12
1878 Hopkins Map of area in
Proposed Historic District
(dotted circle added)



Figure #13
1892 USGS Map of area in
Proposed Historic District
(dotted circle added)

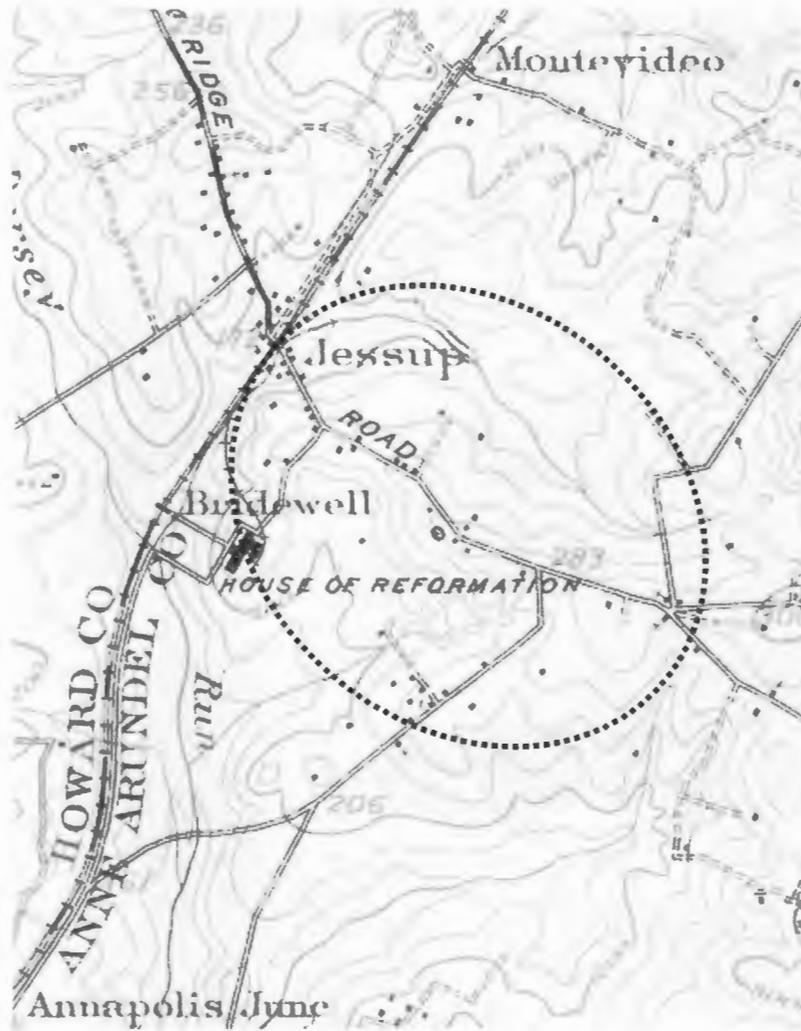


Figure #14
1907 USGS Map of area in
Proposed Historic District
(dotted circle added)



Figure #15
1926 USGS Map of area in
Proposed Historic District
(dotted circle added)

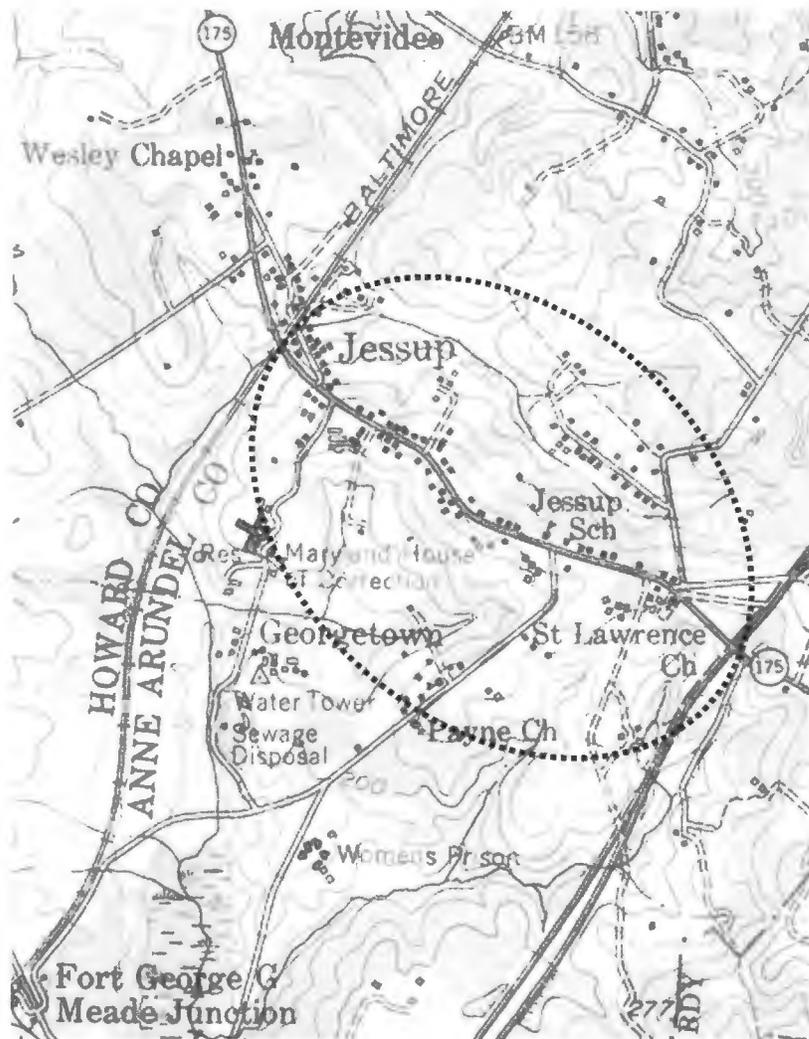


Figure #16
1949 USGS Map of area in
Proposed Historic District
(dotted circle added)



Figure #17
1974 USGS Map of area in
Proposed Historic District
(dotted circle added)
(Base map is mid-1950s with
color-coded 1970s additions)



AA-991

AA-0991-2014-03-11-01

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT
2821 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD,
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD. SHPO

ST LAWRENCE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (SEE ALSO MHP
#AA-20) AND SOCIAL HALL
FACING SOUTHWEST



RE MATERIALS SALE
5 FOR SALE

BRAND NEW BUILDING MATS

JESSUP DELI

JESSUP
POLLO
CASSIE



AA-991

AA-0991 — 2014-03-11 — 02

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

JESSUP ROAD AT SELLNER ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY/TERRY NECCIAT

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

"JESSUP DELI" (PRIVACY FENCE AND SHEDS)
FACING SOUTH DOWN SELLNER ROAD

2 OF 21



AA-991

AA-0991 — 2014-03-11 — 03

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2826 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD, SHPO

FORMER DENTAL OFFICE BUILDING

FACING NORTHWEST



AA-991

AA-0991-2014-03-11-04

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT
APPROX. 2838 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD. SHPO

BUILDINGS AND SIGNS FROM DUVALL OPEN LOT
MARKET TO FORMER DENTAL OFFICE BUILDING,
FACING EAST



AA-991

AA-0991 - 2014-03-11 - 05

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2848 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAT

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

FLOWER SHOP NEXT TO DUVALL OPEN LOT MARKET
FACING NORTH

5 OF 21



AA-991

AA-0991 - 2014-03-11-06

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2851(?) JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

JESSUP POST OFFICE AND PARKING LOT THROUGH
FACING SOUTHEAST TREES

6 OF 21



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT
2854 - 2826 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

VIEW OF HOUSES ACROSS RT. 175 FROM POST OFFICE
FACING NORTHEAST



AA-991

AA-0991-2014-03-11-08

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2861 JESSUP ROAD (AT BROCK BRIDGE ROAD)

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

BROCK BRIDGE ROAD (ON RIGHT) INTERSECTION
AND KOREAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
FACING SOUTHEAST

8 OF 21



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2862 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAT

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

FORMER 3-RM. SCHOOL (YMCA) AND FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
FACING EAST / NORTHEAST



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2869 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAS

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

DR. ASA LINTHICUM HOUSE THROUGH TREES

FACING SOUTHEAST (SEE ALSO MIHP AA-1203)



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2869 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

REMNANTS OF 2 BARNS BEHIND DR. ASA LINTHICUM
HOUSE (SEE PHOTOS IN FILE FOR AA-1203)
FACING SOUTHWEST



AA-991

AA-0991-2014-03-11-12

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

JESSUP ROAD 500 FEET WEST OF BROOK BRIDGE ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD,

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

VIEW ACROSS DISTRICT FROM JUST EAST OF CENTER
LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM NEAR NORTH WEST CORNER
OF DR. ASA LINTHICUM HOUSE PROPERTY



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2880, 2876, AND 2874 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

TWIN BUNGALOWS ACROSS FROM NORTHWEST CORNER OF
DR. ASA LINTHICUM HOUSE PROPERTY
FACING NORTHWEST



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2894 AND 2890 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

MODERN HOUSES JUST EAST OF JESSUP ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL
FACING NORTHEAST



AA-991

AA-0991 — 2014-03-11 — 15

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT
2920 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

JESSUP COMMUNITY CENTER AND WIGLEY AVENUE
INTERSECTION
FACING EAST

15 OF 21



AA-991

AA-0991 — 2014-03-11 — 10

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2932 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

SIDE-GAMBRELED DUTCH COLONIAL SHINGLE-CLAD HOUSE
WEST OF WIGLEY AVENUE
FACING NORTHWEST



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2997 AND 2999 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

PAIR OF CROSS-GABLED I-HOUSES NEAR TOP OF OLD
JESSUP ROAD, ON SOUTHWEST SIDE OF JESSUP ROAD
FACING SOUTHWEST



AA-991

AA-0991-2014-03-11-18

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT
2972 JESSUP ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD. SHPO

DAY CARE FACILITY ON JESSUP ROAD NEAR TOP OF OLD
OLD JESSUP ROAD
FACING NORTHEAST



AA-991

AA-0991 - 2014-03-11-19

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

2970 JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

BUNGALOW AT POINT WHERE OLD JESSUP ROAD BEGINS
FACING NORTHEAST



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT

8035 OLD JESSUP ROAD

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI

MARCH 2014

MD. SHPO

BUNGALOW WITH INSET PORCH AND DORMER WITH NO
CHERKS ON OLD JESSUP ROAD
FACING NORTH



AA-991

JESSUP SURVEY DISTRICT
OLD JESSUP ROAD AT PHILLIPS ROAD
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
BRIAN KELLY / TERRY NECCIAI
MARCH 2014
MD. SHPO

ALTERED COMMERCIAL BUILDING NEAR TRACKS
FACING NORTH

AA-991
Jessup Historic District
Jessup
Private and Public

mid-19th through mid-20th century

The Jessup Historic District is concentrated around a 1-1/2 mile area of Rt. 175, Jessup Road and contains a large concentration of historic resources built in variety of nationally popular styles popular from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century. Represented styles include very large and elaborate Italianate (and its Italian Villa sub-type) and Second Empire dwellings, as well as more modestly sized and styled Colonial Revival, American Four Square, Craftsman-influenced bungalows. Also present are large numbers of vernacular, folk-Victorian, cross-gable, I-houses.

Jessup was evaluated as a potential National Register Historic District and was found to contain 57 contributing resources and another 82 non-contributing. Most of the resources evaluated as non-contributing are less than 50 years of age, though the majority were built soon after World War II and shall soon become historic. Once these resources are 50 years old their contribution to the proposed district should be re-evaluated.

Jessup is named for Jonathan Jessup, an engineer employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during its original construction. Mr. Jessup was in charge of laying track through a particularly difficult 2 mile ridge. The completed excavation was given the name "Jessup's Cut" and after several permutations, Jessup came to be associated with the town that grew up in its vicinity. Growth was influenced by the presence of the railroad, proximity to urban centers, the success of truck farming, the establishment of canning and fruit packing, and the establishment of the Maryland House of Corrections.

AA-991

Jessup Historic District

Jessup

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

I. Geographic Organization: Western Shore

II. Chronological/Development Periods: Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1817)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-Present)

III. Prehistoric Themes: N/A

IV. Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Transportation

V. Resource Type

Category: District

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): town

Known Design Source: unknown

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-991

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jessup Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1-1/2 miles along Rt. 175 & parts of Old Jessup, Sellner, and Brock Bridge Rds. not for publicationcity, town Jessup vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name not applicable

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Planning and Code Enforcement liber

street & number 2664 Riva Road folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local repository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one		Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed				

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today. The Jessup Historic District is located in Jessup, Maryland, in northern Anne Arundel County. It is 16 miles south of Baltimore, 19 miles northeast of Washington, D.C., and 20 miles northwest of Annapolis. The current population stands at about 6,000 residents. This represents a 30-fold increase over the late 19th century population of 200 residents. Jessup serves as a bedroom community for persons working in nearby urban centers and suburban office parks, and is also the temporary home of many military families stationed at nearby Ft. Meade. The rapid subdivision of once open farm land and large wooded lots, with the concomitant construction of new homes, business, and road expansion, threaten to undermine the town's historic character. Furthermore, in terms of acreage and social perception, Jessup is dominated by the presence of the Maryland House of Correction (see AA-768).

Architecturally, historic Jessup is expressed in the large concentration of late-19th and early-20th century homes, of which the most outstanding examples are the Ringgold House, Clark-Vogel House, Asa Linthicum House, and Trusty Friend. These grandiose and masterfully designed houses, all but one of which were constructed before the close of the 1860s, represent the county's pre-eminent collection of Italian Villa and Second Empire style architecture. The Jessup Historic District also features a large number of fine vernacular folk-Victorian I-houses, American Four Squares, Cape Cod and Craftsman-influenced bungalows, with the Neocolonial, Ranch and newer Cape Cod styles represented in newer construction. The overwhelming majority of buildings feature frame construction, though several bungalows are built with rusticated concrete block. Brick construction is almost exclusively associated with modern buildings.

Most historic standing structures are clustered in an 1-1/2 mile area along or adjacent Rt. 175, Jessup Road, bounded between the Baltimore-Washington Parkway on the southeast and the Howard County line on the northwest. Much of this area appears eligible for listing as a National Register Historic District. Proposed boundaries for this district are delineated on the attached map. Boundaries are drawn to include the greatest concentration of historic resources, and where practical, exclude modern intrusions. Boundaries follow existing property lines, roadways, and/or topographical features. In addition to the area along Rt. 175, the proposed historic district also includes structures on Old Jessup Road, and both buildings and open space near Sellner and Brock Bridge Roads; the later is land associated with historic standing structures.

An evaluation of buildings in this area determined that 57 historic resources possess enough significance and physical integrity to contribute to the proposed historic district; another 82 are categorized as non-contributing. The majority of non-contributing resources are so defined because they are less than 50 years of age, and not enough time has yet elapsed since their construction to allow a clear perspective of their historic significance. A significant percentage of non-contributing resources are recently constructed outbuildings, or in some cases, historic ancillary structures altered to the point where they have lost historic integrity.

The proposed Jessup Historic District is dominated by a spectrum of nationally popular middle class architecture and contains styles typical of the period between the mid-19th through late 20th century. With but a few exceptions, the St. Lawrence Catholic Church, resources are privately-owned dwellings situated on small or medium sized lots, many of which have garages and/or driveways. The district's historic and residential tenor is reinforced by mature trees and plantings that surround most buildings, and provide a buffer between the houses and the road.

Several larger parcels break with this small-lot pattern and are principally the unsubdivided remains of former farms. Included in the proposed historic district are the expansive parcels associated with Italianate or Second Empire style dwellings, Clark-Vogel House, Asa Linthicum House, and the Ringgold House, as well as the stylistically less spectacular farm houses at 2997 and 2957 Jessup Road.

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

Many buildings display a striking degree of similarity, both in terms of style and workmanship.

Close resemblance may suggest the same builder or group of builders worked on multiple structures, or acquired stock architectural elements from the same source. The house types found in Jessup are not unlike house plans available from nationally published pattern books, or mail order kits, though no houses were actually identified as such.

Almost identical are the houses at 2924 and 2926 Jessup Road, both of which are five-bay, cross-gable I-houses. With respect to detail, both display identical door surrounds, as well as the paired, chamfer-headed center window. Another similar pair is 2977 and 2979 Annapolis Road, which in addition to form, display the same round, four-pane, cross-gable window. Several bungalows are either partially or entirely built of rusticated concrete block. Designed to simulate stone, concrete block was widely advocated by early 20th century builders, pattern books as a novel new building material. A particularly fine example of concrete block construction is 2822 Annapolis Road.

9.1 Major Bibliographical References

- (1) James Dilts, The Great Road: The Building of the Baltimore and Ohio, The Nation's First Railroad, 1828-1853 Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA, (1993).
- (2) *ibid.*
- (3) G. Marie Biggs, The Story of Jessup, publisher unknown, (1977)
- (4) The Maryland State Business Directory, 1866, Webb & Fitzgerald, publishers, New York, New York. and The State Gazette and Merchant's and Farmers' Directory for Maryland and District of Columbia, Sadler, Drysdale & Purnell, Baltimore, MD, and Maryland and District of Columbia Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1896-97, R.L. Polk & Co., Baltimore, MD.
- (5) Jack Kelbaugh, *The Civil War in Anne Arundel County: Captain Frank Bond of Jessup and the Maryland Cavalry*, CSA Ann Arundell County Historical Society; October, 1988.
- (6) W. W. Goldsborough, Maryland Line in the Confederate Army, 1987.
- (7) Women's Club of Jessup Collection, Minute Books, 1915-1935; Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.
- (8) The Story of Jessup
- (9) Anne Arundel County Commissioners Assessment, 1878-1904; and land records of Anne Arundel County, various volumes; Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.
- (10) Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses, Alfred A. Knoph, New York, NY (1991).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect						
Check: Applicable Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D			
and/or Applicable Exception:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> G
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> national	<input type="checkbox"/> state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local				

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The town of Jessup is eponymously named for Jonathan Jessup, an engineer employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Jessup's connection with the town that bears his names dates to 1834; the year he was given the responsibility of laying track through a particularly difficult segment of land in northern Anne Arundel County known as Merrill's Ridge. Jessup's team cut through the 2-mile-long and 50'-wide hill located between present-day Rt. 175 and the area immediately east of Montevideo Road. The completed excavation was given the name "Jessup's Cut" and eventually came to be associated with the town that soon surrounded it. The Jessup stop, with Relay and Laurel became one of three main stations along B & O's Washington Branch and an important factor in Jessup's transition from farm community to town center.

Because Jessup is not a legally incorporated township, defining its historic boundaries is a matter of approximation. The area that the U.S. Post Office defines as Jessup does not correspond with local tradition, and late 19th-century land records clearly indicate that historically Jessup was larger than it is at present. Tax assessments from the late-19th and early-20th centuries identify farms as far south as present-day Ft. Meade, and northwest into what, since 1851, is Howard County, as either Jessop's or Jessup's Cut. Jessup also extended into present-day Howard County.

The community's name has experienced an astonishing degree of variability as well. When reading historic documents, the names Pierceland, Hooversville, Andersonville, and more self-evident, Jessop's or Jessup's Cut can be considered synonymous with Jessup. This alternative nomenclature is principally derived from the names of local postmasters and train station keepers.

Land patents for this region date primarily from the late-17th to mid-18th century, at which time this then remote area was almost exclusively agricultural, with some timber industry. Other surrounding areas, more advantaged by their proximity to water, such as Elkridge Landing and Curtis Creek, were involved in the mining of ore and the manufacture of pig iron, but Jessup's lack of an adequate transportation network and ready power source, i.e. water, prevented the later and precluded the former until well into the 19th century.

While Jessup evolved from a farming community, its direction was inexorably shaped by location, specifically its proximity to the exploding 19th century population center of Baltimore, and to a lesser degree the cities of Annapolis and Washington, D.C. Human decisions played a significant role, especially the 1835 construction of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the 1878 establishment of the Maryland House of Correction, and and the late 19th century establishment of canning and fruit packing operations. Capital investments, especially in transportation and infrastructure, created a climate for development and expansion that lasted from the mid-19th century into the period of the Great Depression. In the post-World War II era, those same types of infrastructure and institutional developments, e.g. the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Parkway, Interstate 95 and regional commuter trains, as well as the expansion of Ft. Meade and the House of Correction, lay behind the growth that continues to the present day.

8.1 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Jessup is no less a consequence of its natural makeup with fertile land conducive to both truck and grain farming. Its nexus of productive soil and immediacy to both a transportation network and market centers gave 19th-century Jessup farmers a competitive advantage over more distant growers. Produce could be readily shipped to the city for immediate consumption or processing at one of Baltimore's many thriving canneries.

Baltimore's flourishing canning operations sparked the entrepreneurial instincts of Charles Summers, John F. Lowncamp, W.L. Gardner family, all of whom established canning or fruit packing operations in Jessup. These canneries were congregated on Dorsey Run Road, which due to the vast quantity of tomatoes hauled down this road for packing, was subsequently dubbed Tomato Road (3).

Rail transportation also allowed for the exploitation of natural resources, including now diminished but once large stands of mature timber and significant deposits of iron ore. In the 3rd quarter of the 19th century both David Haynes and S.K. Dashiell operated sawmills. With respect to mining, Dr. Asa Linthicum, George W. Hobbs and John Biggs were mid-to-late 19th century Jessup residents who diversified their agricultural and professional activities to include mining, or to use the historic parlance "ore banking" (4).

Truck farms, canneries, and mines were labor intensive operations, and the owners of these concerns were interested that it cost as little as possible. Labor was provided by the local African American population, many of whom were either former slaves or the descendants of former slaves. It should be noted that prior to emancipation, Anne Arundel County had Maryland's 3rd largest population of slaves, as well as many free blacks—Maryland had the largest population of free blacks in the country. Moreover, in Jessup, as with much of Maryland, local sympathies were strongly affiliated with the Confederate cause. During the Civil War many fought for the South with several Jessup citizens achieving significant distinction.

Jessup's most notable Civil War veterans were Frank Bond and Arnold Elzey. Prior to the formal outbreak of hostilities, Bond organized the United Rifles, which was one of the dozens of private militia groups created to support the Southern Cause. Union forces disbanded the United Rifles, but after the declaration of war, Bond served as Captain of Company A of the First Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. at the battle of Gettysburg. Later he was wounded and taken prisoner of war, and after his release was promoted to the rank of Major (5).

Even more notable are the accomplishments of Arnold Elzey. Elzey was a career military man and a West Point Graduate who resigned his Union commission prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. During that conflict Elzey served as a C.S.A. Colonel, and at the Battle of First Manassas, rendered such outstanding service that he was promoted on the battle field to Brigadier General by the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis (6). Later, General Elzey was nearly killed in action, but recovered from his wounds and subsequently returned to his truck farm in Jessup. Here Elzey lived near like-thinking individuals. His farm was adjacent to, and sold to him by, William Bond, the lawyer father of Captain Frank Bond.

In the post-Civil War era a ready source of cheap labor was found in the immigrant communities of Baltimore City. During the summer months hundreds of immigrants, mostly of eastern-European extraction, were brought from the city to work in the fields and canneries in and around Jessup. Often arriving in family groups, they lived in small, multi-family tenant houses and worked long hours in exchange for minimal pay. It is ironic, or perhaps more precisely an indication of late-19th/early-20th century social attitudes, that Jessup's wealthy farm and cannery owners relied on the labor of expatriated Europeans, but at the same time remained highly critical of their presence. This censure is manifested as late as 1915 in the meeting minutes of the Jessup Literary Club, which makes the following entry "Miss Kelley comes in direct contact with those aliens and knows the good and bad of our greatest problem---the immigrant." (7)

8.2 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Proximity to urban centers facilitated the transportation of not only produce but also people. Michael Bannon (himself an Irish immigrant) was a very successful and wealthy Baltimore-based lawyer who lived and owned extensive acreage in Jessup. The same is true of William Bond and his son Elijah, both of whom were lawyers residing in Jessup but practicing law in Baltimore. Conversely, wealthy Baltimore residents appreciated Jessup's rural yet convenient situation and found it an excellent place to construct "summer cottages". Not only did Jessup offer an easy commute, but its location just below the piedmont fall line meant the area benefited from low mosquito population. In an era when malaria was a potentially deadly problem, this held great allure.

While the health benefit remained intact, the social prestige of a Jessup address was compromised when the Maryland House of Correction was constructed near Jessup in 1878. However, the prison, both then and now, created a supply of jobs and a demand for provisions. By the 3rd quarter of the 19th century, the prison had been joined by other correctional, rehabilitative and social institutions, such as the 135-acre St. Joseph House of Industry. This was a private Catholic educational and reform facility located near Montevideo. Also present was the Sisters of Notre Dame Orphanage, that in the 20th century became a summer vacation home for girls. In 1910, the "Home of the Friendless" was established for Protestant orphans and half orphans.

The local presence of these institutions and people who worked there no doubt benefited local merchants and business men. In 1855, Joshua Anderson operated the only store in the area and also served as postmaster. However by the 3rd quarter of the 19th century the town supported a number of stores. In the years between 1866 and 1907, Maryland business directories list Samuel Burnett, John T. Clark, James Hughes, George Hoover, T. Russell, E. Duvall, John F. Lowencamp, W.L. Gardner (successor to the Anderson store) and Ridgely Bond (successor to Lowencamp's store) as merchants or store owners. In addition to their retail and dry good establishments, most of these businessmen operated farms or were involved in some other concern. John Lowencamp, as a farmer, merchant, post-master, cannery owner and real estate speculator, is a prime example of this.

The names of Jessup's mid- to late-19th century large-scale land owners and professionals also appear as benefactors of churches, schools, libraries, and social clubs. Michael Bannon donated the land for the 1871 St. Mary's Episcopal Church (now demolished), while the sandstone was provided by Frank Bond. School teacher Susanna Merritt (also Marriot) gave the land for St. Lawrence's Catholic Church, which was first built in 1866. Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church, portions of which date to 1877 and is located in Howard County, was built on land given by Joshua Anderson. While John Biggs donated land in 1891 for the construction of the original Payne African American Church (8).

John Biggs previously gave seven acres of land for the establishment of the now demolished Clifton Academy for Young Ladies. Reportedly, in the tradition of Jessup's great homes, the Clifton Academy was built in the Italian Villa style. Asa Linthicum, Amos Clark and Michael Bannon were also active in the establishment of Clifton Academy. In 1861, Bannon served as a primary school inspector, and in 1862 Linthicum was a primary school commissioner. According to Biggs, Linthicum was also very active in black education. Linthicum, John Lowencamp, and Susan Merritt were amongst Jessup residents who subdivided portions of their large farms for development. In addition to selling lots in Jessup, Linthicum and Lowencamp owned numerous properties in Baltimore and what is now known as Annapolis Junction (9).

An interesting glimpse into the world of Jessup's upper class women in the early 20th century is provided by the Minute Books of the Women's Club of Jessup. This organization began as a literary society during the later part of the 19th century, and while minute books were not available for the early years, surviving records clearly indicate Jessup had a very sophisticated and learned society, highly concerned with current affairs. Club members spoke out on many progressive and controversial topics

8.3 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Lectures, typically prepared and presented by club members, featured topics that included the "Russian Political System Since 1918" and "Why Women Must Demand The Right To Vote". When it came to expressing an opinion on national policy, Jessup women were undaunted by the prospect of not having an official voice. In 1919 the club voted to endorse "the newly proposed multi-lateral treaty". With respect to the arts and humanities, lecturers were invited from as far away as Boston to discuss painting or poetry, and Adelene Jessup Pratt, Director of the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission spoke to the club on how to better administer the community's private library. membership was strictly limited to 17 women, and maintained waiting list for for new members. Twentieth century membership rolls showing the names of Biggs, Bond, Bannon, Clark and Gardner indicate the continued hegemony of those same families that were dominant a half century before.

By the third quarter of the 19th century wealth, both in the form of land and social capital, was concentrated amongst a handful of prominent families, a situation that remained largely unchecked until well into the next century. Jessup, however, was not immune to national and local economic vicissitudes, and fortunes were lost as well as made. Both John Biggs and John F. Lowencamp died in a state of insolvency following the financial panic of 1892. The 20th century saw the declining importance of truck farming and canning, as well as the Great Depression and two World Wars, all of which impacted the local residents.

During Jessup's glory days, however, the imprimatur of the town's powerful families was manifested in its architecture, especially the extraordinary collection of Italian Villa Style mansions. In addition, the development of industry, commerce, social institutions, and the growing presence of urban commuters created a middle class that is responsible for the highly intact assemblage of late-19th and early-20th century housing stock.

Jessup's most outstanding homes include three surviving Italianate and one Second Empire style dwellings. All but one were built by the end of the 1860's and reflect the wide influence of the picturesque movement, made popular by the mid-19th century designs of Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing. These houses include Trusty Friend (AA-123) Linthicum House (AA-91), Clark-Vogel House (AA-760), and the Ringgold House (AA-92).

The Italian Villa style is a less commonly occurring subtype of Italianate architecture, with only about 15% of houses possessing the square tower that is considered characteristic of the form. In Jessup this uncommon variation enjoyed uncommon popularity. In addition to Trusty Friend and Asa Linthicum House (from which the tower has been removed), two more domestic examples, as well as a school (all destroyed) are known to have been built in the Italian Villa style. The Second Empire-style Ringgold House also features a square tower, though this feature is more common in Second Empire buildings (10).

The Italianate Style, along with the Gothic Revival, began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, which was a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture, that had been fashionable for about 200 years. The first Italianate houses in the United States were built in the last 1830s; the idiom was popularized by the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing, published in the 1840s and '50s. By the 1860s the style had completely overshadowed its architectural contemporary, the Gothic Revival. Nationally, the decline of the Italianate, along with that of the closely related Second Empire Style began with the financial panic of 1873 and subsequent depression. When national prosperity returned, new housing fashions, particularly the Queen Anne Style, dominated, though very few, if any, Queen Anne buildings were built in Jessup, or greater Anne Arundel County, as a whole.

Jessup's next major episode of growth took place in the early-20th century and is represented by the large collection of Craftsman-influenced bungalows, American Four-Squares, and Cape Cod dwellings that compose the bulk of Jessup's historic architecture. In addition to growth inspired by agriculture success and a growing suburban professional class, development pressure was accentuated by the 1917 establishment of Camp (now Fort) Meade. Created as a result of World War I, this military base was built directly south of Jessup's main population center. The military's presence continues to affect Jessup, which is home to military personnel and base civilian employees.

8.4 Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Jessup's early-20th century housing stock dominates the center of the town. These houses, built in fashions that experienced national popularity, are situated on small residential lots and typically stand in close proximity to each other; most directly fronting the road. A large percentage of these buildings are mostly unaltered, and some are individually distinctive. However, individual merit is amplified when Jessup's architecture is viewed as an ensemble. Large and contiguous portions of the town read as a unified ensemble, and contain a large concentration of architectural resources that are united by both history and aesthetics. This area is identified on the attached map, and appears eligible for listing as a National Register of Historic Places Historic District.

In the mid- and late-20th century, many of the same factors behind Jessup's historic development, are again at work. Improved transportation resulting from the construction of Interstate 95 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, increasing industrial development, and an explosion in suburban construction are rapidly reconfiguring Jessup's built environment. If this trend continues, the continuity of building traditions that spans more than a century may be overwhelmed by new construction.

This survey failed to identify many buildings historically associated with Jessup's poorer residents. Certainly there were houses associated with slaves and tenant farmers, as well as picker's shanties that housed the European immigrants who worked as seasonal laborers on the farms and in the canneries. Such buildings were usually of poor quality and thus less likely to survive. The present owners of the Asa Linthicum House claim to have seen derelict remains of workers housing in the woods of their property. An outbuilding located in the rear yard between 2852 and 2854 Jessup Road may be a former picker's shanty. Such buildings, if discovered in the future would add to the qualities for which the Jessup Historic District is significant, and should be considered as contributing resources.

As of August 1997, the resources listed below are considered contributing elements to the proposed historic district.

Jessup Road: 2821 (St. Lawrence Church), 2822, possible shanty behind and between 2852 and 2854, 2856, 2858, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2912, 2926, 2928, 2934, 2938, 2952, 2958, 2976, 2869 and three associated buildings, 2899, 2911 and one associated outbuilding, 2921 and one associated outbuilding, 2933 and one associated outbuilding, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2957 and two outbuildings, 2979, 2981, 2976, 2997

Brock Bridge Road: 7865 and one outbuilding

Drift Wood Road: 7600, 7602, 7601, 7603

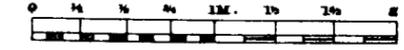
Old Jessup Road: 8027 and one outbuilding, 8033 and one outbuilding, 8035 and one outbuilding.

Sellner Road: 7855 and five associated outbuildings

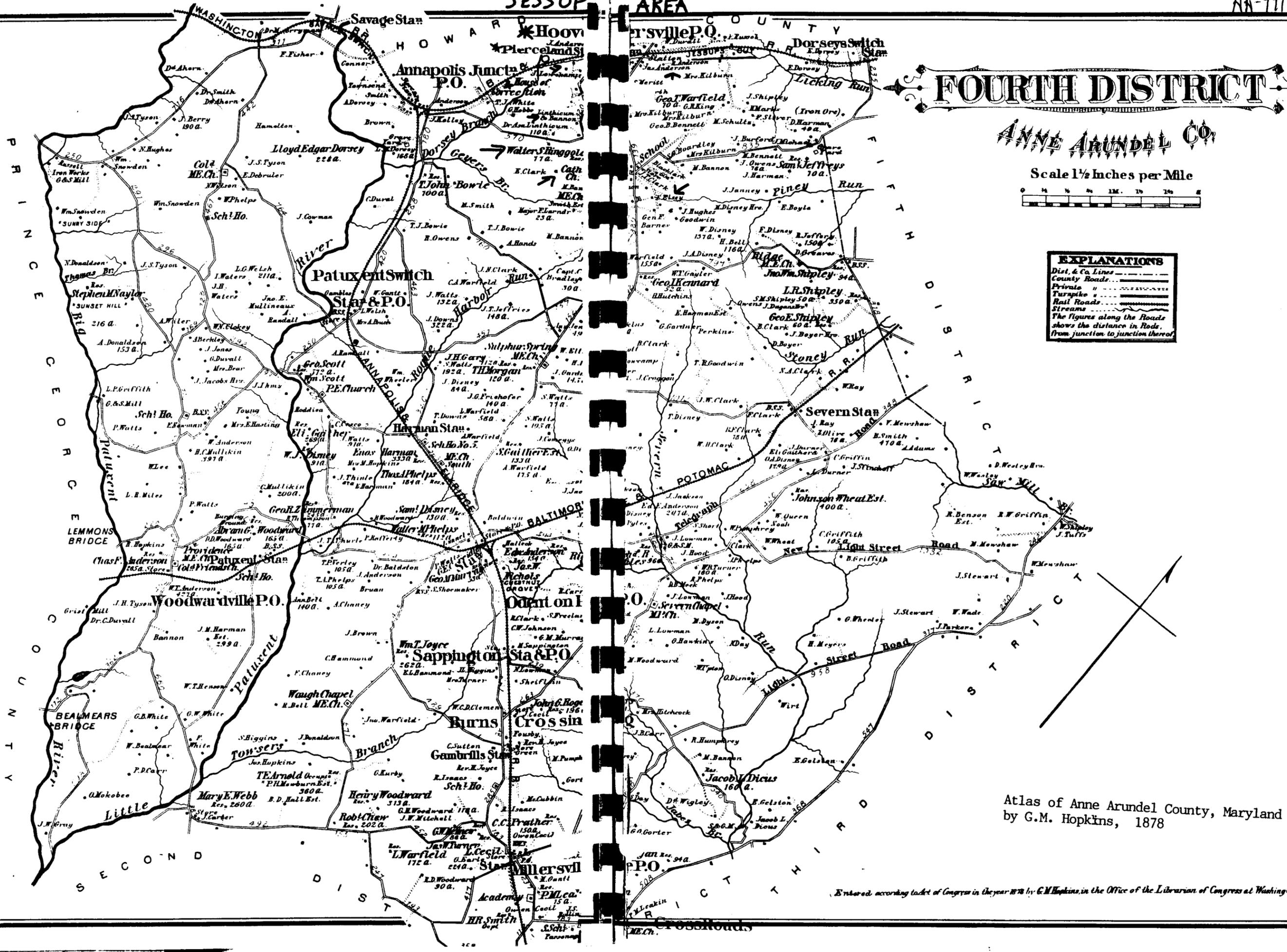
FOURTH DISTRICT

ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

Scale 1 1/2 Inches per Mile

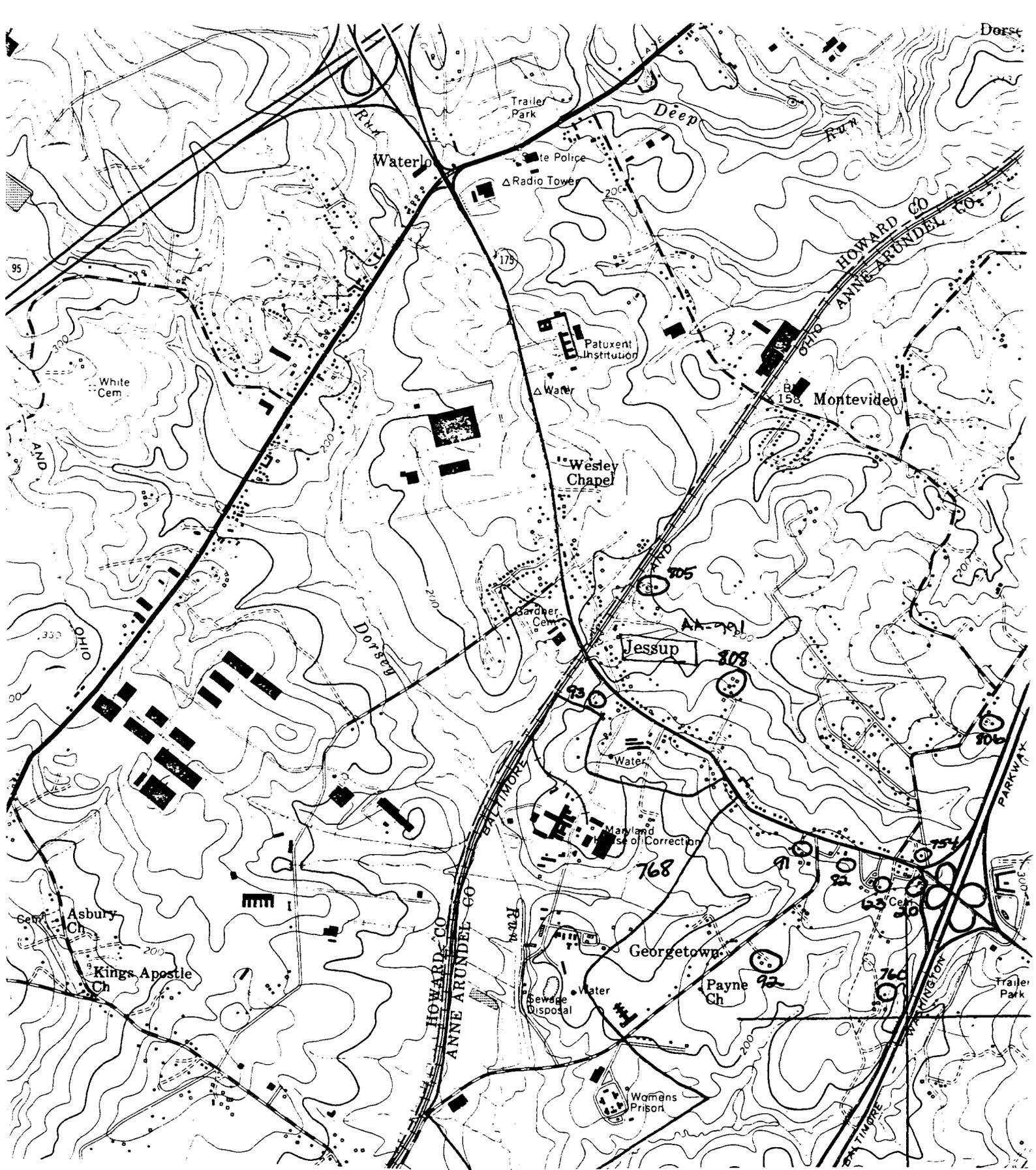


EXPLANATIONS	
Dist. & Co. Lines	-----
County Roads	-----
Private "	-----
Turpikes "	-----
Rail Roads	-----
Streams	-----
The figures along the Roads shows the distance in Rods, from junction to junction thereof	



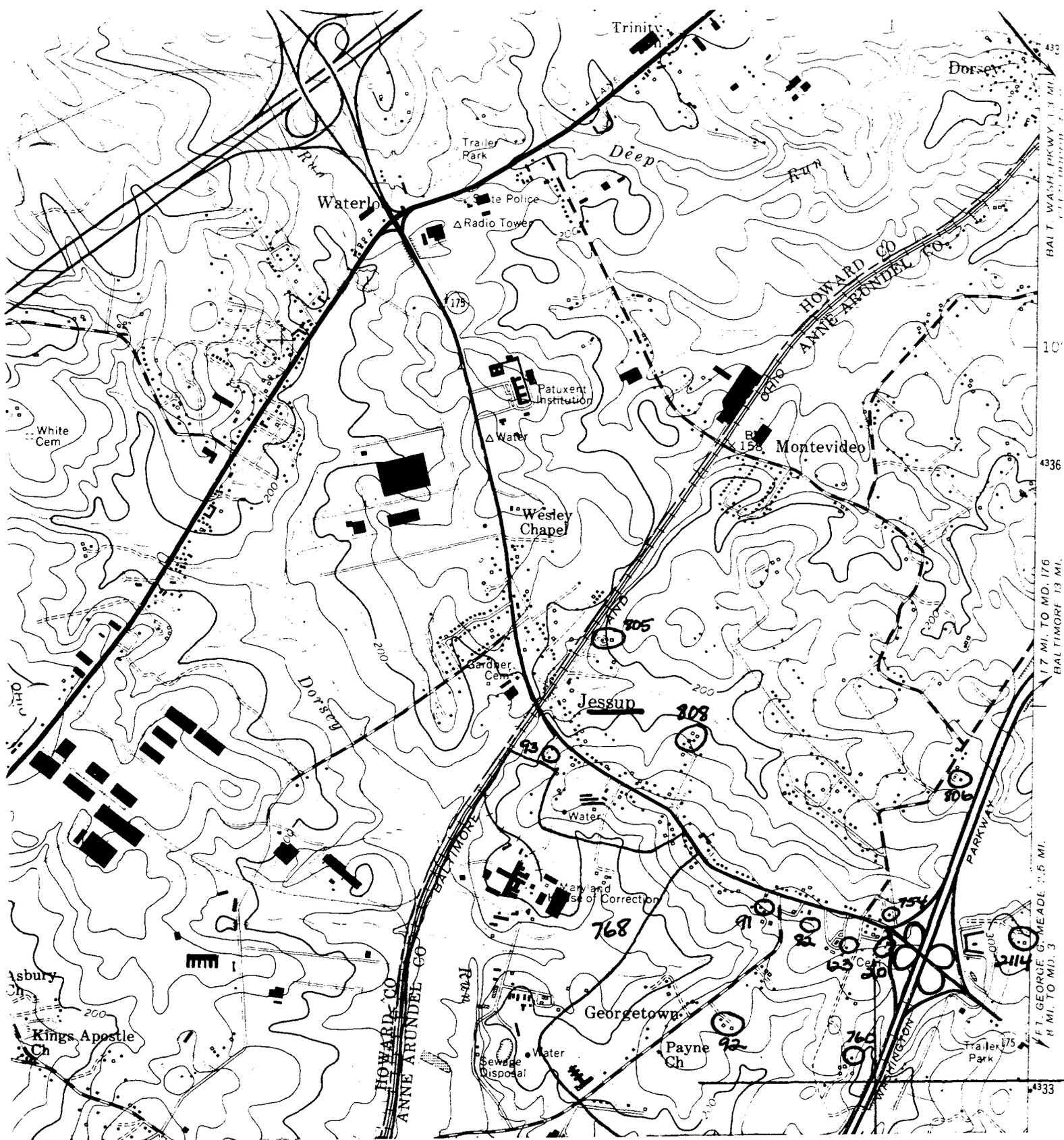
Atlas of Anne Arundel County, Maryland by G.M. Hopkins, 1878

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



SAVAGE
USGS 7.5 minute series
Scale: 1:24,000
1965, photo revised 1979

Site Number: AA-991
Site Name: Jessup Historic District
Location: Jessup, MD



SAVAGE
 USGS 7.5 minute series
 Scale: 1:24,000
 1957, photo revised 1966 and 1974

Site Number: AA-991
 Site Name: Jessup
 Location:



AA-123 / AA 001

TRUSTY FRIEND / Jessup Historic District
Jessup, Anne Arundel co., Maryland

Sherril M. Marsh, photographer

December 1996

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Camera Facing approximately south

1 of 30



AA-754 / AA 991

Concrete Block Bungalow / Jersey[?] Historic District
Anne Arundel Co., MARYLAND

Sherril M. Marsh Photographer

January 1997

Neg. at Maryland SHPO

CAMERA FACING NE

2 of 30



AA-1997

Jessup Hill in south

Anne Arundel Co., MARYLAND
Henri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO
House on Rt. 175, camera
facing North

3 of 30



AA-791

Jessup 4th District

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Terri N. Marsh, photographer

January 1997

Neg at Maryland SHPO

House on Rt. 115. Camera facing
approximately south

4 of 30



AA-991

Jessup

Anne Arundel CO., MARYLAND

Sherril M. Marsh, Photographer.

January, 1997

Negative at MARYLAND SAPO

House on Rt. 175, camera facing
approx. westerly South

5 of 30



74-00

Jessup Historic District

Anne Arundel Co., MARYLAND

Sherril M. Marsh, photographer

January, 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

House on Rt. 175, camera facing
approximately North

6 of 30



AA - 991

Jessup Historic District

Anne Arundel CO., MARYLAND

Sherr. M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Houseson Rt. 175, Camera

facing SE

7 of 30



AA-500 / AA-991

George T. Warfield House / Jessup Hwy. at
Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherril M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Neg. at Maryland SAPO

Camera facing NW

0130



AA-90 / AA-901

AA-901 / Jessup

Anne Arundel co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh. Cartographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SAPO

at elevation

Photo 1 of 30



AA-91 / AA-991

Asa Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative A: Maryland SHPO

Front Door

Photo 12 of 30



AA-9. / AA 991

Asa Linthicum House Jessup

Anne Arundel Co, Maryland

Terri M. Moran, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Foundation

MS-B 11 of 30



AA-91 / AA 991

Asa Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherr. M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Camera facing NW

photo 12 of 30



AA-91 / AA-991

Asa Linthicum House | Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherril M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Bank Barn, SE Perspective

Photo 13 of 20



AA-91 / AA-911

Isa Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

John M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland STPO

Color slide, camera facing SE

Photo 17 of 30



AA-91 / AA-991

Asa Linthicum House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sheri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

tenant house, camera facing south

Photo 15 of 30



AA-92 / AA-991

Ringgold House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1991

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Camera facing South

16 of 30



At 96 | At 99
Ringgold House | Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherril M. Marsh, photographer

January 1997

Negative at MD SHPO

Camera facing SE

17 of 30



AA-92 / AA-991

Ringgold House, Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Library Fire place

18 of 30



AA 9A / 27-000

Ringgold House | Jessup

Anne Arundel co., Maryland

Sherri M Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Chair

1 of 30



1700/2 - 2A.00

Cragside House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Rear door (in library)

20 or 30

* cornice treatment not original



AA-92 / AA-991

Ringgold House / Jessup

Anne Arundel CO, Maryland

Sherr. M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

DINING ROOM Five place

21 of 30

* cornice not original



AA-123 / AA-991

SAFARI LODGE HOUSE, ESSOP

Appoquinimink CO. MARYLAND

Sherri M. MARSH, photographer

January 1997

NEG AT MARYLAND SAPO

CARRIAGE FACING EAST

Photo 20 of 30



17-160 / 200711

Wink-Josef House / Jessup

Jessup, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherril M. Marsh, Photographer

2007-11-16

10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

WEST LESTER, OH

Photo 15 of 10



AA 1000 / AA-991

WIFE OF THE HOUSE / JESSUP

JESSUP, FRANK R. JR. (S), WIFE (LADY)

SHERRI M. MARSH, PHOTOGRAPHER

DECEMBER 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND

SEAN ELLIOTT III

Photo 24 of 30



At 1/2 2F

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

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1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

December 1990

Neg. AT MARYLAND SHPO

Cast metal to the ...

Photo 25 of 30



AA-760

Clark Vogel House

JESSOP, Anne Arundel CO., MARYLAND

Sherr, Jr. Marsh, photographer

December 1996

Negative at MARYLAND SHPO

Front Hall

Photo 56 of 30



AA-760 / AA-991

Clark/Vogel House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherr. M. Marsh, Photographer

December 1996

Negative at Maryland SHPO

North Parlor

Photo 27 of 30



AA 760 / AA-991

Clark-Vogel House / Jessup

Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

Sherri M. Marsh, Photographer

December 1996
Negative at Maryland SHPO

Siair

Photo 28 of 30



AA-100 / AA-991

Sherrill Marsh / Jessup

Anne Arundel CO, Maryland
Sherrill M. Marsh, Photographer

January 1997

Negative at Maryland SHPO

Bank Barn, camera facing East

Photo 19 of 20



1/60 11-20

Jessup, Anne ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

STERRI M. MARSH, photographer

January 1997

BANK BARDI CAMERA FACTORY

30