
7. Description

Inventory No. BA-141

Condition

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

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

Limespring Farm is located at 5530 Glen Arm Road, near Glen Arm, in northeastern Baltimore County, Maryland. The farm consists of a stone house, stone smokehouse, stone double-decker barn, stone ice house, stone springhouse, frame corncrib, and frame outbuilding.

The house is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay by two-bay stone structure with a hip on the southwest and a gable on the northeast, all with wood shingles. There is a two-and-a-half story wing on the northeast that is four bays by one bay and has a gable roof with wood shingles. The southeast elevation has been stuccoed and painted. There is a center entrance with a six-panel door and a three-light transom. There is a one-bay hipped-roof porch with four Greek Doric columns, an architrave, frieze, ogee bed mould, and ogee cornice. The porch soffit has slats. There is one limestone step topped with brick and another step encased in wood. On each side of the porch is a bench. There are two nine-over-nine sash on each side of the entrance. They have wood sills and shutter hinges. The south sash have a bullnose frame that is partially covered by the stucco. The east sash have a wider frame that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has a beaded interior edge. The second story has five nine-over-six sash with details matching the first story. There is a wood box cornice with a bed mould that has a Greek ovolo applied to the fascia and a bead at the bottom. There are two dormers with six-over-six sash, plain pilasters, and gable roofs. There is an interior brick chimney with bishop's caps between the south-center and center bays, and another on the east end. On the wing, the first story has two nine-over-six sash to the south, a beaded-edge vertical-board door, and a six-over-six sash to the east. The sash have wood sills, mortised and tenoned and pinned frames with a beaded interior edge on the south windows, and the frame is covered on the east window. There is a two-bay, one-story porch with a hipped roof, two Greek Doric columns, and an entablature that matches the other porch. The second story has three pair of two-light casements, with no window opening above the doorway. There is a cornice with a bed mould that has an ogee above a Greek ovolo, and it is applied to a board that has a bead on the bottom and side. There is one dormer set over the door, and it matches the other dormers. On the east end is an interior brick chimney with bishop's caps.

The northeast elevation has rubble stone with traces of whitewash. The modern addition covers part of the first story. The gable end has two six-light casement windows set in wide frames that are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have beaded interior edges and ogee backbands. There are tapered rake boards. The northwest elevation has a new, one-story stuccoed kitchen addition with a shed roof that has metal roofing. There is a new stone patio to the west of the addition, and this replaces an earlier porch. The rubble stone on the wing and the main block is toothed together. The first story west bay of the wing has a new nine-over-six sash in a mortised and tenoned and pinned frame that has a beaded interior edge and an ovolo backband. The wood sill also has pins in it. The second story has three pair of two-light casement sash in original openings that have mortised and tenoned and pinned frames like the first story. The main block has a new nine-over-nine sash in original openings on the first story and nine-over-six sash on the second story. The frames are mortised and tenoned and pinned like the wing window frames. There is wood box cornice on both that matches that of the southeast elevation. The center bay has a projecting stuccoed porch. The first story has Greek Doric columns and pilasters with a full entablature, and the second story has three new casement windows. The northeast elevation of this porch has an eight-light casement to the east and plain pilasters with a full entablature to the north, on the first story. The second story has an eight-light casement to the east and three ten-light casements to the north. The wing has two dormers with gable roofs, six-over-six sash, and plain pilasters, and has a small shed roof dormer with a four-light sash set up against the main block. There is one gable-roofed dormer on the main block. The two west bays are stuccoed and have a gable end with an interior brick chimney that has bishop's caps. There are new French doors leading to the cellar, set in a gable-roofed structure. The southwest elevation is stuccoed and has two pair of French doors with five lights each, on the first story. The doors have blinds and three-light transoms. There is a two-bay, one-story porch with a wood deck and beaded-board soffit. It has paired Greek Doric columns in the center and tripled columns at the corners, a full entablature, a cavetto and bead bed mould, and an ovolo and bead on the cornice. This matches the treatment on the rear porch. The porch railing has square balusters. The second story has two new nine-over-six sash. There is a wood box cornice, and two dormers that match those on the southeast.

The cellar under the northeast end of the main block has sash-sawn joists that run northwest/southeast. Most are damaged and

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either replaced or scabbed onto. Those that survive are sash-sawn, are 3-inches by 8-inches, and are spaced 23 ½ to 24 ¼ inches on centers. They rest on a one-inch thick board set into the wall. Some of the scabbed pieces are set into the wall next to the original joists. Several cut nails passing through the flooring missed the joists. Some of the flooring is slightly gauged, and the edges of the boards are planed. On the northeast elevation is a solid stone buttress for the fireplace. The hearth boards are supported by a ledger board on the joist, and there are no trimmers. The newel post passes through the floor on top of a joist, and is not wedged. The passage joists run southwest/northeast and have a center tenon into the stair header. One of these is visible, and is not pinned. There is a crawlspace beneath the wing. The cellar under the southwest end is accessed from the exterior on the northwest. The joists are three-quarter round logs that run northeast/southwest and are set on a 1-inch board in the wall. There are solid stone fireplace buttresses on the northwest and on the northeast, set to the east. The joists across from the northeast buttress are sash-sawn, are 2 ½ inches by 8 inches, and have a center tenon into the header, which is of the same material. The trimmers are logs hewn on one side to take the header, and have a center tenon and pin. The hearth is supported by boards that have one end set on a ledger board nailed to the header. On the northwest buttress, one joist serves as a header, and is a log hewn on the northwest side. The trimmers are 2 ½ inches by 8 inches, and are tenoned and pinned to the header.

The passage has oak parquet strip flooring and baseboard with a bead above an ogee. The chair rail has a cavetto beneath the shelf and an ogee and bead at the bottom. The architrave has a steep quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband, a broken field with a bead at the break, and a bead on the inner edge. The front door has six panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. There are wrought iron H-L hinges that are not original to the door and are screwed to the jamb. The jamb has patched hinge mortises for butt hinges, but the door does not. There is a large wrought iron rim lock with a brass knob. A two-run stair ascends on the southwest wall to the northwest landing, and on the northeast wall to the southeast. The newel post is square, battered, and paneled, with sunk, flat panels and two beads for panel moulds. There is a three-quarter round walnut handrail that is ramped, and rectangular walnut balusters. The open stringer has sawn brackets in a Vitruvian wave pattern. There is a paneled wall below the stringer with slightly sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The stringer has a broken field with a double bead at the break and a double bead on the bottom. The bottoms of the newels are pyramidal and slightly concave. There is peg rail on the southeast elevation. There is a six-paneled door set below the stairs that is mortised and tenoned and pinned. It has slightly sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. There are butt hinges with ball finials, and the door now opens out but originally swung in. There is a winder stair to the cellar. The wrought iron rim lock has a brass knob, but there were two previous locks on this door. The architrave is typical. The rear doorway also has typical architrave, but the door is missing. A wall has been added when the rear vestibule was added. The northeast doorway also has typical architrave and the door is missing. The southwest doorway has similar architrave, though the ogee on the backband is not as large and the architrave is mitered at the corners rather than mitered and lapped. The vestibule floor and baseboard match the passage, and the architrave matches that of the southwest passage door. The rear door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has sunk fields and ogee-and-fillet moulds, has butt hinges with ball finials, and has a wrought iron rim lock with a brass knob. The door appears to have had two previous locks, one of which was a mortise lock. The door on the northeast leads to a bathroom. It has five lying panels, butt hinges with ball finials, and a mortise lock. The bathroom has completely modern finishes and fixtures.

The two southwest rooms are a double parlor with oak parquet strip flooring and a baseboard with a quirked Greek ogee and bead on the top and a quarter-round moulding added. The architrave is symmetrical, with a quirked ogee and bead on both sides. There are square corner blocks and a bead on the recessed inner edge of the architrave. The windows have splayed jambs, and the sash are hung on cords. The sash have deep, thin ovolo muntins, 10-inch by 12-inch lights, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners only. There is a fireplace on the northeast elevation of the south half of the parlor. It has splayed jambs with cast-iron panels that have a patera on each side and a lyre on the back. There is a white marble hearth and a black marble mantel with pilasters that have a quirked Greek ogee and bead. The frieze and imposts are plain, there is an ogee and cavetto bed mould, and a moulded edge on the mantel shelf. The southwest elevation has a French door with splayed jambs and five 12-inch by 14-inch lights on each door. The architrave matches the rest of the openings. The butt hinges have ball finials. There is a door on the

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northeast elevation that leads to the passage. It has sunk fields and quirked ogee-and-bevel panel moulds. The cast iron butt hinges have five knuckles and fast joints. They are heavily painted but appear to be labeled. The mortise lock is heavily painted and could be original. There is a wide opening between the two rooms, with typical architrave and two large four-panel doors. The cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles and fast joints and do not appear to be labeled. The panels have sunk fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. The brass mortise lock is marked, but the label is small and hard to read. There are slide bolts on the top and bottom of the doors. The west half of the parlor has the same fireplace and mantel on the northwest wall, with new built-in shelves to each side. There is a new wood window in an original opening on the northeast. A new structural beam ceiling has been added. On the southwest elevation is a French door that is identical to that on the south half. On the northeast is a door to the vestibule that matches the northeast door in the south half, and has the same hardware.

The northeast room has random-width pine flooring, between 4 ½ and 5 inches wide, that runs northeast/southwest. The baseboard, chair rail, and architrave match that of the passage. The windows have typical architrave and splayed jambs. The ovolo muntins are similar to those in the double parlor, but the sash have 10-inch by 12-inch lights and are mortised and tenoned and pinned both at the corners and on the muntins. The sash apparently had tapes at one time. The northwest elevation sash are new. There is a fireplace on the northeast elevation with a stone hearth, splayed brick jambs, and a parged surround. The wood mantel has pilasters with pulvinated reeding and quirked steep ogee-and-bead panel moulds. There is a raised oval plaque on the frieze and chevron-pattern reeding on the impost. There is a gouge-work band below the bed mould and a large bead with quirked Greek ogee-and-bead bed mould. The mantel shelf edge has a quirked Greek ogee and bead, as well. There is a built-in china closet to the north of the fireplace. It has a pair of eighteen-light doors above a pair of one-panel doors. The doors now have H and H-L hinges that replace original butts. There are four shelves on the top half that align with the muntins. The panels have sunk fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins in each corner. The glazed doors are not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and the hinge mortises on these doors do not align with those on the jambs. There is one panel above each of the glazed doors. East of the fireplace is a six-panel door that leads to the wing. It has slightly sunk fields, ogee moulds, a wrought iron rim lock with a brass knob that is not original to the door, and H-L hinges that replace butts.

The wing has now been opened up to make one large room, with new pine flooring and drywall on the walls and ceiling. The southwest elevation has three steps down from the northeast room. The door architrave has a quirked Greek ogee and bead backband and a beaded interior edge. A piece of wall survives where the passage was divided from the southwest wing room. To the west of this wall is a built-in cupboard with a pair of two-panel doors above a pair of one-panel doors. There is one panel at the top. The door panels are sunk and flat, with quirked Greek ogee panel moulds, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins at the corners. The butt hinges have been replaced with H hinges. The top panels are sunk and flat, with new panel moulds, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The architrave matches that of the southwest door. To the north is a fireplace with splayed stone jambs and a brick hearth. Brick infill has recently been removed from the fireplace. The wood mantel has plain pilasters, plain impost and frieze blocks, and a bed mould with an ovolo, two fillets, and two beads at the bottom. There is a quirked Greek ogee and bead on the edge of the shelf. To the north of the fireplace is a closet with typical architrave, but the door is missing. The door was hung on the south jamb. Above the door is a single panel that matches that above the other closet. Two of four original shelves survive.

On the southeast wall of the wing, the south and south-center bays have nine-over-six sash with splayed jambs. The architrave matches the southwest door. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and at the muntins, and have narrow ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights. They are hung on tapes. The east-center bay has a beaded-edge vertical-board door on tapered strap hinges that have round ends. The pintles are driven into the doorframe. There is a two-light sash set into the door, a cast iron rim lock with a brass knob, and a square slide bolt. The east bay has a six-over-six sash hung on tapes. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and at the muntins and has 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The opening has straight jambs. There is an enclosed winder stair in the east corner with three steps set below the door. There is a beaded-edge vertical-

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board door with a one-light sash in it. It has cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles and apparently has fast joints. The hinges are heavily painted. A similar door is set below the stairs to a closet, but the boards are newer and narrower, and the butt hinges have two knuckles. The northeast elevation has a stone fireplace with straight jambs and a brick lintel in the center of the wall. It has a new raised hearth. The northwest elevation has a new sash in an original opening in the west bay. The architrave matches the southwest door, the jambs are splayed, and the window size matches the south bays of the southeast elevation. The rest of the stone wall has been opened up to a large kitchen addition on the northwest side of the wing.

The second story plan has a center passage with a cross-passage to the wing along the southeast wall, and a double pile to the southwest. The passage has four steps up from the landing to a cross passage above the vestibule. The chair rail on the steps is ramped and the balustrade at the top landing is curved. The stairs continue up to the attic and the newels are plain, but battered. The pine floor runs northeast-southwest and varies between 5 and 6 inches. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bead on top. There is a window on the southeast with splayed jambs and architrave that has a quirked ogee and bead backband and a beaded interior edge. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and at the muntins, has ovolo muntins, 10-inch by 12-inch lights, and is hung on tapes. There is a door on the northeast that has six panels with slightly raised fields and ogee panel moulds. The architrave matches the passage window, the cast iron butts have five knuckles and pins, and the wrought iron rim lock has a brass knob and a seal with an eagle and "No. 60 IMPROVED LOCK." The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The southwest door has four panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has cast iron butts with five knuckles that are heavily painted, and has a "No. 60" rim lock. The architrave matches the first story southwest door in the passage. There are two holes in the floor, one of them patched, that indicate that the northeast passage wall continued to the southeast, with no cross-passage. These patches are mortises for tenons on the bottoms of studs. The baseboard on the southeast is patched where this wall was.

The south chamber floor has 4 ¼-inch to 7 ½-inch wide pine that runs northwest/southeast. The baseboard has a quirked Greek ogee and bead, and the architrave has a large quirked Greek ogee and bead. The windows have splayed jambs and mortised and tenoned sash that are pinned at the corners only. They have ovolo muntins, 10-inch by 12-inch lights, parting beads, and sash cords. There is a new cove cornice. There is a fireplace centered on the northeast elevation with splayed jambs that have cast iron with patera and lyre. There is a brick hearth and a parged surround. The wood mantel has plain pilasters and an ogee frieze with a paneled center block and paneled impost. The panels are sunk and flat and have quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. There is no bed mould and a plain shelf. To the north is a closet with a typical four-panel door and a cast iron rim lock on the inside. The northwest elevation has a door that has four panels and a "No. 60" lock. The southwest window has new sash. The west chamber has the same floor, baseboard, architrave, and windows as the south chamber. The fireplace on the northwest elevation matches the south chamber. There are now modern built-in cabinets and closets in this room. The rear porch chamber over the vestibule is a modern bathroom with no historic features.

The northeast chamber flooring, baseboard, and architrave match the passage. The windows have splayed jambs and new sash, and there is a new cornice moulding. On the northeast elevation is a fireplace with a brick hearth and splayed, parged jambs. The wood mantel is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and has architrave with a triple field, a quirked ogee-and-bead backband, a double bead at the first break, a quirked ogee and bead at the second break, and a beaded interior edge. The mantel has a plain frieze with a plain center block and ogee-profile impost. The bed mould has an ovolo, fillet, and quirked ogee and bead. There is a quirked ogee and bead on the mantel shelf, too. To the north of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with a pair of three-panel doors above a pair of one-panel doors. They have slightly sunk fields, ogee moulds, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. They have cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles that are heavily painted. The middle shelf has been mostly removed, but the top shelf and peg rail survive. The southeast elevation has a six-panel door set to the east, with sunken flat panels that have no moulds. The architrave is similar but not identical, and is mitered at the corners. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned and is hung on thin butt hinges with loose joints. There is a "No. 60" lock that is not original to the door. The southwest door

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architrave matches the windows, and is lapped. The door panels are sunk and flat and have ogee moulds.

The cross passage windows and the floor and baseboard on the northwest match those in the passage. The southeast baseboard has an ovolo and bead. The northwest door architrave matches that on the chamber side and the door has sunk fields and ogee moulds. There is also a narrow closet next to the steps down to the wing. The three-panel door has sunk flat panels and cavetto-and-ovolo panel moulds. There are butt hinges with loose joints and a cast iron rim lock with a brass knob. There are four steps down to the cross passage in the wing. The baseboard and floor are identical to the cross passage in the main block. The southeast windows have straight jambs, no architrave, and the casements are hung on butt hinges with ball finials. The northwest doors have five lying panels, butt hinges with loose joints, and mortise locks with brass knobs.

The southwest chamber in the wing has 4 ¼-inch to 6-inch pine flooring that runs northeast/southwest. The baseboard has a quirked Greek ogee and bead on the southwest, southeast, and northeast, and an ovolo and bead on the northwest. The windows match the wing cross-passage. There is a fireplace on the southwest elevation with splayed stone jambs, a small firebox, and a brick hearth. The wood mantel is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and the architrave matches that of the northeast chamber. There is a thin small shelf set on top of the architrave. On each side of the fireplace is a closet door with five lying panels and cast-iron rim locks with brass knobs. The center chamber in the wing has the same flooring as the wing southwest chamber. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge, and the window matches the wing cross passage. On the southwest elevation is a five-lying-panel door to the southwest wing chamber, and another on the northeast to a closet. The architrave is mitered on both and matches the doors from the passage. The northeast chamber in the wing has been divided into a closet, bathroom, and passage, and has five-lying-panel doors and typical mitered architrave. There is an enclosed winder stair in the east corner with two risers below the door. The door has beaded-edge vertical boards, a cast-iron Suffolk latch, and cast-iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and are heavily painted.

The attic stairs originally had an open well between the two legs, but this has been closed off, with the newel, balusters, and handrail removed. The railing at the top of the stairs has been reused and has two rails mortised and tenoned and pinned to battered newel posts. The attic is finished, with a closet at the southeast end of the passage that has a beaded-edge vertical-board door with a cast-iron rim lock and butt hinges with loose joints. The rafters inside the closet are sash-sawn, appear to taper, and are mostly hidden by a modern air handler. They are spaced 25 ½ to 27 inches on centers and support shingle lath and circular-sawn wood shingles. There is a pair of six-light casement windows in a dormer on the landing. The southwest door has beaded-edge vertical boards with cast-iron butt hinges that are labeled "BALDWIN PATENT." The architrave has a quirked Greek ogee and bead. There is a cast-iron rim lock. The southwest attic has two finished rooms with a door between them that matches the door into these rooms, with the same hinges. The rim lock has iron plates and a brass knob. The dormer window sash on the southeast have ovolo muntins but are not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and the sash are hung on sash cords. The rest of the sash are new. The northwest elevation has a fireplace with splayed brick jambs, a brick hearth, and a parged surround. There is a plain wood mantel with a quirked Greek ovolo bed mould. The northeast attic has a six-panel door from the passage, with slightly sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The butt hinges have pins, and the cast iron rim lock is not original. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has been patched. The reverse side panels are sunk and flat. The architrave matches the southwest door to the southwest attic. The chamber side architrave has a quirked Greek ogee and bead. A new bathroom has been added in this room. There is a small vertical-board door, set to the north on the northeast elevation, that leads to the wing. The door has butt hinges with pins and a cast iron rim lock. The wing attic is finished, with a passage along the southeast and southwest, and three rooms on the northwest. There are beaded-edge vertical-board doors.

There is a smokehouse about 40 feet northwest of the new addition to the house. It is a one-story, one-bay square rubble-stone structure with whitewash, a gable roof with a northeast/southwest ridge and new wood shingles, and an interior brick chimney on the northeast. The southeast elevation has a new V-groove vertical board door with a wrought Suffolk latch. There is a new box

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cornice that follows the pitch of the rafters. The southwest elevation has one narrow vent, the northwest elevation has no opening, and the northeast elevation matches the southwest. There are circular-sawn 2-by-4 rafters that are mitered at the ridge and support shingle lath. There are three pockets on the northeast and southwest gable ends, about two feet above the eave, with the ends of beams set into them. They are set above the vent. There is a stone fireplace on the northeast elevation, with splayed jambs, a huge stone lintel, and two iron eyes for a crane. The floor is brick, and the door is hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends.

There is a corncrib about 60 feet northeast of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay rectangular structure with vertical slats that have spaces between them. It is set on concrete piers and on a stone wall on the northwest that connects with the barn ramp. There is a gable roof with wood shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board door on T-hinges to the south and a small hatch door in the gable end. The southeast elevation has a slat door with a hatch above, set east of center. The northeast elevation has no openings, and the northwest elevation has one hatch in the center. There are open eaves with tapered rafters. The building has circular-sawn 4-inch by 6-inch posts, with 3-inch by 4-inch horizontals that are toe-nailed to up braces with wire nails. The 2-by-4 rafters are mitered at the ridge and have board sheathing.

The barn is located about 15 feet northeast of the corncrib and is a double-decker. It is a three-story, three-bay by three-bay rubble stone structure that is whitewashed and is banked on the southwest. It has a hip roof with asphalt shingles and an enclosed bridge on the southwest that has vertical-board siding and a gable roof with a northeast/southwest ridge. The bridge is one bay by one bay and spans from the ramp to the upper story. The southwest elevation has a pair of wagon doors in the bridge, in the center. The lower story, below the bridge, has a beaded-edge vertical-board door that is very wide and has three steps below it. There is a shutter to each side of beaded-edge vertical boards with an opening cut in the center. The shutters are hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends and cover a mortised and tenoned and pinned frame that has a beaded interior edge, an ovolo backband, and a wood sill. The bridge joists are three-quarter round logs that run northeast-southwest, and several have been replaced with circular-sawn beams. On the southeast elevation, the basement has three nine-light sash with wood sills, and there are no other openings. The northwest elevation has a boarded-up door to the north in the basement, a tile silo in the center, and a nine-light sash to the west. There are no other openings, but there are several pockets for joists and a tar flashing ghost on the west bay of the lower story, indicating a shed was once attached here. On the northeast elevation, the basement is recessed and has horizontal beaded-edge board siding. From east to north there is a cross buck Dutch door on butterfly hinges, a new one-over-one sash in an old opening, a typical door, typical one-over-one sash, a wide beaded-edge vertical board door with cross buck, hung on rollers, a typical sash, typical door, typical sash, and typical door. The upper story has vertical board siding with no openings. The barnyard on this side is enclosed with stone fence.

The basement joists are hewn on top and bottom. The center joists run northeast/southwest and most run the full width of the barn. Several end at the southwest summer beam, which is a new pressure-treated wood replacement. The northeast summer beam is original and only extends in the center of the barn. The ends of this summer beam rest on new pressure-treated wood beams that run northeast/southwest. These beams support the ends of the joists in the two end bays. These joists run northwest/southeast and are set into pockets in the northwest and southeast walls. These joists are lower than the center joists, being the same level as the center summer beams. Above the joist ends and resting on them are the end joists of the center section. These joists have pegs for the framing above. The northeast summer beam has two mortises on the bottom for posts that once supported it. The joists rest on a frame wall on the northeast and on center tenoned and pinned to the northeast forebay sill. The sill is hewn square and is partially replaced. The southeast end bay has short joists just under the forebay that run northeast/southwest. There are only a few joists in the northwest end bay, with the rest probably now missing. The basement has a concrete floor and all new horse stalls.

The lower story has a threshing floor in the center with 2 3/4-inch by 6-inch sash-sawn studs that are spaced 35 inches on centers and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the top. There are horizontal boards fastened with cut nails to these studs. There is a hewn frame with two summer beams in the center that run northwest/southeast and are set on top of large posts with up braces.

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They support the girts above that support the framing on either side of the threshing floor of the upper story. They also support the sash-sawn joists that run northeast/southwest. The summer beams are notched for the joists to lap over them. The joists are 3-inches by 9-inches and rest on the stone wall on the southwest elevation and on a girt on the northeast elevation. This girt and all of the northeast framing in the center bay appears to be replaced. The door on the southwest elevation is hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends and has a wood slide bolt. There is a winder stair in the south corner of the threshing floor that leads both up and down. It is enclosed with horizontal boards.

In the upper story the posts flanking the threshing floor in the forebay wall have long braces down to the forebay sill. The corner forebay posts have down braces to a beam set on top of the ends of the joists, against the stone end walls. These braces have cut nails and must be added. There is also an iron tension rod added above each brace and paralleling it. It ties into a joist beyond the beam on the floor. The framing flanking the threshing floor has four posts on each side with horizontals mortised and tenoned and pinned between them. The southeast bay horizontal is set above center, while the center and northwest bay horizontals are set below the centerline, with studs below the horizontals. These studs align with the lower story studs. The roof is supported by purlin struts, and there are also two horizontal beams that run northeast/southwest, set just inside the purlin struts on top of the top girt. The ends of these horizontals rest on the northwest and southeast walls, and the beams support a post in the center of each end bay that in turn, supports the purlins beneath the northwest and southeast rafters. These purlins are set normal, while the northeast and southwest purlins are canted. The northwest and southeast purlins lap the northeast and southwest purlins. The tops of the girts are flush with the tops of the posts, and the plates are set on top of the posts. The purlin-strut down-braces are very thin and are bowed. The rafters are sawn, are about 2 ½ inches by 4 inches, and support shingle lath. The threshing floor walls are now mostly covered with masonite. There is a hay track that runs northwest/southeast at the purlin level, and there is a cupola in the center. The bridge has a corncrib on the northwest side and there was another on the southeast side, though the slats and some of the framework have been removed. The bridge girts are scarfed to the barn girts with half-lap scarf joints that have beveled haunches, indicating that the bridge framing is original to the barn.

On the northwest side of the barn ramp is a tractor shed that is built against the stone wall, with a rubble stone wall on the northwest. It has a shed roof that slopes down to the northwest and has asphalt shingles. The building is banked against the ramp wall and has board and batten siding on the northeast and southwest elevations. The northwest elevation has a 29-light sash. The southwest elevation has a pair of wagon doors on rollers with a new door set into one of them that has diamond lights over a cross buck. The northeast elevation has three wagon doors on rollers. The frame walls are covered with plywood on the interior.

There is a cottage located about 60 feet north of the smokehouse. It is a three-bay by two-bay one-story structure with a rubble stone foundation, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding, and a hip roof with new wood shingles. The southeast elevation has a new door in the center and a pair of new six-light casements to each side. The northeast elevation has two pair of new casements, the southwest elevation has three pair of new casements, and the northwest elevation has a new tripartite window. There are open eaves with decorative rafter ends. Earlier beaded edge and center vertical board siding that is tongue and grooved is beneath the existing siding.

About 100 feet north of the cottage are the springhouse and icehouse. A small stream passes to the northwest of these buildings and joins a larger stream to the northeast. The icehouse is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with a gable roof that has a northeast/southwest ridge and new wood shingles. There are vertical boards fastened with wire nails in the gable ends. The southwest elevation has a small vertical board door on T-hinges with a pair of vertical board doors on butterfly hinges in the gable end. The northwest and southeast elevations have no openings. The northeast elevation has gable end doors that match the southwest elevation.

The springhouse is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay by one-bay stone structure that has coursed, partly dressed ashlar on the

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southwest elevation and rubble stone on the remaining elevations. The gable roof has a northwest/southeast ridge and new wood shingles. There is an extended shed roof on the southwest elevation, to the south, that covers the south door to the lower story. The southwest elevation has a six-light casement to the west and a five-lying-panel door to the south on the lower story. There are three stone steps down to the door. The upper story has no openings. The plate is hewn and the rafter ends are exposed. On the southeast elevation, the lower story has no openings. There are wood steps to the upper story, with a vertical board door that has a six-light sash set in it. The lower story of the northeast elevation has a four-light casement in the east bay and a six-light casement in the north bay. The upper story has no openings. The northwest elevation has water coming through the foundation. There is a six-over-six sash in the gable end with a small wood sill and a stone lintel. The lower story of the interior has a brick floor in the vestibule with a stone partition wall running northeast/southwest. There is a doorway in the center of this partition wall. The northeast end of the vestibule has a concrete trough. The floor of the springhouse is covered with water. There are new joists sistered to the originals in the upper story. The upper story has a plywood floor and sash-sawn rafters that have an open-faced bridle and pin at the ridge. The rafters are 3-inches wide and are tapered from 3 inches at the ridge to 4 ½ inches at the foot. They are notched over the plate and are toe-nailed to it with wire nails. There is some old board sheathing and some new shingle lath. The rafters are spaced 25 to 26 inches on centers. The icehouse is 15 feet, 9 inches wide by 15 feet, 11 inches deep. The springhouse is 22 feet wide by 13 feet, 4 inches deep. The smokehouse is 16 feet wide by 13 feet, 11 inches deep.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates

Architect/Builder n/a

Construction dates c. 1820 c. 1849

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Limespring Farm sits on part of the large land holdings of Harford and Baltimore County attorney Aquilla Hall in the Long Green Valley, acquired by him between 1775 and 1790. Most of the farm, 300 acres, came from Hall's father-in-law, Edward Carvill Tolley. According to the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Hall had 1421 acres divided into several farms, with 39 slaves working the land. The tax records suggest that Hall was living on the first farm. The dwelling house was two stories, part of stone measuring 24 by 22 feet and in good repair, and part of frame measuring 27 by 24 feet and in middling repair. Also on the site were a log kitchen, 20 by 35 feet; a log slave quarter, 20 by 18 feet; another quarter, 18 by 26 feet; a stone spring house 12 feet square; a log milk house, 18 by 14 feet; a log meat house, 20 by 16 feet; and a log hen house, 12 by 16 feet. The other farm was occupied by John Mophett and Robert Howard, who were presumably overseers. It contained an old and out-of-repair frame dwelling house, 20 by 18 feet, and an old and indifferent log dwelling house, 22 by 18 feet; an old and indifferent log kitchen, 12 by 10 feet; a frame carriage house, 24 by 18 feet; a frame and log corn house, 20 by 10 feet, a log granary, 16 by 8 feet; a log stable, 10 by 12 feet; a frame barn with a shed around it, all very much out of repair, 35 by 18 feet; an old log stable, 22 by 18 feet; an indifferent log stable, 20 by 16 feet; a log smith shop, 18 by 14 feet; a log quarter, 18 by 14 feet; a stone workshop 14 feet square; an out-of-repair log quarter, 35 by 18 feet, an out-of-repair frame barn, 30 by 20 feet, an old log house, 12 feet square; and a stone mill, 40 by 32 feet, that was still in progress of being repaired. At this time it is not certain where either of these farms were, though it is believed that Hall may have been living at Haystack Farm (BA-1895), at 6010 Williams Road. But if either farm was situated on the Limespring Farm site, none of those buildings survive. (1)

Aquilla Hall died in 1815 and left the land that would become Limespring Farm to his son, Robert L. Hall. In 1818 Robert Hall was assessed for 270 acres, with no improvements. In 1823 the assessment shows \$100 of improvements, and in 1833, \$450. The earlier survey of the property suggested that the house was built in this period, and there is no reason to doubt it. The house was originally a side passage, single pile plan with a shorter wing on the northeast end that contained three rooms and a cross passage. The main room probably functioned as a parlor, and contains a Federal style wood mantel with reeding that was apparently originally painted black. Next to the fireplace is a built-in cupboard that appears to be original, though it probably had paneled doors; these have been replaced by glazed doors. Next to the parlor, the first room in the wing probably served as a dining room. The mantel in this room does not fit the width of the fireplace, and was probably added when the stone jambs were in-filled with brick. This brick has recently been removed. There are closets or cupboards on either side of the fireplace, and the paneled doors do not match those that appear to be original to the house, suggesting that they were added when the mantel was replaced. This is also suggested by the fact that a wider mantel, fitting the fireplace, would not fit between these closet doors. The far end of the wing was the kitchen, and was distinguished visually from the more formal family rooms by being given six-over-six sash, instead of nine-over-six. There was a room in between these two, of unknown use. The partition between it and the kitchen had been removed to create a larger modern kitchen, and recently the remaining interior walls of the wing have been removed, making it one large room. In addition, a large section of the northwest exterior stone wall has also been removed to

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open up the wing to the new kitchen addition on the northwest. The original kitchen fireplace has been altered, but survives, as does the wing stairway. The passage retains most of its original detail, including a battered and paneled newel post that is unusual. (2)

After Robert Hall's death the farm was sold in 1848 to David Leche, who in turn sold it to David H. Leche, presumably his son, in 1851. A two-story double parlor was added along side the passage, creating a central passage plan. The earlier survey noted a date of 1849 on part of this addition. This date could not be located, but the details of the building are consistent with this period. Each parlor was given a black marble Greek Revival mantel, with the chambers above given similar wood mantels. The two front porches must have been added at this time, as well. Leche may have enlarged the house for his son's use, perhaps as a wedding gift, but his son did not stay here long, moving to Lancaster County and selling the farm of 222 acres in 1858 for \$18,000. Slavery and the coming war may have driven him to leave. Limespring Farm was bought by James Lester of Baltimore City, and he apparently intended it as either a summer place or an investment, or both, as he remained in the city. He shortly sold it to Francis Kirk of Baltimore, who leased it, probably back to Lester, and then sold it back to Lester in 1861. Lester then turned the farm over to a trustee, and it was purchased by Joshua and Phoebe Price for \$13,000. At this time there is no explanation for why the price dropped so dramatically. Joshua Price was reportedly from Virginia, and the suggestion was made that the farm was foreclosed upon because his money was frozen during the war. However, the cause of Phoebe Price's defaulting may have been the death of her husband. There is a story that Confederate Major Harry Gilmor came through the Long Green Valley in 1864 on one of his raids and spent a night at Limespring Farm. (3)

The farm was advertised for sale in April 1866. There were 82 acres in wood, an orchard of apples and peaches, with the rest of the 222 acres primarily in meadow. It was also noted: "The improvements consist of a fine large stone dwelling house, rough-cast outside, containing 15 rooms, a large stone barn, with fine stabling, and other outbuildings, in good repair." Though brief, the description establishes several points. The double parlor addition was definitely standing by this time, and the house had already been stuccoed. Most likely, it was stuccoed when the addition was built. The existing stone barn is almost certainly the barn mentioned in here, as the construction of the framing, with lapped tie beams, and sawn braces and studs, would generally place it c. 1840-1860. The barn is a double-decker, similar to a Pennsylvania German bank barn, but having a very tall upper story with an extra wagon floor built above the threshing floor. The ramp leads to a bridge that passes over to the top wagon floor, making it easier to throw hay down into the mows. The bridge is necessary to provide an opening in the wall beneath it to reach the threshing floor. This gives the added benefit of keeping dirty wagons off of the threshing floor, and enabling a horse power to be set up there permanently, without it blocking any wagons. The framing of the barn is conceived as a typical bank barn frame for the top wagon floor level, and it is raised up on continuous girts supported by several summer beams with short posts set below them, rather than having unbroken two-story posts in the center with interrupted girts. This may be because the top wagon floor had to have, or it was believed it had to have, more support than a typical frame with interrupted girts would give. The joists under both the threshing floor and the wagon floor run from the bridge wall to the forebay wall, however, so the girts are not taking any of the floor load. The girts under the hay mows, however, are not cantilevered under the forebay like Pennsylvania German bank barns, but are set in pockets in the stone end walls. This framing technique is typical of what is found in English Lake District bank barns in Maryland (such as at Belmont, in Howard County), suggesting that the double-decker type evolved from that prototype, not the Pennsylvania German bank barn. (4)

Robert Ensminger has suggested that the double-decker first occurred in the Quaker-settled areas around Philadelphia in the late eighteenth century, and later spread to Lancaster County. He also sees them evolving from Lake District bank barns. David H. Leche moved to Lancaster after leaving Limespring Farm, and perhaps he was returning to his roots. Elmer Haile, Jr. noted in his history of the Long Green Valley: "A new influence was an influx of Mennonites from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, beginning around 1849. . . . Some of them felt that they could not compete with established farmers who owned slaves, so some

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Mennonites returned to Pennsylvania or moved west." This seems to correspond to the history of Limespring Farm in the late 1840s and 1850s, but whether Leche was Quaker or Mennonite is not known. It seems likely that Leche built the barn around the same time that the house was expanded; the Limespring barn has a hip roof topped by a ventilator box, which gives it more refinement than most barns, and it is probably not a coincidence that the double parlor addition was also given a hip. At this time, no other double-decker is known in the state, so Leche may have brought this barn type to Maryland. (5)

The other outbuildings were alluded to in the advertisement, but were not enumerated. However, though there is little with which to date them, either the smokehouse or the springhouse could date to the construction of the house. It is unlikely that both were built at the same time, though, since the springhouse uses ashlar on the primary façade, and the smoke house does not. If they were built at the same time, one would expect the smokehouse to be given this finer treatment, since it is closer to the house, and thus visible from it. Since the original front of the house has been stuccoed, we cannot know what the quality of that stonework is for comparison. The icehouse was likely added last, since they did not become more widely used until after c. 1840. It's location near the stream could suggest that the owner of the farm blocked the stream in the winter, causing it to flood the meadow and freeze, where the ice would then be cut and hauled the short distance for storage. The corn crib was added in the twentieth century, based on its construction.

Limespring Farm continued to change hands frequently, with most of the purchasers being Baltimore City residents who were probably looking for a place in the country to escape the heat of the city in the summer. William Frush bought it from Price's heirs for \$16,000, and received the deed in 1868. He then sold it in 1870 to Franklin Kone for \$25,000, making a handsome profit, which might explain his motivation for buying the farm. Kone apparently overpaid, and Frush, who held the mortgage on the property, foreclosed. Again the farm was advertised for sale, and was simply described as having improvements that were "first class, consisting of a fine stone dwelling house and capacious stone barn, and all necessary outbuildings." Emily J. Fardy purchased the farm for only \$10,500, yet despite her shrewd investment, she too ran into financial trouble and the farm was ordered sold by the court in 1884. On this occasion the sale ad was a little more descriptive: "The improvements consist of a large and substantial dwelling house, in good order; a large barn, recently built; cornhouse, wagon house, and other buildings . . . The buildings did not cost much less than \$10,000 to erect." By this time it was also worth mentioning that the farm was on the Maryland Central Railroad line from Baltimore, which had reached Glen Arm in 1882. This would have been a bonus for either commuting or shipping farm products. Neither the corn house nor the wagon house survives. The statement that the barn was new is clearly not accurate, since it was probably over thirty years old at that point, and it seems unlikely that anyone knew just what Hall and Leche spent on their improvements, so the estimated value of the buildings must be the trustee's own appraisal. Thomas and Emma German bought the farm, which was occupied by a Mr. Nichols, for \$11, 178. (6)

The farm remained in the German's ownership until 1906, and then continued to change hands frequently. Henry and Armide Wilson owned it for five years before selling to Thomas and Annie Tongue. They, in turn, sold it to William and Maria Davis in 1923. The Davis's were unfortunate in their timing, and were foreclosed on in 1930, no doubt as a result of the Great Depression. Again, Limespring Farm was offered for sale. The description noted a 2 ½ story stone dwelling, a barn, outbuildings, and three tenant houses. This is the only mention of these tenant houses, but it suggests that the farm was tilled by others and the main house continued to be primarily a summer place for Baltimore businessmen. The ad suggested as much when it stated: "will make an ideal gentleman's country place," and indeed, it was not called a farm, but the "Thomas Tongue Place." Just when and how it acquired the name Limespring Farm is not known. Though the proximity to the railroad was important, there was a new amenity that took precedence – the farm was located on a new concrete road. Baltimore architect James R. Edmunds, Jr. (1890-1953), bought the Tongue Place and held it for ten years. He worked for noted Baltimore architect Joseph Evans Sperry before forming a partnership with fellow Sperry employee Herbert G. Crisp, and later, with Bryden B. Hyde. Edmunds was responsible for the art deco Hutzler's Building at this time. He was probably responsible for making a

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number of changes to the house at Limespring, including adding the glazed cabinet doors in the parlor and the oak parquet strip flooring, replacing much of the hardware, and adding the side porch and the rear vestibule and porch. A more recent owner must have replaced much of the original locks and hinges with reused old locks and reproduction hinges to make the house look older than it is. Edmunds also divided up the farm before selling it and 57 acres to Winslow and Emily Hundley. They further reduced it by the time they sold the buildings and 36 acres to John and Antoinette Crocker in 1956. The Crockers owned the farm for thirty years. (7)

- (1) Baltimore County Land Records, R-163. George J. Horvath, Jr., *The Particular Assessment Lists of Baltimore and Carroll Counties, 1798* (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1986), p. 10. James T. Wollon, Jr. and Elmer R. Haile, Jr., "Limespring, BA-141," *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, Maryland Historical Trust, 1981.
- (2) Aquilla Hall Estate, Will WB 10-9, Baltimore County Register of Wills. Wollon and Haile, "Limespring."
- (3) Baltimore County Land Records, AWB 393-496; AWB 449-315; HMF 20-473; GHC 26-324; GHC 31-363; GHC 32-176. Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County*. (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), p. 248. Wollon and Haile, "Limespring."
- (4) *Maryland Journal* (Towson), 7 April 1866, p. 2, col. 5. R. W. Brunskill, *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture* (London: Faber and Faber, 1971), pp. 148-49.
- (5) Robert Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania German Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*, 2nd ed. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), pp. 242-43. Elmer R. Haile, Jr., "A Short History of Long Green Valley, Baltimore County, Maryland." Typescript, 1981, p. 8.
- (6) George W. Hilton, *The MA & PA: A History of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1963), p. 20. Baltimore County Land Records, EHA 60-202; EHA 65-478; JB 106-24; WMI 142-116. Baltimore Sun, 15 July 1875, p. 3, col. 6. Maryland Journal (Towson), 12 April 1884, p. 3, col. 7. Maryland Journal (Towson), 3 May 1884, p. 3, col. 4.
- (7) Maryland Historical Trust files on Maryland architects. Baltimore Sun, 2 January 2002, p. 4B, col. 5-6. John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture* (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981), p. 95. Baltimore County Land Records, WPC 299-188; WPC 342-108; WPC 385-232; WPC 574-18; LMCLM 864-183; CWB Jr. 1091-202; GLB 2889-385. Towson (Maryland) Jeffersonian, 14 June 1930, p. 14, col. 4-5.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 36 ac.

Acreage of historical setting 201 ac.

Quadrangle name White Marsh

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries are the streams on the northwest and northeast, the tree and fence line southwest of the house, and the dirt drive in front of the house. This covers all the existing historic structures.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization _____ date 5/31/05

street and number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

BA-141
Limespring Farm

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Howard Michael Kirkman Darlene Lee Kirkman	Thomas C. & Lois Frank	8 March 2004	15582-703	Deed-fee simple	\$1,460,000	36 A	
Michael S. Cordes	Howard Michael Kirkman Darlene Lee Kirkman	19 September 2001	15582-703	Deed-fee simple	\$950,000	36 A	
Donald E. Franz, Jr.	Michael S. Cordes	22 July 1993	9906-667	Deed-fee simple	\$725,000	36 A	
John M. Crocker	Donald E. Franz, Jr.	27 May 1986	7166-335	Deed-fee simple	\$395,000	36 A	
J. Winslow Hundley & wf Emily Riggs/ Balto Co	John M. Crocker & wf Antoinette Davis	9 March 1956	GLB 2889- 385	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	36 A	2 deeds (a & b)
Charles G. Lang & wf Jennie/ Balto City	J. Winslow Hundley & wf Emily Riggs/ Balto Co	18 December 1940	CWB Jr. 1139-379	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	.43 A	(a)
James R. Edmunds & wf Elizabeth C. / Balto Co	J. Winslow Hundley & wf Emily Riggs/ Balto Co	17 January 1940	CWB Jr. 1091-202	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	57.31 A	Glenarm Road runs through the property. (b)
Maryland-Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank/Balto, MD corp	James R. Edmunds, Jr. & wf Elizabeth C. / Balto Co	29 September 1930	LMcLM 864-183	Deed-fee simple	\$5.00	201.45 A minus 2.15 A sold to MD Central Rwy Co 1890	Long Green Rd @ W. fork of Balto & Harford Tpke, & on Glen Arm Rd. (b)
Charles A. Buck, assignee of mort./ Balto City	Maryland-Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank/ Balto	29 August 1930	LMcLM 864-177	Deed-fee simple	\$15,000	1) 69.75 A -2.15 A -2.1 A =65 ½ A 2) 138.67 A	Public sale 30 June 1930 (b)

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CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Thomas T. & Annie V. Tongue (H/W)/ Balto City	William A. Davis & wf Maria K. W./ Balto Co	1 May 1923	WPC 574- 18	Deed-fee simple	201.45 A	1) 138.67 A 2) 65 ½ A	(b)
Henry C. Wilson & wf Armide C. / Balto Co	Thomas T. Tongue & wf Annie V. / Balto City	21 September 1911	WPC 385- 232	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	138.67 A	
Emma German, executrix & wife of Thomas E. J. German/ Balto Co	Henry C. Wilson & wf Armide C./ Balto Co	24 March 1909	WPC 342- 108	Deed-fee simple	\$650.00	8 1/8 A	
Thomas E. J. German & wf Emma/ Balto Co	Henry C. Wilson & wf Armide C./ Balto Co	27 November 1906	WPC 306- 320	Deed-fee simple	\$598.50	7+ A	p/o Cullen's Lott
Thomas E. J. German	Henry C. Wilson	10 May 1906	WPC 299- 188	Deed-fee simple	\$9,845.50	123+ A	
John A. Barker, et al, trustees / ?	Thomas E. J. German / ?	18 September 1884	WMI 142- 116	Deed -fee simple	\$54.00/A	204+ A	David M. Reese, et al v Emily J. Fardy, 31 March 1884, Judicial WMR 90-317 Sold at public auction
William Frush, mortgagee/ Balto City	Emily J. Fardy/ Balto City	27 February 1878	JB 76-334	Deed-fee simple	\$10,500	?	William Frush v. Franklin Kone, et al, Equity Court, sold at public auction 20 July 1875, Balto City paper
William Frush & wf Rebecca/ Balto City	Franklin Kone/ Balto City	4 March 1870	EHA 65- 478	Deed-fee simple	\$25,000	1) 192 A 2) 7+ A 3) 8+ A	1) p/o Freeman's Acquittance, p/o Cullen's Lot, p/o Tasker's Camp 2) p/o Cullen's Lot 3) p/o Cumberland Meadow

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Limespring Farm

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Reuben M. Price, Richard J. Gittings, trustees/ Balto Co	William Frush/ Balto City	27 May 1868	EHA 60- 202	Deed-fee simple	\$16,000	1) 192 A 2) 14+ A 3) 7+ A 4) 8+ A	3 April 1866, Balto Co Court, Elizabeth Lester v. Reuben M. Price, et al. Judicial JHC 16- 250. Phoebe Ann Price defaulted. James M. Lester dec'd, leaving heir Elizabeth. Property sold at public auction, 28 April 1866
Miles White & John L. Reese, trustees/Balto City James M. Lester & wf Elizabeth /Balto City	Phebe Ann Price, Joshua G./ Balto Co	1 April 1861	GHC 32- 176	Deed- Indenture	\$13,000	1) 192 A 2) 14+ A 3) 7+ A 4) 8+ A	Eliz. Lester sold to Phoebe Ann Price
James M. Lester / Balto City	John L. Reese, trustee / Balto City	17 January 1861	GHC 31- 453	Deed of trust – fee simple	\$5.00	W. 192 A X. 14+ A Y.7+ A Z. 8+ A	"Cullens Lott," Truemans Acquaintance," & "Taskers Camp" For benefit of wife Elizabeth
James M. Lester & wf Elizabeth / Balto City	Miles White / Balto City, President of Peoples Bank of Balto, trustee	29 September 1859	GHC 27- 394	Deed of trust		222 A	Bank holds promissory note for \$6,000 from Lester, of even date. Subject to lease
Francis Kirk / Balto Co	James M. Lester / Balto City	12 January 1861	GHC 31- 363	Deed	\$1,888	?	Subject to mortgage from Francis Kirk to Mary E. Farnandis, \$3,000 unpaid
James M. Lester & wf Elizabeth / Balto City	Francis Kirk / Balto City	21 June 1859	GHC 26- 324	Lease- Indenture	\$10,879	W. 192 A X. 14+ A Y.7+ A Z. 8+ A	"Cullens Lott," Truemans Acquaintance," & "Taskers Camp" Subject to yearly rent of \$480
David H. Leche & wf Harriet A. / Lancaster Co, PA	James M. Lester	5 January 1858	HMF 20- 473	Deed- Indenture	\$18,000	W. 192 A X. 14+ A	"Cullens Lott," Truemans Acquaintance," & "Taskers Camp"
David Leche & wf Jane M.	David H. Leche	18 January 1851	AWB 449- 315				

BA-141
Limespring Farm

CHAIN OF TITLE

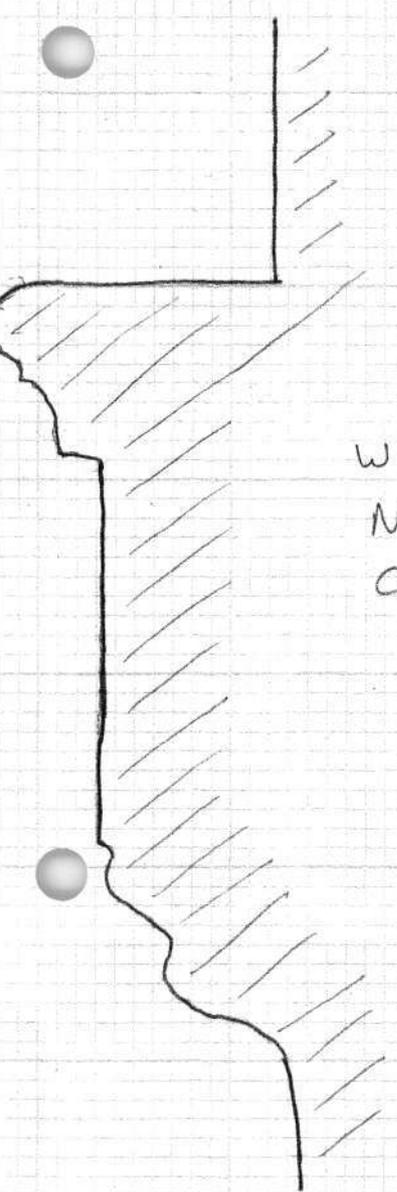
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Edward A. Hall, George M. Wilson, executors of Robert L. Hall / Balto Co	David Leche	20 March 1848	AWB 393-496				Robert L. Hall will, DWP 21-405
Aquilla Hall / late of Harford Co, now of Balto Co	Robert L. Hall	Written 20 February 1815, Probated 22 March 1815	<u>Wills</u> WB 10-9	Bequest		?	"Cullens Lott," Truemans Acquaintance," & "Taskers Camp"
William Allender, Gentleman, & wf Sophia	Aquilla Hall	3 October 1790	FF-257		£150		"Cullens Lott"
George Gouldsmith Presbury, Sr., and George Gouldsmith Presbury, Jr., Heirs of Elizabeth Presbury, who was sister and heir of Walter Tolley, Jr.	Aquilla Hall, Attorney at law	18 August 1786	Z-471	Deed- Indenture	£ 0.5.0	?	"Taskers Camp"
Micajah Greenfield, Farmer / Harford Co, son of James Greenfield / Balto Co	Aquilla Hall, Gentleman, Attorney at law, / Balto Co	12 February 1785	W-187	Deed- Indenture	£ 375	?	"Truemans Acquaintance" On Long Green Run, remaining land from what James Greenfield sold to Charles Ridgely
John Tolley Worthington, Gentleman / Balto Co	Aquilla Hall, Attorney at law / Balto Co	17 June 1784	T-222	Deed- Indenture	£ 125	?	"Cullens Lott," In fork of Gunpowder
Edward Carvill Tolley, Gentleman / Balto Co	Aquilla Hall, Attorney at law / Balto Co	15 April 1784	R-163	Deed- Indenture- fee simple	£ 0.5.0 & love & affection	300 A	"Cullens Lott," In fork of Gunpowder adjoining "Gunpowder Manor"
John Robert Holliday, Col. George Plater / St. Marys Co	Aquilla Hall, Attorney at law	6 April 1775	AL #M-399		£ 0.40.0/A		"Taskers Camp"

1/7

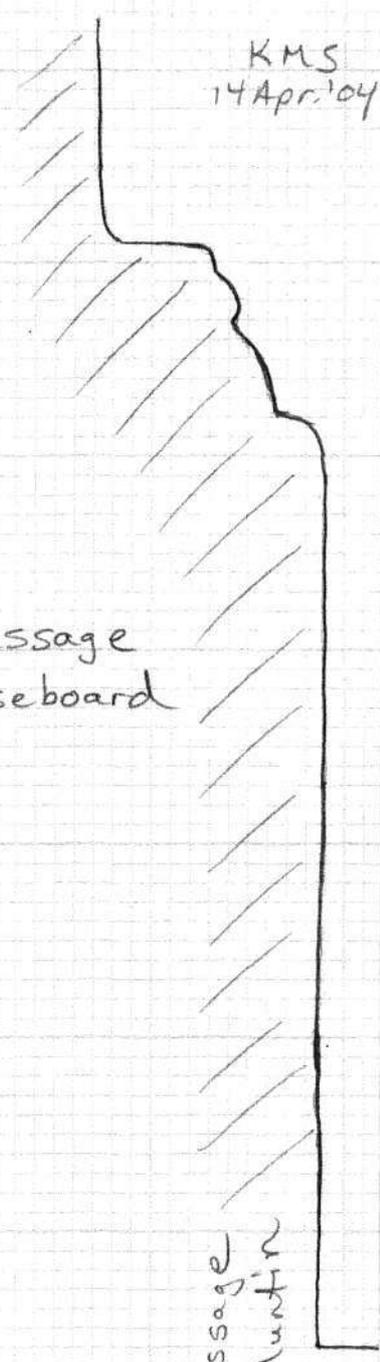
Limespring Farm BA-141
Moulding Profiles

KMS
14 Apr. '04

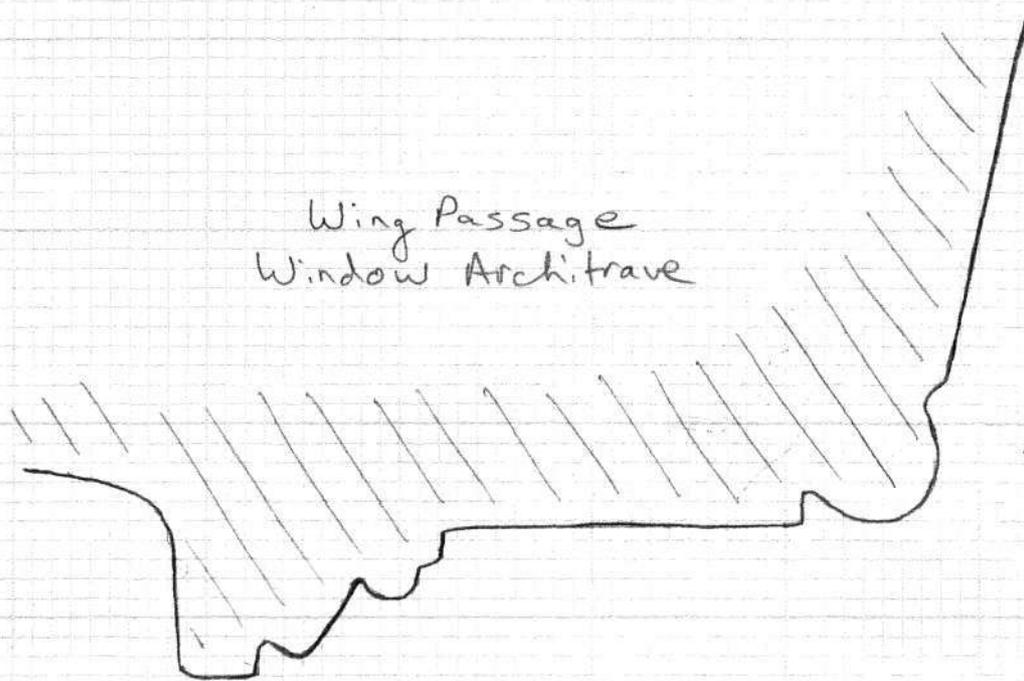
Wing E. Rm
N. elev.
Chairrail



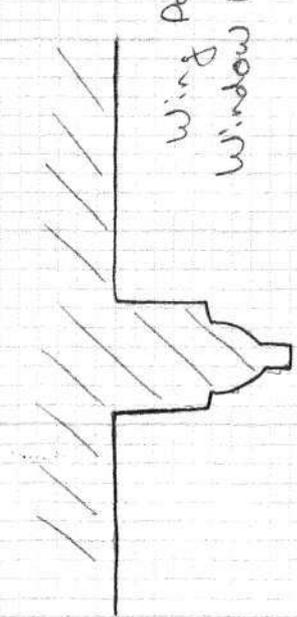
Passage
Baseboard



Wing Passage
Window Architrave



Wing Passage
Window Muntin



2/7

Limespring Farm BA-141

KMS
14 Apr. '04

Passage
Architrave

S.W.
Room
Baseboard

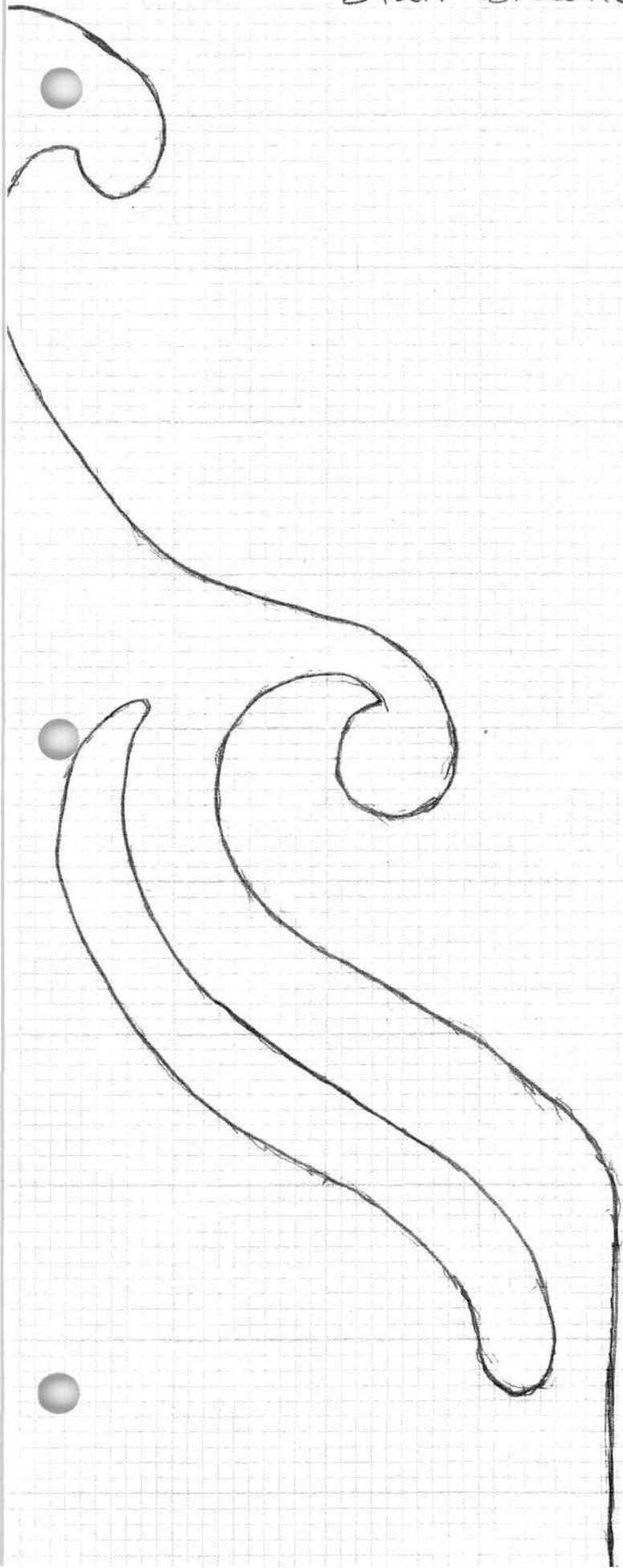
S.W. Rm. Window
Architrave



3/7

Limespring Farm BA-141
Stair Bracket

KMS
14 Apr. 04

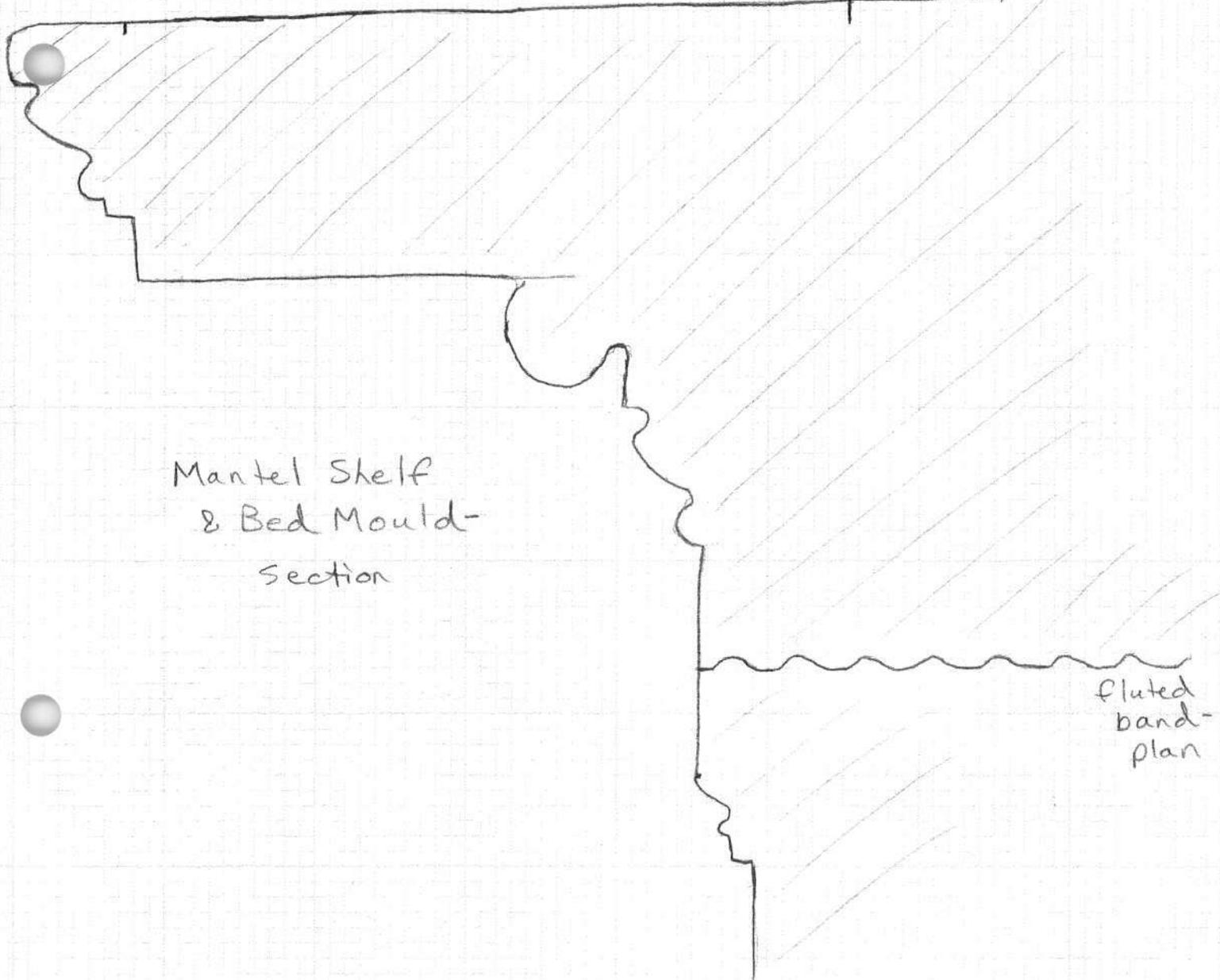


4/7

Limespring Farm
NE Rm. Mantel

BA-141

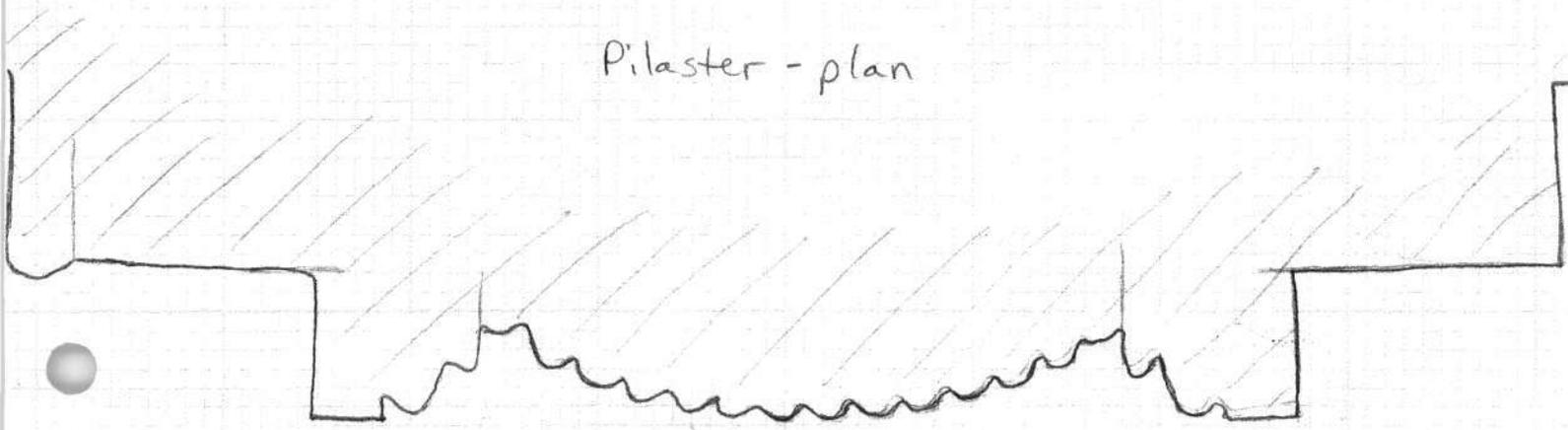
KMS
14 Mar. '05



Mantel Shelf
& Bed Mould-
section

fluted
band-
plan

Pilaster - plan

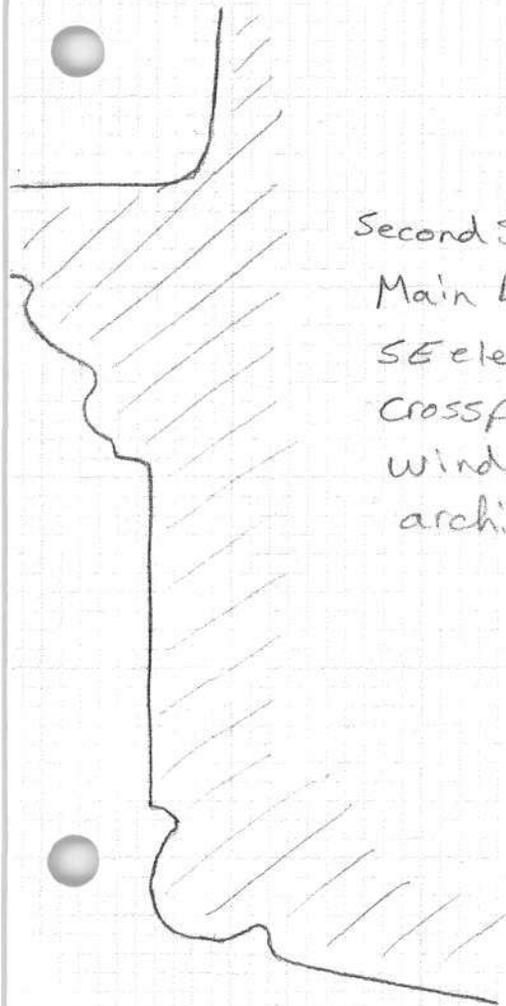


5/7

Limespring Farm
Moulding Profiles

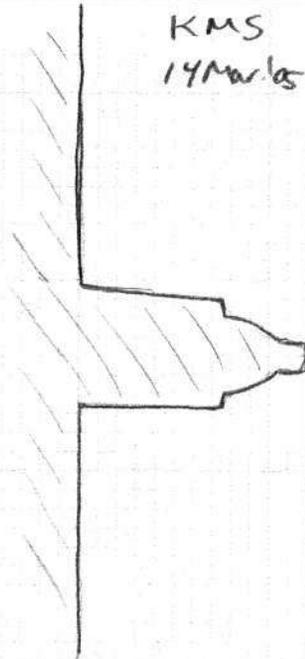
BA-141

KMS
14 Mar '65

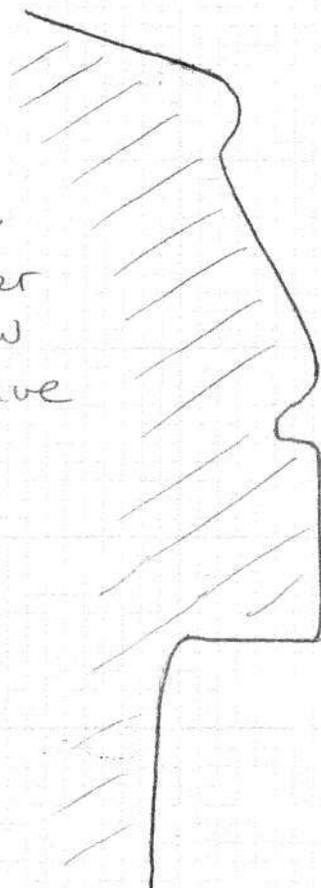


Second Story
Main Block
SE elev.
Cross passage
window
architrave

S. W. Room
Window
muntin

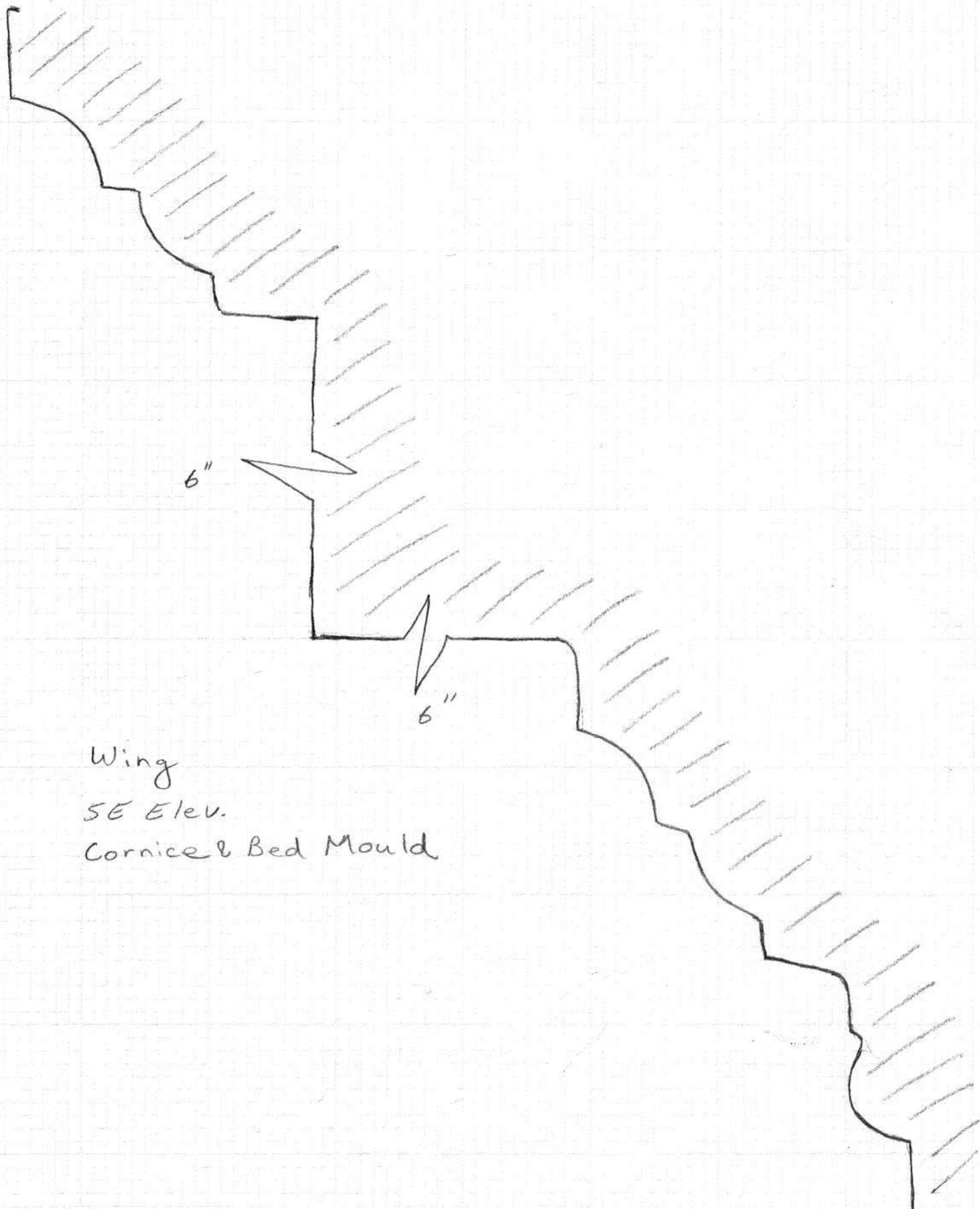


S. W.
Chamber
Window
architrave



6/7 Limespring Farm BA-141

KMS
14 Mar. '05

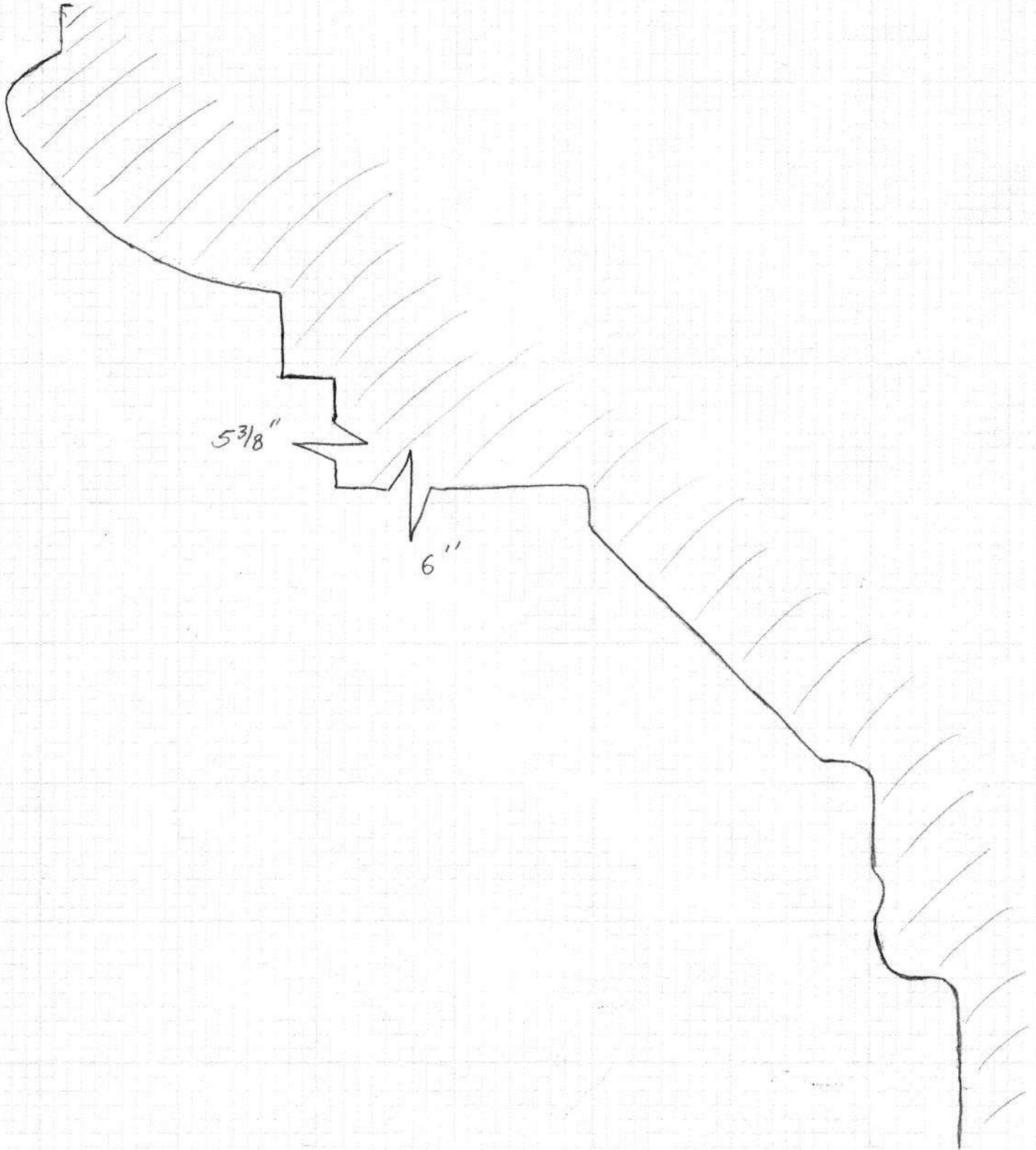


Wing
SE Elev.
Cornice & Bed Mould

7/7

Limespring Farm - BA-141
SE elev - Main block cornice & bed mould

KMS
16 Mar. '05



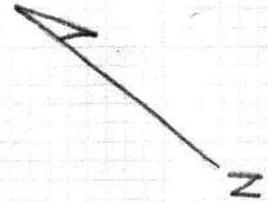
Limespring Farm BA-141 Site Plan

KMS
May '05

Meadow

Shelter
Shed

Stone
Fence



Icehouse

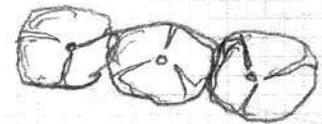
Silo

Barn

Spring house

Corn
Crib

Shed

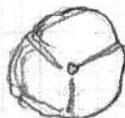
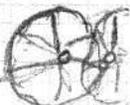


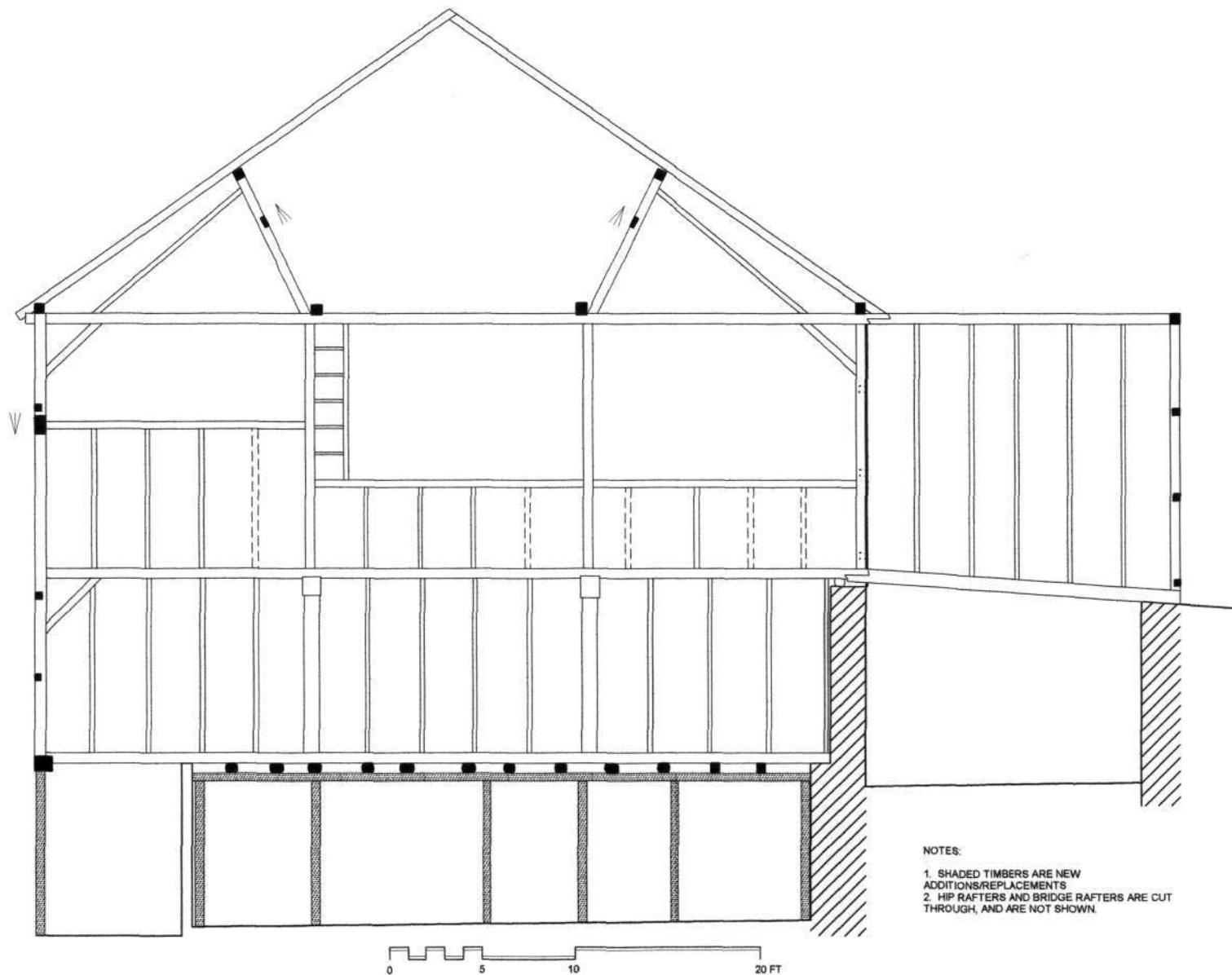
Cottage

Smoke
House

House

Stream





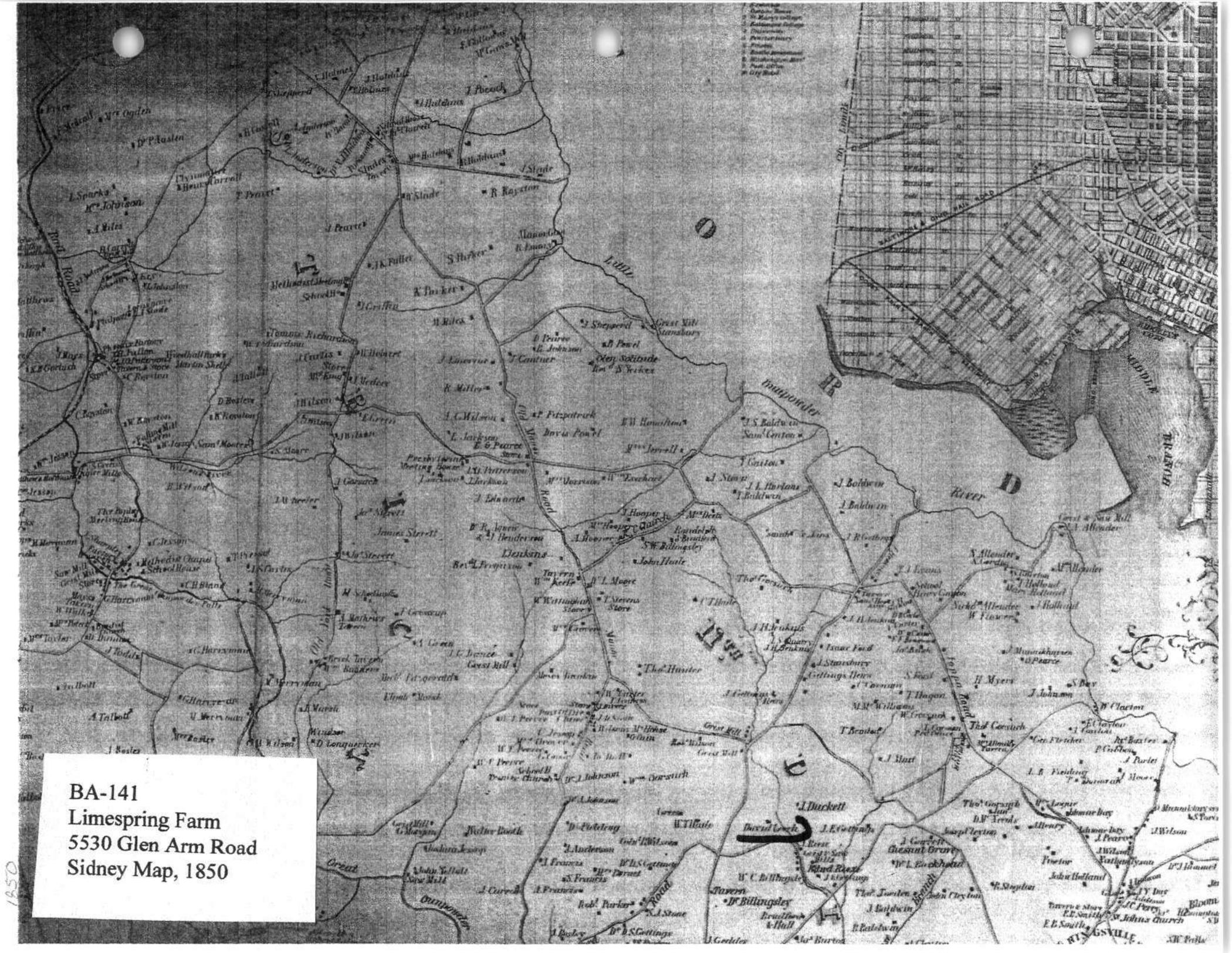
NOTES:

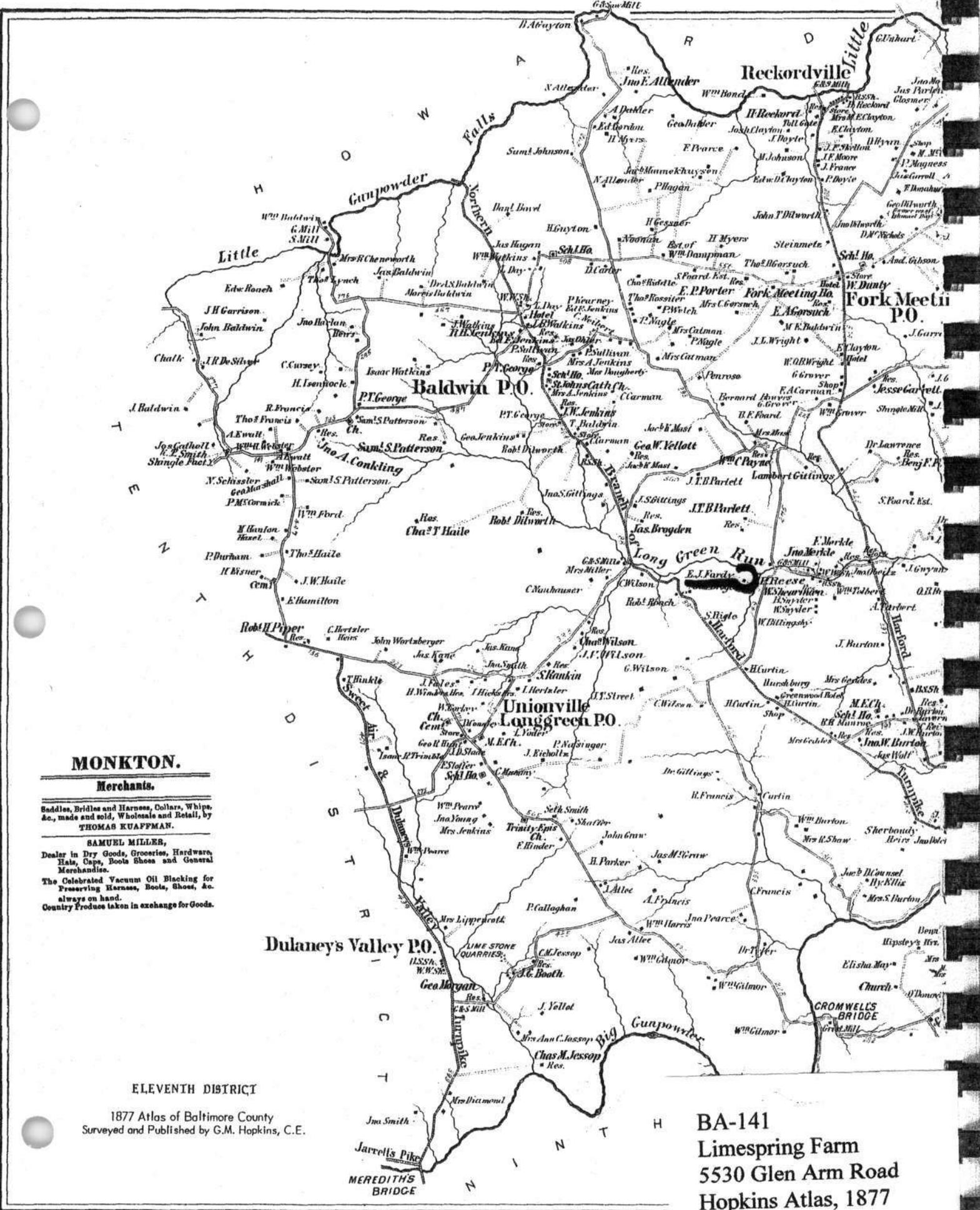
1. SHADED TIMBERS ARE NEW ADDITIONS/REPLACEMENTS
2. HIP RAFTERS AND BRIDGE RAFTERS ARE CUT THROUGH, AND ARE NOT SHOWN.

BA-141 LIMESPRING FARM 5530 GLEN ARM ROAD

BARN - TRANSVERSE FRAMING SECTION - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & LAURA DORSEY - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - APRIL 2005

BA-141
Limespring Farm
5530 Glen Arm Road
Sidney Map, 1850





MONKTON.

Merchants.

Saddles, Brides and Harness, Collars, Whips, &c., made and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by **THOMAS KUAFFMAN.**

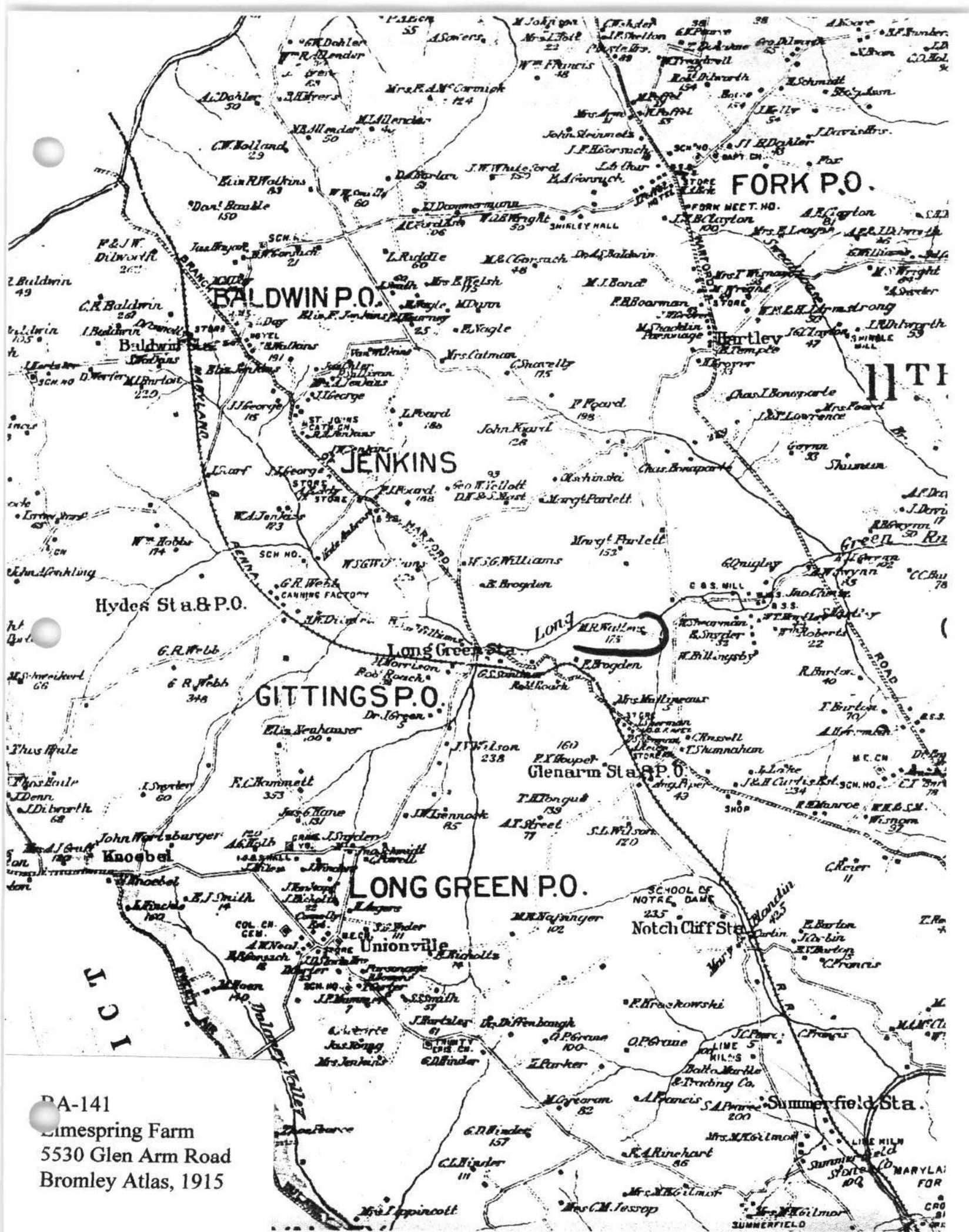
SAMUEL MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes and General Merchandise.

The Celebrated Vacuum Oil Blacking for Preserving Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. always on hand.
Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

1877 Atlas of Baltimore County
Surveyed and Published by G.M. Hopkins, C.E.

BA-141
Limespring Farm
5530 Glen Arm Road
Hopkins Atlas, 1877



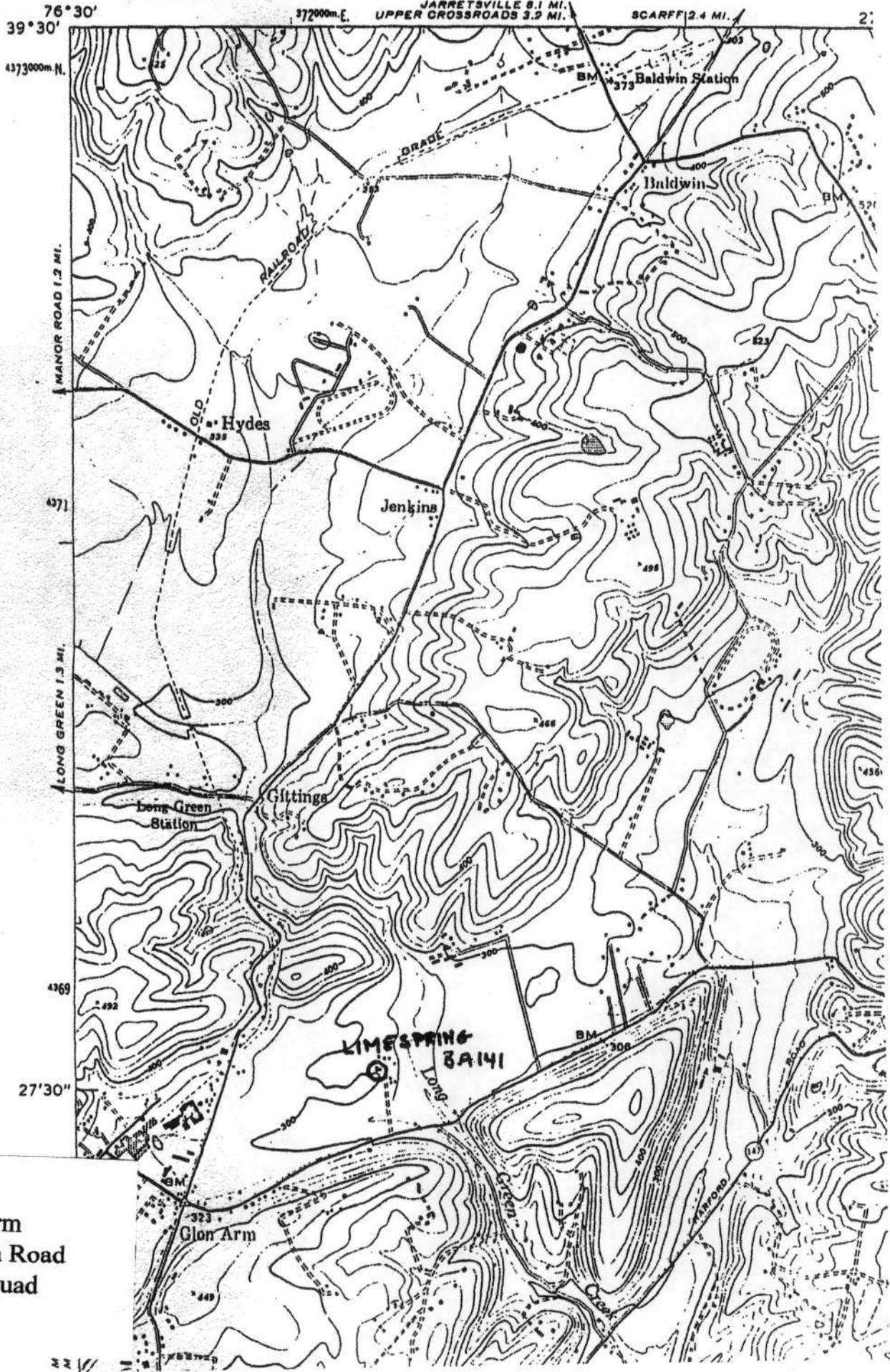
BA-141
 Limespring Farm
 5530 Glen Arm Road
 Bromley Atlas, 1915

563 11 55
(PHOENIX)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BA-141
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

WHITE MARSH QUAD



BA-141
Limespring Farm
5530 Glen Arm Road
White Marsh Quad

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

LIMESPRING

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5530 Glen Arm Road

CITY, TOWN

Glen Arm

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

John Crocker

Telephone #: (301) 592-9405

STREET & NUMBER

5530 Glen Arm Road

CITY, TOWN

Glen Arm

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21057

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore County Courthouse

Liber #: 2889

Folio #: 385

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Baltimore County Historic Sites Survey

BA 141

DATE

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Baltimore County Office of Planning & Zoning

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland 21204

7 DESCRIPTION

BA-141

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

Virtually all the original interior detailing remains, each piece indicative of its period. Detailing in the original hall and parlor (now the dining room) is delicate, recalling the bolder detailing of the previous century: doors with six partially-raised panels; the staircase with its slim, tapered, paneled newels, rectangular walnut balusters and round walnut rail, its scrolled step ends and its paneled enclosure beneath; two-plane architrave trim with applied backbands; chair railing; parlor (now dining room) mantel with reeded pilasters, frieze blocks and mouldings; simpler pilastered and architrave mantels in lesser rooms. Detailing in the double parlors is of

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

See page 7-2

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"/> 100-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

LIMESPRING, the substantial stone dwelling of a prosperous farmer, is traditional in form, elegantly detailed, and one of the earliest houses in the District. The original section dates from ca. 1810-1825 (architecturally related to the slightly earlier GITTINGS-BALDWIN HOUSE (BA 265, q.v.)). An addition of ca. 1849 provided stylish double parlors, extending the original form of the house but with conservative detailing contemporary with its era. An unusual number of original or very early outbuildings remain of the many which were required to support nineteenth century rural life. Two are unique to this District: the square barn with pyramidal roof, and the stone ice house, a rare survivor of a building form not easily adapted for present-day needs, hence seldom preserved.

LIMESPRING was built on Cullen's Lot, 300 acres surveyed for James Cullen of St. Mary's County in 1683. This together with Cullen's Addition was sold to Thomas Tolley in 1725, and subsequently called Tolley's Purchase. The land passed to Walter Tolley and then to his daughter Ann, wife of Aquila Hall. (Please cf. section 8, HAYSTACK FARM, BA 1895).

In 1815, Aquila Hall left this portion of his property to his son Robert. In 1818, Robert Hall was assessed for 270 acres

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

see p. 8-2

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BA-141

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 36

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James T. Wollon, Jr. A.I.A.; Elmer R. Haile, Jr.

ORGANIZATION

Historic Long Green Valley, inc.

DATE

August 3, 1981

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Julia Randall 5539 Hillrise Road

TELEPHONE

(301) 592-2629

CITY OR TOWN

Glen Arm

STATE

Maryland 21057

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181. KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

LIMESPRING FARM

Item 7, page 2

7-2

the Greek Revival era, simply wrought with wide profiled architraves having corner blocks; doors with four panels including the double doors between the parlors; mantels of black marble dating from the same period but brought here from Baltimore City.

Many original or otherwise very early outbuildings remain in virtually unaltered condition including: a stone smoke house immediately behind the dwelling; a square stone barn having a pyramidal roof (the square shape and roof are unique in this Historic District); a stone spring house; a stone ice house (also unique in this District); the stone walls of another unidentified structure now incorporated into an automobile garage; a frame corn house; and a frame chicken house.

without improvements. Presumably he was still living with his mother, either at HAYSTACK FARM or another of the Hall dwellings. In 1823 he was assessed for \$100 improvements, and in 1833 for \$450, suggesting that the original sections of the present house had been constructed.

Joshua Price of Virginia had purchased LIMESPRING just before the outbreak of the Civil War. One of his sons was in the party of Major Harry Gilmor, whose raiders passed through Long Green Valley in 1864 en route to burn the railroad bridge on the Baltimore and Philadelphia line. Gilmor spent a night at LIMESPRING. The following morning one of his scouts was shot by Ishmael Day when he attempted to take down Day's¹ Union flag on Sunshine Avenue near Fork.

1. Brooks and Rockel, A History of Baltimore County. Friends of the Towson Library, 1979, p.248. Probably taken from Gilmor, Four Years in the Saddle. The Joshua Price referred to was formerly thought to be a Joshua Price residing in Jacksonville, but he denied Confederate sympathies. The Joshua Price of LIMESPRING is a far more likely candidate. The property was registered in his wife's name, and was foreclosed before the next census, due to the fact that the purchase money was in frozen Confederate dollars. LIMESPRING would have been on Gilmor's direct route from Dulaney Valley across the Gunpowder to Fork.

Maryland
Baltimore County
District XI
Glen Arm Road near Longgreen Pike

BA-141
Lime Spring Farm
Q301415135

1750

Additions made in 1849. Stone barn built on three levels. Numerous springs on the property.

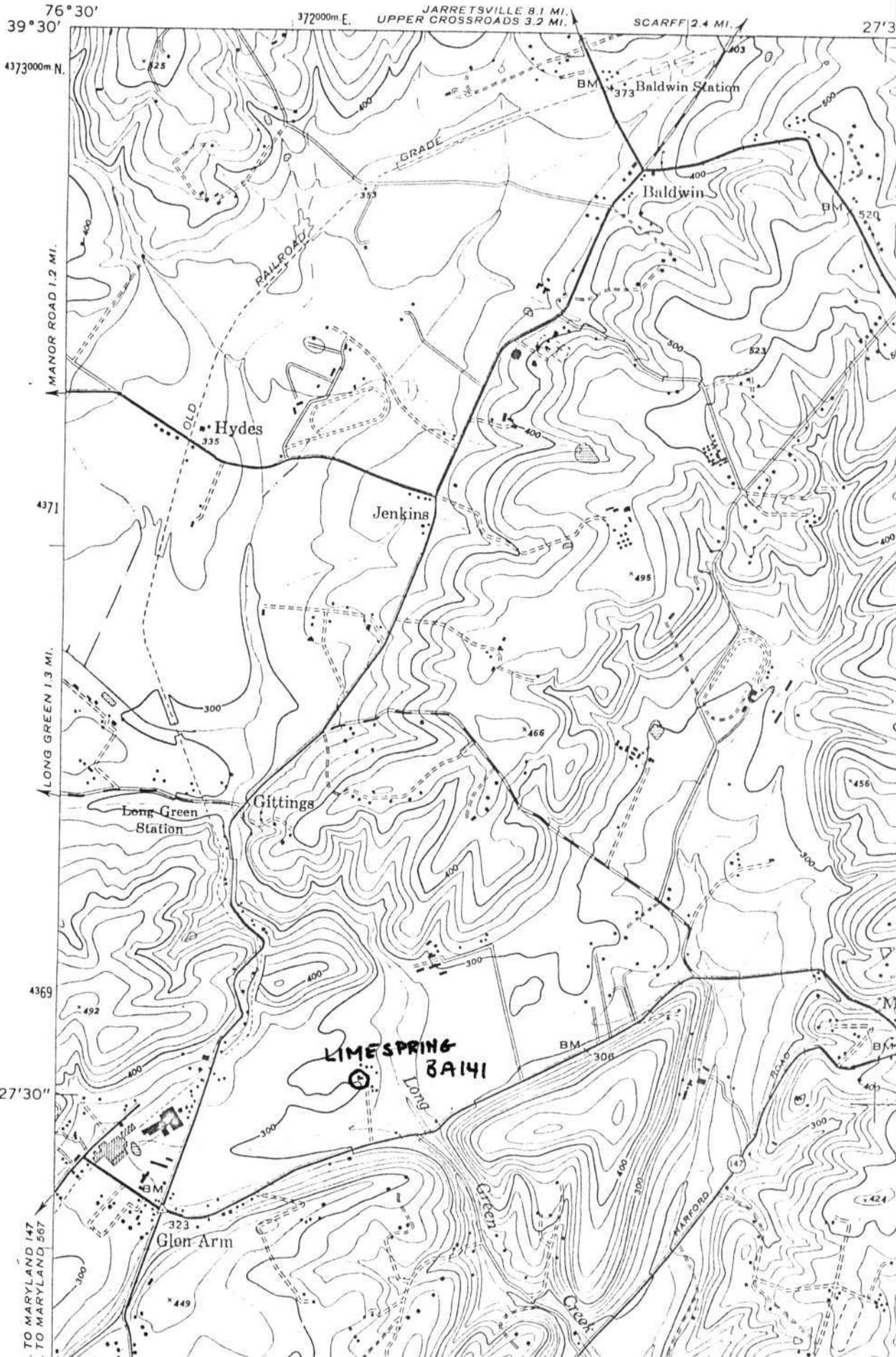
(First HABS Report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 29, 1965

56° 11' SE
(PHOENIX)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BA-141
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
WHITE MARSH QUAD





BA-141

"Limespring Farm"

5530 Glen Arm Rd

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2005

MD SHPO

Farm - v.w.w.

ART3101<NO. ###Y 004 BR
3228 005 N N N-1-68 AC-01 ACH-02 GR08 2126-3/100-0



BA-141

"Limespring Farm"

5530 Glen Arm Rd

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Mar. 2005

MD SHPO

Barn framing - UV SE

0278005 N N N N 042C-01 PCH-02 GR08126.3/100.0
02181 AND. #####Y001 BN