

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-0154

Halcyon Farm

11245 Greenspring Avenue

Lutherville, Baltimore County

Ca. 1750

Private

Halcyon Farm, located at 11245 Greenspring Avenue, includes a log dwelling and three outbuildings that date to the mid-18th century. The farm was historically known as "Carry Me Home" and retained its association with its original 150 acres through the late 19th century. It was established in circa 1750 by John Ford and remained in that family until the mid-1800s. A lawsuit between the Henry and Mary Ann Wilson, who were related to the builders, and Mary Cox resulted in the public sale of Halcyon Farm to Henry Cronhardt in 1862. Cronhardt then altered the one-and-a-half-story dwelling by constructing a large two-and-a-half-story wood frame addition on the side of the log house. The property remained in the Cronhardt family for the next ninety-seven years. It was in the early to mid-20th century that the Cronhardt addition to the house was altered and veneered with brick. Between 1925 and 1950, several outbuildings, including a machine shed, chicken house, and barn were added to the property. Several non-historic resources, including an office, stables, and garages have been constructed on the farm since 1950.

The dwelling at Halcyon Farm dates to circa 1750 and has been extensively renovated over the last two hundred years. Additions constructed circa 1862, 1941-1955, and in 1998 have completely altered the building's original appearance. The original portion consists of a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep log structure featuring saddle-notched joints, concrete daubing, and a side gable roof clad in slate tiles. The orientation of the log dwelling, which originally fronted east, was changed to the south circa 1862, when a two-story wood frame addition was built onto the south side of the circa 1798 building. This five-bay-wide, single-pile addition has a side gable roof clad in slate tiles and three reconstructed central interior brick chimneys. The circa 1862 addition was altered between 1941 and 1955 by the application of a Flemish bond brick veneer on its exterior. This mid-20th century phase of alterations also resulted in the construction of a den on the back of the circa 1862 addition and a one-story sunroom with a roof-line balustrade on its west elevation. At this time, the log portion of the building was extended by two bays to the north. These wood frame, 1941 additions are clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding. One-story shed-roofed additions clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding were constructed circa in 1998 to the front and rear of the circa 1941 addition.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0154

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Halcyon Farm (preferred), Carry Me Home

other

2. Location

street and number 11245 Green Spring Avenue not for publication

city, town Lutherville vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name Stiles Tuttle Colwill

street and number 11245 Greenspring Avenue telephone 410.828.7805

city, town Lutherville state Maryland zip code 21093-3510

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 8358 folio 224

city, town Towson tax map 59 tax parcel 37 tax ID number 083048025

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>1</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0154

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The original portion of the dwelling at Halcyon Farm dates to circa 1750 and has been extensively renovated over the last two hundred years. Additions constructed circa 1862, 1941-1955, and in 1998 have completely altered the building's original appearance. The original portion consists of a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep log structure featuring saddle-notched joints, concrete daubing, and a side gable roof clad in slate tiles. A reconstructed interior end brick chimney rises through the roof of this portion of the dwelling. The orientation of the log dwelling, which originally fronted east, was changed to the south circa 1862, when a two-story wood frame addition was built onto the south side of the circa 1750 building. This five-bay-wide, single-pile addition has a side gable roof clad in slate tiles and three reconstructed central interior brick chimneys. The circa 1862 addition was altered between 1941 and 1955 by the application of a Flemish bond brick veneer on its exterior. This mid-20th century phase of alterations also resulted in the construction of a den on the back of the circa 1862 addition and a one-story sunroom with a roof-line balustrade on its west elevation. An exterior end stretcher bond brick chimney rises along the west side of this addition. At this time, the log portion of the building was extended by two bays to the north. These wood frame, 1941 additions are clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding and include an interior end stretcher bond brick chimney that is shouldered above the roofline. One-story shed-roofed additions clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding were constructed circa in 1998 to the front and rear of the circa 1941 addition.

Twenty outbuildings and other resources surround the main house on Halcyon Farm. Their dates of construction span a time period beginning in the late 18th century and ending in the late 20th century. The structures display a wide variety of uses, forms, materials, and construction techniques. The two log outbuildings and all mid-20th century structures are located east of the main house. To the northwest of the house are the office building, fountain, pool, and pump house. The tenant house and blacksmith's shop are sited along a long, asphalt-paved driveway that extends south from the main house to Glencoe Road.

EXTERIOR

Circa 1750 Dwelling

Only the two-bay-wide east elevation of the 1750 log dwelling is visible. A vertical division created by the log construction of the structure rises through the center of the wall. One 6/6 window with a square-edged wood surround and sill and operable louvered wood shutters pierces the first story of each bay. The opening on the north bay originally contained a door, but the bottom portion of the opening was filled with log when the opening was shortened for the placement of a window. One gabled wall dormer, clad in board-and-batten siding, rises from each of these two bays. The irregular position of logs within both bays indicates the extensive re-construction of this wall since the dwelling was constructed circa 1750.

Circa 1862 Addition

A two-story addition was built onto the south elevation of the log dwelling, changing the building's orientation from east to south. The east elevation of this addition is now the main entrance into the house. The first story of the elevation is centrally pierced by a paneled single-leaf door with a square-edged wood surround. A cantilevered shed roof clad in asphalt shingles shelters this entry. A 6/6 window with a molded wood surround, rowlock sill, jack arched lintel, and

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operable louvered wood shutters centrally pierces the second story above the entry. A rectangular louvered wood ventilator with a square-edged wood surround and rowlock sill pierces the gable peak.

The south elevation of this addition features five 6/6 windows on the first story and four 6/6 windows on the second story, all of which feature molded wood surrounds and rowlock sills. Those of the first story have jack arched lintels. Four 6/6 vinyl windows with vinyl surrounds and sills pierce the south elevation of the one-story sunroom wing.

A twenty-light double-leaf vinyl door with a vinyl surround centrally pierces the west elevation of the sunroom wing. Eight 6/6 vinyl windows with vinyl surrounds and sills flank this entry. The second story of the addition features one ten-light single-leaf door and one fifteen-light single-leaf door. Both vinyl doors have wood surrounds and jack arched lintels. Additionally, one 6/6 vinyl window with a molded wood surround, rowlock sill, and jack arched lintel pierces the second story. The gable peak of the elevation is pierced by one rectangular louvered wood ventilator with a molded wood surround and rowlock sill.

The north elevation of the circa 1862 addition features a large three-sided bay window with a half-hipped roof clad in standing seam metal. The central opening on this projection is filled with a forty-eight-light fixed window flanked by two 6/6 windows on the canted sides of the bay. All three openings have aluminum surrounds and rowlock sills. Two 6/6 windows with molded wood surrounds and rowlock sills pierce the second story of the addition. The north elevation of the sunroom features three 6/6 vinyl windows with vinyl surrounds and sills. A metal spiral stair, added circa 1990, descends from the rooftop porch above the sunroom to a patio on the north side of the addition.

Mid- to Late 20th Century Additions

The 1941 addition extended the log dwelling three bays to the north. A 1998 one-story, two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep wood frame addition with a shed roof projects from the east elevation of this addition. The south elevation of the shed-roofed projection is pierced by one 6/6 window. Two 6/6 windows pierce the east elevation of this projection. Three gabled wall dormers clad in board-and-batten siding rise from the half-story of the 1941 addition. The 1953 addition extended this elevation to the north by one bay. This extension is pierced by a sash-and-paneled single-leaf divided door. One gabled wall dormer clad in board-and-batten siding rises above the entry. There is one rectangular louvered wood ventilator in the gable peak of the 1941 addition, which is visible above the roof of the 1953 addition. A second 1998 shed-roofed addition was constructed on the west elevation and is pierced by sash-and-paneled single-leaf divided door.

The north elevation of the 1998 addition is pierced at the first story by a sash-and-paneled single-leaf divided door. One twenty-light double-leaf door opens from the second story onto a shallow balcony supported by square wood posts. The balcony's balustrade is composed of square balusters supported by a square-edged bottom rail and capped by a square-edged handrail.

The west elevation of these two additions is pierced at the first story by a twenty-light double-leaf door with a square-edged wood surround. Two 6/6 windows with molded wood surrounds and operable louvered wood shutters flank the entry. Above the entry, four gabled wall dormers clad in board-and-batten siding rise above the half-story.

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INTERIOR

The circa 1750 portion of the building, was renovated in the 1940s, and a central wall that divided the historic two first-floor rooms was removed. The remaining portion of the dwelling's interior was extensively renovated from the mid- to late 20th century, and no historic material remains.

The interior of the circa 1750 dwelling on Halcyon Farm has been so altered that its original room configuration is undetectable. Although exterior analysis indicates that this dwelling originally featured two equally-sized rooms on the first story, any interior indication of this arrangement has been obscured by the complete interior renovation of the building in 1862. This portion of the dwelling now contains only one room on each of the two floors. The first floor room, which now serves as a dining room, displays the original hand-hewn log joists that support the half story above. Although the east, south, and west walls of the room are finished with plaster, the north wall is clad in beaded paneling that dates to 1941. A small shelf projects from the wall above the hearth. A brick hearth lines the floor in front of the fireplace. The brick fireplace was parged with concrete in the mid-1970s.

The half story of the circa 1750 dwelling is finished with lathe and plaster, and the framing system of the roof was not visible at the time of the survey.

The basement below the circa 1750 dwelling and 1862 addition displays random rubble stone foundation walls. Below the log dwelling, the log sills are hand hewn on the top and bottom, and the log joists are unhewn. Below the circa 1862 addition, the basement the log sills are hand hewn on all four sides. The joists in this portion of the basement are also unhewn.

OUTBUILDINGS

Smokehouse

The one-and-a-half-story, one-bay rectangular circa 1750 log smokehouse fronts west and features steeple-notched joints between the exposed logs. The gable peaks of the wood shingle-clad side gable roof are covered with circular-sawn board-and-batten siding. One rebuilt stretcher bond interior end brick chimney rises through the roof ridge. One offset flush vertical board single-leaf door and one 6/6 window, the latter of which is flanked by operable louvered wood shutters, pierce the façade. Both openings feature square-edged wood surrounds and sills. The building sits on a solid random rubble stone masonry foundation. The chinking and daubing has been replaced with concrete mortar. The smokehouse was renovated between 1941 and 1942, at which point a shed addition was removed and the roof was rebuilt.

Blacksmith's Shop

The one-story, one-bay square icehouse was constructed circa 1750. The exposed logs have steeple-notched joints and concrete mortar that replaces the earlier chinking and daubing. The building, which fronts south, has a front gable roof

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clad in wood shingles. Circular-sawn board-and-batten siding covers the gable peak. A flush vertical board single-leaf door with a square-edged wood surround centrally pierces the façade. The structure, which sits on a solid random rubble stone foundation, was used as a pool house in the mid-20th century. By the mid-20th century the structure had severely deteriorated. The roof and board-and-batten gable-end cladding date to this period of renovation between 1941 and 1942.

Springhouse

The square, circa 1800 springhouse, which fronts southwest, is a solid random rubble stone masonry structure built into the side of a low, sloping hill. The circa 1942 front gable roof, the decking of which is supported by exposed rafter tails and clad in wood shingles, hangs over the front of the building and is supported by square wood posts. The gable peak is clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding. A central flush single-leaf door centrally pierces the façade of the icehouse. Sheltered by the overhanging roof is a small, rectangular cinderblock structure with a gabled roof clad in standing seam metal.

Machine Shed

Constructed circa 1900, the one-and-a-half-story wood frame machine shed fronts west and is clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding and sits on a stone foundation. The side gable roof over the two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep building is clad in standing-seam metal and extends over the back of the building as a 1942 shed-roofed animal shelter. A one-bay-wide shed-roofed 1942 addition for grain storage extends from the side of the building flush with its façade. This addition is clad in vertical slats that are spanned on the interior by wire mesh. One sliding, one single-leaf, and one double-leaf door all pierce the façade. All doors are board-and-batten. Two 6/6 windows with square-edged wood surrounds pierce the gable end of the building. One two-light metal sash window with a square-edged wood surround pierces the gable peak above the grain storage addition.

Chicken House

The one-story circa 1900 chicken house is five bays wide. Constructed in two phases over a period of roughly forty years, the wood frame building fronts north and is fully clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding and features a continual shed roof clad in standing seam metal. The central three bays sit on a solid random rubble stone masonry foundation. The outer two bays, constructed circa 1940, have poured concrete foundations. Three divided board-and-batten single-leaf doors, one flush vertical board single-leaf door, and one six-light fixed window pierce the façade.

Hose Outlet

A circa 1940 hose outlet is located near the northwest corner of the chicken house. The outlet, made by the Merrill Manufacturing Company, has a short handle and small spigot that sit atop a steel pipe that rises roughly four feet from the ground.

Hay Barn

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The upper story of the circa 1940 wood frame hay barn is clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding above a cinderblock ground story. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation and features a side gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. A poured concrete ramp leads to the second story loft. One wide door opening with a corrugated sheet metal sliding double-leaf door centrally pierces the building's north elevation. The cinderblock ground story is pierced by window openings on all sides. Rectangular louvered ventilators pierce the side gable peaks.

Silo

The cylindrical circa 1940 concrete stave silo, attached to the one-story wing of the concrete block stable, is approximately twenty-five feet tall and held together with nineteen steel hoops that encircle the structure.

Barn

The circa 1950 one-and-a-half-story concrete block barn has a front gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. Circular-sawn board-and-batten siding clads the peaks of the gable end walls. One sash-and-paneled roll-up metal door centrally pierces the façade, which faces north. Four window openings with concrete sills flank this entry. Each opening contains one three-light hopper window above a three-light fixed window, both of which have a shared wood surround. In the gable peak, two louvered ventilators flank a central board-and-batten single-leaf door. Extending from the side of the building is a one-story concrete block wing pierced by a flush vertical board single-leaf door and a nine-light fixed window with a concrete sill.

Milk House

The two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep circa 1950 concrete block milk house, which is now used as a tool shed, has a side gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. Circular-sawn board-and-batten siding clads the gable peaks above the concrete block gable-end walls. A flush vertical board single-leaf door and one nine-light fixed window, both of which have square-edged wood surrounds and sills, pierce the façade. The building fronts north and is located to the west of the concrete block stable.

Swimming Pool

A slate deck surrounds the rectangular in-ground swimming pool that dates to 1950.

Tenant House

The two-bay-wide, rectangular tenant house, constructed circa 1950, features a solid cinderblock foundation and structural system. The one-and-a-half-story structure has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with aluminum siding in the peaks above the cinderblock in the gable end walls. The façade, or west elevation, features one offset single-leaf door flanked by two 2/2 windows. All three openings have square-edged wood surrounds and rowlock sills. The windows feature operable louvered wood shutters. Two equally spaced gabled dormers rise from the front of the roof. Each aluminum-sided dormer features a single 1/1 window with an aluminum surround.

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Pump House

The 1950 pump house is a one-story, one-bay rectangular wood frame structure on a solid cinderblock foundation. The building, which fronts east and is clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding, has a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The shingling has been covered with vinyl sheeting. A small, offset flush single-leaf plywood door with a square-edged wood surround pierces the façade of the building. The gable peak is pierced by a rectangular louvered metal ventilator.

Garage

The one-story garage, constructed circa 1950, is located near the northeast corner of the main house and east of the icehouse. The building, which fronts south at the end of the long asphalt-paved driveway, is one bay wide and two bays deep. The wood frame building, which is clad in false board-and-batten vinyl siding, sits on a solid cinderblock foundation. The asphalt shingle-clad front gable roof has no overhang. One paneled roll-up door with a vinyl surround centrally pierces the façade.

Garage

Attached to the east elevation of the circa 1950 stable is a garage, which fronts south. The one-story, two-bay-wide wood frame building is clad in circular-sawn board-and-batten siding and sits on a poured concrete slab foundation. Two paneled roll-up metal doors and one flush single-leaf metal door pierce the façade of the garage. Additionally, this wall is pierced by a one-light fixed window. The side gable roof of the garage is clad in asphalt shingles.

Stable

The eleven-bay concrete block horse stable is one story in height with a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof hangs over the front of the building, where it is supported by square wood posts. Each of the eleven horse stalls features a divided board-and-batten single-leaf door. The two end stalls have been converted into an office. Although the door openings in these two bays retain their divided board-and-batten doors, the openings have been fitted with a sash-and-paneled single-leaf door and a one-light fixed window. Board-and-batten siding clads the gable peaks of the circa 1950 structure. The building fronts south, and a garage is attached to its east elevation.

Office Building/Guesthouse

Constructed in 1967, the main block of the wood frame office building is clad in stretcher bond brick veneer. A one-story aluminum-sided ell extends from the south elevation of the building. The façade of the brick veneered portion of the building is pierced by one thirty-light double-leaf vinyl door and two 12/12 vinyl windows. Four 12/12 vinyl windows pierce the east elevation of the ell. The cross gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. One central interior brick chimney rises through the roof near the intersection of the main block and the ell. An exterior end stretcher bond brick chimney rises along the gable end of the ell. One exterior stretcher bond brick chimney is located beside the one-bay, shed-roofed addition to the corner of the ell/main block intersection.

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Hay Shed

The elongated, rectangular wood frame hay shed dates to circa 1973 has a side gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal. The front, or southeast elevation, of the structure is open and unsupported. The building stands within a fenced enclosure and, as a result, the exterior cladding was not visible at the time of the survey.

Gasoline Pump

Although a gas pump has been located in this location since the mid-20th century, the extant resource was added to the property circa 1975. Located near the northwest corner of the machine shed, the pump head sits atop a steel pipe, and the total height of the pump is approximately five-and-a-half feet tall.

Fountain

The circular fountain, added to the property in 1997, features a cylindrical rowlock brick masonry curb. The three-tiered fountain has a crane motif at its base.

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 history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates 1750 ca., 1847-1862, 1941-1955 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1750 ca., 1862 ca., 1941-1955, 1998

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Halcyon Farm, located at 11245 Greenspring Avenue, includes a log dwelling and three outbuildings that date to the mid-18th century. The farm was historically known as “Carry Me Home” and retained its association with its original 150 acres through the late 19th century. It was established in circa 1750 by John Ford and remained in that family until the mid-1800s. A lawsuit between the Henry and Mary Ann Wilson, who were related to the builders, and Mary Cox resulted in the public sale of Halcyon Farm to Henry Cronhardt in 1862. Cronhardt then altered the one-and-a-half-story dwelling by constructing a large two-and-a-half-story wood frame addition on the side of the log house. The property remained in the Cronhardt family for the next ninety-seven years. It was in the mid-20th century that the Cronhardt addition to the house was altered and veneered with brick. Between 1925 and 1950, several outbuildings, including a machine shed, chicken house, and barn were added to the property. Several non-historic resources, including an office, stables, and garages have been constructed on the farm since 1950.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Comprising a portion of the tract known as “Gist’s Search,” the land on which Halcyon Farm is located was entered in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax list as belonging to John Ford. A dwelling included in that entry bears resemblance in dimensions to the extant log dwelling on the property. The property was sold to Benjamin Fort¹ for \$665 as a result of the circuit court case between Samuel Fort and the heirs of Jonathan Fort. Immediately after Benjamin Fort’s acquisition of the land, he sold fifty acres, which included the dwelling, to Elizabeth Fort for \$225. In 1818, Elizabeth Fort then re-sold the land back to Benjamin Fort. Upon Benjamin Fort’s death in the late 1840s, the property passed to his daughter, Mary Ann Wilson.

Mid-19th century legal proceedings involving the property resulted in its transfer out of the Wilson family. Although Henry Wilson continued to reside in the dwelling through the mid-19th century, a member of the Wilson family mortgaged the property to Thomas Cox in 1849.² An 1851 writ issued against the 150-acre property referred to the land as belonging to Henry Wilson and Joseph Cox, affirmed the presence of a log house and frame stable.³ In 1860, a lawsuit between Henry Wilson and Mary Cox resulted in a December 11th decree to sell the land.⁴ The following January, the *Baltimore*

¹ The name is spelled “Ford” rather than “Fort” in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax list.

² Sidney, J.C., *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), np; see also *Baltimore County Advocate* (January 5, 1861).

³ *Baltimore County Advocate* (February 1, 1851).

⁴ *Baltimore County Advocate* (January 5, 1861).

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County Advocate published a public notice of the sale of the land occupied by Henry Wilson. Again, on May 4, 1861, a similar notice was printed in the same paper. This second notice of the sale included a short list of the buildings on the property, including a “comfortable log dwelling.”⁵ Lewis Dahoff was a trustee of the property during the court proceedings. In 1862, he received title to the land from John T. Ensor, who was another trustee of the property at this time. Three years later, Dahoff sold the farm to Henry Cronhardt, whose family, as a result of its extensive landholdings in the immediate area, lent its name to the town in which Halcyon Farm was located.

The area now known as Cronhart, which derives its name from the Cronhardt family, was only sparsely developed in the early to mid-19th century. In addition to the few dwellings, a meeting house also occupied this triangle of land between Dover Road, Falls Road, and Broadway Road. By 1877, however, several more dwellings had been erected on parcels of land subdivided from larger farms. Aiding this development was the construction of roads that connected Falls Road and Dover Road. The Halcyon Farm property remained in the Cronhardt family not only for the duration of this developmental period, but for the ninety-seven years following the family’s initial purchase of it. In 1877, during Henry Cronhardt’s ownership of the property, Jonathan Cronhardt occupied the dwelling.⁶ In 1913, after construction of the machine shed and chicken house, the property was sold within the family to Charles E. Cronhardt. Although no dwelling appears in the proper location, the 1915 county atlas does indicate that E.L. Cronhardt occupied the land in the mid-1910s.⁷ This reference may indicate Emma L. Cronhardt, for a circuit court case between her and Myron Cronhardt resulted in the former’s acquisition of the property in 1928.

In 1941, the property was sold by the Cronhardt family to James and Marion Colwill, who then conveyed the farm to their son in 1967. Halcyon Farm, which received its name from the Colwill family in 1942, has been augmented by the construction of several outbuildings since the early 1940s. During the property’s ownership by James and Marion Colwill, the hay barn, concrete block barn and milk house, stable, garages, pool, pump house, tenant house and office/guest house were constructed. The hay shed and fountain have both been added to the property since 1970.

Chain of Title:

According to the 1798 Tax Records, John Ford owned a two-story, wood frame house that closely matches the dimensions of the house in 1918.

June 9, 1802: Samuel Moale Esquire, Trustee in the circuit court case of Samuel Fort versus the heirs of Jonathan Fort, to Benjamin Fort
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 73 Folio 33

June 9, 1802: Benjamin Fort to Elizabeth Fort

⁵ *Baltimore County Advocate* (May 4, 1861).

⁶ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), np. The alternate spelling of the name, from Cronhardt to Cronhardt, appears only in this reference.

⁷ *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915), np.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0154

Name Halcyon Farm, 11245 Green Spring Avenue, Lutherville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 73 Folio 452

April 7, 1818: Elizabeth Fort to Benjamin Fort
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber WG 145 Folio 283

1847: Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Fort to Mary Ann Wilson, his daughter
Will Records of Baltimore County

May 23, 1862: John T. Ensor, Jr., Trustee in the circuit court case of Mary Cox versus Henry Wilson to Lewis A. Dahoff. The land in the case is referred to as belonging to the heirs of Mary Ann Wilson.
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber GHC 32 Folio 374

October 28, 1865: Lewis A. Dahoff, Jr. to Henry Cronhardt
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber JHL 47 Folio 144

1913: Lena Cronhardt to Charles E. Cronhardt

1928: H. C. Jenifer, Trustee in the circuit court case of Emma L. Cronhardt versus Myron A. Cronhardt, to Emma L. Cronhardt
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 655 Folio 413

1941: Emma L. Cronhardt, widow, to James Frederick Colwill and Marion Tuttle Colwill

After 1967: James Frederick Colwill and Marion Tuttle Colwill to Stiles Tuttle Colwill
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 5707 Folio 345

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-0154

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

Baltimore County Advocate (February 1, 1851).

Baltimore County Advocate (January 5, 1861).

Baltimore County Advocate (May 4, 1861).

Colwill, Stiles Tuttle. Telephone conversation with the form preparer, February 8, 2001.

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.91 Acres

Acreage of historical setting 150 Acres

Quadrangle name Cockeysville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Halcyon Farm is located at 11245 Greenspring Avenue in the small village of Cronhardt. Since circa 1750 it has been associated with the 2.91 acres of land known as parcel 37 of map 59 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

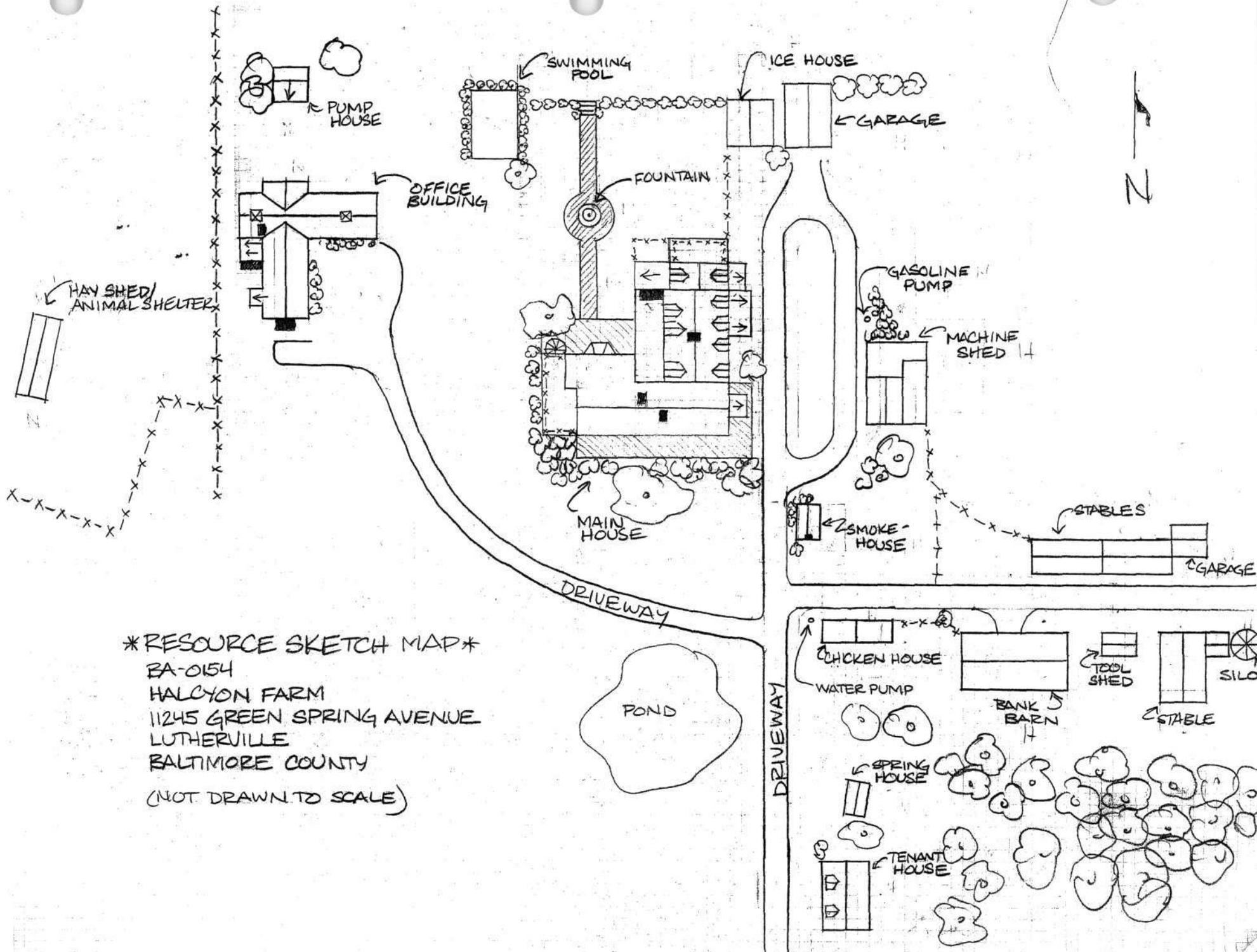
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald, and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	February 28, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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

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

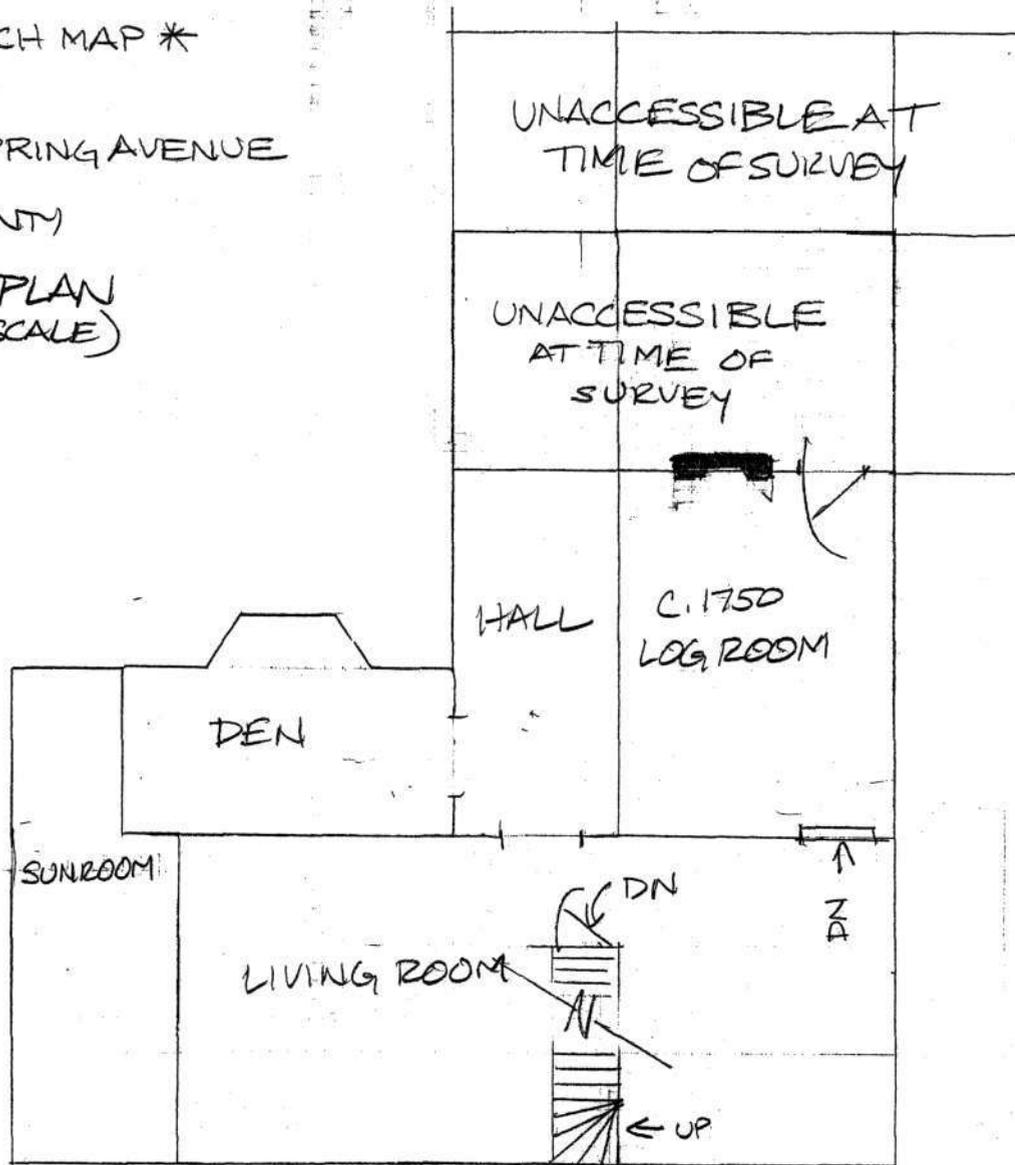
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
 BA-0154
 HALCYON FARM
 11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE
 LUTHERVILLE
 BALTIMORE COUNTY
 (NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)

* RESOURCE SKETCH MAP *
BA-0154
HALCYON FARM
11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE
LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)



USGS Quad: Cockeysville
Scale: 1:24,000

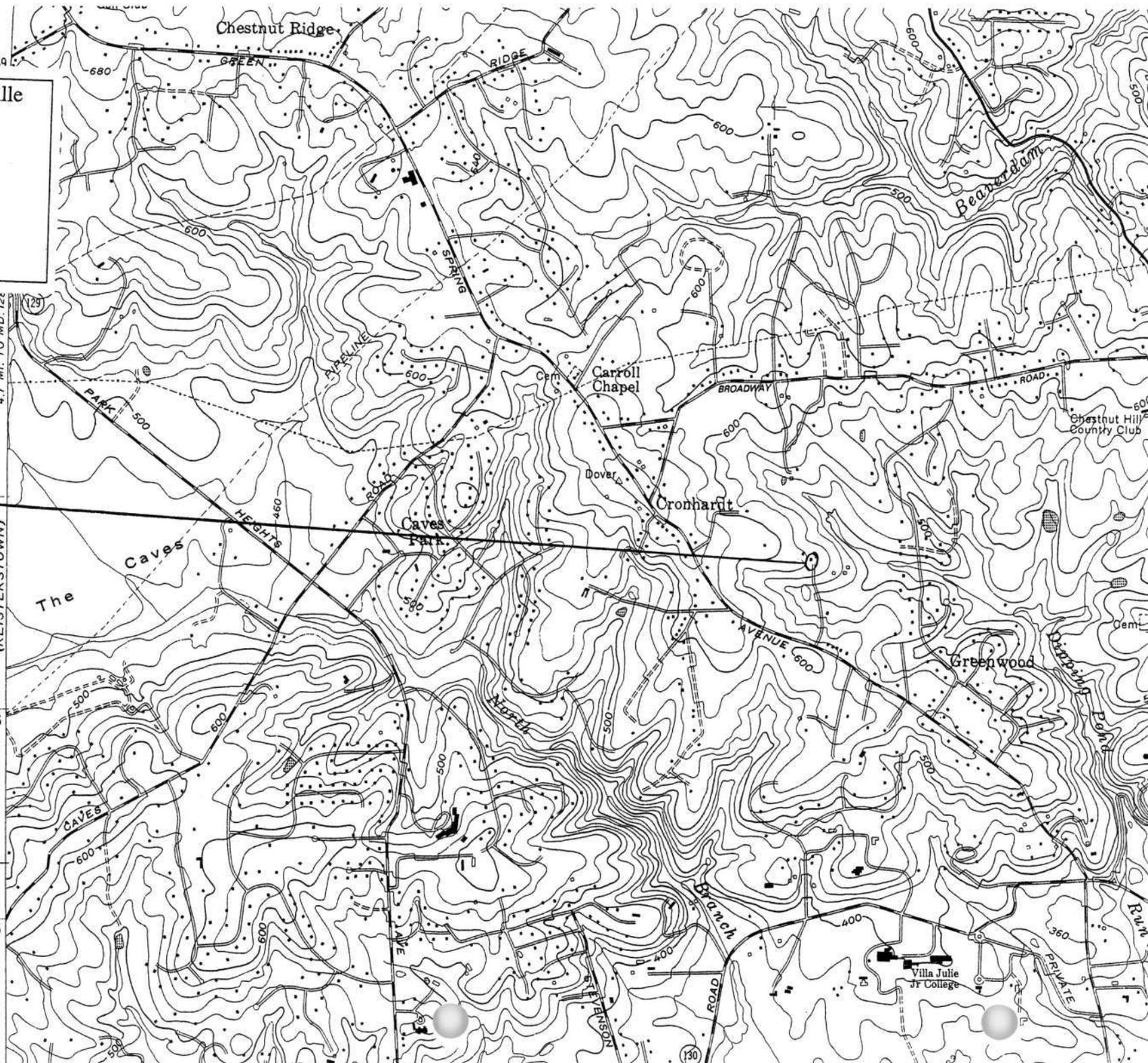


BA-0154
HALLON FARM
11245 GREENSPRING AVENUE
LUTHERVILLE,
BALTIMORE COUNTY

5662 IV NE, REISTERSTOWN (JUNC. MD. 30) 6 MI.
4.7 MI. TO MD. 122
(REISTERSTOWN)

4366

4365



(130)



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, EAST ELEVATION, CAMERA
FACING NORTHWEST

1 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ELEVATION, CAMERA
FACING NORTHWEST

2 of 20



BA-0154
HALCYON FARM
11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES,
10/2000
MD SHPO
MAIN HOUSE, WEST ELEVATION, CAMERA
FACING EAST

3 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, NORTH ELEVATION, CAMERA
FACING SOUTH

4 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, INTERIOR OF FIRST FLOOR,
FIREPLACE IN CIRCA 1750 DWELLING,
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

5 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE; INTERIOR OF BASEMENT,
CAMERA FACING NORTH

6 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

192000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, INTERIOR OF ATTIC ABOVE
CIRCA 1862 ADDITION



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, INTERIOR OF ATTIC ABOVE
CIRCA 1862 ADDITION

8 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER,
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP (LEFT) + GARAGE (RIGHT):
SOUTH ELEVATION, CAMERA FACING NORTH

10 of 20



BA-0154
HALCYON FARM
11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO
SPRINGHOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORNER, CAMERA
FACING NORTHEAST

11 of 20



BA-0154
HALCYON FARM
11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MACHINE SHED: NORTH ELEVATION,
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST (SHOWING
GASOLINE PUMP IN FOREGROUND

12 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MACHINE SHED, SOUTHEAST CORNER,
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

CHICKEN HOUSE, NORTHEAST CORNER,
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST (SHOWING
WATER PUMP IN BACKGROUND)

14 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

(FROM LEFT) SILO, BARN, MILKHOUSE,
AND BARN, CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST

15 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE, NORTHWEST CORNER,
CAMERA FACING, SOUTH EAST

16 of 20



BA-0154
HALCYON FARM
11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

PUMP HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER, CAMERA
FACING NORTHWEST

17 of 20



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

OFFICE BUILDING, SOUTH ELEVATION,
CAMERA FACING NORTH



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

HAY SHED/ANIMAL SHELTER, CAMERA
FACING NORTHWEST



BA-0154

HALCYON FARM

11245 GREEN SPRING AVENUE, LUTHERVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

STABLE AND GARAGE, CAMERA FACING
NORTHWEST

02 of 20

BA-154

HALCYON FARM - c. 1860 - Eastside of Green Spring Avenue, Cronhardt vicinity. Vernacular style house built in three stages. Original part is a four-room cabin which was once believed to be colonial, but was advertised in May 1861 as "a comfortable log dwelling, nearly new." The log portion is flanked by an addition; originally in board, but now brick-veneered; on the opposite end of the log core is an addition in board and batten, dating from about 1880, which was restyled in 1940. The brick portion is 2-½ stories. The dining room has the original floor boards, rough exposed beams, simple fireplace. Furnished with early Virginia antiques, the farm has been open on garden tours. There is

12

an old log smokehouse, and a blacksmith shop that doubled as a bathhouse; an icehouse has vanished. The grounds comprise portions of the tracts "Friendship" and "Gist's Search." Owners: Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Colwill.

0301555135

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Baltimore TOWN Crohnhardt VICINITY Dist. VIII STREET NO. Green Spring Ave. ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER Mr. & Mrs. J. Frederick PRESENT USE /Colwill WALL CONSTRUCTION NO. OF STORIES	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY BA-185
	2. NAME Halcyon Farm DATE OR PERIOD 1744 STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION <p>The original log cabin is the middle section of the house. The brick front section and a board and batten wing have been added. The dining room has the original floor boards, rough exposed beams, simple fire place; furnished with early Virginia antiques. The old smoke house remains; blacksmith shop used for bath house. Land combines portions of "Friendship" and "Gist's Search."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(second HABS report) E. Frances Offutt HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY March 20, 1968</p>	OPEN TO PUBLIC
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior	

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	7. PHOTOGRAPH
---------------------------------	---------------

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.	9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER DATE OF RECORD
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

