

MHT EASEMENT WITHIN THE SUDBROOK PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. 726 Howard Road, Sudbrook Park (Shingle House)
2. 401 Sudbrook Lane, Sudbrook Park

PH0506 S EP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Baltimore
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE:	JUN 19 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:
Sudbrook Park

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Sudbrook Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Baltimore, Beltway.
Southwest of Western Maryland Railway, north of Mill Road, southeast of/
CITY OR TOWN: South of Pikesville CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore	005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) awaiting demolition

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Baltimore County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Chesapeake Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

Towson Maryland

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972 Federal State County

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riya Road

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

Annapolis Maryland 24



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

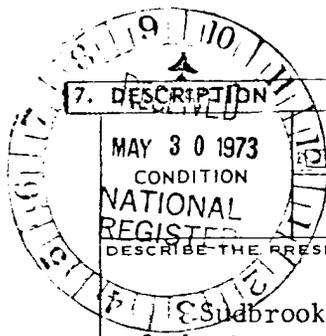
STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Baltimore

ENTRY NUMBER: 1973

DATE: JUN 19 1973

FOR NPS USE ONLY



7. DESCRIPTION

MAY 30 1973

CONDITION

NATIONAL

REGISTER

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

(Check One)

 Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

 Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved Original Site

Sudbrook Park is located west of the Baltimore City limits southwest of the Western Maryland Railway tracks, north of Milford Mill Road and east of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695). The district boundaries begin at the junction of Sudbrook Road and the Western Maryland Railway tracks and extend southeast along the southwest side of the tracks to a point opposite the junction of Howard Road and Westover Road then southwest in a straight line to the center of Howard Road then south with Howard Road to the center of Upland Road; then west with Upland Road to Cylburn Road then south with Cylburn Road to the rear property lines on the southwest side of Sudbrook Road then east and northeast following the rear property lines to the center of Carysbrook Road then east with the center of Carysbrook Road to the center of Windsor Road then northeast with Windsor Road to the center of Kinsington Road then northwest with the center of Kinsington Road to the rear property lines on the north side of Windsor Road then northeast with the rear property lines to a point (at the rear property lines) opposite the junction of Windsor Road and Sudbrook Road; then northeast in a straight line from that point to the Western Maryland Railway tracks then southeast with the southeast side of the tracks to the beginning.

Sudbrook Park is a residential community initially developed as a summer resort. The majority of the domestic architecture dates from the mid-1890's to the mid-1910's. The shingle style predominates although several examples of Colonial Revival and the Queen Anne style exist. The gambrel roof, often extending over a porch, is a recurring motif in Sudbrook Park. Some large structures represent the Colonial Revival with small pane window sashes and the ever present variations on the Palladian window. Polygonal towers and a profuse use of the bay window comprise further architectural features. The application of mid-20th century siding has diminished the effect of the shingle style on a few buildings.

The original character of Sudbrook Park, as embodied in the developer's deed restrictions, remains evident. The large lot size and restrictions on units per acre and architecture are unaltered. The curving streets provided in Olmstead's plan provide an interesting alternative to the grid patterns in the city and surrounding developments. (The recent construction to the west of Sudbrook Park has emulated the curvilinear streets.)

500 Sudbrook Road (see photograph) is a handsome shingle and frame cottage whose most striking feature is the treatment of the roof; a pair of cross gables one of which dominates each facade. On the east and south a short, shed roof extends outward from the gable encircling a wide porch set back underneath the roof. The porch on the northern corner of the east facade has been enclosed with frame siding similar to the exterior walls of the first floor of the remainder of the house. "French" doors give access to the porch from this northeast room as well as from the principal rooms on the first floor. The shingle gables contain the second floor. Two triangular breaks in the gable end wall form hood-like projections over a pair of sash windows. A four part casement window lights the attic above. To the north of the cross gable block a one bay gambrel roof wing extends.

506 Sudbrook Road is a two and a half story four bay shingle house. A recessed entrance porch supported by piers and a pair of round columns is located at the central two bays. The end bays have four part casement

(see continuation sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

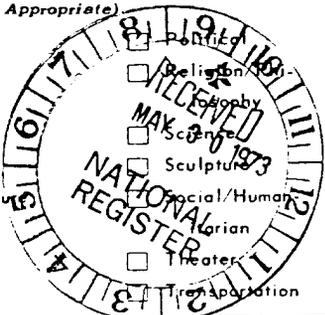
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	local history _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	_____



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Frederick Law Olmstead (1822-1903), a founder of landscape architecture and city planning in the United States, designed Sudbrook Park (1891) which is a well preserved turn of the century summer resort. The project dates from the mature period of Olmstead's career after his urban park designs for New York, Boston and Buffalo; campus plans for Smith Amherst, Stanford and Trinity colleges; and before his contribution to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Sudbrook Park embodies the emphasis on natural contours and curvilinear forms which characterizes Olmstead's approach to landscape planning.

In 1890 the Sudbrook Company purchased a 204 acre tract for a summer resort development. The company set aside one acre for a depot for the Western Maryland Railway whose tracks bounded the property on the east. Eighteen daily trains provided the area direct access to Baltimore which helped to insure its success. In receipt of Olmstead's plan based on five curvilinear streets with large lots following the rolling topography the Sudbrook Company laid out streets and constructed ten speculative houses. Social activity for the summer residents centered around the hotel (demolished) which provided lodging for less permanent residents. The Company also provided a swimming pool, stables and a nine-hole golf course. Although these accoutrements have disappeared as Sudbrook Park became a year-round community and as Baltimore City expanded and surrounded it, the integrity of the district and the residential nature and architectural character are unchanged and the intent of Olmstead's plans have remained.

The Sudbrook Company helped assure the preservation of the area through deed restrictions. Each minimum sized one acre lot could have no more than one house and no more than one family on it. The animal population was limited to two cows and to four horses per acre. The structure itself had to sit forty feet back from the street although an allowance of up to five feet was allowed for porches, cornices, and bays, and at least ten feet from neighboring property lines. A height limit was set at three stories. The company even dictated the architectural style be rural and not urban.

Sudbrook Park attracted some of Baltimore's most prominent citizens. These included Henry Harlan, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; Arthur Poultney, head of Poultney's Wood and Coal Company, Judge S. A. Stump, Dr. Herbert Harlan, specialist in eye and ear disease, and Ezra Whitman a prominent civil engineer.

(see continuation sheet # 2

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Primary sources:

Baltimore County Court House, Towson, Maryland:

Baltimore County Land Records
 Baltimore County Tax Assessment Map

(see continuation sheet #2)

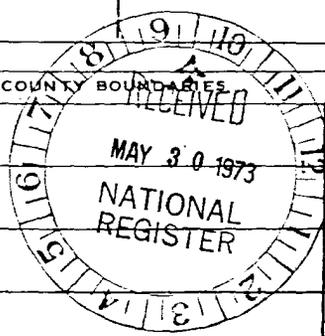
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39 ° 22 ' 09 "	76 ° 44 ' 05 "		°	'	"
NE	39 ° 22 ' 09 "	76 ° 43 ' 33 "		°	'	"
SE	39 ° 21 ' 48 "	76 ° 43 ' 32 "		°	'	"
SW	39 ° 21 ' 46 "	76 ° 44 ' 04 "		°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 200 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Ruth Friedman, Goucher College, Volunteers (also see continuation sheet #3)

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: January 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Orlando Ridout IV
 Orlando Ridout IV
 Title: State Preservation Officer for Maryland
 Date: April 12, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Richard H. Utter
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 6/14/73

ATTEST:

W. S. Hunter
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 6 12 73

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 18 1972	

(Number all entries)

Sudbrook Park

No. 7. Description - Continued

windows on the first floor and bay windows above. A pair of dormers is located in the front face of the hiproof.

507 Sudbrook Road (see photograph) is a large rectangular Georgian Revival dwelling with a porch extending longer than the facade. It is presently covered with aluminum siding and the windows have louvered shutters. Stone piers support square columns which in turn support the porch roof. The most outstanding feature of the dwelling is the large composite dormer suggestive of a Palladian window composed of a central semi-circular arched sash with gable above, flanked by rectangular diamond paned sash windows having shed roofs.

515 Sudbrook Road's northwest facade faces the street and displays a gable roof on one side of the ridge and a gambrel roof on the other. The two and a half story house is five bays long with a door in the center as well as one in the adjacent bay to the southwest. A modified Palladian window is located in the attic. The broad expanse of facade recalls the shingle style houses of the late nineteenth century along the New England sea coast.

The house at the southeast corner of Sudbrook and Windsor Roads typifies the expansive domestic architecture of the turn of the century. The hip roof with its "window's walk" and large brick chimneys (on the northwest and southeast faces of the roof) and the symmetrically arranged facade are the chief elements that associate this structure with the vernacular Georgian Revival. The principal (northwest) facade is two bays wide with paired windows in each bay. Each face of the roof contains a pair of dormers which, in turn, have hip roofs. Following the usual practice in Sudbrook Park, there is a one story porch across the northwest facade.

708 Cliveden Road illustrates the penchant in Sudbrook Park for the gambrel roof. The main block of the frame one and one half story structure has a gambrel roof whose ridge parallels the street front facade. Within the roof are gambrel roofed dormers. A one story porch runs across the north principal facade. The gambrel roof extends to include and to shelter the porch. A gambrel roof wind extends one bay north from the main block of the house. A gabled dormer is located on the north side of the gable roofed wing.

718 Cliveden Road (see photograph) is a relatively plain, rectangular two story dwelling. The gable facing the street as well as the small pediment above the steps to the porch have a half-timber design. The gable is emphasised by an ogee plaster bracket cornice which carries it forward of the main wall. The porch which extends on part of three sides of the dwelling has elements and design usually associated with the Queen Anne style.

720 Howard Road contrasting with the rest of Sudbrook Park was constructed in the mission style. With the characteristic stucco walls and a red tile roof. The house was built in three parts. The central section contains a projecting entrance flanked on each side with a casement window. The cornice line curves upward in the center of the central block indicating the position of the door. On one side of the center section is a

(see continuation sheet #2)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE		BA-159
Maryland		
COUNTY		
Baltimore		
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
JUN 19 1973		

(Number all entries)

Sudbrook Park

No. 7. Description - Continued

projecting bay with a gable end facing the street. The third section at the opposite corner contains three windows in arched recesses. The roof line is raised at each corner of this section as if to give the impression of a castle tower.

Significant properties in Sudbrook Park are found at the following addresses 500, 501, 503, 505, 505 1/2, 506, 507, 508, 511, 515, 600, 607, Sudbrook Road; 706, 708, 718 Cliveden Road; 720, 722, 724, 726, 753 Howard Road; 1008, 1016, 1018 Windsor Road; and 605, 610 Upland Road.

No. 8. Significance - Continued

Architecturally Sudbrook Park typifies the upper and middle class domestic vernacular of the early 20th century. The preponderance of shingles with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival forms and details helps establish the district in its appropriate time frame. The contemporary date and homogenous character of the majority of the structures within the district augments its significance.

No. 9. Major Bibliographical References - Continued

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland:

- Baltimore County Land Records
- Baltimore County Mortgage Records
- Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County, 1915
- Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore and Carroll County, 1877



Interview:

Mrs. T. Newell Cox, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Society; Baltimore, Maryland:

- McHenry Family Papers
- Minutes of the Garrison Forest Farmer's Club

Secondary Sources:

(see continuation sheet #3)

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

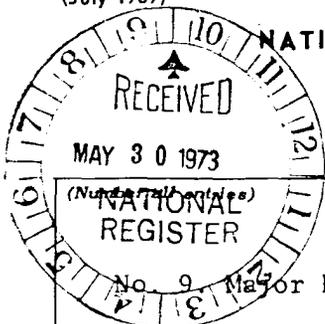
Baltimore

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

JUN 19 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #3

Sudbrook Park

No. 9 Major Bibliographical References - Continued

Secondary Sources:

- Burchard, John and Albert Bush-Brown. The Architecture of America: A Social and Cultural History. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1961.
- Chadwick, George F. The Park and the Town. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966.
- Deilman and Hayward File. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Early Days of Maryland: Genealogy and Biography of the Leading Families of Baltimore. Chapman Publishing Company, 1897.
- Fletcher, Barrister. A History of Architecture of the Comparative Method. (17th ed.). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967.
- "Frederick Law Olmsted," The Outlook, LXXV, (September 5, 1903) 9.
- Fridlington, Robert. "Two Nation Portraits: Frederick Law Olmsted: Launching the Nation," The Nation, CCII, (June 31, 1966), 10-12.
- Gardner, Kay. "Antiques, Rare Furniture on Display," News Post (Baltimore), April 25, 1960.
- Gardner, Lay. "First Planned Community in State: Sudbrook Park on Tour," Baltimore American, April 24, 1960.
- Glaab, Charles N. and A. Theodore Brown. A History of Urban American. London: The Macmillan Company, 1967.
- Martin, John Stuart, "He paints with lakes and wooden slopes..." American Heritage, XV, (October, 1964) 14-19.
- Mitchell, Broadus. Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science. II. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1924.
- Olmsted Brothers. Report Upon the Development of Public Grounds for Greater Baltimore. Baltimore: The Lord Baltimore Press, 1904.
- Olmsted, Frederick Law. "Beautifying a City," The Independent, LIV, (August 7, 1902) 1870-1877.
- Olmsted, Frederick Law. Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns. New York: The Arno Press and New York Times, 1970.

(see continuation sheet #4)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #4

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 19 1973

(Number all entries)

Sudbrook Park

No. 9. Major Bibliographical References - Continued

Olmsted, Frederick Law, Jr. and Theodora Kimball, (eds). Frederick Law Olmsted: Landscape Architect, 1822-1903. New York: Benjamin Blom, Inc., 1970.

Powell, Henry Fletcher. Tercentenary History of Baltimore. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1925.

Reps, John W. Town Planning in Frontier America. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.

Schickel, Richard. "Frederick Law Olmsted, Creator of Central Park." New York Times Magazine. (December 31, 1972), 12-14.

van Rensselaer, M. G. "Frederick Law Olmsted." Century. XLVI. (October, 1893). 860-870.



Sudbrook Park: One of Maryland's
First Planned Communities

Ruth Friedman
24, January, 1973
Goucher College, Jan.
term

20-157

Sudbrook Park, originally an area of summer homes, was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted. A proposed road to alleviate traffic on Reistertown Road will pass adjacent to the Park. In order to protect the Park, it is hoped that an alternate route will be proposed.

Sudbrook Park was planned in the 1890's which was a period of rapid urbanization in America. The industrialization of the late nineteenth century caused an influx of American rural inhabitants into the urban centers. European immigrants poured into the cities, also, since that was where money was made. The city dwellers once were within walking distance of the country. Now parks and suburban living were the alternatives to escape noise and dirt of the city.

The suburb and summer home idea was a product of the expanding transportation system. Railroads and trolley lines made it possible for the wealthy to enjoy the rural but to be within commuting distance of their offices.

The Sudbrook Co., a corporate body first mentioned in Polk's City Directory in 1891, and headed by Hugh L. Bond, president, employed Frederick Law Olmsted to design a community of summer homes in Pikesville. The land was part of an estate called "Sudbrook" owned by James Howard McHenry.¹ McHenry, a gentleman farmer, was the grandson of Dr. James McHenry, Secretary of War under Washington and Adams and the man for whom Fort McHenry was named. On September 18, 1890, the land was sold by his wife to the Sudbrook Co. for twenty-five thousand dollars.² An acre of land was set aside for the station of the Western Maryland Railroad, which would provide train service to and from the city. A mortgage was signed with the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. of Baltimore for thirty thousand dollars.³

Frederick Law Olmsted received the major portion of his training as America's first landscape artist through practical experience and from Yale, which he left after only a few courses. After this attempt at conventional education, Olmsted spent the years preceeding his career as a landscape architect, by traveling throughout Europe, especially in England and farming in New York State. While in Europe he became interested in the city parks, especially Birkenhead Park in Liverpool. It was the first park designed for the workingmen for release from the city.

The job which gave him prominence was as the chief architect of Central Park. He wanted to provide the New York City residents a relief from the urban density.⁴ Thus, he stressed the natural contours of the land and the park's natural growth, contrasting it with the rectilinear pattern of the city. His motive with the Central Park and his designs for other city's parks was "the main object and justification...is simply to produce a certain influence in the minds of people and through this influence to make life in the city healthier and happier."⁵

After Central Park, Olmsted became the most sought after park planner. Before the Sudbrook Co. employed him, he designed Prospect Park and Riverside Drive in New York, (1869), In 1874 he was working on the Mall in Washington. Boston and Buffalo employed him before 1891 as did Amherst, Smith, Stanford and Trinity Colleges. The Sudbrook Park plan was made in the mature period of his work, before he did the Chicago Exhibition and the National Zoo. His principles that natural contours of the land dictate streets and nature must be remembered when one builds were followed in his plan for Sudbrook Park.

As was mentioned, Sudbrook Park was designed to be a summer resort for the socially prominent Baltimorean. The plan was based on five main curvilinear streets, following the hills in the area. Lots were sold from eight hundred to one thousand five hundred dollars. The first ten homes were built and sold from three thousand to six thousand dollars depending on the amount of rooms. (six to twelve) There was a hotel in the Park which was the focus of all social activity. All the residents are there. Stables, a swimming pool, and a nine-hole golf course, provided recreation for the residents. Nine trains a day, each way, service the area.⁶ As aforementioned, the early owners were amongst the prominent men in Baltimore. Some of them were Judge Henry Harlan, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City,⁷ Arthur Poultney, head of Poultney's Wood and Coal Co., Judge S.A. Stump, Dr. Herbert Harlan, specialist in eye and ear disease,⁸ John H.C. Legg, a lawyer in Centreville,⁹ and Ezra Whitman, a civil engineer.

In order that Olmsted's original plan be preserved deed restrictions were made. The deed from the Sudbrook Co. to John A. Barker¹⁰ lists the conditions. Some of the more interesting were as follows:

- 1) The house front wall must be forty feet from the street line, although porches, cornices, eaves, or bays could extend five feet.
- 2) The sides of the house must be ten feet from the side property line.
- 3) Homes could be no more than three stories.
- 4) The style was to be rural, not urban.
- 5) Only one family was allowed per acre.
- 6) No wine or liquor could be sold or offered for sale.¹¹
- 7) There could be no more than four horses or two cows per acre lot.
- 8) No parcels of land could be sold that were less than one acre each. The last mention of

the restriction is a Baltimore County Land Record dated May, 1921. (540/112)

Until 1926, Sudbrook Park remained as planned. In 1926, the hotel burned and the sense of community began to dissolve. A post World War II need for homes caused a development to spring up near the Park. Roland Park designed by Olmsted's son was closer to the city. After it was built, the summer residents of Sudbrook Park began to move there on a full-time basis and the "prominence" of Sudbrook Park was lost. However, the original plot remained as it was in 1900, with a few exceptions. Some buildings had siding installed over the original shingles and clapboard walls. The home, which originally belonged to William E.R. Duvall (Howard/Clivden Rd.) has been moved to 505 1/2 Sudbrook Road. It is one of a few homes encroaching on the original acreage restrictions.

In order to preserve Sudbrook Park, it is hoped that the State Road Commission can find an alternate route. The Park is an example of Olmsted's mature style. It is also an example of a planned summer suburban community, located close enough to the city so that it became a year-round suburb. In a period of dying tradition, it is worthwhile to save a monument to America's urban history.

Footnotes

¹Hepkins Atlas of Baltimore and Carroll Co., 1877.

²Baltimore County Land Records 181/468.

³Baltimore County Land Records 181/478.

⁴John Stuzart Martin, "He paints with lakes and wooden slopes..."
American Heritage, XV, (October, 1964), p. 85.

⁵Richard Schickel, "Frederick Law Olmsted, Creator of Central Park,"
New York Times Magazine. (December, 3., 1972), p. 18.

⁶Interview: Mrs. T. Newell Cox, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Maryland.

⁷Early Days of Maryland: Genealogy and Biography of the Leading Families
of Baltimore. (Chapman Publishing Co., 1897), pp. 1001-1013.

⁸Henry Fletcher Powell, Tercentary History of Baltimore, IV.
(Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1925), p. 962.

⁹Ibid., II, p. 487.

¹⁰Baltimore County Land Records 248/157.

¹¹also mentioned in Mrs. McHenry's deed to the Sudbrook Co., Baltimore County Land Records 181/468.

Bibliography

Primary sources:

Baltimore County Court House, Towson, Md:

Baltimore County Land Records
Baltimore County Tax Assessment Map

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.:

Baltimore County Land Records
Baltimore County Mortgage Records
Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County, 1915
Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore and Carroll Co., 1877

Interview:

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Maryland Historical Society; Baltimore, Md:

McHenry Family Papers
Minutes of the Garrison Forest Farmer's Club

Secondary Sources:

Burchard, Hohn and Bush-Brown, Albert. The Architecture of America:
A Social and Cultural History. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1961.

Chadwick, George F. The Park and the Town. New York: Frederick A. Kraeger,
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Early Days of Maryland: Genealogy and Biography of the Leading Families
of Baltimore. Chapman Publishing Co., 1897.

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(17th ed.). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967.

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Fridlington, Robert. "Two Nation Portraits: Frederick Law Olmsted:
Launching the Nation," The Nation, CCII, (June 31, 1966), 10-12.

Gardner, Kay. "Antiques, Rare Furniture on Display," News Post (Baltimore),
April 25, 1960.

Bibliography (con't)

- Gardner, Lay. "First Planned Community in State: Sudbrook Park on Tour," Baltimore American, April 24, 1960.
- Glaab, Charles N. and Brown, A. Theodore. A History of Urban America. London: The Macmillan Co., 1967.
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- Olmsted, Frederick Law. "Beautifying a City," The Independent, LIV, (August 7, 1902) 1870-1877 .
- Olmsted, Frederick Law. Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns. New York: The Arno Press and New York Times, 1970.
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- Reps, John W. Town Planning in Frontier America. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.
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Easement

H. D. #
BA-159



401 SUDBROOK LANE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EASEMENT EXHIBIT NO. A, Page 3 of 10

Front (Northwest) facade

SCALE:

PREPARED: CAM 7/84
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

NORTH

SIGNED ORIGINAL ON FILE WITH THE M. H. T.

GRANTOR

GRANTEE

Easement

H.D. #
BA-159



401 SADBROOK LANE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

View from North of (Northwest)
SCALE: front & (Northeast) side
PREPARED: ^{facade}
CAM 7/84
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

EASEMENT EXHIBIT NO. A, Page 4 of 10

NORTH

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Edmond

part of MAGI #0301592628

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Shingle House in Sudbrook Park

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

726 Howard Road, Sudbrook Park

CITY, TOWN

Pikesville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

State Highway Administration

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

301 West Preston Street

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21201

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Baltimore County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Court House Square

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

National Register of Historical Places

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

H.D.#
13A-159

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

- EXCELLENT
- GOOD
- FAIR
- DETERIORATED
- RUINS
- UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

- UNALTERED
- ALTERED

CHECK ONE

- ORIGINAL SITE
- MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

U.D. #
12.159

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input 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 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

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

L.S.#
BA-159

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM References:

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

NA

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

STATE	COUNTY
NA	

STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John Hnedak/M/DOT Survey Manager

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

1980

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

(301) 269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

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

<p>1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Baltimore TOWN Pikesville VICINITY Dist. III STREET NO. *</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE WALL CONSTRUCTION NO. OF STORIES</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY BA-100 159</p> <p>2. NAME Sudbrook Park</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD 1889</p> <p>STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
--	--

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

*West of Western Maryland Railroad on property belonging to the estate of James Howard McHenry.

Sold for development, with lots and roads laid out by Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., a famous engineer and planner of the period. Sudbrook became a model suburb and summer colony. A large frame hotel provided a center for social activities. About 1914 Roland Park, another planned development by Olmstead, drew from the popularity of Sudbrook; it declined; the Hotel was sold, became an Inn, and 1926 burned. But a number of spacious summer homes in the wooded park remain as permanent year-round residences.

(second HABS report)
 E. Frances Offutt
 HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
 COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 March 20, 1968

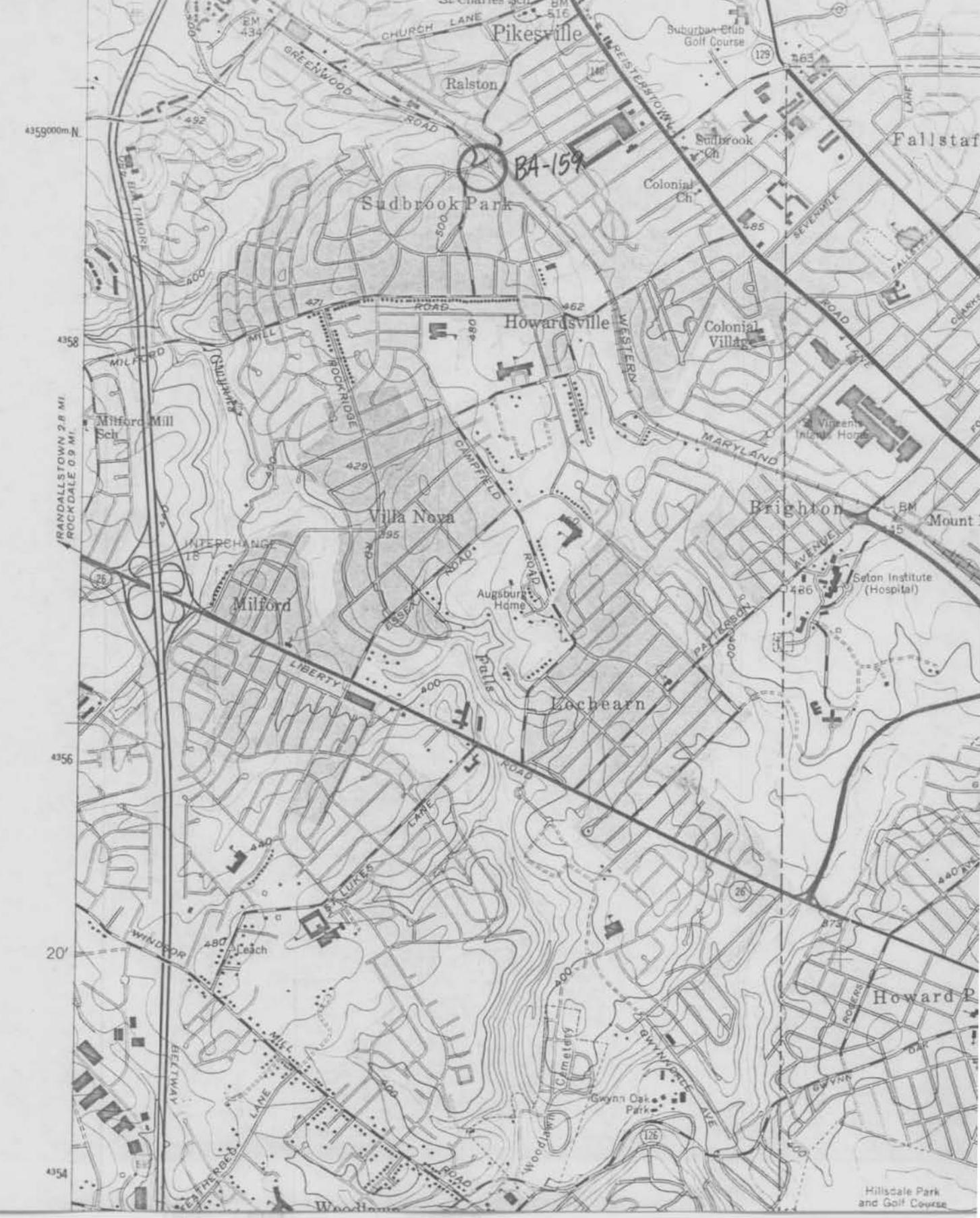
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> 	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p>
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>	<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD</p>

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

76°45' 39°22'30" WESTMINSTER 21 MI. REISTERSTOWN 8.8 MI. 352000m E 42°30' 353



5402 (N. HE.
(REISTERSTOWN)

4359000m N
4358
4356
20'
4354

MILFORD
RANDALLSTOWN 2.8 MI.
ROCKDALE 0.9 MI.

Hillsdale Park
and Golf Course



Sudbrook Park - 500 Sudbrook Rd.

BA-159

East Elevation

Michael Bourne Jan 1973



726 HOWARD ROAD

PKESVILLE MD

SADBROOK PARK NRHD

JH 2/80

H.D.#

BA-159



BA-159

House in
Sudbush Park Hpt. Dist.
Balt. Co.



726 HOWARD Rd
PIKESVILLE MD.

SUDEROOK PARK, MICHIGAN, BA-159

JH 2/80



Sudbrook Park, 507 Sudbrook Rd.

~~8A~~ 159

Northwest Elevation

Michael Bourne Jan 1973



BA-159

Sudbrook Park, BA County

1/73 Michael Bowne

600 Sudbrook Rd.

607 Sudbrook Rd



726 HOWARD RD.
PIKESVILLE MD

SADBROOK PARK HR HD

JH 2/80

BA. H.D. #
-159



BA-159
SUDBROOK PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Sudbrook Lane + Windsor Road

Michael O Bourne 1/1973

508 Sudbrook Road

610 Upland Road

507 Sudbrook Road

505 1/2 Sudbrook Road

605 Upland Road

511 Sudbrook Road

505 Sudbrook Road

720 Howard Road

575 Sudbrook Road

506 Sudbrook Road