

Capsule Summary
BA-1829
John Landragan House
159 Church Lane
Texas, Baltimore County
ca. 1850
Private

Located at 159 Church Lane in Texas, Maryland, the vernacular two-and-a-half story John Landragan House was constructed circa 1850. During this period, the limestone industry in the town of Texas, located near Cockeysville, was at its pinnacle. Constructed by John Clark as a two-family rental property, the dwelling is so named because of its ninety-nine year lease to John Landragan. The John Landragan House is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Located at 159 Church Lane in Texas, Maryland, this four-bay wide, rectangular vernacular dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height. Altered from a twin, multiple-family dwelling to a single-family dwelling, the stone structure is now clad with stucco. As a result of this alteration, only one of the entries is extant. A portico with a sheet metal roof covers this entry. The house rests upon a parged stone foundation and has a side gabled roof clad with asphalt shingles. The main block roof has overhanging eaves on the north and south elevations, with a wood cornice. It is detailed with modillions on the façade, and re-clad in aluminum siding on the gable ends. The full-width rear addition has a shed roof clad in standing seam metal. The main block has a parged central interior chimney, while the addition has a stretcher bond brick rear exterior stack. The building is located on the south side of Church Lane, surrounded by residential and industrial buildings, with the railroad located to the west.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1829

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John Landragan House

other _____

2. Location

street and number 159 Church Lane not for publication

city, town Texas vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name Mary E. Cole

street and number 159 Church Lane telephone 410.666.0910

city, town Texas state MD zip code 21030-4903

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel map 51, parcel 207

city, town Towson liber 8452 folio 722

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 type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<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-1829

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.

This four-bay wide, rectangular vernacular dwelling, constructed circa 1850, is two-and-a-half stories in height. Altered from a twin, multiple-family dwelling to a single-family dwelling, the stone structure is now clad with stucco. As a result of this alteration, only one of the entries is extant. A portico with a sheet metal roof covers this entry. The house rests upon a parged stone foundation and has a side gabled roof clad with asphalt shingles. The main block roof has overhanging eaves on the north and south elevations, with a wood cornice. It is detailed with modillions on the façade, and re-clad in aluminum siding on the gable ends. The full-width rear addition has a shed roof clad in standing seam metal. The main block has a parged central interior chimney, while the addition has a stretcher bond brick rear exterior stack. The building is located on the south side of Church Lane, surrounded by residential and industrial buildings, with the railroad located to the west.

EXTERIOR

The primary façade, facing north on Church Lane, measures four-bays in width. The off-center entry is slightly recessed and has a one-leaf, nine-light and cross-braced door. The opening is finished with a wood sill, lintel, and a metal storm door. Constructed as a twin dwelling, the easternmost window was originally a door. The remaining first story fenestration consists of three wood sash windows with 6/6 lights and 1/1 metal storms. The recessed windows are cut into the wall and beveled, with one window having a wood sill. The second story is comprised of four 6/6 wood sash windows with recessed beveled surrounds, wood sills and metal 1/1 storms. Four wood 3/3 windows with 1/1 metal storms are located in the attic story with the wood cornice with modillions acting as a continuous lintel. A three-by-one-bay shed replacement porch with an asphalt-shingled roof and vertical board siding covers the main entry. It has square wood posts, a metal balustrade and a poured concrete deck. A wood porch originally adorned the eastern end of the façade.¹

The dwelling is two bays deep, although no windows are located in either end of the main block. Ghosting in the stucco, however, suggests the elevation was originally pierced with window openings. A two-leaf exterior basement door is present on the west elevation. A rear one-story shed addition, clad in asbestos shingles, is visible on the west elevation, forming a continuous wall plane with the main block. One wood sash 6/6 window with a wood surround and sill and a metal awning is present.

The rear elevation faces south. The second and attic story fenestration mimics that of the façade, although the cornice forming the two-and-a-half-story continuous wood lintel is unadorned. Additionally, the second story windows have metal awnings. A full-width one-story shed addition with a corrugated metal roof is present. A shed roof vestibule further projects from each end, with an exterior chimney located between them. The west end vestibule has a single-leaf, nine-light wood door and an inset porch formed by a cut corner. It is supported by turned wood posts. Scallop designed wood trim and a 6/6 wood sash window with a wood surround embellish the chamfered corner. The enclosed southeast corner of the porch has a 1/1 wood window on each

¹ Oliver, Byrd. Maryland Historic Trust. Maryland Inventory of Properties Form. December 9, 1978.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1829

John Landragan House, 159 Church Lane, Texas
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

side. The east end vestibule is entirely clad in sheet metal and has an inset single leaf, two-light and three-panel door. Two eight-light fixed wood windows form the southeast corner.

The east elevation of the main block and addition almost mirrors the west side. However, the addition window has 3/1 lights and there is no cellar entry. Ghosting in the stucco suggests the elevation was originally pierced with window openings.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of this single dwelling was not accessible at the time of the survey

OUTBUILDINGS

A non-contributing 1970s gable-front garage with an asphalt shingle roof sits to the southwest of the house. It has a wood, vertical board, double-leaf door with a cross-bracing pattern and two shed roof rear additions.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-1829

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input 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 ca. 1850-1913 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates ca. 1850

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.)

Located at 159 Church Lane in Texas, Maryland, the vernacular two-and-one-half-story John Landragan House was constructed circa 1850. During this period, the limestone industry in the town of Texas, located near Cockeysville, was at its pinnacle. Constructed by John Clark as a two-family rental property, the dwelling is so named because of its ninety-nine year lease to John Landragan.

HISTORY

The town of Texas was known in the 19th century as Texas Station, due to its location near York Road at the intersection of Church Lane, Beaver Dam Road, and the Northern Central Railway. Texas was important to the early quarrying interests of the Eighth District of Baltimore County because of its abundant limestone deposits. The quarrying of Texas limestone for commercial investment in 1804. The availability of this resource meant prosperity not only for local builders, but also for local farmers, for the majority of Texas limestone was burned to produce lime for the conditioning of soil. From 1804 until 1840, the quarrying of limestone around Texas increased dramatically, resulting in a total of roughly 50 limestone kilns in operation during the last half of the 19th century. In 1877 alone, there were no fewer than 42 lime kilns in or near the center of Texas, most of which were situated along the Northern Central Railway near the Texas station. This latter fact is probably due to the ease with which the final product could be shipped out of Texas for distribution and sale to other parts of the county.²

This industrial opportunity led to an increasing population in Texas. In 1881, the town's population had reached 649, nearly two and one-half times that of Cockeysville, only one mile to the north. Although no employment statistics exist for this time period, it is probable that the local quarries or kilns employed the majority of the residents of Texas. With increasing interests in the quarrying of limestone and its location along the Northern Central Railway, Texas then needed to accommodate the needs of its citizens. In 1852, St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded. Twenty years later, Hunt's Methodist Episcopal Church was

² The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976)*, 129; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), 47.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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John Landragan House, 159 Church Lane, Texas
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

consecrated. To meet the educational needs of children in the town, a schoolhouse was erected prior to 1877 along Beaver Dam Road. In addition, the Baltimore County Poor House was constructed just east of Texas near the intersection of Church Lane with York Road.³

The residential population of Texas lived primarily along the Church lane corridor, perpendicular to the Northern Central Railway line through the town. Even with its strong economic growth from the 1860s through the 1880s, the citizens of Texas occupied only a small geographic area around the thriving commercial center of the railroad station. Although a few of the more wealthy citizens of the town had larger, more rural properties along other improved and unimproved roads that encircled the town, the vast majority of residential structures were built at the heart of the town.⁴

It is to this latter group of buildings that the John Landragan House belongs. Constructed by John Clark in 1850 as a two-family dwelling, the dwelling is so named because of its ninety-nine year lease to John Landragan, who was probably employed in some aspect of the local limestone industry. With not enough money to purchase a house of his own, but enough to afford the \$20 per year rent beginning in 1855, John Landragan was a member of the town's growing working class in the mid- to late 19th century. Supporting this theory is the architecture of the building, itself. The John Landragan House is not grand in proportions, design, or workmanship. The central chimney existed to heat both apartments with a minimal amount of expense in the construction of two end chimneys. Although it is of load-bearing stone masonry construction, this does not indicate excessive wealth of the owner/builder. Rather, stone was obviously in abundance in the area, as is indicative by the extensive number of stone buildings remaining in the area. In addition, if the Clark family had desired a dwelling of greater opulence, they would have had it adorned with ornamental trim popular in the mid-19th century. Rather, the architectural details of the John Landragan House help to prove that this was a dwelling built by the middle class as an income-producing property for the local worker.

The house remained in the Clark family until 1913. Upon the death of John Clark, he willed the property to his five daughters, including Margaret Ann Toole, who by 1892 gained sole possession of the house. Margaret Toole then willed the property to her husband and, upon his death, it finally passed out of the family. Between 1913 and 1990, possession of the property changed four times, resulting in its current ownership.

The John Landragan House remains a residential building. It is, however, no longer a two-family dwelling. During the first half of the 20th century, owners of the building altered one of the two entrance doors to be a window and constructed a small porch around the remaining entrance. The entire exterior of the building was

³ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 882.

⁴ *Atlas of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p.47.

Maryland Historical Trust

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John Landragan House, 159 Church Lane, Texas
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

then covered in stucco. Since that time, additional changes have been made, completely altering the appearance of the south elevation of the house.

Chain of Title:

- June 14, 1849: Charles A. Buchanan and wife to John Clark
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber AWB 444 Folio 387
- February 1, 1855: John and Eve Clark leased to John Landragen
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 10 Folio 475
- April 18, 1861: John Clark willed to his five daughters including Margaret Ann Toole who gained sole possession
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber 29 Folio 515
- February 13, 1892: Margaret Ann Toole, daughter of John Clarke, willed to Thomas J. Lindsay, trustee of the estate of John E. Toole by circuit court
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber 67 Folio 358
- April 23, 1913: Thomas J. Lindsay, trustee, to Charles F. Stein
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 431 Folio 364
- July 2, 1914: Charles F. Stein to Ella W. G. Stein
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 431 Folio 370
- May 16, 1947: Virginia S. Pitcher and William H. Pitcher, husband and Charles F. Stein, Jr. and Jean R. Stein, wife to Ervin G. Poe and Carrie E. Poe, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 1550 Folio 582
- May 6, 1966: Ervin G. Poe and Carrie E. Poe to Joseph K. Cole, Sr. and Mary E. Cole, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 4613 Folio 72
- April 11, 1990: Mary E. Cole to Joseph K. Cole, Jr. and Kenneth M. Cole
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 8452 Folio 722

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-1829

- Atlas of Baltimore County* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley*. Timonium, MD:
The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976.
Oliver, Byrd. Maryland Historic Trust. Maryland Inventory of Properties Form. December 9, 1978.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical
Sketches of their Representative Men*. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property Less than one Acre
Acreage of historical setting Less than one Acre
Quadrangle name Cockeysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since the mid-19th century, the John Landragan House has been associated with the 5,208 square feet of parcel 207 to be found on grid 16, of 51 map in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L. V. Trieschmann, A. L. McDonald, and J. J. Bunting, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.	date	24 September 2000
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

BA-1829

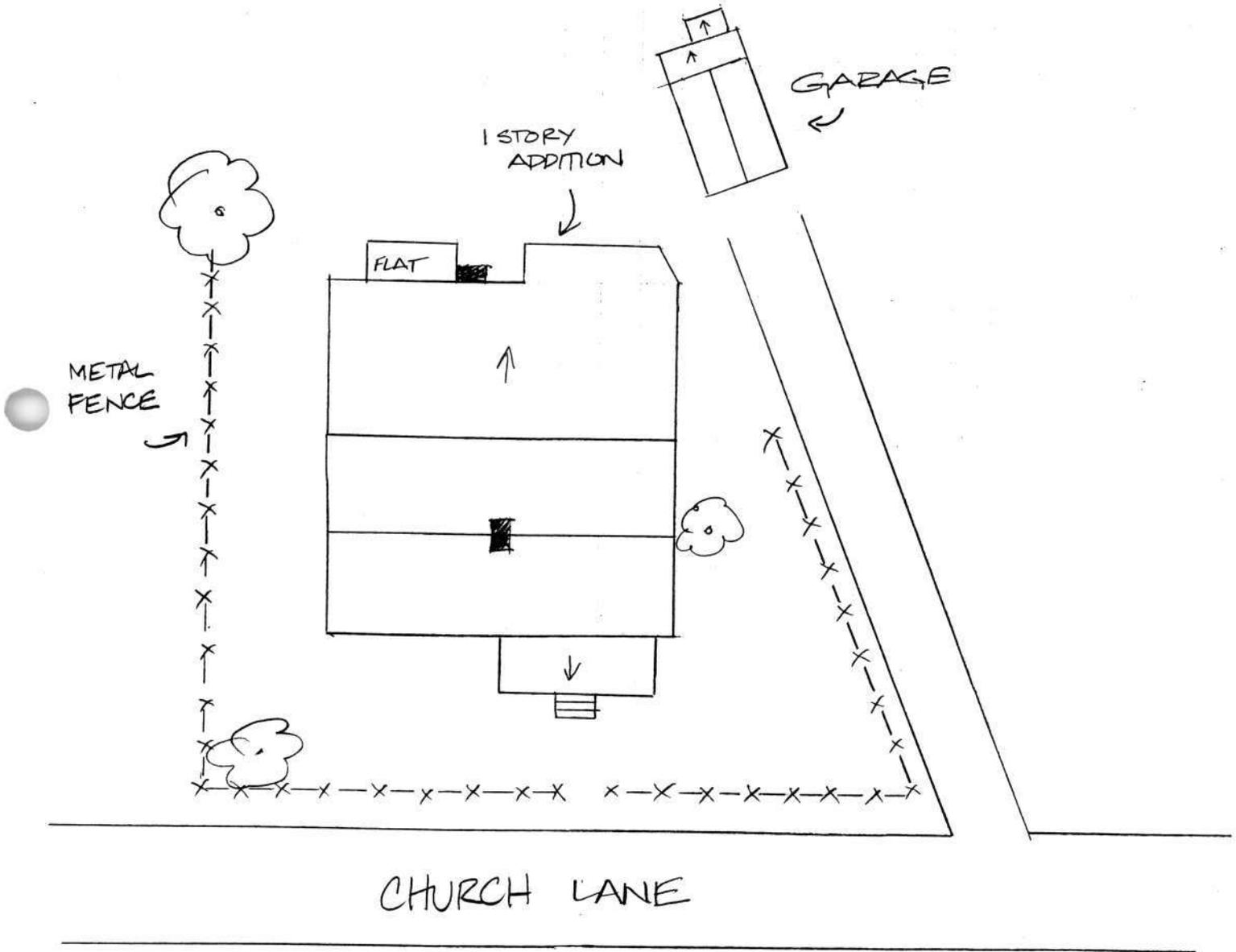
JOHN LANDRAGAN HOUSE

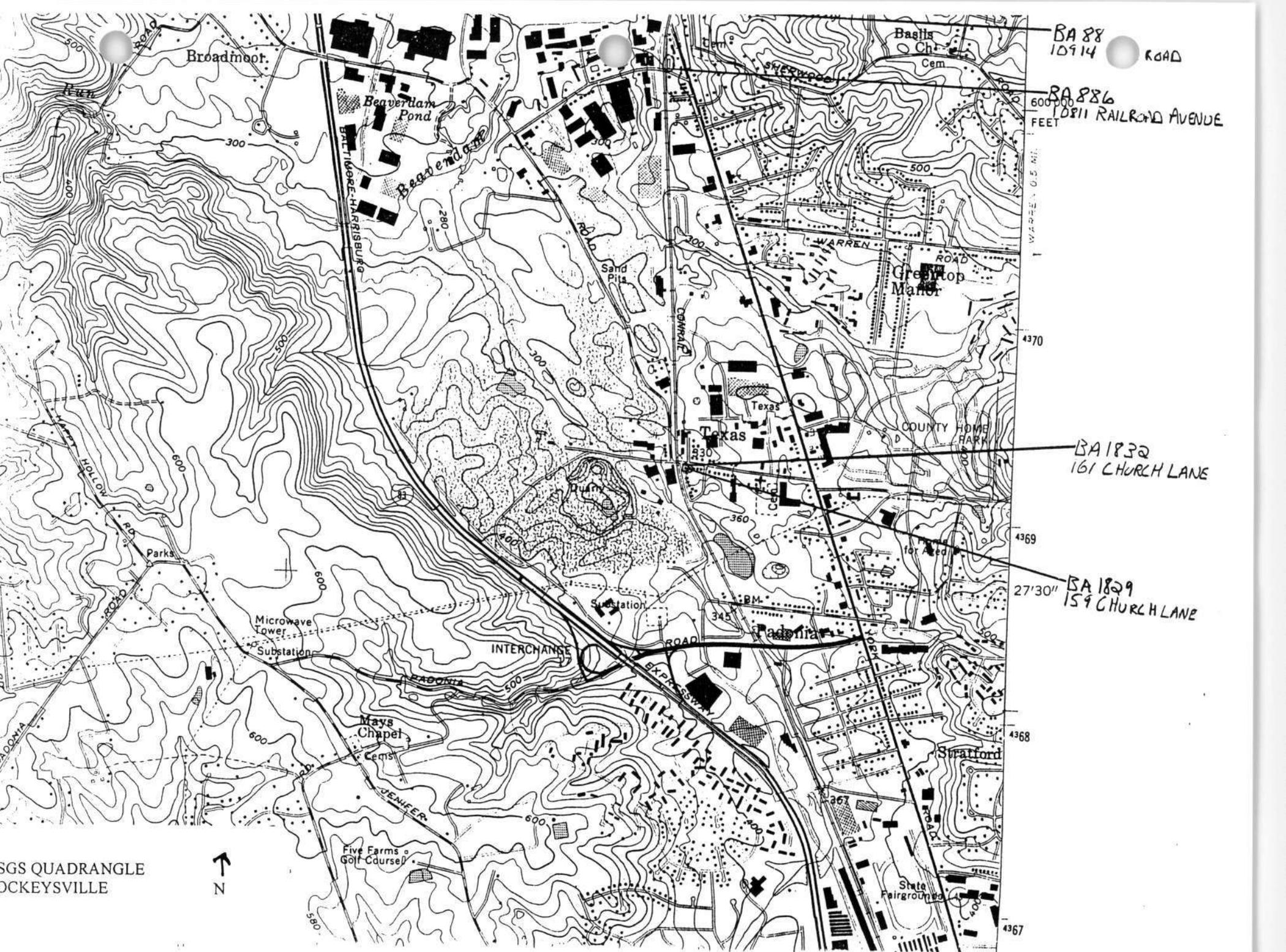
159 CHURCH LANE

TEXAS

BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE





Broadfoot

Beaverdam Pond

Basilis Ch
Cem

BA 88
10914 ROAD

BA 886
10811 RAILROAD AVENUE

600
500
400
300
200
100
FEET
1 WARE - 0.5 MI.

Green Top Manor

4370

BA 1832
161 CHURCH LANE

4369

BA 1829
159 CHURCH LANE

4368

4367

SGS QUADRANGLE
DCKEYSVILLE





BA-1829

159 Church Lane

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

Northern Elevation, Looking South

1 of 4



BA-1829

159 Church Lane

Baltimore Country

Traceries

5/06

MD SHPO

Western Elevation, Looking East

2 of 4



BA-1829

159 Church Lane

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Southern Elevation, Looking North

30F4



BA-1829

159 Church Lane

Baltimore County

Traceries

5/00

MD SHPO

Eastern Elevation, Looking West

4 of 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: House, 159 Church Lane Inventory Number: BA-1829

Address: 159 Church Lane, Texas, Maryland

Owner: Mary E. Cole

Tax Parcel Number: 207 Tax Map Number: 51

Project: Central Light Rail Double Track-North Line Agency: Mass Transit Administration

Site visit by: John Milner Associates, Inc. Staff: no yes

Name: Kerri Culhane Date: August 1999

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended

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

Is property located within a historic district? no yes Is district listed? no yes

Name of district: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: *(provide name of Report)* Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Construction of Double Track for the North Half of Central Light Rail, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland (John Milner Associates 1999).

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

The house at 159 Church Lane is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay-wide side-gabled masonry double house that has been converted to a single-family dwelling. The exterior has been stuccoed, masking what is probably a limestone structure. The house has 6/6 wood sash windows and 3/3 sashes in the half story. Sills and lintels are all of wood. The entry is a single-leaf, half-glass door. The asphalt-shingled roof is interrupted by a central chimney, and a dentil cornice extends across the facade elevation. A bulkhead is located on the west side of the house. A one-story shed-roof addition to the rear has a corrugated metal roof and exterior concrete block chimney. Windows in the addition are 3/1 wood sashes, indicating that it was probably added during the 1920s or 30s. South of the house is a modern concrete block garage.

This house appears to date to the mid-nineteenth-century, possibly ca. 1840. It bears the some remnant characteristics of the late Greek Revival, such as its form and fenestration, which once predominated in the Texas community. It was considered a contributing resource to the once proposed Texas Historic District. It is one of only a handful of buildings that have survived late-twentieth-century commercial development in the Texas vicinity. This house has been altered and does not appear to meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: Kerri Culhane, Project Architectural Historian, John Milner Associates, Inc.

Inventory Number: BA-1829 (Continuation)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

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

Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR program

Date

**PRESERVATION VISION 2000; THE MARYLAND PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric; historic)

III. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

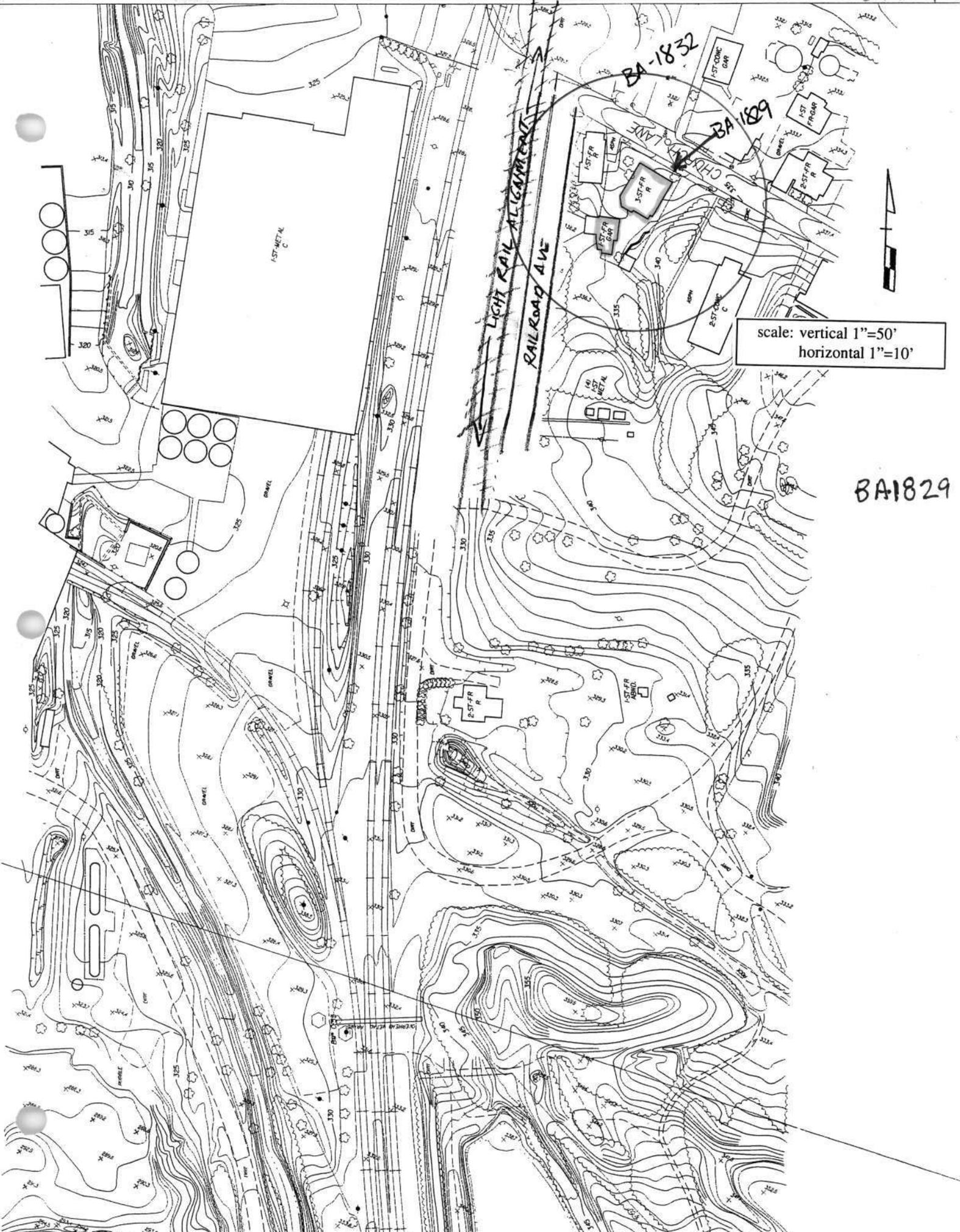
IV. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

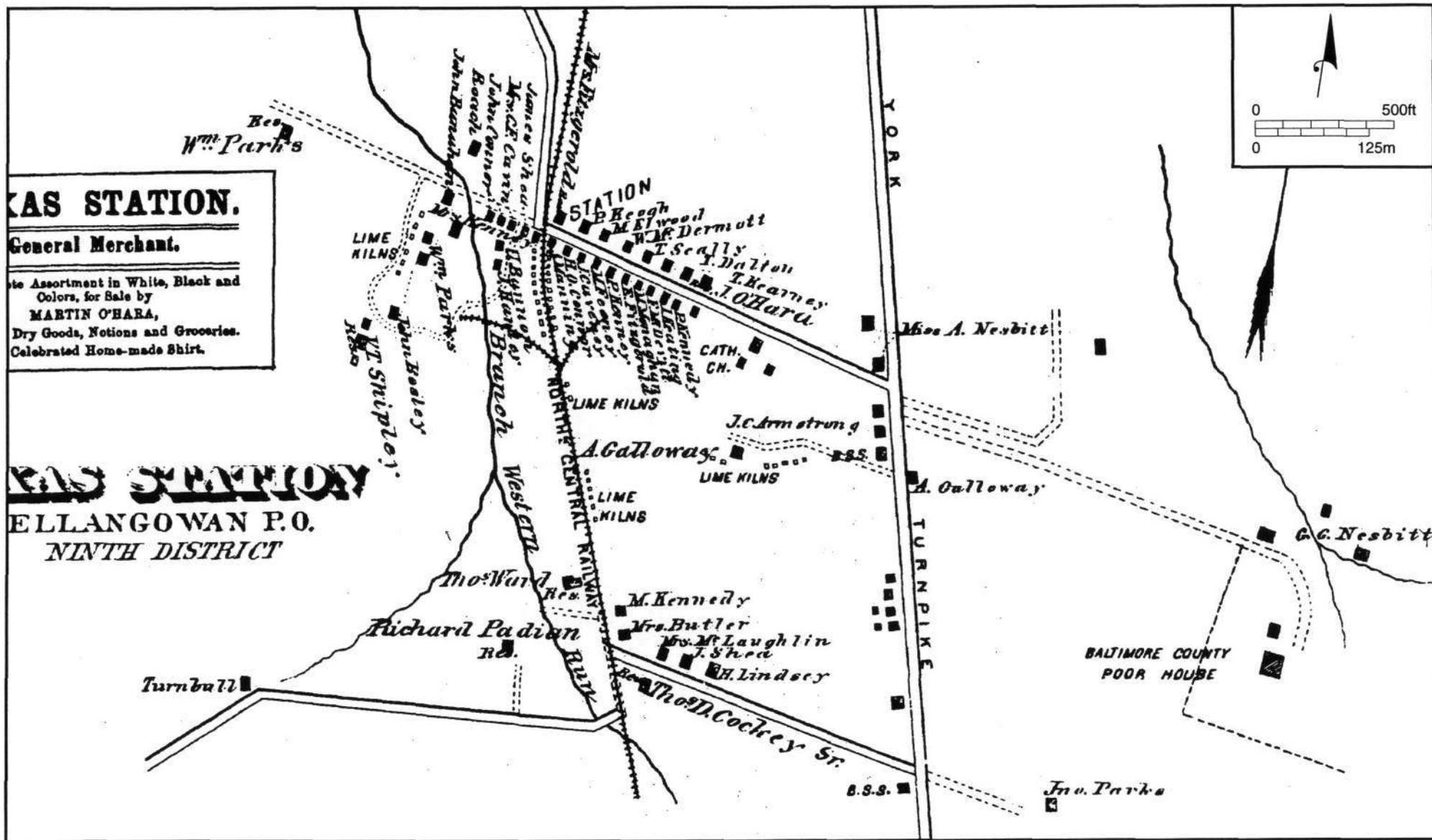
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic: multiple dwelling

Known Design Source: none



scale: vertical 1"=50'
horizontal 1"=10'

BA1829

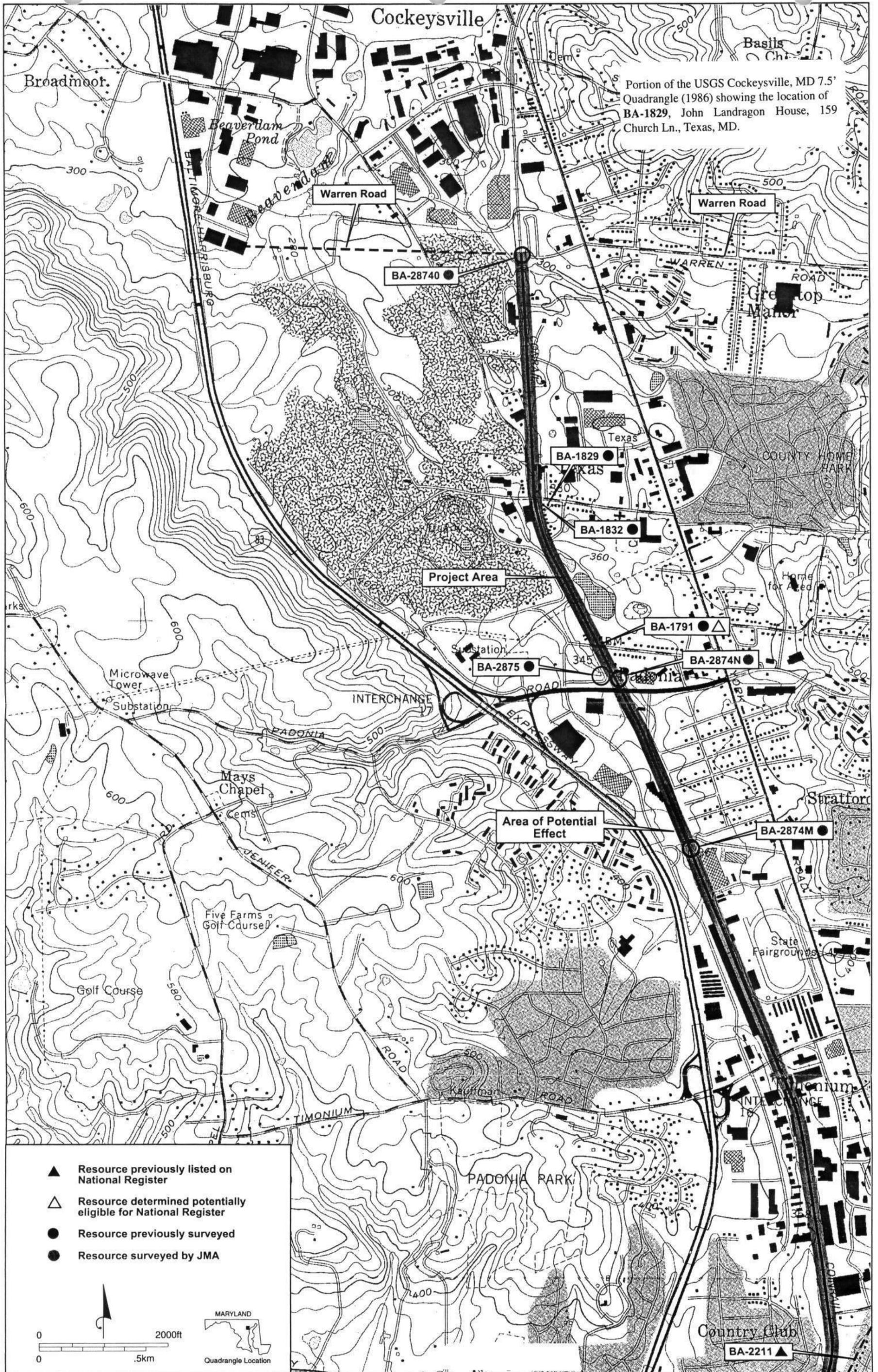


Detail of Texas as shown on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas.

BA-1829

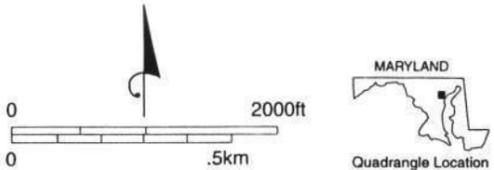
BA-1829

17



Portion of the USGS Cockeysville, MD 7.5' Quadrangle (1986) showing the location of BA-1829, John Landragon House, 159 Church Ln., Texas, MD.

- ▲ Resource previously listed on National Register
- △ Resource determined potentially eligible for National Register
- Resource previously surveyed
- Resource surveyed by JMA



BA-1829

BA-1829



BA-1829

HOUSE, 159 CHURCH LANE, TEXAS

BALTIMORE CO., MD

K. CULHANE

8/1999

MDSHPD

FACADE (N) ELEVATION VIEW TO SOUTH



BA-1829

HOUSE, 159 CHURCH LANE, TEXAS

BALTIMORE CO., MD

K. CULLANE

8/1999

MDSHPO

3/4 VIEW E. ELEVATION AND FACADE. VIEW TO SW.



BA-1829
HOUSE, 159 CHURCH LANE, TEXAS
BALTIMORE CO, MD
K. CULHANE
8/1999

MD SHD

REAR (S) ELEVATION AND MODERN GARAGE. VIEW TO NORTH



BA-1829
House, 159 Church Lane, Texas
Baltimore Co, MD
K. Cullane
8/1999

MDSHPD

MODERN GARAGE SW OF MAIN HOUSE. VIEW TO SOUTH.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

159 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Texas

VICINITY OF

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

Joseph Cole

Telephone #: 666-0910

STREET & NUMBER

159 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Texas

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21204

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

Baltimore County Courthouse

Liber #: 1543

Folio #: 264

STREET & NUMBER

York Road

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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

This stone house, now covered with white stucco, sits back about ten feet from Church Lane facing north. It is rectangular with an end hallway plan. There is a one story wing on the south extending the full width of the house. The structure is two and a half stories tall and four bays wide. It has a gable roof with a central chimney at the ridge dividing the house bilaterally. The house rests on a stone foundation.

The main entrance door is located at the northwest corner of the house. It is a wooden door surrounded by plain green trim. The windows on the first and second floor are six over six double hung sash windows. There is regular fenestration. Beveled openings provide for windows set back into the facade. In the attic story there are four knee windows which are three over three double hung sash windows. Directly above the windows there is a dantilled cornice which does not quite extend the full four bays.

On the west half of the house there is a one story, two bay entrance porch. It has a shed roof supported by plain wooden columns. There is a concrete floor enclosed by a simple wooden railing. The porch is a recent addition within the last thirty or forty years since the present owner's son remembers helping to build it.

The house is about two bays deep although there are no windows on either end of the building. A cellar entrance is found on the west side. The back wing, which is not part of the original house, is covered with aluminum siding. The back or south facade of the building is four bays wide with six over six double hung sash windows. There are also knee windows like the ones on the north facade.

Several alterations have taken place since the house was first built. It was originally stone which is now covered by white stucco. The house was built as a duplex and had two entrance doors in the outside bays of the front facade. The eastern door was changed into a window. A wooden porch used to be in front of the eastern half of the duplex.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 between 1850 and 1877 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of the earlier buildings in Texas, this stone house is typical of Maryland architecture found in small towns and rural areas. The builders made use of natural materials from the area, building with stone possibly from one of the local quarries. It was originally built as a duplex which has proven to be a typical plan of the settlement patterns in Texas.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

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
Byrd Oliver

ORGANIZATION

DATE
December 9, 1978

STREET & NUMBER
Goucher College

TELEPHONE
825-3300

CITY OR TOWN
Towson

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

Line of Title 159 Church Lane

Plat # 207

Reference

Deed Book March 8, 1947- Virginia and William Pitcher and
1543/264 Charles and Jean Stein to Joseph Cole

Deed Book (bounds tract of land leased by John Clark and
John Landragan February 1, 1855 10/470 also land
from Charles Buchanan to John Clark June 4, 1849
414/387)

Will Book January 9, 1940 Ella Stein died heirs Virginia
?? Pitcher and Charles Stein

BA-1829

