MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no ____

Property Name: George Blagden Hazelhurst House Inventory Number: BA-2136

Address: 114 Forest Avenue Historic district: ____ yes X no

City: Catonsville MD Zip Code: 21228 County: Baltimore County

USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore West

Property Owner: Stephen & Linda J. Lackey Tax Account ID Number: 04010112003571

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 1216 Tax Map Number: 101

Project: I-695 Southwest Outer Loop Phase 2 Agency: FHWA/MD SHA

Agency Prepared By: MD SHA

Preparer's Name: Anne E. Bruder Architectural Historian Date Prepared: 7/28/2014

Documentation is presented in: Project Review and Compliance files

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Eden Terrace

Inventory Number: BA-2947 Eligible: ___ yes Listed: ____ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ____ yes X no Name: ____ Date: ____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

George Blagden Hazelhurst House located on the west side of Forest Avenue was included in the MIHP in 1981, and a formal inventory form was prepared in 2000 by E.H.T./Traceries as part of its study of Eden Terrace. The Hazelhurst House is two bay, three story house that is believed to be the second house constructed in Eden Terrace in 1893. The house remains as described in 2000 by Traceries, standing on a random rubble stone basement, clad in wood shingles with a roof of slate. The tall stone foundation and arched porch entrance are common elements among several of the houses in Eden Terrace, suggesting that one designer, most likely Carl Schon, who was Victor Bloede's father-in-law, was the designer as he was of other early Eden Terrace houses. A circular driveway passes before the house on the east side.

The Hazelhurst House has had several alterations. The first occurred in the 1920s, following the sale of the house by Charlotte Hazelhurst to William Chapman in 1920. A 1967 photo on file at the Catonsville Room at the Baltimore County (Catonsville) Library (attached) shows the house with a port-cochere (described as a porch but it extends across the driveway) on the east façade and a shed roof porch on the south elevation. The port-cochere is also a feature found on several Eden Terrace houses and speaks to the growing popularity and dependence on automobiles by homeowners as the development was 6 miles from downtown Baltimore. The port-cochere and the shed roof porch were removed in the late 1960s. As noted in the 2000 MIHP form, the bow

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D **Considerations:** ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments: Contributes to BA-2947

Tim Tamburrino 8/6/2014
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

B Kintz 8/13/14
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

window on the north elevation has been extended to a two-story height. Also, several windows have been replaced.

The Hazelhurst House retains integrity of feeling and association. Research conducted as part of this study did not identify events or persons of local, state or national significance and the Hazelhurst House is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A or B. SHA has determined that the Hazelhurst House is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C (architecture) as a contributing resource to Eden Terrace. NRHP Criterion D was not investigated as part of this study.

The Hazelhurst House historic boundary is confined to the tax parcel boundary as shown on Baltimore County Tax Map 101, Parcel 1216, Lot 41, consisting of 15,600 square feet.

Sources Consulted:

Baltimore County Public Library Legacy Web, http://catalog.bcpl.lib.md.us/polaris/search/searchresults.aspx?ctx=1.1033.0.0.6&type=Keyword&term=*&by=KW&sort=RELEVANCE&limit=TOM=dmc&query=&page=0&searchid=1 accessed June 25 and July 18, 2014
Baltimore County Land Records accessed through the Maryland State Archives, Plats.Net and Land.Records, June and July 2015
Baltimore Sun, "William H. Grimes Retires as Vice Chairman," August 5, 1942
Bloede, Victor C., The Journey: Victor G. Bloede His Forebears & Successors, Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1996
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel, A History of Baltimore County, Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc. 1979
Bromley, George W. and Walter S., Atlas of Baltimore County Maryland from Actual Surveys and Official Plans, Philadelphia, PA: G.W. Bromley & Co, 1915
Kaufman, J. G., Growing Up in Catonsville in the 1940s A Home in Eden Terrace, Columbus, OH: Gil Kaufman, 2001
State Roads Commission of Maryland, Baltimore County Beltway: Wilkens Avenue to U.S. Route No. 40 (National Pike), Contract No. B-635-12-420, Right-of-Way Plats Nos. 10676, 10677, 10678, and 10679 accessed from Maryland State Archives Plats.Net June 2014.
Thomas, George E., William L. Price Arts and Crafts to Modern Design, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2000
Trieschmann, Laura and Robin Weidlilch (EHT/Traceries, Inc.), Eden Terrace, Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Form, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD, December 2000
U.S. Census, 1910 Decennial Census, accessed through Enoch Pratt Free Library, Heritage Quest, July 18, 2014
Wilson, Richard Guy, The Colonial Revival House, New York: Abrams, 2004
Wise, Marsha Wight, Images of America: Catonsville, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005
_____, Catonsville Then and Now, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** ____

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

MHT Comments:

_____ _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

_____ _____

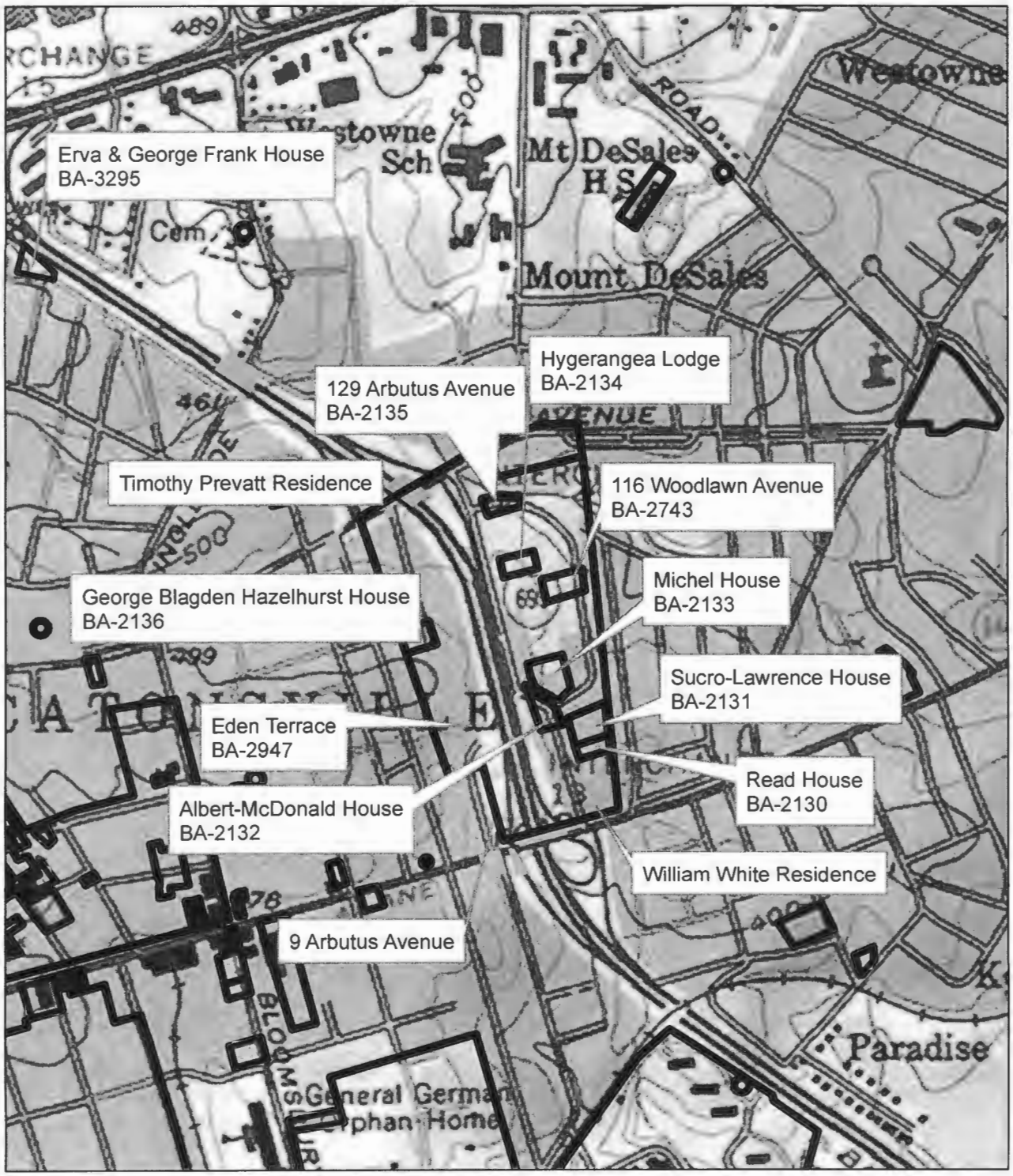
Reviewer, National Register Program **Date**

George Blagden Hazelhurst House, 114 Forest Avenue, Eden Terrace 1967 Photo
Looking northwest at south and east elevations
Eden Terrace File, Catonsville Room, Baltimore Public Library

BA-2136

BA-2136

Location Map



Baltimore West Quad.

Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log

Project No.: BA727A21
Project Name: I-695 SWOL 2
MIHP No.: BA-2136
MIHP Name: Hazelhurst House, 114 Forest Avenue
County: Baltimore
Photographer: Anne E. Bruder
Date: June 19, 2014 and June 25, 2014
Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper
CD/DVD: Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

Image File Name	Description of View
BA-2136_2014-06-19_01.TIF	Hazelhurst House, 114 Forest Avenue north and east elevations
BA-2136_2014-06-19_02.TIF	Looking at east façade and south elevation

P01-2126

HAZELHURST HOUSE

FALTINGS COND

PRUNDER

6-19-02

EAST FACADE & NORTH ELEVATION

1/2

PA-2136

HAZEL AUCTION HOUSE

BALTIMORE CO MD

PRENDER

6-19-14

EAST FACADE AND SOUTH ELEVATION

2/2

Capsule Summary
BA-2136
George Blagden Hazelhurst House
114 Forest Avenue
Catonsville, Baltimore County
1893
Private

George Blagden ~~Hazlehurst~~ Hazelhurst House, located at 114 Forest Avenue, was constructed in 1893 by the Eden Construction Company, presumably to the designs of architect Carl Schon. The imposing Shingle style house is believed to have been the second house constructed in Eden Terrace, a residential suburb of Baltimore that was laid out by property owner Victor G. Bloede in 1892. The community was designed as a planned, picturesque neighborhood featuring fifty-six lots improved by grand houses displaying the most fashionable architectural styles. Eden Terrace attracted upper-income buyers by emphasizing Catonsville's reputation as a fashionable summer retreat, while establishing itself as one of the early residential neighborhoods in the area that focused on permanent housing rather than seasonal occupancy. In 1955, the curvilinear plan of Eden Terrace was largely obliterated by the construction of Interstate 695. Despite this, many of the imposing single-family dwellings like the Hazelhurst House, remain intact, continuing to represent the stylistic influences fashionable between 1892 and 1930.

Resting upon a randomly laid granite foundation, the wood frame house is clad with square-butt wood shingles. The building is rectangular in form, with projecting bays, cross gables, and an inset entry porch. It is covered by a steeply pitched cross gable roof, clad with slate tiles. A large interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap pierces the roof. In the early 1920s, the building was augmented by a rear addition of wood frame that currently serves as an apartment. During the 1970s, the inset porch on the northeast corner was infilled and the building was enlarged by the construction of a two-story, one-bay wide corner addition. A contemporary wood frame carriage house is located in the northwest corner of the property.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-2136

1. Name of Property Hazelhurst

historic	George Blagden ~~Hazlehurst~~ House
other	

2. Location

street and number	114 Forest Avenue	__	not for publication
city, town	Baltimore	__	vicinity
county	Baltimore		

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

name	Stephen V. and Linda J Lackey.				
street and number	114 Forest Avenue			telephone	410.744.4954
city, town	Baltimore	state	Maryland	zip code	21228-3440

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse	tax map and parcel	m: 101, p: 1216	
city, town	Towson,	liber	11467	folio 484

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
__ district
X building(s)
__ structure
__ site
__ object

Ownership
__ public
X private
__ both

Current Function
__ agriculture
__ commerce/trade
__ defense
X domestic
__ education
__ funerary
__ government
__ health care
__ industry
__ landscape
__ recreation/culture
__ religion
__ social
__ transportation
__ work in progress
__ unknown
__ vacant/not in use
__ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
2

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2136

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
X_ 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 high style dwelling at 114 Forest Avenue was erected in 1893 in the newly created subdivision of Eden Terrace. The second building erected in the fifty-six lot subdivision, this Shingle style house stands two-and-a-half stories high. Resting upon a randomly laid granite foundation, the wood frame house is clad with square-butt wood shingles. Rectangular in form, the Victorian-era building has projecting bays, cross gables, and an inset entry porch. It is covered by a steeply pitched cross gable roof, clad with slate tiles. A large interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap pierces the roof. In the early 1920s, the building was augmented by the construction of a rear addition of wood frame that currently serves as an apartment. This two-story addition has an interior end brick chimney with corbeling similar to the chimney in the main block. During the 1970s, the inset porch on the northeast corner was infilled to provide additional living space for the main block and the building was enlarged by the construction of a two-story, one-bay wide corner addition. A contemporary wood frame carriage house is located in the northwest corner of the property. An in ground pool is set to the east of the carriage house. Following years of deterioration and inappropriate alterations, the structure is currently undergoing renovation.

EXTERIOR

The façade of the house faces east to Forest Avenue. The asymmetrically fenestrated elevation is two bays wide, dominated by a two-story projecting bay at the northern end. Set upon a slightly raised stone foundation, the projecting bay has a canted bay window at the center of the first story. This three-side bay window is set under the slight overhang of the second story of the projecting bay. A fixed eight-light wood window flanked by two fixed four-light wood windows pierces the basement of the bay window. The first story has an elongated 12/1 window at the center and elongated 9/1 windows on each side. The overhanging second story has two equally spaced window openings, holding 12/1 sash. The openings are surrounded by wood sills, square-edged casings, and abut the frieze of the tympanum adorning the gable end. The gable is embellished with returns, a raked cornice, and clad at the apex with fish-scale and square-butt wood shingles. Below this apex is a 12/12 wood window.

The southernmost bay of the façade has an inset entry porch, marked by semi-circular arched openings on the east and south sides. Accessed by wood steps, the entry is enclosed with fancy-turned balusters. In the early 1920s, a wood frame porch was added to the front of the house, all but obscuring this inset entry porch. The one-story porch was removed in 1969. The entry to the house is set diagonally in the northwest corner of the porch and features twelve-light French doors. Reeded pilasters and lintel frame the opening, with a four-light transom located directly above. A pyramidal dormer pierces the roof directly above the porch, illuminating the second story of the dwelling. This dormer is clad with square-butt wood shingles and has rounded corners. It holds a large four-light casement window with exceptionally wide mullions and muntins.

The north elevation is comprised of the original portion of the house with the infilled porch, a one-bay wide 1970s addition on the northwest corner, and the two-story rear addition. Like the façade, a projecting bay

dominates this elevation. The canted bay, original one-story in height, rises two stories with a half-hipped roof extending to the gable end of the roof. The main block of the building is marked at the basement level by five fixed eight-light windows. On the first story, in the easternmost bay, is an elongated replacement 16/1 window. Moving westward, the first story of the three-side bay has four elongated 16/1 windows with replacement sash. Formerly the first story inset porch, the westernmost bay of the main block has an elongated triple window with 16/1 replacement sash. The second story of this elevation, moving east to west, features a single standard 16/1 window. The second story of the canted bay, enlarged to this height in the latter part of the 20th century, has a rectangular eighteen-light fixed window at the center, flanked by single 16/1 windows. To the west of the bay are two equally placed 16/1 windows. The gable above the canted bay in the main block contains a centered 16/16 window. All of the windows have square-edged surrounds and wood sills. The end bay of the north elevation, constructed in the 1970s, holds a modern double-leaf wood door on the first story. Over the double-wide entry is a 1/1 modern window, with a 16/16 front gable dormer above. The west elevation of the 1970s addition has a paired 16/16 window on the first story. A paired 16/1 window symmetrically marks the second story. The openings have narrow surrounds and wood sills

The rear elevation of the building is dominated by the two-story rear ell, dating from the 1920s. Renovated in 1975, this rear addition presently serves as an apartment. A one-story, three-bay wide porch augments the rear of the addition. Squared wood posts support the shed roof of the porch, which is clad with asphalt shingles. The first story of this addition has a single-leaf wood door with four lights above four panels. A 16/1 window is positioned beside the door, to the north. The second story features two symmetrically placed 16/1 windows with square-edged surrounds and wood sills. The gable end, adorned with cornice returns, contains a six-light fixed window flanked by two square louvered vents.

The south elevation is accentuated by a three-sided, front gable oriel that projects mid-way between the first and second stories, accommodating a stair landing on the interior. A wood frame porch covered the first story of this elevation by the early 1920s. The porch was removed in the late 1960s. One-over-one windows with stained glass pierce each of the three sides of the canted oriel, which is visually supported by scroll-cut brackets. A steeply pitched front gable with corner brackets caps this projecting wood frame structure. Below, paired 6/1 windows punctuate the first story of the building, with the semi-circular arched opening of the inset entry porch to the east. To the west of the oriel, on the first story, are two elongated 16/1 windows. At the basement level are three eight-light fixed windows. The sill plate functions as a continuous lintel for the basement windows. The southern elevation of the two-story 1920s addition has two 6/1 windows on the first story. A hyphen between the main block of the building and the rear addition has a single-leaf wood door with five lights. A pyramidal roof covers the entry. The second story of this elevation has three 9/1 windows, and the side gable has a 12/12 window.

INTERIOR

The house has an irregular plan, with the stair/entry hall located on the south side of the house. Within the original main block of the building, the hall connects to front and rear parlors located on the north side of the first floor. A kitchen is located in the southwest corner of the first floor, off the hall. The hall and parlors are the only rooms on the first floor to retain their original features. Elements include the nine-and-half-inch high baseboards with ogee caps, smooth plaster walls edged with narrow fluted casings and stylized corner blocks, and five-paneled doors. Several of the original paterae of the corner blocks are extant, featuring carved faces. Reproduction bulls-eye corner blocks have replaced those in the hall. The original double-leaf doors between the parlors have been removed, as have the sliding pocket doors between the rear parlor and hall.

A hollow-newel, open-stringer stair, constructed of oak, is located along the south wall of the hall. The heavy Victorian-era oak newel post has chamfered corners, large roundels on each side, and a ball cap. The stair also has a circle-end starting step and fancy-turned balusters. Acorn drops with hanging ball pendants define the landing, which is set within the oriel. Original leaded stained-glass windows illuminate it. The floor of the stair hall has been resurfaced with slate tiles.

The front parlor features two-inch wide tongue-and-groove oak floorboards, and the original five-panel wood door. The original doorknob has been removed, and a new brass knob installed in a higher location. A four-foot high oak mantel is located on the west wall. The Victorian-era mantel has a rectangular shelf supported by two end brackets. Carved daisy medallions articulate the frieze below the shelf and the pilasters flanking the opening are fluted on their lower halves. The opening has a brown ceramic tile surround and a brown tile hearth. The rear parlor, now serving as a dining room, has an oak mantel in the southeast corner. Like the mantel found in the front parlor, this mantel features curved brackets supporting the shelf, medallions on the frieze, and brown ceramic tiles around the opening.

The original kitchen appears to have been renovated in the 1970s in a Spanish style. The walls are finished with rough-textured stucco. The adjacent family room historically was an inset porch, open on the first story. The exterior wall between the inset porch and the kitchen was subsequently removed and the porch enclosed to provide additional living space. Currently being renovated, the former porch has a rough-textured plaster ceiling and bookshelves on the north wall.

Located in the 1970s addition is a small kitchenette that connects to a small bathroom and pantry. The second floor, basement, attic, and apartment in the 1921 addition were not accessible at the time of the survey.

SECONDARY RESOURCES

A contemporary carriage house, erected in 1893, is located in the northwest corner of the property. The wood frame building is one-and-a-half stories high and two bays wide with a rectangular plan. Clad with German siding, the building is augmented by a wrap-around porch supported by square king posts of wood. A side-gable roof with wood shingle cladding covers the building. An 8/8 vinyl window and a single-leaf four-panel wood door with a three-light transom are located on the east elevation. Above, in the off-center gable is a paired twelve-light window with a semi-circular vented transom. A square cupola with a side vents and pyramidal roof is situated at the peak of the roof. The north and south elevations have elongated 12/1 windows on the first story and standard windows in the gable ends. All of the window openings have wood sills and louvered shutters.

In the 1970s, an in ground swimming pool was constructed between the main dwelling and the carriage house.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2136

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

Significance dates	1893-1921	**Architect**	Carl Schon (?)
Specific dates	1893, 1921, 1955, 1970	**Builder**	Eden Construction Company

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register ____ ____Maryland Register ___X___not evaluated

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

George Blagden ~~Hazlehurst~~ Hazelhurst House, located at 114 Forest Avenue, was constructed in 1893 by the Eden Construction Company, presumably to the designs of architect Carl Schon. The imposing Shingle style house is believed to have been the second house constructed in newly laid-out neighborhood of Eden Terrace. Eden Terrace is a residential suburb of Baltimore that was laid out by property owner Victor G. Bloede and the Eden Construction Company in 1892. The sixty-acre tract is located directly east of the village of Catonsville, between Frederick Road and Edmondson Avenue. The community was designed as a planned, picturesque neighborhood featuring fifty-six lots averaging about 150 x 250 feet improved by the construction of grand houses displaying the most fashionable architectural styles, which fronted three forty-foot wide macadamized avenues. One of the first of six imposing houses erected by the Construction Company, the Hazelhurst House was positioned with a fifty-foot setback. Originally known as Eden Park, Eden Terrace attracted upper-income buyers by emphasizing Catonsville's reputation as a fashionable summer retreat, while establishing itself as one of the early residential neighborhoods in the area that focused on permanent housing rather than seasonal occupancy. In 1955, the curvilinear plan of Eden Terrace was largely obliterated by the construction of the Baltimore County Beltway, Interstate 695. By severing of the community plan, Eden Terrace has become two separate neighborhoods, historically unified.

SITE HISTORY

The property on which the Eden Terrace was located had previously been a part of the Armitage estate, a vast tract of land granted to the Eden family of England. In 1887, the Eden Construction Company purchased sixty acres of the property for $35,000 from Dr. James Armstrong. The development company was "organized not alone for the purchase of the beautiful property it now control[ed], but for its development into what is projected to be the model suburban residence site of the State."[1] Chartered by Victor G. Bloede, Carl Schon, W.L. Layfield, and others, the Eden Construction Company intended to provide all available modern amenities and conveniences, including paved roads and gas street lamps, as well as sewer, gas, and electric services within a park-like suburban setting. The community's close proximity to the village of Catonsville, a popular weekend and summer retreat, provided additional urban amenities, in particular convenient access to streetcar lines

[1] Victor G. Bloede, *The Journey, Victor G. Bloede, His Forebears and Successors.* (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1996), p. 471.

running along both Frederick Road to the south and Edmondson Avenue to the north. The company maintained a business office in Baltimore City at 16 East German Street. Bloede was listed as president, Schon was the engineer and architect, William L. Layfield was secretary, Louis Yakel was treasurer, and George Yakel was business manager.

The Eden Construction Company, taking its name from the Eden family who historically owned the property, promoted the residential suburb. Advertisements boasted about the "natural beauty, loveliness of surrounding scenery, convenience of location and character of its society.... The peculiar value of Eden Terrace as a suburban residence site not alone due to its close proximity to the city of Baltimore, giving it practically all the comforts and advantages of city life, but to the fact that while heavily wooded with the undisturbed growth of half a century it is flanked on all side by costly and artistic improvements. Thus, instead of being pioneers in a new locality, with all the inconveniences and discomforts that this usually implies, those who select a home here will find themselves surrounded by all the city conveniences and advantages, and superb villas and country residences, occupied by persons of wealth and refinement – a community second to none in the State."[2] The neighborhood was to be transversed with three primary avenues, originally known as Eastern, Western, and Central Avenues. "Forty Feet of concrete carriage-way, flanked on either side by terraced pavements and fifty feet of shaded lawns to the line of buildings will make a vista of 140 feet, stretching in graceful curves 2,600 feet, and meeting at right angles with the picturesque main thoroughfares to the city – Frederick Road and Edmondson Avenue."[3] The three intertwined avenues were ultimately named Woodlawn Avenue, Arbutus Avenue, and Forest Avenue. A five-acre park was located in the northeast corner of the property. This triangular-shaped park, bisected a natural springs and brooks, was to be landscaped with a lake known as "Eden Lake." A one-story stucco clad springhouse with a hipped roof was the first improvement constructed within the future park.

The Construction Company laid out fifty-six lots of varying size, ranging in acreage from .76 to 5.28 acres. The average lot measured 150 feet in width along the front and 250 feet in depth. A modest real estate office was constructed on Lot 4, at the corner of Woodlawn Avenue and Frederick Road. Designed in a fashionable architectural style, the building served to attract passing motorist along Frederick Road, drawing them into the suburb. The company had planned to erect six of the dwellings, strategically locating them along Woodlawn Avenue where visitors to the real estate office could easily glimpse them. Many of the initial investors who chose to live in Eden Terrace purchased several adjoining lots and positioned their imposing single-family dwellings at the center of winding drives and landscaped vistas. The finest example of this was undertaken by company president Victor Bloede, who purchased six individual lots totaling 12.29 acres, as the site of his new home. The grand single-family dwelling was designed by Bloede's father-in-law, Carl Schon, Sr., in the Queen Anne style. The 1893 stone building was replete with corner towers, intersecting gable and hipped roofs,

[2] Bloede, p. 461.
[3] Bloede, p. 463.

sleeping porches, a porte cochere, wrap-around porches, and highly ornate corbeled brick chimneys. Winding gravel drives (later macadam) from Arbutus Avenue and the perpendicular Sylvan Avenue accessed the property. Secondary resources included a gardener's cottage and three-story barn/carriage house. With the aid of Schon, Bloede designed a complex of ponds "fed by a natural spring situated in a grove of tulip-poplar trees, located in the central western edge of the tract. There was one large oval pond, about fifty feet in diameter, which was stocked with goldfish, frogs, and other freshwater life. This pond was designed to flow into a smaller crescent one, several feet down the sloping terrain. This, in turn, flowed into a series of five rectangular ponds arranged to flow from one to the other. The effluent from the last pond ran southeast under Arbutus Avenue, and then trickled into a small stream in the pasture where the Bloede horses, cows, and the donkey Diabolo spent the summer grazing."[4] Bloede's house, christened "Arden," was destroyed by fire in 1922 and replaced by a Colonial Revival style dwelling that has since been razed.

BUILDING HISTORY

The first house constructed in Eden Terrace was located at 13 Woodlawn Avenue. Completed in 1893, the stately single-family dwelling was sited on all of Lot 8 and a portion of Lot 6. The property was immediately conveyed to George C. Sucro. The second dwelling completed in Eden Terrace was 114 Forest Avenue, located at Lot 41. Built by the Eden Construction Company, possibly to the designs of architect Carl Schon, the house was constructed with materials supplied by lumber and coal dealers Wilson and Poehlmann. Located in the center of the village of Catonsville, Wilson and Poehlmann advertised the sale of hardware, paints and oils, sash, doors, blinds and mill work in general, coal by the car load or single ton, lime, cement, and bricks.[5] Although Wilson and Poehlmann supplied the lumber, the wood shingles and radiators were purchased from J.B. Short.

The house was constructed in the Shingle style, a prominent architectural style of the last quarter of the 19th century. The style emerged in the period of growth and liberation following the Civil War. It was a period in which leisure time and recreational sports flourished, demanding a new form of architecture. "So the Shingle style emerged, called into being by the leisured classes, who desired an architecture that spoke of easy and carefree pastimes, as architecture that was not pretentious or boastful, that connected with an ancestral past but was not held in check by it."[6] This architectural style was applied to several houses in the Eden Terrace neighborhood, emphasizing the affluence of its residents and the leisure activities in which they participated. Characteristic of the Shingle style, the Hazelhurst House features wall cladding of continuous wood shingles

[4] Bloede, p. 312.
[5] Orser and Arnold, p. 31.
[6] Leland M. Roth, *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982*, (New York, NY: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers, 1999), p. 13.

without interruption at the corners, an asymmetrical façade, and a steeply pitched roof with intersecting cross gables and multi-level eaves.

George Blagden ~~Hazlehurst~~ Hazelhurst and his wife Charlotte Gill ~~Hazlehurst~~ Hazelhurst purchased the improved lot for $6,000 on July 31, 1893. The property remained in the ~~Hazlehurst~~ Hazelhurst family for twenty-seven years, being sold in 1920 to William J. Chapman by the widowed Charlotte Hazelhurst. The property was transferred a number of times in the 1940s and 1960s, before being purchased in 1969 by William and Patricia Lackey. The Lackey family continues to own and occupy the house.

CHAIN OF TITLE

July 31, 1893:	Eden Construction Company to George Blagden Hazelhurst Land Records of Baltimore County, Liber 199 Folio 258
November 6, 1896:	George B. and Charlotte G. Hazelhurst to John C. Rose, Trustee Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 220 Folio 318
November 6, 1896:	John C. Rose, Trustee, to Charlotte G. Hazelhurst Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 220 Folio 320
June 17, 1920:	Charlotte G. Hazelhurst, Widow, to William J. Chapman Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 525 Folio 565
	William J. Chapman To Isabel C. Watts, R. Bayly Chapman, John L. Chapman, Mary L. Chapman Will Records of Baltimore County Liber 38 Folio 428
May 22, 1937:	Isabel C. Watts to John L. Chapman Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 1002 Folio 303
Nov 22, 1940:	R. Bayley Chapman, trustee, to Caroline C. Goodwin Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 1135 Folio 265
May 27, 1947:	Caroline C. Goodwin, Widow, to Robert T. Goodwin

	Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 1572 Folio 19
December 24, 1968:	Caroline C. Goodwin Keohnle, Widow, to Doris C and Gilbert B Schotta Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 4951 Folio 62
January 24, 1969:	Doris C. and Gilbert B. Schotta to Patricia A. and Edward V. Clark, Jr. Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 4960 Folio 101
March 27 1969:	Doris C. and Gilbert B Schotta and Patricia A. and Edward V. Clark, Jr. to William F. and Patricia J. Lackey Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 4977 Folio 298
July 18, 1990:	William F. and Patricia J Lackey to William F. Lackey Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 8570 Folio 768
September 24, 1992:	William F. Lackey to Patricia J. Lackey Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 9567 Folio 473
February 15, 1996:	William F. Lackey to Linda J. and Stephen V. Lackey Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 11467 Folio 484

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Piedmont
Chronological/Developmental Period(s):	Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) Modern Period (1930-Present)
Historic Period Theme(s):	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Town
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
Known Design Source:	Carl Schon (?) Eden Construction Company (Builders)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2136

Bloede, Victor G., *The Journey, Victor G. Bloede, His Forebears and Successors.* Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1996.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Bromley's *Atlas of Baltimore*, 1898 and 1915.

"Obituary: Carl Schone, Sr." *The Argus*, February 16, 1895. Catonsville, MD.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Baltimore County and Catonsville, 1899, 1904, 1910, 1919, 1925, 1930, and 1958.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey And Ingalls, Inc., 1970, p. 489.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area	Less than one acre	
Acreage surveyed	Less than one acre	
Quadrangle name	Baltimore West, MD	Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property known as ~~Hazlehurst~~ Hazelhurst House is located at 114 Forest Avenue in Catonsville, Maryland as noted on Tax Map 101, Parcel 1216. The primary dwelling has been associated with this site since its construction in 1893.

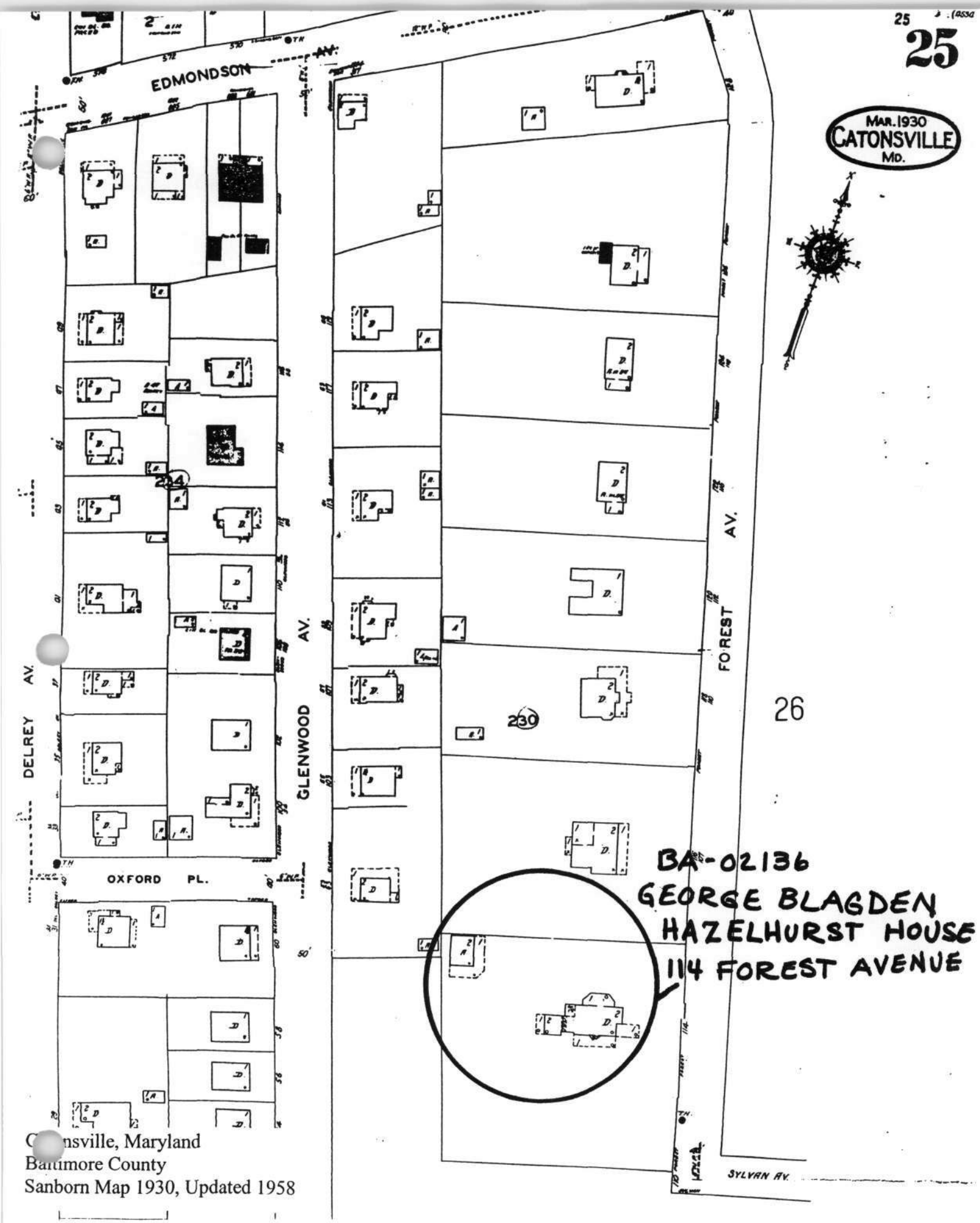
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Robin J. Weidlich, Chris Novelli, and Laura Trieschmann, Architectural Historians
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.
street & number	5420 Western Avenue
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland

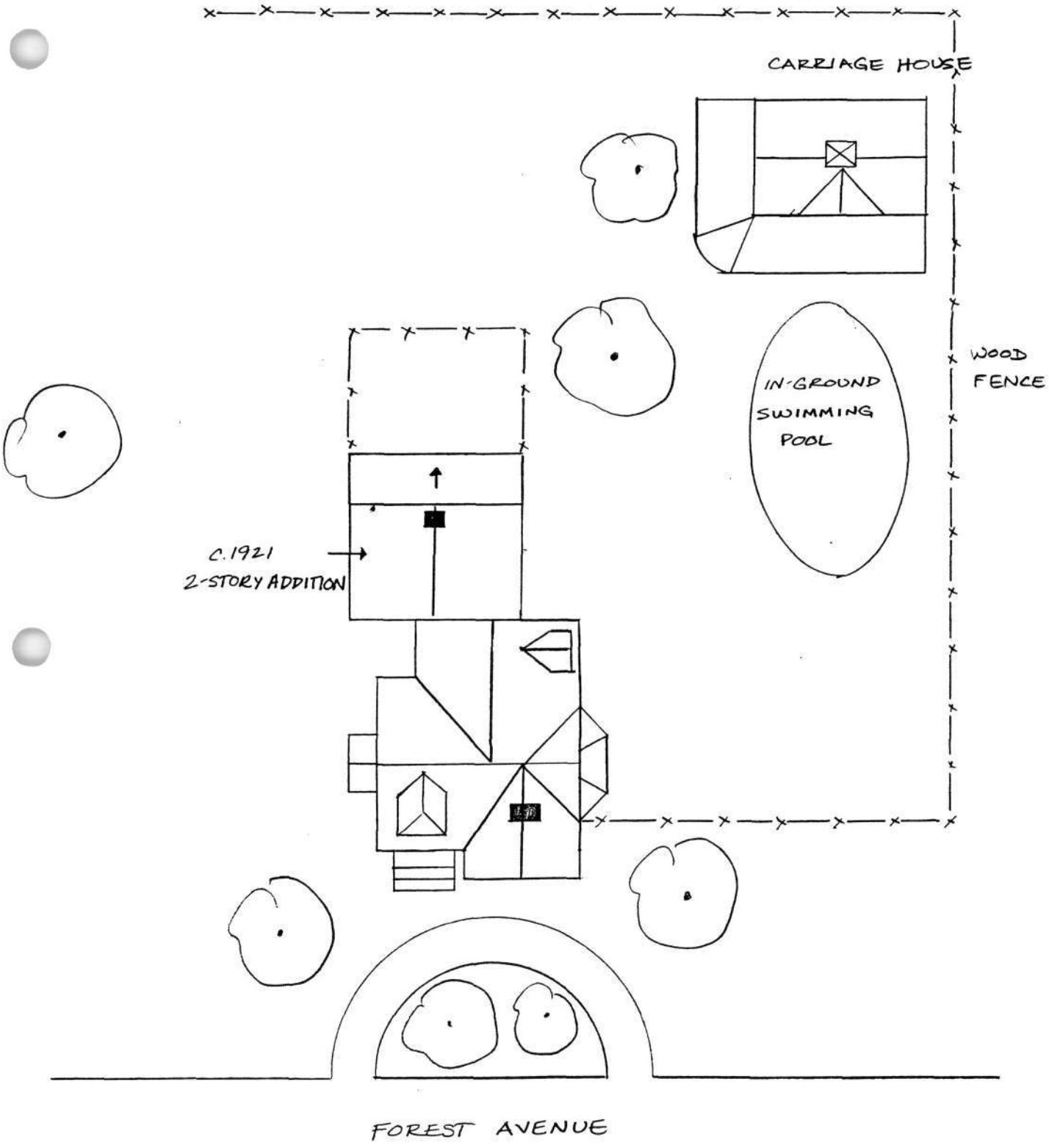
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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 Pllace
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600



Catonsville, Maryland
Baltimore County
Sanborn Map 1930, Updated 1958

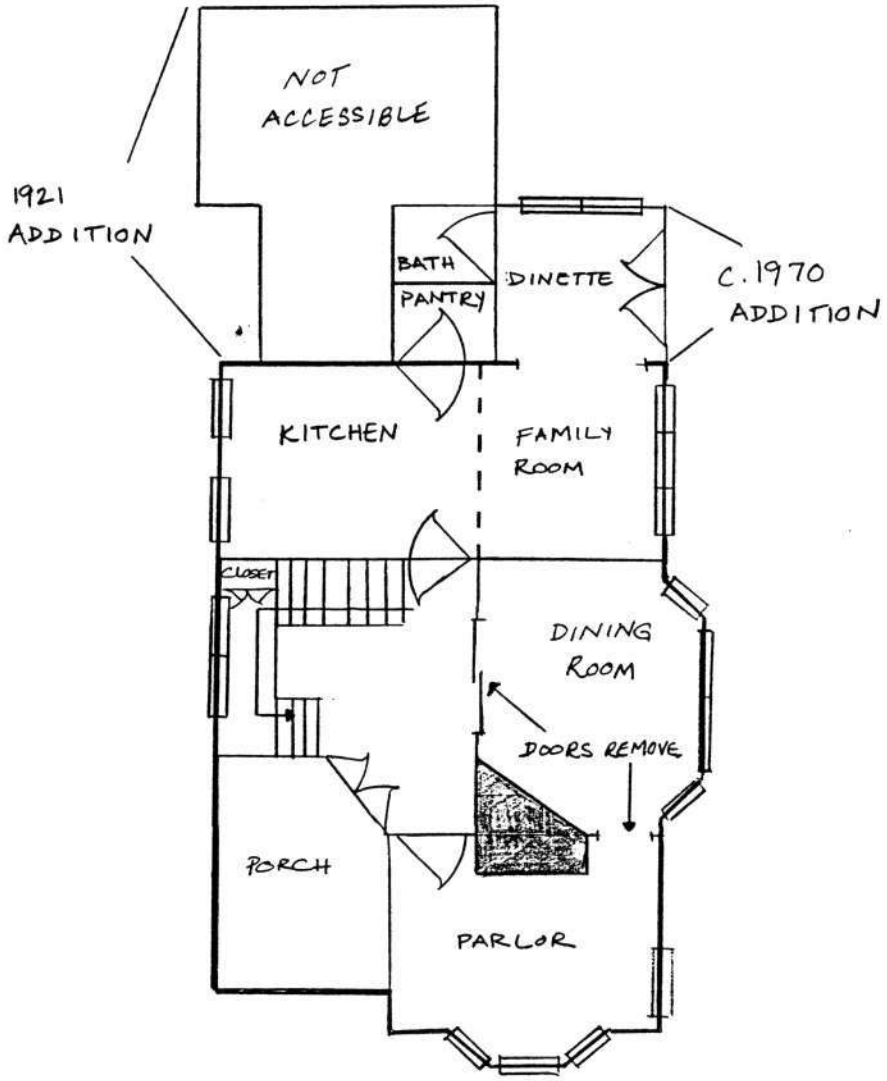


Hazelhurst
~~HAZLEHURST~~ HOUSE BA-02136
114 FOREST AVENUE
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE N→

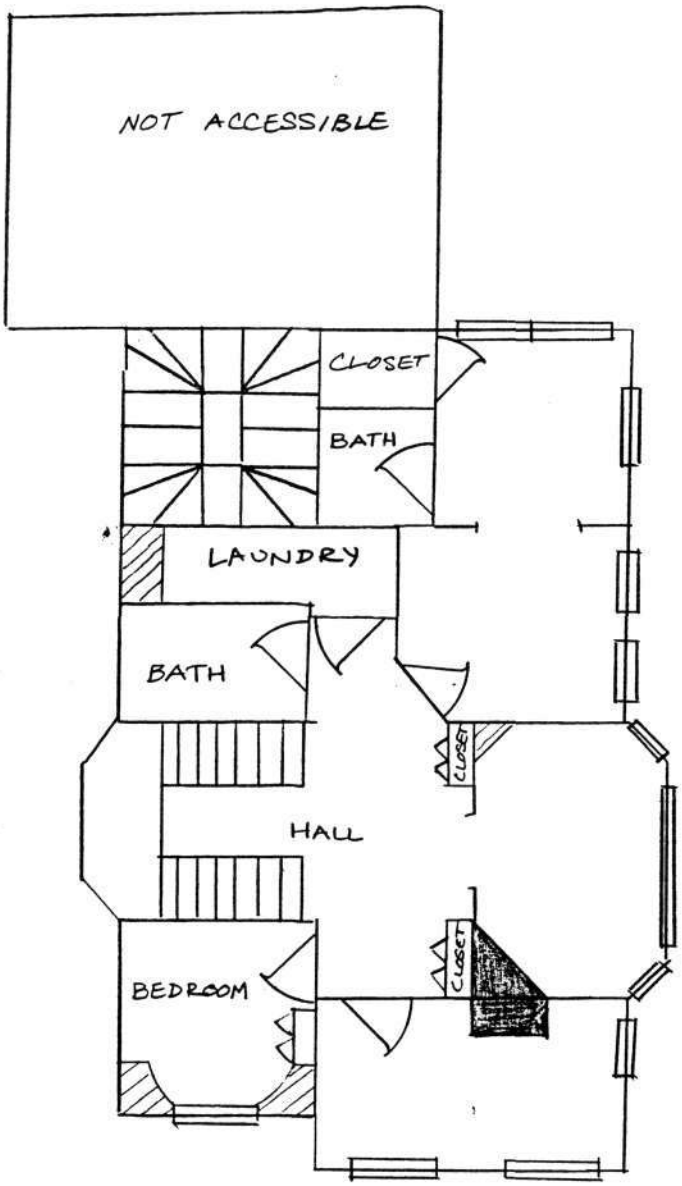
Hazelhurst
~~HAZLEHURST~~ HOUSE BA-02136
114 FOREST AVENUE
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

FIRST FLOOR
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE N →



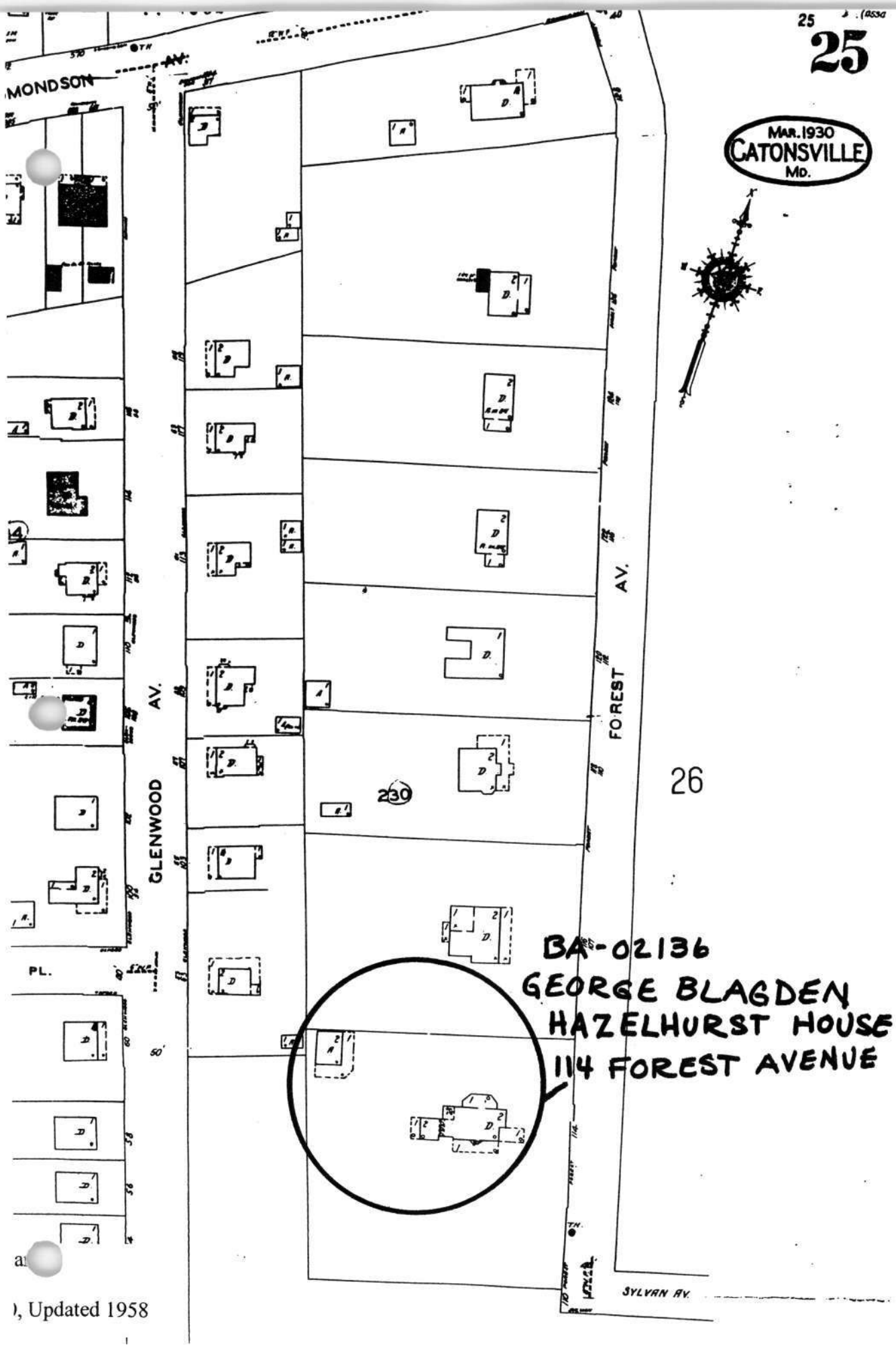
Hazelhurst
~~HAZLEHURST~~ HOUSE
114 FOREST AVENUE
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-02136



2ND FLOOR
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE
BASED ON SKETCH BY OWNER

N →



), Updated 1958

Mapped by the Army Map Service

BA-02136

114 Forest Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

SE corner LOOKING NORTHWEST

1 of 7

BH-02136

114 Forest Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

east elevation LOOKING WEST

2 of 7

BA-02136

114 Forest Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

NE corner LOOKING SOUTHWEST

3 of 7

BA-02136

114 Forest Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

NW corner LOOKING SOUTHEAST

4 of 7

BA-02136

114 Forest Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

hall, looking SW

5 of 7

BA-02186

114 Forest Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

parlor, looking west

6 of 7

BH-02136

114 Forest Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

carriage house, SE corner LOOKING WEST

7 of 7