

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**BA-239**  
**Freedmen's Bureau**  
**11807 Belair Road**  
**Kingsville, Baltimore County**  
**1865**  
**Public**

According to prior documentation on the property, the Freedmen's Bureau was constructed in 1865, the Freedman's Bureau and served as a school and meeting place for local African Americans after the Civil War. The exposed stone foundation is the only 19th century portion of the building distinguishable by exterior architectural survey, and suggests that the building is representative of many vernacular stone structures erected throughout Baltimore County in the mid- to late 19th century. It dates to a late 19th century period of growth in the small community of Kingsville. By the mid-19th century, the community of Kingsville was only sparsely developed with a few dwellings and St. John's Episcopal Church, which was located at the crossroads of Belair Road and Joppa Road. Between 1850 and 1877, a few more dwellings and a Lutheran Church were erected along Belair Road to the north its intersection with Joppa Road. At that time, the Freedmen's Bureau was depicted as a "Grange Hall" in the county atlas. By 1881, the population of Kingsville had reached 150 individuals, and the small community's building stock included a public school. Kingsville has remained largely rural and retained a significant amount of its 19th century character.

The Freedman's Bureau is built into the hill fronting northwest on a long, narrow lot with a stream to the northeast. The exterior of the building has been extensively altered, rendering the structure difficult to date based on an exterior-only survey. The random rubble stone foundation supports a wood frame structure clad in vinyl siding. Rising from the crest of the side gable roof with asphalt shingles are two, rebuilt brick chimneys. One is located on the interior end while one is centrally placed. The three-bay-wide main block stands one-and-a-half stories tall with two gabled dormers on the façade and three shed roof dormers on the rear. A 6/6 vinyl window pierces each façade dormer. Three 6/6 vinyl windows pierce the first story. The main entry, protected by a new gabled portico, features a single-leaf door that is paneled with lights and a vinyl surround. Another entry is cut through the stone foundation on the basement level. This single-leaf door is also paneled with lights but has square-edged wood surrounds. Two 6/6 vinyl windows flank the basement entry. All of the windows have vinyl surrounds and sills. A two-story addition projects from the southwest elevation with an overhanging second story that is connected to the ground with an exterior, wood staircase. On the rear, a one-story, one-bay shed roof porch has been enclosed with screens on a stone foundation. Circa 1940, this porch was extended an extra three bays with concrete block construction and vinyl siding.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0239

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other Freedmen's Bureau

### 2. Location

street and number 11807 Belair Road \_\_ not for publication

city, town Kingsville \_\_- vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name Robert P. Chaney

street and number 11807 Belair Road telephone Not Available

city, town Kingsville state MD zip code 21087

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 8389 folio 807

city, town Towson tax map 55 tax parcel 177 tax ID number 1106020525

### 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"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>1</u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>1</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>2</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			<u>1</u>

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0239

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The Freedman's Bureau is built into the hill fronting northwest on a long, narrow lot with a stream to the northeast. The exterior of the building has been extensively altered, rendering the structure difficult to date based on an exterior-only survey. It appears to have been constructed in 1865, but only deed research and an intensive survey can confirm an exact date of construction. The random rubble stone foundation supports a wood frame structure clad in vinyl siding. Rising from the crest of the side gable roof with asphalt shingles are two, rebuilt brick chimneys. One is located on the interior end while one is centrally placed. The three-bay-wide main block stands one-and-a-half stories tall with two gabled dormers on the façade and three shed roof dormers on the rear. A 6/6 vinyl window pierces each façade dormer. Three 6/6 vinyl windows pierce the first story. The main entry, protected by a new gabled portico, features a single-leaf door that is paneled with lights and a vinyl surround. Another entry is cut through the stone foundation on the basement level. This single-leaf door is also paneled with lights but has square-edged wood surrounds. Two 6/6 vinyl windows flank the basement entry. All of the windows have vinyl surrounds and sills. A two-story addition projects from the southwest elevation with an overhanging second story that is connected to the ground with an exterior, wood staircase. Leading from the gravel parking lot to the main entry is a wood ramp with a square post balustrade. On the rear, a one-story, one-bay shed roof porch has been enclosed with screens on a stone foundation. Circa 1940, this porch was extended an extra three bays with concrete block construction and vinyl siding.

Located to the south of the main building is a circa 1960 garage constructed with concrete block. It features a double-leaf plywood door on the façade and a vinyl 6/6 window on each side elevation. One garage door opening has been blocked up. A second floor has been recently added to enlarge the building. This overhanging addition has pressed vertical board siding, 1/1 vinyl windows, and front gable roof with asphalt shingles.

Located to the southeast is a circa 1990 shed. This wood frame structure has pressed vertical board siding, a hooded gambrel roof with asphalt shingles, and a poured concrete foundation. The entry features a double-leaf cross-braced door.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0239

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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:

<b>Specific dates</b>	1865-1990 ca.	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction dates</b>	1865, 1940 ca., 1990 ca.		

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.)

According to prior documentation on the property, the Freedmen’s Bureau was constructed in 1865, the Freedman’s Bureau and served as a school and meeting place for local African Americans after the Civil War.<sup>1</sup> The exposed stone foundation is the only 19<sup>th</sup> century portion of the building distinguishable by exterior architectural survey, and suggests that the building is representative of many vernacular stone structures erected throughout Baltimore County in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It dates to a late 19<sup>th</sup> century period of growth in the small community of Kingsville. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the community of Kingsville was only sparsely developed with a few dwellings and St. John’s Episcopal Church, which was located at the crossroads of Belair Road and Joppa Road.<sup>2</sup> Between 1850 and 1877, a few more dwellings and a Lutheran Church were erected along Belair Road to the north its intersection with Joppa Road. At that time, the Freedmen’s Bureau was depicted as a “Grange Hall” in the county atlas.<sup>3</sup> By 1881, the population of Kingsville had reached 150 individuals, and the small community’s building stock included a public school.<sup>4</sup> Kingsville has remained largely rural and retained a significant amount of its 19<sup>th</sup> century character.

Vernacular buildings tend to have little to no stylistic detailing and are typically constructed by local builders with locally available tools and materials. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society, rather than the whims of the architect.<sup>5</sup> Throughout Baltimore County, there are a number of vernacular stone houses from this period. Stone was readily available in the county, with both marble and granite quarries located throughout the region. Commonly, these random rubble stone dwellings are two stories in height, single-pile with side gable roofs. This continuity of form is a result of folk architecture and the reliance on constructing forms that had been built by the previous generation.

<sup>1</sup> Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

<sup>2</sup> J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850). This portion of Joppa Road has been renamed Bradshaw Road.

<sup>3</sup> *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).

<sup>4</sup> 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, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 918.

<sup>5</sup> Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), pp. xv-xvi.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. BA-0239

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.  
Baltimore County Historic Inventory.  
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.  
*Map of Baltimore County.* Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.  
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, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.  
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.
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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property .50 Acre  
Acreage of historical setting Unknown  
Quadrangle name White Marsh Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Since its construction in 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau has been associated with the .90 acres of land known as tax parcel 177 of map 55 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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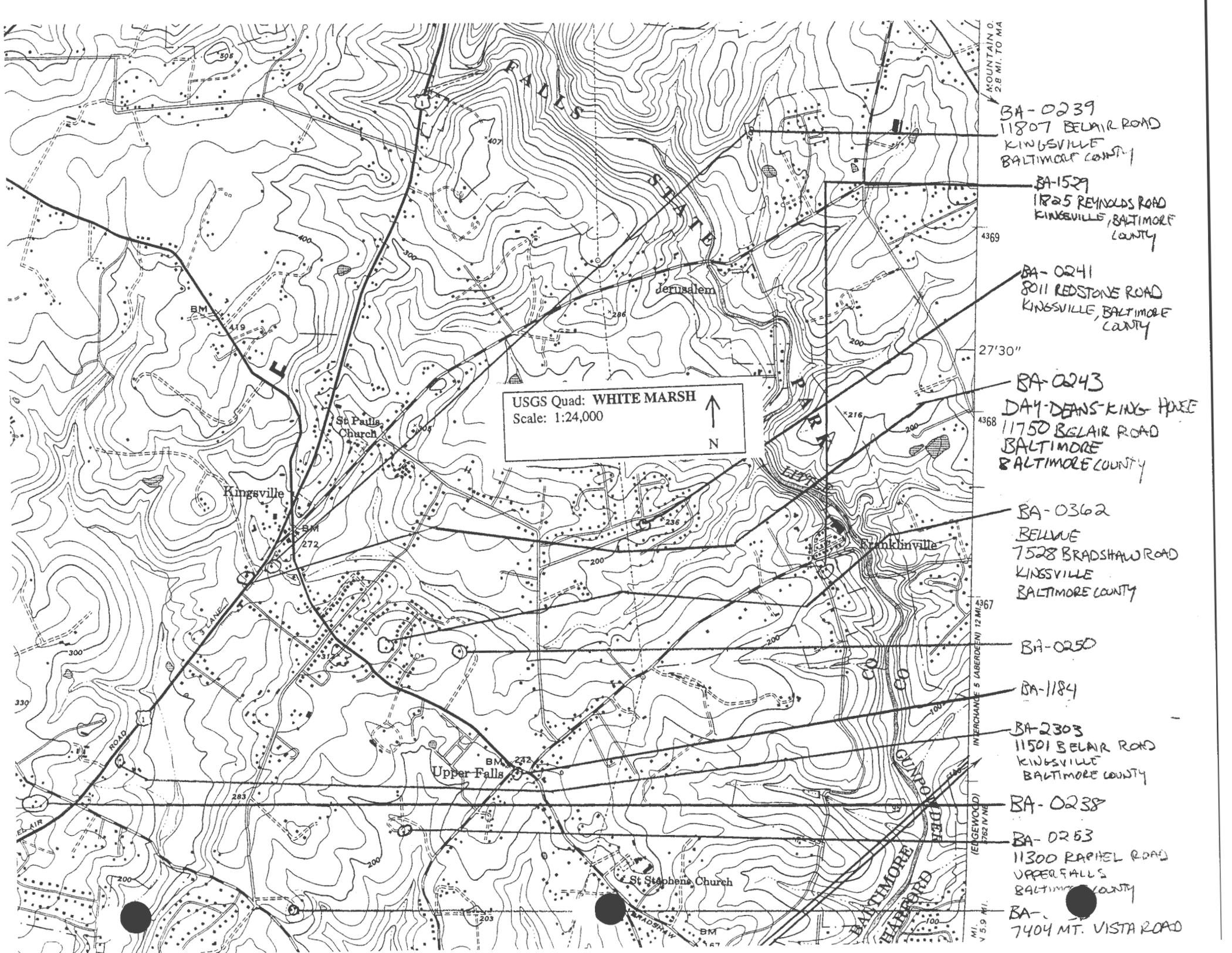
name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	May 24, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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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



USGS Quad: WHITE MARSH  
Scale: 1:24,000  
↑  
N

BA-0239  
11807 BELAIR ROAD  
KINGSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-1529  
1825 REYNOLDS ROAD  
KINGSVILLE, BALTIMORE  
COUNTY

BA-0241  
8011 REDSTONE ROAD  
KINGSVILLE, BALTIMORE  
COUNTY

BA-0243  
DAY-DEANS KING HWY  
11750 BELAIR ROAD  
BALTIMORE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0362  
BELLUE  
7528 BRADSHAW ROAD  
KINGSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0250

BA-1184

BA-2303  
11501 BELAIR ROAD  
KINGSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0238

BA-0253  
11300 RAPHEL ROAD  
UPPER FALLS  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-  
7404 MT. VISTA ROAD

MOUNTAIN D.  
2.8 MI. TO MA

INTERCHANGE 5 (ABERDEEN) 12 MI. 4967

(ELEGWOOD)  
782 IV. NE

MI.  
V. 5.9 MI.



BA 239

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERS

3/2001

MD-SHPD

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

1 of 4



BA-OR 39

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILER

3/2001

MD-SHOW

SE ELEVATION

2 of 4



BA-0239

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERIES

3/2001

MD-SHO

N CORNER

3 of 4



BA-0239

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERES

3/2001

MD-5HP0

GARAGE

4 of 4

PA-239

**FREEDMEN'S BUREAU** - 1865 - 11807 Belair Road south of Kingsville. Part of the present white frame cottage was a school and meeting place established by the Freedman's Bureau following Emancipation.

030 2395502

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

1. STATE <b>Maryland</b> COUNTY <b>Baltimore</b> TOWN <b>Kingsville</b> VICINITY <b>Dist. XI</b> STREET NO. <b>Belair Road</b> <b>11307</b>  ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE WALL CONSTRUCTION NO. OF STORIES	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY <b>BA-240 239</b>
	2. NAME <b>Freedman's Bureau</b>  DATE OR PERIOD <b>1865</b> STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION	OPEN TO PUBLIC
<p>The meeting place of an organization by this name was founded Mar. 3, 1865 by an Act of Congress. Its aim was the education of negroes. Funds provided for a school house and teacher's salaries. The building also sheltered slaves fleeing from the south. The building <sup>now</sup> is/a private home.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(second HABS report)          E. Frances Offutt          HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE          COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY          March 20, 1968</p>	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE	Endangered                      Interior                      Exterior

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