

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**BA-0243**  
**Day-Deans-King House**  
**11750 Belair Road**  
**Baltimore, Baltimore County**  
**Ca. 1710**  
**Private**

Constructed by Nicholas Day circa 1710, the dwelling at 11750 Belair Road served as the residence of Reverend Hugh Deans, the rector of Saint John's Parish, from 1748 until his death in 1777. After subsequent ownership by different individuals in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the property was sold to the King family in 1816. The Kings retained possession of the land until 1847, when it was sold to James Spencer. Again, the property experienced frequent changes of ownership until the early 20th century, when it was purchased by Frank Goettner, who converted its use from a dwelling into a restaurant known as the Kingsville Inn. It remained a restaurant through the mid-20th century, until it was converted into a funeral home.

The two-and-a-half story, five-bay wide, single-pile main block of the building fronts southeast and has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The random rubble stone walls are quoined at the corners with large stones, and the building sits on a random rubble stone foundation. Six gabled dormers clad in asphalt shingles flank the intersecting central front gable peak. A two-story circa 1750 ell extends from the northwest elevation flush with the southwest elevation of the main block. The one-bay-deep, three-bay-wide ell also features random rubble stone masonry construction. Two interior end chimneys, one of which is parged while the other is rebuilt of stretcher bond brick with a corbeled cap, rise from the gable ends of the main block. A third stack, of parged concrete block rises along the exterior at the west corner of the ell. A one-story, full-width addition with a half-hipped roof projects from the façade. Toward the south end of this addition, a deep porte cochere projects over an asphalt-paved driveway that spans the front of the property. An expansive one-story wood frame addition, constructed circa 1990, extends from the northwest elevation of the building and houses offices and other facilities of the funeral home. This addition has an irregular footprint and cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. A circa 1750 smokehouse is the only outbuilding associated with the property. Several well curbs are scattered around the northeast side of the property.



## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0243

### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The Day-Deans-King House, located at 11750 Belair Road, is a circa 1710 dwelling that was converted into a funeral home in 1970. The two-and-a-half story, five-bay wide, single-pile main block of the building fronts southeast and has a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The random rubble stone walls are quoined at the corners with large stones, and the building sits on a random rubble stone foundation. Six gabled dormers clad in asphalt shingles flank the intersecting central front gable peak. A two-story circa 1750 ell extends from the northwest elevation flush with the southwest elevation of the main block. The one-bay-deep, three-bay-wide ell also features random rubble stone masonry construction. Two interior end chimneys, one of which is parged while the other is rebuilt of stretcher bond brick with a corbeled cap, rise from the gable ends of the main block. A third stack, of parged concrete block rises along the exterior at the west corner of the ell. A one-story, full-width addition with a half-hipped roof projects from the façade. Toward the south end of this addition, a deep porte cochere projects over an asphalt-paved driveway that spans the front of the property. An expansive one-story wood frame addition, constructed circa 1990, extends from the northwest elevation of the building and houses offices and other facilities of the funeral home. This addition has an irregular footprint and cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. A circa 1750 smokehouse is the only outbuilding associated with the property. Several well curbs are scattered around the northeast side of the property.

### EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The five-bay wide façade, parged with stucco, fronts southeast and features an offset entry on the one-story addition. The sash-and-paneled double-leaf door has a square-edged wood surround and lintel. Five 6/6 windows flank the entry. Six 6/6 windows pierce the second story of the main block. Additionally, each dormer contains a 6/6 window. All façade windows feature vinyl surrounds and sills.

The northeast elevation of the main block is pierced at the second story by one 6/6 window. Two window openings pierce the attic story of the main block. These two openings have been retrofit for the placement of rectangular, louvered metal ventilators. The first story of the ell is pierced by one 6/6 window and one flush vinyl door with a wood lintel. One 6/6 window and one sash-and-paneled double-leaf door pierce the second story of the ell.

An exterior straight-rise stair framed in steel and partially shielded by corrugated fiberglass ascends to the second story at the intersection of the main block and the ell. The northwest elevation of the main block is pierced at the first story by one window opening that is covered with corrugated fiberglass, which obscures the opening's glazing pattern. One flush vinyl single-leaf door provides access to the first story of the main block. The second story is pierced by one 6/6 window with a vinyl surround and sill and one door opening that has been boarded. Five gabled dormers clad in asphalt shingles rise from the attic story of this elevation. Each one features a single 6/6 vinyl window with a vinyl surround and sill.

The southwest elevation of the original dwelling is composed of the main block and the ell. Two 6/6 windows with vinyl surrounds and sills pierce the first story. Additionally, one sash-and-paneled single-leaf with a molded wood surround is located on this elevation. The door is sheltered by a wood frame entry porch enclosed with flush wood siding. The gabled roof of this addition is clad in asphalt shingles. A sash-and-paneled single-leaf door flanked by three-light sidelights provides access into the porch. Beside the entry porch is a flush double-leaf metal bulkhead door that opens into the basement. The second story is pierced by two 6/6 windows with vinyl surrounds and sills. One six-light casement window with a vinyl surround and sill pierces the side gable peak of the elevation.

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

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Constructed circa 1990, the large one-story wood frame addition to the main block is parged with stucco. The addition has an irregular, roughly rectangular footprint and only the northeast, northwest, and southwest elevations are visible. The northeast elevation is pierced only by one flush single-leaf metal door with an aluminum surround. A one-bay square gabled porte cochere marks the northwest elevation and shelters a sash-and-paneled double-leaf vinyl door with a vinyl surround. The southwest elevation of the addition features only a triangular, louvered vinyl ventilator in a shallow gable peak toward the south end of the elevation.

INTERIOR

The interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the survey.

OUTBUILDING

The circa 1750 smokehouse is a one-bay square building constructed entirely of solid random rubble stone masonry. One vinyl-sided single-leaf door with a square-edged wood surround and lintel centrally pierces the façade, or southeast elevation. The front gable peak of the structure has been rebuilt, for the stones appear to have been re-laid with modern concrete mortar. The northeast elevation has also been rebuilt, and an original window or ventilator has been filled in with rubble stones and cemented with concrete mortar. Circa 1990, the building was significantly altered and enlarged by the construction of a wood frame addition that quadruples the original floor space of the smokehouse. This addition to the southwest and northwest elevations incorporates the earlier structure under its front gable roof, which is clad in asphalt shingles. The wood frame addition, which is clad in vinyl siding, sits on a cinderblock foundation. The façade is pierced by one vinyl-sided single-leaf door with a vinyl surround that is located beside the door opening of the original portion of the smokehouse.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0243

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 checked="" 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** 1710 ca., 1748, 1750 ca., 1816, 1913, 1969 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** 1710 ca., 1750 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.)

Constructed by Nicholas Day circa 1710, the dwelling at 11750 Belair Road served as the residence of Reverend Hugh Deans, the rector of Saint John’s Parish, from 1748 until his death in 1777. After subsequent ownership by different individuals in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the property was sold to the King family in 1816. The Kings retained possession of the land until 1847, when it was sold to James Spencer. Again, the property experienced frequent changes of ownership until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it was purchased by Frank Goettner, who converted its use from a dwelling into a restaurant known as the Kingsville Inn. It remained a restaurant through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, until it was converted into a funeral home.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, Baltimore County was divided into three parishes—including St. Paul’s, St. George’s and St. John’s—the latter of which encompassed the land surrounding the present-day town of Kingsville on the east side of the county. Nicholas Day purchased the land on which the Day-Deans-King House is located from Thomas Beorn in 1696. Roughly fifteen years later, he or his son, Nicholas Day, Jr., erected the stone dwelling.<sup>1</sup> The Day family retained ownership of the property until its sale to the Reverend Hugh Deans in 1748. Six years earlier, Deans had been inducted as rector of St. John’s Parish after he resigned from the rectory of St. Margaret’s Parish in Anne Arundel County. By 1750, the holdings of the forty-six-year old reverend included approximately 550 acres that spanned portions of the tracts of land known as Stoxdilemore and William the Conqueror.<sup>2</sup> It was most likely during the building’s occupancy by the Reverend Deans that the two-story ell was added to the dwelling.<sup>3</sup> Twenty-seven years after his death in 1777, Hugh Deans’ land along Belair Road was sold to Thomas Kell by John and Waltera Bowman Paul, the latter of whom had obtained ownership of the land from Deans or his estate.

In 1816, Thomas Kell sold 290 acres to Abraham King, whose family had lent their name to the town in which the dwelling on Belair Road was located. In 1845, inheritors of the King estate conveyed the dwelling and 260 acres to Benjamin Buck and Robert Porter. In the following year, Buck sold his share of the property to Porter, who then conveyed the full acreage to James Spencer in 1847. Two years later, Edward B. Smith purchased the land from Spencer.

<sup>1</sup> E. Frances Offutt, *Baltimore County Landmarks* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1971), p. 47.

<sup>2</sup> Robert W. Barnes, *Baltimore County Families, 1659-1759* (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Incorporated, 1989), p. 163.

<sup>3</sup> Offutt, 47.

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The 1850 county atlas confirms Edward B. Smith's mid-19<sup>th</sup> century residency on the property. Additionally, Smith owned and operated a tavern and store to the north east of the dwelling.<sup>4</sup> By the time of Smith's sale of the property to William Smith in 1853, 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>5</sup>

In 1871, Augusta M. Freeman purchased the Day-Deans-King House from the estate of William Smith. According to the 1877 county atlas, Ira Freeman, most likely a relative of Augusta Freeman, resided on the property during the latter's ownership of it. The land remained in the Freeman family through the mid-1890s. 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. The southern portion of Kingsville, however, remained largely undeveloped. The store to the north of the Day-Deans-King House was, by this point, operated by A. Dilworth. Over these twenty-seven years, a grange hall was constructed across the street from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century dwelling. By 1881, the population of Kingsville had reached 150 individuals, and the small community's building stock included a public school.<sup>6</sup>

In 1913, after the Day-Deans-King House experienced frequent change of ownership over the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first ten years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the property was purchased by Frank and Caroline Goettner. Although written information suggests that the building served as a restaurant as early as 1915, the county atlas from this date indicates that the building remained a residence in the years immediately following the dwelling's purchase by the Goettner family.<sup>7</sup> Frank Freeman continued to reside in the house even though the property had changed ownership four times. Nevertheless, the building was converted from a dwelling into a restaurant named the Kingsville Inn by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The building continued to serve in this capacity until the 1950s or 1960s. In 1969, the property was sold to the Lassahn Funeral Home. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, a sprawling one-story addition was constructed on the back of the building to house the funeral home's facilities.

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<sup>4</sup> J.C. Sidngey, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), np.

<sup>5</sup> Sidney, np. This portion of Joppa Road has been renamed Bradshaw Road.

<sup>6</sup> *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), np; see also 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>7</sup> Offutt, p. 47.

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### Chain of Title;

November 5, 1696; Thomas Beorn to Nicholas Day (Grandfather of Thomas and Laban Day)  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber Folio

May 21, 1748: Thomas Day, Laban Day, Robert Bishop to Hugh Deans  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber C Folio 10

At this point the house is passed from Reverend Hugh Deans to Waltera Bowman according to a reference in Liber 83 Folio 678. It says the land belonged to Waltera Bowman and was once the dwelling place of Reverend Hugh Deans. The relationship between the two is undetermined.

September 10, 1804: John Paul and Waltera Bowman Paul, wife, to Thomas Kell  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 83 Folio 678

May 13, 1816: Thomas Kell to Abraham King  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber WG 138 Folio 156

April 21, 1845; Elizabeth King, widow of Abraham, George King, David King, and Elizabeth King, wife, to Benjamin A. Buck and Robert B. Porter  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber AWB 352 Folio 393

July 6, 1846: Benjamin A. Buck to Robert B. Porter  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber AWB 367 Folio 475

August 9, 1847: Robert B. Porter, Margaret A. Porter, Ralph S. and Diana Rice, George King, David King, John King, O. M. and Elizabeth Amos, Augustus M. Bradford, and St. George W. Treackle to James Spencer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber AWB 384 Folio 341

August 1849: James Spencer to Edward B. Smith  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 429 Folio 354

February 8, 1853: Edward B. Smith and Frances L. Smith, wife, to William Smith  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 5 Folio 75

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Name Day-Deans-King House, 11750 Belair Road, Baltimore, Baltimore County  
**Continuation Sheet**

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- January 14, 1871: Stevenson Archer, Trustee, to Augusta M. Freeman  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHA 73 Folio 20
- March 1, 1892: Augusta M. Freeman, widow, to Frank L. J. Freeman  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 192 Folio 515
- March 20, 1897; Frank L. J. Freeman to Birdie M. Reckord  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber LMB 223 Folio 176
- December 4, 1904: Birdie M. Reckord to William H. Reckord  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber WPC 282 Folio 21
- September 18, 1909; William H. Record to Mary F. Bayne and Benjamin C. Bayne  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 349 Folio 130
- September 15, 1909; Mary F. Bayne and Benjamin C. Bayne to William H. Reckord  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 349 Folio 132
- October 22, 1913: James S. Calwell and John B. Gontrum, Trustees, to Frank J. Goettner and Caroline Goettner  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber WPC 419 Folio 444
- May 28, 1941: Frank J. Goettner, widower, to Samuel D.S. Sadtler and Dorothy W. Sadtler  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber CWB Jr. 1170 Folio 111
- June 28, 1951: Samuel D. S. Sadtler and Dorothy W. Sadtler to The Miller Brothers Inn, Co.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 1984 Folio 378
- November 19, 1952: The Miller Brothers Inn Co. to Maud V. Miller  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 2208 Folio 392
- May 28, 1969: Maud V. Miller, widow, to Lassahn Funeral Home, Inc.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 4996 Folio 464

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-0243

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

Barnes, Robert W. *Baltimore County Families, 1659-1759.* Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1989.

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.

Offutt, E. Frances. *Baltimore County Landmarks.* Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1971.

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 3.45 Acres

Acreage of historical setting 150 Acres

Quadrangle name White Marsh

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Day-Deans-King House is located at 11750 Belair Road and has, since circa 1710, been associated with the 3.45 acres known as parcel 64 of map 55 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

---

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	February 23, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street, NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

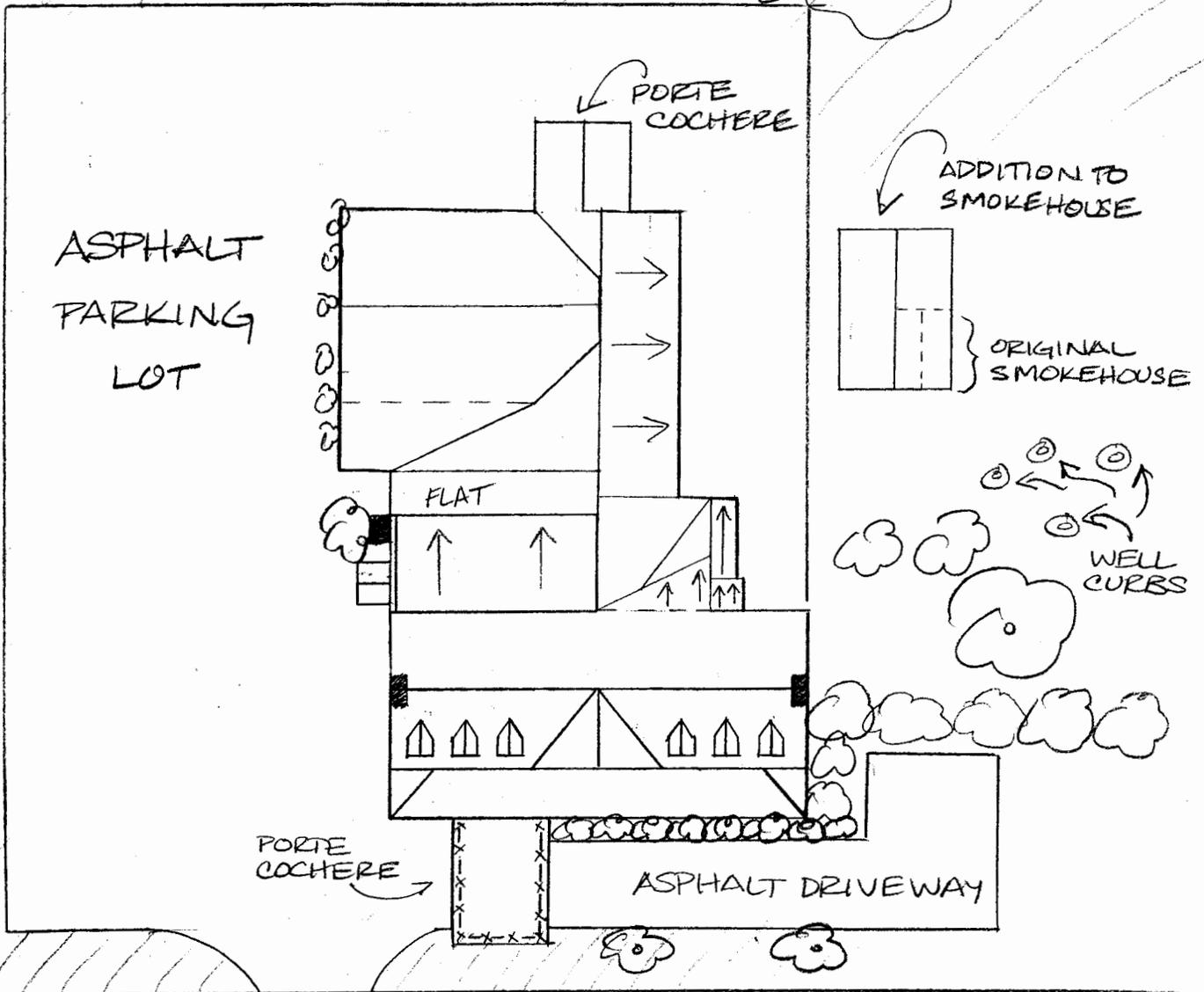
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The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

GRASSY



BELAIR ROAD

\* RESOURCE SKETCH MAP \*

BA-0243

DAY-DEANS-KING HOUSE

11750 BELAIR ROAD

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)



USGS Quad: White Marsh  
Scale: 1:24,000



27'30"

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

BA-0362  
BELLUE  
7528 BRADSHAW ROAD  
KINGSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0250  
ROSLYN  
7640 BRADSHAW ROAD  
UPPER FALLS  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

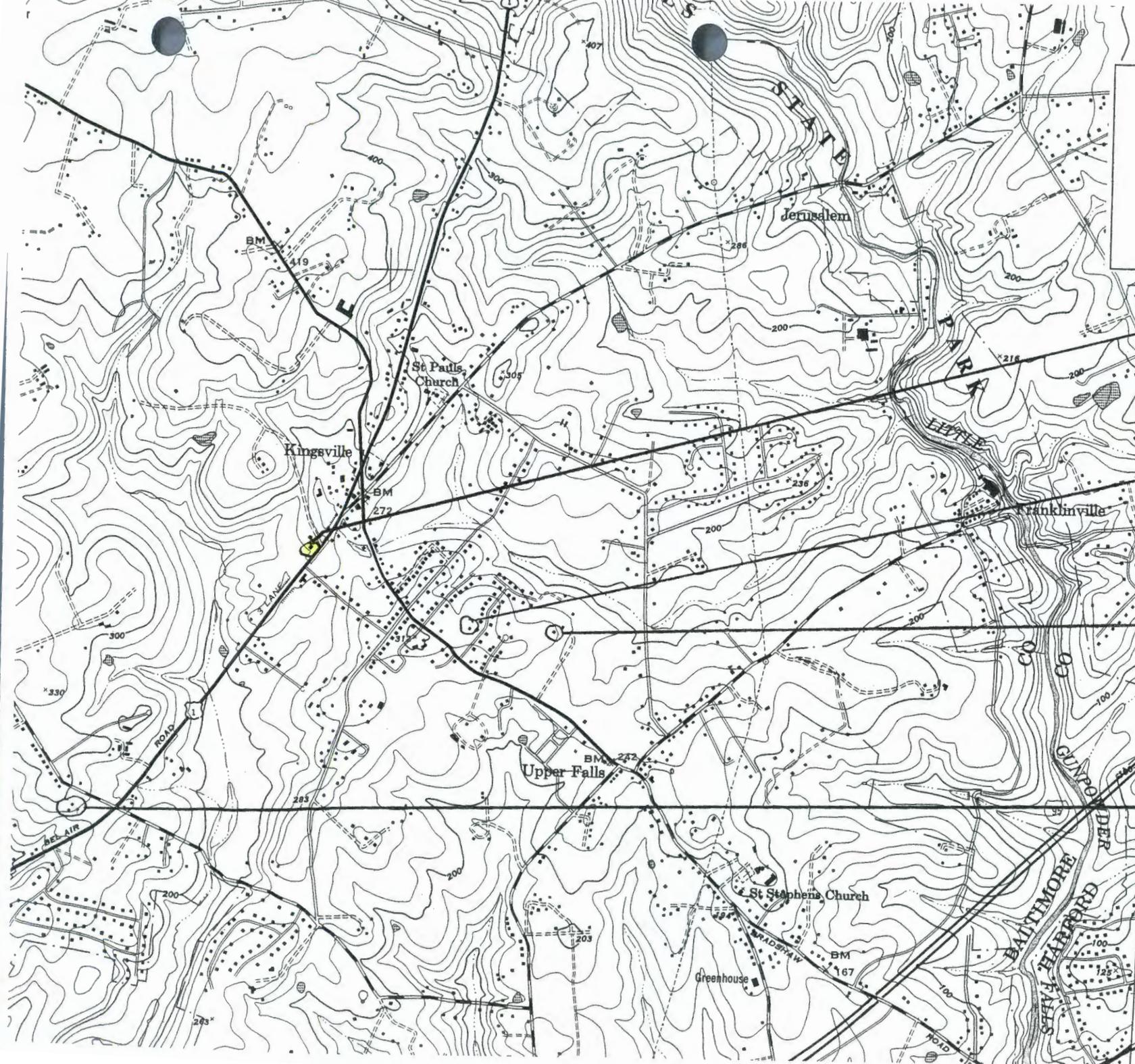
BA-0238  
HEATHCOTE  
7027 MONT VISTA R  
KINGSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-2946  
JOSHUA FRANCIS HX  
12007 PHILADELPHIA R

4367  
INTERCHANGE 5 (ABERDEEN) 12 MI

(EDGEWOOD)  
5.9 MI

JOPPA 1.3 MI  
ABINGDON 5.9 MI





BA-0243

DAY-DEANS-KING HOUSE

11750 BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE: SOUTHEAST ELEVATION  
CAMERA FACING WEST

1 of 6



SLOW  
PLEASE  
NO TRUCKS

BA-0243  
DAY-PEANS-KING HOUSE  
11750 BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES  
10/2000

MD SHPO  
MAIN HOUSE! NORTHEAST ELEVATION  
OF MAIN BLOCK, CAMERA FACING  
SOUTHWEST

2 of 6



BA-0243

DAY-DEANS-KING HOUSE

11750 BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE: NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF  
FUNERAL HOME ADDITION, CAMERA  
FACING SOUTHEAST

3060



BA-0243  
DAY-DEANS-KING HOUSE  
11750 BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES  
10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION  
OF MAIN BLOCK AND ADDITION,  
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

2/ of 4



BA-0243

DAY-DEANS-KING, HOUSE  
11750 BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE; EAST CORNER, CAMERA  
FACING WEST

5 of 6



BA-0243  
DAY-DEANS-KING HOUSE  
11750 BELAIR ROAD, BALTIMORE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES  
10/2000

MD SHPG

MAIN HOUSE AND SMOKE HOUSE: CAMERA  
FACING WEST

6 of 6

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic DAY-DEANS-KING HOUSE

and/or common KINGSVILLE INN

## 2. Location

street & number 11750 Belair Road \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Kingsville \_\_\_ vicinity of Councilmanic District - 6th  
congressional district 2nd

state Maryland county Baltimore County

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> museum</span>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> park</span>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> private residence</span>
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> religious</span>
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> scientific</span>
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <span style="margin-left: 50px;"><input type="checkbox"/> transportation</span>
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Mortuary

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

name Lassahn Funeral Home, Inc.

street & number 11750 Belair Road telephone no.: 410-592-6100

city, town Kingsville state and zip code MD 21087

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber 4996

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 464

city, town Towson state MD 21204

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

date March 20, 1968 \_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records 100 Community

city, town Crownsville state MD 21032

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## 7. Description

Survey No. BA 243

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Condition		Check One	Check One	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Kingsville Inn is a large complex stone house in vernacular style, six irregular bays wide, with gable roof, central cross-gables, and six gable-roofed dormers. The full-width front porch was filled in at least 40 years ago and a porte cochere added for arriving guests in its restaurant period. Three chimneys are visible from the front. The ends of the house are without windows in some possible locations. The north end has two rectangular attic windows, the south end, one. The south end of the house has a rear addition which is practically another gable-roofed house once housing the kitchen. The house was two small sections in the 1798 tax list, when the two-story portion measured 21 x 30 feet. When the house was advertised in 1847, the length had reached 90 feet. The house has been thoroughly repainted and reroofed for commercial use through the 20th Century.

The primitive features of the interior were described ca. 1952 in the Le Compte advertising leaflet and the Harford County Directory:

During the recent restoration of the Inn the rough plaster along the full length of the front porch was removed and replaced. During this restoration the stone pattern of the building was studied and it was observed that the front portion of the building was in three sections.

The first and oldest section includes what is now the large dining room at the north end of the building. This present room was at least two rooms in the original arrangement. A fireplace at the south end of this room was sealed off many years ago when the two rooms were converted into one large room. The floor in this room is about ten inches above the original floor.

The present entrance to the large dining room which opens upon the porch, was originally a window. The window to the north of this entrance door was originally the door.

Maryland Historical Trust/  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 7 Page 2

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The large fireplace in the big dining room was, of course, the center of activities in the olden days. It supplied not only all of the available heat in the winter time, but also furnished all the cooking facilities. On the left of the fireplace may be seen some evidence of the old oven which, unfortunately, has long since been covered up and destroyed.

The second section of the building takes in what is now the middle dining room. The hall and panelled room comprise the third section. It is interesting to note that the plaster ceilings in the hall and panelled room are supported by hand split lathes and fastened with hand forged nails. It is also evident that the wide raised panels were all hand sawed by means of the early vertical saws which were operated by two men. These construction features, along with the notes accumulated to date, indicate that the main portion of the Inn was completed well before 1800.<sup>1</sup>

The built-in cupboard in the middle dining room was installed during the recent renovation as were the chair rail and cornice moulding. This was done in order that the architectural details would more closely follow those which existed in a well appointed room of the period during which this room was built. The cupboard was fitted into a blind window that was rendered useless some fifty years ago when the present kitchen wing was added.

It should also be noted that, on the other hand, the large dining room has been kept as plain as possible in order to more closely represent its kitchenlike appearance of over 200 years ago.

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Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 7 Page 3

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The three window areas on the Belair Road side of the panelled room seem to have been the only original windows in this room. The window on the right side of the fireplace was added sometime during the last seventy-five years. A fourth original window occupied the place where the door leading to the cocktail lounge is now located.<sup>2</sup>

NOTES:

1. Water-driven sawmills with vertical blades set in a frame or sash were known in Maryland since 1728. Pit sawing of timber on the building site persisted even after sawmills came into existence, James M. Gaynor and Nancy L. Hagedorn, Tools: Working Wood in Eighteenth Century America (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1993), p. 81.
2. H.L. Le Compte, "Kingsville Inn," Harford County Directory (Baltimore, 1953), p. 355.

## 8. Significance

Survey No. BA 243

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/ government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1710 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or  
Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  
Level of Significance:  national  state  local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Some parts of the present funeral home are certainly survivals of an old structure dating from the first period of inland settlement in this county. The land was surveyed under the name "William the Conquerer" on May 25, 1665, for William Ramsey who was no doubt a speculator rather than a settler at that early date.<sup>1</sup>

Nicholas Day acquired 150 acres on November 5, 1695, from Thomas Bevin.<sup>2</sup> Some time in late 1704 or early 1705 Day died, leaving the place to his son Nicholas Day, Jr.<sup>3</sup>

The younger Day supposedly lived on the tract and is credited with building a stone house about 1710, making him the first actual resident on this land.<sup>4</sup> Scharf's county history notes that Nicholas Day, Jr., and wife Elizabeth were the parents of the first boy born in Joppa Town when they had Samuel in 1730.<sup>5</sup> Nicholas Day owned three lots in Joppa Town and a 150-acre farm called "Dock." The tract "William the Conquerer" went to his sons Laban and Thomas under terms of the will.<sup>6</sup>

In 1748, Thomas and Laban Day sold the property to the Rev. Hugh Deans, rector of St. John's Parish, Joppa Town.<sup>7</sup> The consideration was £60.

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Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 2

Mr. Deans appears as owner of "William the Conqueror" in the 1754 debt book and lived on the property until his death in January 1777. Some accounts mention John Paul as his son-in-law but the rector and his wife Christine were childless.<sup>8</sup> John Paul, a Quaker and a flour miller, was caught along with Heathcote Pickett selling flour to a British ship patrolling in the Chesapeake during the American Revolution. Somehow Paul escaped from Joppa Town jail where he awaited hanging and hid in "John Paul's Cave," probably a rock shelter near Franklinville.<sup>9</sup> The Paul case is fully documented in the Archives of Maryland series in letters written in 1781.<sup>10</sup> Paul supposedly put his property in the hands of a trustee. However, Christine Deans was still the owner of "William the Conqueror" in the 1783 tax list of Gunpowder Upper Hundred, where she was charged with 277 acres, 250 Pounds Sterling of improvements, and six slaves.<sup>11</sup>

Mrs. Deans made her will in February 1786, requesting burial in the churchyard at Joppa Town. She left the family home to her cousin, Waltera Bowman, who was also appointed executrix. The will was witnessed by three persons listed as Quakers: David Lee, Simon Hunt, and John Paul.<sup>12</sup>

Paul was obviously out of hiding less than five years after his arrest. In 1788 he took title to land in the Gunpowder Forks region.<sup>13</sup> The section on St. John's Parish in Scharf's county history reveals that Mr. Deans had left a large estate to his wife who in turn bequeathed it to her niece [actually cousin] who married "Mr. Paul, a Tory....He was a dissolute husband and spent all his wife's property and left her in want. She had no children."<sup>14</sup>

John Paul apparently had not wasted his wife's inheritance at once, because in 1798 he was the owner of 604 acres in Gunpowder Upper Hundred and the following structures:

- 1 Dwelling house of stone, 30 by 21 feet, two stories high, in good repair, an addition of stone, 20 by 18, 1 story high

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Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 3

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1 Meat house, framed, 12 feet square, out of repair

1 Hen house, 16 by 10 feet.

On the outlying parcels beyond the house site there were:

1 Barn of stone, 40 feet square, 2/3s finished

1 Corn house, frame, 20 by 8

1 Stable, frame, 12 feet square

1 Cow house, 12 by 20, out repair

The adjoining property owners were listed as Thomas G. Howard and Rebecka Young.<sup>15</sup>

What certainly did not happen in the 18th Century was a visit by either Lafayette or George Washington, who both travelled on the Philadelphia Road, as it was then laid out. The road through present Kingsville was not laid out until 1823. Besides, the stone house was not a place of public accommodation until the era of auto travel. The Washington visit is pure hokum used in advertising in the 1920s through the 1950s.

On September 10, 1804, John and Waltera Paul sold the home place to Thomas Kell, who later served as a county judge, then as Clerk of the Court of Baltimore City and County.<sup>16</sup> We are unable to find obituaries of either John Paul or his wife. They only received \$1,000 for the property.

Kell agreed to sell 290 acres to Abraham King in October 1814, and following a boundary survey and the decision of an empaneled land commission, executed a deed on May 13, 1816. The deed mentioned "the Belle Air Road" and described Broad Run as the third branch of the Great Gunpowder Falls. The tracts included in the deed were parts of Leaf's Chance, William the Conquerer, Selby's Hope, John's Delight, and Onion's Prospect Hill. A mortgage made by Kell in 1814 noted that John Jeffers

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Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 4

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was living on the farm. By May 1816 when the deed was finalized, King already had possession.<sup>17</sup>

The 1823 assessment of Old District 2 showed Abraham King with 290 acres of "William the Conqueror" and \$350 worth of improvements, no slaves.<sup>18</sup>

The King family had operated a tavern, but not in the historic stone house as the following advertisement published in the American Farmer in 1847 demonstrates:

Farm and Tavern at Kingsville:

250 acres...The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The dwelling is stone, 2 stories high, lately repaired, size 90 x 25, with 2 story back building and 2 story porch in front; stone barn 90 x 25 feet, with stabling under it. Also, shed attached, 60 x 15 with Corn House, tool house, and 3 Spring Houses, Poultry House, &c. It has also on the premises 5 other Tenements under rent, which will pay half the interest of the purchase money -- one of these is a new 2-story frame house, put up for and now occupied as a tavern and store at the forks of the Bel Air and Joppa road...soil improved with lime, bone, and guano, which has been liberally spread on it in the last two years; ...100 acres...newly set in Timothy and clover...1½ to 2 ton per acres...apply to Geo. Pearce, on the farm, or to S. SANDS,

Office American Farmer

Dec. 1

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This advertisement was first mention of a 90-foot long mansion.<sup>19</sup>

U.S. Postal Records show that a post office was established at King's Tavern on January 29, 1829, with George King as post-master. The office was renamed "Kingsville" on January 8, 1830. The post office was moved from this village to Fork Meeting House on July 6, 1839, which would have been late in the administration of President Martin Van Buren.<sup>20</sup>

The first time Kingsville appeared on the maps was 1840, shown by State Geologist John Henry Alexander.<sup>21</sup>

James B. Spence bought the farm and house property in 1847, but the name of Kingsville persisted, appearing on the 1850 county map by J.C. Sidney and P.J. Browne.<sup>22</sup> By that year, E.B. Smith was shown as owner of a tavern and store uproad of the Grupy Tanyard. Smith had taken title in 1849.<sup>23</sup>

William B. Smith became owner in 1853.<sup>24</sup> The entire village of Kingsville along with its 85-foot wide mansion was advertised in the county weekly in 1856:

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, in equity, made in the case of Aubrey H. Smith vs. William Smith, &c., the undersigned, Trustee, will offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, at twelve o'clock M., THE VALUABLE FARM AND IMPROVEMENTS now in the possession of William Smith, known as "Kingsville," situated on the Belair Road, in said county, at the distance of 14 miles from Baltimore city, and 7 miles from Magnolia, a station on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, with which it is connected by a daily line of stages.

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Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 6

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It contains 260 acres, more or less, about 200 acres, chiefly meadow, cleared and in good cultivation--the balance in chestnut, hickory and oak wood. It is one of the best watered farms in that section of the country, having water in every field. Spring water at the kitchen door, brought from a spring on the farm by a Hydraulic Ram, and a Pump at the door.

The improvements consist of a fine Mansion House, with a front of about 85 ft., with a portico in front, first and second stories, extending about 60 feet; 2 twenty ft. parlors; hall running through the centre; 18 rooms in all; finished in modern style; and excellent cellar under the house; work shop; smoke house; ice house; and a fine spring house. There is also an excellent stone barn, with stabling for 10 horses, shed attached for cows, &c., and loft for hay; a pump in the Barn yard. Also on the farm, and to be sold with it, a large HOTEL and STORE, with stabling for 16 horses, shedding &c., for the patrons of the Hotel, and two fine wells of water.

The Hotel, with 10 acres of land, has rented, and is believed now to rent for \$200. There are also on the place, and to be sold with it, four small tenements, which have rented, and are believed now to rent for \$100. Also, a Cooper Shop. An abundance of fruit, including one of the finest Apple Orchards in the country, capable of yield 200 bbls. of cider a year; and a cider press.

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Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 7

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Droves of cattle from Philadelphia to Baltimore are continually passing, and have been found very profitable to pasture. The place is perfectly healthy, and everything is in good order. The best society, churches and schools are in the immediate neighborhood.

The terms are, as prescribed by the decree: One-third cash, one-third in six, and the remainder in twelve months; the credit payments to be secured as the Trustee shall approve.

JOHN H. THOMAS,

Trustee.

CANNON & MATTHEWS, Auctioneers.

May 24.-ts<sup>25</sup>

One of the small buildings was probably the "jail" that local people pointed out until its loss to flood control work in 1986. Located at 11810 Belair Road, this small, stone, rectangular structure had supposedly housed the convicts leased out to the turnpike company to keep the road in repair. Its age was estimated at 1800 (MHT Site No. BA 2310).

Nine years later William Smith was being sued for default of mortgage and was still trying to sell the Kingsville Farm, 197 acres plus "stone mansion."<sup>26</sup> The following year Mrs. Augusta M. Freeman bought the farm.<sup>27</sup> Ira Freeman was shown as owner in the 1877 Hopkins atlas.

In 1892, Mrs. Freeman sold the 200-acre Kingsville Farm to Frank L.J. Freeman.<sup>28</sup> The 1896 tax ledger valued Frank L.J. Freeman's assets at Kingsville Post Office at \$8,558, the "Stone Dwelling" worth \$1,500. There was also a tenant house, barn, and other outbuildings, 4 horses, 2 wagons, one Dayton, one road wagon, a cow, and two heifers.<sup>29</sup>

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Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

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The 1915 Bromley Atlas showed Freeman houses on both sides of Belair Road. But in the meantime, Frank L.J. Freeman had divided the property, selling the mansion to Birdie M. Record in 1897.<sup>30</sup> Mentioned in that deed was "an old slaughter house." Mrs. Record sold the lots to William H. Record in 1904.<sup>31</sup> Record was in financial difficulties by 1913, when a court-appointed trustee sold the 5-acre house parcel to Frank J. Goettner.<sup>32</sup>

Goettner was a butcher who first operated at the corner of Belair and Joppa Roads when that crossroads had a place-name: Indian Rock. The 1918 tax ledger valued the 5 acres at \$100 per acre and gave the following dimensions for the buildings:

5 Acres on Bel-Air Road 1/8 mile S. from Kingsville	500
Dwelling 22 x 90	} 6,500
18 x 40 Two & half story	
22 x 27	
Barn 35 x 50 one story	683
Carriage house and shed 20 x 35	} 353
16 x 35 two story	
4 Small Buildings	75
Vehicles 200, Livestock 180	

Goettner also had some Dodge cars and a Republic truck among his taxable assets.<sup>33</sup>

Local stories recalled by Matilda C. Lacey of Perry Hall hold that some ladies in a touring car stopped at the mansion one day to see if Mrs. Goettner could provide them with lunch. It became obvious that the increasing numbers of tourists would create a market for a restaurant, and soon the old Day-Dean-King house was "The Kingsville Inn."<sup>34</sup>

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Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

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The nonsense about George Washington's visit was perpetuated by a Logi Bonnet cartoon in the Jeffersonian in 1927, depicting the arrival of the future president at the "Kingsville Inn," May 5, 1775, the very date the president actually did stop at My Lady's Manor.<sup>35</sup>

Later the same year, a quantity of old wooden rails from the earliest period of the B. & O. Railroad was discovered at the inn and relaid at the Fair of the Iron Horse.<sup>36</sup>

Countless interstate tourists found their way to Kingsville Inn once the road was designated as U.S. 1 about 1925. The Jeffersonian's anonymous history writer in 1930 pumped the legends to new levels: George Washington spent several days or nights there while moving the army southward to corner Cornwallis in 1781. The General also held a military conference in the parlor. This author also included Lafayette and mentioned a datestone inscribed 1753. In this version, John Paul was transplanted to the War of 1812 where he was either selling flour to the enemy or was A.W.O.L. from the army; in either case he escaped. In fact, he escaped twice from being shot. One escape was the classic maneuver of buying a round of drinks for his execution squad and slipping away when they passed out. The most reliable part of this newspaper account reported that Henry Ford had stopped at the inn and purchased a battered stage coach that Henry Goettner had stored in the barn.<sup>37</sup>

Scharf's multi-author county history of 1881 placed Paul in the Revolutionary period but said he escaped when his guards untied his hands to let him smoke. The book reported that Paul assigned his property and died soon thereafter.<sup>38</sup> Scharf's ghost writers on another page reported that John Paul lived long enough to acquire a wife, abuse her, and spend her money.

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Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

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About 1936, the photographer of the WPA's Historic American Buildings Survey visited the inn and took some views now available from the Library of Congress. The Federal Writers Project tour book U.S. 1 mentioned the inn and stated that an iron fireback had recently been removed from a fireplace; the fireback was inscribed "Piney Grove Furnace." That furnace was supposedly "above Joppa" but no furnace of that name is found in Maryland geological studies.<sup>39</sup>

The 1940 WPA guide to Maryland was clearly based on the Jeffersonian story of 1930, giving 1753 as the date of the inn, putting John Paul into the War of 1812, mentioning the Washington and Lafayette visits as well.<sup>40</sup>

Frank J. Goettner was a widower in 1941 when he sold to Samuel D.S. Sadtler and wife in a deed that mentioned the "Hotel Building."<sup>41</sup> Ten years later Sadtler sold to Miller Brothers Inn Company.<sup>42</sup> Maude V. Miller became sole owner in 1951.<sup>43</sup> Extensive repairs were done in the early 1950s.

Mrs. Miller presumably leased the place to a tenant operator because a leaflet showing a map with the 1952 Chesapeake Bay Bridge in existence advertised it as Charlie Miller's Kingsville Inn. The leaflet text also showed the primitive fireplace and plain but elegant woodwork in the dining room, plus the recently installed corner cupboard. The same text was used in the 1953 directory of Harford County. The leaflet repeated the insupportable legends about Lafayette and Washington and concluded by thanking the County's most reputable historian, William B. Marye, for that nonsense. Marye's friend, Mrs. Haven Wilson, granddaughter of Abraham King, was also quoted as an historical source. "Mr. Marye remembers the time when Kingsville consisted mainly of the village blacksmith shop, the church, the Kingsville Inn, and Dilworth's store."<sup>44</sup>

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In 1969, Maude V. Miller sold to Lassahn Funeral Home, Inc. which has maintained the place in excellent condition for 26 years.<sup>4 5</sup>

NOTES:

1. William B. Marye, "A Tract or Land Patent Map of the Fork of Gunpowder River," ms., LPC Files. Patents, Liber 22, folio 182, Hall of Records, Annapolis (hereafter cited as HR).
2. Baltimore County Deeds, Liber HS, f. 376.
3. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 3, p. 46.
4. H.L. LeCompte, Jr., "A Few Notes on the History of the Inn and Some of Its Occupants," Kingsville, n.d., reprinted from Harford County Directory (Baltimore, 1953), p. 355.
5. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, (Philadelphia, 1881, p. 920).
6. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 8, p. 36.
7. Baltimore County Deeds, TR No. 3, f. 10, HR.
8. Nelson Waite Rightmyer, Maryland's Established Church (Baltimore, 1956), pp. 178-179.
9. John W. McGrain, Grist Mills of Baltimore County, Maryland, (Towson, 1980), p. 31.
10. Archives of Maryland, 47:116, Lafayette to Governor Lee, April 17, 1781.
11. Baltimore County Tax List, 1783, Gunpowder Upper Hundred, folio 3, in facsimile edition, Towson Library.
12. Will Book No. 4, f. 176, HR.

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Continuation Sheet

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Section number 8 Page 12

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13. Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. CC, f. 221, HR.
14. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, p. 910.
15. Federal Direct Tax List, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1798, Microfilm in files of LPC.
16. Baltimore County Deeds, WG 83:678, HR.
17. Baltimore County Deeds, WG 129:429 and WG 138:153, HR.
18. Assessment, Old District 2, Baltimore County, 1823, Hall of Records No. HR 8276-4-40-4.
19. American Farmer, Baltimore, 2 (February, 1847): 255.
20. Letter from General Services Administration to Hon. Clarence D. Long, M.C., January 26, 1978.
21. John Henry Alexander, "A Geological Map of Maryland," 1840. Hall of Records No. G 1213-318.
22. Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 384:341.
23. Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 429:364.
24. Baltimore City Deeds, HMF 5:75.
25. Baltimore County Advocate, June 14, 1856.
26. Maryland Journal, October 28, 1865.
27. Baltimore County Deeds, EHA 73:20.
28. Baltimore County Deeds, LMB 192:515.
29. Baltimore County Tax Ledger, District 11, 1896, Entry No. 266-46, Hall of Records.
30. Baltimore County Deeds, LMB 223:176.

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31. Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 282:21.
32. Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 419:444.
33. Baltimore County Tax Ledger, District 11, 1918, folio 571, Hall of Records.
34. Matilda C. Lacey, personal communication to John W. McGrain, 1976.
35. Jeffersonian, Towson, February 22, 1927.
36. "Wooden Rails Found, Discarded Trackage over which 'Tom Thumb' Ran, Revealed in Old House," Jeffersonian, September 3, 1927.
37. "Kingsville Inn Is One of Oldest Structures in County," Jeffersonian, August 9, 1930.
38. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, pp. 910, 924. William B. Marye told John McGrain that Paul had assigned to John Taylor of Kellville, but no such deed is recorded.
39. Federal Writers Project, U.S. One (New York, 1938), p. 166.
40. Federal Writers Project, Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State (New York, 1940), pp. 306-307.
41. Baltimore County Deeds, GLB 1170:111.
42. Baltimore County Deeds, GLB 1948:378.
43. Baltimore County Deeds, GLB 2208:392.
44. Le Compte, "A Few Notes."
45. Baltimore County Deeds, OTG 4996:464.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

H.L. LeCompte, Jr., "A Few Notes on the History of the Inn and Some of its Early Occupants," Kingsville, ca. 1953.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 3.45

Quadrangle name White Marsh

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	n/a	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrain

organization Office of Planning

date May 2, 1995

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

telephone (410) 887-3495

city or town Towson

state MD 21204

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  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

0302435104

Form 10-445  
(5/62)

1. STATE **Maryland**  
 COUNTY **Baltimore**  
 TOWN **Kingsville** VICINITY **Dist. XI**  
 STREET NO. **Belair Road**  
**11750**

ORIGINAL OWNER  
 ORIGINAL USE  
 PRESENT OWNER  
 PRESENT USE  
 WALL CONSTRUCTION  
 NO. OF STORIES

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 INVENTORY **BA-244 243**

2. NAME **Kingsville Inn**  
*(Day - Deary - King House)*

DATE OR PERIOD **1710**

STYLE  
 ARCHITECT  
 BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

Stands on part of the original tract called "William The Conqueror." The older stone section of the sixteen-room mansion was built by Nicholas Day, Jr. who inherited the land from his father in 1710. Additions were made before 1800. Served as a rectory for St. Johns Parish 1742-1777. Changed hands many times; since 1915, a restaurant.

*now a funeral home - Lascala's*

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

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)  
 INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD

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