

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Gunpowder Falls State Park

MIHP # BA-3004/HA-2037

Joppa, Baldwin, Baltimore, Hereford

Baltimore and Harford Counties, Maryland

Park=1960

Public

Gunpowder Falls State Park occupies approximately 14,913 acres, 12,905 acres in Baltimore County and 2,008 acres in Harford counties, Maryland. Gunpowder Falls State Park is a linear, non-contiguous park that contains the stream valleys of the Big Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers and their tributaries. These natural and scenic corridors are the focus of the park. The park is divided into seven areas: Hereford, Springdale, Sweet Air, Big Gunpowder Central, Little Gunpowder Central, Days Cove, and Hammerman/Dundee. The Northern Central Railroad (NCRR) Trail, also a part of the park, runs north to south from the Pennsylvania State Line to the town of Ashland in Baltimore County.

The State of Maryland initiated property acquisition for Gunpowder Falls State Park in 1960. Gunpowder Falls State Park encompasses a wide variety of built and archeological resources representing prehistory and historic occupation from the early eighteenth century through 1960. The resources include prehistoric archeological sites, farm complexes, industrial and manufacturing buildings and sites, commercial buildings, transportation-related resources, defensive complexes, and single-family residences constructed between ca. 1920 and 1960.

Park improvement and the management policies that have shaped Gunpowder Falls State Park as a public recreation area are less than fifty years of age. The park landscape has been managed to preserve its natural resources and for low intensity recreation. Few park buildings have been constructed. In general, buildings constructed under the park tenure are functional in design. The buildings are not associated with the work of modern masters nor do they possess exceptional architectural merit. Within the context of public recreation from 1960 to the present, the low-intensity development of Gunpowder Falls State Park is a typical expression of changing trends in recreational planning for stream valley parks adapted in Maryland. The park as an

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entity does not appear to be exceptionally significant under Criterion Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The status of individual cultural resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places is contained in the table attached to this MIHP form.

BA-3004

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2037

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Gunpowder Falls State Park (HA-2037 and BA-3004)
other N/A

2. Location

street and number Little and Big Gunpowder Falls Rivers not for publication
city, town Joppa, Baldwin, Baltimore, Hereford X vicinity
county Balti, Harford

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

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources
street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 telephone 410-260-8164
city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County, Harford County tax map and parcel:
city, town Towson, Belair liber folio

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
- Other

6. Classification

Category		Ownership		Current Function		Resource Count	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> structures	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input type="checkbox"/> objects	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		<input type="checkbox"/> Total		_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care					
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry					

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
176
91

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7. Description

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Condition

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> altered |
-

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

See Continuation Sheets.

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RESOURCE COUNT

NR Listed Resources: 21
NR Eligible Resources: 4
Not NR Eligible Resources: 91
Unevaluated Resources: 42

TOTAL 158

SUMMARY

Gunpowder Falls State Park comprises approximately 14,913 acres located in Baltimore and Harford counties, Maryland (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) Acquisition list 2002). Baltimore County contains 12,905 acres of the park, while Harford County contains 2,008 acres. Approximately 3,872 acres are designated wildlands defined as "containing wilderness characteristics...worthy of preservation in a natural state" (MdDNR 2002). The park encompasses a linear stream valley located along the banks of the Big Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers. The park is divided into seven areas: Hereford, Springdale, Sweet Air, Big Gunpowder Central, Little Gunpowder Central, Days Cove, and Hammerman/Dundee. In addition, the Northern Central Railroad (NCRR) Trail that incorporates a section of a former railroad bed is part of Gunpowder Falls State Park. The NCRR Trail follows the former Northern Central Railroad right-of-way as it winds northward from Ashland in Baltimore County following the Big Gunpowder Falls north of Loch Raven Reservoir, then along Little Falls north of Blue Mount, then finally Beetree Run to the Pennsylvania-Maryland border.

The Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers and their tributaries rise in the Piedmont Physiographic Province found at the northern end of the park. The terrain within the Hereford, Sweet Air, and Springdale sections of the park are characterized by broad rolling ridges that are dissected by numerous deep, narrow stream valleys (Smith and Matthews 1975). The Big Gunpowder Central and Little Gunpowder Central occupy the Fall Line where the crystalline Piedmont rock formations overlap the Coastal Plain fluvial sands and gravels. These areas present a gradual transitional landscape from moderately sloped uplands to the flatter Coastal Plain. At present, the dominant vegetation in the upland portions of the Gunpowder Falls State Park is primarily mixed deciduous forests. Species present in these wooded areas include mixed oaks, tulip poplar, red maple, sweet gum, dogwood, sassafras, cherry, and mulberry. Variations in the mix of these species correlate with different environmental settings. Sycamore and red maple dominate low-lying wet drainage swales, while oak and sweetgum are often present on upland terraces and ridgetops. Current vegetation patterns along the edges of the upland stream valleys of the park reflect the effects of at least two and one half centuries of historic occupation. These areas present a pattern of second growth mixed deciduous forests, fallow agricultural fields, and mowed grass areas. Open meadow settings or cultivated fields dominate the Piedmont landscape of both counties. Agricultural land use is focused in pasturage, fields devoted to fodder crops such as hay, clover, and alfalfa, and in fields for such staples as corn and soybeans (Kuranda et al. 1991).

The Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers join to form the Gunpowder River estuary at the southern terminus of the park. The estuary traverses the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province for a short distance before emptying into the Chesapeake Bay. These areas, as exhibited by Days Cove and Hammerman/Dundee,

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comprise relatively flat, low terraces, floodplains, wetlands along stream drainages, and very brackish marshes adjacent to riverine estuaries. Pockets of elevated upland areas are located in the northeast section of Hammerman. Days Cove is the site of a rubble landfill, former quarries, and active wetlands restoration projects.

The differences in topography and soils between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain resulted in a divergence of plant and animal species that rendered the Fall Line region an important and viable component in prehistoric subsistence patterns, as well as in historic occupations. The stream valleys were important from the early days of colonial settlement through the late nineteenth century due to waterpower. During the late nineteenth century, the Big Gunpowder Falls River became an important source for drinking water for Baltimore City. Baltimore City began acquiring former industrial sites along the Big Gunpowder Falls River in preparation for the construction of the Loch Raven reservoir, which was completed in 1881. The Prettyboy Reservoir along the northern section of Big Gunpowder Falls River expanded Baltimore's water supply system in 1933.

Land acquisition for Gunpowder Falls State Park began in 1960 following a plan prepared in 1958 (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958). Property for the park was pursued aggressively during the 1960s when over 9,000 acres were assembled. During the 1970s, almost 2,300 acres were acquired. An additional 2,160 acres were added during the 1980s, including the right-of-way of the former NCR. Land acquisition between 1990 and 2000 comprised approximately 1,425 acres.

The properties transferred to Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) contained a wide variety of built and archeological resources representing prehistoric occupation and historic settlement from the early eighteenth century through 1960. The total number of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects constructed prior to 1960 and owned by MdDNR in Gunpowder Falls State Park number 159. The resources represent 26 prehistoric archeological sites; 11 farm complexes; 10 industrial and manufacturing buildings, villages, and sites; 1 village site; 5 commercial buildings; 5 transportation-related resources, 2 landscape elements; 2 defense complexes; and, 20 single-family residences constructed between ca. 1920 and 1960. In general, the farmsteads occupy the upland areas. The industrial sites are located in close proximity to the rivers. The single-family dwellings are dispersed generally along the periphery of MdDNR-owned property.

The buildings that have been acquired the MdDNR are managed in three primary ways. Several buildings are managed under the curatorship program, some are rented, and some have been adapted for park purposes. The curatorship program was initiated in 1982, when the Gittings-Baldwin House was renovated. Under the curatorship program, private individuals rehabilitate and maintain historic buildings in return for life tenancies. The Jerusalem Mill and several buildings of the village have been, or are being, rehabilitated for park purposes. Three buildings along the NCR have been adaptively reused by the park. The majority of remaining buildings are rented; a few buildings are vacant.

Since 1960, MdDNR has constructed a few buildings to support park activities. Contemporary park development is concentrated in the coastal plain at the Hammerman/Dundee and Days Cove areas, which have been developed for intensive recreational use. The Hammerman area contains eight comfort stations and a bathhouse that were built in 1973, three pavilions constructed in 1969, a gatehouse completed in 1966, and a maintenance area constructed during the 1960s (MdDNR DMI 2002). A marina constructed in 1982 is located

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at Dundee and a visitor center/nature center was completed in 1974 at Days Cove. Few additional buildings and structures were constructed by MdDNR in the other areas of Gunpowder Falls State Park and include comfort stations (toilets), benches, picnic tables, information kiosks, and maintenance buildings.

METHODS

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within Gunpowder Falls State Park. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the boundaries as of 2002 based on a review of property maps verified by knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. No MdDNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies, such as the State Highway Administration; private entities; or county maintained facilities, such as ball fields, recreation centers, or museums on state land were not surveyed as part of this project. For example, MdDNR does not own any of the bridges that span the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers; the bridges are owned and maintained by state and/or county transportation agencies.

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research conducted for Gunpowder Falls State Park. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the MdDNR-owned unit. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of the park prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other).

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Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings and structures. Properties owned by other state agencies were not included in the survey. Field survey verified the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and assessed the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible. The few houses constructed post 1960 located within the park boundaries were not included in the survey.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration noted in wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as deteriorated wood elements in several systems that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized chronologically by property types. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1991). The property categories are detailed in the table. Resources classified under agriculture/subsistence will include farmhouses and all associated agricultural outbuildings. Isolated agricultural outbuildings also were classified under agriculture/subsistence. Jerusalem Mill Village, comprising the mill with associated housing and support buildings, was classified under industry/processing/extraction. The components of the former Unkart property defy classification under a single primary historic function. Therefore, the components associated with the former Unkart property have been classified into several categories to reflect their original functions. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on secondary documentation, historic

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The GITTINGS-BALDWIN PROPERTY (MIHP # BA-265,) (former Class-Baldwin property) is located east of Baldwin Mill Road Little Gunpowder Central section of the park. The complex comprises a main house, a wagon shed/corncrib, a small barn, a large barn complex, and a springhouse. One building, the former Class-Baldwin Shed, fell down during the late 1990s and is no longer standing. The farm is set amid rolling agricultural fields, lawns, and tree and fence lines. The complex is accessed by a long unpaved road that is currently lined with trees planted by the current curator of the property. The main house is sited closest to the road. A service road extends along the rear elevation of the main house to the agricultural outbuildings. The agricultural outbuildings are located northeast of the main house in a row that is oriented southwest to northeast. The agricultural buildings are accessed by two farm roads. One farm road leads through the wagon shed/corncrib to the lower portion of the main barn. A second farm road runs along the north side of the wagon shed/corncrib to provide access to the upper level of the main bank barn. Other landscape elements include a manmade pond served by the springhouse, a boxwood garden located south of the main house, parking areas, a stone dump and an outbuilding foundation ruin. The site retains its overall integrity as a farmstead.

The Gittings-Baldwin House and agricultural outbuildings are contributing elements to the Long Green Valley Historic District (MIHP # BA-2188), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The former springhouse was substantially reconstructed in the 1980s and is located south of the main barn on the banks of a farm pond.

The Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265-A) (former Class-Baldwin House), constructed ca. 1797, is oriented to face southeast. The house currently comprises three distinct sections: a two-story stone section, a one-and-a-half story stone section, and a one-story wood-frame section. The two stone sections are the historical house. The wood-frame addition on the northeast end was constructed during the mid 1980s by the curators who renovated the building and currently maintain it in excellent condition. All three sections of the house feature steeply-pitched gable roofs that are stepped at lower levels. Each roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The gable dormers were added during the 1980s renovation.

The two-story stone section at the southwest end of the house is three-bays wide and one room deep. This section is a side-hall plan incorporating a stair hall and parlor. This section features an off-center wood-panel door set under a transom ornamented with arched muntins. The basement windows are four light units. The first floor windows are wood-frame, nine-over-nine-light units. The second floor windows are wood-frame, six-over-nine-light units. The windows are contained in simple pegged wood surrounds. A box, dentil cornice ornaments the eave. A massive brick chimney projects from the roof between the two stone sections of the building. The one-bay front and rear porches were added during the 1980s renovation.

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay stone section of the dwelling contains a dining room and a kitchen. This section joins the two-story section on the northeast elevation. The unornamented exterior stone walls contain the same types of windows as in the two-story section. The denticulation on the box cornice on this section of the house was replicated during the 1980 renovations. An exterior multi-pane door with four-light transom also was added during the 1980s renovations. The kitchen features a massive stone chimney with a large timber lintel.

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The wagon shed/corncrib (MIHP # BA-265-B) (former Class-Baldwin Corncrib), constructed during the early nineteenth century, is located northeast of the main house. This one-and-a-half story building rests on a foundation that incorporates massive stone piers with a stone wall under the interior walls. The rubble stones are laid in irregular courses. Hand-hewn timbers are mortised and tenoned into a wood sill and upright framing members. The exterior walls are clad with vertical board siding. The interior walls of the cribs are clad with narrow wood slats. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The wagon shed is open at either end. Vertical wood doors with long exterior hinges allow access to the corncribs. The upper framing is not visible because wood boards have been laid over the beams to make a loft. The building is in fair condition. Rot was noted along the base of the exterior boards used in the cladding and in some of the structural members. The mortar in the stone foundation is eroding.

The small barn (former Class-Baldwin Wagon Shed), constructed during the early nineteenth century, is located northeast of the wagon shed/corncrib. This rectangular building has two levels. The lower level is open along the south elevation. Coursed rubble stone walls on the east, west, and north elevations form the building's foundation. A large wood sill spans the south elevation; the sill is supported at the mid-point by one upright replacement timber. The upper structure is clad with vertical board siding. The framing members are hand hewn and mortised and tenoned together and pegged. The gable roof is a replacement using milled lumber and sheathed with corrugated metal. The upper portion of the building is accessed from the north elevation from the upper farm road. This elevation contains large paired swing doors with wrought iron exterior strap hinges and a single door with late nineteenth century strap hinges. The interior framing is post and beam. The building is in fair condition. The stone foundation is separating along the south elevation. The mortar is deteriorating. The sill along the north elevation has deteriorated and no longer supports the framing members. The cross members of the north elevation are sagging over the barn doors. The ends of the exterior board siding are rotting. The replacement roof elements are rotting and the metal roof has holes along the eave line.

The Gittings-Baldwin Barn (MIHP # BA-265-C) (former Class-Baldwin Harford Barn) complex consists of a main bank barn, constructed during the early nineteenth century, that was expanded during the twentieth century through additions along the south and east elevations to accommodate dairying. The main bank barn rests on a coursed rubble stone foundation and has a closed forebay. The west foundation wall contains a short doorway with a vertical wood panel door with exterior strap hinges and a single window opening that appears to have originated as a second doorway. The upper structure is framed with hand-hewn timbers and features three bays. The central threshing floor was flanked by hay mows. The interior framing system comprises upright members with cross beams. The roof system is supported by canted queenposts. The exterior eave of the west elevation has been ornamented with bargeboards. The roof is a replacement with milled rafters supporting a corrugated metal roof placed over wood shingles.

The large addition on the south elevation is constructed of concrete block and terminates in a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal. This addition is divided into animal stalls. The addition has metal-frame windows with four lights and two lights. A one-story wing that served as the milk house is attached to the southwest corner of the addition. The milk house has six-light, metal-frame windows. The west gable end of the milk house contains paired, three-panel wood doors that contain three lights.

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A second addition is appended to east end of the main barn. This addition has concrete-block north and west walls. The south elevation is clad with corrugated metal. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The south elevation contains an overhead garage door. The north elevation contains a row of windows. The interior of the addition is divided into animal pens.

The condition of the main bank barn is poor. The northwest corner is failing structurally and is in imminent danger of collapse. The stone wall has collapsed and wood sill has rotted along the bank side (north) of the barn. The deterioration of the outer wall has caused the interior framing system to sag. The north elevation has no cladding and is open to the elements. The floor joists are rotting. The metal sheathing on the roof has holes. The concrete blocks on the north elevation east addition exhibit cracking. Several windows are missing panes. The corrugated metal on the south elevation exhibits rust. The concrete blocks on the south elevation of the south addition exhibit staining due to excessive moisture in the walls. Cracking has appeared in the concrete lintels over the windows. Several windows are missing panes.

The Gittings-Baldwin springhouse (ca. 1800, rebuilt ca. 1985) located by the farm pond is a one-story, rectangular building constructed of stone. A door opening is located in the east gable end. A single window opening is located on each side elevation. The Bartletts repaired the walls and added the roof to the building during the 1980s (Bartlett personal communication 15 November 2002). The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles and features a louvered cupola. The gable ends of the building were clad with vertical wood boards. A shallow square opening lined with stone and filled with water is located behind the springhouse. The springhouse is in good condition. The cupola is exhibiting signs of deterioration and all wood elements need repainting.

Archaeological Data Removed

The JONATHAN SMITH TAVERN (MIHP # BA-1842) (former Springdale Toll House) complex is located at 12900 Jarrettsville Pike in the Springdale section of Gunpowder Falls State Park. The house is oriented south; the east elevation directly abuts the roadway, a former turnpike. This location suggests that the house was a tollhouse or a tavern at some point in its history. The property currently comprises a main house, a two-story smokehouse, a barn, and an equipment shed/garage located on the west side of Jarrettsville Pike and a collapsed wagon shed and a barn located east of the road. The outbuildings are set back from the road. The property is landscaped at two levels. The garage and smokehouse sit on a terrace higher in elevation than the barn. A pond is located south of the barn. A swimming pool is situated west of the agricultural outbuildings. The property is maintained by curator Mr. Dave Ward (Ward personal communication 11/19/2002).

The Jonathan Smith Tavern (MIHP # BA-1842) (former Springdale Toll House), constructed ca. 1850, was depicted on the 1850 Sydney map of Baltimore County. The two-story building has a six-bay by two-bay main block constructed of Flemish-bond brick ornamented with a central gable peak on the front (south)

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elevation. The building rests on a brick and stone foundation. Two entries are located in the south elevation. The doors are six-panel wood units set under single light transoms. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash replacement units. The front gable peak features paired, one-over-one-light windows with arched tops set in an arched surround. A two-story, three-bay rubble stone wing projects to the rear of the east end of the building. The stone wing may pre-date the brick portion of the building. The cross-gable roof over the entire building is sheathed with wood shingles. The eave is marked by a box cornice with gable returns. A one-story addition constructed during the late 1980s and early 1990s projects from the west wall of the stone wing and north wall of the brick main block to square off the building along the west elevation.

The building is maintained in good condition by Mr. Ward, the curator of the property, who renovated the house extensively during the late 1980s and early 1990s. At the time of the renovations, the historic fabric comprised only the exterior brick walls (Mr. Ward personal communication 11/19/2002). During the 1950s, the house was divided into apartments and the integrity of interior historic fabric was compromised at that time. Mr. Ward converted the building from apartments into a single-family house and entirely redesigned the interior to incorporate model universal design and assistive technology to support handicapped persons; the interior is non-historic. Mr. Ward renovated the exterior walls of the building in accordance with design review provided by the Maryland Historical Trust. The exterior walls are the only historic materials that retain integrity. The windows are replacement units and the wrap-around porch is a re-creation. Overall, the house retains integrity of location and setting. The integrity of historic materials, workmanship, and design have been compromised through the renovation so that the building no longer possesses significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the appropriate use of modern materials to replicate windows and to reconstruct the porch presents the feeling of a mid nineteenth-century building.

A two-story, one-bay by one-bay, stone outbuilding constructed ca. 1850 stands west of the main house. This building was identified in the MIHP form as the Smith Tavern Springhouse (MIHP # BA-1842); however, no water issues from the building. The building possibly was a smokehouse due to a ventilation slit in the north elevation. The two-story, coursed rubble stone building has a gable roof sheathed with wood shingles. The eave has exposed rafter ends. Each level has a doorway. On the lower level, the doorway faces south. On the upper level, the doorway is located in the east elevation. Each doorway contains a vertical-board wood door with exterior hinges. The door lintels are wood. A narrow ventilation slit is located in the north elevation. The west elevation is blank. The building is in good condition.

The former Springdale Tollhouse Barn, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Towson 1944, 1957), is a two-level barn that faces east towards the road. The lower level is constructed of coursed rubble stone. The upper portion is wood frame clad with asbestos shingles. The roof has two parallel gable ridges and is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Garage and barn doors are located along the ground level of the east elevation of the barn. A single garage door is located in the west elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed addition constructed of concrete block spans the south elevation of the barn. The addition has windows and a doorway and appears to be an apartment. Mr. Ward stated that the barn has structural problems and is in fair condition.

A one-story, two-bay milk house, constructed ca. 1950, is located west of the barn. The wood-frame building is clad with asbestos shingles. The side-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A six-panel

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wood door occupies the north elevation. The south elevation contains two doorways, each with a two-panel wood door with nine lights. The milk house is in good condition.

The equipment shed/garage, constructed ca. 1950, is located north of the main house. The one-story building is constructed of concrete block. The side-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The upper gable ends are clad with asbestos shingles. Four bays are located in the east elevation. Three bays contain paired hinged vertical-board wood doors. The fourth bay is infilled with T1-11 siding. A single window is located in the west elevation. The building is in good condition. A crack through the mortar joints on the west elevation should be investigated.

A shed, constructed ca. 1950, is located east of Jarrettsville Pike. The exterior walls of the one-story building are constructed of concrete block. The side-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The upper gable ends are clad with asbestos shingles. The building is in fair condition. Water penetrating the walls has created an environment conducive to mildew on the interior walls. A collapsed wagon shed is located south of the shed. Visible remnants of the structure include two parallel concrete walls and a collapsed roof. The structure is open at both ends.

RAVENWOOD FARM HOUSE (MIHP # BA-1843) (former Springdale-Ravenwood House) is located at 13232 Jarrettsville Pike in Baltimore County in the Springdale section of the park. Hnedak (ca. 1979) dated the house to ca. 1850, but no buildings appear in this area on the 1850 Sydney map of Baltimore County. Buildings were depicted in this location in 1877 (Hopkins 1877). The two-story house has a main block with a one-story addition. A two-story wing projects from the rear (east) elevation and was subsequently extended. The entire house is constructed of rubble stone with an intersecting gable roofs sheathed in composition roll roofing. The main block is four bays by two bays oriented to face west. The eave is enclosed with returns at the gable ends. Interior chimneys project from the gable ends. The main block has wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows with wood sills. Two, two-light windows are located in each upper gable end. The original front (west) elevation of the building is spanned by a wide one-story, three-bay stone addition with a shed roof; this addition is wider than a normal porch width. The addition has an off-center, cross panel wood door with nine lights and modern one-over-one-light windows.

The two-story wing projects from the north end of the rear (east) elevation. The wing is constructed of rubble stone and is six asymmetrical bays long and one room wide. The windows in the rear wing are one-over-one-light replacement units and wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. These windows have brick lug sills. The current main entry is through a doorway on the south elevation of the rear wing. The entry is accessed through a modern screened porch located where the rear wing joins the main block. A small, one-bay storage addition projects from the north elevation of the rear wing.

The house is in good exterior condition, but the building retains minimal integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling to embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of a mid-to-late nineteenth century house under Criterion C. Alterations to the original front (west) elevation include changes to doorways and construction of a one-story stone addition that compromise massing and scale on the front elevation. In addition, the building's interior was entirely modernized since 1979 to accommodate a modern residential group treatment facility and is non-historic.

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A one-story stone springhouse, constructed contemporary with the house, lies southwest of the main house at approximately three feet below the grade of the rear house yard. The single cell building has a front gable roof sheathed with composition roll roofing. The walls are constructed of uncoursed fieldstone on a stone foundation. The building has single, fixed two-light, wood-frame windows on the west and south elevations. The single doorway in the east elevation contains a vertical board wood door and a wood lintel. The interior of this springhouse contains water. The overall condition is good, although moisture is a persistent problem for this building since it is surrounded on three sides by low, wet overgrown areas. Significant vertical cracking of the wall section above the door lintel requires investigation. The wood elements require painting.

Landscape elements associated with the springhouse include a concrete retaining wall that runs eastward approximately 10 feet from the northern corner of the springhouse; this wall joins at ninety degrees with a second 15-foot long retaining wall. This enclosure forms a low, wet yard or workspace. Located on either side of the springhouse doorway are square, two-foot by three-foot wide concrete rectangular structures about two and a half to three feet high. These are hollow and suggest planters. A one-story, concrete-block garage, constructed ca. 1965, stands east of the farmhouse.

Mid-twentieth century agricultural outbuildings (USGS Towson 1944, 1957) are located north of the Ravenwood Farm House at the top of a slight rise. The agricultural complex contains a tenant house, a large barn and silo, and two equipment sheds. The former Springdale Tenant House, constructed ca. 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame ranch house oriented to face north. The one-story house occupies an off-set T-shaped ground plan and has an exposed basement under the rear (south) wing. The main block has seven asymmetrical bays along the front (north) elevation and is two bays deep. The house is constructed of a variety of materials. The north wall of the main block rests on a concrete-block foundation; a poured concrete foundation supports the south elevation and rear wing. The walls are clad in asbestos shingle siding. Gable roofs over the rear wing and the main block intersect off-center along the main block, resulting in a front-facing (north) gable. The gable roof continues over the west end of the main block at a lower height. The entire roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. An exterior brick chimney occupies the east gable end of the main block. The front (north) elevation has two doorways; one doorway provides access to the east end and one provides access to the west end. Both doorways contain plywood doors. A hood is located over the doorway in the west end. The windows throughout the building are a variety of types and sizes. The east end of the main block contains wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows. The front gable in the north elevation contains two sizes of one-over-one-light modern windows. The upper front gable contains a louvered wood vent. The rear wing contains wide and narrow sizes of one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. The exposed basement of the rear (south) wing contains a vertical board wood door. The building is in good condition. Some cracking in the asbestos shingles was noted at the northeast corner of the east end of the main block. Cracks also were noted in the mortar joints of the concrete-block foundation under the east end.

The former Springdale Barn, constructed ca. 1950, is a large, two-level dairy barn with additions projecting from the south and east elevation. The barn has a roof ridge oriented east to west. The lower level houses animal pens and is constructed of concrete block and poured concrete. Glass block was also utilized as a foundation and wall material in the lower level; the glass block allows illumination of the lower level along the rear elevation. The upper level of the barn is a wood-frame, gable-arched roof that is sheathed with corrugated metal. Three large, metal ventilators project from the roof ridge. The east and west ends of the

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barn are clad with asbestos shingles and contain two square louvered vents at the eave. The roof arch ends at approximately eight feet above the ground surface of the banked (north) elevation. Two shallow shed roofed dormers are located on the north elevation. These dormers contain plywood sliding track double doors. A doorway also is located in the foundation of the east elevation.

The dairy barn has several additions. A shed-roofed addition spans the south elevation of the building. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. This addition is the primary work area. A second shed addition is located on the east gable end. The addition walls are constructed of concrete block and are capped by a corrugated metal roof. This shed functions as an animal shelter. A wood board fence and block wall animal pen area is located adjacent to the open bays of this addition. Two circular silos constructed of concrete panels with external metal reinforcing hoops are located north of the barn.

The former Springdale Barn is in good condition although cracks in the asbestos shingles in the east and west ends were noted. Wood elements need paint. Selective mortar failure was noted. The barn is used actively as a maintenance building.

Springdale Shed 1, constructed ca. 1950, is used for equipment storage. The rectangular building faces south. The building is wood-frame construction and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vertical wood siding, the majority of which has been covered in asbestos shingles. The wall of the west gable end is clad with board-and-batten wood siding; flush vertical wood siding is found in the gable. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and has exposed rafter ends. The south elevation features five bays. One bay contains a multi-panel wood overhead garage door. Four bays are open and separated by square wood posts supported by poured concrete piers. Two, wood-frame, six-light windows are located in the east gable end. The building is in fair condition. Some of the asbestos shingles are cracked and chipped. The wood in the square supporting posts is deteriorating at the bases where they sit on the concrete piers. The door surround of the garage bay is deteriorating.

Springdale Shed 2, constructed ca. 1950, also is used for equipment storage. This one-story, concrete-block building on a concrete-block foundation is eight bays long. The east elevation is open. The gable ends of the building are clad with asbestos shingles. The side-gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Metal poles support the roof and divide the shed into eight bays. The building is in fair condition. A vertical crack through the concrete block masonry was noted at the northwest corner of the building. Cracks also were noted in the asbestos shingles. Vegetation is growing up the west elevation.

The former KNUDTSEN FARM complex is located at 17409 EVNA Drive in the Hereford section of the park in Baltimore County. The complex is accessed by a long unpaved farm lane. The complex contains two clusters of buildings that are linked by the lane. The farmhouse, a carriage house, and a springhouse form the domestic component of the complex. The agriculture buildings are grouped northeast of the house and comprise a bank barn, a corncrib, a former wagon shed/corncrib, and a shed.

The former Knudtsen dwelling incorporates a rectangular log core that may date from the late eighteenth century that was raised to two-stories around the mid nineteenth century. Three wood-frame additions project from the log core. A late nineteenth-century, two-story addition projects from the west elevation; a ca. 1945 two-story addition extends from the north elevation; and, a ca. 1945 one-story addition is located

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along the south elevation. Mr. Maslen, professional forester and long-time tenant of the house, conducted deed research on the property. He traced the property back to the patent named "Bush Land." In the 1798 tax assessment, three tenants occupied "Bush Land." One of the houses listed in the 1798 tax assessment was a one-story, log house with the exact dimensions of the oldest part of the present log house. Mr. Maslen hypothesizes that the one-story log house was expanded to two stories around the mid-nineteenth century since the first-story log joists are hand hewn and the second-floor log joists are circular sawn logs. The 1900 tax assessment recorded the house as two stories with a frame addition (Maslen personal communication 12/23/2002). The interior of the building was not examined as part of the current investigation.

The overall form of the house reflects these numerous additions. The result is an irregular footprint that is additive in nature and does not reflect the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, style, or method of construction (National Register Criterion C) from a single time period or present a unified overall design. For purposes of this discussion, the cardinal compass points are referenced when describing elevations.

The log core of the building measures 16 x 20 feet. Only the east elevation of this two-story, two-bay, core is visible on the exterior. The wall is clad in wood drop siding. A modern exterior brick chimney rises up the center of the elevation. A modern one-over-one-light, double-hung sash window is located on the first story, while two wood-frame, two-over-two-light units are located in the upper gable end. The gable roof over this section of the building is sheathed with asphalt roll roofing. A shed dormer is found on the north elevation of the roof over the log portion of the building.

The late nineteenth-century addition was constructed on the west elevation of the log core. The two-story, wood-frame addition is side than the log core. The addition is three bays by two bays and rests on a stone foundation. The exterior of this section of the house is clad in horizontal wood drop siding and the gable roof is sheathed with asphalt roll roofing. The west elevation of this addition featured the primary entry into the house and contained a central doorway flanked by wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows. The door was removed by the current tenant, who built a massive exterior brick, shouldered chimney on the center bay (Maslen personal communication 12/23/2002). The north gable end contains a doorway with a four-panel wood door in the eastern bay of the first story. The windows in the north gable end are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows. Two small windows are located in the upper gable end. Similar windows are located in the south gable end. Wide, wood surrounds ornament all window openings.

A two-story, two-bay by one-bay, wood-frame addition, constructed ca. 1945, projects from the log core northward towards the unpaved driveway. The bays are asymmetrically arranged. This addition rests on a concrete-block foundation and is clad in wood drop siding. This section of the building has a flat roof. A four-panel wood door is located in the east elevation. This door currently functions as the primary dwelling entry and is accessed by an open stoop and low steps. A jalousie door is located on the second story of the north elevation and is accessed by an exterior metal stair. The windows in this section of the building are primarily modern one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. A twelve-light, metal-frame window is located on the second story of the west elevation of the addition. The north elevation of the addition also features an exterior brick chimney.

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A second ca. 1945 addition projects from the south elevation of the log core. This one-story, wood-frame addition is three asymmetrical bays by three bays. The addition has an exposed basement on the side (south) elevation constructed of concrete block. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingle siding. The addition terminates in a flat roof with side parapets. A wood-frame, one-bay, enclosed entry vestibule that provides separate access to the addition projects from the front (east) elevation of this addition; the addition cannot be accessed from the interior of the house. Brick steps lead to the vestibule. Double-hung, one-over-one-light windows are located in the vestibule's north and east elevations. A newer, double-hung, one-over-one-light vinyl sash window was installed north of the vestibule. A two-bay screened-wood porch under a shed roof extends from the side (south) elevation of the addition. An exterior brick chimney and one, double-hung, three-over-one-light, wood-sash window, and one, one-over-one-light, vinyl window also are located on the south elevation.

The former Knudtsen carriage house, constructed during the late nineteenth century, is located southwest of the dwelling and faces north. The one-and-a-half-story wood frame building rests on a coursed stone foundation that is similar to the foundation under the late nineteenth-century addition of the house. The foundation forms a basement under the building that is accessible from the rear (south) elevation. The carriage house is timber framed with mortise and tenon joints. The building is clad in board-and-batten siding, with wide, vertical boards. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal over wood boards. Paired, hinged vertical doors on the front (north) elevation provide access to the building's interior. A single entry on the rear (south) elevation provides access to the basement. A band of wood-frame, two-light and four-light hinged windows are located in the rear (south) elevation. A four-light hinged is located in the upper gable. The side (east and west) elevations are blind. The shed is in fair condition. Some window panes are broken, and the metal roofing is rusting. Exterior paint failure was noted, and the door to the basement is deteriorated.

The former Knudtsen springhouse, constructed during the nineteenth century, is set in a ravine southeast of the dwelling. The one-story, stone building occupies a rectangular, single-cell plan. The exterior walls are constructed of irregularly coursed stone. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Vertical board wood siding is located in the upper gable ends. On the front elevation, the roof extends over a porch, which is defined by a low stone wall. Stone steps lead down to the entrance. The entry is off-centered and contains a wood, vertical board door. Ventilation openings in the side elevations are defined by brick surrounds with thin wood lintels. The wood elements of the building exhibit deterioration. Some missing cladding boards were noted in the front gable end. Generally, the building is in good condition.

The former Knudtsen bank barn, constructed ca. 1920, is the focus of the agricultural complex located northeast of the main house. The three-bay bank barn rests on an irregularly-coursed random rubble wall. The timber frame employs mortise and tenon joinery. Some members are hand hewn and pegged; the frame is constructed of wormy chestnut with white pine, which Mr. Maslen dated to ca. 1920 (Maslen personal communication 12/23/2002; USGS Hereford 1974). Vertical wood siding is used as a cladding material. The gable roof is clad in corrugated metal, which was added within the past twenty years. An open forebay is found on the south elevation. The forebay's framing is incorporated into the building's overall framing. The forebay (south) side of the barn has five irregularly spaced Dutch doors with exterior hinges. Single windows are located in the gable and foundation of the west elevation and consist of double-hung, multi-

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light, wood-sash units. A sliding track door is found on the banked (north) elevation. Generally, the bank barn is in good condition. Some deterioration and holes were noted along the base of wood siding boards and within the wood sills. Some broken window panes also were noted.

The former Knudtsen corncrib, constructed during the early twentieth century, is located west of the barn. The small one-story building with loft rests on a log sill. Stone piers and a stone wall under the east and west elevations support the sill. The building is clad in horizontal siding; the boards are not flush. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A single, off-center entrance is located on the east elevation; the door is missing. The corncrib is in poor condition. The building appears unstable. Deterioration was noted in the wood sill. Siding is missing or substantially deteriorated on the west and south elevations. Additionally, the building is overgrown with vegetation on the south elevation.

A shed, constructed ca. 1945, is located west of the corncrib. The previous owner used it to house birds (Maslen personal communication 12/23/2002). The one-story, wood-frame shed is constructed from a variety of different materials that appear to have been recycled from other buildings. The foundation incorporates three building materials. Coursed stone is present under the west-end of the building; concrete block is used on the east end; and, concrete piers support the middle of the structure. The building also exhibits a variety of siding types. Vertical and horizontal wood siding is employed on the west elevation. Board-and-batten siding is found on the north and east elevations. The south elevation is clad in vertical siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A single, off-center, vertical board door occupies the north elevation. Two openings are located in the south elevation; one is open, the second is covered with chicken wire. The building is in poor condition. The roof is rusted, and missing roofing sheets at the gable ends allow water to penetrate the interior. The wood siding is deteriorating along the bases of the boards. Some battens are detaching from the boards on the east elevation. Additionally, the exposed wood sill on the east elevation exhibits deterioration.

The former Knudtsen Wagon Shed/Corncrib, constructed during the early twentieth century, is located slightly northwest of the main barn north of the farm lane. The wagon shed/corncrib faces east and rests on a stone foundation. The shed has hewn timber framing with mortise-and-tenon joinery. The exterior of the building is clad with mostly horizontal clapboard siding, which has been recently applied. Recently installed vertical clapboard siding covers the gable ends. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A wood floor has been inserted into the main block. An open equipment shed spans the north elevation. The equipment shed is constructed of modern frame construction, and the shed roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The shed addition has a dirt floor.

The former Knudtsen wagon shed/corncrib has undergone recent extensive renovation. The original form of the building was a wagon shed with a corncrib along the south elevation. The current tenant renovated the building to house a workshop that contains heavy woodworking tools (Maslen personal communication 12/23/2002). The tenant re-sided the building to enclose it and removed the former corncrib. Modern metal and vinyl sash double hung and casement windows were installed in the east and west gable ends to provide light. The east gable end was enclosed to accommodate a single, large off-center entry. This entry contains a functional plywood door. The condition of this building is good. The outer wall foundation supporting the shed addition is starting to sag.

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Twentieth-Century Farm Complexes

The former DALTON-BEVARD PROPERTY is located on Dalton-Bevard Road, a long unpaved farm road off Moore's Road in the Sweet Air section of the park in Harford County. The extant buildings include a house, a garage, a former barn, a former milk house, all dating from the mid-twentieth century (USGS Phoenix 1944, 1957), and a walled spring near the location of the former farmstead on the property.

The former Dalton-Bevard House, constructed ca. 1952 (USGS Phoenix 1944, 1957), is located at 2840 Dalton-Bevard Road. The one-story, three-bay by two-bay ranch house occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The exterior walls are stretcher bond brick. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave has a wide fascia board. A large exterior gable end chimney projects from the side (south) elevation. The front (east) elevation features a central doorway containing a wood paneled door with glass lights set in a fanlight pattern. The front entry is accessed by a stoop with steps. The windows are modern one-over-one-light units installed during the 1990s (MdDNR DMI 2002). A picture window flanked by double-hung sash units and a bank of three double-hung sash windows flank the doorway. The windows have brick lug sills. Sliding windows are located along the foundation along the north elevation. A one-bay wood vestibule projects from the south end of the building. The building is in good condition.

The former Dalton-Bevard Garage is a one-story, two-bay garage, constructed ca. 1952, located south of the house. The garage is constructed of concrete blocks and faced with stretcher bond brick on the front (east) elevation. The front (east) elevation contains two, wood-paneled overhead track doors. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The gable ends are clad with horizontal wood siding. A three-paneled wood door and a single one-over-one-light, double-hung sash window are located in the side (north) elevation. The south and west elevations contain single one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. The window openings have brick lug sills. The garage is in good condition.

A variety of wood-frame and concrete-block animal sheds and outbuildings are located near the main house. These pens and outbuildings appear to be constructed post 1960.

The former Dalton-Bevard Barn is located at the end of Dalton-Bevard Road, an unpaved lane that continues for approximately one-quarter mile southwest of the house. The two-level dairy barn was constructed ca. 1952 (USGS Phoenix 1944, 1957). The walls are constructed of concrete block. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The floor has sections of concrete and dirt. The gable ends are clad with modern T1-11 siding. Vertical wood boards have been applied to the front (west) gable end to suggest bays. The front (west) elevation contains wide garage doors with a sliding section and a hinged section; a doorway in the upper gable accessed the hay mow. The side (north and south) elevations contain seven, four-light, metal-sash windows. The windows have brick lug sills. An open shed-roofed equipment shed spans the south elevation. The barn currently is used as a maintenance and equipment shed and has been rehabilitated to accommodate these functions. The building is in good condition.

The former Dalton-Bevard Milkhouse, constructed ca. 1952, is located north of the dairy barn; it is currently used as a maintenance shop. The one-story, one-bay by three-bay building is constructed of concrete block on a poured concrete foundation. Modern T1-11 vertical siding was applied in the gable ends. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A doorway that contains a vertical board door is located in the

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front (west) elevation. Two windows along the side (north) elevation are six-light, metal-frame units. The building is in good condition.

The former Dalton Bevard walled spring is located down a slope east of the barn. The rear wall enclosing the spring is constructed of roughly-cut coursed stone built into the base of the slope. The front walls are constructed of concrete and concrete-block; segments of which have shifted out of alignment. The stone wall is largely intact but is missing large amounts of mortar; the stones are loose. A fiberglass shingled, plywood roof supported by pressure-treated four-by-four-inch wood posts has been erected over the spring. This structure was placed over the spring within the past ten years. The condition of the walled spring is poor.

The former MARSHALL HOUSE is located at 4700 Sweet Air Road in the Sweet Air section in Baltimore County. The building is set back from the road and accessed by a short unpaved lane. Agricultural fields surrounding the house are overgrown. The house was constructed ca. 1900 (USGS Parkton 1902). The two-story, three-bay by two-bay, wood-frame dwelling is an example of a gable-front-and-wing plan (McAlester 1990:27). The house rests on a rubble stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding. Horizontal wood siding is visible on the rear (north) elevation and along the exterior wall sheltered by the front porch. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. Two brick chimneys project from the roof ridge. The windows are one-over-one-light replacements installed in 1998 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The front entry on the south elevation contains a six-panel wood door with a narrow two-light transom. A one-story, two-bay porch shelters the entry. The porch is constructed of pressure-treated wood and was installed in 1998 (MdDNR DMI 2002). A one-bay addition projects from the second story front elevation over the front porch. A one-bay porch constructed of pressure-treated wood is located on the rear elevation. The building is in good condition. Water staining was observed on the side and rear walls. The potential for moisture penetration should be monitored. Paint failure was noted on the wood elements along the soffit and side elevation of the porch.

The former Marshall Barn is a two-level dairy barn constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Phoenix 1957). The barn rests on a poured concrete foundation with concrete-block walls. The upper gambrel ends of the barn are wood frame clad with T1-11 siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Modern one-over-one-light, double-hung sash and fixed windows have been installed in the east upper gambrel end. The main entrance to the barn is located on the south elevation. The doorway contains a plywood, T1-11 sliding door. The west gambrel end features an exterior pressure-treated wood stair that leads to a door on the upper level. The barn currently serves as the office for a landscape company. It is in good condition.

The former LEE PROPERTY is located at 4401 Stansbury Mill Road at the end of a long unpaved driveway in the Sweet Air section in Baltimore County. This complex contains a house, a garage, an equipment shed, an outhouse, a shed/corncrib, and an animal pen. The house, constructed ca. 1900 (USGS Parkton 1902), has a three-bay by two-bay main block with a one-story, two-bay by two-bay addition attached to the west elevation. The house rests on a rubble stone foundation. The exterior walls of the wood-frame building are clad in aluminum siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The soffit is enclosed with metal. A central doorway is located in the north elevation of the main block and contains a wood-paneled door with nine lights. The windows are modern one-over-one-light replacement units installed during the 1990s (MdDNR DMI 2002). A one-story, three-bay porch spans the north elevation. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by square wood posts. The porch has a raised concrete floor faced with bricks

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along the outer edge. The porch on the south elevation is roofed for three bays and is connected to an open wood deck that spans the entire south elevation. The one-story addition features a projecting polygonal bay window and a modern wood door in the north elevation. The building is in good condition. The roof, windows, and utilities were installed during the 1990s (MdDNR DMI 2002). Due to substantial renovations that occurred during the 1990s, the building retains little integrity of historic materials, design, or workmanship.

The former Lee garage is a rectangular building constructed ca. 1950. The garage has concrete-block walls and is clad with asphalt shingles in the gable ends. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A metal overhead track door is located in the front (west) gable end. The west elevation also contains a three-panel wood door with four lights set under a transom. A single, metal-frame, four-light window with a concrete lug sill is located in the rear (east) elevation. The north and south elevations are blind. A one-story, shed roof storage shed is appended to the east elevation of the building. The building is in fair condition. The asphalt shingles in the south elevation of the roof and in the gable ends are deteriorating. A large crack was observed through the concrete blocks on the south elevation. Paint has failed on the wood elements. Some of the glass window panes are broken or missing.

The former Lee Shed/Corncrib, constructed ca. 1940, is a rectangular, wood-frame, gable-roofed building that rests on sawn log piers. The building is sided with evenly spaced horizontal slats and framed with regularly sized milled lumber and wire nails. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building now serves as a wood shed. The building's condition is poor. The building has a pronounced lean.

The former Lee equipment shed, constructed ca. 1950, is enclosed on three sides with metal and wood siding. The north elevation is open. The building is supported by square wood posts on concrete foundations. A rubble stone wall foundation is visible under the south elevation. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal and has exposed rafter ends. The building is in fair condition. The wood siding exhibits signs of deterioration. Some sections of wood siding have been replaced with metal.

The former Lee outhouse, constructed ca. 1930, is located adjacent to the east elevation of the equipment shed. The one-story, one-bay, wood-frame building sits on a concrete-block foundation. The building is clad with vertical wood siding. The flat roof is sheathed with asphalt roll roofing. A single wood door is located in the north elevation. The building is in fair condition. The foundation walls exhibit cracks. Paint has failed on the wood siding.

The former Lee animal pen, constructed ca. 1950, is located east of the garage. This 10 x 10-ft, one-story, wood-frame building rests on poured concrete piers. The walls are clad with vertical wood siding. The shed roof is sheathed with asphalt roll roofing. The west elevation contains a doorway and a window. The building is in poor condition. Sections of the roof cladding are missing. The wood siding exhibits signs of deterioration. The door is missing and the window is broken out.

Isolated Barns and Outbuildings

The former UNKART BANK BARN is located on the top of a hill west of Belair Road (US Route 1) in Little Gunpowder Central in Baltimore County. The bank barn is the only remaining agricultural outbuilding

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from the former Unkart farmstead. During the twentieth century, the Unkart family diversified land use to include a tavern and a filling station fronting Belair Road and a small second house. The tavern and filling station are described with commercial buildings and the former Unkart House is described under domestic buildings. The bank barn with supported forebay was constructed ca. 1920. The barn has stone foundation and lower level. The upper section is timber framed and clad with vertical board siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The barn is in poor condition. The wood upper section was damaged by fire. The roof is open and collapsing into the basement. The wall sheathing is missing along the banked (west) elevation.

Extant landscape suggests that a house was once located on the upper hill terrace overlooking Belair Road (US Route 1) and the Little Gunpowder Falls River. The former Unkart farmhouse was removed in 1995 due to its derelict condition (Cheers 1995). An overgrown unpaved driveway runs along the side of a slope and curves up and around the apparent front of the former house site. Stone and concrete walls suggest the location of the house site. Steps cut through the lowest wall and ornamental trees and evergreen shrubs mark the former front yard.

The former CLASS DAIRY BARN, constructed ca. 1945 (USGS White Marsh 1951), is located west of Harford Road (MD Route 147) in Little Gunpowder Central in Baltimore County. The dairy barn has an attached milk house that projects from the rear (north) elevation to form a T-shaped ground plan. The barn rests on a concrete slab. The walls are constructed of concrete block and stuccoed. The gambrel roof of the barn is sheathed with standing-seam metal and features a bell-curved eave with exposed rafter ends. Large circular metal vents project from the roof ridge. The gambrel ends are clad with horizontal wood siding. The barn has fourteen, wood-frame, nine-light, tilt windows along the south elevation and ten similar windows along the north elevation. The front (east) gambrel end contains an overhead track multi-paneled wood door with six lights in the center on the first floor level. Two levels of sliding wood doors provide access to the hayloft and are located above the overhead track door. The uppermost door is clipped to fit under the peak of the gambrel roof. The milk house is attached to the main barn by a passageway. The milk house has a gambrel roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. A single door is located in the end elevation. A four-light window is located in the gambrel end. Two windows are located along the side elevation. The dairy barn and milk house are in good condition. A few broken windows and spalling/cracking stucco surfaces were observed. A few boards in the wood siding on the gambrel ends are deteriorated.

The Class barn is one remaining component associated with the former twentieth-century Class farmstead. The farmstead was located on a rise northeast of the barn at the end of an overgrown farm road at the top of a hill in a cove of trees. The farmhouse is no longer extant, but is marked by a rubble stone foundation on one end and a concrete foundation on the other end. Standing buildings grouped around the farmhouse site include a shed, an animal pen, and an outhouse. Large trees are located east of the farmhouse site. The site overlooks fields and pastures towards Harford Road.

The former Class Pole Shed, constructed ca. 1945, was identified on the MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory. This structure is approximately 200 square feet. It is constructed of 12 wood posts that support a metal roof. The floor also is metal. This structure was not located during the site visit to the Class property.

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The former Class Shed, constructed ca. 1945, is located north of the house foundation. This two-bay animal pen rests on a concrete foundation. This structure is constructed of vertical wood boards. The shed roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. Two large, unglazed window openings are located in the south elevation. A wood door is located off-center in the west elevation. The condition of the shed is poor.

A one-bay, concrete-block building is located west of the farmhouse site. The small building measures approximately six-feet by six-feet. It has a wood roof that has collapsed. The original use of this building has not been identified and it is in poor condition.

A square, wood-frame outhouse is located northeast of the house foundation. The outhouse rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood boards. The front gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A door is located in the west elevation. The outhouse door opens to the east. The condition of this structure is poor; it is substantially deteriorated.

The former WILLINGHAM BARN is located off York Road in the Hereford section of Gunpowder Falls State Park in Baltimore County. The barn is the only extant building of a former farm complex that once had a main house with a full complement of agricultural outbuildings. The bank barn, constructed ca. 1945 (USGS Hereford 1974, 1958 edition), is sited atop a rise at the end of a long unpaved farm lane. The three-bay bank barn is built on a coursed stone foundation, which may date from an earlier barn. The upper portion of the barn is constructed of concrete block. The gable ends are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal with exposed rafter ends. Openings are located in the banked (north) and forebay (south) elevations. The lower level of the south elevation has been enclosed with a concrete-block wall and has three large openings. The openings are spanned with steel I-beam lintels. Some older timbers supported by concrete block piers are evident in the lower level. The central opening in the north elevation has no door. The barn is in poor condition. All doors and windows are missing. Vegetation is growing over the walls of the barn. A severe crack through the joints and the concrete blocks was observed near the northwest corner of the building. A section of the foundation wall on the west elevation is missing. The wood siding on the upper gable ends is deteriorated and some boards are missing. Floorboards are missing in the upper level. The remains of the former Willingham shed are located north of the barn.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Jerusalem Mill Village

JERUSALEM MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT (MIHP # HA-1745) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 for its significance under National Register Criteria A and C. The village is located where a former turnpike, now known as Jerusalem Road, crossed Little Gunpowder Falls in Harford County. A mile-post marker associated with the former turnpike is located in front of the Jerusalem Mill. The buildings of the industrial village extend along Jerusalem Road to the intersection with Jericho Road less than a quarter-mile northeast of the stream. The linear village is surrounded by former agricultural fields that are defined by fences and treelines. The district contains twelve contributing resources; nine are owned by MdDNR. The three properties not owned by MdDNR are the Jericho Covered Bridge (MIHP # BA-361, HA-438); the Jerusalem House (MIHP # HA-431) at 2807 Jerusalem Road; and, the Jerusalem

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Springhouse (MIHP # HA-432). The village developed ca. 1772 surrounding Jerusalem Mill, an enterprise founded by Quaker David Lee and owned by the Lee family until 1886. The mill village is one of the oldest, most complete industrial villages located along the Little Gunpowder Falls River (Weeks et al. 1986). A historical marker (MIHP # HA-436) provides an overview history of the mill. The marker is located in front of the Jerusalem Mill. The dates assigned to the buildings are from the National Register of Historic Places nomination prepared in 1986 (Weeks et al. 1986).

The centerpiece of the village is Jerusalem Mill (MIHP # HA-433), a merchant gristmill constructed ca. 1772 for David Lee by Isaiah Linton of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The four-story mill measures approximately 60 x 36 feet. The first story is constructed of coursed rubble fieldstone; walls measure two to three feet thick. The upper stories of the mill are wood frame. The massive gable roof features two tiers of gable dormers. During the 1990s, the mill was rehabilitated as the headquarters for Gunpowder Falls State Park. The massive interior wood beams were retained and the interior was adapted as offices, a museum, and a gift shop. This building is in excellent condition.

The Jerusalem Mill Archeological Site surrounds the mill and contains components from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries (Ballweber 1989). The site is marked by a mowed lawn, landscaped area, and an active parking lot. Woods and the Little Gunpowder Falls River lie west of the site boundary. Jerusalem Road runs east to west in front of the mill. An employee parking lot is sited to the east. The site includes a mill raceway, the mill, and the grounds immediately surrounding these components. The mill and surrounding grounds are maintained in good condition. The millrace is visible as a depression across the site. Portions of the millrace visible north of Jerusalem Road form part of a park trail.

The Worker's House; Gun and Coopershop (MIHP # HA-434) (Jerusalem Mill Miller's Cottage), constructed ca. 1775 (Weeks et al. 1986), is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay building constructed of coursed rubble stone. It may have been built as a cabinetmaker's house and shop. During the Revolutionary War, David Lee was paid to produce wooden gun stocks for the local militia (Weeks et al. 1986). The building features stone quoins and a massive exterior shouldered stone chimney on the west elevation. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles installed in 1995. The main entry on the north elevation contains a vertical board door. The windows are wood-frame replacement units; the pegged units reported in the 1986 National Register nomination have been removed. The former wood-frame addition has been removed. The building is in excellent condition.

The Jerusalem Mill Blacksmith Shop (MIHP # HA-435) was constructed in the early nineteenth century (Weeks et al. 1986). This one-story, rectangular building with a two-bay front (south) elevation is constructed of uncoursed rubble stone and features stone corner quoins. The side-gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles installed in 1995. Wood swing doors and a single window occupy the south elevation. The building is in good condition.

The Jerusalem Farm House (MIHP # HA-430) (Mound Tenant House) located at 2805 Jerusalem Road was constructed ca. 1800 and expanded during the mid nineteenth century (Weeks et al. 1986). The two-story house comprises two sections. The oldest section is the two-story, stone west end that has a two-bay front (north) elevation and is one room deep. The side-gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and has a gable dormer with a four-over-four-light window. An interior brick chimney projects from the west gable

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end. The door in the stone section is a four-panel wood door set in a wood door surround. The doorway is accessed by a flight of wood steps that leads to a porch. The one-story, two-bay, shed-roofed porch features wood posts and wood railing. The windows on the first floor in the stone section are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with pegged frames that feature quarter-round surrounds. The second floor has small six-light windows along the eave. The east end of the building is wood frame set on a rubble stone foundation. In November 2002, the building was clad with asbestos shingles. An interior brick chimney projects from the east gable end. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A gable dormer with a four-over-four-light window projects from the north roof slope of this section. The first-floor windows in this section are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Windows in the second story of this section are wood-frame, four-over-four-light, double-hung sash units. The building is in good condition. Mortar failure was noted in the stone section above the porch and along the foundation walls.

McCourtney's General Store (MIHP # HA-429) at 2802 Jerusalem Road was constructed ca. 1844 (Weeks et al. 1986). The large, two-and-a-half story, wood-frame building rests on a rubble stone foundation. The exterior walls were clad with asbestos shingles in November 2002. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt roll roofing. Two gable dormers project from the roof and contain one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. The first floor features six asymmetrical bays, comprising three variously-sized windows and three doorways. Two windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units, while the center window contains six lights. One doorway contains a four-panel wood door under a five-light transom. The center door is a two-panel wood panel with four lights. The third door is a wood unit containing nine lights and a cross panel unit. The widths of the door surrounds vary. A one-story, shed roof porch spans the south elevation and is supported on stone piers. Access to the cellar under the porch is through a vertical wood door. A one-story addition and a two-story addition are appended to the east elevation. The building appears in good condition. The mortar on the stone porch piers exhibits deterioration.

The McCourtney Springhouse was constructed ca. 1845 (Weeks et al. 1986). The one-story building has constructed of coursed rubble stone foundation and walls. The front-facing (west) gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing; the original sheathing was slate. The gable ends are clad with board-and-batten siding. The west elevation contains an entry that incorporates a modern 2 x 6-inch wood surround installed inside an older surround. The older surround contains cut nails. The door is constructed of three vertical boards with contemporaneous hardware. Wire nails are present in the gable boarding. The one opening contains chicken wire. A stone wall two to three feet high extends from the rear (east) elevation of the springhouse to form a channel. A portion of the wall features a segmental arch constructed of coursed rubble parallel to the rear wall at approximately 3 feet in height. The spring drains from the west elevation. The building is in fair condition. The door surrounds are deteriorated. The mortar is deteriorating on all elevations due to rising damp although water drains through pipes and along a channel away from the building. Deterioration also is visible along the west elevation. The stone lintel over the door, which is formed of two pieces of stone, is sagging.

The Jerusalem-Railey House (MIHP # HA-487) (Railey Curatorship) located at 2809 Jerusalem Road was constructed ca. 1850 (Weeks et al. 1986). The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame building occupies an L-shaped ground plan and exhibits vernacular Gothic Revival detailing. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding. The gable roof features a front gable peak and is sheathed in slate. The box cornice includes gable-end returns. The central doorway contains a wood-paneled unit with two-light transom and sidelights.

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The full-façade, one-story porch has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof supported on four wood columns. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light units. A round arched window is located in the front gable peak. The shutters have been removed. The building is in good condition. A few broken and missing roof slates were noted. The horizontal wood siding appears to be buckling at the corner boards at the northwest corner of the building. The standing-seam metal roof on the porch is peeling off the roof.

The Jerusalem-Railey's Tenant House (MIHP # HA-488) (former Bartz House) located at 2811 Jerusalem Road was constructed ca. 1880 (Weeks et al. 1986) with twentieth-century additions. The building currently exhibits a two-story, three-bay main block and a two-story, one-bay extension on the west elevation with a one-story garage extension. When surveyed in 1976, the building was clad in asbestos shingles and had a two-story, three-bay block with a one-story extension terminating in the garage on the west elevation (Deeney 1976). Since 1976, the building has been re-clad with vinyl siding and one-bay of the one-story extension has been raised to two stories. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles rather than standing-seam metal noted in 1976. The three-bay porch rests on a concrete slab. The shed roof over the porch is supported on metal posts. The windows are replacement units with faux shutters. The exterior of the building is in good condition, but the exterior materials are non-historic.

The Jerusalem Stone Barn (MIHP # HA-437), constructed 1844 (Weeks et al. 1986), is located off Jericho Road. The massive rubble barn measures approximately 60 by 20 feet. The roof and wood sections of the barn were destroyed by fire during the 1970s. The stone walls of the barn survive. The barn walls are in poor condition and are overgrown with ivy.

Other Industrial Buildings/Sites

Archaeological Data Removed

The GUNPOWDER COPPER WORKS (MIHP # BA-248, (ca. 1804-1883) is located on the north side of Big Gunpowder Falls River east of the crossing of Harford Road in Baltimore County. MdDNR owns the site of the Copper Works and the former Trammel House/Tilt-Hammer House. Other buildings located north of Harford Road are associated with the former copper works and the linear village, but are not owned by MdDNR.

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The GUNPOWDER COPPER WORKS/TRAMMEL HOUSE/TILT-HAMMER HOUSE (MIHP # BA-248) (former Trammel House), constructed ca. 1814, is located at 10841 Harford Road in Big Gunpowder Central in Baltimore County. The building originally was a coppersmith's shop, but was converted to other uses after the copper works closed during the 1880s. During the 1940s, the Trammels renovated the building, which was in use as a stable, to a residence. After its purchase by MdDNR, the building served as the park headquarters. The building was damaged during Hurricane Agnes in 1972 and has been in MdDNR's curatorship program since 1992 (Klaff personal communication 11/11/2002). The one-story, two-bay by one-bay building is constructed of fieldstone. The front (north) elevation is constructed of large stones, while smaller stones of less quality are apparent on the rear (south) elevation. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. Gable ends are clad in horizontal wood siding. The front roof slope features two gable dormers with paired eight-light casement windows. The rear roof slope has a shed dormer. The door and window on the front (north) elevation date from the 1940s renovations. The front door is a vertical board unit with six lights set in a thick wood paneled surround. The window opening contains five casement windows with thick wood diamond muntins with a pentroof above. What is now the window opening originally was a large industrial doorway that was accessed by a narrow gauge railroad siding. The wall under the window unit was infilled with stone to make a window. A one-bay porch shelters the main doorway. The gable roof of the porch is supported on turned columns. A one-story stucco addition is appended to the east elevation and a one-story shed addition is located off the rear elevation. The building is in good condition. Some mortar deterioration was noted on the exterior stone walls. The brick chimneystack at the rear elevation is in poor condition. The upper portion of the stack is missing. The exterior walls are the only original elements of the building. Integrities of design, materials, and workmanship have been too compromised through successive renovations for the Trammel House/Tilt-Hammer House (MIHP # BA-248) to qualify individually for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Data Removed

Northeast of the Trammel House is a highly eroded, millrace ruin. This feature is oriented approximately north to south and leads into the Big Gunpowder Falls River. Fragments of mortar, coursed stone, and brick protrude from the bank on either side of the ruined race. Currently, water flows through this drainage, and the bed lies approximately six feet below the ground surface. Slag litters the area and the race. The condition of this feature is poor, and dump areas surround the feature.

Two foundation corners are located approximately twenty feet southwest of the race. The corners are approximately four feet above grade and are constructed of cut and coursed ashlar. The corners are largely

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obscured from view by heavy undergrowth. The condition of the foundations is poor. Erosion and dumping are impacting condition. Stormwater runoff, natural spring, or stream flows have washed away much of the original millrace. The millrace now resembles a steep sided, eroded, natural drainage.

The FOSTER MILL/MASEMORE MILL (MIHP # BA-0063) (former Condo House) is located at 17701 Masemore Road in the Hereford section of Gunpowder Falls State Park. The original mill was constructed in 1797 as documented by a date stone with the initials "CW and NF, May 2 1797" located in the north elevation. The former mill was rehabilitated into a house during the mid twentieth century. The building is built into a rise. The west elevation is one story, while the east elevation is two stories. The three-bay by two-bay building is constructed of irregularly coursed fieldstone. The upper gable ends are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and features two gable dormers in the east and west roof planes. A square stone chimney projects from the northeast corner of the building. A centrally-located doorway on the west elevation contains a wood paneled door with three lights and paired exterior screen doors. The formal entry is located on the first floor of east elevation. The off-center doorway contains a vertical board wood door with three lights and an exterior screen door. The doorway is sheltered by a one-bay porch supported on square stone pillars. The porch is capped by a wrought iron railing. A slate walkway leads to the porch. The windows are modern double-hung sash replacement units with faux muntins that were installed in 1993 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The window openings retain wood lintels and sills. Wood-frame, eight-light casement windows are located in the projecting bay on the south end over the metal overshot waterwheel. The former mill is maintained in good condition. The coursed stone walls are the only original features of the building. The metal overshot wheel in the south elevation also remains. Integrities of design, materials, and workmanship have been too compromised through successive renovations for the Foster Mill/Masemore Mill (MIHP # BA-0063) to qualify individually for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Associated landscape features include the mill pond and mill pond dam located west of the mill.

The former Condo Furnace Room, constructed ca. 1950, is located south of the Foster Mill. This one-story, square building is constructed of coursed ashlar. The building has a flat roof sheathed with slate slabs. A tall square stone chimney projects from the southwest corner of the building. A single door is located in the east elevation. The building has no windows. The building is in fair condition. A severe crack is visible along the mortar joints on the north elevation. Damaged stone is visible on the northeast corner of the building at the eave line.

The former Condo Garage, constructed ca. 1950, is located on the west side of Masemore Road. The garage combines two separate one-story buildings that are spanned by a shed roof to form a covered parking area. Both the one-story buildings are constructed of coursed stone. Each end building has a doorway in the south elevation. The doors are two-panel wood units with six lights. The outer elevations of the stone buildings contain a wood-frame, four-light casement window. An integral shed roof that spans the two stone buildings and area between them is supported by a massive wood beam. The roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A stone chimney projects from the rear of the east building. The garage is in poor condition. The windows and doors are broken. The roof has failed, exposing the interior.

The GUNPOWDER IRON WORKS (MIHP # BA-597), active between 1759 and 1866, is located in the Big Gunpowder Central section of the park off Forge Road in Baltimore County. The site comprises several

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components, including the Gunpowder Iron Works Furnace (MIHP # BA-598) and the Gunpowder Iron Works Dam Abutments (MIHP # BA-599). While most of the site is located within Gunpowder Falls State Park, the Gunpowder Iron Works Furnace (MIHP # BA-598) is privately owned. The sites located inside the park boundaries were surveyed as part of this project.

The overall plan of the Gunpowder Iron Works as an industrial landscape is not evident due to reforestation. Large trees, scrub, and undergrowth are found throughout the area. Small knolls dot the area, most rising to no more than five feet. Depressions are common; several dip below the watertable. Intermittent natural drainages cross the area and adjoin marshy areas. Trails, river access paths used by fishermen, and abandoned roadbeds meander under open forest canopy and traverse the river valley walls. Scrub, brush, and selected large trees line the riverbank. The density of the reforestation through this area varies. The construction of Interstate 95, which bisects the site from northeast to southwest, has severely impacted the site. The highway deck crosses the top of the steep sided river valley. Large concrete embankments, which stabilize and support the span, have been cut into the riverbank, impacting valley slope, riverbank and riverbed.

The Gunpowder Iron Works Dam Abutments (MIHP # BA-599) were constructed during the early nineteenth century prior to 1845 (McGrain 1979) and are located on opposite sides of the stream bank. The two stone structures adjoin earthen embankments. These embankments protrude from the slopes that form the Big Gunpowder Falls River valley. The southern abutment juts approximately five to nine feet from the bank slope. Its overall height is over seven feet. The width is approximately twenty-seven feet. The abutment is built of coursed stone with finished corners. Larger and more regularly cut stones in the corners suggest quoining. The face of the abutment is crowned with thinly cut capstones. Mortar is intact; a large tree is growing out of the level top of this abutment. Stones lie strewn about the base of this structure. The eastern third of the abutment has collapsed. The overall condition of this structure is poor. The northern abutment, as viewed from the southern riverbank, appears to be more intact than the southern abutment. This twin structure appears to be in good condition and shares similar features.

ROBERT HOWARD'S GRISTMILL (MIHP # BA-600), which operated between ca. 1800 and 1880, is located within the perimeter of the Gunpowder Iron Works site (MIHP # BA-597). Robert Howard's Gristmill is located approximately five hundred feet downstream from the dam abutments. This site is situated within a reforested area similar to the environs of the dam abutments. The main feature is a cut, coursed stone foundation with quoining. A long wall runs parallel to the riverbank while the adjoining, shorter wall intersects the southeast end at a ninety-degree angle and features a large central collapsed area approximately 8 feet in width. Wall lengths are approximately forty and thirty feet while wall widths average at two feet. A large amount of rubble was noted in the foundation. Additional features associated with the gristmill are obscured by undergrowth. A trail, which runs past the foundation, continues upstream to the dam abutment and downstream along the riverbank. The condition of this site is poor; dumping has occurred both inside and outside the foundation walls.

The JOPPA IRON WORKS SITE () is the site of a large industrial ruin that operated between ca. 1817 and 1875. The site is situated on the northeastern bank of the Big Gunpowder Falls River in the Big Gunpowder Central section of the park. Foundations most likely associated with this site are located above the river on a river valley terrace and on the floodplain. The site is located in a wooded area crossed with

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pedestrian and equestrian trails. A large stone railroad trestle is located southeast of the site. A trail also runs over the top of a large foundation built into a river valley terrace. This foundation measures six feet and three inches from the base and is approximately fifty feet in length and protrudes approximately twelve feet from the bank. The foundation ruin is built of roughly shaped, coursed stone; larger stones are used in the lower courses. The stone courses are capped with a remnant of a brick course. The foundation is in poor condition; some sections have collapsed.

A smaller rectangular foundation ruin lies northwest of the larger ruin. This foundation measures approximately thirty feet in width, thirty feet in length, and five and one half feet in height. Lime mortar is present between roughly shaped, coursed stones. The walls measure two feet thick. A stone block was placed in the southeast quadrant at the top of the wall and may indicate a possible location of an entrance. This ruin appears to have been filled with stone that is different from the construction material. The stone lies in heaps inside the foundation and spills over the sides. The structure is in poor condition and it is largely failing.

A large chimney is located southwest of the foundations in a ravine that approximately parallels the river. The two-sided chimney base is constructed of cut and coursed stone similar to the two foundations. The massive structure measures 30 feet wide and rises 11 feet tall. The stone stack is visible on its east and west elevations. The stack is attached to the ravine bedrock outcrops on the north and south. It is unclear whether the ravine is natural or manmade. Small brick arches are set in the center of the lower courses of east and west elevations of the chimney stack. The arches measure approximately five feet wide by four feet tall and appear to be partially buried by the floor of the ravine. Trash litters the landscape and trails run over the top of this feature. This appears to be in fair condition due to trail use erosion and trash.

A possible mill dam comprising a largely natural stone outcrop is visible on the riverbank and in the river. The outcrop features drilled holes of varying sizes. Some of these holes contain iron elements (posts of varying sizes) protruding from the surfaces of the large stones. This feature remains in good condition though broken glass litters the site.

The overall landscape of the Joppa Iron Works site appears to be heavily disturbed. Trash dumps and trails abound. Trails in this area receive heavy equestrian traffic. Trash increases as the trails approach the railroad bridge. The railroad bridge is marked by heavy trash and graffiti.

The former SEAGRAM'S DISTILLERY, which operated during the mid-twentieth century, is located on the southern bank of the Big Gunpowder Falls River north of the neighborhood of Loreley in the Big Gunpowder Central section in Baltimore County. The remains of distillery comprise a large poured-concrete ring measuring approximately 50 feet wide. Terra cotta and metal pipes protrude out of the base of the structure on the north elevation. The concrete walls contain re-bar reinforcement. This reinforcing material protrudes from areas in the base where erosion has undermined the concrete and cinder block foundation. This ring lies at the top of a rocky knoll above the Big Gunpowder Falls River within a wooded and underbrush filled landscape. Historic USGS quadrangle maps revealed that by 1901 a grid roadway system was established. Jerome Avenue ran northeast beyond the roadblock that currently terminates the artery to the Big Gunpowder Falls River floodplain. By 1939, the route of Jerome Avenue curved to run roughly parallel to the river, possibly to provide access to the Ohio and Philadelphia (Baltimore and Ohio by 1949) rail line. By 1949, the

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service road was eliminated and Jerome Avenue assumed its current configuration. By 1949, eight large buildings were depicted on the riverbank in close proximity to the rail line (USGS White Marsh 1951). The buildings may be associated with the Seagram's distillery. The ring is currently a target of vandalism and erosion, but remains in fair condition.

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

The former SMUCK HOUSE, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS White Marsh 1951), is located near the rubble landfill at 6415 Days Cove Road in the Days Cove area in Baltimore County. The one-story, three-bay by two-bay house is finished in stucco. The gable ends are clad with asbestos shingle siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The symmetrical front (north) elevation features a central projecting, gable-roof entry vestibule accessed by a flight of concrete stairs. The door is a wood-panel unit that contains a fanlight. The windows are wood-frame, three-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. The windows are framed with ornamental shutters with diamond cutouts. A one-story, shed roof addition clad with asbestos shingles projects from the west end of the house. The windows in the addition are sliders. A concrete porch accessed by steps is attached to the rear (south) elevation. The building is in good condition. Some staining of the stucco was noted along the foundation walls along the front elevation and on the asbestos shingles in the side addition.

A one story, asbestos-shingled garage is located behind the house. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Wood-frame windows are located in the side elevations of the garage. The garage is in poor condition. Cracked shingles, rusted metal roofing, and rotting window frames were noted.

The former MARKIN-JOHNSON HOUSE, constructed ca. 1940 (USGS Gunpowder Neck 1951), faces south overlooking Dundee Creek and the Dundee Creek Marina in Baltimore County. This one-story building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding installed in 1991 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The side-gable roof is sheathed with tar shingles applied in 1988 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The roof has a single, central, shed dormer on the front elevation. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. The windows are metal-frame and vinyl, double-hung sash units installed during the early 1990s. A single central entry is sheltered by a full-facade one-story, enclosed porch added to the building in 1991 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The porch rests on a concrete and concrete-block foundation and has a shed roof. The house was reportedly a log hunting cabin constructed in 1936 by Bernie Grabowski, a long-time local resident (Dundee Tides 2002). No evidence of log construction was visible from the exterior. The house is in good condition, but the exterior materials are non-historic. The current appearance of the building is modern and no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling to illustrate its mid-twentieth century appearance. The setting has been compromised through the construction of parking lots and the marina.

The former BURTON HOUSE 1, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS White Marsh 1951), is located at 10815 Harford Road in Big Gunpowder Central area in Baltimore County. The building is located south of Harford Road on a site that slopes towards Big Gunpowder Falls River. The one-and-a-half story house has a three-bay front (north) elevation with a one-bay front projecting gable that forms an L-shaped ground plan. The exterior masonry walls are finished in stucco. The gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. Two gable dormers in the front elevation are clad with asbestos shingle siding. A wide exterior brick

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chimney occupies the east gable end. A brick soldier course defines the foundation and continues across the rear as a beltcourse above the at-grade basement. The front (north) elevation contains a central plywood door with circular lights. The windows are wood-frame two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units with exterior storm windows, arranged singly and in pairs. A picture window flanked by narrow two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units is featured in the front elevation. A one-story porch spans two bays of the front elevation. The shed roof of the porch is supported by square wood posts resting on a concrete slab floor. A one-bay, wood-frame deck projects off the rear of the house. The building is in good condition; it was vacant in November 2002. The stucco along the foundation showed signs of deterioration and some staining of the stucco on the exterior walls was noted. One window was broken by a bullet hole.

The former SHALAN HOUSE, constructed ca. 1950, is located at the end of Stocksdale Road in the Big Gunpowder Central area in Baltimore County. The one-story, three-bay by three-bay ranch house features a shallow front projecting gable. The exterior walls are clad with stretcher bond brick. The gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The roof has an enclosed soffit with ornamental applied returns at the front gable installed in 2000 (MdDNR DMI 2002). A short brick chimney stack projects off-center from the side gable roof ridge. The asymmetrical front (east) elevation has main entry through the front-facing gable. The doorway contains a modern replacement door set behind a multi-pane storm door. The windows are vinyl, one-over-one-light, double-hung units installed in 2000 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The front elevation features a large picture window flanked by one-over-one-light units. The windows have brick slip sills. A wood deck constructed in 1991 is appended to the rear elevation. The building is in good condition.

Two wood-frame sheds, both constructed ca. 1950, are located behind the house. The smaller shed is a one-story, wood-frame building clad with horizontal wood siding. The shallow front gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A vertical paneled wood door occupies the front gable end. The shed is in fair condition. Paint has failed on the shed.

The second shed is a one-story building with plywood walls and a shed roof sheathed with composition roll roofing. The building is supported on concrete blocks. Plywood doors are located on one end and in the side elevations. Window openings are located along the side elevations. Integral porches are located along the front and rear elevations. This shed is in poor condition. Several windows lacked glass and the wood surrounds were deteriorated. Rot was noted at the base of plywood walls and doors. The doors were off the hinges. The porch floor along the front elevation was substantially deteriorated. The rear porch was missing roof supports.

The former UNKART HOUSE and garage are located at 12811 Belair Road near where U.S. Route 1 crosses the Little Gunpowder Falls River. The house is in the Little Gunpowder Central section of the park in Baltimore County. The Unkart property spanned both sides of Belair Road. A house, garage, and filling station (described under commerce/trade) are located east of the road. The former Unkart bank barn is located on a hill west of Belair Road; the bank barn is described under agriculture. The former Unkart House is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay by three-bay, Cape Cod dwelling constructed ca. 1940 (USGS White Marsh 1951). The house faces west towards Belair Road. The wood-frame house rests on a stuccoed masonry foundation. The walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed with slate shingles and has a closed eave. Two gable dormers project from the west roof plane. The dormers contain one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge.

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A central doorway contains a wood-paneled door with a single light. The windows on the first floor are three-over-one-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash units set in plain wood surrounds. A two-bay projecting porch shelters the main entry. The gable roof of the porch is supported by wood posts. The porch has an elevated concrete floor lined with stone and a single step. A projecting bay window is located on the south elevation. A secondary entry set under a one-bay, gable-roof porch is located on the north elevation. The building's condition is good. The wood trim elements need repainting. Some broken roof slates were noted.

The former Unkart garage, constructed ca. 1955, is a one-story, concrete-block building located north of the house. The upper gable ends are clad with asbestos shingles. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The front (west) elevation contains an overhead garage door. A one-bay shed addition is appended to the south elevation. Windows in the north and south elevation are four-light metal-frame units. A two-panel wood door is located in the north elevation. The building condition is poor. Large cracks through the mortar joints and masonry units were noted on the north elevation. The composition roofing is failing. The wood eave exhibits signs of deterioration. Erosion is occurring along the east river bank close to the rear wall of the building. Excessive moisture is evident by the stained walls.

The former MENTZELL PROPERTY is located at 17620 Big Falls Road in the Hereford section of Gunpowder Falls State Park in Baltimore County. The property comprises a house, an outhouse, a shed, and two animal pens; all buildings date to the mid-twentieth century. The buildings are located at the end of long unpaved drive at the top of a rise. The main house is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay by three-bay dwelling constructed ca. 1949 (MdDNR DMI 2002). However, the house did not appear on the USGS Hereford quad base map dated 1958, but did appear on the 1974 photo-revisions to the map. The walls and foundation are constructed of concrete block. The gambrel ends are clad with asbestos shingles. The gambrel roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The east and west roof elevations feature two aluminum-clad gable dormers. The main entry is located off-center in the east elevation. A secondary doorway occupies the north elevation. Both doorways contain modern wood doors with three small lights. The windows are wood-frame, three-over-one-light, double-hung sash. Porches are located on the east and north elevations. The porch on the east elevation spans two bays. The shed roof of the porch is supported by square wood posts. The porch is accessed by concrete and wood steps. A three-bay wood porch spans the side (north) elevation of the house. This porch rests on a concrete block base and is accessed by stone steps. The shed roof of this porch is supported by filigree metal posts. The house is in fair condition. Some deterioration, including crumbling of the concrete block, was noted on the foundation near the northwest corner of the building.

The former Mentzell outhouse, constructed ca. 1950, is a one-story, wood-frame building located south of the house. The walls are clad in horizontal drop siding. The shed roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A single vertical board door is located in the north elevation. The building is in fair condition. The base of the door exhibits symptoms of deterioration. The door is splitting from top to bottom. Paint has failed.

A one-story, wood-frame shed, constructed ca. 1950, is located south of the house. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A doorway is located in the north elevation. The shed is in fair condition. The door is missing. Paint has failed.

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The animal pen, constructed ca. 1950, is a wood-frame building located east of the house. The walls are clad in vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. A single hinged door is located in the north elevation. The animal pen is in poor condition. Holes were noted in the wood siding and in the roof.

The former BAUBLITZ HOUSE, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Hereford 1974, 1958 edition), is located at 17518 Bunker Hill Road in the Hereford section of Gunpowder Falls State Park in Baltimore County. The house is set on the edge of a slope so that both the first story and basement are at grade. The house comprises a two-bay main block and a recessed wing that contains the front entry on the first floor. The wood-frame house rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are clad with vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The façade is plain and lacks ornamentation. An exterior concrete-block chimney is located at the intersection of the main block and west wing. The windows are one-over-one-light replacement units installed in 1995 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The entry contains a six-panel wood door. The entry has a concrete stoop with a single step. The basement level of the one-story wing originally contained a garage. At the time of the survey in December 2002, the wall of the basement level of the west elevation was being modified to contain a single doorway. The wall of the first story of the west end was being modified to contain a sliding glass door. The building is in good condition, but no longer retains integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to represent mid-twentieth-century construction.

The former GRAHAM HOUSE, constructed ca. 1948 (MdDNR DMI 2002; USGS Hereford 1974, 1958 edition), is located at 17518 Collett Drive in the Hereford section of Gunpowder Falls State Park in Baltimore County. The house is one-story with an exposed basement garage under the recessed west end. The front (south) elevation has five-irregular bays. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units installed in 2001 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The off-center wood entry door is set under a transom. The doorway is sheltered by an integral porch supported on filigree metal posts. The east end of the porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding. An overhead garage door is located in the basement of the south wall of the west end of the building. The house is in good condition, but no longer retains integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to represent mid-twentieth-century construction.

The former CROW HOUSE, constructed ca. 1930, is located at 17419 York Road in the Hereford section of Gunpowder Falls State Park in Baltimore County. The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay by three-bay, Craftsman-style cottage is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. The front (west) elevation features a large front-facing gable dormer clad in vinyl siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. An off-center brick chimney stack projects from the middle of the front roof plane. The main entry is located in the center bay of the front (west) elevation. The doorway contains a multi-light door. The fenestration is asymmetrically arranged. The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung units installed in 2000 (MdDNR DMI 2002), arranged singly and in pairs. Small square windows are located in the north gable end. The front elevation is spanned by a full-façade integral porch. The enclosed porch rail is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. The integral roof is supported by three battered piers that rest on the enclosed rail. Access to the porch is from the side by concrete steps. A one-story enclosed sun porch and modern concrete deck is attached to the south elevation of the house. A flat-roofed addition spans the rear (west) elevation of the house. The house is in good condition. Cracks were noted in the foundation wall of the porch near the northwest corner of the house. The flat roof over the rear portion of the house is

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deteriorated. The building's overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by continuous renovations and the two additions.

The former COATES HOUSE, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Jarrettsville 1956), is located at 2740 Bottom Road in Little Gunpowder Central in Harford County. The house is located at the top of hill accessed by a long unpaved driveway and surrounded by woods. The one-story contemporary ranch house is constructed on a hillside so that the front entry on the north elevation is at grade, while the basement level on the rear (south) elevation is exposed at grade. The north elevation originally was approached by a separate driveway and was the formal entry to the house. Currently, the south elevation provides the primary access to the building. The house has a front-facing projecting gable wing on the north elevation and occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The basement walls and foundation are constructed of stone. The first-floor walls of the wood-frame building are clad with horizontal wood siding and "homasote," a fiberboard material (Jester 1995:120-125). The flat roof features wide overhanging eaves on the front and rear elevations. The main entry is located in the north elevation and contains a plywood door. The basement level of the south elevation contains three wood-paneled overhead track garage doors and one single plywood door. The windows are multi-light casements. The building is in fair condition. The fiberboard panels exhibit peeling paint and deterioration.

A one-story, wood-frame detached storage building is located southwest of the main house. The shed's condition is fair.

The former CASULA HOUSE, constructed ca. 1945 (USGS Towson 1944, 1957), is located at the end of a winding, unpaved lane at 11209 Notchcliff Road in Big Gunpowder Central in Baltimore County. The house sits at the top of hill in a wooded area. The one-story, wood-frame house occupies an irregular footprint. The core of the house is a one-story, gable-roof section oriented approximately north to south with an addition on the southeast end. A shed-roof addition spans the west elevation and a smaller shed-roofed addition projects from the east elevation. The building rests on a stone and concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal drop siding. The gable and shed roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The windows are various types, including ten-light casement windows; six-over-six-light, double-hung sash; nine-light windows, and one-over-one-light, double-hung sash. The main entry is on the north elevation. The doorway contains a multi-light door. A secondary door provides access to a shed-roof addition on the east side of the house. This doorway contains a six-panel wood door. A wood deck spans the north elevation. Ms. Casula, the current occupant and former owner, reported that she bought the property in 1976 and was told that a prior house on the property had burned. The current house was rebuilt using recycled elements from various buildings located on the property (Ms. Casula personal communication 15 November 2002). The house is in good condition. Some erosion of the mortar was noted on the concrete block foundation wall under the west elevation. However, the house exhibits no integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association to illustrate a mid twentieth-century construction date. The house illustrates no unified design or vernacular house type associated with twentieth-century domestic design.

An outbuilding possibly dating from the nineteenth century is located southwest of the main house. The square, single cell building is constructed of rough cut, rough coursed stone. Trace evidence suggests that this outbuilding was once whitewashed. The front gable end is clad with vertical wood boards. Both wire

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and cut nails are present in the wood boards above the doorway. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features an overhang. A central wood board door serves as the single entrance. The pegged door lintel is fashioned of milled, but large gauge lumber. The south elevation features a central window measuring approximately one and one half feet square. This window opening is wood framed and contains a single light, fixed window. An animal pen has been added to the north elevation of the outbuilding. The shed-roofed addition has vertical board walls with one open elevation. The condition of the outbuilding is fair. The original use of the outbuilding is unclear. The presence of the window suggests that it was constructed as a storage shed. The shed appears to be older than the present Casula house and may be related to earlier occupation on the property.

A springhouse dating ca. 1900 is located at the base of the hill south of the intersection of the Casula driveway and Notchcliff Road. The one-story springhouse is constructed of rubble stone and is built partially into the hill. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll material. The upper gable is clad with composition roll roofing. The gable end contains a short plywood door. The springhouse is in good condition. The roof appears to be rebuilt and the door is a replacement. The addition of modern materials has compromised the structure's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The house at 13230 JARRETTSVILLE PIKE in the Springdale section was constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Towson 1944, 1957). The house is a one-story, wood-frame building clad with asbestos shingles. The house has a three-bay asymmetrical front (east) elevation with a one-bay, front-projecting gable wing. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The windows are modern one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units installed in 2001 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The windows are arranged singly and in pairs. The primary entrance is located off-center in the east elevation and contains a six-panel wood door. The entry is accessed by a concrete stoop and step. The building is in fair condition. The asbestos shingle siding is water stained. Broken asbestos shingles were noted near the foundation. A one-story, concrete-block garage and storage building is located west of the house. The garage was constructed ca. 1965.

The ERDMAN HOUSE (MIHP # BA-1844) (Mill Pond Cottage) is located at 17700 Masemore Road in the Hereford section of Gunpowder Falls State Park. The building currently is used for short-term vacation rentals. The building's historic use has not been identified; it may have been an agricultural outbuilding. The two-story building, constructed ca. 1940 (USGS Hereford 1974, 1958 edition), has a three-bay front (south) elevation and one bay along the east elevation. The building rests on a coursed stone foundation. The wood-frame walls, which formerly were clad in clapboard and flush vertical wood siding, currently are clad in vinyl. The vinyl siding was installed in 2001 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The gambrel roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features three inset gable dormers along the south roof plane. A brick chimney projects off-center from the roof ridge. The front (south) elevation has a centrally-located doorway that contains a cross panel wood door with nine lights. The east elevation contains a central doorway that contains a two-panel wood door with nine lights. The windows throughout the building were replaced in 2001 (MdDNR DMI 2002) with thermopane double-hung sash units with faux muntins. An enclosed stone porch spans the south elevation. The porch contains modern multi-light replacement units that replaced casements depicted in the ca. 1979 photograph (Hnedak ca. 1979). The entry on the east elevation is sheltered by a one-bay porch with a concave copper roof supported on square wood posts. A one-story, one-bay stone wing projects from the north elevation of the building. The east elevation of the wing contains a narrow vertical board door. The building is in good condition. However, apart from the stone walls, the

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building retains little integrity of design, materials, and workmanship from the mid twentieth-century period of construction.

The former Erdman Barn (MIHP # BA-1844), constructed ca. 1940 (USGS Hereford 1974, 1958 edition), is located west of the Erdman House. The small barn currently is used for storage and supports the vacation rentals as a recreation outbuilding. The two-level, wood-frame barn rests on a coursed stone foundation and is clad with narrow beaded board siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The east elevation contains sliding doors constructed of narrow beaded board wood siding. A wood-frame four-light casement window and wood louvered vents are located in the east elevation. The south elevation has a screen porch under an integral shed roof. The center bay of the south elevation contains a two piece hinged door constructed of narrow beaded board siding. The windows in the south elevation are wood-frame, six-light casements. The barn is in good condition. However, the building retains little integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to illustrate a mid twentieth-century barn type.

An elevated water tank, constructed ca. 1940, is located on the top of a hill northeast of the house. The circular wood tank rests on a brick foundation. The structure has a conical roof sheathed with red asphalt shingles. The structure has a single door constructed of vertical boards. The structure was associated with water system for the Erdman house (Ranger George Kahl personal communication 12/3/2002). The structure is in good condition; exterior paint has failed.

Forge Road

The linear suburban development along Forge Road in Baltimore County in the Big Gunpowder Central area occurred during the 1950s. No houses were depicted in this area along Forge Road on a USGS White Marsh Quadrangle map published in 1951. A resident reported that the earliest house in the area was constructed in 1952. The lots in this area were subdivided into narrow parcels that extended from the road to the Big Gunpowder Falls River. The houses acquired by MdDNR were sited back from the road at the top of a slope that overlooked the river and were located north of a major power line. The construction of Interstate 95 during the 1960s divided Forge Road into two sections.

The former BYRD HOUSE at 5316 Forge Road, constructed ca. 1955, is set back from the road at the end of a long unpaved driveway. The one-story, brick house features an asymmetrical four-bay front (south) elevation. The house is built on a slope so that the basement level is at grade in the rear. The house has a parged stucco foundation. The exterior walls are common bond (6:1) brick. The side-gable roof with projecting front-facing gable is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The roof features a metal fascia and gutters. A wide brick chimney projects from the roof ridge off-center towards the east end of the house. The main entry is off-center through a slightly projecting enclosed vestibule set under a shed roof. The door is a wood-panel door. The windows are aluminum frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung replacement units installed in 2000 (MdDNR DMI 2002). The front elevation features a large picture window. The building is in good condition. A small concrete block structure and a detached wood-frame storage shed clad with board-and-batten siding are located behind the house.

The former SHIPLEY HOUSE at 5400 Forge Road, constructed ca. 1959, is at the top of a slope at the end of a long unpaved driveway. The one-story house has a four-bay by two-bay main block with an off-set

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garage wing attached to the northwest corner of west gable end. The building rests on a concrete slab. The exterior walls are concrete block. Each section has a side-gable roof sheathed with composition roll roofing. The main block contains an off-center entry. The doorway is ornamented with vertical siding and contains a six panel wood door. The garage door in the west wing contains a multi-panel overhead wood door. Windows throughout the building are modern one-over-one-light, thermopane units. The windows are asymmetrically arranged, both singly and in pairs. The building is in good condition, but has been vacant for several years. Several windows are broken. Vegetation is growing on the building.

The former KINNEY HOUSE at 5408 Forge Road, constructed in 1960, is set back from the road at the end of a long unpaved driveway. The one-story dwelling has an asymmetrical four-bay front (south) elevation with a carport attached to the east gable end. The house is built at the top of a slope so that the basement is exposed on the rear elevation. The foundation is not visible. The front elevation is faced with brick to the level of the window sills, forming an ornamental water table. The walls from the window sills to the eave are clad with vinyl siding. The end elevations are also vinyl sided. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The front elevation contains the main entry. The off-center door is a wood panel unit with lights set in a fanlight. The windows are metal-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units. The most prominent feature of the front elevation is a large, floor-to-ceiling, nine-light bay window. A concrete carport extends from the east gable end of the house. The house has been vacant for several years, but appears to be in overall good condition. Windows and the glass lights in the front door are broken. The rear sliding glass door is in poor condition. The concrete slab of the carport is deteriorated. The supporting wall of the carport exhibits cracked mortar joints. The carport roof is stained and weathered. The vinyl siding on the east elevation is stained by mold. A one-story, detached storage shed is located near the house. The shed appears to be in fair condition.

The former SMITH HOUSE at 5410 Forge Road, constructed ca. 1955, is set back from the road at the end of a long unpaved driveway. The one-story dwelling comprises two distinct sections that are joined to form an L-shaped ground plan. The earliest section of the building has a two-bay front (south) elevation and a one-bay (side) elevation capped with a side-gable roof. This section of the building is constructed of stuccoed masonry. The side-gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The front (south) elevation of this section features a doorway containing a wood-panel door with four lights and paired wood-frame, three-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with brick lug sills. An exterior off-center stuccoed chimney flue rises between the door and the windows on the south elevation. The later addition is attached to the west elevation of the gable-roofed section. The one-story addition has a two-bay front (south) elevation and a two-bay side (west). The addition is clad in vinyl siding and has a barely pitched roof sheathed with widths of composite roofing material that is tacked along the eave. An exterior stuccoed chimney flue rises from the north (rear) elevation of the addition. The doorway in the south elevation of the addition contains a wood panel door with four lights. The window in the south elevation of the addition is a wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash unit. The house is in good condition.

A one-story, stuccoed, detached storage building is located east of the house. The storage building appears in good condition.

The former TARR HOUSE at 5504 Forge Road was constructed ca. 1955. The one-story brick ranch house features an asymmetrical four-bay front (south) elevation that incorporates an integral porch flanked by

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shallow brick projecting wings. The foundation is not visible. The exterior walls are clad with stretcher bond brick. The exterior wall along the porch has been clad with formstone. The building is unified under a hip roof sheathed with composition roll roofing. The off-center front door is accessed from the porch and is a wood unit. The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units with brick lug sills. A large picture window is located east of the doorway. An overhead garage door occupies the westernmost bay of the front elevation. The porch along the front elevation rests on a concrete slab with ornamental front wall. The porch posts are metal with filigree ornamentation. The building is in good condition. Mortar along the front porch wall is deteriorated.

The former MCMILLAN GARAGE at 5510 Forge Road, constructed in 1955, is a one-story, concrete-block garage that is set back from the road. The front-facing gable is clad with vinyl siding and contains a wood-panel overhead door. The roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and has a metal fascia. A shed-roof porch and storage shed are attached to the east elevation. Originally the garage was associated with a wood-frame house that no longer stands. The garage appears in fair condition.

The former NYSSO HOUSE at 5522 Forge Road, constructed ca. 1955, is sited at the top of the rise overlooking a wooded area looking northwards towards the river. The one-story house occupies an L-shaped ground plan with a one-bay by two-bay wing that projects southward toward Forge Road. The house rests on a concrete slab. The exterior walls are finished in stucco. The shallow intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave is enclosed with a metal soffit with raking boards along the gable ends. An exterior stucco chimney rises up the west gable end. The main entry as indicated by the driveway is located in the east gable end of the east elevation and contains a wood door with a single light. The doorway is accessed by two concrete steps. The windows in the building are various sizes and asymmetrically arranged. The primary windows along the east elevation are wood-frame, double-hung sash units with brick lug sills. Three, four-light windows are located at the eave line on the west elevation of the wing. Small windows flank the exterior chimney on the west gable end. A one-story porch spans the north elevation. The porch has wood posts with an enclosed railing and is only accessible from the interior of the house. The building appears in fair condition. The wood in the window frames exhibit signs of deterioration. The stucco along the foundation is stained. Heavy vegetation is growing along the west elevation of the house.

TRANSPORTATION

The Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers are spanned by numerous bridges. None of the bridges are owned by MdDNR. The only extant covered bridge is the Jerusalem Mill Covered Bridge (MIHP # BA-361, HA-438) located in Little Gunpowder Central section of the park. The Bunker Hill Covered Bridge (MIHP # BA-354) in the Hereford section of the park was burned in 1961, was rebuilt, and was burned again. Currently, only the stone abutments mark the site and the road is closed over the river. The condition of these abutments is good although some vandalism has taken place. Several one-lane iron truss bridges constructed during the late nineteenth century carry roads across the two rivers. Concrete bridges constructed during the 1930s carry the multiple lanes of US Highway 40 over the two rivers.

Sections of two railroad-related resources are located in the park: the Northern Central Railroad (NCRR) and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (MD and PA). The MD and PA Railroad was a narrow gauge

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railroad constructed in 1883 to link Bel Air with Baltimore City. Between 1883 and 1954, the railroad carried local agricultural produce, passengers, and freight. Segments of the MD and PA railroad line pass through the Little Gunpowder Central and the Big Gunpowder Central sections of the park. The railroad track was removed from the park in 1986-1987. The path is currently maintained as a walking trail. The former wood trestles and the later steel viaducts that date from the first decade of the twentieth century have been removed, although stone abutments and pier supports survive. The railroad line crossed the Little Gunpowder Falls section of the park east of Pleasantville Road and south of Laurel Brook Road. Paired trestle support piers are spaced approximately twenty-five feet from one another from valley top to valley floor. These support piers once served as foundations for the timber framing of the railroad trestle. The concrete support piers have square bases measuring approximately three feet and taper to approximately one and a half feet. The piers rise to a height of approximately six feet. Each pier is capped by a ten-inch high capstone. As of January 2003, the trestle support piers are not on property owned by MdDNR; they are located within the proposed acquisition boundary. A single railbed bulkhead, which is on MdDNR property, is located at the top of the western slope of the Little Gunpowder Falls River valley. This rectangular concrete form measures approximately ten feet across and is five feet high. This structure serves the purpose of stabilizing the railbed at the top of the slope. This form remains partially buried. The conditions of these features remain good though they are at risk from erosion, vegetation, and burial under leaf litter. The bulkhead has been spray painted with graffiti.

The NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (NCR) was completed in 1838 and linked Baltimore City with Sodus, New York. It was the second oldest long-distance railroad in the U.S.; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the oldest. The NCR wound its way northward from Baltimore City following the Big Gunpowder Falls River and its tributaries to Pennsylvania. Railroad service was ended in 1971. Flooding caused by Hurricane Agnes in 1972 severely damaged the railroad bed, bridges, and culverts. In 1980, MdDNR purchased 20 miles of the former railroad right-of-way and converted the railroad to a biking trail. The railroad ties were removed and the trail was paved with crushed stone. A grass shoulder is maintained on both sides of the trail. Twenty-nine bridges and culverts are located along the trail. These elements were repaired and redecked before the twenty-mile trail was opened for public use in 1987 (MdDNR NCR Master Plan 1993). Three built resources associated with the rail line include the Monkton Railroad Station (MIHP # BA-0608), the Glencoe Railroad Station (MIHP # BA-0546), and an electrical substation. Other elements noted near these resources included mile markers and railroad control signals.

The MONKTON RAILROAD STATION (MIHP # BA-0608), constructed in 1897-1898, is located at 16616 Monkton Road in the village of Monkton. This one-story, Victorian railroad station serves as an office, access point, and rest stop for the NCR Rail Trail. The wood-frame building is clad in horizontal and vertical board siding. The hipped roof is sheathed with brown slates and features a shed roof dormer. An eyebrow dormer is located in the east elevation. The roof features exposed rafter ends and a wide overhanging eave that is supported on large brackets. The eave shelters the wood deck that surrounds the building on all four elevations. A brick chimney projects from the roof ridge. Doors include sliding wood doors and single two-panel wood doors with transoms on the east and west elevations. Windows are wood-frame, double-hung sash units that contain either four-over-four-lights or six-over-six-lights. The building is in good condition, and was recently renovated for use as a museum/interpretive center with restrooms.

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The GLENCOE RAILROAD STATION (MIHP # BA-0546) (former Edmund House) is located at 15512 Home Road north of Sparks along the NCCR Rail Trail. The former Victorian Gothic train station was shifted from its original location and converted into a residence. The wood-frame building has a two-story, three-bay main block with a one-story addition on the south elevation. The building rests on a stone and concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. An interior brick chimney projects from the north and south gable ends. The eaves on all elevations are ornamented with decorative scalloped barge boards. A wide eave that once sheltered the platform spans the east elevation of the house and is supported by large brackets. Part of the eave has been enclosed to contain an addition with a polygonal bay window. The primary entry is through the east elevation. The doorway contains a wood door with six lights. The windows are wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. Wood paneled and louvered shutters enframe the windows. A narrow second-story balcony supported by chamfered wood posts and simple brackets spans the west elevation. A modern wood deck provides access to the first story of the west elevation. The house is in good condition. Heavy vegetation surrounds the house on the east elevation. The house has an associated shed/animal pen that post-dates 1960.

A rectangular, concrete-block transformer vault, constructed during the mid-twentieth century, is located on the west side of the NCCR Trail and on the east side of Home Road. This railroad associated structure is located northeast of the former Edmund House. The structure has a flat, concrete slab roof that overhangs the walls. The structure has a single metal door in the south elevation. All other walls are blind. The structure is abandoned. Glencoe Road crosses the former right-of-way a short distance to the south. This structure may be associated with an electrical signal or right-of-way, road-crossing gate. The structure is in poor condition.

A rectangular concrete foundation lies a short distance to the south of the transformer. This remnant lies barely above grade and may also be associated with railroad operation or maintenance.

COMMERCE/TRADE

The former UNKART FILLING STATION is located at 12811 Belair Road where MD Route 1 spans the Little Gunpowder Falls River. This property is in Little Gunpowder Central section of the park in Baltimore County. The filling station is a one-story, rectangular building constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. The filling station was constructed ca. 1940. The corners of the building are ornamented with concrete-block quoins. The hipped roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave has an enclosed wood soffit. The hip roof extends over the gas pump area and is supported along the west elevation by rusticated concrete-block pillars. The ceiling under the extension is constructed of narrow beaded wood boards. The front (west) elevation contains one set of paired wood hinged doors, each with eight lights; a single wood panel door with four lights; and, one sixteen-light industrial sash window. The north and south elevations contain two, sixteen-light industrial sash windows. The windows have concrete lintels and sills. The building is in fair condition. Moisture penetration is a persistent problem because of the location of the building near the river. Deterioration was noted along the wood soffit. Cracks in the mortar joints of the walls were visible on the north and south elevations. The metal frames of the windows exhibit rust.

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The UNKART RESTAURANT TAVERN SITE (18BA339) is located west of where Belair Road (US Route 1) crosses the Little Gunpowder Falls River. A twentieth-century building was extant in this location in 1987, but has since been demolished. A large paved roadside pull-off survives on the west side of the highway. The condition of this site remains fair. The area west of the site is overgrown. If archeological resources are located below the pull-off, they are capped by roadway material.

The WHITE HALL FEED STORE, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Hereford 1974, 1958 edition), is located at the junction of White Hall and Wiseburg Roads in White Hall in Baltimore County. The building currently is used as a shop to support the NCCR Rail Trail. The large rectangular building is constructed of concrete block. The gable ends are clad with standing-seam metal. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Metal vents project from the roof. The eave is clad with metal. The north elevation contains a single plywood door, a metal overhead track door, and a modern window unit. These openings have concrete lintels. The single doorway is ornamented by a line of brick ends. A projecting shed roof is located over the overhead track door bay. The east elevation contains a single plywood door accessed by concrete steps. The south and west elevations are blind. A wood deck is located at the northwest corner of the building. The building is in good condition.

The former WHITE HALL NATIONAL BANK (MIHP # BA-2366) (former Kirchoff-Mosher/White Hall Bank) is located at 1404 Wiseburg Road along the NCCR Rail Trail in Baltimore County. The one-story, three-bay by three-bay, Classical-Revival bank building was constructed in 1909 according to the datestone in the building's parapet. The bank rests on a coursed ashlar foundation with a limestone water table. The exterior walls are faced with orange brick. The building is ornamented with limestone quoins and surrounds around each of the three openings in the front (west) elevation. The central door is recessed. The door has two wood panels and a single light. The doorway is framed by a quoined limestone surround and by limestone columns that support the entablature. The door is accessed by a short flight of stone steps. The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash with astreated transoms. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The front elevation windows feature projecting stone keystones. The building eave features a full entablature including a frieze carved with the words "WHITE HALL NATIONAL BANK," a modillioned wood cornice, and a brick stepped roof parapet capped with stone that contains a limestone inset carved with "A. 1909 D." The parapet is framed with large stone scrolls. The roof is not visible. The building is maintained in excellent condition.

The SPARKS BANK Nature Center (MIHP # BA-2462), constructed in 1916, is located off Sparks Road east of Big Gunpowder Falls River. The one-story, three-bay by three-bay bank building is constructed of stone and rests on a stone foundation with a concrete water table. The south gable is clad with vinyl siding. The front (north) elevation is ornamented by stone pilasters that define the bays. The shallow gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The eave at the north elevation is ornamented with a wide fascia board and a stone arch in the gable. The north elevation contains the primary entrance in the center bay and contains a wood door with a large light that is too small for the opening. The opening has been infilled with horizontal drop siding to accommodate the current door. A stone lintel is located over the doorway. The windows are large, wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units with transoms. Plywood panels have been attached over the upper sash of several windows on the north and west elevations. Several window openings on the south and east elevations have been infilled with stone. A small, wood-frame, one-over-one-light window with an exterior metal grate is located in the south elevation. A wood handicap

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access ramp was installed along the west and north elevations. The building is in good condition. However, alterations to the window and door openings have compromised the integrity of the design, materials, and workmanship in the building.

DEFENSE

The GUNPOWDER MILITARY RESERVATION of the Maryland Army National Guard is located off Northcliff Road in the Big Gunpowder Central section of the park. The installation evolved from a private shooting range that was established ca. 1936 (Dick Jordan personal communication 12/13/2002). During the 1950s, the range was expanded and the first permanent buildings were constructed. The 1950s complex comprised the shooting range, a headquarters building, a flagpole, two instruction buildings, a dining facility, and a shower/toilet building. In 1969, the Maryland National Guard leased the 30-acre shooting range and 240 acres from the landowner. In 1974, MdDNR purchased the entire property, including the leased acreage, and continued to lease the shooting range to the Maryland Army National Guard. The modern armory building was completed in 1974 and is owned by the Maryland Army National Guard. MdDNR owns the other buildings on the property; the Maryland Army National Guard is responsible for the maintenance.

The following descriptions are for the buildings constructed before 1960. The buildings were utilitarian designs and have been continuously renovated so that the current appearance of the buildings reflects modern materials and modern windows and doors. In general, the individual buildings in the complex no longer have integrity of design, materials, or workmanship.

Battalion Headquarters (Building 200), constructed ca. 1950, is a single-story, concrete-block building on a concrete-block foundation. The building is four-by-four bays. The front-facing gable roof is clad in asphalt roll roofing. The entire building is clad in vinyl siding, which was installed in 1994 (MdDNR DMI 2002) over concrete block. Windows are double-hung, one-over-one-light, metal sash units. A single-light, metal sash window is found in the gable end. The windows were replaced within the last five years. A concrete sill is found under each window. A single, off-center metal door is located in the gable end of the building. A wraparound porch is located on three sides of the building. The porch rests on a concrete slab. Chamfered, wood posts support the hipped roof of the porch. The porch roof has an enclosed metal soffit. Generally, the building is in good condition. A hole in the vinyl siding and deterioration at the base of one of the wood porch posts were noted.

The dining facility (Building 313), constructed ca. 1950, is a single-story, vinyl-clad building on a concrete-block foundation. The wood-frame building is eight bays long. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt roll roofing. Access to the interior is by way of two, single, metal doors. Windows located in both sides of the building are double-hung, one-over-one-light, metal-sash units. A one bay shed was appended to the rear of the building. The building originally was constructed as barracks. The building is in good condition.

Building 311, constructed ca. 1950, houses the toilets and showers. The building rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The building is five by three bays. The building terminates in gable roof with metal eave. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Hinged windows punctuate the elevations. The windows have concrete sills. A single metal door is located on the west elevation and a second metal door is located near the north corner of the east elevation. Building 311 is in good condition.

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The wood-frame classroom building (Building 309), constructed ca. 1950, is ten bays long. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The building terminates in gable roof sheathed in asphalt roll with a metal box cornice. The building is set into a hill, with one end supported by concrete piers. Access to the building is from a single metal door centered in the east elevation. A concrete ramp leads to the primary entrance. A hood with a flat roof protects the entrance. Double-hung, one-over-one-light, metal-sash windows characterize the building. The building originally functioned as barracks. The building is in good condition.

The classroom building (Building 310), constructed ca. 1950, is nearly identical to Building 309. The building also was constructed as barracks. The wood-frame building is eleven bays long. The building's exterior is sheathed in vinyl siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt roll with a metal box cornice. The windows are double-hung, one-over-one-light, metal-sash units. Two, single, off-centered doors are located on the east elevation. One single, metal door is centered in the south gable end. Two louvered vents are located in the gable, directly above the door. The building is in good condition.

The Battalion Headquarters Flagpole, constructed ca. 1950 stands in a grass circle located in front of the shooting range and the headquarters building. A paved road surrounds the circle. A wood sign and stone marker are located immediately in front of the metal flagpole. The flagpole is in good condition.

The shooting range, constructed ca. 1950, is located north of the headquarters building and the flagpole. The range is a large grassy open area with an earth and concrete berm at the north end. A long, open pavilion at the south end of the range shelters users of the rifle range and is divided into a number of bays. Each bay contains a section of concrete culvert pipe lined with plastic cushioning. Wood posts support a gable roof. The shooting range is in good condition.

The site of the BARRACKS associated with a Nike Missile installation, constructed ca. 1955, is located at the end of Hutschenreuter Road in the Big Gunpowder Central section of the park in Baltimore County. This former military housing site was one component of a three-component missile site, comprising the barracks area, the missile silos, and a control area. The associated missile silo is reported as located on a neighboring farm and currently used to stable cows (Michael Browning personal communication 15 and 30 October 2002). The location of the former control station is not within park boundaries. The former barracks area is marked by eroded blacktop. The concrete-block buildings were removed before the property was transferred to MdDNR in 1967. Condition of this site is poor.

LANDSCAPE

A WALLED SPRING (MIHP # BA-1883) is an isolated spring located off Pleasantville Road in Little Gunpowder Central section of the park. The spring issues from the downslope of a low rise at the top of a small stream valley that empties into Little Gunpowder Falls River. The spring is located slightly downslope from an active agricultural field and is located about twenty feet inside of a treeline. The wall is in two fragments and was constructed of brick and rubble stone. The northern fragment measures two-foot thick by three and one half-foot long. The southern segment measures ten inches wide and eighteen feet long. The structure is in poor condition and is barely visible above the ground surface and leaf litter. Tires and demolition debris are strewn throughout the site.

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The BUNKER HILL SPRINGHOUSE is located on the east side of Bunker Hill Road on the south side of the Big Gunpowder Falls River in the Hereford section in Baltimore County. The isolated springhouse is a one-story, single-bay, square structure. The springhouse rests on a concrete foundation and is built in coursed, thinly cut stone. The front-facing gable roof has been recently replaced with corrugated metal sheeting. Bay openings are located in each side and rear elevation. These openings are framed with 2 x 6-inch lumber containing metal re-bars. A single entrance is located in the north elevation. The entrance originally contained a six vertical board door, which lies on the ground at a short distance from the structure. A large wood lintel spans the opening. Condition of this structure is fair. Vandalism is a problem due to the isolated setting. Windows and walls are structurally sound but the stone courses above the reinforced window frames are sagging. Once featuring a stucco exterior and interior, this functional surface is now largely deteriorated. Waterlogged boards lie submerged within shallow pool of water that fills the springhouse foundation.

Other landscape elements located at this site suggest that the springhouse was associated with a larger complex of buildings; no other buildings are extant. A concrete staircase leads to the springhouse from the hillside above. The steps both form and lead into a small concrete and stone wall enclosure that adjoins the right side springhouse wall. This enclosure houses a large, round stone barrel shaped structure capped with a large, flat stone; this structure measures approximately two-and-one-half foot wide. This is suggestive of a capped well or cistern. Short interior walls running parallel to the steps and exterior walls form troughs on either side of the barrel shaped feature. These troughs are filled with soil. The staircase landing side of this enclosure is open to the front of the springhouse. The walls rise to two-and-one-half feet and are built into the slope rise. Other indications of a previous building complex include the remnants of a large stone interior wall set into a hillside located north-northwest of the springhouse. A shorter, lower stone wall intersecting with a square foundation is located northwest of the springhouse and across Bunker Hill Road.

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SUMMARY

Gunpowder Falls State Park occupies approximately 14,913 acres in Baltimore and Harford counties, Maryland. Baltimore County contains 12,905 acres of parkland, while Harford County contains 2,008 acres (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). Gunpowder Falls State Park is a linear, non-contiguous park that contains the stream valleys of the Big Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers and their tributaries north and northeast of Baltimore City. The natural and scenic corridors along the Big Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers and their tributaries are the focus of the park.

Approximately 3,872 acres are designated wildlands. The park is divided into seven discontinuous areas: Hereford, Springdale, Sweet Air, Big Gunpowder Central, Little Gunpowder Central, Days Cove, and Hammerman/Dundee. The Northern Central Railroad (NCR) Trail that incorporates a section of the former railroad right-of-way also is part of Gunpowder Falls State Park. This trail runs north to south from the Pennsylvania State Line to the town of Ashland in Baltimore County. Parklands stretch from the Chesapeake Bay estuaries of the coastal plain to the upper reaches of the rivers that rise in the Piedmont regions of Baltimore and Harford counties.

The State of Maryland initiated property acquisition for Gunpowder Falls State Park in 1960 and continues to the present. Some properties within the legislated acquisition boundary have yet to be acquired. Gunpowder Falls State Park encompasses a wide variety of built and archeological resources representing prehistory and historic occupation from the early eighteenth century through 1960. The total number of resources dating before 1960 and owned by MdDNR in Gunpowder Falls State Park are 159. The resources represent 26 prehistoric archeological sites; 11 farm complexes; 10 industrial and manufacturing buildings, villages, and sites; 1 village site; 5 commercial buildings; 5 transportation-related resources, 2 landscape elements; 2 defensive complexes; and, 20 single-family residences constructed between ca. 1920 and 1960. The industrial sites are located in proximity to the rivers to access power and water, while the farmsteads occupy the upland areas. The single-family dwellings are dispersed generally along the periphery of the park.

Park improvement and the management policies that have shaped the Gunpowder Falls State Park as a public recreation area are less than fifty years of age. The park, as a geographic entity associated with the theme of public recreation during the period 1960 to the present must possess the qualities of exceptional significance for listing as an historic district under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The park landscape has been managed to preserve its natural resources and for low intensity recreation. Few park buildings have been constructed. The Hammerman area is the component most developed through the construction of improvements to support recreational activities. In general, buildings constructed under the park tenure are functional in design. The buildings are not associated with the work of modern masters nor do they possess exceptional architectural merit. Within the context of public recreation from 1960 to the present, the low-intensity development of Gunpowder Falls State Park is a typical expression of changing trends in recreational planning for stream valley parks adapted in Maryland. As such, the park as an entity does not appear to be exceptionally significant under Criterion Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Land acquisition for Gunpowder Falls State Park has resulted in the transfer of a diverse range of cultural resources to MdDNR ownership. The status of individual built resources for listing in the National

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Register of Historic Places is contained in the table attached to this MIHP form. Most of the archeological sites remain unevaluated for National Register listing.

PARK HISTORY

Gunpowder Falls State Park is an example of a linear park oriented along stream valleys. The natural and scenic corridors along the Big Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers and their tributaries are the focus of the park. The streams generally run through narrow steep valleys. Historically, the streams were tapped to power the industry of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Industrial complexes located on the riverbanks included gristmills, ironworks, furnaces, and a copper works. During the late nineteenth century, the City of Baltimore looked to the Big Gunpowder Falls River to augment the city's water supply. As early as 1853, the Big Gunpowder Falls River was considered as a possible source of drinking water. In 1874, the city passed an ordinance authorizing a bond issue to cover the costs of accessing the Big Gunpowder Falls River water supply. The city began to purchase property along the Big Gunpowder Falls River, including several industrial sites. During the late 1870s, the location of a reservoir was selected. The first dam was completed at Loch Raven by 1881 (Siems 1952; Anderson 1977). The second Loch Raven dam (MIHP # BA-2736) was constructed upriver in 1915. The height of the dam was raised in 1917 and again in 1922 (O'Meara 1996). After the completion of the Loch Raven reservoir, the City of Baltimore marketed several former industrial sites that it had acquired downriver of the reservoir. Although offered for sale as industrial property, industrial activity along the lower Big Gunpowder Falls River did not recover to its pre-Civil War levels.

During the late nineteenth century, the valleys of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers reverted from industrial corridors into scenic and natural areas. By the early twentieth century, the natural characteristics of the valleys presented an appealing aspect. In 1903, the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore City hired the Olmsted Brothers, the successor firm to landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted's private practice, to prepare a plan to improve public spaces in the city and to plan for development of territory annexed to the city in 1888. The 120-page plan was submitted to the society in 1903. The plan proposed the creation of numerous small parks, additional playgrounds, expansions of existing city parks, and the development of parkways and stream valley parks in suburban areas. As one element of this ambitious plan, the Olmsted Brothers proposed the acquisition of the Patapsco and Gunpowder stream valleys as nature preserves for future city park needs. The boundaries proposed by the Olmsted Brothers for the development of such parks were limited to the crests of the valley walls. In this way, the natural scenic beauty of stream valleys would be preserved while the presence of buildings above the valley were obscured (Zucker 1995:73-97). Apart from acreage necessary to expand the city's water supply system, Baltimore City took no action to acquire acreage along the Gunpowder Falls River valleys for recreation and the Olmsted Brothers' plan for the area was forgotten.

During the 1950s, then Maryland Governor Theodore McKeldin became an active proponent of an extensive Maryland State Park Program and had a "keen interest in public acquisition and improvement for park and recreation purposes of undeveloped lands in Maryland." The governor's support united with a growing concern to manage stream and river valleys to reduce the effects of flooding along the Potomac River, Seneca Creek, Patapsco River, and Patuxent River (Frank 1956). In addition, the state was responding to increasing needs for recreation opportunities within easy reach of rapidly growing metropolitan areas. In 1954, the Governor proposed the acquisition of the Gunpowder Falls stream

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valleys as a park at the statewide Governor's Conference on Recreation. Local public support for the park came from Third Judicial Circuit Court Judge John B. Gontrum, an early supporter for the project who eventually sold acreage to the state for the park. Gunpowder area civic groups also were vocal in their support. Then Governor McKeldin requested the first formal study of the proposed park in 1958 (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958:ix-x).

Several reasons for establishing the Gunpowder River Valley Park system were outlined in the 1958 report, entitled "Study for a Proposed Gunpowder River Valley Park System" prepared by the Maryland State Planning Commission. A primary reason was to provide recreation areas near to Baltimore City, since almost 60 per cent of Maryland's population lived in the Baltimore Metropolitan region, which was defined as Baltimore City and Harford, Baltimore, Howard, and Anne Arundel counties. In 1958, Baltimore City owned 5,770 acres of public parks and playgrounds. Baltimore County maintained approximately 2,700 acres for recreation. The addition of the Gunpowder Falls River system was viewed as highly desirable to increase the ratio of parklands to population. Action to establish the park also was recommended in the report due to the rate of suburban development in Baltimore County. Planners foresaw the pressure to develop farmland in neighboring Baltimore County and believed that construction in the area would reach an explosive rate within ten to twenty years. It was hypothesized that land values and acquisition costs for parkland would increase as development occurred. Stream valleys were ideal parkland within these future development projections, since those areas were unbuildable and were considered unsuitable for twentieth-century economic development (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958:3).

The selection of Gunpowder Falls as a stream valley park was a logical choice. The Gunpowder Falls stream valley of the twentieth century was viewed as a natural area that already was used informally by the public for recreation. Gunpowder Falls was described as a "forgotten river," so labeled because of its unpolluted waterways and rural and wooded settings. Public access to prospective park areas was facilitated by existing roads that linked rural areas to Baltimore City and that crossed the stream valleys. The existing roads offered efficient public access points to the proposed park. In addition, the recreational potential of the Gunpowder River stream valleys was enhanced when combined with the opportunities presented by the Loch Raven (est. 1881) and Prettyboy (est. 1933) reservoirs (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958:xi).

The 1958 study recommended the acquisition of approximately 11,610 acres of land and delineated initial park boundaries in discontinuous sections. The Days Cove property was selected on the east side of US Route 40 (Pulaski Highway). On the west side of US Route 40 (Pulaski Highway), parklands were proposed along the Little Gunpowder Falls River to Pleasantville Road with an additional section between Green Road and Jarrettsville Pike. Along the Big Gunpowder Falls River, the park stretched from the west side of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks to Loch Raven Reservoir Dam. Parkland was proposed from the Prettyboy Reservoir Dam southwards along the Big Gunpowder Falls River until Big Falls Road crossing. The stretch of Big Gunpowder Falls River between Big Falls Road and Loch Raven Reservoir was omitted from the original acquisition proposal due to the location of the Northern Central Railroad. The railroad right-of-way followed the riverbank for some way and development surrounding the train stations of Phoenix, Sparks, Glencoe, Corbett, and Monkton was deemed unsuitable for inclusion in the park. In addition, a large quarry operated east of Big Falls Road. In general, the state's land

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acquisition policy precluded purchase of active industrial property or farmlands that generated tax dollars (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958).

Then Maryland Governor McKeldin supported capital funds for land acquisition along Gunpowder Falls stream valleys in the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks budget for fiscal year 1960 (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958). The Maryland State Planning Commission advised that the first acquisitions should be areas located at major highway crossings to guarantee access to prospective parklands. The areas between Harford Road and Old Philadelphia Road closest to the Big Gunpowder Falls River were identified as priority areas (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958: xii).

The 1958 study was prepared with the assistance of several local groups, including the Junior Gunpowder Club, The Rotary Club of Kingsville, and The Gunpowder Farmers Club (Maryland State Planning Commission 1958: X). The study recommended the appointment of a citizens advisory committee by Governor McKeldin to advise and to assist in the acquisition of land (Governor Theodore R. McKeldin to Joseph Meyerhoff, 1 August 1958, unnumbered page of Maryland State Planning Commission 1958). The citizens advisory committee was formed in 1960 under then Governor J. Millard Tawes and served until 1973, when Marvin Mandel was elected Governor of Maryland (MdDNR 1983:5).

Property acquisition for the park began in 1960. Between 1960 and 1969, over 9,000 acres were assembled, including 300 acres of the Hammerman area in 1961, which was not in the original proposal. During the 1970s, almost 2,300 additional acres were acquired. During the 1980s, 2,160 acres were acquired, including a section of the right-of-way of the former Northern Central Railroad. Between 1990 and 2000, approximately 1,425 acres were added to the park (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002). In 1983, the legislatively authorized acreage of the park was over 15,690 acres (MdDNR 1983:56).

Formal planning for the park began in 1962 when urban and regional planning consultants Fred W. Tuemmler and Associates, located in College Park, Maryland, prepared a plan for approximately 300 acres of the Hammerman area. The plan stressed intensive recreational development for this section of the park. In 1967, Hammerman was opened to the public and contained a swimming beach with bathhouse, family and group picnicking areas, and open play areas (MdDNR 1983).

In 1967, consultants Fred W. Tuemmler and Associates prepared a plan for the remaining sections of Gunpowder River Valley State Park, as the park was then known. The 1967 plan emphasized intensive outdoor recreation. In 1967, the planning approach correlated proposed recreational uses with topography within the park boundaries. The unforested plateaus were proposed for multiple uses, family and group picnicking with playfields, while the forested plateaus were proposed for camping, family picnicking, and appropriate special uses. The valley walls were designated for hiking, horseback riding, and nature study, while the valley floor featured water-oriented activities, limited picnicking, hiking, and riding. The 1967 plan emphasized water activities. One proposal was to build dams along the stream corridor to create small lakes for swimming and fishing. In addition, swimming pools/centers were proposed in several park areas. A golf course and ski area were proposed for the Sweet Air section. In the Hereford section, ski facilities and mule trains were proposed. Tents, cabins, and shelters for camping also were proposed for several locations within the park. A nature center was proposed for the former Willingham property in the Hereford section (Tuemmler and Associates 1967).

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Between 1978 and 1983, a second master planning effort was undertaken. A concept plan was prepared in 1978, a draft was prepared by 1980-1981, and the final master plan was issued in 1983 (MdDNR 1978; MdDNR 1980-1981; MdDNR 1983). These plans reflected major changes in the philosophy of park development, as well as the views of local citizens' groups and state and county officials. Gunpowder Falls State Park, as it was then named, was classified as a multi-use park. Some areas were suitable for intensive recreational development, while other areas were to remain primarily natural. The planning process sought to balance the needs of recreation with preservation of the natural and cultural resources of the stream valleys. A citizens' advisory group, established for the duration of the planning process, stated that its goals were to "provide guidelines for a stewardship of the park which will preserve and where necessary restore its natural integrity and its historical features for the enjoyment of present and future generations; to provide educational and interpretative experiences for park users that will enhance their understanding and cherishing of all natural areas; and to provide other recreational facilities for the public in so far as they are compatible with sustained park quality" (MdDNR 1978).

The planning process also reflected changes in land management within the Maryland state park system. These changes were promulgated in Maryland's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan in 1972. Concepts that applied to Gunpowder Falls State Park included encouraging low intensity recreation on open tracts within flood plains, wooded areas, steep slopes, and other significant natural features; preserving and protecting historic structures and sites; and, protecting free flowing streams and rivers. In the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for 1978 and 1980-1981, the following objectives were reiterated: preservation of outstanding natural and scenic areas and cultural heritage of significant historic sites, structures, and objects, and emphasis on providing public access points to water recreation sites. In addition, the guidelines for acceptable activities for state parks were revised. Recreational activities included picnicking, hiking, camping, nature study, fishing, boating, cross country skiing, horseback riding, biking, unstructured play, swimming in beaches and ponds, and sightseeing. Other activities that depended on large-scale modification of the natural environment, such as golf courses, were generally discouraged (MdDNR 1978:6-7; MdDNR 1983:7-8).

The 1983 master plan for Gunpowder Falls State Park prepared by the MdDNR emphasized low-intensity day use of the park and preservation of the natural beauty of the stream valleys. Overall recreational activities included picnicking, hiking, nature interpretation, canoeing, fishing, archery, birdwatching, and sightseeing of historic resources. During the last twenty years, several aspects of the 1983 master plan have been implemented in the park. Hammerman, with its swimming beaches and playfields, has been continuously maintained as an intensive recreation area. A marina was constructed at Dundee, and a ca. 1974 house was adapted as a nature center at Days Cove (MdDNR 1983). In general, however, the park has been maintained for low-intensity recreation.

The properties acquired by MdDNR for the Gunpowder Falls State Park contain a variety of built and archeological resources representing prehistoric and historic occupations from the mid-eighteenth century through 1960. The majority of prehistoric sites within the park have been investigated through a non-systematic pedestrian survey, or through reconnaissance/surface collection. Often sites were initially identified and surveyed by mid-twentieth century investigators (e.g., Marye 1952; Hunt et al. 1964) and/or by members of the Archeological Society of Maryland. Many of these sites later were revisited by Mark Kulis of the Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning, in order to verify their location and to assess their condition. Specific areas within the park also have been investigated archeologically in

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advance of proposed construction or other potential surface disturbances (McNamara 1976, 1977a, 1977b, 1977c, 1977d, 1977e, 1978; Ballweber 1989). Mr. Israel (1993, 1995, 1997) has conducted extensive surveys of rockshelter sites in the Gunpowder drainage.

In 1979, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) undertook a survey of buildings located within the boundaries of the park (Hnedak 1979). Seventeen of the oldest resources currently located in the park were identified during this survey. These resources are the Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265) and two outbuildings, the former Trammel House (MIHP # BA-248), the Foster Mill (MIHP # BA-63) and Erdman House complex (MIHP # BA-1844), Jerusalem Mill (MIHP # HA-433) and two associated dwellings (MIHP # HA-434 and HA-435), Ravenwood House (MIHP # BA-1843), Smith Tavern (MIHP # BA-1842) and smokehouse, and two bridges that are owned by Baltimore county. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms were prepared on these resources; no formal evaluations applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation were prepared.

Most of the historic resources identified in the 1979 study have been enrolled in the MdDNR curatorship program and are being well maintained. The curatorship program began in 1982 following a request of a private citizen to rehabilitate the Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265). Under the curatorship program, private citizens undertake the rehabilitation of historic buildings located within the park in exchange for life tenancy. Rehabilitation plans are reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Gittings-Baldwin house was the first curatorship established in the MdDNR system. Since that time, curators have assumed the maintenance of the former Trammel House (MIHP # BA-248), the Smith Tavern (MIHP # BA-1842), and several houses in Jerusalem Mill village. Jerusalem Mill (MIHP # HA-433) has been rehabilitated to house the Gunpowder Falls State Park administrative offices, a museum, and a gift shop. The former Foster Mill (MIHP # BA-63) is a life estate, while the Ravenwood House (MIHP # BA-1843) is a rental property. Most of the other properties in the park are rental properties or adapted for park purposes.

RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to Baltimore and Harford counties have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistory of the Gunpowder region can be understood best within the context of the prehistory of the larger Chesapeake Bay and Maryland Piedmont regions. The proximity of the region to more southern areas of the Coastal Plain and the presence of the Susquehanna River as a conduit to the north suggests that prehistoric populations of the area were not isolated during prehistoric times; rather, they were both influenced by and were part of broader trends in cultural development that occurred in contiguous areas of the Middle Atlantic region.

Eastern Woodland prehistory usually is organized around three broad temporal categories: The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic, the Archaic, and the Woodland. The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic time period incorporates cultures that were present in this region at the end of the Pleistocene, a period of gradually

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warming temperatures and increased precipitation, when groups frequented a number of well-defined seasonal sites determined primarily by the availability of lithic resources and game. During the ensuing Archaic period, environmental conditions changed so dramatically that the preeminence of hunting was replaced by foraging. Groups of hunter-gatherers moved frequently to exploit seasonal resources. During the subsequent Woodland period, lifeways established during the preceding Archaic period gradually transitioned into the cultures encountered by the first European settlers during the early seventeenth century. The Woodland period is characterized by the appearance of ceramics, increased sedentism associated with the establishment of permanent villages, and a subsistence based on maize-beans-squash horticulture.

Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period (ca. 11,000-6,500 B.C.)

In North America, the Paleo-Indian period is associated with the lifeways of the earliest, terminal Pleistocene human populations, while the Early Archaic encompasses the era during which human populations initially began to adapt to the emerging Holocene forests. The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period spans the time from about 12,000 B.C. to 6,500 B.C. Prehistoric sites of this time period generally are recognized by the presence of lanceolate, often fluted projectile points (Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton), as well as side-notched and corner-notched styles (Palmer, Kirk, Warren). Most projectile points of these types have been found along the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay.

The environmental setting for this period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition. Relevant climatic episodes were the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 B.C. - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 B.C. - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Steponaitis 1983). The Late Glacial episode represents the terminal Pleistocene era and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Pollen records suggest that tundra-like conditions may have existed as far south as central Pennsylvania at about 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8); further south, pollen and faunal data indicate that a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation prevailed (Custer 1984:44). This "mosaic" may have resembled aspects of the Late Glacial vegetation posited for the Shenandoah Valley, which included microhabitats of mixed deciduous gallery forests near rivers, mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and grasslands in the foothills and valley floor, coniferous forests on the higher ridges, and alpine tundra in the mountains (Kavanagh 1982:8). Steponaitis (1983:39) has suggested that the Late Glacial vegetational assemblage along the Patuxent River drainage in Anne Arundel County, about 35 km (21.8 mi) southwest of the project area, "may have included spruce and pine as the dominant woody taxa, with stands of deciduous trees occurring in the more protected areas." Wesler et al. (1981b) point out that the Western Shore was an upland area during this time, since sea levels were at least 80 m (262.5 ft) lower than today. The Chesapeake Bay was a major river valley, while tributary streams such as Gunpowder Falls flowed through shallow, sheltered valleys along the watershed's upstream fringes.

During the ensuing Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode, a period of transition between the Pleistocene and the Holocene, summer temperatures moderated gradually, while winters continued to be wet. Vegetation shifted in response. In the Shenandoah Valley, Carbone (1976:186) suggested "the expansion of coniferous and deciduous elements and a reduction in open habitats." Subarctic woodland flora probably continued to cover the high elevations; with coniferous forests on the slopes, and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests covering valley floors and footlands. The faunal assemblage may have included moose, bear, elk, deer, and smaller game animals (Kavanagh 1982; Johnson 1986). The rapidly changing environmental conditions were summarized by Smith (1990, paraphrased in Little 1995:82), who noted

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that a "very rapid reordering of vegetation [occurred] across eastern North America about 10,000 years ago." Available food resources changed in response to these environmental modifications, thereby necessitating changes in human adaptive strategies.

Gardner's pioneering work at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley suggested that adaptive patterns remained substantially similar throughout the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic periods (Gardner 1979, 1983). His settlement pattern model identified six different site types in the Shenandoah Valley: (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and, (6) isolated point finds. In this model, akin to what some have termed "tethered nomadism," high-quality lithic resources were seen as the major focal point of the settlement system (Gardner 1979; Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). Because similar settlement patterns subsequently were recognized in other areas of the Mid-Atlantic, particularly in the nearby Susquehanna drainage in Pennsylvania (Hatch et al. 1985; Custer 1984, 1985), Gardner's initial model frequently was applied to the entire Mid-Atlantic region.

More recent investigations and finds have modified some aspects of the lithic-centered model. For example, the array of lithic materials recovered from the Paleo-Indian component at the Higgins Site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, consisted primarily of non-local, "exotic" lithic materials (Little 1995:137); those from the Pierpoint site on the Potomac River in Montgomery County, Maryland, also were fashioned from "a number of diverse materials" (Dent 1995:115-116). The presence of "exotic" lithic materials could indicate that populations during this period ranged over a considerably wider geographic territory than previously thought, or at least that they were not tied as closely to high quality lithic sources as once was supposed. Moreover, the orientation and location of individual sites, even within a restricted lithic "catchment" area, undoubtedly was dictated by numerous other factors, including seasonality and prevailing climatic conditions (Dent 1995:122-124). For example, Little (1995:137) observed that, in both the Coastal Plain and Piedmont provinces, Paleo-Indian sites occur frequently in riverine settings that are not necessarily associated with lithic resources. Models based on evidence from Shawnee-Minisink and from the Delmarva Peninsula suggest "Paleo-Indian affinities for well-watered or swampy areas," and a river-oriented settlement pattern, perhaps focused upon redeposited cryptocrystalline rocks contained within river gravels (Wesler et al. 1981b:184). Near Gunpowder Falls State Park, for example, a well-known site from which Paleo-Indian-like artifacts were recorded is located on the outer coastal plain at the head of the Gunpowder River estuary (Marye 1952), an environment that would tend to offer high-quality lithic resources primarily in the form of redeposited materials. The Piedmont uplands undoubtedly were utilized on a periodic basis for hunting forays and for lithic procurement during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods (Custer and Wallace 1982:154).

There is currently a paucity of direct evidence about Paleo-Indian subsistence. In 1977, Griffin had voiced a prevailing feeling that hunting was probably the most important Paleo-Indian subsistence activity, a view that corresponded closely with the discovery of fluted points in direct association with caribou remains at the Duchess Quarry Cave site in southern New York state (Funk et al. 1969). No known associations have been established between extinct Pleistocene megafauna and Paleo-Indian artifacts in the Middle Atlantic region to date (Dent 1995:105); instead, prey species probably included mammals like moose, bear, elk, and deer, as well as smaller game (Kavanagh 1982; Johnson 1986). Palynological and faunal data obtained from sites such as Indian Creek V in Prince George's County and Shawnee-Minisink on the upper Delaware River (Kauffman and Dent 1982), although they do not contradict the predominance of hunting, indicate

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that the subsistence strategy took advantage of a broader resource base that incorporated various nuts, berries, and fish as dietary components (Little 1995:82-83).

The rationale for including the traditional Early Archaic within the Paleo-Indian period is that settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to have changed substantially during that time (Dumont 1981). This notion is supported by evidence of continuity in lifeways from a number of areas in the Middle Atlantic, including Delaware (Custer 1984), the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1980), the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania (Stewart 1980), and the Susquehanna Valley (Hatch et al. 1985). It appears that the settlement/subsistence regime had begun to incorporate a more diversified resource base by the Kirk Phase, which often is viewed as transitional from the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic to the Archaic. For example, Stewart (1980:6) interpreted the use of rhyolite from the Great Valley during this phase as evidence that human populations penetrated new environmental zones as the hunting-based economy refocused on more diverse resources.

Archaic Period (6,500-1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period extended from 6,500 B.C. to 1,000 B.C., and includes the traditionally defined Middle Archaic (6,500 B.C.-3,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3,000 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.). In the eastern United States, archeologists have interpreted Archaic period sites as representing the activities of pre-ceramic, seasonally nomadic groups of hunter-gatherers that inhabited the emerging Holocene deciduous forests.

The full-blown Holocene environment emerged around 6,500 B.C., at the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode. This warm and humid period continued until about 5,000 B.C., when a cooling trend ensued (Custer 1984:62-63). The effect of this continued warming trend had major implications for former fresh-water stream and river valleys. The release of water from the slowly receding Laurentian ice sheet led to what has been termed the Holocene marine transgression; during this gradual phenomenon, sea levels rose, drowned the valleys of fresh-water streams and rivers like the Susquehanna, and eventually created broad marine estuaries. Climatic conditions changed yet again during the Atlantic/Sub-Boreal Transition (3,000 B.C.-700 B.C.), a warm, dry period that "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2° C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Open grasslands reappeared, and oak-hickory forests expanded on valley floors and hillsides.

In effect, the moderating climate and the proliferation of diverse environmental zones thus created helped to increase the number and diversity of food resources available to prehistoric populations. Plants and animals typical of cooler climates were replaced by more Southern species. Within tidal rivers like those in and near the project area, annual spawning runs of anadromous fish became an important element of the prehistoric resource base (Dent 1995). Shellfish resources such as oysters were at first sparse, due to the initially low salinity levels in the emerging Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries (Dent 1995:178), but they became more abundant toward the end of the period as sea level rise slowed.

In terms of behavioral responses, the Middle and Late Archaic periods can be viewed as a continuum of increasingly sophisticated adaptation to the emerging Holocene environments. According to Gardner (1978:47), by the beginning of this period,

“Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting

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emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources.”

Thus, in the eastern United States, the Middle and Late Archaic populations generally are seen as mobile hunting-gathering peoples who exploited a broad range of seasonally available resources and who scheduled their movements to procure these resources at the optimum time.

This inferred subsistence strategy resulted in a generalized settlement pattern for the Chesapeake Bay region of scattered campsites focused primarily on major rivers (Wesler et al. 1981b:181), with subsidiary sites in other ecotones. Populations moved away from major rivers later in the period, as new and different resources became available along subsidiary streams, on river terraces, and at the confluence of tributary streams with major rivers (Cissna 1990:6). Importantly, the slowing of the rate of sea level rise also permitted what LeeDecker and Kaldehoff (1991:26) have termed the “florescence of estuarine environments in coastal areas” that permitted the first large-scale exploitation of shellfish resources by prehistoric peoples.

Three general kinds of Archaic sites have been recognized (Dent 1995; Winter 1969; Roper 1979), and these site types collectively underscore the hypothesis that Archaic peoples migrated within a seasonally fixed round within a defined territory that encompassed a variety of resource niches. Base camps tend to be small (around 1-2 ha [2-5 ac]); located in bottomlands; and yield heavy concentrations of cultural debris that represents a variety of activities, including food procurement, processing, tool maintenance, and the like. Archaic cemeteries, when found, are located near base camps; like base camps and shell middens, cemeteries appear to have been used seasonally. Some large shell middens identified on the shorelines of Chesapeake Bay estuaries also have been interpreted as base camps, in that they seem have been produced as the result of many seasons of bivalve collection. Smaller temporary camps or specialized limited activity or resource procurement sites, frequently located along the smaller tributaries of major rivers or near sources of specific resources, display a more limited and/or specialized arrays of tools (Custer 1996; Dent 1995).

Middle and Late Archaic tool kits contain a wide assortment of items that were designed to perform specific resource-oriented tasks. The preference for high-quality lithic materials, so evident during the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period, declined (Dent 1995:176), and locally available lithic materials commonly were utilized for tool manufacturing. Generally recognized diagnostic artifacts of the Late Early Archaic/Early Middle Archaic periods include bifurcate base points like St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha (Little 1995:Table II.3), while Stanly Stemmed, Morrow Mountain, Guilford Lanceolate, Neville, and Halifax points represent later Middle Archaic activity (Stewart 1980; Custer 1984, 1996; Johnson 1986). In general, diagnostic bifaces of the Late Archaic period include two temporally discrete groups. Temporally, the earlier group includes narrow-bladed, side-notched Brewerton, Halifax, and Vernon points; broad-bladed types like Susquehanna, Savannah River, Bare Island, and Holmes points connote an occupation during the later Late Archaic (Dent 1995:178-180; Johnson 1986; Little 1995:Table II.3). Whether or not these point variations, which seem to have a regional focus, indicate regionally derived or imposed cultural differences or merely non-cultural technological changes is a matter of debate (Little 1995:95).

In addition to flaked stone tools, Middle and Late Archaic period sites often yield grinding/nutting stones; a variety of other groundstone tools, ranging from axes and adzes to pestles, abraders, manos and metates, and

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atlatl weights; and bone and antler fish hooks (Dent 1995). The diversity of tool types indicates a lifestyle predicated on exploiting and processing floral and faunal resources. Steatite bowls, precursors of the steatite-tempered ceramics characteristic of the Early Woodland period, also became part of the Late Archaic tool kit. The well-known steatite and steatite-like deposits that extend from Montgomery through Harford counties provided an important specialized resource procurement focus in the Piedmont sections of Baltimore and Harford counties. Two steatite quarries are located in Baltimore County near the boundaries of Gunpowder Falls State Park

Similar quarries located within Harford County northeast of the Gunpowder drainage also were readily accessible to prehistoric populations in the region (Brown 1980; Wesler et al. 1981c:191). Such quarry sites typically yield fragments of steatite bowls in various stages of completion, as well as the picks, chisels, and other tools used to extract and shape the raw material.

Middle Archaic settlement patterns and subsistence strategies generally are less well understood than those of the Late Archaic, where sites are more abundant. To some extent, the scarcity of Middle Archaic sites may have resulted from the alluviation and inundation of lower river areas that may at one time have been important occupation zones. Diagnostic artifacts recovered f

suggest that population groups occupied both upland and estuarine settings in the Gunpowder watershed, at least temporarily, during the Middle Archaic period. Late Archaic activity in the region was more intensive and displayed a locational preference for lower elevations. Of the eight sites (8.5 per cent) that yielded diagnostic materials attributed to Late Archaic occupation, six were identified at or near rivers or estuaries at elevations of <100 ft amsl. Moreover, the marked difference between the numbers of identified sites from the two periods suggests that increasing food availability may have fueled a population increase during the period.

Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1638)

Archeologists in the Mid-Atlantic generally have identified Woodland Period sites by the appearance of ceramics, and, after approximately 1,000 A.D., by the advent of maize-based horticulture. Along the eastern seaboard, the Woodland Period extended roughly from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600, a period that corresponds to the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (ca. 940 B.C. - modern times). Although the environment since 3,000 B.P. generally has approximated modern climatic conditions, smaller, "locally significant" climatic variations did occur during the period (Bryson and Wendland 1967:281; Carbone 1976, 1982). These short-term Late Holocene perturbations, which produced corresponding degrees of environmental stress, are thought to have generated adaptive reaction that are discernable in the archeological record (Wendland and Bryson 1974:10).

Gardner (1982:59) and others (Steponaitis 1980; Cissna 1990:6; Dent 1995:230) have noted that the settlement pattern that emerged during the Late Archaic period was elaborated during the succeeding Early Woodland; in fact, in Delaware, Custer (1982, 1984) combined the Late Archaic period with the Early and Middle Woodland, labeling the collective entity Woodland I. Characteristics of this period, which are generally applicable across the eastern United States, include a gradual shift to economies focused on fewer resources; the development of larger, riverine, base camps; the development of ceramics; and the appearance of storage pits. Subsistence strategies seem to have involved macro-social population units coalescing and dispersing into micro-social units seasonally, or populations moving laterally between macro-unit and micro-unit camps established in fresh water and salt water zones on a seasonal basis

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(Gardner 1982:58-60). Dent (1995:230) has summarized this two-tiered organizational pattern most succinctly: “[The] general theme of larger, more permanent sites supported by smaller special-purpose sites reverberates throughout the literature on the Early Woodland in the Chesapeake study area.” Thus, Early Woodland lifeways represent a continuation and elaboration of the developmental changes that began during the Archaic.

Regional sub-phases of the Woodland period have been defined, both temporally and culturally, by the various combinations of paste, temper, surface treatments and forms that define ceramic types in the upper Chesapeake Bay region. For the Early Woodland subperiod (ca. 3,000-2,500 BP), steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island wares, and sand-and/or quartz-tempered Accokeek ceramics generally are recognized as temporally diagnostic. All of these ware types seem to be widely distributed across diverse geomorphic zones and into river systems throughout the Mid-Atlantic (Little 1995:Table II.5). Point types found in association with Early Woodland sites generally are smaller than the forms developed during the Late Archaic period, but their makers continued to employ lanceolate, notched or stemmed morphologies (Little 1995:99-100). Some Adena or Adena-influenced sites are known in the Mid-Atlantic region (Custer 1984); on the Delmarva Peninsula, an Adena exchange system seemed to emerge from one that developed during the Late Archaic (Custer 1987).

During the Middle Woodland Period the locations of base camps apparently shifted slightly from direct riverine setting to sites located at the bases of bluffs, near floodplain swamps, and/or near estuaries (Custer and Wallace 1982:158; Fehr 1983). Nonetheless, the populations within any given geographic region, while perhaps establishing their principal base of operations along rivers and estuaries, nonetheless would have traveled seasonally into upland interior zones to exploit any number of resources (Dent 1995:240-242), including anadromous fish. There is no evidence that maize (and therefore extensive horticulture) formed any part of the native diet during the Middle Woodland; instead, measurements of C12/C13 ratios in Middle Woodland skeletal populations suggest that their diets were based on temperate climate plants, rather than on tropical plants like maize (Vogel and van der Merwe 1977; Stothers and Bechtel 1987).

Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland period (ca. 500 B.C.-A.D. 1000) along the Coastal Plain include Popes Creek net-impressed and Mockley ceramics. Fox Creek and Selby Bay projectile points identify Middle Woodland loci. The appearance of net impressions on Middle Woodland ceramics (e.g., Susquehanna net-marked, Broadhead net-marked) has been interpreted as a reflection of the increased importance of fishing during the Middle Woodland (Gardner 1982).

The principal difference between the Middle and Late Woodland periods is the presence of maize, although forest-derived resources such as deer, turkey, squirrel, tree nuts, and aquatic resources--primarily fish and shellfish--remained important elements of Late Woodland diets (Feest 1978:244). The adoption of maize-based agriculture by indigenous populations in the Chesapeake region required a more sedentary lifestyle than previously practiced. Thus, the basic Late Woodland settlement unit was the large agricultural village, which normally was located in a floodplain context; in border areas contested by different cultural groups, Algonkian-speaking villages were surrounded by stockades. Within these villages, houses were rectangular, around 6.1 m (20.0 ft) long, with a central hearth. Upland resource processing and procurement sites and estuarine shell middens remained as supplementary loci of prehistoric activity (Wesler et al. 1981b:108-109; Custer and Wallace 1982).

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Temporally diagnostic markers of the Late Woodland include, on the Coastal Plain, the Townsend series of shell-tempered ceramics after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18), and later, crushed rock-tempered Potomac Creek ceramics, particularly prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Egloff and Potter 1982:112). However, because the area around Harford and Cecil Counties, and in contiguous areas of Southern Pennsylvania along the Susquehanna River, apparently constituted a boundary between Late Woodland Algonkian and Iroquoian cultural groups (Custer 1989), Iroquoian influences also may be present on sites near this cultural boundary. When Custer (1989) re-evaluated the patterns on previously recorded sets of petroglyphs located at the Conowingo Dam and at the Safe Harbor site on the Susquehanna and compared them with the "design grammars" contained on late prehistoric ceramics from the area, he interpreted the present border region as a "frontier" zone between the Algonkian Minguannan Complex, and the well-known Iroquoian Shenks Ferry culture of the upper Susquehanna (Custer 1989:79,87). He noted further that linguistic and ceramic evidence suggested that the Coastal Algonkian groups may have migrated into the upper Chesapeake region from elsewhere in the central Mid-Atlantic (Custer 1989:87; see also Luckenbach et al. 1987).

Information regarding late prehistoric and protohistoric groups in Baltimore and neighboring counties is sketchy. Ethnohistoric records suggest that two groups, the Piscataway (also known as the Conoy) and the Susquehannock, both were present in the area at the time of initial European contact. The Piscataway/Conoy were one of many Algonkian-speaking groups located in southern Maryland and Delaware (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1997:19). According to Feest (1978:240), the Conoy separated from the Nanticokes of the Delmarva region (who earlier had separated from the Delaware) and "removed to the western shore [of Maryland] between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers." The Susquehannock, an Iroquoian people, came into the region much later (Jennings 1978). The Susquehannock claimed the Susquehanna basin as well as large areas of the upper Chesapeake Bay coast after their conquest of coastal tribes. Jennings (1978:362) maintained that the Susquehannock were drawn into the border region by both the possibilities for trade with Europeans and displacement by expansion of the Iroquois Confederacy further north.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

Europeans first penetrated the upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay when Captain John Smith, sailing from the Virginia Company's Jamestown colony, explored the area in 1608. Smith provided the earliest map of the Upper Bay and wrote a detailed (if somewhat biased) account of the area (Preston 1901). Despite some early efforts to set up trading posts at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, no permanent European settlements were established in this region for nearly half a century. Rather, settlement in the Maryland colony, established in 1634 at St. Mary's City, clustered along the shorelines and estuaries of the lower Bay, where proximity to water facilitated transportation and large expanses of arable land were readily available. Expansion beyond the southern tidewater into what are now Baltimore and Harford counties did not begin until the 1650s. The delay was due primarily to three factors: (1) the influence of hostile Susquehannock Indians, as well as other tribes like the Shawnee, who reportedly occupied northern Baltimore County temporarily between the late 1670s and ca. 1710 (Brooks and Rockel 1979:8); (2) the notion that much of the available land surrounding the head of the Bay was "desolate" or barren (Wright 1967:33); and, (3) the

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virtual absence of roads linking the interior to navigable waterways. Although a 1652 treaty with the Susquehannocks reduced friction somewhat and encouraged settlement in the interior, sporadic incidents between the English and their Indian neighbors kept would-be settlers on edge.

European settlers ultimately forced the indigenous tribes out of the region in the early 1700s (Larew 1981:5). A company of rangers organized in the late seventeenth century probably hastened the Indians' departure when the rangers established at least two defensive outposts in Baltimore County (Wright 1967:14). Oldton's Garrison was built in 1693 to house rangers charged with protecting frontier colonists; a second ranger station, similar to Oldton's, was located about two miles north of the Dulaney Valley bridge over Loch Raven Reservoir. By 1699, European-Indian conflicts had subsided and the interior areas on the northwestern reaches of the Chesapeake Bay became accessible for settlement (Brooks and Rockel 1979:9-10).

Thus, until the beginning of the eighteenth century, Baltimore County (which then included all of Harford County) was very sparsely settled; fewer than 500 families lived within its boundaries (Brooks and Rockel 1979:11). Even though the first land grants were issued as early as 1658 and Baltimore County itself was formed the following year, only 43 land patents were taken out in the area by 1680. One of the largest of these abutted the eastern banks of the Big Gunpowder Falls River. In 1713, a 10,000-ac tract known as "My Lady's Manor" (MIHP # BA-2550) or "Lord Baltimore's Gift" was granted to the wife of Charles Calvert (Preston 1901:275; Crosby 1975). Lady Baltimore, like many other patentees in the area, was an absentee landowner. Such grantees, many of whom lived in southern Maryland, typically leased parcels of their property to tenants, who in turn paid their annual rents in tobacco, the universal medium of exchange in the Chesapeake region during this period.

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)

During the early years, Baltimore County originally was divided into governmental and military divisions called "hundreds." Maryland's Provincial Assembly established the county's first seat of government at "Old Baltimore" on the Bush River in 1683. The Assembly's choice of this location reflected the late seventeenth century population distribution in the region, since the earliest Baltimore Countians lived in the eastern part of the county near the Bush River (Brooks and Rockel 1979:18). However, "Old Baltimore" failed in a relatively short time, and disagreements concerning the location of the permanent county seat for the area erupted. In 1712, the county seat was moved to Joppatowne (MIHP # HA-1315) located east of the confluence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers. Joppa became a transshipment point for tobacco from inland farms; rolling roads converged at Joppa and an inspection warehouse was constructed there. By the 1760s, the siltation of the Gunpowder estuary caused by logging and agriculture along the Gunpowder stream valleys in the piedmont impeded shipping. Siltation plus competition from the newly established town of Baltimore on the Patapsco River led to Joppa's decline. The county seat was moved from Joppa in 1768 to Baltimore City.

Baltimore City's growth ultimately was to exert the greatest long-term influence on the development of the region. In 1752, the future city was a mere village with only 25 houses and a population of 200; by 1768, its phenomenal growth led to its selection as the new seat of Baltimore County. During the eighteenth century, Baltimore gradually evolved as the hub of the region. A network of roads that extended from western Maryland and southern Pennsylvania funneled grain and produce for export into the city. By 1800,

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the now independent city boasted a population of 26,514, and ranked third in the United States (Browne 1980:3,37; Brooks and Rockel 1979:193).

Relocation of the seat of government to the Patapsco River, however, inconvenienced eastern Baltimore Countians who wished to conduct business in the local courts. These residents successfully petitioned the Assembly in 1773 to create Harford County as a new county jurisdiction. Harford Town, the first seat of government for the new county, was located conveniently on the Philadelphia post road at the head of the Bush River. By the late eighteenth century, the new county's population numbered more than 13,000. After the Revolution, Harford's county seat moved to Scott's Old Field (later renamed Bel Air), although Harford Town continued to function as a center of local political activity.

In Tidewater areas, tobacco, a labor-intensive cultigen, remained the primary cash crop throughout the colonial period. Tidewater planters had relied first upon indentured servants to provide their labor force, but they turned increasingly to slave labor during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Chittenden et. al. 1988). Farming in the Piedmont areas, however, soon adopted a different trajectory; there, the agricultural base shifted from tobacco to the production of cereal crops such as wheat and corn. In part, this shift reflected an influx of immigrant German farmers after 1730, and in part the increasing demand for wheat products in Europe, South America, and southeastern North America.

Examples of agricultural complexes comprised within current park boundaries established during the late eighteenth century include the ca. 1797 Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265) and its complex of early nineteenth-century agricultural outbuildings and the former Knudtsen farmhouse that contains a two-story log core that may possibly date from ca. 1800. In 1798, the typical house of a Baltimore Countian was a one-story log house containing less than 480 square feet. Stone was the second most prevalent construction material as exhibited in the Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265), while brick construction was relatively rare (Marks 1995-1996).

Unlike the more southern portions of the Maryland Tidewater, residents of the northern bay did not depend almost exclusively on agriculture; instead, the region developed a relatively substantial industrial base as well. During the eighteenth century, initial manufacturing development was linked closely to agricultural output. As farmers increasingly focused on the cultivation of wheat, numerous gristmills were established along interior rivers and streams, including the Gunpowder Falls valleys. Baltimore County's first flour mill was erected in 1711 by Jonathan Hanson (Brooks and Rockel 1979:183). In Harford County, an estimated 25 gristmills processed wheat, corn, and buckwheat into flour, middling, and meal by the end of the Revolutionary War (Lowther et al. 1999). The importance of gristmills within the Gunpowder system is documented by several of the resources in the park, including the Jerusalem Mill Village complex : #
Ruin , the Robert Howard Gristmill site (MIHP # BA-0600), the Jericho Lower Mill Race and the Foster Mill complex (MIHP # BA-63) (ca. 1797).

The region's large areas of woodlands also supported industries that produced lumber and other forest-derived resources. Sawmills often operated on the same sites as gristmills. Paper manufacture became a significant industry, particularly in upland areas. Numerous paper mills were established on the headwaters of the Gunpowder Falls during the late eighteenth century. The communities around Hoffmanville (many of which later were inundated by the creation of Prettyboy Reservoir in 1933) coalesced around the earliest of these industrial complexes (McGrain 1985:274; Archibald 1995).

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During the 1750s, entrepreneurs discovered that the Piedmont region also possessed deposits of bog ore, a low-grade iron used to supplement other more high-quality grades of iron in manufacturing. Industrialists utilized this natural resource to establish iron forges, mills and furnaces (Wesler et al. 1981c:93).

Examples of such operations that operated along the Gunpowder stream valleys during the eighteenth century include the Nottingham Forge (MIHP # BA-597-BA-599) (ca. 1757) with two forges, a furnace, and a gristmill (MIHP # HA-600) on the Big Gunpowder Falls River; the "Old Furnace" (ca. 1794) on the Big Gunpowder Falls River near Belair Road; and, Stephen Onion's Gunpowder Iron Works (ca. 1743) located on the Little Gunpowder Falls River (Scharf 1881:311, 408; Wesler et al. 1981b:93; McGrain 1985:9, 22-23, 31, 189-190). Enterprises such as these provided the foundations of the area's nineteenth century industrial development.

Transportation, particularly routes that led from interior regions to Chesapeake Bay ports, was critical in expanding settlement through the area. Most early roads in the region followed Indian paths; the earliest led to the county seat on the Bush River. In 1737, a road that connected Baltimore City to Peach Bottom on the Susquehanna River near Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was completed. In 1743, a second road extended north through Baltimore County to link Baltimore City with York, Pennsylvania. Creation of the latter route facilitated, between the 1730s and the 1760s, an influx of German immigrants into the region (Brooks and Rockel 1979:30, 136-140). After the Revolutionary War, creation of a system of turnpikes insured road maintenance (Brooks and Rockel 1979:136-140; 142-143).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

During the early nineteenth century, agriculture continued its dominant role in the regional economy, particularly concentrating on producing commodities such as grain, as well as potatoes, dairy products, and wool (Wesler et al. 1981c:117-120). Some farms achieved enhanced yields through the application of scientific agricultural techniques and other improvements that were investigated and disseminated through the State Agricultural Society.

One outgrowth of this continued agricultural production pattern was that grain milling remained a significant commercial enterprise throughout the region. The scope and productivity of area mills expanded, particularly after the adoption of technological advances such as Oliver Evans' mechanized mill works. In general, two types of mills evolved, each serving a different function and clientele. Merchant mills gave rise to sizable complexes that often included the mill itself, warehouses, and a sales outlet. Gristmills, smaller and less sophisticated, generally functioned as middlemen function between local farmers and merchants, and frequently were operated in conjunction with sawmills (Brooks and Rockel 1979:183-187). In 1810, Baltimore County alone boasted 65 flourmills; by 1850, the output of its 40 grain mills exceeded the total combined value of all its other manufactures. Moreover, the flour supplied by these merchant mills propelled the City of Baltimore into a dominant position with regard to the nineteenth century international flour trade (Brooks and Rockel 1979:184, 188). The Jerusalem Mill (MIHP # HA-1745) continued operation throughout the nineteenth century and was an example of a merchant mill.

Equally significant to the development of the region was its increasingly diversified industrial base. Metal processing continued to be important, as new enterprises added to or replaced those established during the eighteenth century. Once again, many of these ventures were located in the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls

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River drainages. Two new ironworks were established during this period at sites within or adjacent to today's Gunpowder Falls State Park. The Franklinville Iron Works, located on the Little Gunpowder Falls River, began functioning around 1808 as Reed and Davis's Forge. During the nineteenth century, the forge processed iron into finished tools. The Joppa Iron Works (also known as Big Mills or Patterson's Iron Works) on the Big Gunpowder Falls was founded ca. 1817. This combination furnace, rolling and slitting mill, and nailery occupied both banks of Big Gunpowder Falls River near the Philadelphia Turnpike Road (now MD Rte 7) (McGrain 1985:212). Extant elements of the Joppa Iron Works included the furnace, various foundations, and the remnants of the dam.

The Gunpowder Copper Works, founded about 1814 by Levi Hollingsworth, operated on a leased gristmill site at the intersection of Big Gunpowder Falls River and the Harford Road (McGrain 1985:238; 242). This industrial enterprise received copper sheets from another source and processed them into finished products. The copper sheathing used on the dome of the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C., was processed through this facility. The former Trammel House, a dwelling located within the park at 10841 Harford Road, was one of the original buildings of the copper works complex.

Other industrial ventures included quarrying, and the manufacture of paper, gunpowder, and textiles. The 1850 industrial census for Baltimore County listed three gunpowder mills (Brooks and Rockel 1979:183-6, 190); on Panther Branch in the Hereford section of the park, Joseph Rowe's powder mill and gristmill, founded during this period, continued operation until 1874 when the complex blew up (McGrain 1985). Baltimore County quarries produced marble and limestone, the latter providing raw materials for both construction and fertilizer (Scharf 1881:876). Texas, located north of Timonium, became one center for commercial limestone burning (Brooks and Rockel 1979:206). Closer to the project area, a cluster of brick and stone limekilns located near Cromwell Bridge Road on the Big Gunpowder Falls River was known as "Lime Kiln Hollow" as early as 1825, then later as Helltown ca. 1850 (McGrain 1985:301; Zembala 1995:87). The same manufacturing census indicated that the county had four fulling mills and four carding machines in operation (Brooks and Rockel 1979:183-6). The Gunpowder drainage hosted several textile mills, among them the Warren Cotton Factory on Big Gunpowder Falls (est. 1816, burnt and rebuilt); the Phoenix Mills (est. 1847, now inundated by Loch Raven Reservoir); and, the Wetheredville Textile Mills, which occupied the converted buildings of the former ca. 1812 Franklin Paper Mill complex (Scharf 1881:407-408; McGrain 1985:285).

During the early nineteenth century, the steadily improving surface transportation infrastructure encouraged and sustained the region's economic growth. Private investors concentrated on improving the quality and number of the region's road systems. In 1804, roads leading from Baltimore City to York, Reistertown, and Frederick became the first chartered private turnpikes. Later that year, construction of the Falls Turnpike between Baltimore and the limekilns at Brooklandville also was authorized. By 1850, the Falls Road was continued north through the county to the Pennsylvania State line (Sidney 1850; Brooks and Rockel 1979:140). Not only did these roads enhance the movement of goods and people, they also fostered commercial ventures like taverns. The Smith Tavern (MIHP # BA-1842) (former Springdale Tollhouse) located on Jarrettsville Pike constructed ca. 1850 is an example of a building that was constructed to support road travel.

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Railroads soon overshadowed turnpikes because they carried both freight and passengers more quickly and more cheaply. By the end of the nineteenth century, eight railroads traversed Baltimore County, linking Baltimore with the interior and with other major cities such as Philadelphia. Railroad ventures that directly impacted the area within Gunpowder Falls State Park constructed prior to the Civil War included the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (PW&B) and the Northern Central Railroad. The PW&B, originally chartered as Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad, began operation in 1838 (Scharf 1881:347). This railroad linked Baltimore with the Susquehanna River and crossed the Gunpowder River estuary in a parallel route to the earliest roads leading to Philadelphia.

The second railroad that had a large impact on the region was the Baltimore and Susquehanna (B&S). Chartered in 1829, this route extended north from Baltimore through the communities of Phoenix, Monkton, and Parkton. Overcoming significant opposition from competing railroad factions in Pennsylvania, the B&S eventually reached York in 1838 (Scharf 1881:342; Brooks and Rockel 1979:158-160). By 1855, the B&S merged with other railroads to become the Northern Central Railroad. Throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century, the small towns of Phoenix, Corbett (MIHP # HA-2260), Monkton, and Parkton developed to serve railroad passengers. The Glencoe Train Station (MIHP # BA-546) (former Edmund House) constructed ca. 1860 and the Monkton Train Station (MIHP # BA-608) constructed 1897-1898 are two examples of rail-related resources owned by Gunpowder Falls State Park. During the 1980s, the MdDNR purchased the right-of-way for this historic railroad. The tracks were removed and the route was paved with crushed stone for use as a bike path.

By the mid-nineteenth century, turnpike, railroad, and industrial development encouraged the growth of numerous small towns throughout the region. Expanding mill and factory complexes required the establishment of nearby residential areas for workers, thereby encouraging the establishment of company towns, many of which were located along the Gunpowder drainage. For example, Reckord's industrial complex, established in 1848 on the former site of Clayton's grist and sawmill at Little Gunpowder Falls and Harford Road, included several tenant houses in addition to its saw and gristmill; its bone mill and rendering plant for producing fertilizer; and its barns and stables (McGrain 1985:298-299). Textile manufacturing spawned a tremendous increase in the region's population, and also provided foci around which communities coalesced. Baltimore County's industrial census for 1850 recorded that 2,083 workers, 60 per cent of whom were women, were employed in textile manufacturing (Brooks and Rockel 1979:190-192; 196-197). Often these workers lived in company houses like those that survive at Franklinville on the Little Gunpowder Falls River.

Although Baltimore and Harford counties both remained officially pro-Union during the Civil War, their residents were divided in their loyalties. Citizens fought in both armies, and many who remained at home resented the continued intrusions of Union troops that disrupted the region's economic life. One of the impacts of the Civil War occurred on the region's railroads. Within seven days of the outbreak of the war, then Baltimore Mayor George W. Brown ordered the burning of railroad bridges to prevent Union troops from coming through Baltimore. Three bridges on the Northern Central Railroad and the bridge over the Gunpowder estuary of the PW&B Railroad were burned. During the Confederate-led foray that occurred in 1864, Confederate troops led by Harry Gilmore attempted to cut the rail links between Philadelphia and Baltimore (Wollon et al. 1981). The Confederate troops burned bridges along the Northern Central Railroad and the bridge over the Gunpowder estuary of the PW&B Railroad. In this latter case, a skirmish occurred

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as Confederate troops pushed railroad cars into the middle of the bridge and set them aflame. Although Union troops managed to remove two of the burning cars, the damage was done and the bridge collapsed.

In general, the Civil War fostered technological innovations and rapid industrialization. However, Maryland's smaller industries, like those in the Gunpowder Falls River valleys, benefited little from the mass-production processes developed to supply the war effort. The Civil War's deleterious effects on this region's industries became apparent only in the decades following its end.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

The last quarter of the nineteenth century witnessed a decline in several key regional industries that had supported the economic vitality of the Gunpowder Valley during the antebellum years. As Midwestern states began to dominate grain production and processing, the area's flour milling industry declined. New avenues of agricultural production and associated industries partially compensated; of these, the most important were vegetable canning and dairying and the production of dairy products (Wright 1967:164). Between 1880 and 1920, for example, at least 50 canneries were established in Harford County alone.

However, the growing industrial dominance of the City of Baltimore affected other small industries adversely (Ervin 1990:16). Construction of more modern industrial plants in Baltimore itself rendered obsolete the small textile factories and iron furnaces like those within the Gunpowder Falls valleys. The freight cargoes carried by railroads such as the Northern Central Railroad consisted primarily of raw materials or partially processed products such as grain, lumber, coal oil and coal from the company's mines in Pennsylvania, pig iron, and lime and plaster (Scharf 1881:347). However, now most of these items went directly to Baltimore City for conversion into finished goods.

As in the years before the war, Baltimore's burgeoning population soon required an increase in the physical size of the city. In 1888, after a long political battle, the city annexed 17 square miles of Baltimore County, including some of its most populated areas and the suburbs that had developed outside the city. The city's boundaries were expanded once again in 1918 to include an additional 46.5 square miles from Baltimore County and 5.4 square miles from Anne Arundel County (Brooks and Rockel 1979:267-277; 333-339).

The greater Baltimore City also required additional water resources, and it looked to establish its reservoirs in the surrounding counties. The lower dam of Loch Raven, touted by Baltimore boosters as necessary for the city's continued industrial and commercial expansion (Scharf 1881:394), was completed in 1881 (Brooks and Parsons 1986). In preparation for the construction of the water source, the City of Baltimore began buying property in the Big Gunpowder Falls River valley, including some industrial sites such as the Copper Works site (18BA199), the Big Gunpowder Iron Works (MIHP # BA-597), and the Joppa Iron Works Site (18BA59). The city later determined that these properties were not needed for the water supply, and offered the sites for resale. However, the industries at these sites never recovered from the closures. In 1908, plans to expand the Loch Raven Reservoir were initiated, and a deal was struck to buy the town of Warren. After much delay and many hearings, Warren and parts of Phoenix were purchased and the dam was raised to its current height of 240 ft in 1922 (Brooks and Parsons 1988:135). In 1924, the Maryland legislature approved the creation of the Metropolitan District to serve both county and city water and sewerage needs.

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During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, horsecars, electric trolleys, railroads and eventually road systems encouraged the expansion of Baltimore's suburbs into formerly agrarian venues. The city's more affluent residents were attracted to towns and villages even farther from the city, and these became summer havens.

The Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (MD and PA), a narrow gauge railroad that operated between 1883 and 1954, connected Baltimore and Bel Air and passed through Long Green Valley and parts of what is now Gunpowder Falls State Park. This railroad served the local market by carrying agricultural produce, passengers, and freight. It was particularly useful to dairy farmers who were able to transport their products into Baltimore more expeditiously. Examples of dairy farming throughout the area are illustrated by the additions to the old bank barn of the Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265), the dairy complex at the Springdale House on Jarrettsville Pike, the former Class barn off Harford Road in Little Gunpowder Central, and the former Willingham barn in the Hereford section of the park. In 1986-1987, the rails of the MD and PA Railroad were removed from the railroad bed. Currently the right-of-way serves as a hiking trail through Gunpowder Falls State Park.

Modern Period (1930-Present)

The introduction of the automobile allowed for the extension of the distances between home and work. As the numbers of automobiles increased, private turnpikes became county roads and were improved. Bridges across such streams as the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers were improved or replaced as part of these upgrades; some of these bridges now are considered as historically significant. Gas stations and taverns, such as the former Unkart Gas Station and Tavern on Belair Road, were constructed to cater to the motoring public.

The expansion engendered by the combined forces of two World Wars and the continued growth of Baltimore City radically transformed the character of the formerly agrarian landscape in counties surrounding Baltimore City. Additional reservoirs were created to meet increasing demand for water supplies. The Prettyboy Reservoir on the upper Gunpowder Falls was completed in 1933 and Liberty Reservoir on the Patapsco River was completed in 1954 (Brooks and Rockel 1979:333).

Beginning ca. 1950, suburban communities started to encroach seriously upon rural areas. Subdivision development moved progressively farther away from the city core. Initially, residential settlement was laid out in a linear pattern following county roads. The linear residential subdivision along Old Forge Road in the Big Gunpowder Central section of the park followed this pattern. Other residential buildings located at a distance from Baltimore were appeared long York and Collett Roads in the Hereford section of the park and along Notchcliff Road in the Big Gunpowder Central section of the park. However, some single-family residences were located in isolated places, such as the former Casula House, the former Mentzell House, and the former Coates House, with little apparent reason for their locations. By the 1990s, housing subdivisions stretched northward from Baltimore all the way to Bel Air.

Beginning in the 1960s, the first industrial parks also presented the most advanced paradigms for attractive and ecologically responsive industrial developments. Construction of these and other commercial and industrial complexes in turn generated increased demands for more housing and community services.

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Suburban development has spread steadily in and around Baltimore City and adjacent counties, and has created pressures on Maryland's state, city, and county governments to create and enlarge natural and recreational amenities such as Gunpowder Falls State Park.

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Gunpowder Falls State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). Acquisition of the property that became Gunpowder Falls State Park began in 1960 and continues to the present. Park improvement and management policies that have shaped the Gunpowder Falls State Park as a public recreation area began during the early 1960s. The park landscape has been managed to preserve its natural resources and open space. The focus of the park is the natural and scenic corridors presented by the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers and their tributaries.

The appropriate historic context for evaluating the park is the theme of public recreation during the period 1960 to the present. The concept for stream valley parks evolved in Maryland during the mid twentieth century. The reasons for establishing these parks included the preservation of public accessibility of waterways to provide recreation for populations in nearby metropolitan areas, the unsuitability of the stream valleys for development, and water quality and flood control. Gunpowder Falls State Park is one of four stream valley parks established in the Central Region of Maryland's State Park system; the other three stream valley parks are Patapsco Valley State Park (est. 1906), Seneca Creek State Park (est. ca. 1955), and Patuxent River State Park (est. 1963). In addition, recreation and conservation lands were preserved along the Potomac River beginning ca. 1950. In the case of Gunpowder Falls State Park, the active recreation facilities originally proposed for the park during the 1960s were only partially implemented. The Hammerman area, constructed by 1967, was intensively improved to support recreation activities. During the early 1970s, the prevailing philosophy for park development was revised to incorporate low-intensity, passive recreation. Preservation of natural areas and open space became important development concepts.

The planning of Gunpowder Falls State Park as a public park for recreation is less than 50 years old. In order to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the park as an entity must possess the qualities of exceptional significance under Criterion Consideration G. Within the context of public recreation from 1960 to the present, the low-intensity development of Gunpowder Falls State Park is a typical expression of changing trends in recreation planning for stream valley parks adapted in Maryland applying National Register Criterion A. These areas have been managed primarily to preserve open space. As such, the park as an entity does not appear to be exceptionally significant under National Register A and Criterion Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Few park-related buildings have been constructed throughout the park since the 1960s. In general, buildings constructed under the park tenure are functional designs that do not exhibit the qualities of exceptional significance, nor are the buildings associated with the work of modern masters applying National Register Criterion C.

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Acquisition of property containing the valleys (floors and walls) of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers and their tributaries was the primary objective of park development. Land acquisition practices generally included entire parcels with no subdivision of property. This practice of acquiring entire parcels resulted often in wide buffers along the upland plateaux, particularly of agricultural land. The cultural resources transferred to MdDNR are diverse and illustrate the historic evolution of land uses associated with the topographic zones currently contained within the parklands. The industrial buildings and sites occupy the valley floor and are most closely associated with the rivers because of their reliance on the technology of water power during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Bridges are examples of transportation-related resources also located on the valley floors that carry the roads and railroads across the streams to connect Baltimore City with its hinterland. Two abandoned railroad beds wind their ways through parts of the stream valleys. The third railroad is the active CSX line that supports the Amtrak line between Baltimore and Philadelphia over the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls Rivers. Agricultural buildings occupy the upland areas because the stream valleys were unsuitable for farming. Small-scale, single-family houses that illustrate the beginnings of post World War II suburban development generally were sited on small parcels along country roads that mark the periphery of parklands, or occupy isolated scenic areas overlooking the stream valleys. The themes represented by the built resources are eighteenth and nineteenth-century industrial development, transportation, agriculture, and the beginnings of post World War II suburban development. These resources do not form a significant concentration of associated buildings, structures, or sites that form a cohesive entity or a significant concentration or linkage to meet the definition of district for the purposes of listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Previously-Evaluated Resources

Several buildings within the park are listed on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as contributing elements to historic districts. The Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265) and its agricultural outbuildings, with the exception of the springhouse, which was substantially rebuilt during the renovations of the house during the 1980s, are contributing elements to the Long Green Valley Historic District (MIHP # BA-2188). This district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

The Jerusalem Mill Village Historic District (MIHP # HA-1745) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 and contains 12 contributing resources owned by MdDNR and recorded as MIHP # HA-429 through HA-438, HA-487, and HA-488.

The Monkton Railroad Station (MIHP # BA-608) is a contributing element to My Lady's Manor Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

The former Unkart House, garage, and filling station located at 12811 Belair Road were the subject of an MHT Short Form for Ineligible Properties prepared in 2002 by the State Highway Administration. The Short Form DOE briefly described the three buildings and concluded that the buildings did not retain integrity to meet Criteria A or C of the National Register of Historic Places. MHT concurred with the finding in 15 July 2002.

In terms of archeological sites, the Joppa Historic District (MIHP # HA-1315) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. While most of National Register-listed site is located outside of

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Gunpowder Falls State Park boundaries, a narrow portion of land on the Harford County bank of the Gunpowder River estuary is owned by MdDNR. No features have been officially recorded in the acreage owned by MdDNR, but the property is included in the historic district.

Few prehistoric or historic sites within the park have been evaluated. Portions of the Little Neck Site () have undergone a formal assessment of National Register eligibility. During a Phase I/II study, Otter (1991) systematically shovel-tested two discrete areas of this site. Otter (1991:ii) identified one small area of intact deposits, but recommended no further work within the investigated areas due to the "limited extent of intact deposits in Area 1 and the lack of integrity elsewhere."

Unevaluated Resources

The former Trammel House (MIHP # BA-248) was historically a shop associated with the Gunpowder Copper Works an unevaluated archeological site. As an individual building, the former Trammel House (MIHP # BA-248) has undergone extensive renovations for domestic use so that the building no longer illustrates its association with a previous industrial complex. Only the exterior stone walls retain integrity of materials in this building. The building's integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association has been compromised so that it no longer conveys its significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. The building may contribute to a larger district comprising the Copper Works and associated village. Such a district would contain buildings and sites located outside the park boundaries; it was not in the scope of this current investigation to delineate possible boundaries for districts outside of park boundaries.

The Foster Mill complex (MIHP # BA-63) in the Hereford section of the park also exhibits a continuous history of adaptive reuse. Constructed as a gristmill ca. 1797, the building was rehabilitated as a residence during the twentieth century, so that the mill interior is no longer intact. The exterior stone walls are the only elements that retain integrity of materials in this building. The metal overshot wheel and a few remains of the dam and the mill race also remain landscape elements. However, the integrity of design and workmanship has been compromised in this building so that it no longer possesses integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. The associated garage and furnace room are not associated with the eighteenth-century mill complex, but are twentieth-century constructions to support the residential use of the building. These are utilitarian buildings and are not associated with important or significant events (Criterion A), significant persons (Criterion B), or significant physical design (Criterion C).

The former Erdman House and Barn (MIHP # BA-1844) are both ca. 1940 constructions. Both buildings may have been agricultural outbuildings that were renovated into a short-term rental cottage and a support building. Neither building possesses the qualities of significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings are not associated with important or significant events (Criterion A), significant persons (Criterion B), or significant physical design (Criterion C).

The oldest farmstead that has not yet been evaluated is the former Knudtsen farm. Portions of the main house may date from ca. 1800 (Paul Maslen personal communication 12/23/2002). Log was the most prevalent construction material during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in Baltimore County. However, the current house is the result of four major expansions and additions, including a late

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nineteenth-century addition and two ca. 1945 additions. The farmhouse possesses minimal exterior integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling to illustrate the possible early age of the building. The house in its current appearance presents no unified architectural design to embody any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction applying Criterion C. The associated outbuildings illustrate a range of building types and periods of construction with varying degrees of integrity. The complex as a whole does not seem to be a good representative example of an agricultural complex of the twentieth century applying Criteria A or C. No documentation to date suggests that the farmstead was inhabited by important persons (Criterion B).

The former Dalton-Bevard House and barn, the Lee House and outbuildings, the Marshall House and barn, and the Springdale tenant house and sheds are farmsteads dating from the early to mid-twentieth century. These farmsteads comprise assemblages of a variety of building types, but are not intact complexes to illustrate regional agricultural patterns applying National Register Criterion A. The Lee House contains a ca. 1900 main house and a variety of mid twentieth-century domestic outbuildings, including an equipment shed, garage, outhouse; no barns typical of an agricultural complex from the early twentieth century are located on this property. The ca. 1900 Marshall House has one mid twentieth-century barn, but no domestic outbuildings typical of an agricultural complex are located on the property. The Dalton-Bevard House and barn are mid twentieth-century buildings that are separated from each other by more than a quarter mile. The former Dalton-Bevard house and barns do not illustrate a typical pattern associated with an agricultural complex. The individual buildings in these complexes are generally utilitarian buildings of undistinguished design applying Criterion C. The Springdale tenant house and associated sheds are examples of undistinguished design that possess no significance applying National Register Criterion C. These buildings are constructed of utilitarian materials, such as concrete block or simple wood frame and possess no ornamentation. No documentation to date suggests that the twentieth-century farmsteads were inhabited by important persons (Criterion B).

The most significant building illustrating twentieth-century agriculture of the area is the Springdale barn and silos located at 13232 Jarrettsville Pike. This massive mid-twentieth century barn is a significant representative of the evolution of the barn as a building type in Baltimore County under National Register Criterion C.

The former Unkart barn, former Willingham barn, former Class barn and sheds, Bunker Hill springhouse, Casula springhouse, walled spring (MIHP # BA-1883), Dalton-Bevard walled spring are isolated agricultural and domestic resources located within the park boundaries. These buildings historically were associated with larger agricultural complexes that are no longer extant. As isolated elements, the individual resources no longer convey an association with regional agricultural history applying Criterion A. The individual barns and springhouses of themselves do not illustrate significant physical design to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criterion C. No documentation to date suggests that these isolated resources are associated with significant persons applying National Register Criterion B.

The Ravenwood House and springhouse (MIHP # BA-1843) at 13232 Jarrettsville Pike is an example of a nineteenth-century building that has received extensive renovation. Only the exterior stone walls retain integrity of materials. The integrity of design, setting, and workmanship has been compromised through extensive exterior and interior renovation work so that the building no longer retains sufficient integrity

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for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criteria A or C. No documentation to date suggests that the house was associated with significant persons in the past (Criterion B).

The Smith Tavern (MIHP # BA-1842) (former Springdale Tollhouse complex) at 12900 Jarrettsville Pike is centered on a ca. 1850 house and smokehouse that were renovated during the late 1980s and early 1990s. The exterior walls were retained, while the interior was entirely renovated to feature assistive technology to support handicapped persons (Ward personal communication 11/19/2002). The building retains integrity of materials in that the exterior walls are original; however, the windows are replacements and the wrap-around porch is a re-creation. Issues of exterior and interior may preclude the property's individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The barns and other outbuildings on the property date from ca. 1950 and do not possess significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for their association with regional agricultural history (Criterion A) or for their types, periods, or method of construction (Criterion C). No documentation to date suggests that the house was associated with significant persons in the past (Criterion B).

The single-family dwellings located within the current park boundaries are generally located along the periphery of parklands. These buildings were constructed between ca. 1920 and 1960 and generally are typical undistinguished designs illustrating their periods of construction. The buildings do not exhibit significant design qualities and are not the work of masters. The buildings generally are dispersed in isolated areas throughout the park and do not form cohesive entities. In some cases, isolated houses represent replacement dwellings added to older farmsteads to update living conditions for the owners. In other cases, subsequent alterations to update and modernize the dwellings have compromised integrity of design, material, and workmanship to illustrate their periods of construction. Documentation to date has identified no known significant persons associated with any of the dwellings. These single-family residences do not individually possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criteria A, B, or C.

The White Hall Bank (MIHP # BA-2366) embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Classical Revival style as applied to a small-town bank. It possesses significance under Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Sparks Bank (MIHP # BA-2462) is a financial institution similar to the White Hall Bank. This bank, however, is less ornamented and does not exhibit significant architectural stylistic references. Infilling of window and door openings have compromised the overall integrity of this simply-styled building. It no longer possesses integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criteria A or C.

The White Hall Feed Store, now the NCRB shop and offices, is a utilitarian, concrete-block building constructed ca. 1950 that does not have historical associations with patterns of history (Criteria A) or with significant persons (Criterion B). The utilitarian building is not an example of distinguished design (Criterion C) to qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Two unconnected sections of the former Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, which operated between 1883 and 1954, wind through portions of the park. Within the park, the former railroad right-of-way is

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maintained as an unpaved walking trail. Rails and tracks were removed from the railbed and most of the supporting engineering structures, such as trestles and bridges, were removed. The removal of the engineering features of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad within the park has compromised integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of the MdDNR-owned portion of the resource to convey its association with a significant local transportation network applying National Register Criterion A. The segments of the resource located within the park do not qualify under National Register Criterion C due to the lack of engineering support structures, such as trestles or culverts. However, the segments in the park are part of a longer transportation resource that has yet to be evaluated in its entirety applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

The Northern Central Railroad (NCR), which operated between 1838 and 1971, winds along Big Gunpowder Falls River from Baltimore to the Pennsylvania line. In 1980, MdDNR purchased 20 miles of the railroad right-of-way and developed a biking/hiking trail that opened to the public in 1987. The MdDNR-owned section of the NCR right-of-way has not been formally evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. In 2000, the Maryland Historical Trust determined that the southern section of the Northern Central Railroad (NCR) (MIHP # B-1305/BA-2874) comprising approximately 12.5 miles between Woodberry in the City of Baltimore and Warren Road in Baltimore County was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criteria A and C. The resource was described in the Determination of Eligibility form as a "discontiguous district comprised of standardized engineering structures built to serve the NCR in the mid-to late nineteenth century." The section of the former NCR railroad determined eligible is still used for the MTA light rail line. The Determination of Eligibility documented a 12.5-mile section of the NCR and provided descriptions of each culvert and bridge. No systematic survey of the 29 culverts or bridges located along the 20 miles that are now the biking trail owned by MdDNR was undertaken during the course of preparation of this MIHP form. In order to complete the evaluation of this 20-mile section of the former NCR, intensive-level survey data would need to be completed. Each culvert, bridge, and railroad-related structure would need to be surveyed to determine current appearance and alterations over time. A comparison between the bridges and culverts in the MdDNR-owned section of the NCR and those in the MTA light rail section of the NCR determined eligible for listing by the MHT should be undertaken to assess the significance and integrity of the engineering resources along the MdDNR-owned portion of the former railroad. Archival research would be required to document construction dates and original appearance of the culverts and bridges in the MdDNR-owned section of the NCR. The result of an intensive-level survey would document the extent of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship of the individual bridges and culverts owned by MdDNR, as well as the overall integrity of the resource. To convert the rail trail to a biking/hiking trail, the railroad ties were removed and the trail was paved with crushed stone. Many culverts and bridges were reported as damaged in the flood of 1972 caused by Hurricane Agnes. The discussion of integrity of the resource will be an important aspect in the overall evaluation of the resource applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

The Glencoe Railroad Station (MIHP # BA-546), constructed ca. 1860, has been adapted into a residence. Though the building has been clad with aluminum siding, it retains its overall characteristics as a train station. This building possesses the qualities of significance under Criterion A for its association with the Northern Central Railroad as a train station.

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The ca. 1950 former Gunpowder Military Reservation now maintained by the Maryland Army National Guard is a collection of utilitarian buildings and structures. The complex does not possess the qualities of significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places individually or as a district. The physical design of the buildings and structures possesses minimal architectural distinction applying National Register Criterion C. All the simply-styled buildings have been re-sided using modern materials and windows and doors are modern replacement units so that the integrity of materials and design have been compromised. The property was used as a rifle range from the ca. 1936 until leased by the Maryland Army National Guard in 1969. The complex does not appear to be associated with specific events or with significant broad patterns of local history to qualify for listing applying National Register Criterion A.

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input checked="" 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 industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1960

Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates

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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

See Continuation Sheets.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 14,913

Acreage of historical setting 14,913

Quadrangle name Multiple

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the survey area comprises all property owned by DNR within the bounds of Gunpowder Falls State Park and the North Central Railroad Rail Trail as of December 2002 on USGS quadrangles New Freedom, Hereford, Phoenix, Towson, Jarrettsville, White Marsh, Edgewood, Gunpowder Neck, and Cockeysville.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. Williams, J. Maymon, K. Grandine, A. Levinthal

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 3/11/03

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state MD zip code 21701

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
410-514-7600

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT GUNPOWDER FALLS STATE PARK

MIHP/Site Number	SITENO/DNR No.	MHT Name	Md/DNR/Other Name	Park Area	County	Address	Town	Quad	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	GFSP Resource Count	MIHP Map Reference	Notes	MHT Concurrence
BA-0248		Gunpowder Copper Work/Trammel House/Tilt-Hammer House	Former Trammel House	BG-Central	Baltimore	10841 Harford Road (MD 147)	Glen Arm	White Marsh	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	copper works	ca. 1814	good	building-1	7	Associated with Site 18BA199, not evaluated.	
BA-0265		Gittings-Baldwin House	Gittings-Baldwin House	LG-Central	Baltimore	13717 Baldwin Mill Road (MD 165)	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1797	excellent	building-1	4		
BA-0265 B		Gittings-Baldwin corncrib	Former Class-Baldwin corncrib	LG-Central	Baltimore	13717 Baldwin Mill Road (MD 165)	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	wagon shed/corncrib	early 19th century	fair	building-1	4		
BA-0265 C		Gittings-Baldwin Barn	Former Class-Baldwin Harford Barn	LG-Central	Baltimore	13717 Baldwin Mill Road (MD 165)	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	early 19th century	poor	building-1	4		
BA-0265		Gittings-Baldwin Springhouse	Former Class-Baldwin Springhouse	LG-Central	Baltimore	13717 Baldwin Mill Road (MD 165)	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	ca. 1800, rebuilt 1980s	good	structure-1	4	Rebuilt structure	
BA-0361, HA-0438		Jericho Covered Bridge (Baltimore Co. Bridge No.4), also Jerusalem Mills Covered Bridge	Jerusalem Mills Covered Bridge	LG-Central	Baltimore/Harford	Jericho Road	Kingsville	White Marsh	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	1865			3	Same as Jerusalem Covered Bridge HA-0438, NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-0597		Gunpowder Iron Works, site		BG-Central	Baltimore	Distillery Road	Bradshaw	White Marsh	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	iron works site	1759-1866	poor	site-1			
BA-0598		Gunpowder Iron Works Furnace Ruin		BG-Central	Baltimore	11818 Philadelphia Road (MD 7)	Bradshaw	White Marsh	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	iron furnace	ca. 1846			2	Part of site BA-0597, but parcel with furnace is NOT OWNED BY MdDNR.	
BA-0599		Gunpowder Iron Works Dam Abutments (2)		BG-Central	Baltimore	Distillery Road	Bradshaw	White Marsh	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Energy Facility	dam	early 19th century, pre 1845	poor	structure-2	2	McGrain 1979	
BA-0600		Robert Howard gristmill, site		BG-Central	Baltimore	Distillery Road	Bradshaw	White Marsh	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	ca. 1800-1886	poor	site-1	2		
BA-0960		Green Road Iron Bridge (Baltimore Co. Bridge #8)		Sweet Air	Baltimore	Green Road over Little Gunpowder Falls	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	ca. 1890				NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-0961, HA-0685		Bottom Road Iron Bridge (Baltimore Co. Bridge #6)		LG-Central	Baltimore/Harford	Bottom Road over Little Gunpowder Falls	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	1886				Same as HA-685, NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-0962, HA-0439		Vinegar Hill Road Iron Bridge (Balto. Co. Bridge #1)		LG-Central	Baltimore/Harford	Vinegar Hill Road	Bradshaw	White Marsh	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	1884				Same as HA-439, NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT GUNPOWDER FALLS STATE PARK

MHP/ Site Number	SITENO/DNR No.	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Name	Park Area	County	Address	Town	Quad	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	GFSP Resource Count	MHP Map Reference	Notes	MHT Concurrence
BA-1883		Walled Spring		LG-Central	Baltimore	13820 Pleasantville Road	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Landscape	Natural Feature	walled spring	19th century	poor	structure-1	4		
BA-2182		Maryland Training School for Boys		BG-Central	Baltimore	Old Harford Road	Carney	TOWSON	Education	School	training school for boys	ca. 1930		district	7	Part of former school property along Big Gunpowder now owned by MdDNR, but no buildings on this land.	
BA-2188		Long Green Valley Historic District		LG-Central	Baltimore			Phoenix, Jarrettsville, Towson, White Marsh	Multiple		rural historic district			district	7,4	Includes some acreage and resources owned by MdDNR, incl. Gittings-Baldwin house	
BA-2718		Bridge, US 1 over Little Gunpowder Falls (SHA# 3001)		LG-Central	Baltimore	Belair Road (US 1)	Kingsville	White Marsh	Transportation	Road-related	bridge					NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-2720		Bridge, U.S. 40 over Gunpowder Falls (SHA# 3035)		LG-Central	Baltimore	Pulaski Highway (US 40)	White Marsh	White Marsh	Transportation	Road-related	bridge					NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-2721		Bridge, MD 165 over Little Gunpowder Falls (SHA# 3100)		LG-Central	Baltimore	Baldwin Mill Road (MD 165)	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Transportation	Road-related	bridge					NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-2865		Bridge, MD 147 over Little Gunpowder Falls (# 3090)		LG-Central	Baltimore	Harford Road (MD 147)	Fork	White Marsh	Transportation	Road-related	bridge					NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
HA-0429		McCourtney's General Store	McCourtney's General Store	LG-Central	Harford	2802 Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Commerce/Trade	Department Store	general store	ca. 1844	good	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
		Springhouse	McCourtney's Springhouse	LG-Central	Harford	Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	ca. 1845	fair	structure-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-0431		Jerusalem House	Lee Mansion	LG-Central	Harford	2807 Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1800; ca. 1840			3	NOT OWNED BY MdDNR, private inholding.	
HA-0487		Jerusalem-Railey House (Railey House)	Railey Curatorship	LG-Central	Harford	2809 Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1850	good	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-0488		Jerusalem-Railey Tenant House (James T. Steele House)	Former Bartz House	LG-Central	Harford	2811 Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1880	good	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-0433		Jerusalem Mill	Jerusalem Mill-Gunpowder Falls State Park HQ	LG-Central	Harford	Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	1772	excellent	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT GUNPOWDER FALLS STATE PARK

MIHP/Site Number	SITENO/DNR No.	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Name	Park Area	County	Address	Town	Quad	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	GFSP Resource Count	MIHP Map Reference	Notes	MHT Concurrence
HA-0434		Jerusalem Mill Worker's House; Gun and Coopershop	Jerusalem Mill Miller's House	LG-Central	Harford	Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1775	excellent	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-0435		Jerusalem Mill Blacksmith's Shop	Jerusalem Mill Blacksmith's Shop	LG-Central	Harford	Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Commerce/Trade	Specialty Store	blacksmith shop	early 19th century	good	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-0436		Jerusalem Mill Historic Marker	Jerusalem Mill Historic Marker	LG-Central	Harford	Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Recreation and Culture	Monument/Marker	historic marker	ca. 1930	good	object	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-0437		Jerusalem Stone Barn	Stone Barn	LG-Central	Harford	Jericho Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1844	poor	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-0432		Jerusalem Spring House		LG-Central	Harford	2807 Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	1845			3	NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
HA-0430		Jerusalem Farm House	Mound Tenant House	LG-Central	Harford	2805 Jerusalem Road	Stockton	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1800	good	building-1	3	Weeks et al. 1986	
HA-1315		Joppa Historic District		LG-Central	Harford	Old Church Drive	Joppa	Edgewood	Domestic		village site (archeological)	18th century		district	1	Section of historic district along Little Gunpowder River is owned by park- no known resources in this section.	
BA-2260		Corbett Historic District		NCRR	Baltimore	Corbett	Corbett	Phoenix	Domestic		railroad village	19th century		district	10	NCRR Trail passes through HD	
BA-2550		My Lady's Manor Historic District		NCRR	Baltimore		Multiple	Phoenix, Hereford, multiple	Multiple		rural historic district			district	10	NCRR Trail passes through HD	
HA-1745		Jerusalem Mill Village		LG-Central	Harford	Jerusalem & Jericho Roads	Joppa	White Marsh	Industry/Processing/Extraction		mill village	18th, 19th centuries	good	district	3	Includes 12 contributing bldgs/structures under separate MIHP #s HA-429-HA-438, HA-487, HA-488. Weeks et al. 1986.	
			Former Burton House 1	BG-Central	Baltimore	10815 Harford Road (MD 147)	Cub Hills	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1950	good	building-1	7	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Byrd House	BG-Central	Baltimore	5316 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1955	good	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Casula House	BG-Central	Baltimore	11209 Notchcliff Road	Glen Arm	Towson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1940	good	building-1	7	Appears on 1944 and 1957 Towson USGS quads.	
			Former Casula Outbuilding	BG-Central	Baltimore	11209 Notchcliff Road	Glen Arm	Towson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	poss. 19th century	fair	structure-1	7		

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MIHP/Site Number	SITENO/DNR No.	MHT Name	Md/DNR/Other Name	Park Area	County	Address	Town	Quad	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	GFSP Resource Count	MIHP Map Reference	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Former Casula Springhouse	BG-Central	Baltimore	11209 Notchcliff Road	Glen Arm	Towson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	ca. 1900	good	structure-1	7		
			Former Class Barn	LG-Central	Baltimore	West side of Harford Road	Fork	White Marsh	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	dairy barn	ca. 1945	good	building-1	3	On 1951 White Marsh USGS quad.	
			Former Class Pole Shed	LG-Central	Baltimore	West side of Harford Road	Fork	White Marsh	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	pole barn	1945	unknown	building-1	3	Did not locate building during survey	
			Former Class Shed	LG-Central	Baltimore	West side of Harford Road	Fork	White Marsh	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	pen	1945	poor	building-1	3	On 1951 White Marsh USGS quad.	
			Former Class Outhouse	LG-Central	Baltimore	West side of Harford Road	Fork	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outhouse	1945	poor	building-1	3		
			Former Class Shed	LG-Central	Baltimore	West side of Harford Road	Fork	White Marsh	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	shed	1945	poor	building-1	3		
BA-0265			Former Class-Baldwin Shed	LG-Central	Baltimore	13717 Baldwin Mill Road (MD 165)	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	shed		demolished		4		
BA-0265			Former Class-Baldwin Wagon Shed (Small barn)	LG-Central	Baltimore	13717 Baldwin Mill Road (MD 165)	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	wagon shed	early 19th century	fair	building-1	4		
			Former Coates House	LG-Central	Baltimore	2740 Bottom Road	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1950	good	building-1	3	On 1956 Jarrettsville USGS quad.	
			Former Coates shed	LG-Central	Baltimore	2740 Bottom Road	Baldwin	Jarrettsville	Domestic	Secondary Structure	storage shed	ca. 1950	Fair	building-1	3		
			Former Kinney House	BG-Central	Baltimore	5408 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1960	good	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former McMillan Garage	BG-Central	Baltimore	5510 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1955	fair	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Nysso house	BG-Central	Baltimore	5522 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1955	fair	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Shalan 1 Story House	BG-Central	Baltimore	11148 Stocksedale Road	Mountvista	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1950	good	building-1	8	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT GUNPOWDER FALLS STATE PARK

MHP/Other Name	SITENO/DNR No.	MHT Name	Md/DNR/Other Name	Park Area	County	Address	Town	Quad	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	GFSP Resource Count	MHP Map Reference	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Former Shalan Shed 1	BG-Central		11148 Stocksdale Road	Mountvista	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	ca. 1950	fair	structure-1	8	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Shalan Shed 2	BG-Central		Stocksdale Road	Mountvista	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	1950	poor	structure-1	8	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Smith House	BG-Central		5410 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1955	good	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Smith Shed	BG-Central		5410 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	ca. 1955	good	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Shipley House	BG-Central		5400 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1959	good	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Tarr House	BG-Central		5504 Forge Road	Loreley	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1955	good	building-1	2	Not on 1951 White Marsh USGS quad, on 1986 photo-revised.	
			Former Unkart Barn	LG-Central	Baltimore	west of Belair Road (US 1)	Kingsville	White Marsh	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	bank barn	ca. 1920	poor	building-1	3	On 1951 White Marsh USGS quad.	
			Former Unkart Filling Station	LG-Central	Baltimore	12811 Belair Road (US 1)	Kingsville	White Marsh	Commerce/ Trade	Specialty Store	gas station	1940	fair	building-1	3	On 1951 White Marsh USGS quad.	
			Former Unkart Garage	LG-Central	Baltimore	12811 Belair Road (US 1)	Kingsville	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1955	poor	building-1	3		
			Former Unkart, A. House	LG-Central	Baltimore	12811 Belair Road (US 1)	Kingsville	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1940	good	building-1	3	On 1951 White Marsh USGS quad.	
			Former Willingham Barn	Hereford	Baltimore	off York Road	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1945		building-1	11,13	On 1958 Hereford USGS quad.	
			Former Willingham Shed	Hereford	Baltimore	off York Road	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	shed	1945	demolished		11,13		
BA-1844		Erdman House	Former Erdman House/Mill Pond Cottage	Hereford	Baltimore	17700 Masemore Road	Hereford	Hereford	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	ca. 1940	good	building-1	13	Possible former barn converted to dwelling	
BA-2366		White Hall Bank	Kirchoff-Mosher/White Hall Bank	NCRR	Baltimore	1404 Wiseburg Road	White Hall	Hereford	Commerce/ Trade	Financial Institution	bank	1909	excellent	building-1	11	Datestone	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT GUNPOWDER FALLS STATE PARK

MIHP/Site Number	SITENO/DNR No.	MHT Name	MidNR/Other Name	Park Area	County	Address	Town	Quad	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	GFSP Resource Count	MIHP Map Reference	Notes	MHT Concurrence
BA-0608		Monkton Railroad Station	Monkton Railroad Station	NCCR	Baltimore	16616 Monkton Road	Monkton	Phoenix	Transportation	Rail-related	train station	1897	good	building-1	10		
		Monkton	Monkton	NCCR	Baltimore	Monkton	Monkton	Phoenix	Transportation	Rail-related	village	19th century	good	district		NCCR Trail passes through HD	
BA-2462		Sparks Bank	Sparks Bank Nature Center	NCCR	Baltimore	Sparks Road	North Central	Hereford	Commerce/Trade	Financial Institution	bank	1916	good	building-1	9,10		
			Former Smuck House	Days Cove	Baltimore	6415 Days Cove Road	Day's Cove	White Marsh	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1950	good	building-1	2	Not on 1949 White Marsh USGS map on photo-rev. 1986.	
			Former Smuck House garage	Days Cove	Baltimore	6415 Days Cove Road	Day's Cove	White Marsh	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1950	good	building-1	2		
			Former Markin-Johnson House	Hammerman	Baltimore	S of Grace's Quarters Rd	Dundee Creek	Gunpowder Neck	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1940	good	building-1	1	Not on 1951 Gunpowder USGS quad, on 1986 photo-rev. Dundee Tides 2002.	
			Former Baublitz House	Hereford	Baltimore	17518 Bunker Hill Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1950	good	building-1	11,13	On 1958 Hereford USGS quad.	
BA-0063		Foster Mill Complex	Former Condo Furnace Room	Hereford	Baltimore	17701 Masemore Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Secondary Structure	furnace room	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	13		
BA-0063		Foster Mill Complex	Former Condo Garage	Hereford	Baltimore	17701 Masemore Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1950	poor	building-1	13		
			Former Crow House	Hereford	Baltimore	17419 York Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1930	good	building-1	11,13		
BA-0546		Glencoe Railroad Station	Former Edmund House	NCCR	Baltimore	15512 Home Road	Glencoe	Hereford	Transportation	Rail-related	railroad station	ca. 1860	good	building-1	10		
			Former Erdman Water Tank	Hereford	Baltimore	17700 Masemore Road	Hereford	Hereford	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Waterworks	water tank	ca. 1940	good	structure-1	13		
BA-1844			Former Erdman Barn	Hereford	Baltimore	17700 Masemore Road	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1940	good	building-1	13		
			Former Graham House	Hereford	Baltimore	17518 Collett Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1948	good	building-1	11,13	On 1958 Hereford USGS quad.	
			Former Knudtsen Barn	Hereford	Baltimore	17409 EVNA Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1920	good	building-1	13		
			Former Knudtsen House	Hereford	Baltimore	17409 EVNA Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	late 18th century, late 19th century, ca. 1945	good	building-1	13	On Hereford USGS quad 1958.	
			Former Knudtsen Carriage House	Hereford	Baltimore	17409 EVNA Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	carriage house	late 19th century	fair	building-1	13		
			Former Knudtsen Springhouse	Hereford	Baltimore	17409 EVNA Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	19th century	good	structure-1	13		
			Former Knudtsen shed	Hereford	Baltimore	17409 EVNA Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	shed	ca. 1945	poor	building-1	13		

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			Former Knudtsen comcrib	Hereford	Baltimore	17409 EVNA Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	comcrib	early 20th century	poor	building-1	13		
			Former Knudtsen Wagon shed/comcrib	Hereford	Baltimore	17409 EVNA Drive	Hereford	Hereford	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	wagon shed/comcrib	early 20th century	good	building-1	13		
			Former Mentzell House	Hereford	Baltimore	17620 Big Falls Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1949	fair	building-1	11,13	Not on 1958 Hereford USGS quad, on photo-revised 1974.	
			Former Mentzell Outhouse	Hereford	Baltimore	17620 Big Falls Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outhouse	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	11,13		
			Former Mentzell Tool Shed	Hereford	Baltimore	17620 Big Falls Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	11,13		
			Former Mentzell Animal Pen	Hereford	Baltimore	17620 Big Falls Road	Hereford	Hereford	Domestic	Secondary Structure	animal pen	ca. 1950	poor	building-1	11,13		
			White Hall Feed Store-NCRR Shop	NCCR	Baltimore	Wiseburg Road	White Hall	Hereford	Commerce/ Trade	business	store	1950	good	building-1	11	On 1958 Hereford USGS quad.	
			Former Dalton-Bevard Barn	Sweet Air	Harford	Dalton-Bevard Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1952	good	building-1	5	On 1957 Phoenix USGS quad, not on 1944 quad.	
			Former Dalton-Bevard Garage	Sweet Air	Harford	2840 Dalton-Bevard Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1952	good	building-1	5	On 1957 Phoenix USGS quad, not on 1944 quad.	
			Former Dalton-Bevard House	Sweet Air	Harford	2840 Dalton-Bevard Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1952	good	building-1	5	On 1957 Phoenix USGS quad, not on 1944 quad.	
			Former Dalton-Bevard Shop (former milk house)	Sweet Air	Harford	Dalton-Bevard Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Processing	milk house	1952	good	building-1	5		
			Former Dalton-Bevard Walled Spring	Sweet Air	Harford	Dalton-Bevard Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Secondary Structure	walled spring	unknown	poor	structure-1	5		
			Former Lee Garage	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4401 Stansbury Mill Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	5		
			Former Lee House	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4401 Stansbury Mill Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1900	good	building-1	5	Renovated 1990s, on 1902 Parkton USGS map.	
			Former Lee Equipment Shed	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4401 Stansbury Mill Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Secondary Structure	storage	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	5		
			Former Lee Shed/Comcrib	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4401 Stansbury Mill Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Secondary Structure	storage	ca. 1940	poor	structure-1	5		
			Former Lee Outhouse	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4401 Stansbury Mill Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outhouse	ca. 1930	fair	building-1	5		
			Former Lee Animal Pen	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4401 Stansbury Mill Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Secondary Structure	pen	ca. 1950	poor	structure-1	5		

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			Former Marshall Barn	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4700 Sweet Air Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1950	good	building-1	5	On 1957 Phoenix USGS quad.	
			Former Marshall House	Sweet Air	Baltimore	4700 Sweet Air Road	Sweet Air	Phoenix	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1900	good	building-1	5	On 1957 Phoenix USGS quad, on 1944 quad, on 1902 Parkton quad.	
			Former Springdale Barn/silos	Springdale	Baltimore	13232 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Agriculture/ Subsistence	animal facility	barn and silo	ca. 1950	good	building-1; structure 2	6	Not on 1944 Towson USGS, on 1957 Towson USGS quad.	
			Former Springdale House	Springdale	Baltimore	13230 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	6		
			Former Springdale Shed 1	Springdale	Baltimore	13232 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	shed	1950	fair	building-1	6		
			Former Springdale Shed 2	Springdale	Baltimore	13232 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	shed	1950	fair	building-1	6		
			Former Springdale Tenant House	Springdale	Baltimore	13232 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1940	good	building-1	6		
BA-1842		Smith Tavern	Former Springdale Toll House	Springdale	Baltimore	12900 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1850	good	building-1	6	Sydney 1850.	
BA-1842		Smith Tavern Barn	Former Springdale Toll House Barn	Springdale	Baltimore	12900 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	1950	fair	building-1	6	Not on 1944 Towson USGS, on 1957 Towson USGS quad.	
BA-1842			Former Springdale Toll House milk house	Springdale	Baltimore	12900 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Processing	milk house	1950	good	building-1	6		
BA-1843		Ravenwood House	Former Springdale-Ravenwood House	Springdale	Baltimore	13232 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1850	good	building-1	6		
BA-1843		Ravenwood Springhouse	Former Springdale-Ravenwood Springhouse	Springdale	Baltimore	13232 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	springhouse	ca. 1850	good	structure-1	6		
BA-1842		Smith Tavern Springhouse	Former Springdale Toll House Outbuilding	Springdale	Baltimore	12900 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	smokehouse	ca. 1850	good	building-1	6		
BA-1842		Smith Tavern	Equipment Shed/garage	Springdale	Baltimore	12900 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1950	good	building-1	6		
			Springdale Toll House Shed	Springdale	Baltimore	12900 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn	ca. 1950	fair	building-1	6		
			Springdale Toll House Wagon Shed	Springdale	Baltimore	12900 Jarrettsville Pike	Sunnybrook	Towson	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Storage	wagon shed	ca. 1950	poor	structure-1	6	Collapsed	

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BA-0955		Falls Road Bridge	Falls Road Bridge	Hereford	Baltimore	Falls Road	Hereford	Hereford	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	c. 1900				NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-0957		Masemore Road Bridge	Masemore Road Bridge	Hereford	Baltimore		Hereford	Hereford	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	1898				NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
BA-0354		Bunker Hill Road Bridge		Hereford	Baltimore	Bunker Hill Road	Hereford	Hereford	Transportation	Road-related	bridge		demolished			Only stone abutments remain; NOT OWNED BY MdDNR	
			Bunker Hill Springhouse	Hereford	Baltimore	Bunker Hill Road	Hereford	Hereford	Landscape		springhouse	19th century	poor	structure-1	13		
BA-0063		Foster Mill Complex	Former Condo House	Hereford	Baltimore	17701 Masemore Road	Parkton	Hereford	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility	mill	1797	good	building-1	13		
			MD & PA Railroad Line	BG and LG-Central	Baltimore/Harford			Multiple	Transportation	Rail-related	railroad	1883	fair	site-1	4	Portion that passes through park is maintained as walking trail.	
			North Central Railroad Line	NCRR	Baltimore			Multiple	Transportation	Rail-related	railroad	1838-1971	good	site-1	9,10,11,12	12.5 miles of NCR (B-1305/BA-2874) owned by MTA evaluated as NR eligible-MHT DOE 2000. No formal NR evaluation of portion of NCRR owned by MdDNR.	
			NCRR Electrical Substation	NCRR	Baltimore	Off Home Road	Glencoe	Hereford	Transportation	Rail-related	substation	20th century	poor	structure-1	10		
			Former Gunpowder Rifle Range, MDANG-Dining Facility	BG-Central		Notchcliff Road	Cub Hills	Towson	Defense	Military Facility	dining room	ca. 1950	good	building-1	7	Not on 1944 Towson USGS, on 1957 Towson USGS quad.	
			Former Gunpowder Rifle Range, MDANG-Classroom	BG-Central		Notchcliff Road	Cub Hills	Towson	Defense	Military Facility	barracks	ca. 1950	good	building-1	7		
			Former Gunpowder Rifle Range, MDANG-Classroom	BG-Central		Notchcliff Road	Cub Hills	Towson	Defense	Military Facility	barracks	ca. 1950	good	building-1	7		
			Former Gunpowder Rifle Range, MDANG-Battalion HQ	BG-Central		Notchcliff Road	Cub Hills	Towson	Defense	Military Facility	headquarters	ca. 1950	good	building-1	7		
			Former Gunpowder Rifle Range, MDANG-Flagpole	BG-Central		Notchcliff Road	Cub Hills	Towson	Defense	Military Facility	flagpole	ca. 1950	good	structure-1	7		

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Archaeological Data Removed

Archaeological Data Removed

Archaeological Data Removed

Archaeological Data Removed

BA-3004

Inventory No. HA-2037

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Gunpowder Falls State Park (HA-2037 and BA-3004)

Continuation Sheet

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Achenbach, Sarah

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Archibald, Lauren

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Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

(Revised 4/14/2005)

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # BA-3004/HA-2037
2. Gunpowder Falls State Park
3. Baltimore County and Harford County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. November-December 2002 and January 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo

1. Big Gunpowder Falls River from site of Bunker Hill Road Bridge (BA-354), Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking north-northeast.
2. Gittings Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265), looking north.
3. Gittings Baldwin agricultural outbuildings (MIHP # BA-265), looking northwest.
4. Smith Tavern House (MIHP # BA-1842), Springdale section, Baltimore County, looking north.
5. Smith Tavern House (MIHP # BA-1842) stone outbuilding, looking north.
6. Springdale Tollhouse Barn, looking north.
7. Ravenwood House (MIHP # BA-1843), Springdale section, Baltimore County, looking southeast.
8. Springdale Tenant House, looking west.
9. Former Springdale Barn/Silos, Springdale section, Baltimore County, looking southeast.
10. East elevation of former Knudtsen House showing log core and ca. 1945 addition on north elevation, Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking southwest.
11. West elevation of former Knudtsen House, looking east.
12. East elevation of ca. 1945 addition attached to south elevation, looking southwest.
13. Former Knudtsen Barn, Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking north.
14. Former Dalton-Bevard House, Sweet Air, Baltimore County, looking west.
15. Former Dalton-Bevard Milkhouse and Barn, Sweet Air, Baltimore County, looking southwest.
16. Former Marshall House, Sweet Air, Baltimore County, looking northwest.
17. Former Marshall Barn, Sweet Air, Baltimore County, looking northwest.
18. Former Lee House and Garage, Sweet Air, Baltimore County, looking southeast.
19. Former Unkart Barn, looking northwest.
20. Former Class dairy barn, looking west.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

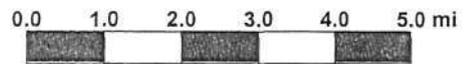
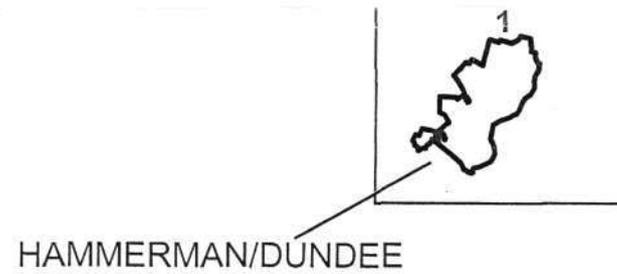
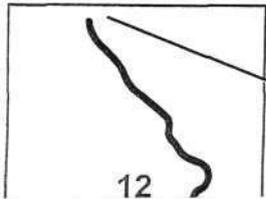
Inventory No. BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls State Park
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 2

-
21. Jerusalem Mill (MIHP # HA-433) and archeological site (18HA179) in Jerusalem Mill Historic District (MIHP # HA-1745), Little Gunpowder Central section, Harford County, looking north.
 22. Foster Mill/Masemore Mill (MIHP # BA-0063), Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking northwest.
 23. Former Smuck House, looking southeast.
 24. Former Markin-Johnson House, Dundee Creek Marina, looking north.
 25. Former Burton House 1, Big Gunpowder Central, Baltimore County, looking southeast.
 26. Former Unkart House, Little Gunpowder Central, Baltimore County, looking south.
 27. Former Mentzell House, Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking southeast.
 28. Former Baublitz House, Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking south.
 29. Former Graham House, Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking northwest.
 30. Former Crow House, Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking southeast.
 31. Former Coates House showing rear elevation with Homasote panels, Little Gunpowder Central, Baltimore County, looking northwest.
 32. Former Casula House located in Big Gunpowder Central, Baltimore County, looking northeast.
 33. 13230 Jarrettsville Pike, Springdale section, looking northwest.
 34. Former Erdman House and Barn (Mill Pond Cottage) (MIHP # BA-1844), Hereford section, Baltimore County, looking north.
 35. Former Byrd House, Forge Road, Baltimore County, looking northwest.
 36. Former Tarr House, Forge Road, Baltimore County, looking northeast.
 37. Former Glencoe Railroad Station (MIHP # BA-546), Baltimore County, looking north.
 38. Former Unkart Gas Station, Little Gunpowder Central, Baltimore County, looking south.
 39. White Hall Bank (MIHP # BA-2366), Baltimore County, looking east.
 40. Sparks Bank Nature Center (MIHP # BA-2462), Baltimore County, looking southeast.

-  UNREGISTERD_PROPERTIES
-  GUNPOWDER_SITES
-  GUNPOWDER_STRUCTURES
-  GUNPOWDER FALLS STATE PARK



BA-3004
HA-2037

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

BA-3004

Property Name: Knudtsen Property Inventory Number: Contrib.Res.
 Address: 17409 Evna Road Gunpowder Falls State Park Historic district: yes no
 City: Parkton Zip Code: 21120 County: Baltimore County
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Hereford
 Property Owner: MD DNR Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
 Project: Curatorship Agency: DNR
 Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust
 Preparer's Name: Jonathan Sager Date Prepared: 1/26/2006
 Documentation is presented in: BA-3004
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B 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: Gunpowder Falls State Park
 Inventory Number: BA-3004 Eligible: _____ yes Listed: _____ yes
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

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

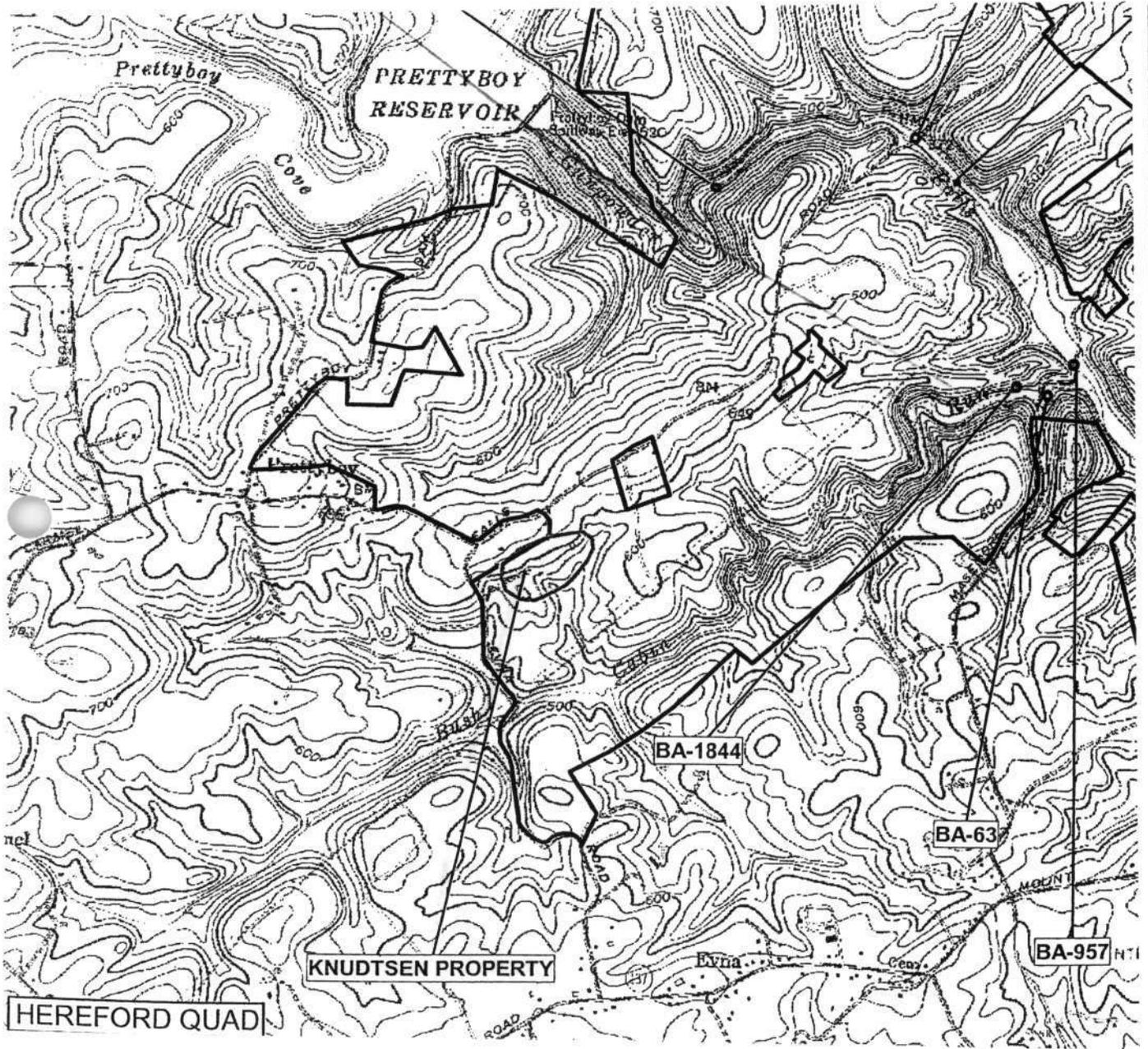
The Knudtsen Property outbuildings date from a variety of time periods and are not unusually representative of any significant events or trends in history. The property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The property is not known to be associated with any individuals whose significant contributions to history can be identified and documented. It is not eligible for listing under Criterion B. According to the ca. 2005 description prepared by the State Owned Cultural Resources Assessment Program (SOCRAP), the house "is additive in nature and does not reflect the distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, style, or method of construction from a single time period or present a unified overall design." The property is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

See MIHP# BA-3004 for photos and description.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u>	Considerations: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> <u>F</u> <u>G</u>
MHT Comments:	
<u>Andrew Lewis</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/22/06</u> Date
<u>Bounty</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>2/21/06</u> Date

200600056

BA-3004





BA-3004 / HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore / Harford Co. MD

RCGA

Nov-Dec 2002, 1/2003

RD SHR

Big Gunpowder Falls, view NNE

1/80



BA-3004/HA-2031
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore/Harford Co. MD

RCGA
Nov - Dec 2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo
Gittings Baldwin Hse BA-265
View N

2/40



BA-3004/HA-2037
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore + Hartford Cos. MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Gittings Baldwin agricultural
outbldgs, view NW

3/40



BA-3004/HA-2037
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore + Harford Co. MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Smith Tavern Hse BA-1842,
View N

4/40



BA - 3004 / HA - 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co. MD

RCE A

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Smith Tavern stone outbldg BA-1842,
view N

5/40



BA-3004/HA-2037
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore Co / Harford Co. MD

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11-12/2002, 1/2003
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Smith Tavern
view N

barn BB-1842,

6/40



BA-3004/HA-2037
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore / Harford Co. MD

RCGA
11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo

Ravenwood Hse BA-1843,

View SE

7/40



BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore / Harford Co. MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Springdale Tenant Hse. view @

8/40



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Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co. MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Springdale Barn/silos, view SE

9/40



BA-3004 / HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore / Harford Co MD

RCA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Knudtson Hse, E elevation

10/40



BA-3004 / HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore & Harford Co MD

RCEA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHA

Knudtsen Hse, west elevation

11/40



BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Knuetsen House ca. 1945 addition,
E elevation

12/40



BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Fall SP

Baltimore Co. + Harford Co. MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo

Knudtson barn, view N

13/40



BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford CO MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo

Dalton-Bevard Hs. view W

14/40



BA - 3004 / HA - 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co: MD

RC6A

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo

Delton. Bevand Halkhse, barn,
V. P. W. SW

15/40



BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo

Marshall hse view NW

16/40



BA-3004 / HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore Co., Harford Co. MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo

Marshall Hse, view NW

17/40



BA-3004 / HA-2037
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore + Harford Co. MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Lee Hse, garage view SE

18/46



BH-3004/HA-2037
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore + Harford Co MD

R6A
11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPU
kn kart barn, view NW

19/40



BA-3004/HA-2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore Co, Harford Co, MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPo

Class dairy barn, view w)

20/40



JERUSALEM MILLS
ESTABLISHED 1772 BY DAVID LEE
A QUAKER FROM BUCKS COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA A GUN MANUFACTORY
SOME OF THE MILL TURNED GUNS
FOR THE REVOLUTION IN 1776
THE ORIGINAL TRACT CALLED
JERUSALEM PATENTED 1687

BA-3004/HA-2031

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Cos MD

RCGA

11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO

Jerusalem Hill HA-433, 18HA179,

View N

21/40



BA-3004 / HA-2037
Gunpowder Falls SP
Baltimore + Harford Co MD

RCGA
11-12/2002, 1/2003

MD SHPO
Foster Mill / Mosemore Mill BA-63,
View NW

22/40



BA 3009/HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Former Smuck House, view SE

23/40



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co, Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Former Markin-Johnson House, Dundee Creek Marina, view N.

24/40



BA 3004/HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02-1/03

Md SHPD

Former Burton House, Big Gunpowder Central, Baltimore Co, near S.

25/40



BA 30041 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore & Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Former Unkert House, Little Gunpowder Central, Baltimore Co, Md

26/90



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore & Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPD

Former Mentzall House, Harford section, Baltimore Co, view SE

27/40



BA 3004/HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

12/02

Md SHPO

Former Baublitz House, Hereford Section, Balt. Co, Md S.

28/40



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore & Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Former Graham House, Harford Section, Baltimore Co. view SE

29/40



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPD

Former Crow House, Harford Section, Baltimore Co, view SE.

30/40



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

11/02

Former Coates House showing rear elev. w/ Homasote
panels, Little Gunpowder Central, Balt. Co. view NW

31/40



BA-3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCCA

11/02-1/03

Md SHPD

Former Casula House, Big Gunpowder Central, Baltimore Co, view
NE

32/40



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

13230 Jouvetsville Pike, Springdale Section, View NW

33/40



BA 3004/HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Former Erdman House and Barn (Mill Pond Cottage) (BA-1844)

He-ford Section, Baltimore Co, view N

34/40



BA 300A / 44 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Former Byrd House, Forge Rd, Baltimore Co, view NW

35/40



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Former Tarr House, Forge Rd, Baltimore Co, view NE

36/40



BA 3009 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPD

Former Glencoe Railroad Station (BA-546), Baltimore Co,
view N.

37/40



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPD

Former Unkart Gas Station, Little Gunpowder Central, Baltimore Co, near S

38/40



BA 3004/H4 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPD

White Hall Bank (BA-2366) Baltimore Co, view E

39/40

SPARK & BANK NATURE CENTER



BA 3004 / HA 2037

Gunpowder Falls SP

Baltimore + Harford Co Md

RCGA

11/02 - 1/03

Md SHPO

Sparks Bank Nature Center (BA-2462) Baltimore Co, view SE

40/40