

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**BA-3007**

**Camelot**

**11518 Franklinville Road**

**Upper Falls, Baltimore County**

**Circa 1868**

**Private**

Camelot, the house at 11518 Franklinville Road in Upper Falls was constructed for Dr. David S. Gittings. Replacing an earlier structure at its location, this Gothic Revival dwelling was constructed circa 1868. The Gothic Revival-style wood-frame house remained in the Gittings family for the next nineteen years when, in 1887, Laura Gittings sold the property to Charlotte B. Day. Day sold the house to William T. Barton in 1923. The Bartons resided here the longest period for a total of forty-two years until 1965. Its form, fenestration, and details the dwelling at 11518 Franklinville Road does exhibit, such as its symmetrical fenestration, center cross-gable roof, ceiling-to-floor windows, and decorative eave brackets is a good example of Gothic Revival-style dwellings of this period. Unlike the majority of the rural dwellings, houses located within towns and villages were constructed in forms and with characteristics typical of the period. Much of the rural built fabric built throughout the 19th and 20th century lack any stylistic detailing or are modest vernacular representations of the popular styles of the period. The Gothic Revival period was popular during the third quarter of the 19th century and is seen in many villages and towns of Baltimore County.

Camelot is sited in a suburban setting in the crossroads community of Upper Falls. This dwelling is a Gothic Revival-style house constructed of wood frame clad with vinyl German siding. The dwelling rests on a solid parged random-rubble stone foundation and is capped with a cross-gable roof. Rising two-and-a-half stories, the original block has a two-room plan with a symmetrical façade that measures three bays wide. Typical of the Gothic Revival-style, this dwelling features a center cross gable and scroll-sawn eave brackets on the facade. Two center-interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps are located in the main block. The two-story rear ell, early-20th century, was the first addition to the house. Rising above the asphalt-shingle roof of the ell is an interior-end brick corbeled chimney. The second addition, mid-20th century, was a one-story shed roof extension on the rear elevation in the angle of the ell. Constructed in 2000, the third addition is located on the northwest elevation of the second addition. This one-and-a-half story section replicates the Gothic Revival-style of the main block, featuring a side-gable roof with a steeply pitched center cross gable. This section rests on a solid poured concrete foundation and has an exterior-end brick chimney. One historic root cellar is associated with this property.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3007

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

historic Camelot

other

### 2. Location

street and number 11518 Franklinville Road not for publication

city, town Upper Falls vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name Jay & Filomena Wachter

street and number 11518 Franklinville Road telephone Not Available

city, town Upper Falls state MD zip code 21156-1903

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 64, 24

city, town Towson liber 12526 folio 572

### 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	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	2	1
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social		1
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	2	2
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				0	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3007

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### Condition

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

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

The property known as Camelot, located at 11518 Franklinville Road, is sited in a suburban setting in the crossroads community of Upper Falls. Facing southeast, the dwelling is set back from the road on a level grassy lot accessed by gravel driveways from both Franklinville Road and Chapman Road (to the northeast). The property and dwelling is surrounded by several mature trees, landscaping, and foundation plantings. An historic root cellar is sited directly behind the dwelling. A 1970s shed and stable are placed in the rear yard. Clad with corrugated-sheet metal, the shed rests on a concrete-block pier foundation and is capped with a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The wood-frame stable sits on a poured concrete foundation and is clad with board-and-batten siding. The front-gable roof is covered with corrugated-sheet metal.

Camelot is a Gothic Revival-style house, circa 1868, constructed of wood frame clad with vinyl German siding. The dwelling rests on a solid parged random-rubble stone foundation and is capped with a cross-gable roof. Rising two-and-a-half stories, the original block has a two-room plan with a symmetrical façade that measures three bays wide. Typical of the Gothic Revival-style, this dwelling features a center cross gable and scroll-sawn eave brackets on the facade. Two center-interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps are located in the main block.

The two-story rear ell, early-20th century, was the first addition to the house. Rising above the asphalt-shingle roof of the ell is an interior-end brick corbeled chimney. The second addition, mid-20th century, was a one-story shed roof extension on the rear elevation in the angle of the ell. Constructed in 2000, the third addition is located on the northwest elevation of the second addition. This one-and-a-half story section replicates the Gothic Revival-style of the main block, featuring a side-gable roof with a steeply pitched center cross gable. This section rests on a solid poured concrete foundation and has an exterior-end brick chimney.

### EXTERIOR

The central entry on the façade contains a single-leaf 4-panel wood door flanked by 3-light/1-panel sidelights and topped by a 4-light transom. In the center of the door is the original door bell hardware. The wood surround features heavy moldings and pilasters. Flanking the entrance are two elongated 6/9 wood-sash windows. The second story features three 6/6 wood-sash windows. In the center cross gable of the upper half story is a 6/6 wood-sash window topped by a semi-circular transom. On the façade is a one-story three-bay porch with a half-hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles. It is supported with square wood posts and rests on a brick pier foundation. The first story of the third addition's southeast elevation has three 9/9 vinyl-sash windows. The half story holds a 6/6 vinyl-sash window topped with a half-round transom.

The northeast elevation of the main block is single-pile with centered 6/6 wood-sash windows on each story. This section of the house features one cornice return. The first story of the rear ell on this elevation has one single-leaf 15-light wood door flanked by a 6/6 wood-sash window. The second story of the rear ell holds one 6/6 wood-sash window. A screened porch with a half-pyramidal roof covers the two bays on the first story of the rear ell. The porch is supported with square wood posts and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Only two 6/6 wood-sash windows on the second story is seen on the northwest elevation of the main block. Flanking the 6/6 wood-sash window of the rear ell's first story is a small vestibule covering the cellar entrance. The vestibule contains a single-leaf vertical-board door with a wood sill. It is capped with a front-gable roof featuring cornice returns. The second story of the rear ell holds one 6/6 wood-sash window. The rear ell features aluminum encased cornice returns. A single-leaf 4-light/2-panel wood door flanked by a small 6/6 wood-sash window pierces the elevation of the second addition. The rear elevation of the third addition is one story in height and is pierced by one double-leaf 15-light sliding door. A wood deck was added to the rear of the second and third additions.

Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties Form

Name Camelot  
Continuation Sheet

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Differing from the opposite elevation, the southwest elevation of the main block features two 6/6 wood sash windows on the first and second story. The upper half story holds one 6/6 wood sash window. The southwest elevation of the third addition features the shouldered brick chimney flanked by two 9/9 wood sash windows. The cornice of this addition duplicates the cornice returns of the main block.

INTERIOR

The interior of Camelot has a two-room plan with a central passage stair and additions on the rear of the house. Currently, the front two rooms are the living room and family room. The rear ell has the dining room and the second addition provided a rear passage, a mud room, and the kitchen. The third addition contains one room functioning as a second family room.

The dog-leg stair in the center passage features a heavy turned newel post, turned balusters, and scroll-sawn stair brackets with a beaded stringer. The original oak floorboards are random width measuring three to five inches. The walls are lath-and-plaster painted below the molded chair rail and papered above. Around the perimeter of the passage is a flush wood baseboard with a shoe molding six inches high. The surrounds for the front door and each of the side doors have flush sides with a shallow pediment with an ovolo and cyma reversa molding. The front door has a brass knob, and the two side doors use a crystal knob and a porcelain painted knob. The chair rail around the passage and up the stair follows a molding profile of a cavetto, cyma reversa, with an astragal.

The original wood floorboards in the living room (northwest of the central passage) are covered with carpet. The original lath-and-plaster walls and ceiling are painted, and the original flush baseboard measures five inches high. The original wood casings for the windows and doors in the original section of the house are similar to the surrounds in the central passage. The window sills have a cyma reversa molding profile. The non-historic closet door flanking the chimney breast has 4-panels and a brass lock box with a wood knob. The fireplace has the original wood mantel with a plain shelf and flush pilasters, with the original slate hearthstone.

The dining room in the rear ell is an extension of the living room. The original wood floorboards are covered with carpet. The original lath-and-plaster walls and ceiling are painted, and the replacement flush baseboard measures five inches high. All original window and door casings in this section are flush with shallow pediments. The room features a molded chair rail, similar to that of the living room.

Southeast of the central passage is the family room. The floors, walls, ceiling, window and door casings, and baseboard are similar to the fabric in the living room. Covered with wallpaper, the walls feature a non-historic chair rail. The passage door has a replacement crystal knob. The fireplace has a replacement brick surround with an arched opening and a replacement brick hearth. The wood mantel shelf features an ovolo molding and brick brackets for support. The chimney breast is clad with pressed vertical-board siding. Flanking one side of the chimney breast are built-in shelves and cabinets, not original to the space.

Located in the rear non-historic addition is the mud room and a small bathroom. The replacement floor is covered with linoleum and the original walls are painted. The replacement ceiling features dropped acoustic tiles. The door casing is similar to the fabric in the dining room. Around the perimeter of the room is a replacement cavetto crown molding. The exterior door is paneled, whereas, the doors to the bathroom and rear passage are flush wood.

The drywall ceiling and walls are painted and papered respectively in the kitchen. The random-width floorboards are replacements in the addition. The casing for the door between the family room to the kitchen/passage has a cyma reversa and beaded molding profile.

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Functioning as a second living room is the addition to the southwest of the kitchen. The drywall and ceiling are painted and the floorboards are the same as the kitchen. The ceiling follows the gable pitch of the roof. The window and door casings are flush with the wall and feature shallow pediments. The molded fireplace surround has a denticulated entablature.

Two bedrooms and one office are located on the second floor in the main block of the dwelling. A closed stringer stair with a beaded vertical board door leads to the upper half story of the main block. The upper story with one bedroom, one storage room (possibly an original bedroom), and one closet features lath-and-plaster walls and ceiling. The fabric of the second floor is similar to the first floor.

### OUTBUILDING

The root cellar, circa 1870, is wood frame clad with weatherboards and stands one story high and measures one bay across. It rests on a raised random-rubble stone pier foundation with a brick floor, and the front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The basement room is accessed on the northwest elevation. The storage room on the first story is accessed through an entry on the southeast elevation. Both entries contain single-leaf vertical-board wood doors. The building features cornerboards, scroll-sawn eave brackets, overhanging eaves, and a boxed cornice.

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

<b>Specific dates</b>	1868 ca.	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Not Known
<b>Construction dates</b>	1868 ca.		

Evaluation for:

National Register       Maryland Register       not evaluated

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

### SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Camelot, the house at 11518 Franklinville Road in Upper Falls was constructed for Dr. David S. Gittings. Replacing an earlier structure at its location, this Gothic Revival dwelling was constructed circa 1868. The Gothic Revival-style wood-frame house remained in the Gittings family for the next nineteen years when, in 1887, Laura Gittings sold the property to Charlotte B. Day. Day sold the house to William T. Barton in 1923. The Bartons resided here the longest period for a total of forty-two years until 1965. Its form, fenestration, and details the dwelling at 11518 Franklinville Road does exhibit, such as its symmetrical fenestration, center cross-gable roof, ceiling-to-floor windows, and decorative eave brackets is a good example of Gothic Revival-style dwellings of this period. Unlike the majority of the rural dwellings, houses located within towns and villages were constructed in forms and with characteristics typical of the period. Much of the rural built fabric built throughout the 19th and 20th century lack any stylistic detailing or are modest vernacular representations of the popular styles of the period. The Gothic Revival period was popular during the third quarter of the 19th century and is seen in many villages and towns of Baltimore County.

### HISTORY

The house at 11518 Franklinville Road is located in the Eleventh District of Baltimore County. The Eleventh District is known for its fertile soil, fruit and vegetable production, and waterpower that is abundant along Little Gunpowder Falls.

The Sidney Atlas of 1850 indicates that the community of Upper Falls, sited at the intersection of Bradshaw Road and Raphel Road was just beginning to take shape in the mid-19th century.(1) Between 1850 and 1877, a Methodist Episcopal church, general store, and school were constructed at the center of the community. The village to the west, known as Kingsville, gained a few more dwellings and a Lutheran Church were erected along Belair Road to the south with its intersection with Joppa Road. The land to the southeast of Kingsville developed separately and became Upper Falls Post Office.(2) Upper Falls, which developed as a quick pace, reached a population of 100 in 1881 and was home to a rectory, school, general store, undertaker and two churches in addition to the numerous dwellings that were centered on the intersection of Bradshaw and Franklinville Roads.(3) By 1915, the community of Upper Falls was thriving, having expanded outside its previous borders and developing a greater building density at the main crossroads.(4)

Belonging to a J. McFey in 1850, a dwelling is noted at the property known as Camelot on the Sidney Atlas.(5) Dr. David S. Gittings purchased the property in October 1868 and is shown on the Hopkins Atlas of 1877 as occupying the land.(6) Architectural and primary evidence suggests Dr. Gittings commissioned the construction of the present house, circa 1868, which replaced the earlier dwelling.

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This wood-frame dwelling was constructed in the Gothic Revival style, which was introduced to the United States in the 1830s by architect Alexander Jackson Davis and popularized through the pattern books of landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing as a reaction against Classicism. Reflective of this style is the symmetrical three bay façade, steeply-pitched center gable, and the decorative eave brackets. The Gothic Revival style abstracted elements from Gothic cathedrals of medieval Europe, primarily those of England and France. Although introduced to the United States in the 1830s by architect Alexander Jackson Davis, Andrew Jackson Downing, a landscape architect, popularized the Gothic Revival during the last half of the 19th century as a reaction against Classicism.

Camelot remained in the Gittings family for the next nineteen years when, in 1887, Laura Gittings sold the property to Charlotte B. Day. The 1915 Bromley Atlas denotes L. Day at this property. The Day family resided here for approximately thirty-six years, selling the house to William T. Barton in 1923. The rear ell, the first addition, appears to have been built by the Bartons during the 1920s or 1930s. The Bartons resided here the longest period for a total of forty-two years until 1965, when they deeded the property to Charles and Doris Taylor. It is probable that the Taylors constructed the second addition located on the rear elevation about 1965. Fourteen years later, the Taylors sold Camelot to John and Margaret Basil. The current owners, Jay and Filomena Wachter, bought the property in 1997, and are responsible for the third addition to the house in 2000.

### ENDNOTES

1. J.C. Sidney, Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850).
2. Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).
3. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 918.
4. Map of Baltimore County (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).
5. Sidney Atlas, 1850.
- 6.. Hopkins Atlas, 1877.

### CHAIN OF TITLE

October 15, 1868	Mahlon Gregg to Dr. David S. Gittings Land Records of Baltimore County Liber EHA 61 Folio 459
August 13, 1887	Laura A. Gittings to Charlotte B. Day Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 164 Folio 272

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September 14, 1923	Charlotte Day to William T. Barton Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WPC 577 Folio 572
November 12, 1965	Ethel Barton to Charles A. & Doris F. Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber OTG 4547 Folio 194
December 7, 1979	Charles A. & Doris F. Taylor to John W. & Margaret A. Basil Land Records of Baltimore County Liber RHK 6115 Folio 75
November 26, 1997	John W. & Margaret A. Basil to Jay & Filomena H. Wachter Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 12526 Folio 572

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. BA-3007

See continuation sheet.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 3.46 acres

Acreage of historical setting unknownQuadrangle name White MarshQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Camelot is located at 11518 Franklinville Road in Upper Falls in the Eleventh District of Baltimore County. It has historically been associated with tax map 64 parcel 24 since its construction.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title K. Baynard &amp; J. Riggle, Architectural Historians

organization E.H.T. Traceries

date 9/4/02

street and number 1121 5th Street NW

telephone 202/393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

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

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

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

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

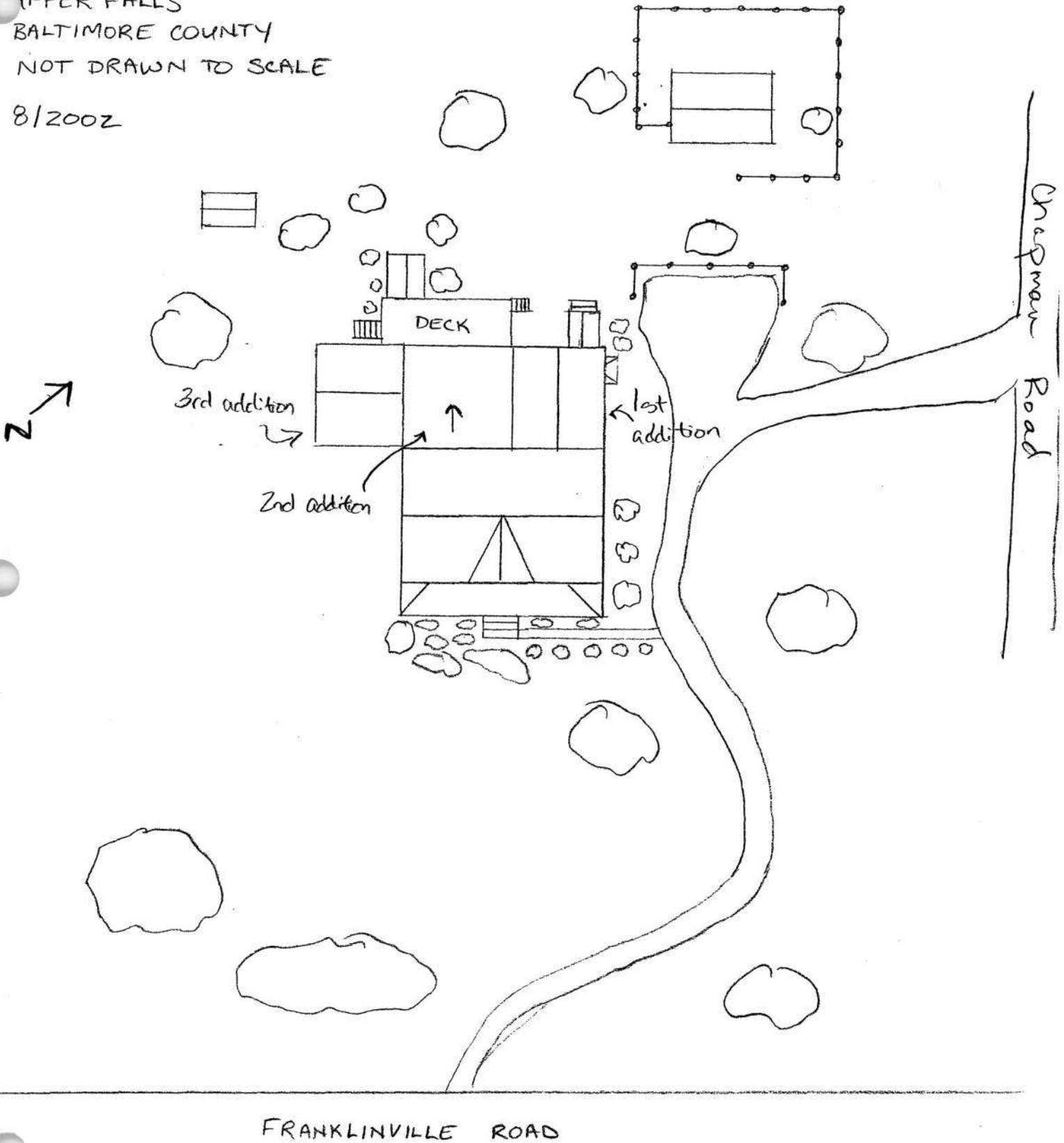
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

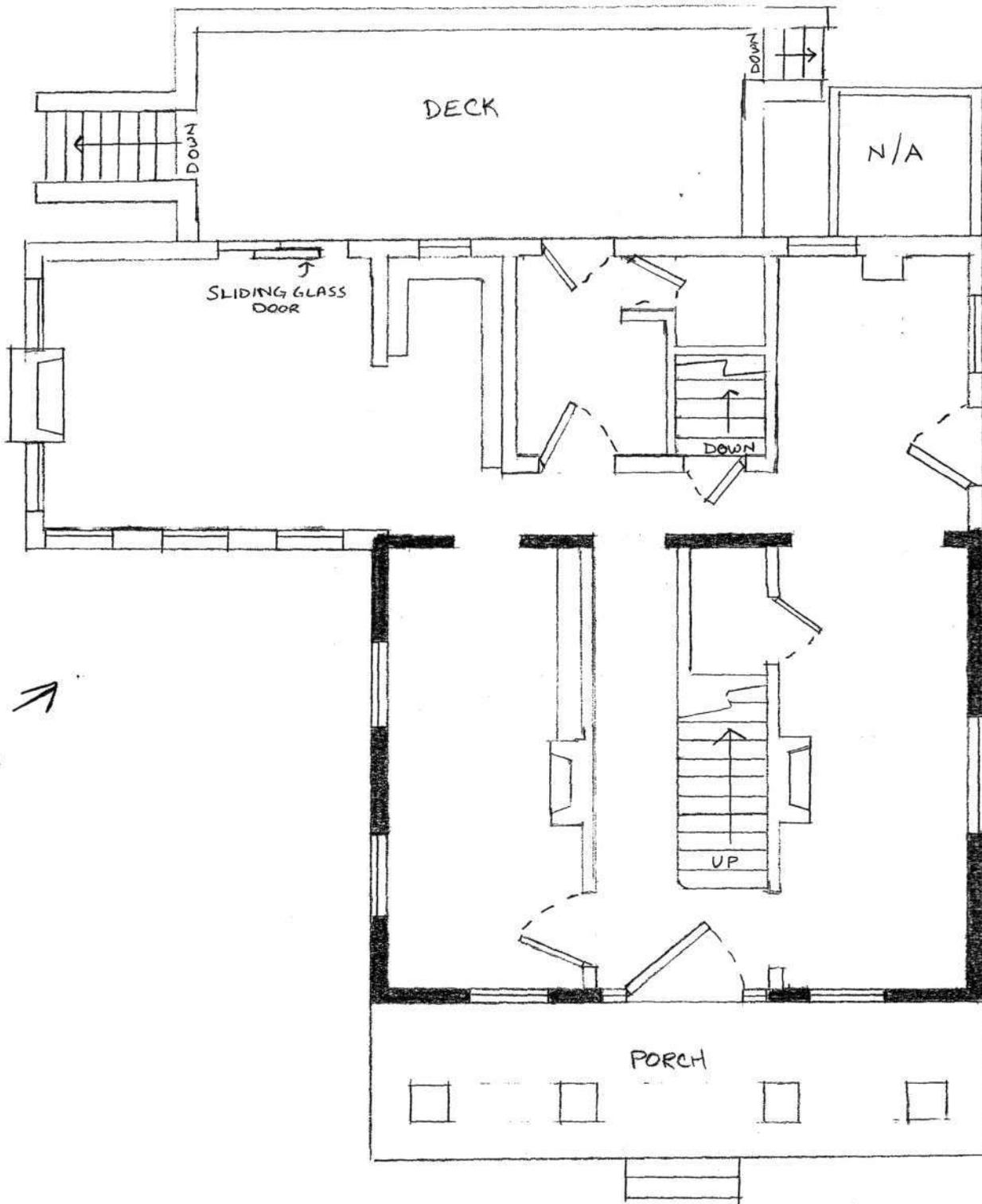
Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

Sidney, J. C. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP  
BA-3007  
CAMELOT  
1518 FRANKLINVILLE ROAD  
UPPER FALLS  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

8/2002



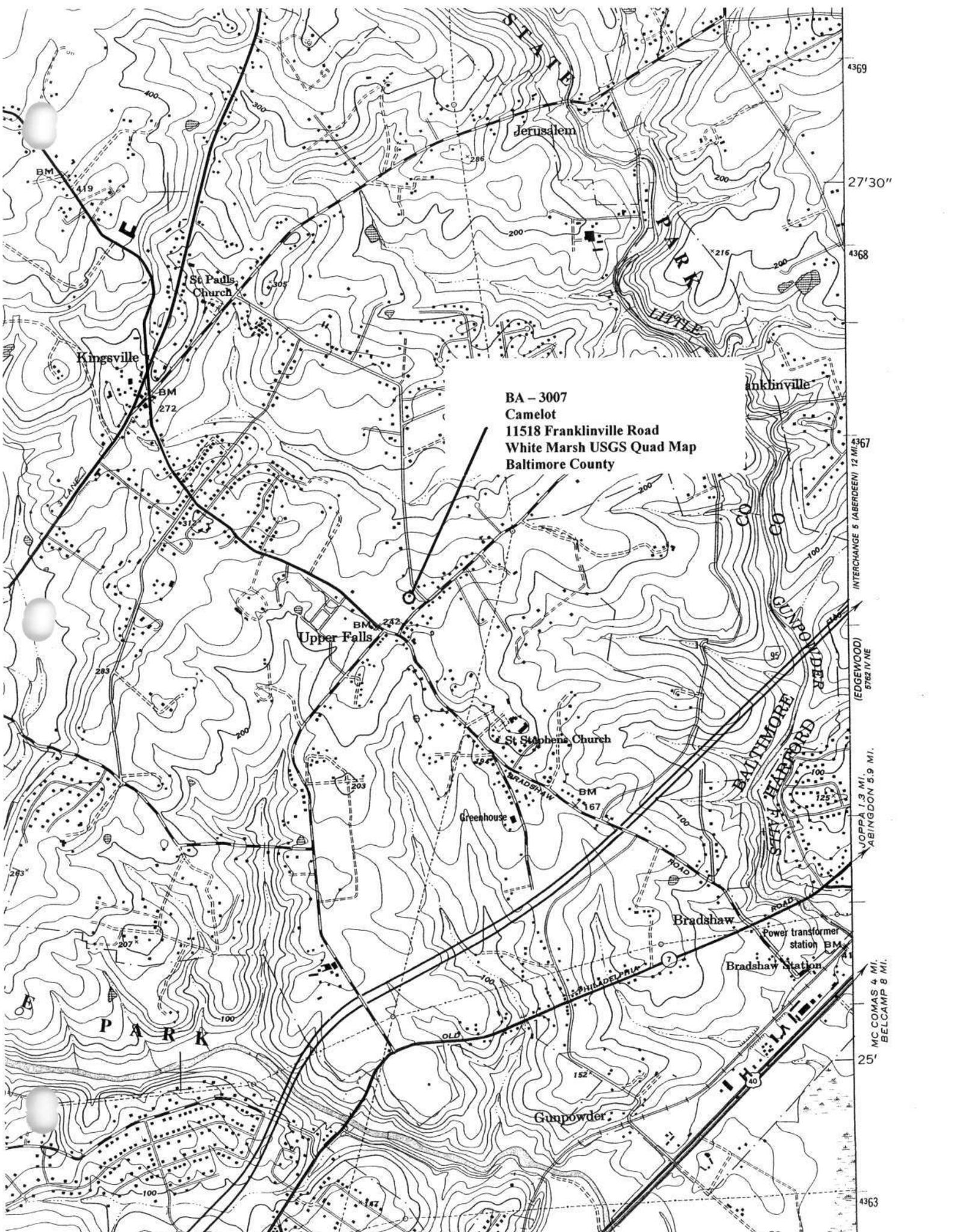


BA-3007  
 CAMELOT  
 11518 FRANKLINVILLE ROAD  
 UPPER FALLS  
 BALTIMORE COUNTY  
 7/2002

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

■ 1<sup>ST</sup> PERIOD: WOOD-FRAME

□ 2<sup>ND</sup> PERIOD: WOOD-FRAME



BA - 3007  
Camelot  
11518 Franklinville Road  
White Marsh USGS Quad Map  
Baltimore County

4369  
27'30"  
4368  
4367  
INTERCHANGE 5 (ABERDEEN) 12 MI.  
(EDGEWOOD) (E762 IV NE)  
JOPPA 1.3 MI.  
ABINGDON 5.9 MI.  
25'  
4363  
MC COMAS 4 MI.  
BELCAMP 8 MI.



BA-3007

Camelot

11518 FRANKLINVILLE ROAD

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

2 of 10



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Camelot

11518 Franklinville Road

Baltimore County, MD

Traceries

8/2002

MD SHPD

MAIN HOUSE, NORTH CORNER

2 of 10



BA-3007

Camelot

11518 Franklinville Road

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

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BA-3007

Camelot

11518 Franklinville Road

Baltimore County, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

ROOT CELLAR; SOUTH CORNER

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BA-3007  
Camelot

11518 FRANKLINVILLE ROAD

Baltimore County, MD

Traceries

8/2002

MD SHPD

1st floor, family room, view looking East

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Ba-3007

Camelot

11518 Franklinville Road

Baltimore County, MD

Traceries

8/2002

MD SHPO

1st floor, passage, view looking east

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Camelot

11518 Franklinville Road

Baltimore County, MD

Traveries

8/2002

MD STPO

1st floor, living room, view looking southeast

8 of 10



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CAMELOT

11518 FRANKLINVILLE ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

1st FLOOR, PASSAGE, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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CAMELOT

11518 FRANKLINVILLE ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

1st Floor, Kitchen & ADDITION, VIEW LOOKING WEST

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