

BA-3062  
"Fox Hall"  
6020 Fox Hall Manor Drive  
Catonsville  
Private  
c. 1820, c. 1852, c. 1889, c. 1917

"Fox Hall" is located at 6020 Fox Hall Manor Drive in Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland. The complex consists of a stone house and a stone outbuilding. The farm has recently been developed. The house is a 3 ½-story, three-bay by two-bay rubble stone structure with quoins and a hip roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The roof has slate with several courses of green slate. There is a two-bay by three-bay, two-story wing on the southwest, with a two-story, one-bay hyphen of rubble stone connecting it. The wing is also of rubble stone and has a hip roof of slate. In the center bay of the northeast elevation there is a projecting 1 ½-story rubble stone porch with quoins. The porch has a slate roof with a northeast-southwest ridge. The northwest and southeast elevations of the porch have double doors. On the northwest elevation, the first story has a door and a one-light transom in the west bay. There is a one-story, two-bay porch here. In the center bay of the northeast elevation there is a projecting 1 ½-story rubble stone porch with quoins. The first story of the southeast elevation of the main block has a bay window in the south bay. The southwest elevation of the wing has a one-story porch across most of the elevation of the first story. The porch is enclosed on the south half with German siding. The first story of the main block has a large room to the northeast, a stair hall in the west corner, and a room in the south corner. The second story of the main block has a center passage with four chambers ranged around it. About 25 feet southwest of the house is an icehouse of rubble stone. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a collapsed roof.

Two dates have been given for the construction of the earliest portion of the stone house on "Fox Hall". A recent historical narrative dates the building to c. 1852, when John Glenn sold the property to George Richstein. An earlier Catonsville Argus column on the property gave a date of 1820, though there is no acknowledgement of any source for this information. Examination of the building and records suggests that the latter date may be closer to the truth, but the former date was also significant in the evolution of the building. Unfortunately, the early documentary history of "Fox Hall" is at best confused. The history of "Fox Hall" becomes a little clearer with its purchase by George Richstein on 28 October 1852 from Glenn. Richstein was born in Baltimore in 1809 and worked for Joshua Small's sugar refinery. In 1836 Richstein and his brother John succeeded Small in business. George Richstein retired from the business in 1852 and moved to "Fox Hall" to live permanently with his wife, Mary. Mary Richstein died in 1880 and George Richstein died in May 1888, at age 79.

The house began as a 1 ½-story rubble stone structure. The front door was in the center of the southwest elevation of the main block, and it led into a stair hall that was only one room deep and was flanked on each side by a room. To the rear was a double parlor, with a wide opening between these two rooms. Other than the floor and some of the interior and exterior walls, there is little of the original structure that survives. The house underwent significant changes when the stairway and west room wall were removed to create a larger stair hall, and the existing two-run stair was built. The double parlor was opened up to make one room and a stone entrance porch or vestibule was built on the

northeast. This gabled stone porch could not have been added until the walls were raised to at least two full stories. Originally, the entrance doors were on the northeast side of this porch, with windows on each side of the stone porch. This reoriented the house to face northeast. The house was also raised from 1 ½-stories to three stories. It would seem that Richstein significantly remodeled the stone house c. 1852-53 or slightly later, and that it was altered again at a later date. It would thus seem that the second period roof was replaced c. 1890, perhaps as a result of fire or, more likely, storm damage. This could also explain why much of the third story doors and hardware are of a later period. A large bay window was added to the southeast side of the south room, probably in this period, too. A wrap-around porch was added on the northeast and northwest sides.

“Fox Hall” was purchased in 1890 by Richard Cromwell IV, the president of the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Manufacturing Company with money from his son, Richard Cromwell, Jr., and nine years later was sold to Evelyn Cromwell, Richard Jr.’s wife. Shortly after the death of Richard Cromwell, Jr. in 1912, his widow Evelyn sold “Fox Hall” to their son-in-law, Clinton L. Riggs. This was in 1917, and it was probably Riggs who was responsible for the addition of the kitchen and pantry hyphen and wing on the rear of the building. The Riggs son, Richard Cromwell Riggs, inherited “Fox Hall”, and he advertised it for sale in 1949. Dr. Robert Healy purchased the farm, and he made a number of changes to the dwelling. The northeast half of the porch was removed, reportedly because it was deteriorated. The house was also “Colonialized.” The current owner, the nephew of Dr. Healy, purchased the house in 2000 and it was thoroughly redecorated as the Baltimore Symphony’s Decorator Show House in 2001.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3062

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

historic Fox Hall  
other n/a

### 2. Location

street and number 6020 Foxhall Manor Drive      not for publication  
city, town Catonsville X vicinity  
county Baltimore County

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

name Terence & Michele Healy  
street and number 6020 Foxhall Manor Drive telephone 410-747-8676  
city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21228

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 108-801, A1  
city, town Towson, MD liber 14350 folio 63

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

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## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input 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.

Fox Hall is located at 6020 Fox Hall Manor Drive in Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland. The complex consists of a stone house and a stone outbuilding. The farm has recently been developed. The house is a 3 ½-story, three-bay by two-bay rubble stone structure with quoins and a hip roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The roof has slate with several courses of green slate. There is a two-bay by three-bay, two-story wing on the southwest, with a two-story, one-bay hyphen of rubble stone connecting it. The wing is also of rubble stone and has a hip roof of slate.

In the center bay of the northeast elevation there is a projecting 1 ½-story rubble stone porch with quoins. The first story of this porch has one large light with a one-light transom, a pedimented wood lintel, a rubble stone sill, and infill below the sill. The upper story of the porch has a one-over-one double-hung sash with a wood sill, a stone lintel, a beaded interior edge frame, and fake shutters. The raking eave of the porch has an ogee cornice, a cavetto and bead bed mould, and a fascia board. The porch has a slate roof with a northeast-southwest ridge, and has five courses of scalloped shingles in the center. There is a metal ridge cap with a scroll at the northeast end. The east bay of the first story has a one-over-one sash with a splayed brick jack arch, and there is no evidence of patching under the sill. The west bay is identical to the east bay. On the second story, the east bay has a one-over-one sash with a wood lintel and there is stone infill below the sill that extends down to the line where the porch roof met the wall. The west bay is identical to the east bay, and also has the infill below the sill. The third story has three typical one-over-one sash with wood lintels. There is a break in the mortar at about the middle of the second story windows, with the mortar changing color above this line. There is a wood box cornice with a fascia board. There is an interior brick chimney centered on the ridge over each end bay. The roof has a metal ridge cap with scrolls at each end. There are corbelled brick chimney caps. The northwest and southeast elevations of the porch have double doors with three panels on each door that have sunk fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The narrow frieze panels are set in the center. The doorways have stone lintels, wood sills, and flagstone steps set beneath them.

On the northwest elevation, the first story has a typical one-over-one sash in the north bay, and the lintel is covered by mortar. The west bay has a door with one light and a one-light transom. There is a wood sill, a stone lintel which is covered, and the doorframe has a beaded interior edge. There is a one-story, two-bay porch with six square wood posts that have moulded corners and are curved at the top. The porch has beaded-edge-and-center board soffit and has a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The second story has two typical one-over-one sash with stone lintels, and no infill below the sills. There is a ghost of a gabled end that starts at the corners in the middle of the second story windows and extends up to just below the third story sills. The former ridge of this gable was located about 8 inches below the existing fascia board. The third story has two typical one-over-one sash with wood lintels. There is a wood box cornice with fascia board. There is a hip roof dormer with metal ridge roll and scroll. It contains louvers, and the sidewalls of the dormer are covered in slate.

The northwest elevation of the hyphen is only one bay wide, and the first story projects forward and is of rubble stone. It contains triple one-over-one sash with wood sills and lintels, and has a shed roof with slate. The second story is also of rubble stone and has typical paired one-over-one sash with wood sills and stone lintels. There is a wood box cornice and a flat metal roof on the hyphen. The northwest elevation of the wing has two typical one-over-one sash on the first story, with stone lintels that contain drill holes. The second story is identical to the first story. There is a brick chimney near the center.

The southwest elevation of the main block, on the second story, has a typical one-over-one sash with a wood lintel in the west bay. The east bay is covered by a porch. The center bay between the second and third stories has a typical one-over-one sash with a wood lintel. On the third story the east and west bays have typical one-over-one sash with a wood lintel. The southwest elevation of the wing has a one-story porch across most of the elevation of the first story. The porch is enclosed on the south half with German siding in the south bay and a pair of six-light sash above beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards in the south-center bay. The porch has a stone foundation, square posts, a shed roof with slate, and German siding in the ends of the porch roof. The first story of the wing has a door in the west bay with one light over two lying panels and a one-light transom. The door has a beaded interior edge frame and the lintel has been mortared over. To the south is a typical one-over-one sash, and again the lintel has been

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mortared over. There is a small, narrow, two-light sash that is set high on the wall but is otherwise typical, and again, the lintel has been mortared over. To the south of this opening is the porch enclosure, which has six lights on the northwest. The wall then jogs, with two lights on the southwest and two lights on the northwest, a screen door with a screen transom, a two-light sash, and a corner post. Beneath all of these windows is beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding. In the deck of the porch is an opening heading to stairs that run along the southwest wall of the wing and descend to the cellar. The porch ceiling has beaded-edge-and-center boards. Inside the porch, the wing elevation has a typical one-over-one sash with a mortared lintel, and this opening retains original exterior blinds. To the east of it is a door with one light over two lying panels, a one-light transom, and a mortared lintel. On the southwest and northwest ends of the porch are built-in cupboards below the windows that contain beaded-edge-and-center vertical board doors. On the southeast is a door to the enclosed section of the porch that has German siding; this door has one light over two panels, with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The hinges have ball finials. The walls and ceiling of this enclosed porch are horizontally laid, beaded-edge-and-center boards of natural pine. There is a large oak refrigerator in the northeast half of the room and it contains bronze hardware. The second story of the wing has three typical one-over-one sash with stone lintels.

The southeast elevation of the wing has the porch to the south, which has a typical one-over-one sash and German siding. The foundation of the wing has two boarded-up openings with stone lintels. The first story has two typical one-over-one sash with stone lintels. The second story is identical to the first. On the southeast elevation of the hyphen, the first story has a typical one-over-one sash with a stone lintel and the second story has a porch with a balustrade and screening.

The first story of the southeast elevation of the main block has a bay window in the south bay with four one-over-two double-hung sash on the southeast side of the bay and one one-over-two sash on each end of the bay window. The bay has a rubblestone foundation, bolection mouldings around the sash, and there are chamfered corners to the bay, with a pair of collenettes. There is an ogee bed mould and cornice and a low hip roof with standing seam roof and internal gutter. The east bay has a typical one-over-one sash with a splayed brick jack arch, and no signs of infill below the sill. The second story has two typical one-over-one sash with stone lintels, and the east one contains drill holes. The second-story east bay has no clear infill beneath the sill. This elevation also has the ghost of a gable end that cuts through the bottom interior corner of the third-story windows. The peak was very close to the fascia board. The third story has two typical one-over-one sash with wood lintels. The dormer is identical to that of the northwest elevation. The hyphen roof is standing-seam copper, with a low pitch.

Under the main block there was originally only a crawlspace, but part of this has now been excavated for a small cellar. The ceiling here is covered and thus not accessible for inspection. The wing has a partial basement that is set under the northwest half of the wing. The joists for the first story run northwest to southeast and are circular-sawn 2 by 10s that are spaced 15 ½ inches to 17 inches on centers. They have bridging with wire nails and diagonal sub-flooring. The basement is one open room with concrete floor.

The first story of the main block has a large room to the northeast, a stair hall in the west corner, and a room in the south corner. In the northeast room, the baseboard has a broken field with a quirked Greek ovolo. The architrave has a broken field with a beaded interior edge. The sash have parting beads, are hung on weights, and have splayed jambs with shutters. The shutters have sunk fields and quirked ogee panel moulds. There is a panel beneath the sill that is similar to the shutter panels, but not identical. On the southwest elevation are two identical fireplaces of splayed brick jambs and new stone hearths. There are new wood mantels that date to circa the 1950s, and they are identical, with shouldered architrave, a pulvinated frieze, dentils, and a cavetto below an ovolo in the bed mould. Between the fireplaces is a wide opening with built-in cupboards on each side that date to circa the 1950s. The jambs are paneled and have sunk fields and quirked ogee panel moulds. On the floor in the center of this room are carpet tack holes outlining the location of a wall that originally divided this room into two rooms, with a wide opening in the center to create a double parlor. There are also carpet tack holes running northwest-southeast that are 36 inches apart. There is a run

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plaster cornice with a cove. The northeast wall has a wide opening in the center that has three panels on each jamb and on the soffit. They have sunk fields, and quirked ogee panel moulds. The rails and stiles of these jambs are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the location of the bottom two panels, but the stiles of the top panels are pieced and have no pegs, appearing to have been added at a later date. The soffit also has no pegs. The north jamb has a patched mortise for a door strike plate, and the east jamb has hinge mortises that are patched. It is not possible to tell whether there were two doors in this location or whether one of the jambs has been moved. At the northeast end of this opening is the northeast porch, which reads now as a vestibule. It has the same baseboard and architrave as the northeast room, and the pine floor is random-width, from 4 ½ inches to 5 ¼ inches, and runs northwest to southeast. There are doorways on both the northwest and southeast elevations. They have splayed jambs with three panels each, with the small panels set in the center just as on the doors. The panels have sunk fields and quirked ogee panel moulds. The jambs are mortised and tenoned and pegged, as were the doors. The double doors have a cast-iron rim lock with a brass seal that has been painted over. Each door is hung on three cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles each and fast joints. Each door also has a square slide bolt in the center and recessed slide bolts at the top and bottom. The door soffit has two panels. This vestibule has an ogee cornice with a cavetto below the ogee. The northeast wall has a large picture window with a large transom. There are two panels on the soffit and three on each splayed jamb and the panels match the other doors. There is a patch at the head of the window, just north of center, that appears to be for the strike plate of a top-sliding bolt. There are also two patches for stiles between double doors and sidelights on the headpiece. The side jambs are patched approximately 33 ½ inches above the floor, which apparently marks the location of the sills beneath the sidelights. The jambs and soffit are mortised and tenoned and pegged. There are also patches for the sidelight stiles that start about 10 inches in and are 2 ½ inches wide. Beneath the existing windows are two lying panels and a window seat above a radiator. The panels are sunk and flat, with ogee panel moulds, and are not pegged.

The west center room is the stair hall, and has the same flooring, baseboard and architrave as the northeast room. On the northwest is a door with one light over two lying panels. It has sunk fields with quirked ogee panel moulds. There is a one-light transom and plain splayed jambs. There is a two-run stairway along the southwest that ascends to a landing on the southeast, and then turns northeast up to a landing at the northeast end. It has a turned newel post that appears to be walnut, a ¾-inch-round handrail of walnut, and turned, tapered balusters. It has an open stringer with sawn brackets. The wall beneath the stairs is paneled, with ogee and bevel panel moulds. The paneling appears to be new, and is painted. There is a door beneath the stairway that has four panels and a mortise lock with a glass knob. There is a wide opening on the southeast elevation that leads to the east-center room. This opening has no hinge mortises and no doors. Carpet tack holes on the floor show that a wall ran northeast to southwest and cut through where the current stairway is. They also show the outline of a stairway on the southeast side of this wall, with a doorway in the northeast end of this wall. The original plan, then, consisted of a center stair passage that was only one-room deep, with one room to each side, and a double parlor at the rear. There are also carpet tack holes that run northeast to southwest and indicate that 36-inch-wide strip carpeting was laid here. There is a closet under the existing stairway that has typical baseboard and architrave. The door here has two panels with a bead running down the center. The door has been cut down, and at the top of the door one can see the tenon in the stile mortise. The door is pegged, and is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints.

The east-center room has the same flooring, baseboard, and architrave as the stair hall and northeast rooms. The north and west corners have new built-in corner cupboards. There is chair rail that appears to date from the 1950s and an ogee cornice. A bay window has been added to the southeast. The floor here is 3-inch-wide pine, and the architrave has a broken field with an ogee at the break and a beaded interior edge. The windows have parting beads and the sash are hung on weights with chains. They have interior shutters with two panels on top and bottom, and the panels have sunk fields and ogee-and-bead panel moulds. The top inner of the bottom set of shutters and the bottom inner of the top set have adjustable louvers. The southwest door architrave matches that of the bay window. The opening has splayed jambs with two panels on each jamb and a swinging door with four panels. This doorway leads into a pantry in the hyphen.

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The north room in the hyphen has a doorway from the stair hall that has straight jambs and double doors with two panels on each door. The doors are hung on new hinges and have a brass mortise lock. The jambs have new boards and the doors have been pieced to fit here. This room has new built-in bookcases and half paneling. The windows on the northwest also have parting beads and sash cords. The floor is pine, is random-width, has wood pegs, and runs northwest to southeast.

The east room in the hyphen is a pantry with a new slate floor and architrave that is plain and has plain corner blocks. The window on the southeast has parting beads and sash cords. There are pantry shelves on the northwest side of the room. They consist of a counter top with three drawers beneath it and a pair of one-panel doors under each drawer. Above the counter top are three pair of doors with four lights in each door, and four shelves behind the doors. All of the hardware is new. There is an ogee cornice that probably dates to the 1950s.

The south room in the wing is a modern kitchen with a rebuilt fireplace on the northwest. The windows and architrave are identical to those in the pantry. On the north elevation is a door to a straight run of enclosed stairs that leads off to the northeast. There is one step up to the door, and the door is hung on butt hinges with ball finials and has a cast-iron rim lock with a mineral knob. There are built-in cupboards on the northeast and southwest. The northeast cupboard has two one-panel doors at the bottom and four open shelves above. It has an ovolo and cavetto on the cornice. The southwest cupboard has three drawers above three one-panel doors, and three one-panel doors at the top. According to the owner, these doors were originally glazed but were changed by the previous owner. The cornice is identical to that in the northeast cupboard, and the hardware is new. On the southeast elevation is a door with one light over two lying panels. The hinges have ball finials and there is a new latch.

The north room in the wing has 2 ½-inch-wide pine flooring that runs northeast to southwest. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel, and the architrave is plain, with plain corner blocks. There is a closet in the south corner that has a four-panel door with sunk fields and quirked Greek panel moulds. The door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, is hung on butt hinges with ball finials, and has a mortise lock with porcelain knobs. An identical door is on the southwest elevation. This door leads to the west wing room. This room has the same floor, baseboards, architrave, windows, and doors as the north wing room. There is a large soapstone sink on the northwest.

The second story of the main block has a center passage with four chambers ranged around it. The architrave has a beaded interior edge only, and plain corner blocks. The stairway has the same details as the first story. The stair stringer has a broken field with a quirked Greek ovolo while the rest of the baseboard is plain. The doors to the chambers have four panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pegged, are hung on cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and fast joints and have plain rim locks with glass knobs. There are transoms that are hinged at the top and have been painted over. The floor is random-width pine between 4 ½ inches and 5 ¼ inches, and runs northwest to southeast. On the southeast side of the passage is a doorway to a closet that must have originally been part of the south chamber.

The west chamber has the same flooring and architrave as the passage. The baseboard has a quarter round moulding added to the top. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sash that are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The southwest window is hung on sash weights, and is 3 feet, 11 inches wide, with boxed jambs. The northwest window is hung on sash tapes, and is only 3 feet, 5 inches wide. The bottom rails of both windows have cast foliate handles. There is a closet on the northeast elevation that has architrave typical of the second story, and a four-panel door with sunk double fields and ogee panel moulds. It has a mortise lock, new hinges, and a transom. This door leads to a new closet made with drywall. The door to this room has a rim lock with a brass bolt that reads "Russell & Erwin."

The north chamber is carpeted and has the same baseboard as the west chamber. The northwest window is identical to the

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northwest window in the west chamber, while the northeast window matches the southeast one in that room. There is a fireplace on the southwest with splayed brick jambs, a brick hearth, and a parged surround. The wood mantel is mortised and tenoned and pegged, is plain with a beaded interior edge, and has a quarter-round bed mould. There is a new wood ogee cornice in the room. On the northeast is a doorway to a small room over the first story vestibule/porch. The doorway has typical second-story architrave, paneled jambs with sunken flat panels that are nailed together, and a typical second-story door.

The vestibule chamber is now a bathroom with a tub and pedestal sink consistent with the 1940s. The architrave is typical for the second story. The window on the northeast matches the southeast window of the west chamber. There is a doorway on the southeast that leads to the east chamber and has the same jambs that lead to the north chamber, but this doorway is now closed off.

The east chamber has typical flooring and baseboard for the second story. The northeast window matches the southwest window of the west chamber, and the southeast window matches the northwest window of the west chamber. There is a fireplace on the southwest with splayed brick jambs, a brick hearth, and a parged surround. The wood mantel was probably identical to the north chamber, but now has a large new bed mould added. There is a door to the east of this fireplace that is typical for the second story and has typical architrave. The rim lock is different and the hinges have ball finials.

The south chamber is a modern bathroom. The southeast window matches the northwest window of the west chamber. The southwest window is also 3 feet, 5 inches wide, but the jamb and trim are new. There is a closet on the northwest side with a 20th-century door.

The second story of the hyphen and wing contains a rear stair hall and passage that runs from the main stairway southwest down the center of the wing. The doorway from the back passage to the front stairs has four panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. The architrave has a beaded interior edge and is mitered. There is a cast-iron rim lock with a glass knob on the front stair side and a mineral knob on the back passage side. The cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles. The jambs and soffit have one sunk, flat panel each, and are not mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. There are three shallow steps up to the rear stair hall from the front stairs. There is also a sliding bolt on the front stair side of this door. The flooring runs northeast to southwest and is 2 ½-inch pine. There is a straight run of stairs down on the southeast side. It has square balusters, a square newel with a cap, and a moulded handrail. On the southeast is a typical one-over-one sash hung on cords, with plain architrave and plain corner blocks. There are two steps up on the northwest to a door that has four panels with sunk fields. The hinges have ball finials and the cast-iron rim lock with mineral knob is not original. The architrave is plain and has plain corner blocks. This is now a closet, but the door originally swung in to the closet. To the southwest there are three steps up to the passage. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel on the top.

The north wing room is now a bathroom but was probably originally larger, including the new closet. The architrave matches that in the back passage. There is a closet in the northeast and a door on the southwest that has four panels with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The butt hinges have five knuckles and loose joints. There is a plain cast-iron rim lock with a metal knob.

The northwest-center wing room is carpeted and has the same architrave, baseboard, and windows as the back passage. The door on the southeast matches that in the north wing room, but the hinges have ball finials. The west wing room has the same floor, baseboard, architrave, door, and windows as the other wing rooms and the hinges have ball finials. The southeast center wing chamber also has this typical floor, baseboard, architrave, and window. The door is missing but the hinges have ball finials. This is a bathroom but the claw foot tub was recently moved to another location in the house. The toilet is not dated, but is labeled "Made for Crane," "Illini," and "Vitroware."

The south wing room has the typical floor, baseboard, windows door, architrave, and hinges with ball finials. The southeast-center

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wing chamber has the typical floor, baseboard, architrave, and door. There is a closet on the northeast, set to the north, with a typical door. There is also a door in the center of the northeast elevation that has four lights over two panels, with a mortise lock with cast-iron foliate pattern escutcheons and black knobs. This door leads to a porch on the southeast side of the hyphen. The porch has canvas decking on top of narrow floorboards that run northwest to southeast. There is German siding on the southwest and northwest elevations. The window and door opening have head-cut trim. On the southeast elevation is a balustrade that is identical to that on the back stairway, and there is screening here as well. The stone wall on the northeast has traces of penciling that is on top of the later pointing. This later pointing matches the pointing at the top of the wall. It appears that the lower 1 ½ stories of the main block were pointed with a yellow mortar and then partially re-pointed with a gray mortar and penciled. The southeast wall is stone at each end but has no traces of penciling. The stone may be repointed, as the pointing has efflorescence. The porch ceiling has beaded-edge-and-center boards.

The third story of the main block is similar to the second story in floor plan. The stair hall flooring runs northwest to southeast, is of pine, and varies in width between 2 ¾ and 3 inches. The stairway has turned, tapered balusters, and a ¾-round handrail that is ramped except at the landing. The newel posts are turned and tapered, and moulded at the top. The baseboard has a quirked ogee on top of the stair stringer only, while the rest of the baseboard is plain. The doors have four panels with sunk double fields and ogee panel moulds. They are hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and loose joints, and have mortise locks with metal knobs. The architrave has a beaded interior edge only and has plain corner blocks. The transoms are hinged at the top but have been painted over.

The west chamber has the same floor as the passage, which is typical for the third story. It also has plain baseboard, which is also typical for this story. The one-over-one sash are hung on weights and have cast-iron foliate handles set into the bottom rail. There is a closet on the northeast that has a four-panel door with sunk fields and no panel moulds. It has butt hinges with ball finials. The rim lock is not original to this door and probably had a Suffolk latch. The doorway has plain mitered trim.

The north chamber has typical flooring, baseboard, and windows. There is a closet on the southwest that has a typical third-story door with a rim lock that is not original, and also has a small cabinet lock. There is a door on the southeast that has four panels with sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. The hinges have ball finials and the mortise lock has metal knobs. The east chamber has carpeting and typical baseboards, architrave, and windows. The closet on the southwest, which is set to the south, has a typical third-story door with a rim lock that is not original, and it also had a cabinet lock. The south chamber also has typical flooring, baseboard, windows, and architraves. On the southeast is a closet, set to the south, with a typical third-story door and a mortise lock. To the east is a modern bathroom with a toilet dated "November 1, 1946." There is a typical third-story door to this bathroom. The landing has a typical third-story window and architrave, and the stairs have the same brackets.

In the attic the chimneys have been raised and the top brick is lighter than the original brick. The original chimneys now end about 3 feet above the floor and the attic height is about 13 feet. The original portion of the chimney has two belt courses and has traces of red paint. The attic flooring runs northwest to southeast, is circular-sawn, and is 11 ¼ to 11 ¾ inches wide. The boards are loosely butted and fastened with cut nails. The joists run northeast to southwest, and there are two types. Some joists are circular-sawn and are 1 ¾ inches by 7 ½ inches while others are sash-sawn and are 3 inches by 6 ½ inches, with 1 inch furring strips on top of these joists to make a level floor. The northeast and southwest ends are not floored. The rafters are circular-sawn and are 2 inches by 7 ¼ to 7 ¾ inches. They have collar beams that run northeast to southwest and are 1 by 8 inches. The rafters are set on a false plate, to which they are lapped and fastened by cut nails. At the ridge is a beam that runs northwest to southeast and the rafters are miter-cut and butted to the ridge. The joists are spaced between 22 and 25 ¼ inches on centers while the rafters are spaced 15 to 26 ¼ inches, though most are about 23 to 24 inches on centers. The rafters do not align with the joists. There is board sheathing that is both circular-sawn and sash-sawn, and several of these boards are stenciled with "From John S. Wilson & Co. Catonsville, Md."

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The wing attic rafters have a ridge beam and collar beam, and also have a scissor truss. There is no flooring. The board sheathing is narrower than that in the main attic, and there are no stenciled names. The plate is not visible for inspection.

About 25 feet southwest of the house is an icehouse of rubble stone. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a collapsed roof. There is a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board door on the northeast. The northwest elevation has a small vent about 2 feet above the ground that is filled with brick. The southwest elevation has no openings. The southeast elevation has a small, narrow vent set about 16 inches above the ground.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3062

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>	n/a	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	n/a
<b>Construction dates</b>	c. 1815, 53, 90		

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.)

Two dates have been given for the construction of the earliest portion of the stone house on Foxhall. A recent historical narrative dates the building to c. 1852, when John Glenn sold the property to George Richstein. An earlier Catonsville Argus column on the property gave a date of 1820, though there is no acknowledgement of any source for this information. Examination of the building and records suggests that the latter date may be closer to the truth, but the former date was also significant in the evolution of the building. Unfortunately, the early documentary history of Foxhall is at best confused, and can best be explored by working back from the 1852 date. On 28 October 1852 Glenn deeded 175 ¾ acres to Richstein for \$12,500. This included part of lot 68 and part of the tract "Pearce's Encouragement." Another small tract of 4 ¼ acres, part of "The Forest," was included, but this is incidental to the story (this could have been the access road from South Rolling Road back to the farm). Glenn had been deeded the property in two transactions, one in May 1852 and the other just two days before he sold it. The grantors were two trustees, John S. Gittings of Baltimore and Edward Lloyd of Talbot County. This deed states that the trustees were appointed as the result of a Maryland Chancery Court case, Elizabeth Harwood v. Chesapeake Bank, Francis S. Key & wife Elizabeth, and another case, Chesapeake Bank v. Francis S. Key & wife Elizabeth. The two cases were consolidated, and the purpose of the suit was to settle the ownership of a piece of property in Carroll County, known as "The Elms." On the surface it would seem that there was an error in the deed, referring to the wrong case, and perhaps that is all this is. On the other hand, all of those involved with the case also have some connection to Foxhall. Gittings was the president of the Chesapeake Bank. Elizabeth Key was a Lloyd, and was also the daughter of Elizabeth Harwood. The two trustees were probably chosen because each one would represent the interests of one of the sides in the case, and it seems unlikely that these same two trustees would have been chosen for another case. (1)

□ "Pearce's Encouragement" was a 1000 acre tract which had been patented in 1677, and later was acquired by the Baltimore Iron Works Company, a partnership of five prominent Marylanders: Dr. Charles Carroll, Barrister, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Daniel Dulany, and Benjamin Tasker. Despite its name, the company was primarily involved in real estate. By 1807 all five of the men were dead and the real estate holdings, over 12,000 acres, were owned by more than 30 heirs. The land was surveyed and divided into 153 lots, and in 1810 the court approved a distribution of these lands to each of the heirs. Lot 68 was part of these lands, and comprised part of "Pearce's Encouragement." It was awarded to Priscilla Mitchell of Richmond, Virginia, a daughter of the famed Robert Carter of Baltimore. In 1821 Mitchell sold it to her daughter, Harriet B. Weir of Fairfax County, Virginia. (2)

□ The Avalon Company acquired Lot 68 in 1828 from Harriet Weir and her husband, William. They had moved to Prince William, Virginia, but it is clear that throughout this entire period, Foxhall was at best a tenant farm, if it was even farmed, at all. The sons of Andrew Ellicott had created the Avalon Company and purchased the old Dorsey forge on the Patapsco River just southeast of Foxhall in 1815 and operated an iron works and nail manufactory there. As a result of the fraudulent

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mismanagement and failure of the Bank of Maryland in 1835 (one of whose director's was Evan Ellicott of the Avalon Company), and the resultant economic turmoil, the Union Bank of Maryland sued the Avalon Company. The property was seized by the sheriff of Baltimore County and advertised for sale in 1837. This included lot 68, but the sale advertisement does not describe the improvements on the parcel. Andrew Ellicott, one of the partners in the Avalon Company, purchased Lot 68, but three years later he sold it to James Clark of John, of Baltimore County. Ellicott was continuing to operate the iron works, and perhaps needed money for that business. Clark is shown on the 1850 J. C. Sidney map of Baltimore County in the location of Foxhall, but that same year he sold the land to Gittings and Lloyd, the trustees. This deed states that he was residing in Howard District of Ann Arundel County, so Foxhall was either a tenant farm or was being operated by a son. It also makes mention of the Chancery Court case involving Elizabeth Harwood and Francis Scott Key, but does not explain why Clark sold to the trustees or how he may have been involved. (3)

□The history of Foxhall becomes a little clearer with its purchase by George Richstein. Richstein was born in Baltimore in 1809 and worked for Andrew Munck's sugar refinery when he was young, and later for Joshua Small. In 1836 Richstein and his brother John succeeded Small in business, starting a refinery in the rear of Hanover Market. They were the first to introduce steam power into the refining business in Baltimore. George Richstein retired from the business in 1852 and moved to Foxhall to live permanently with his wife, Mary Sturman Richstein of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Mary Richstein died in 1880 and George Richstein died of heart disease in May 1888, at age 79. A close examination of the house can suggest both when it was built and how it has changed over time. (4)

□The house began as a 1 ½-story rubble stone structure, which is indicated by the ghosts of the old gables on the northwest and southeast ends. The front door was in the center of the southwest elevation of the main block, and it led into a stair hall that was only one room deep and was flanked on each side by a room. To the rear was a double parlor, with a wide opening between these two rooms. The floor plan can be reconstructed based on the pattern of carpet tack holes in the floor, which clearly outlines the location of the stair, wall, and door to the west room. The carpet strips were three feet wide, and were also tacked where two pieces butted. Other than the floor and some of the interior and exterior walls, there is little of the original structure that survives, and nothing visible on which to confidently date the original building. The building was more substantial than what one would expect for a tenant house, but not as grand as what one would expect of a country house for a wealthy Baltimore businessman. The house underwent significant changes when the stairway and west room wall were removed to create a larger stair hall, and the existing two-run stair was built. The turned newel post, jig sawn stair brackets, and ramped handrail are typical of mid-nineteenth century woodwork. The double parlor was opened up to make one room and a stone entrance porch or vestibule was built on the northeast. This gabled stone porch could not have been added until the walls were raised to at least two full stories. Originally, the entrance doors were on the northeast side of this porch, with windows on each side of the stone porch. The existing window frame on the northeast has patches that indicate there were double doors with sidelights here. This reoriented the house to face northeast. The plaster cove cornice in the double parlor appears to date from the 1850s, and was probably added at this time. The house was also raised from 1 ½-stories to three stories. The window openings on the northeast and southwest had to be enlarged at that time, while those on the original northwest and southeast gable ends were not changed. The original mortar was a yellow color, but the new walls used a grey mortar, and the mortar joints were penciled—painted with thin white lines.

The second story has probably undergone the fewest changes of any portion of the original house, and may offer the best clues for dating the building. The four-panel doors could be original to the house, since the interior walls would have been full height, and only the outer walls and portions of the walls running northwest to southeast had to be raised. This, of course, is not certain, and thus the doors could also be added when changes were made. However, the doors and hardware of the third story are not the same as on the second, and they date to the late-nineteenth century. Thus, if the second story doors are not original to the first

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period of construction of the house, then the roof was raised twice--from 1 ½-stories to two, then to three. Though possible, this does not seem very likely, and there is no visible evidence to suggest this scenario. The locks on the second-story doors are marked "Russell & Erwin," and must date to after 1846, when the company (which was founded in 1839) changed to this name. The doors are also certainly after this date, as four-panel doors were rarely used until around the Civil War. Hence, it would seem that Richstein significantly remodelled the stone house c. 1852-53 or slightly later, and that it was altered again at a later date.

The location of the fireplaces, on interior walls rather than on the gable ends, is unusual for farmhouses, and is what one would expect with a hip roof. Of course, it is not known just when they were built, but they were likely constructed when the walls were raised to three stories. It is likely, then, that Richstein moved the chimneys from the gable ends to their present locations in his original remodeling. At present, no evidence could be found to show that there were gable end chimneys once, but additional investigation of the building is needed here. Because the second story windows on the northwest and southeast elevations seem to be original, the fireplaces were probably corner fireplaces. The chimneys in the attic were clearly raised, which would have been needed when the existing roof was put on. The break marking the earlier tops of the chimneys is 3 feet above the floor, and part of the tops could have been taken down because of damage or deterioration. This height is too great for a 1 ½-story building, but would work with a lower hip roof typical of an 1850s dwelling.

□ Dating these changes is also not straightforward. The third story hardware, as noted earlier, dates to the late-nineteenth century, and the roof sheathing boards are stenciled with Catonsville lumber merchant John S. Wilson's name. According to an advertisement for the company, the business was founded in 1881. The roof is also consistent with the 1880's, having metal roll ridges and patterned slate, and it is constructed with cut nails. It would thus seem that the second period roof was replaced c. 1890, perhaps as a result of fire or, more likely, storm damage. This could also explain why much of the third story doors and hardware are of a later period. Of course, the third story may not have been finished originally, and may have finally been completed when the new roof was added. A large bay window was added to the southeast side of the south room, probably in this period, too. A wrap-around porch was added on the northeast and northwest sides. The northwest door was probably opened up at this time, since the stair hall was now created here. This opening had originally held a window. The porch, of course, was added to the two sides that held exterior doors. The 1877 Hopkins Atlas illustrates Foxhall as a Greek cross plan structure, and shows the farm lane running west from South Rolling Road and curving around the northeast and northwest sides of the house. The lane then continues to the southwest, and there are outbuildings, and probably two small tenant houses, on both sides of the lane. None of these buildings survives. The map suggests that the house had already been altered, with the front facing to the northeast, toward the drive. Perhaps the major reason for re-orienting the house was that Richstein did not want to face toward the farm buildings. The map also suggests that there was a wing on the southwest, probably for a kitchen, but this could not be the existing wing, which must date to the twentieth century. (5)

The inventory of George Richstein's estate is itemized room-by-room, but aligning the rooms with the earlier versions of the house is difficult. It begins in the Office Room, and then continues through the Parlor, Hall (No. 1), Hall No. 2, and Kitchen. This would suggest that the two smaller rooms that flanked the center stair passage were the office and kitchen, but it is not now possible to tell which was which. The office held a desk and an iron safe, but also had a settee, a wardrobe and a water stand, implying that it was also used for sleeping. The kitchen had a cook stove, two refrigerators, a safe, a clock, three tables, silver ware, and a clothes horse. The double parlor was either considered one room, or more likely had already been converted with the removal of the partition. It held few furnishings, considering its size: a round table, eight upholstered chairs, two rocking chairs, a whatnot, and a bookcase. The high value of the carpet on the floor, however, could indicate not only that it was an expensive make, but that it was large, covering two rooms. This carpet was valued at \$32.00. The only object in the house that had a higher value was the 78 ounces of silver ware worth \$62.40. The other rooms also had carpeting, the most expensive worth \$4.00. The first hall, which had objects that were not itemized, was probably in the porch addition on the northeast. One room

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that seems to be missing is a dining room. The second hall was furnished only with a sideboard and three lamps, and was probably the stair passage. Thus, it would seem that the inventory was not complete. There were four bedrooms, presumably all on the second story, plus a store room, servants room, and cellar. Other buildings on the property included a meat house, barn, tool house, and dairy. These must be some of the buildings seen on the 1877 Hopkins atlas. Richstein was not just a country gentleman, but had a complete farm operation that must have been under his control, with five cows, four young heifers, a bull, and a calf, five horses, two mares and a mule, six shoats, and poultry. His crops included wheat, rye, corn, and hay. He also had a complete set of farm tools, including nine different plows, a Champion binder, three harrows, three cultivators, a horse power and thrasher, a grain fan, four wagons and a cart, and a cider mill. There were also two family carriages, a buggy and a sleigh. (6)

It is possible that Richstein improved his house only shortly before he died, especially if it needed repairs due to natural causes. It is also possible that the new owner, Richard Cromwell, Jr., wished to make the house more modern in appearance. Foxhall was purchased in 1890 by Richard Cromwell IV, the president of the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Manufacturing Company with money from his son, Richard Cromwell, Jr., and nine years later was sold to Evelyn Cromwell, Richard Jr.'s wife. The 1896 tax assessment lists the following buildings on their 187-acre farm: main dwelling (\$5,000), horse stable (\$500), farm house (\$400), laborers house (\$100), farm stable barn + cow stable (\$2000). The Cromwells also owned a 62-acre tract just west of Foxhall, and it contained a laborers house valued at \$400. Their livestock included 12 horses, three colts, 30 cows, and 20 calves. (7)

Shortly after the death of Richard Cromwell, Jr. in 1912, his widow Evelyn sold Foxhall to their son-in-law, Clinton L. Riggs. This was in 1917, and it was probably Riggs who was responsible for the addition of the kitchen and pantry hyphen and wing on the rear of the building. This section is constructed with wire nails, and does not have any roof sheathing boards from John S. Wilson. The roof structure is also different, employing a scissor truss to help support the weight of the slate. In addition, the rear steps are typical of early twentieth-century work. Most of the doors seem to be of the earlier, four-panel type, but the hinges are all typical of the early twentieth century. This addition includes one of the most amazing survivals, a large oak icebox in a special, wood-lined room off the rear porch that was probably constructed specifically for it. The Riggs son, Richard Cromwell Riggs, inherited Foxhall, and he advertised it for sale in 1949. As described at the time, "the property consists of two large residences, one of which is stone, and seven smaller houses." Dr. Robert Healy purchased the farm, and he made a number of changes to the dwelling. The northeast half of the porch was removed, reportedly because it was deteriorated. Family tradition states that first story windows were converted from French windows. However, based on physical evidence, it was actually the second story windows on the northeast that underwent this change, no doubt because there was no longer a porch to step out on. The house was also "Colonialized." The mantels in the double parlor were removed and simple, Colonial Revival ones put in their place. The wide doorway into the double parlor was narrowed by the insertion of bookcases. The front door was converted to a window, and doors moved to each side of the stone porch, replacing windows that had been here. The northwest wall of the hyphen was taken down and rebuilt to the northwest, enlarging this room to almost twice its size. A door was apparently cut through at this time from the stair hall to this hyphen room. The kitchen fireplace, which was probably constructed to take a large range, was converted into a wood-burning fireplace, and the pantry cupboards were given new, Colonial Revival hardware. Corner cupboards were built into the south room of the main block. Most of the window sash probably also date to this time. In the 1980s and '90s most of the farmland was sold off and developed into new housing. The current owner, the nephew of Dr. Healy, purchased the house in 2000 and it was thoroughly redecorated as the Baltimore Symphony's Decorator Show House in 2001. (8)

### Notes:

(1) "Foxhall Farm," typescript, Baltimore County Department of Planning Vertical File. Jean Walsh, "Foxhall, Remote and Tranquil: The Home of Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Healy," Catonsville Argus, 30 March 1966. Clipping in the Catonsville Room,

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Baltimore County Public Library, Catonsville Branch. George J. Horvath, Jr., historiographer, and R. B. Wilkinson, cartographer, "Elkridge to Ellicott's Upper Mills" map, January 1985. BCLR HMF 3-255, HMF 2-123, HMF 3-252. Chancery Court of Maryland, 166-504, Elizabeth Harwood v. Chesapeake Bank, Francis S. Key & wife Elizabeth. Chancery Court of Maryland, 161-694, Chesapeake Bank v. Francis S. Key & wife Elizabeth.

(2) Ed. H. Parkinson, ed., Keidel's Colonial History of Catonsville (1976), pp. 65-6, 94-5, 101-02. Baltimore County Land Records, WG 195-407.

(3) Baltimore County Land Records, WG 195-407. John McGrain. From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County, vol. 1. (Baltimore: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), pp. 198-99. Henry K. Sharp. The Patapsco River Valley: Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001), pp. 29-30. Robert J. Brugger, Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980 (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), p. 230.

(4) Baltimore Sun, 21 May 1888, p. 4, c. 5. Baltimore American, 22 May 1888, p. 8, c. 3. Baltimore Sun, 22 May 1888, p. 4, c. 4. Catonsville Argus, 26 May 1888, p. 5, c. 2.

(5) G. M. Hopkins. Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia, 1877).

(6) George Richstein Inventory, TP 22-502.

(7) Baltimore County Land Records, JWS 181-321, NBM 246-24. Baltimore County Tax Assessment, 1896. Maryland State Archives.

(8) Passano Building Index, Maryland Historical Society (paper not noted). 4 February 1914. Baltimore County Land Records, TBS 1832-253. Baltimore County Land Records, 14350-63.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 4.932 A.

Acreage of historical setting 249.5 A.

Quadrangle name Baltimore West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the outlines of lot A1 on parcel 801, which contains the only surviving structures from the farm. The remaining land has been developed for housing.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization \_\_\_\_\_

date 01/01/2003

street and number 610 Register Ave.

telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore

state MD zip code 21212

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 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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See endnotes

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Foxhall

6020 Foxhall Manor Dr

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Burbina Johnson & Purvina Fields, pers Reps, et al of est. of Robert F. Healy	?	Healy, Terrence C & Michelle D Mrs	?	11 Feb. 2000	14350	63	Deed fee simple	4.932A \$450,000 Plot 5, Foxhall Farm
Robert F & Adelaide L Healy (w/f)	?	Robert F & Adelaide L Healy (w/f)	?	18 Oct 1988	8326	5	Deed fee simple	\$0. 11-2893A
Foxhall Farm Joint Venture	MD gen'l partnership	Robert F & Adelaide L Healy (w/f)	?	18 Oct 1988	8326	1	Deed fee simple	\$0. 11-2893A
Robert F. Healy & Adelaide L	Balto Co	Foxhall Farm Joint Venture	MD gen'l partnership	18 Oct 1988	8009	30	Deed fee simple	\$2,576,000 84-863EA
<del>John I Tansy</del> John I Tansy & Shirley L	Balto Co	Robert F. Healy & Adelaide L	Balto Co.	12 May 1955	GLB 2696	430	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 .0281A
William C Farrell Jr & Ann Kaufman F	Balto Co	Robert F. Healy & Adelaide L	Balto Co	12 May 1955	GLB 2696	421	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 .5082A.2 .00 08A
Richard Cromwell Riggs & of Glenwood	Balto Co	Robert F. Healy & Adelaide L	Balto Co	14 Apr 1952	TBS 1832	253	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 2 parcels Foxhall Farm (1) 234.76A (2) 2678A
Act of Public Wares	State of MD	Clinton L Riggs	Catonsville	6 Jun 1922	WPC 557	26	Deed	exchange of land and construction, pt of Antelope State Forest 1.08A 557-24 Riggsville 209A
<del>Richard Cromwell</del> Evelyn V. Cromwell, widow	Balto Co	Clinton L Riggs	Balto City	1 Mar 1917	WPC 475	521	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 (1) 18792A. (2) 02A
Richard Cromwell, Jr	?	Evelyn Cromwell w/f of R.C., Jr.	?	10 May 1900	NBM 246	22	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 62A.

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① BA-3062

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Foxhall

## CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
William F Mayfield 2 of Clarence W.	?	Richard Cromwell Jr.	?	21 Jan 1893	LMB 196	76	Deed fee simple	\$3,500 62A see JWS 178-511, 14 Feb 1891 (11B)
Richard Cromwell 2 of Sallie G. Richard Cromwell, Jr.	?	Evelyn M. Cromwell of R.C. Jr.	?	12 Dec 1899	NBM 246	24	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 18742A Purchase # in 181-321 come from R.C. Jr. (11A)
El. Scott & E. Culvin Williams, wife of George Richstein	Baile Co	Richard Cromwell	?	4 Sept 1890	JWS 181	321	Deed fee simple	G.R. will 27 Oct 1881 see 28 May 1890 #23, 687.50 1874A (11A)
John Glenn & G. Henrietta R.	Baile City, Co	George Richstein	Baile City, Co	28 Oct 1852	HMF 3	255	Deed	\$12,500 pt lot 68 pt of "Pearson Encouragement" #17534A also pt The Forest 444A. (11A)
John S Gittings & Edward Lloyd trustees	Baile City Talbot Co.	John Glenn		20 Oct 1852	HMF 3	252	Deed	Chancery Ct of MD, Elizabeth Henrietta v. Chesapeake Bank Francis S. Kay & John Glenn also Francis S. Kay v. Chesapeake Bank 12 Apr 1852 6 May 1852 (11)
								\$13,000 satisfied Sept 1852 pt balance to Baile Co Tax works (11)
James Clerk of John 2 of T.	Henrietta Co	John S Gittings & Edward Lloyd trustees		16 May 1850	AWB 436	276	Deed	Chancery Ct of MD, Elizabeth Henrietta v. Chesapeake Bank Francis S. Kay & John Glenn also Francis S. Kay v. Chesapeake Bank 12 Apr 1852 6 May 1852 (11)
Edward T. Ellicott & of Ann C. William T. Semmesville mortgagee	Baile Co Baile Co	John S Gittings & Edward Lloyd trustees	Baile City & Co Talbot Co	12 May 1852	HMF 2	138	Deed Intervent	Chancery Ct of MD, Elizabeth Henrietta v. Chesapeake Bank 12 Apr 1852 \$297.50 to Ellicotts, \$1 to Semmesville Patent of Taylor's Forest 444A (11)
John S Gittings & Edward Lloyd trustees	Baile City & Co Talbot Co	John Glenn	?	17 May 1852	HMF 2	103	Deed	\$2,907.90 87A Chancery Ct of MD, Elizabeth Henrietta v. Chesapeake Bank 12 Apr 1852 pt lot 68 pt Forest Encouragement Wuse 2-13 pt to AWB 436 276 (11)
Frederick G. Waters & Rebecca		Edward T. Ellicott		2 Feb 1852				(11)

BA-3062

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Foxhall

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Andrew Ellicott w/ Emily	Balto City	James Clark of John	Balto Co	24 Mar 1840	T.K? 297	158	Deed Indenture	#8,042.35 223+A.P. 1/2 E. Bond fr. A. E. to J. Clark 29 Dec. 1838 TK 287-153? 552 3/4 A - lot 08
Henry S. Sanderson late Sheriff of Balto Co	Balto City	Andrew Ellicott	Balto City	16 Jun 1837	T.K 273	331	Deed Indenture	9 May 1836 writ fr. Balto Co. Ct. - Case in City Ct. fore 1 Sept. 1835 Union Bank of MD v. Avalon Co. of Balto. Co recovered \$28,000 many parcels - Pierce's Encouragement only, 5m tracts Sale 18 Mar. 1837 - A. Ellicott high bidder - \$18,000 improvements - grist mill, nail factory, rolling mill, copper refinery, & dwellings 1866 - known as Avalon Company's factory - most in Balto Co, pt in A.A. Co
~~~~~								
William J. Weir w/ Harriet B	Prince William, VA	The Avalon Co.	M.D. Corp	24 Sept 1828	WG 195	407	Deed	Harriet's dau or late Priscilla Mitchell of Richmond Co VA, a dau of dau: Mary Robert Carter late of Balto.
~~~~~								
~~~~~								
Priscilla Mitchell		Harriet B. Weir	Fairfax Co, VA	25 Oct. 1821				partitions lands of The Baltimore Co. in Iron Works lot 6 B w/ to Priscilla Mitchell, et al, heirs of Robert Carter 39 1/4 A Chancery Ct. case, George Carter (son of Robert) v. Robert & Priscilla Mitchell July 1813 \$3,230
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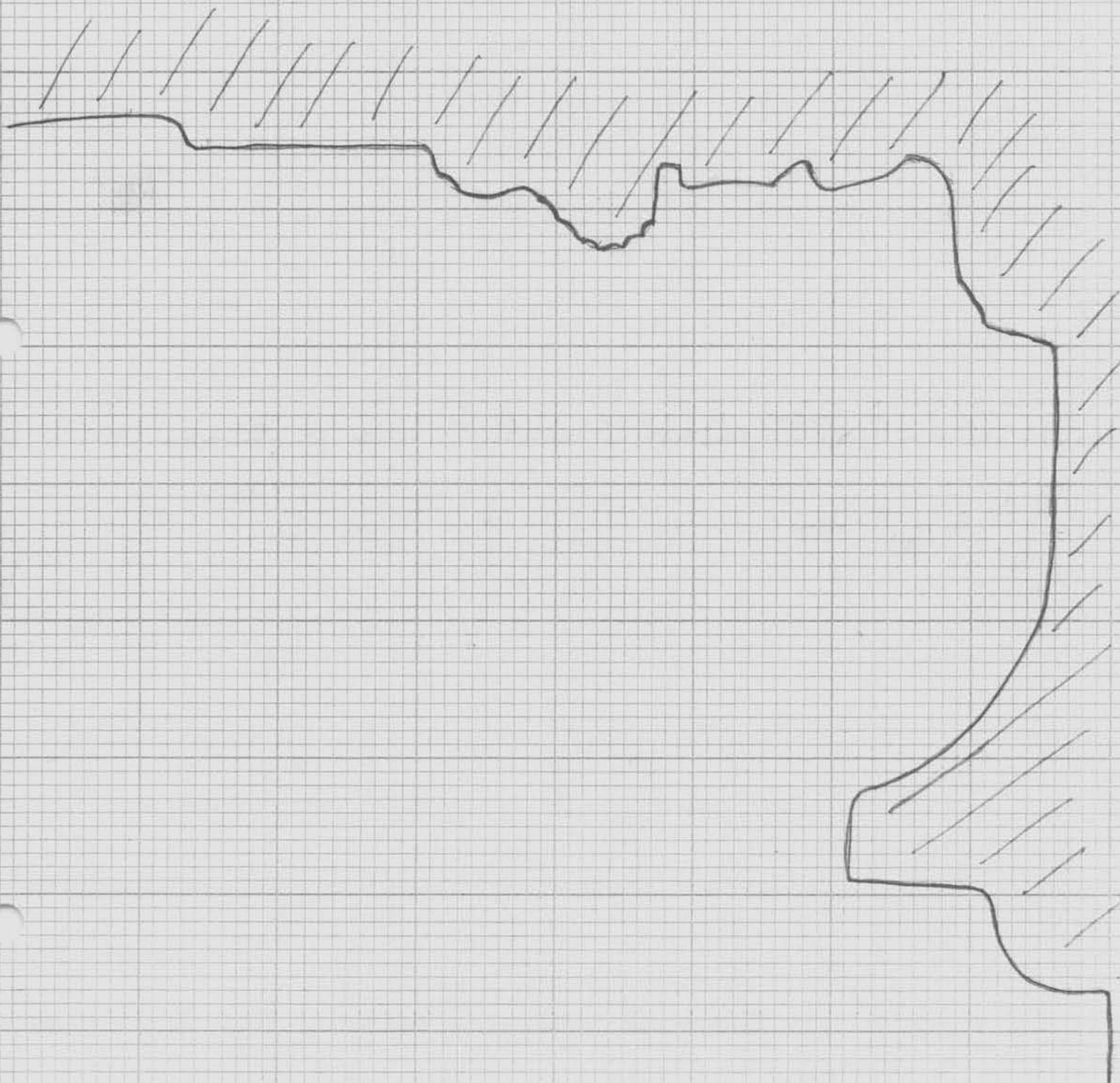
see also county records  
7 Dec. 1824 confirm  
Deed Co. W. 11 1/2 p. 1

W.K.  
1230  
1230

1/2

Foxhall BA-3062  
NE Room Cornice

KMS  
8 Aug. '01

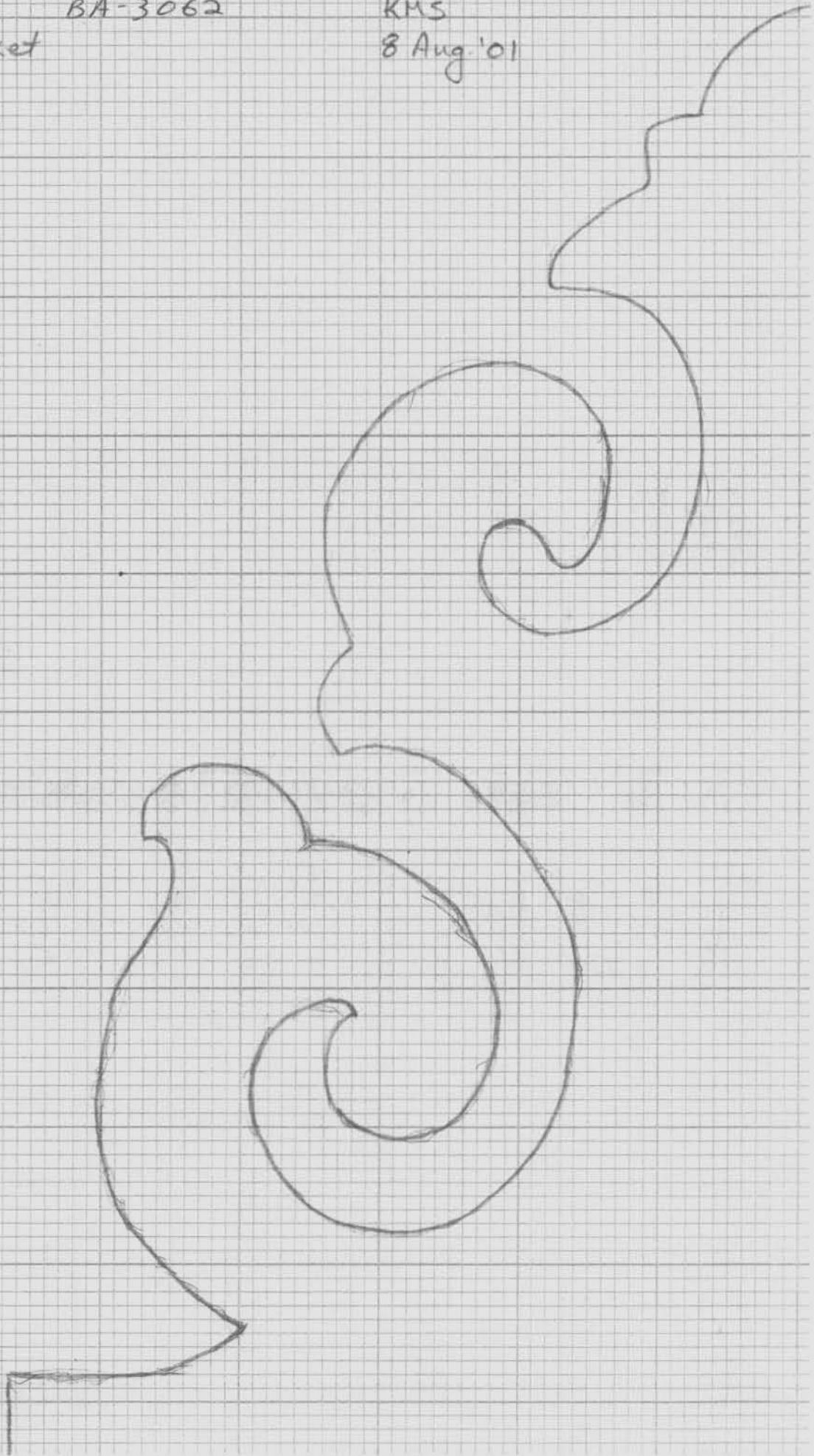


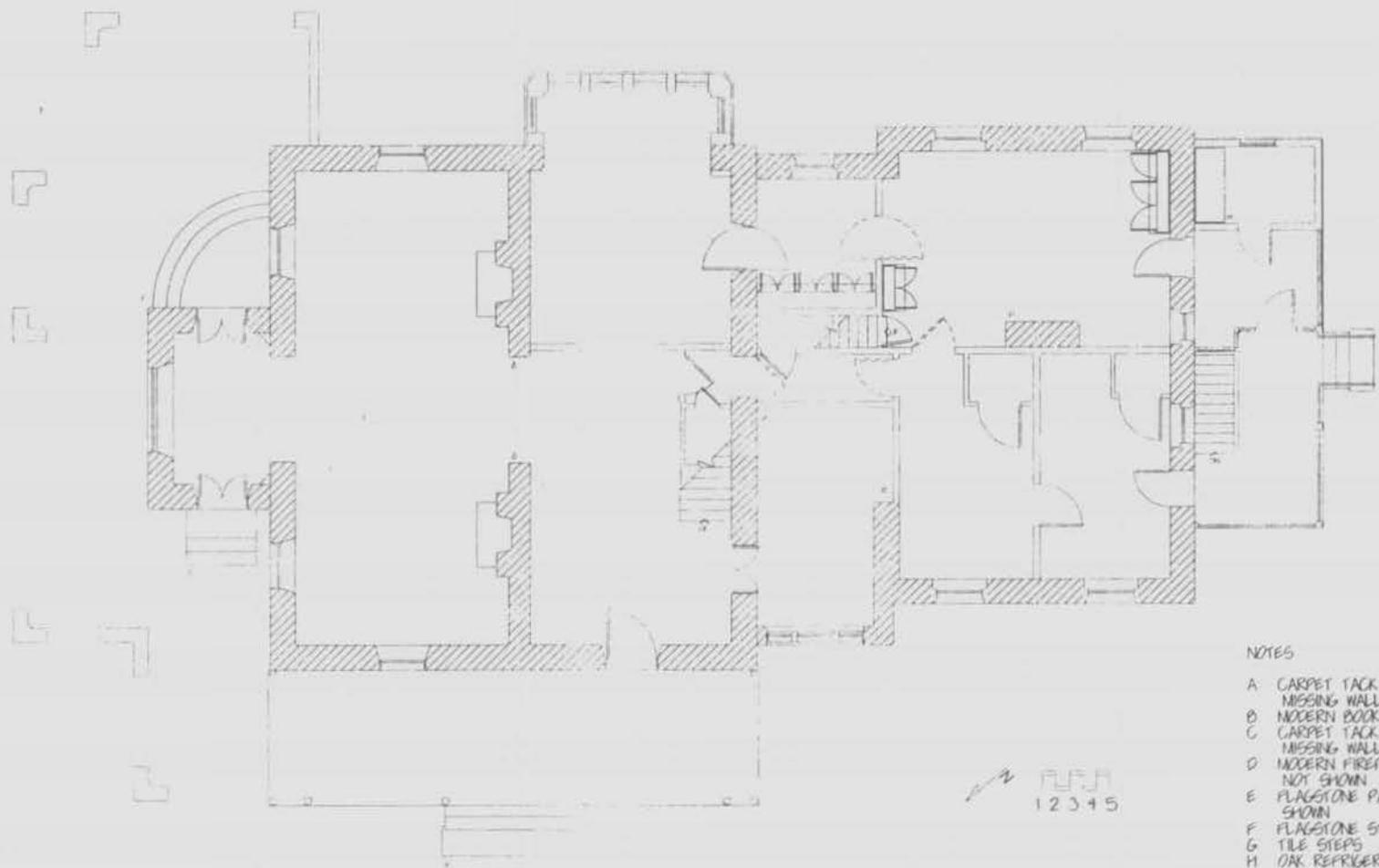
2/2

Foyhall  
Stair Bracket

BA-3062

KMS  
8 Aug '01





NOTES

- A CARPET TACK HOLES MARKING MISSING WALL
- B MODERN BOOKSHELVES NOT SHOWN
- C CARPET TACK HOLES MARKING MISSING WALL AND STAIRWAY
- D MODERN FIREPLACE ALTERATION NOT SHOWN
- E FLAGSTONE PATIO AND WALKS NOT SHOWN
- F FLAGSTONE STEPS
- G TILE STEPS
- H OAK REFRIGERATOR

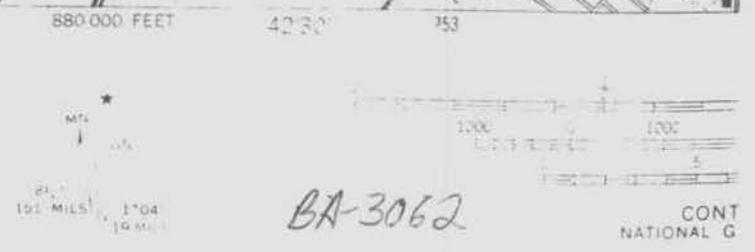
BA-0000 FOXHALL 6020 FOXHALL MANOR DRIVE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, KAY SMITH, & KIM ABE DRAWN BY KEN SHORT AUGUST 2001

BA-3062



PA-3062  
 "Foyhall"  
 6020 Foyhall Manor Dr  
 Baltimore West Quad-USGS





BA-3062

Foxhall

6020 Foxhall Manor Dr

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Stort

Aug 2001

MD SHPO

Northeast & Northwest etas

1/7



BA-3062

Foyhall

6020 Foyhall Manor Dr.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Aug. 2001

MD STPO

Southeast elev

2/7



BA-3062

Foxhall

6020 Foxhall Manor Dr

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Aug. 2001

MD SHPO

Southwest etc

3/7



BA-3062

Foxhall

6020 Foxhall Manor Dr

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Aug. 2001

MD SHPO

Stair hall - U.W. South

4/7



BA-3062

Foxhall

6020 Foxhall Manor Dr.

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Aug. 2001

MD SHPO

Northrm, VW South

5/7



BA-3062

Foxhall

6020 Foxhall Manor Dr

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Skort

Aug. 2001

MD SHPO

Pantry - Northwest elev.

6/7



BA-3062

Foxhall

6020 Foxhall Manor Dr.

Balto Co, MD

Ken Short

Aug 2001

MD SHPO

Icehouse - northeast & northwest elevs

7/7