

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Soldiers Delight NEA

BA-3149

Owings Mills vicinity

Baltimore County, Maryland

NEA = 1969

Public

Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA) encompasses 1,982 acres of land in southwestern Baltimore County, 57 of which are designated a Natural Heritage Area Conservation Purchase (NHACP). A State Wildland designation overlays 1,526 acres of Soldiers Delight. The State began acquiring land for the NEA in 1969 to protect the serpentine ecosystem. The Soldiers Delight serpentine grasslands support rare, endangered plants and contain minerals such as chromite.

Built resources constructed before 1960 include agricultural complexes, vernacular dwellings and outbuildings, chromite mines and related structures, and a former quartz mill. As a result of this survey, eight archeological sites related to chromite mining at Soldiers Delight will be recorded in the archeological site files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust. Chromite found in the nineteenth century in the serpentine rock and soil at Soldiers Delight contributed to the mining success of Isaac Tyson, Jr., the founder of the chromium industry in the United States. The Tyson family mined at Soldiers Delight between ca. 1825 and ca. 1880. After Tyson mining activity ceased, sporadic mining continued until 1920.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Soldiers Delight NEA as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). Due to its chromite mining history and association with Isaac Tyson, Jr., Soldiers Delight NEA possesses national significance and meets the requirements for National Register eligibility as a historic district under Criteria A and B for the period between 1825 and 1920. The historic district boundary encompasses all of the NEA with the exception of the NHACP northern parcel, which contains no known mining resources.

Those resources that are non-contributing elements to the Soldiers Delight historic district lack association with chromite mining; most of these resources also lack sufficient historic significance and integrity necessary for individual National Register eligibility. However, the former Owings Property, a poultry farm containing buildings constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1950, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3149

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA)

other _____

2. Location

street and number Deer Park Road _____ not for publication

city, town Owings Mills X vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 telephone 410-260-8164

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse tax map and parcel: multiple

city, town Annapolis liber _____ folio _____

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- Other _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic		objects
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary		
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input checked="" 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:		
			<u>54</u>	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>2</u>	

7. Description

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Condition

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

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

SUMMARY

Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA) contains 1,982 acres located in southwestern Baltimore County, 57 acres of which are designated a Natural Heritage Area Conservation Purchase (NHACP) (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002a:3; MdDNR 2002b:11). A State Wildland designation overlays 1,526 acres of Soldiers Delight (MdDNR 2002b:6). An NEA "is managed by the State Forest and Park Service, is generally 1,000 acres or more, and is an area that has significant or unique geological or ecological resources—development is generally confined to trails, interpretive facilities and limited support facilities" (MdDNR 2002b:3). An NHACP "is not an official land unit designation, but includes properties that have been acquired specifically for the protection of identified endangered plant or animal species and significant habitats" (MdDNR 2002b:4). The State Wildland designation was made due to the NEA's "wilderness characteristics and otherwise outstanding and unique natural features worthy of preservation in a natural state" (MdDNR 2002b:3). The land for Soldiers Delight NEA was acquired between 1969 and 1998 (MdDNR 2002a).

This survey was undertaken within the Soldiers Delight boundaries as defined by MdDNR on 3 July 2003 (Laura Bowne personal communication 2003). Soldiers Delight is accessed from Deer Park and Wards Chapel roads. Deer Park Road intersects both the northern and southern NEA boundaries. Wards Chapel Road intersects the southern boundary and joins with Deer Park in the north-central part of the NEA. Dolfield Road runs through the southeast corner of Soldiers Delight, while Oakland Road passes through the northwest corner. The NHACP parcel lies north of the main NEA acreage. These two areas are connected by a thin strip of land.

Soldiers Delight NEA is located within the Piedmont, the most mineral-rich region in Maryland (Wennerstrom 1995:13). The NEA is known for its serpentine grasslands, or barrens, and is described as a "globally rare ecosystem" (Wennerstrom 1993:1; Wennerstrom 1995). These rocky and arid grasslands resemble the prairies of the American West and Midwest (Wennerstrom 1995:79). Soldiers Delight contains Maryland's largest surviving parcel of serpentine grasslands, which is also one of the country's largest. Serpentine grasslands once extended from the area that is now southeast Pennsylvania to south-central Maryland; these grasslands now exist only in remnants (Wennerstrom 1993:1).

Serpentine soil is dry, poor in nutrients, and filled with minerals toxic to plants. Serpentinite rock is close to the ground surface and is usually grayish-green in color. In addition to high levels of magnesium, the rock contains chromite, iron, nickel, cobalt, aluminum, and talc. According to folklore, the stone was named for the greenish-colored Italian snake that lives in a similar environment. The snake's markings resemble the surface pattern of serpentinite rock (Wennerstrom 1995:12-13; Maryland National Heritage Program 1990:1).

Unique plants have learned to adapt to the dry and toxic serpentine soils at Soldiers Delight. Little Bluestem is the dominant prairie grass. The globally-rare Sandplain Gerardia features pink blooms and thrives at Soldiers Delight. The endangered Fringed Gentian yields purplish-blue flowers, and its only habitat in Maryland is Soldiers Delight. The pink-blossomed Fameflower is rare in Maryland and exists almost solely in serpentine outcrops. The Serpentine Aster, with its daisy-like white flowers, evolved in serpentine soils as opposed to having migrated from a similar habitat. Other plants found at Soldiers Delight include the rare Serpentine Chickweed, the Birdfoot Violet, the Blazing Star, and the Moss Phlox (Wennerstrom 1993:9-10; Maryland National Heritage Program 1990:2-3). Two species of oak trees, the Blackjack Oak and the Post Oak, also grow at Soldiers Delight. In the last several decades, Virginia Pine trees have become abundant in the NEA and now threaten the serpentine grasslands.

The unique environment at Soldiers Delight also supports rare insects. The Edward's Hairstreak butterfly, not usually found south of Pennsylvania, and one of the Tenebrionid Beetles, normally found only in the southeastern United States, are found at Soldiers

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Delight (Wennerstrom 1993:13). White-tailed deer, beavers, red foxes, and coyotes also inhabit the NEA, as do wood frogs, leopard frogs, American toads, fence lizards, and northern copperheads. Long-tailed salamanders are often found in vacant mines. Birds that frequent Soldiers Delight include red crossbills, winter wrens, pine warblers, red-throated loons, whip-poor-wills, prairie warblers, yellow-billed cuckoos, American woodcocks, black vultures, and turkey vultures (Wennerstrom 1995:4, 24, 38, 52, 72, 92, 114, 138, 154, 174, 190, 206).

In addition to the serpentine grasslands, notable landscape features at Soldiers Delight include hills, streams, and ponds. The gently rolling terrain and the hills are the highest in Baltimore County due to the slow weathering of the serpentinite rock that accounts for the higher elevation of the NEA (Wennerstrom 1995:70). Soldiers Delight features five major streams and their tributaries. Two of these streams, Pines Branch and Chimney Branch, originate within the boundaries of the NEA, while the sources of Locust Run, Mill Run, and Red Run lie beyond the boundaries. All streams except Red Run flow westward to the Patapsco River (Wennerstrom 1995:125). A pond was created and stocked with fish on the property of the former Stivers House (now demolished). Woods grew around the pond, which filled with silt (Wennerstrom 1995:147). Another pond is located at the former Childs House.

A notable rock outcrop is reported west of Deer Park Road, near the southern boundary of the NEA (Wennerstrom 1995:192; Ranger Fraser Bishop personal communication April 2003). Wennerstrom describes this outcrop as an unbroken vertical monolith approximately twelve feet in height and twenty feet in width, with overlapping slabs that form a tent-like feature. He refers to the outcrop as a rock shelter and implies that it may have been used by Native Americans. Wennerstrom also reports a dry-laid stone wall opposite the outcrop (Wennerstrom 1995:192). These features were not examined as part of the current survey.

Since Soldiers Delight NEA was acquired, MdDNR has focused its management plans on maintaining the rare ecosystem and therefore has constructed few park facilities. Between 1973 and 1978, a park shop, a park garage, a pump house, and a vault toilet were built. A visitor center was constructed in 1991. The most recent facility is an aviary built ca. 2002. MdDNR also maintains numerous trails that wind through Soldiers Delight NEA. The Serpentine Trail is located west of Deer Park Road, near the visitor center. The Choate Mine Trail, the Red Run Trail, and the Dolfield Trail are located east of Deer Park Road. An overlook has been established on the west side of Deer Park Road, along the Serpentine Trail. A Baltimore Gas and Electric powerline runs north to south behind the visitor center.

Soldiers Delight NEA contains 44 built resources predating 1960, all of which are related to previous land use in the area. Most resources are industrial in nature and are divided among ten industrial properties that are scattered throughout the NEA boundaries, with the exception of the NHACP northern parcel. Most of these industrial resources relate to chromite mining and date from ca. 1825 to ca. 1920. Underground mines, vertical pit mines, air shafts, prospect pits, mine tailings, building foundations, furnace-like structures, buddle trenches, and ruins of a chromite mill remain today. In addition to the chromite mining resources, ruins of a late nineteenth-century quartz mill (rebuilt ca. 1930 to 1950) and an early twentieth-century quarry survive at the NEA.

Soldiers Delight NEA has experienced low residential density. Three farmsteads containing resources that date from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries are located on Deer Park, Oakland, and Wards Chapel roads in the western portion of the NEA; one of these farmsteads stands within the NHACP northern parcel. Five of seven non-agricultural domestic properties are dispersed along both sides of Deer Park Road from the northern to the southern boundaries of the NEA; one property is located at the end of Oakland Road; and the remaining property, ruins of a reported Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) or Works Progress Administration (WPA) camp, lies south of the intersection of Deer Park and Wards Chapel roads. Most of these non-agricultural domestic properties contain resources dating from ca. 1880 to ca. 1950; one property was constructed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. No known relationship exists between the agricultural, domestic, and industrial properties at Soldiers Delight, with the exception of Red Dog Hunting Lodge (MIHP # BA-963), which housed the manager for the Choate Mine when it was re-

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opened during World War I.

Prior to this survey, no archeological sites in the park were recorded in the archeological site files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT); however, eight sites related to chromite mining at Soldiers Delight will be recorded due to the survey findings.

METHODS

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within numerous MdDNR-owned units. Soldiers Delight NEA was selected as one of the units to be investigated. The survey area for Soldiers Delight consists of MdDNR-owned lands within the boundaries as of 3 July 2003 based on a review of property maps verified by knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. No DNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies, such as the State Highway Administration; property owned by private entities; or county-maintained facilities, such as ball fields, recreation centers, or museums on state land were not surveyed as part of this project.

Historical Research

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

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

Field Survey

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

Architectural field survey included built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of each MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed

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Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel.

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

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, "excellent" was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. "Good" meant that building systems and materials appeared sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic issues, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration noted in wood elements, did not eliminate a resource from the "good" condition category, as long as the issue appeared to be correctable with minor repair. "Fair" condition was used to denote problems in numerous exterior materials or systems, such as deteriorated wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance and had not resulted in apparent structural damage. "Poor" denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, that often had resulted in evidence of structural failure. "Ruin" was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on previous documentation, historic maps, and field inspection.

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

The three farmsteads at Soldiers Delight include the former Owings Property, a poultry farm along Deer Park Road in the NHACP northern parcel; the former Dahl Property 2, a horse farm at the end of Oakland Road in the western portion of the NEA; and, remnants of the former Brady Farm located off Wards Chapel Road, also in the western portion of the NEA. These farmsteads contain built resources that date from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The former Dahl Property 2 is the only farmstead that is presently occupied.

The former OWINGS PROPERTY has no identifiable street address; the property is located west of the property at 5715 Deer Park Road. This former poultry farm includes a vacant dwelling, which stands close to the road, and six outbuildings that were constructed in linear fashion behind the house. These outbuildings include a shed, a rectangular chicken coop, a privy, an equipment shed, a square chicken coop, and a larger chicken coop. The concrete foundation of a seventh outbuilding is located in

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front of the large chicken coop. The dwelling and outbuildings were constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1950. An open field is located northwest of the house lot, and there are woods behind the large chicken coop. The terrain is mostly flat. As a former poultry farm, the Owings Property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The former Owings House was constructed ca. 1880. The house appeared on the 1911 USGS quadrangle, for which the survey was completed in 1904. The 1877 Hopkins atlas depicted a dwelling that may have been the Owings House, but it is difficult to determine whether the location is the same as that on the 1911 USGS quadrangle. The form and style of the Owings House suggests a ca. 1880 construction date. The wood-frame, two-story, four-bay house faces southwest and has minimal ornamentation. The L-shaped dwelling includes a main block and a rear wing. The main block exhibits an I-house form with a gable roof that incorporates a center gable peak. The main block rests on a fieldstone foundation; a concrete stairwell on the southeast elevation leads to the basement. The basement features a hewn sill and two-inch-by-eight-inch floor joists. The dimensions of the floor joists suggest construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The exterior walls of the main block are clad with wood siding. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal; gable returns are present. An interior brick chimney rises from each gable end of the main block. Fenestration on the front (southwest) elevation is symmetrical. The first story has four openings infilled with plywood; it was not possible to verify the location of the front entrance. However, a 1998 slide of the house depicted a door in the second bay from the west end. Four wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows are present on the second story. The windows in the two west bays have louvered wood blinds. The center gable peak features an arched window opening with no window in place. The gable ends of the main block contain two four-light fixed windows. A full-width, one-story porch extends across the front elevation. The porch rests on stone piers; five square wood columns with plain capitals support the porch roof. The porch has one wood step (the others are missing) and a wood floor and ceiling.

The wing projects from the north end of the rear (northeast) elevation. The wing rests on a fieldstone foundation. Exterior walls are clad with wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal; gable returns are present. A one-story rear porch is located within the L, extending off the southeast elevation of the wing. The porch rests on a concrete-wall foundation. The porch sides are enclosed by walls clad with wood siding and beaded board. The porch features a concrete step, a wood floor and ceiling, and a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

An overgrown yard and various trees surround the house. The dwelling is in fair condition. Some of the wood siding is deteriorating and has peeling paint. The metal roof is severely rusting. Gutters and downspouts are not present. All windows have either missing or broken lights or are covered in plywood. Some muntins and sashes are missing. The front porch roof is collapsing on the south side due to a tilting column. The front porch floor has missing boards and steps. The rear porch roof has torn asphalt shingles.

The former Owings Shed, constructed ca. 1950, is located behind the house. The wood-frame, one-story, rectangular building faces southeast. The building rests on a wood sill. The exterior walls are clad with board-and-batten wood siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; rafters are exposed. The front (southeast) elevation features an off-center entrance with a vertical-board door. The building is in fair condition. The foundation is undermined by an animal burrow. The wood siding is deteriorating at the bottom edges, and the door is broken.

The former Owings Rectangular Chicken Coop, constructed ca. 1920, is located northeast of the shed. The wood-frame, one-story building faces southeast. The building rests on a wood sill. The exterior walls are clad with wide vertical-board siding. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The front (southeast) elevation features an off-center entrance with a vertical-board door. The building is in fair condition. The wood siding is deteriorating and exhibits holes. The frame is twisted and deteriorating.

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The former Owings Privy, constructed ca. 1920, is located northeast of the rectangular chicken coop. The wood-frame, one-story, square building faces southeast. The two-seat privy rests on a wood sill. The exterior walls are clad with vertical-board siding. The shed roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. The front (southeast) elevation features an off-center entrance with a vertical-board door. The building is in fair condition. The frame and siding are deteriorating, the door is broken, and the building leans to the northeast.

The former Owings Equipment Shed was constructed ca. 1935. The building was depicted on the 1953 USGS quadrangle, for which the survey was completed in 1944. The shed is located northeast of the privy. The wood-frame, one-story, rectangular building faces southeast. The building rests on concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad with board-and-batten wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The shed has three wood sliding track doors on the front (southeast) elevation and an off-center wood door on the northeast elevation. Wood-frame, six-light fixed windows are present. The building is in poor condition. The roof is collapsing, and there is evidence of termite damage.

The former Owings Square Chicken Coop, constructed ca. 1925, is located northeast of the equipment shed. The wood-frame, one-story, three-bay building faces southwest. The building rests on a log sill. The exterior walls are clad with vertical-board siding and tar paper. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal; rafters are exposed. The front (southwest) elevation features a door opening in the west bay, but no door is present. Two window openings are found on the front elevation and two on the northwest elevation; some of these openings contain two-light awning windows. The building is in fair condition. The log sills are deteriorating, the roof is rusted, and the building exhibits evidence of uneven settling.

The former Owings Large Chicken Coop was constructed ca. 1940. The building was depicted on the 1953 USGS quadrangle, for which the survey was completed in 1944. This chicken coop is located north of the square chicken coop. The wood-frame, one-story, twelve-bay rectangular building faces west. The building rests on concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad with vertical-board siding and tar paper. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The front (west) elevation features a central vertical-board door. An off-center door is located on the south elevation. Double and single wood-frame, six-over-six-light sash windows with wire mesh are present on the front and south elevations. The building is in fair condition. The floor is collapsing, and the wood siding and roof have holes.

The former DAHL PROPERTY 2 is located at 1803 Oakland Road. The property includes a dwelling, a barn, and a stable. The property was not depicted on the 1911 USGS quadrangle, for which the survey was completed in 1904. The buildings were constructed between 1904 and ca. 1945. The property is located on a hill in a cleared area at the end of a long private road that winds through the forest and along Liberty Reservoir. The yard is well-maintained and meticulously landscaped with shrubs, ground cover, stone fish ponds and paths, various gardens, and a grape arbor. Horse pastures enclosed by wood-rail fences surround the buildings on the sides and rear. A stream flows south and east of the buildings. Extensive alterations and the application of modern materials have comprised the integrity of the built resources.

The former Dahl House 2 is a wood-frame, one-story dwelling that faces east. Topographical map data and construction materials suggest that the house was constructed ca. 1910. The L-shaped dwelling is comprised of a main block and a rear addition. Both sections have gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles and exterior walls clad with aluminum siding. The building has been severely altered; it exhibits minimal ornamentation and no definitive architectural style. The one-story, three-bay-by-two-bay main block rests on a rubble-stone foundation topped by brick piers. An exterior stone chimney rises on the north gable end. Gable returns are present on the south elevation. The main block is accessed on the front (east) elevation through an off-center doorway, which contains a four-panel wood door surmounted by a four-light fanlight. The door is sheltered by a shed-roof porch that is half screened and half enclosed. The porch foundation consists of stone piers infilled with cinder block. Four-inch-by-four-inch wood posts support the porch roof. The main block features vinyl, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash replacement windows enframed

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by simple wood surrounds. The windows occur as single, paired, or triple openings. The north elevation has one vinyl, one-by-one-light sliding window. The south elevation has similar sliding windows on the basement level.

The one-story, two-bay-by-one-bay addition is located on the rear (west) elevation. The foundation of the addition is comprised of stone piers infilled with cinder block. The addition features two sets of glass double doors. Windows are vinyl, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash, paired units with simple wood surrounds. A wood deck with a corner gazebo and hot tub surrounds the addition. The deck railing features rectangular balusters; wood lattice has been applied beneath the deck. The house is in good condition. The asphalt roof shingles have aged. The eaveboards have deteriorated near the chimney, and gable ends have peeling paint. On the south elevation, mold was noted on the gable return and under the eave.

The former Dahl Barn 2 is located south of the dwelling. The barn was constructed between 1944 and 1974 according to the revised 1953 USGS quadrangle. Materials suggest a ca. 1945 construction date. The wood-frame, two-story barn with front-facing gable roof faces north; a wood-frame, one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the west elevation. The one-bay-by-two-bay barn rests on a concrete slab. The exterior walls are clad with composition shingles applied over beaded-board siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; rafters are exposed. The stack of an off-center, hollow clay-tile interior chimney rises from the roof ridge on the south end of the building. The main entrance is an off-center, wide door opening located on the front (north) elevation; no door survives. An infilled door opening is located on the rear (south) elevation. The first-story windows on the east elevation have been covered with plywood. The second story has wood-frame, nine-light casement windows with simple wood surrounds.

The west-elevation addition accommodates horse stables. The addition rests on a concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with vertical boards. The roof is sheathed in fiberglass shingles. Two vertical-board stable doors are located on the west elevation of the addition. The door in the north bay is a full door, and the door in the south bay is a half door. The addition has one wood-frame, nine-light awning window on the north elevation and one on the south elevation. The barn is in fair condition. The wood walls are moldy and partially deteriorated; the wall shingles are also deteriorated. Some window glazing is missing. The roof is deteriorating in some locations.

The former Dahl Stable 2, constructed ca. 1930, is located in a field east of the dwelling. The wood-frame, one-story, shed-roof building faces east. The three-bay-by-two-bay building rests on wood piers and is constructed of circular-sawn lumber. Exterior walls are clad with vertical boards. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal; roof rafters are exposed. Three wood stable doors define the front (east) elevation. The door in the south bay is a full door, and the doors in the center and north bays are half doors. Metal gates are present inside the doors. An off-center, four-panel wood replacement door with four small lights is located on the south elevation, which also has one wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window. Window openings on the rear (west) elevation are covered with top-hinged horizontal wood panels. Wood feed troughs are present on the interior. The building is in poor condition. The wood walls are deteriorating in some locations. Paint is peeling on the side door. Some window lights are missing. The roof is rusted and partially collapsed.

A CONCRETE SPRINGHOUSE and the ruins of a STONE SPRINGHOUSE survive from the former BRADY FARM. The original farmstead was depicted on the 1877 Hopkins atlas, suggesting a mid-nineteenth century construction date. The former private road to the farm is located immediately east of 5030 Wards Chapel Road. The concrete-block, one-half-story springhouse was constructed ca. 1950 and measures approximately five feet by five feet. The building has a concrete floor, a wood-frame door opening on the east elevation, and a concrete roof. The springhouse contains two hot-water heaters and is in fair condition.

The stone springhouse ruins are located northeast of the concrete springhouse and north of a 28-foot diameter sycamore tree. The ruins are comprised of four stone corners of a former building measuring approximately six feet by six feet; the former building

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straddled the water. A two-foot diameter, stone-lined spring is located between the springhouse ruins and the sycamore tree. The stone springhouse was probably part of the original mid-nineteenth century farm complex. The Brady house foundation, the barn foundation, and alleged slave graves were reported in the area but were not located during field investigations (Bishop personal communication April 2003). The integrity of the former Brady farm has been compromised due to the demolition of the primary farm buildings.

DOMESTIC

Seven non-agricultural domestic properties, dating from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, are located at Soldiers Delight NEA. The houses are vernacular in nature with minimal ornamentation. Four vacant dwellings and their associated secondary structures are accessed from Deer Park Road. These properties include the former Glanville Property 2, the former Childs Property, the former Luesse Property, and the former Nazelrod House. The former Dahl House 1, located at the end of Oakland Road, is currently occupied by a renter. Red Dog Hunting Lodge (MIHP # BA-963) and the Tyson Mining Company Office (MIHP # BA-932) are accessed from the entrance to the visitor center. The Tyson Mining Company Office, the only resource in this category built before ca. 1880, was most likely a log dwelling and not associated with the Tyson Mining Company. The seventh domestic property is the site of the ruins of a reported Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) or Works Progress Administration (WPA) camp from the 1930s. These ruins are located south of the intersection of Deer Park and Wards Chapel roads.

The foundation of a log cabin identified in the Maryland Historical Trust inventory as the TYSON MINING COMPANY OFFICE (MIHP # BA-932) is located south of the Red Dog Hunting Lodge (Palmer 1985). However, evidence suggests that this cabin did not serve as a mine office. The building stands far from the major chrome mines and roadways. Furthermore, Rezin Triplett, a descendent of Eli Triplett, who operated the Tyson chrome mill west of Ward's Chapel Road, reported that the pay office of the Tyson Mining Company was a white-pine, board-and-batten building located about 150 feet from the mill. Rezin remembered from his childhood that the pay office was "only a small room with a door and a window." He claimed that the building measured approximately ten feet by twelve or fourteen feet and that it disappeared about 1897 (Herrera 1984:4; Harald (Johnny) B. Johnsson III personal communication January 2004).

The log cabin in question was most likely constructed as a dwelling. The cabin was not depicted on the 1850 Sidney map. The building did appear on the 1877 Hopkins atlas, suggesting a construction date in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The remaining foundation lies in an area of serpentine grasslands. Scattered trees are present, and former roads are visible north and east of the foundation. The rubble-stone basement walls and stairwell are all that remain of the cabin, which has diminished integrity as a building. The stone is dry laid with occasional patches of portland cement. The longitudinal axis of the rectangular foundation runs north to south. The foundation walls are approximately three feet thick. The basement is approximately six feet deep; the stairwell is located on the south elevation. Evidence of a wood door or frame are visible on top of the sides of the stairwell. Stones appear to have fallen onto the basement floor, and vegetation grows on the walls.

Vandals destroyed the log cabin by fire in January 1985. The Incident Report completed after the fire stated that the building measured 20 feet in height, 20 feet in length, and 15 feet in width (Bishop 1985). According to photographs taken in 1978, the two-story, two-bay log building faced east. The cabin terminated in a gable roof; gables were clad with vertical boards. The log walls, which were reportedly American chestnut, were exposed (Palmer 1985; Wennerstrom 1995:100). The front (east) elevation featured a door in the north bay, a first-story window in the south bay, and two second-story windows. The rear (west) elevation had a door in the south bay, a first-story window in the north bay, and one second-story window above the door.

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The RED DOG HUNTING LODGE (Red Dog Lodge) (MIHP # BA-963) is located behind the Soldiers Delight Visitor Center on Deer Park Road. A plaque hanging on the rear elevation of the building indicates a construction date of 1912. This date is supported by the 1911 USGS quadrangle, for which the survey was completed in 1904; the building was not depicted on the map. Local residents Frederick A. Dolfield and Watson E. Sherwood built the lodge for hunting and recreation purposes. The building served as the residence for mining engineer and general manager John H. Buxton, Jr., and his family when the Choate Mine reopened for a brief period during World War I (Johnsson 1996:75-76). The lodge stands upon a hill that overlooks forests and serpentine grasslands. A clear cut for a power line passes through these forests and grasslands. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The stone, one-story, three-bay-by-one-bay building faces west. Exterior walls are constructed of coursed rubble stone. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles; gable ends are clad with wood shakes. Rafters are exposed. A 1967 photograph of the lodge depicted a central shed dormer with two windows on the front slope of the roof (Baltimore Sun 1967). This dormer no longer exists. A massive exterior chimney is located on the north gable elevation of the lodge. The chimney has a shouldered stone base, and the upper stack has been rebuilt with brick. The front (west) elevation of the lodge is symmetrical. The central board-and-batten wood door, installed in 1975, is flanked by two window bays (MdDNR 2002c). The window bays are defined by wood surrounds and closed board-and-batten wood shutters with large hinges; window units are not visible. The south gable elevation has one centered window opening, and the rear (east) elevation has two symmetrically placed window openings. The building's door and window openings feature flat wood lintels. A full-width porch is located on the front elevation. The porch has a rubble-stone foundation, a flagstone floor, and one central stone step. A stone slab is centered on the ground on each side of the porch. The area around the lodge has been cleared and contains picnic tables, a stone water pump and basin, and a stone grill. Sparse woods are present beyond the clearing. The lodge is in good condition. A few cracks in the masonry were noted on the south and rear elevations, and selective deterioration of mortar has occurred. Vines and moss are growing on most elevations and on the chimney. Grass and moss are growing between the flagstones on the porch floor, and moss was noted on the porch foundation, suggesting rising damp. The wood door and window shutters have some vertical cracks. Insect damage was noted in the wood shakes in the north gable.

The former GLANVILLE PROPERTY 2 is located at 4832 Deer Park Road. The property includes a dwelling, a garage, and a workshop that were constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1930. A post-1960 chicken coop also stands on the property. The 1877 Hopkins atlas depicted a residence in the vicinity of the present-day Glanville Property 2; however, it is not clear whether or not these two properties are the same. The 1911 USGS quadrangle depicted the property; the survey for this quadrangle was completed in 1904. A long gravel road leads to the Glanville Property 2, which is located in a clearing in the woods. The vacant property is overgrown. A cleared area enclosed by a broken fence is located northwest of the house. Pit mines and the foundation of a log cabin are reported nearby (Bishop personal communication April 2003). The integrity of the Glanville Property 2 has been diminished by alterations.

Map evidence, materials, and form suggest that the former Glanville House 2 was constructed ca. 1880. The house is comprised of a two-story, wood-frame, gable-roof main block and a two-story, concrete-block, full-width rear addition that is incorporated under the gable roof of the main block. A one-story, wood-frame, shed-roof extension projects from the west end of the rear addition. The house faces northeast.

The two-story, two-bay-by-one-bay main block exhibits an I-house form with minimal ornamentation. The main block rests on a rubble-stone foundation. Although the building appears to be of wood-frame construction, an interior log core has been reported within the main block (Bishop personal communication April 2003). Exterior walls of the main block are clad with wood shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal; boxed eaves are present. The front (northeast) elevation features an off-center entrance with a multi-light wood door. Windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units with wood

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slip sills. The first-story windows on the front elevation feature wood blinds.

The two-story, two-bay-by-one-bay rear addition was constructed ca. 1950 (MdDNR 2002c). A basement lies beneath the addition; an exterior basement stairway is located on the northwest elevation. The concrete-block walls of the addition are painted. The gable roof of the main block extends over the rear addition. An off-center, concrete-block chimney rises from the rear roof slope of the addition; a metal smokestack is present on the rear (southwest) elevation. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units with wood sills.

The one-story, wood-frame extension protrudes off the west end of the two-story addition. The extension rests on concrete piers. Exterior walls are clad with wood shingles. The shed roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are wood-frame, six-light awning units. A wood door featuring four lights over three wood panels is located on the northwest elevation of the extension. The Glanville House 2 is in fair condition. The wood-frame walls and wood shingles have deteriorated in some locations. A hole in the roof has resulted in water damage. Many window panes are broken.

The former Glanville Garage 2, located west of the dwelling, was constructed ca. 1930 (MdDNR 2002c). The building is comprised of a one-story, concrete-block, shed-roof main block with a one-story, concrete-block, flat-roof side addition. The garage faces southeast.

The one-story main block measures two bays by two bays. Wood-frame walls clad with vertical boards extend above the concrete walls to form the shed roof, which slopes downward to the northeast. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front (southeast) elevation of the main block features a central double-door opening; only one wood door is present. An off-center, vertical-board door is located in the east bay of the front elevation. The northeast elevation contains two wood-frame, one-light windows. Three window openings with no lights are located on the rear (northwest) elevation.

The one-story, concrete-block side addition projects from the southwest elevation of the main block. The flat roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The front (southeast) elevation features a wide garage door opening; no door is present. The southwest elevation contains two wood-frame, one-by-one-light window units toward the rear. The rear (northwest) elevation has one single-light window. The garage is in poor condition. The rear concrete-block wall on the main block is collapsing. Wall cracks were observed in many locations. Rear-elevation window frames are deteriorating and have missing or broken panes. Vegetation grows close to the building, and moss is present on most elevations.

The former Glanville Workshop 2, constructed ca. 1930, is located northwest of the dwelling. The concrete-block, one-story, shed-roof building faces southeast. The workshop measures two bays by one bay. Two asymmetrical door openings are located on the front (southeast) elevation. The building has wood-frame window openings. The workshop is in poor condition. The walls are collapsing. The doors, windows, and roof sheathing are gone.

The former CHILDS PROPERTY is located at 4909 Deer Park Road. This vacant property includes a dwelling, a garage, two sheds, and a springhouse, all of which were built between ca. 1880 and ca. 1950. A post-1960 plywood shed also stands on the property. The 1877 Hopkins atlas depicted a residence in the vicinity of the present-day Childs Property; however, it is not clear whether or not these two properties are the same. The 1911 USGS quadrangle depicted the property; the survey for this quadrangle was completed in 1904. A long asphalt driveway leads to the Childs Property, which is located in a clearing in the woods. Scattered trees are present in the house lot, and a wire fence encloses a former garden behind the house. A pond is located downhill and southeast of the house.

Map evidence, materials, and form suggest that the former Childs House was constructed ca. 1880. The wood-frame house faces

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north. The dwelling includes a two-story, gable-roof main block with two rear additions. A two-story, shed-roof addition projects from the east portion of the rear (south) elevation. A one-story, flat-roof addition is constructed against the west side of the first addition, occupying the west portion of the rear elevation. Foundation materials of all sections are concealed by cement parging. All exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding. Roof surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The two-story, three-bay main block is constructed in I-house form and has minimal ornamentation. Gables are clad with aluminum siding with batten joints. Boxed eaves are present. An interior brick chimney rises on the east gable elevation. A former chimney opening in the east wall is infilled with concrete. The main entrance is centered on the front (north) elevation; the wood door has three lights over two panels. Most windows on the front elevation are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units. These windows have wood shutters decorated with applied wood blocks. The east bay of the first-story contains a wood-frame, one-over-one-light window unit surrounded on the top and sides by small fixed lights. The almost full-width front porch has a brick floor, metal posts, and a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A bulkhead stairwell is located on the west elevation of the main block.

The two-story addition projecting from the east portion of the rear elevation features an interior stuccoed chimney that rises at the junction of the addition's shed roof and the main block's gable roof. The addition contains three types of wood-frame windows: one-over-one-light units, two-over-two horizontal light units, and louvered units. A wood door is centrally located on the rear elevation. The door has four lights over three panels. A similar door is located on the west elevation at the second-story level; this door opens onto a roof balcony on the adjacent one-story addition. A one-bay porch is centrally located on the rear elevation of the two-story addition. The porch features concrete steps, a slate floor, and a shed roof supported by square wood posts.

The one-story addition projecting from the west portion of the rear elevation has a flat roof that functions as a balcony and features a wood balustrade. The wood-frame windows are six-over-one-light units and two-over-two horizontal light units. A wood door with three lights over six panels is located on the west elevation. The door is accessed by a side porch, which has a shed roof supported by square wood posts and a brick veneer floor and steps. The Childs House is in good condition. The foundation parging is cracked in some locations. The aluminum siding is discolored on all but the rear elevations. Paint failure was noted on the wood window and door frames, the wood balusters of the balcony, and the side and rear porch roofs.

The former Childs Garage, located northwest of the house, was constructed ca. 1950 (MdDNR 2002c). The asphalt driveway circles in front of the garage. The concrete-block building faces west. The garage consists of a one-story, gable-front main block with a one-story, shed-roof side addition projecting from the north elevation. The main block rests on a concrete-wall foundation. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; gables are clad with wood shingles. Rafters are visible at the eaves. The front (west) elevation features two wood doors. A three-light overhead track door is located in the north bay, and a pedestrian door is located in the south bay. Windows feature wood frames and brick sills. A double-hung sash window with two-over-two horizontal lights is located between the doors. Both gables have paired one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. A six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window is located on the first story of the rear elevation.

The side addition extends from the north elevation of the main block. The addition rests on a concrete-block foundation. The shed roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; gables are clad with board-and-batten wood siding. Rafters are visible at the eaves. The front elevation of the addition features a wood overhead track door with six lights. A wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash window is located on the north elevation. The rear elevation contains a large three-over-three-light window unit. The Childs Garage is in fair condition. On the main block, moss and mildew were noted on the foundation. Cracks have developed in the front and rear concrete-block walls. Paint failure was noted on doors, window frames, and gables. The overhead track door has a cracked light, and the rear gable window has a broken frame. On the addition, the north concrete-block wall has developed cracks. Paint failure was noted on the walls and the gables. The rear window has a broken light.

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The former Childs Shed 1, constructed ca. 1880 to ca. 1910, is located southwest of the house. The wood-frame, one-story, rectangular building faces north. The shed rests on a rubble-stone foundation. Exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding. The shed roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front (north) elevation features a centered wood door constructed of narrow vertical boards. A small, square, wood-frame window opening covered with wire mesh is located on the west elevation. The shed is in fair condition. The aluminum siding is discolored on all elevations and is loose at the corners. The wood door is deteriorating at the bottom and has a broken board at the top. Paint is peeling on the door and the window frame.

The former Childs Shed 2, constructed ca. 1910 to ca. 1950, is located southwest of the house and southeast of the former Childs Shed 1. The wood-frame, one-story, square building faces east. The shed rests on a concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with wood shingles applied over vertical boards. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in metal shingles. The front (east) elevation features an off-center, vertical-board door. A wood ramp leads to the door. The rear (west) elevation has a rectangular opening on the top half of the wall; this opening is covered with plywood and wire mesh. A small square opening, also covered with plywood, is located at the bottom of the rear elevation. The shed is in fair condition. Severe paint failure was noted on the wood shingles on the rear elevation. Some of the wood shingles are missing, broken, or cracked. The eaves and the wood ramp are deteriorating. The door has peeling paint and cracked wood, and it does not properly fit the door opening.

The former Childs Springhouse, constructed ca. 1880 to ca. 1910, is located west of the house. The small, stone and concrete rectangular structure is located partially underground and approximately one to two feet above ground. An opening occurs on the south side, and there is a concrete slab on top. The springhouse is in good condition.

The former LUESSE PROPERTY is located at 5519 Deer Park Road. This vacant property includes a dwelling, a garage, and a shed, all constructed ca. 1915 (MdDNR 2002c). The property was not depicted on the 1911 USGS quadrangle but did appear on the 1953 USGS quadrangle, for which the survey was completed in 1944. The yard has scattered trees and is overgrown. A group of tall pine trees is located south of the garage. Woods are located on the north and east sides of the property. Numerous alterations, including a change in orientation, have diminished the integrity of the Luesse Property.

The ca. 1915 former Luesse House is sited close to Deer Park Road; the front elevation is oriented away from the road. The wood-frame, one-story, three-bay-by-one-bay dwelling formerly faced west but now is oriented east. The gable-roof building exhibits no distinctive architectural style and has minimal ornamentation. According to a former renter, the original house was a three-room summer cottage. A wood-frame, one-story, gable-roof addition has been integrated into the original house on the rear (west) elevation.

The house rests on a parged concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The gable roof of the original house has been extended to the rear to cover the addition and to the front to enclose a former porch. The original roof outline remains visible. Boxed eaves are present. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. An off-center, exterior brick chimney rises on the north elevation. An interior brick chimney is located on the south half of the rear roof slope. The main entrance is an off-center, six-panel wood replacement door in the south bay of the front (east) elevation; a one-bay metal porch provides access to the door. According to the former renter, the original front door was located in the south bay of the west elevation; the rear addition now conceals this door opening inside the house.

The central and north bays of the front elevation contain metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash replacement windows. The north and rear elevations each have two wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows. A six-light fixed window is present in the north gable. The south elevation has a wood-frame, paired window unit; each double-hung window in this unit consists of two-over-two horizontal lights. A single-light fixed window is located east of the paired window unit. Replaced

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asbestos wall shingles reveal the location of a former door west of the paired window unit. The house is in fair to good condition. The foundation parging has partially disappeared and is cracked or broken in some places. Some asbestos wall shingles are broken or discolored. The door paint has almost completely deteriorated. One window light is missing on the south elevation. Paint is peeling on the wood window frames and on the eaves. The top bricks of the exterior chimney are deteriorating. The interior chimney has eroding mortar.

The ca. 1915 former Luesse Garage is located southeast of the dwelling. The wood-frame, one-story garage faces west. The building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood siding on the front (west) elevation and asbestos shingles on all other elevations. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. Two wood, two-light overhead track doors are located on the front elevation. A single off-center pedestrian door is present in the north bay of the rear (east) elevation. This door is covered with plywood, as are two windows on the same elevation. The south elevation features two wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. The north elevation has a similar six-over-six-light window in the west bay and a wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash window in the east bay. A full-width concrete slab is located off the rear elevation. The garage is in fair condition. Many asbestos shingles are discolored and/or stained, and several bottom rows are missing on the rear elevation, revealing deteriorated wood. Door and window frames have peeling paint. Some window lights are missing.

The ca. 1915 former Luesse Shed is located east of the dwelling and north of the garage. The one-story, rectangular shed faces south. The building rests on a concrete-block foundation and features a concrete floor. Exterior walls are covered with stucco. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing. Gables are clad with plywood. An off-center, wood-frame door opening is located on the front (south) elevation; the door is missing. One off-center, wood-frame, six-light fixed window is present on both the front and rear (north) elevations. The rear-elevation window is covered with wire mesh on the interior. A former small, square opening is located near the bottom of both the east and west elevations. The east-elevation opening is filled with concrete block, and the west-elevation opening is filled with brick. The shed is in fair condition. The stucco is stained and has deteriorated. Moss is present on the north elevation. Some window lights are broken; the window frames and wood gables have peeling paint.

The former NAZELROD HOUSE, located at 5115 Deer Park Road, was constructed ca. 1940 (MdDNR 2002c). The house was not depicted on the 1911 USGS quadrangle but did appear on the 1953 USGS quadrangle, for which the survey was completed in 1944. The Cape Cod-style dwelling stands close to the road. The yard is well-maintained and features scattered trees. The back yard is enclosed by a metal fence; woods are located behind the property. A wood-frame shed with a front-gable roof is enclosed within the fence at the rear of the property. Due to its inaccessible location, this shed was not inspected and is not included in the resource count. Although the Nazelrod house maintains its original form, the application of modern materials has compromised the integrity of the dwelling.

The wood-frame, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-by-three-bay dwelling faces west. The house rests on a concrete-block foundation. Exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two gabled dormers emerge from the front roof slope. Each dormer is clad with asbestos shingles and features a one-over-one-light window. An off-center, concrete-block exterior chimney rises along the north elevation. The front (west) elevation has symmetrical fenestration. The main entrance is a centered wood replacement door with four panels and a fanlight; a one-bay front porch provides access to the door. The porch features a concrete-block foundation, poured-concrete steps and floor, and a metal railing with a heart design. Replacement windows were installed in 2000 (MdDNR 2002c). One metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash, paired window unit is located on each side of the front door; these windows feature louvered wood shutters. Metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows are located in single units on other elevations.

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The rear (east) elevation features a porch in the south bay and a concrete patio. The porch has a brick foundation, concrete steps with a metal handrail, a concrete floor, a wood balustrade, and a shed roof supported by square wood posts and sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior basement opening containing a one-light wood door is located on the south elevation. A wood-frame, six-light fixed window is located east of the door. The house is in fair to good condition. The white paint on the house and front porch foundations is flaking. The fanlight trim paint ran down the front door when applied. The wood basement door and the wood window frame to the east have severe paint failure; the window also has a broken light. Paint is peeling on the wood window shutters and also on the wood balustrade, posts, and roof of the rear porch. The concrete floor of the rear porch is cracked on the south side. The rusted metal railing on the front porch has stained the vinyl siding on the front walls. The dormer gables are deteriorating, and the dormer asbestos shingles have paint failure.

The former DAHL HOUSE 1, located at 1801 Oakland Road, was constructed ca. 1948 (MdDNR 2002c). The house was depicted on the revised 1953 USGS quadrangle as a building constructed between 1944 and 1974. The dwelling stands on a hill in a lightly wooded setting at the end of a long private road that winds through the forest and along Liberty Reservoir. A stream flows at the bottom of the hill in front of the house. Dense woods are located behind the house. The Dahl House 1 underwent extensive renovation in 1963 (MdDNR 2002c). Windows and interior doors were replaced, interior walls and ceilings were resurfaced, and aluminum siding was applied to the exterior. Although the Dahl House 1 retains its original form, renovations have compromised the integrity of the dwelling.

The wood-frame, one-story, five-bay rancher faces northeast. The house rests on a concrete-wall foundation; the basement has an above-ground entrance on the southeast elevation. Exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing; boxed eaves are present. The main entrance is located off-center on the front (northeast) elevation. At the time of survey, only a screen door was visible. Off-center, nine-light wood doors are located on the rear (southwest) and side elevations. Screen doors have been installed. Windows are wood-frame, eight-over-eight-light, double-hung units, with the exception of the basement window on the walk-out (southeast) elevation, which has one-over-one lights. Storm windows are present. A one-light basement door is centered on the southeast elevation. A wood deck was constructed on the southeast elevation in 1987 (MdDNR 2002c). The deck is supported by metal poles and features a lattice railing; concrete steps are located on the southwest side. The house is in fair to good condition. Moss and mildew are present on the foundation and aluminum siding, which is bent in some places. The rear screen door is also bent. Paint failure was noted on the windows, and some lights are cracked. The eaves have peeling paint, and the gutters are filled with leaves. Concrete blocks serve as a front step.

The ruins from an alleged CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC) or WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (WPA) camp are located in an area of serpentine grasslands south of the intersection of Wards Chapel Road and Deer Park Road (Bishop personal communication April 2003). A former circular road is visible. Uprooted concrete-block and brick piers are scattered throughout the site, which probably dates to the 1930s. The area has experienced ground disturbance, and soils are thin or nonexistent.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

The Soldiers Delight landscape includes evidence of various types of mines. During most of the nineteenth century, Isaac Tyson, Jr., and his sons mined chromite from the serpentine soil and rock. The chromite was used in the manufacture of yellow paint pigments. Mining activity resumed for a short time during World War I when chromite was needed for manufacturing steel armaments. Underground mines, vertical pit mines, airshafts, prospect pits, mine tailings, building foundations, furnace-like structures, and ruins of a chromite mill and dam remain today. Wooden sluices called buddles were constructed along streams for

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placer mining, in which soil was rinsed to separate chromite from sand and gravel (Wennerstrom 1995:119-121). None of these historic buddles survives, but associated trenches are visible on the surface. A replica buddle has been constructed behind the visitor center.

The CHOATE MINE, AIRSHAFT, PROCESSING FACILITY RUINS, AND ASSOCIATED FOUNDATIONS are located east of Deer Park Road and south of the southern leg of the Choate Mine Trail. This trail follows the path of a road that appears on J. C. Sidney's 1850 map of Baltimore County and was later known as Sherwood Road. The Choate Mine was operated for the Isaac Tyson, Jr., family from ca. 1830 to ca. 1880 and produced an estimated 3,000 tons of chromite, a mineral used in manufacturing yellow paint pigments and chromium chemicals (Johnsson 1996:72-73, 75). This underground mine was re-opened for a brief period during World War I to supply chromite for the manufacture of steel for armaments (Johnsson 1996:75-76). (See Resource History, Section 8, for a detailed history of the Choate Mine.) The semi-circular Choate Mine entrance, or adit, faces east. A rock path slopes down to the adit, which leads to a tunnel. The entrance was filled with water at the time of survey. The mine is 165 to 200 feet deep on a 20-degree slope, fanning out approximately 160 feet inside. Lenses of chromite were mined along a 40-foot drift running north and an 80-foot drift running south. Timber posts and rock pillars supported the roof. The timber posts were replaced during the mine's World War I revival. When water is absent from the site, the posts are visible inside the entrance. (Johnsson 1996:71, 74-76, 78; Pearre and Heyl 1960:757). Wire fencing encloses the entrance and immediate area, which is overgrown with tall grass.

The Choate Mine airshaft, enclosed by wire fencing, is located northwest of the mine entrance. The 5-foot by 10-foot vertical shaft has stone walls and a depth of 30 feet (Johnsson 1996:74; Johnsson personal communication January 2004). A partial concrete hoist foundation is visible on the south side of the airshaft where a building was constructed when the Choate Mine re-opened during World War I (Johnsson 2003; Pearre and Heyl 1960:Plate 43).

Other mining buildings were also constructed in preparation for the re-opening of the Choate Mine during World War I (Johnsson 1996:76). The ruins of a chromite processing facility are located east of the mine entrance. The rectangular foundation is constructed of concrete and rubble stone. The presence of rubble stone suggests that the early twentieth century facility may have been built on the site of a former building. The foundation includes two sections. The west section measures approximately 21 feet by 21 feet and rises approximately 5 feet above ground. A concrete slab tops this section. A rectangular concrete machine platform with anchor bolts stands in the northeast corner of the slab. Three evenly spaced concrete partitions, approximately three feet six inches in height, extend from the east elevation of the west section. The east section of the foundation is a pit that measures approximately 21 feet by 45 feet. Stone foundation walls have collapsed into the pit and have been partially buried. A narrow concrete strip with anchor bolts lies in the center of the pit. A concrete machine platform measuring approximately four feet by four feet is located west of the processing facility foundation. The processing facility foundation is in poor condition. The concrete is spalling, and the anchor bolts are rusted, bent, and/or broken. The base of the concrete slab is eroding. The condition of the archeological remains of these facilities is unknown.

A 1954 map of the Choate Mine indicates a former tramway between the adit and the processing facility. In addition, two building foundations are depicted, one north and one south of the adit (Pearre and Heyl 1960: Plate 43). Evidence of these buildings and the tramway is no longer visible on the surface.

The foundation of another possible mine-related building is located west of the Choate Mine. The concrete and rubble-stone foundation measures approximately 20 feet by 50 feet. A knee wall is present along three elevations.

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Three gravestones, two of which have been uprooted, are located outside the north elevation of the foundation. The stones read as follows: "Mother, Sara B. Owen, 1876-1945," "Daughter, 1892-1914," and "Mary A. Fleckenstein, 1882-1918."

The UNNAMED MINE, PROSPECT PIT, AND MINE TAILINGS are located east of Deer Park Road, north of the northern leg of the Choate Mine Trail. The small, vertical mine was part of the mining operations of the Isaac Tyson, Jr., family in the mid-nineteenth century. The property was known to contain chromite and was purchased by Tyson at auction from the William Owings estate in 1825 (Johnsson personal communication December 2003 and January 2004). The visible portion of the main shaft is approximately 25 feet deep. The shaft then dips at an angle to follow the ore vein. The main shaft has a circular opening and is enclosed by a fence. A smaller semi-rectangular shaft is located southwest of the main shaft. The visible portion of this unfenced shaft is approximately 10 feet deep. A mound of mine tailings comprising dirt and broken rock is located southeast of the main shaft. A small, unfenced prospect pit is located south of the mound (Pearre and Heyl 1960:757-758). This pit was filled with water at the time of survey. The Unnamed Mine is located in an area of serpentine grasslands that contains tall weeds and scattered trees.

The HARRIS MINE is located north of Wards Chapel Road and east of the former Stivers property (5220 Wards Chapel Road). This open-pit chromite mine was deeded to Isaac Tyson, Jr., in 1844. The mine operated until ca. 1880 (Johnsson 1996:73; Johnsson personal communication December 2003 and January 2004). Four "caved and water-filled shafts" were noted in 1928, with the deepest descending approximately 80 to 85 feet (Pearre and Heyl 1960:756). These shafts were reported as four "timbered shafts filled with water" in 1946 (Ostrander et al 1946:14). Three ground depressions of various sizes were located during field investigations. The two largest depressions are now filled with tires, household trash, furniture, and appliances. The small depression is filled with leaves. Loose specimens of finely disseminated chromite ore may be found at the Harris mine site (Johnsson personal communication January 2004). For purposes of this survey, the Harris Mine has been classified as an archeological site rather than an architectural structure because the mine has been filled with debris, leaving no visible remains.

The WEIR MINE, FURNACE-LIKE STRUCTURE, AND PROSPECT PITS are located in a wooded area southwest of the gravel road that led to the former Stivers property at 5220 Wards Chapel Road. The Weir Mine site was acquired by the Isaac Tyson, Jr., family from the Charles Ware family in 1860. The spelling of the Ware name evolved to Weir over the years (Johnsson personal communication December 2003 and January 2004). The Weir Mine operated until ca. 1880 and is the largest chrome mine at Soldiers Delight, measuring approximately 50 feet in diameter and 200 feet in depth (Johnsson 1996:73; Bishop personal communication April 2003). This open-pit mine is heavily overgrown and barely visible; a wire fence encloses the mine. Two small, unfenced prospect pits are located east of the mine.

A furnace-like structure is built into a bank northwest of the Weir Mine and was likely associated with the operation. The circular structure, built ca. 1860, is approximately 15 feet in diameter and features rough stone walls and a small opening at the bottom. The structure was probably used for steam power for the Weir Mine. Although the structure has sometimes been referred to as a kiln or iron furnace, there is no historic documentation to support this use. Furthermore, there is no physical evidence of burnt lime or iron slag (Johnsson personal communication January 2004). Evidence of a former road running east to west is visible north of the furnace-like structure, which is overgrown with vegetation.

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In addition to the Choate Mine, Unnamed Mine, Harris Mine, and Weir Mine, at least eight more areas of miscellaneous mine shafts and prospect pits are scattered throughout Soldiers Delight. These resources need suitable mapping and archeological investigation. Only the largest and most well-known mining resources have been documented for the current survey.

The chromite mines at Soldiers Delight primarily produced lump ore. Chromite grains were also present in the serpentine soil, and the Isaac Tyson, Jr., family oversaw placer mining in addition to underground mining in the nineteenth century. The Triplett family served as agents for the Tysons and continued placer mining into the early twentieth century, along with other parties (Pearre and Heyl 1960:759; Johnsson personal communication January 2004). Wooden sluices called buddles were used in placer mining. Soil excavated from stream valleys was rinsed with water to separate heavy chromite grains from sand and gravel (Wennerstrom 1995:119-121). The three major buddle sites at Soldiers Delight were named the TRIPLETT, GORE, AND DOLFIELD BUDDLES and probably date from the nineteenth century. Small wooden dams provided water for the washing. Portions of these buddles were standing in 1946 but are now gone (Ostrander et al 1946:15). Excavation trenches associated with the Dolfield buddle are visible today along the southern portion of Red Run, a stream north of Dolfield Road. The Dolfield buddle is sometimes called the Rose placer, as William Rose worked it from 1914 to 1916 (Pearre and Heyl 1959:15). The Gore and Triplett buddle sites were not investigated for the current survey, but similar trenches exist in these areas (Johnsson personal communication January 2004). The Gore buddle (worked by Jay Gore from 1912 to 1915) was located along the northern portion of Red Run near the Unnamed Mine. The Triplett buddle (worked by R. A. Triplett from 1880 to 1917) operated south of Wards Chapel Road near the fork of Chimney Branch in the west-central part of the NEA (Pearre and Heyl 1959:15; Pearre and Heyl 1960:Plate 40). An accurate reconstruction of the Triplett buddle now stands behind the visitor center and is used for educational purposes and demonstrations.

The CHROME MILL RUINS, FURNACE-LIKE STRUCTURE, DAM RUINS, AND MILLRACE are located north of Wards Chapel Road, in a lightly wooded area along the north side of the gravel road that led to the former Stivers property at 5220 Wards Chapel Road. Mill Run flows along the south side of the gravel road. The mill complex was constructed by the Tyson Mining Company in the 1860s. Disseminated chromite ore from the Weir and Harris Mines was crushed, ground, and concentrated at the mill, which was abandoned by 1880. Round buddles and long buddles were used in the process (Johnsson personal communication December 2003 and January 2004; Wennerstrom 1995:120, 196; Herrera 1987:4; Soldiers Delight Historical Reminiscences 1906:8). The chrome mill ruins consist of partial rubble-stone walls with large stone quoins that appear to be dressed granite. The remains of the former building suggest a one-story rectangular structure with a two-story rectangular section attached to the eastern half of the south elevation. The one-story section contains a partial interior stone wall and an interior ledge along the rear (north) elevation. The roof of the mill was reportedly sheathed in wood shingles (Herrera 1987:4). A furnace-like structure is located west of the rear portion of the mill. The rubble-stone feature is smaller than the one at the Weir Mine, measuring approximately six to eight feet in diameter. A tall, narrow opening is present at the top. Cinders found nearby suggest that the structure was probably used in the power-generating process for the chrome mill, which ran on steam (Johnsson personal communication January 2004; Herrera 1987:4). The chrome mill ruins and furnace-like structure are covered with moss and vegetation.

The Chrome Mill Dam Ruins are reportedly located east of the mill but were not uncovered during the current survey. The dam is a dry-wall construction of serpentinite rocks (Wennerstrom 1995:196). A millrace runs east to west on the northeast side of the mill ruins. The dam provided processing water for the mill but did not have enough flow for water power; therefore, the mill was run by steam power. The dam ruins are also the location of the OLD TRIPLETT BUDDLE site, an earlier area of placer mining activity (Johnsson personal communication 2004).

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The WARE QUARTZ MILL, FORMER MILL RUINS, DAM RUINS, AND MILLRACE are located in a lightly wooded area on the south side of Oakland Road, west of Dahl House 1 and Dahl House 2 and east of Liberty Reservoir. Mill Run flows along the south side of the Ware Mill. The mill was operated primarily in the 1880s by local farmers who brought quartz chunks from their fields to the Ware Mill, where the quartz, also known as flint, was ground for use in abrasives (Wennerstrom 1995:53). The mill was rebuilt ca. 1930 to ca. 1950 to generate electricity (Bishop personal communication April 2003).

The concrete-block, one-story, two-bay-by-one-bay building faces north. The building terminates in a gable roof. The east elevation is built into a bank. A walk-out basement entrance is located on the west elevation. The present mill appears to have been built on the partial foundation of the former mill, which was probably constructed ca. 1880. The former rubble-stone foundation is located on the rear (south) elevation of the current building. The rear elevation also features a riveted iron overshot wheel with scooped paddles and a diameter of approximately 16 feet. The original wheel was reportedly a wood wheel made by Henry Connery, a local carpenter (Johnsson 1993:2). The front (north) and side elevations of the mill have a concrete-block foundation. The roof is sheathed in asbestos shingles; gables are clad with asphalt shingles. Off-center door openings are located on the front elevation and on the basement level of the west elevation; both doors are missing. Empty window openings are present on all but the east elevation. Rubble-stone foundation walls from the former mill are located east of the present mill. This area also features terra-cotta pipes that carried water to the mill wheel and a former millrace that ran east to west, parallel to the stream.

The Ware Quartz Mill is in fair condition. Moss and mildew are present on the walls. Many roof and gable shingles are torn and broken. The wood rafters and eaves are deteriorating. The roof is covered with moss and has holes. The reconstruction of the former mill resulted in diminished integrity of materials and design.

The Ware Quartz Mill Dam Ruins and Millrace are located south of Oakland Road, east of the Ware Quartz Mill and Ruins. The dam ruins are present on both the north and south sides of the stream. The millrace is visible north of the stream. The dam was probably constructed ca. 1880, when the original mill was built. The stone walls of the dam include upper courses of concrete block that were likely added when the mill was rebuilt ca. 1930 to ca. 1950. A spillway is located on the north edge of the north ruins. A concrete-block wall is present near the spillway.

The former WARNER QUARTZ QUARRY is located northeast of the former Stivers property at 5220 Wards Chapel Road. The quarry operated on the farm of F. A. Warner from ca. 1900 through the 1920s (Johnsson 1993:2). Quartz from the quarry was shipped to the Maryland Quartz Company mill in Glen Morris, north of Reisterstown, until the mill was destroyed by fire (Johnsson personal communication December 2003 and January 2004). The site of the former quarry is not accessible and was not investigated during the current survey.

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA

MIHP/Site #	MDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
BA-932		Tyson Mining Company Office	Log Cabin	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of Deer Park Road, south of Red Dog Hunting Lodge	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	third qtr. 19th cent.	poor	structure-1	Burned to ground 1985; basement only. Evidence suggests that this former log house was misidentified as the Tyson Mining Company Office.	
BA-963	13	Red Dog Hunting Lodge	Red Dog Lodge	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Deer Park Road, behind Visitor Center	Domestic	Camp	hunting lodge	1912	good	building-1		
			Former Owings House	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of 5715 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1880	fair	building-1	Vacant	
			Former Owings Shed	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of 5715 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	shed	ca. 1950	fair	building-1		
			Former Owings Rectangular Chicken Coop	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of 5715 Deer Park Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	chicken coop	ca. 1920	fair	building-1		
			Former Owings Privy	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of 5715 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	privy	ca. 1920	fair	building-1		
			Former Owings Equipment Shed	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of 5715 Deer Park Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	equipment shed	ca. 1935	poor	building-1		
			Former Owings Square Chicken Coop	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of 5715 Deer Park Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	chicken coop	ca. 1925	fair	building-1		

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA

MIHP/Site #	MDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Former Owings Large Chicken Coop	Baltimore	Reisters-town	West of 5715 Deer Park Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	chicken coop	ca. 1940	fair	building-1		
	6		Former Dahl House 2	Baltimore	Reisters-town	1803 Oakland Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1910	good	building-1	Rental	
	7		Former Dahl Barn 2	Baltimore	Reisters-town	1803 Oakland Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	barn	ca. 1925	fair	building-1		
			Former Dahl Stable 2	Baltimore	Reisters-town	1803 Oakland Road	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	stable	ca. 1945	fair	building-1		
			Former Brady Farm Concrete Springhouse, Stone Springhouse Ruins, and House/ Barn Foundations	Baltimore	Reisters-town	East of 5030 Wards Chapel Road; near 28-foot diameter sycamore tree	Agriculture/ Subsistence	Agricultural outbuilding	spring-house	concrete spring-house ca. 1950; stone spring-house ruins mid-19th cent.	fair (concrete spring-house); poor (stone spring-house ruins)	structures-2	House and barn foundations and alleged slave graves reported by Ranger Fraser Bishop but not observed during survey.	
	19		Former Glanville House 2	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4832 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1880	fair	building-1	Vacant	
	20		Former Glanville Garage 2	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4832 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	garage	ca. 1930	poor	building-1		
			Former Glanville Workshop 2	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4832 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	workshop	ca. 1930	poor	building-1		

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
	1		Former Childs House	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4909 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1880	good	building-1	Vacant	
	2		Former Childs Garage	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4909 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	garage	ca. 1950	fair	building-1		
	3		Former Childs Shed 1	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4909 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	shed	ca. 1880-1910	fair	building-1		
	4		Former Childs Shed 2	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4909 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	shed	ca. 1910-1950	fair	building-1		
			Former Childs Springhouse	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4909 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	spring-house	ca. 1880-1910	good	structure-1		
	9		Former Luesse House	Baltimore	Reisters-town	5519 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1915	fair to good	building-1	Vacant	
	10		Former Luesse Garage	Baltimore	Reisters-town	5519 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	garage	ca. 1915	fair	building-1		
	24		Former Luesse Shed	Baltimore	Reisters-town	5519 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Secondary structure	shed	ca. 1915	fair	building-1		
	11		Former Nazelrod House	Baltimore	Reisters-town	5115 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1940	fair to good	building-1	Rental	
	8		Former Dahl House 1	Baltimore	Reisters-town	1801 Oakland Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	ca. 1948	fair to good	building-1	Rental	
			Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) or Works Progress Administration (WPA) Camp Ruins	Baltimore	Reisters-town	South of intersection of Deer Park Road and Wards Chapel Road	Domestic	Camp	CCC camp	ca. 1930s	unknown	site-1	Reported by Ranger Fraser Bishop as CCC or WPA camp, but no supporting documentation.	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Choate Mine and Airshaft; Processing Facility Ruins and Associated Foundations	Baltimore	Reisters-town	East of Deer Park Road, along southern leg of Choate Mine Trail	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	chromite mine	mine and air-shaft ca. 1830; ruins and foundations ca. 1917	fair (mine and airshaft); unknown (ruins and foundations)	structure-1 (mine and airshaft); site-1 (ruins and foundations)	Includes 3 building foundations; tramway and 2 additional building foundations depicted on 1954 map but no longer present; 3 gravestones located near building foundation west of mine.	
			Unnamed Mine; Prospect Pit and Mine Tailings	Baltimore	Reisters-town	East of Deer Park Road, along northern leg of Choate Mine Trail	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	chromite mine	ca. 1825	poor (mine); unknown (pit and tailings)	structure-1 (mine); site-1 (pit and tailings)	Includes 2 mine shafts.	
			Harris Mine	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Southeast of demolished Stivers buildings at 5220 Wards Chapel Road	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	chromite mine	1844	unknown	site-1	4 timbered shafts reported by Ostrander et al in 1946 publication; 3 ground depressions filled with tires and trash located during survey.	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Weir Mine and Furnace-Like Structure; Prospect Pits	Baltimore	Reisters-town	South of 5220 Wards Chapel Road	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	chromite mine	ca. 1860	poor (mine and furnace like structure); unknown (pits)	structures-2 (mine and furnace-like structure); site-1 (pits)	Includes 2 prospect pits.	
			Triplett Buddle Site	Baltimore	Reisters-town	South of Wards Chapel Road, near fork of Chimney Branch	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	chromite placer mining site	19th cent.	unknown	site-1	Trenches reported by Johnny Johnsson but not observed during survey.	
			Gore Buddle Site	Baltimore	Reisters-town	East of Deer Park Road, along northern portion of Red Run near Unnamed Mine	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	chromite placer mining site	19th cent.	unknown	site-1	Trenches reported by Johnny Johnsson but not observed during survey.	
			Dolfield Buddle Site/Rose Placer	Baltimore	Reisters-town	North of Dolfield Road, along southern portion of Red Run	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	chromite placer mining site	19th cent.	unknown	site-1	Trenches visible.	

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA

MIHP/Site #	McDNR DMI #	MHT Name	McDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count	Notes	MHT Concurrence
			Chrome Mill Ruins, Dam Ruins, and Millrace; Furnace-Like Structure	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Along gravel road to former Stivers property at 5220 Wards Chapel Road	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manu-facturing facility	chrome mill	1860s	unknown (mill, dam ruins, and millrace); poor (furnace-like structure)	site-1 (mill, dam ruins, and millrace); structure-1 (furnace-like structure)	Dam ruins reported by Johnny Johnsson to be location of Old Triplett Buddle Site; not observed during survey.	
			Ware Quartz Mill, Former Mill Ruins, Dam Ruins, and Millrace	Baltimore	Reisters-town	South side of Oakland Road; east of Liberty Reservoir along Mill Run	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manu-facturing facility	quartz mill	ca. 1880; rebuilt ca. 1930-1950	fair (mill); poor (dam)	building-1 (mill); structure-1 (dam)		
			Warner Quartz Quarry	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Northeast of demolished Stivers buildings at 5220 Wards Chapel Road	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Extractive facility	quarry	ca. 1900	unknown	site-1	Not observed during survey.	
22			Former Williams House	Baltimore	Reisters-town	5318 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	1960	good		In-kind residence	
5			Former Glanville House 1	Baltimore	Reisters-town	4830 Deer Park Road	Domestic	Single dwelling	house	1962	fair		In-kind residence	
17			Park Shop	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Deer Park Road	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor recreation	shop	1973	fair			
18			Park Garage	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Deer Park Road	Recreation/ Culture	Outdoor recreation	storage facility	1975	fair			

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TABLE OF RESOURCES AT SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT Name	MdDNR/Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
	15		Pump House	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Deer Park Road	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor recreation	pump house	1977	good				
	16		Red Dog Pit Toilet	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Deer Park Road	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor recreation	vault toilet	1978	fair				
	25		Visitor Center	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Deer Park Road	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor recreation	visitor center	1991	good				
			Aviary	Baltimore	Reisters-town	Deer Park Road	Recreation/Culture	Outdoor recreation	aviary	ca. 2002	good				

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" 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:

Specific dates 1825 - 1920 **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates N/A

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.)

SUMMARY

Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA) encompasses 1,982 acres of land in southwestern Baltimore County. The State began acquiring land for the NEA in 1969 to protect the serpentine ecosystem. Property acquisitions continued until 1998 (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002a). The Soldiers Delight serpentine grasslands support rare, endangered plants and contain minerals such as chromite.

Chromite found in the nineteenth century in the serpentine rock and soil at Soldiers Delight contributed to the mining success of the Isaac Tyson, Jr., family. Tyson, the founder of the chromium industry in the United States, began to lease mineral rights and purchase property at Soldiers Delight in 1825. Tyson shipped chromite to Europe for use in the manufacture of yellow paint pigments. In addition to ongoing mining at Soldiers Delight, Tyson also operated mines in Harford and Cecil counties and in southeastern Pennsylvania. He held a worldwide monopoly on chromium production. His success led him to establish the nation's first chromium chemicals factory in 1845 in Baltimore. Following Tyson's death in 1861, his sons inherited the mining and factory operations. In 1867, the Tyson Mining Company was formed, and the chemicals factory was incorporated as the Baltimore Chrome Works. The Tysons continued mining operations at Soldiers Delight until ca. 1880. The Choate Mine was re-opened during World War I to supply chromite for the manufacture of steel armaments. By 1920, mining activity ceased (Johnsson 1996:72-73, 75; Johnsson 2002:3, 6, 9; Wennerstrom 1995:119-120).

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Soldiers Delight NEA as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). Due to its chromite mining history and association with Isaac Tyson, Jr., Soldiers Delight NEA possesses national significance and meets the requirements for National Register eligibility as a historic district under Criteria A and B. The period of significance is 1825 to 1920. Historic chromite mining resources are scattered throughout the entire NEA, excluding the most recently acquired NHACP northern parcel. A historic district boundary encompasses all of the NEA with the exception of the NHACP northern parcel. The boundary is defined by structures and industrial archeological sites associated with chromite extraction and processing. The district possesses historic integrity. Visible mining resources provide evidence of a complete chromite mining system within Soldiers Delight. The mines, prospect pits, building foundations, furnace-like structures, mill and dam ruins, buddle sites, and mine manager's residence are contributing resources to the historic district.

The remaining built resources at Soldiers Delight NEA have no association with chromite mining and thus do not contribute to the historic district. These resources were evaluated for National Register eligibility on an individual basis. With the exception of the

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former Owings Property, the remaining resources lack the historic significance and integrity necessary for individual eligibility. The former Owings Property, a poultry farm containing resources constructed between ca. 1880 and ca. 1950, possesses sufficient historic significance and integrity to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

NEA HISTORY

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) first acquired property for Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA) in 1969, in an effort to protect the serpentine ecosystem. According to a Draft Management Plan for Soldiers Delight prepared in 1995, "'Serpentine' refers to an unusual type of soil above bedrock which is excessively high in magnesium and unusually low in essential nutrients, especially calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. In some areas, heavy metals such as chromium and nickel also occur in excessive levels. As a result, serpentine produces a unique landscape of rare plants, stunted oak trees and unusual minerals quite different from that found anywhere else in the surrounding area" (MdDNR 1995:2). Native Americans historically maintained this ecosystem by regular burns of the area that killed off foreign plants. After Native American populations declined, the regular burning stopped and woody vegetation took over (MdDNR 1995:3). The State bought one acre from Ronald E. Nazelrod in 1969 to establish Soldiers Delight (MdDNR 1996:2).

Area residents initiated efforts to preserve the area a decade earlier. The Citizens' Committee for Soldiers Delight formed in 1959. In 1965, Soldiers Delight Conservation Inc. was organized to raise funds to buy the property and designate it a park. The organization raised \$25,000 in four years and donated it to the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, which used the funds for land acquisition (Wennerstrom 1995:32-33).

After the 1969 initial land purchase, MdDNR continued to buy property. Most of Soldiers Delight's current acreage resulted from purchases made in the 1970s. The NEA designation was in place at least by 1973, when Soldiers Delight was listed as such in the MdDNR Annual Report (MdDNR 1974:37). An NEA "is managed by the State Forest and Park Service, is generally 1,000 acres or more, and is an area that has significant or unique geological or ecological resources—development is generally confined to trails, interpretive facilities and limited support facilities" (MdDNR 2002b:3). By 2002, the size of Soldiers Delight reached 1,982 acres, 57 of which are designated a Natural Heritage Area Conservation Purchase (NHACP) (MdDNR 1996; MdDNR 2002b:6). An NHACP "is not an official land unit designation, but includes properties that have been acquired specifically for the protection of identified endangered plant or animal species and significant habitats" (MdDNR 2002b:4). A State Wildland designation overlays 1,526 acres of Soldiers Delight (MdDNR 2002b:6).

During the 1980s and 1990s, encroaching development raised concerns along the boundaries of Soldiers Delight NEA. In 1985, the Baltimore County Department of Public Works informed the State that it was considering building Red Run dam and reservoir adjacent to Soldiers Delight. The County intended for the dam and reservoir to control stormwater flooding in the event of intensive development at the nearby Owings Mills Towne Center (Diver 1985:1). After soliciting the opinions of other MdDNR departments, the Water Resources Administration, which was responsible for issuing a permit for the project, recommended the preparation of an environmental impact statement to assess the effects of the proposed project. The Water Resources Administration's main concern related to excessive floodwater through the Red Run tributary, which flowed through Soldiers Delight (Brunori 1985:1). No reservoir was constructed adjacent to Soldiers Delight NEA.

In 1990, the Owings Mills Towne Center was developed, and the Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks requested that the State devote 60 acres outside the serpentine barren to recreational use. Specifically, the County proposed that this parcel serve as a destination for trails that followed the streams entering the lake created as part of the Towne Center. Picnic shelters and picnic tables were proposed for the parcel. County officials believed that the plan would reduce recreation pressure on the rest of

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Soldiers Delight (Staab 1990). However, no property from Soldiers Delight NEA was transferred to the County for this purpose (MdDNR 2002a).

Ground was broken for a visitor center in June 1990, and the building was dedicated in November 1991 (MdDNR 1990; Brown 1991). The following year, Torrey C. Brown, M.D., Secretary of MdDNR, stated that MdDNR was considering designating most of Soldiers Delight a wildland, "thus prohibiting the development of roads, commercial uses, structures, and other improvements...thus reducing use or overuse" (Brown 1992). A State wildland "is a special designation that 'overlays' all or part of a state park, forest, wildlife management area, or other DNR land unit" (MdDNR 2002b:3).

In June 1995, a Draft Management Plan for Soldiers Delight outlined four major goals for the next ten years. They were to protect, enhance, and restore the natural and cultural resources; to educate the public on the importance of the area and its wise use; to allow public access provided it does not threaten the resources of value; and to promote and encourage scientific research. These goals were developed by an "interdisciplinary planning team" facilitated by the Greenways and Resource Planning Program, a department of MdDNR. Team members represented five departments of MdDNR and Baltimore Gas & Electric Company, which holds a utility easement through Soldiers Delight. After the draft plan was completed in spring 1995, public input was sought at a public meeting in June and through submitted public comments (MdDNR 1995:1-2).

The plan outlined objectives and recommendations for meeting each of the four goals. For instance, to meet the goal of protecting, enhancing, and restoring the natural and cultural resources, the plan suggested a controlled burn every three to five years during the dormant season to control non-native species (MdDNR 1995:7-26). These burns, undertaken with the assistance of local firefighters, enable the study of grassland recovery from fire, which is necessary to maintain an open, healthy prairie environment. Burns were conducted in Fall 1997 west of Wards Chapel Road, in 1999 between the Baltimore Gas & Electric utility line and Wards Chapel Road, and in late 2003 at both locations and near the visitor center driveway. In addition to controlled burns, Virginia pine trees are cut, shredded, and removed. MdDNR's goal is to restore 1,000 acres to native serpentine grasslands (Wennerstrom 1993:6, 14; Wennerstrom 1995:19, 79, 183-184, 203; Maryland Natural Heritage Program 1990:4; Cline 2003; Outdoor News Network 2003).

The plan also made several recommendations regarding future land acquisition. Most of the surviving habitat had been acquired, and the remaining land would be monitored for availability, according to the plan. The plan suggested also monitoring development activity just outside Soldiers Delight's boundaries. Development in Owings Mills and the surrounding area had occurred close to Soldiers Delight's boundaries, resulting in a lack of a buffer zone to protect Soldiers Delight's sensitive resources. The plan recommended that MdDNR and Baltimore County work together closely to protect Soldiers Delight and other environmentally sensitive state land through zoning, open space dedications, and greenway buffer strips. In addition, it was recommended that the County require that subdivision plans adjacent to the NEA boundaries be reviewed and approved by MdDNR before final County approval (MdDNR 1995:26).

The Draft Management Plan directed the State to review candidate wildland sites between July and October 1995. If Soldiers Delight remained on the list, MdDNR would initiate legislation to have the property formally designated in the 1996 legislative session (MdDNR 1995:28).

The Draft Management Plan presented an overview of existing and planned activities at Soldiers Delight. The visitor center, described as "the main point of entry into Soldiers Delight" and "the focal point for orientation, information, and activities," hosted several programs. The classroom contained participatory activities, a self-operated slide program, children's programs, and various brochures. Planned programs included an interactive computer station, a nature-oriented art gallery, expanded classroom use, and a lecture series (MdDNR 1995:33).

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Existing slide programs offered a general overview of Soldiers Delight and a description of its vegetation. Animals, endangered species, geology, birds, insects, ecosystem interrelationships, the restoration program, mining techniques, and the history of the Tyson mining operations were proposed subjects of future slide presentations. Guided hiking tours were offered on color-coded trails. Guided tours covered such topics as a general area overview, a night hike, wildflowers, butterflies, "hidden corners," photography, and mining. A self-guided trail book and an audio tour were planned. Four history programs and exhibits were planned, including: a general history program about the Soldiers Delight area; a mining history festival; exhibits on historic mining operations and equipment used; and upgrades of historic sites for public visitation (MdDNR 1995:34).

In early 2000, Soldiers Delight was chosen as the location for Maryland's first seismometer, or earthquake sensor. The location was chosen because bedrock was located only three feet below the surface, and the seismometer required access to bedrock to measure movement in the Earth's crust. In addition, Soldiers Delight had few trees, which can transmit false vibrations to the sensor when blown by the wind. Scientists hoped the sensor would provide clues about fault locations in Maryland. Although Maryland previously was not known for earthquakes, the Columbia area experienced about 20 tremors in 1993, advancing Maryland's earthquake designation from low probability to medium probability (Ingram 2000).

In 2000, MdDNR officials considered building a Central Region aviary next to the visitor center at Soldiers Delight. By December, engineers were studying the appropriateness of the site (Gaudette 2000). Engineering and other issues, such as tree removal, were resolved by January 2001 (Williams 2001). The aviary was constructed as of 2003.

Concerns over the lack of a buffer between Soldiers Delight and encroaching development on the south boundary were alleviated in December 2002 when an expenditure of \$418,500 in state Program Open Space funds was approved to buy the 48.8-acre Townsend property. The property, located at the intersection of Lyons Mill and Liberty roads in Harrisonville, was added to the 289-acre Northwestern Regional Park and intended as a buffer for the south side of Soldiers Delight (Governor Parris N. Glendening Press Office 2002).

As of June 2003, Soldiers Delight NEA consisted of nearly 2,000 acres of serpentine barren; more than 39 rare, threatened, or endangered plant species; rare insects, rocks, and minerals; and seven miles of hiking trails. Equestrians and cyclists were prohibited from using the trails. The visitor center features meeting rooms, a reference library, and exhibits on the area's natural and cultural history (MdDNR 2004).

RESOURCE HISTORY

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

The colony of Maryland was established in 1634, when 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City, south of the present Baltimore County. The Virginia colony's successes in tobacco cultivation and the beaver trade along the Potomac River and upper Chesapeake Bay promised similar financial rewards in Maryland (Fausz 1984:8). Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, was proprietor of the colony and hoped to establish a profitable enterprise and a haven for persecuted Christian sects.

Expansion beyond the southern tidewater area of Maryland began in the 1650s. However, hostile Native American tribes discouraged settlement in what is now Baltimore County for much of the seventeenth century (Brooks and Rockel 1979:8). The

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Susquehannocks and the Piscataways were the dominant tribes in the Soldiers Delight region. The Susquehannock warriors eventually pushed the Piscataways south of the Patapsco River. These feuding tribes often passed through Soldiers Delight to fight and hunt. The Native American technique of fire-hunting, in which large rings of fire several miles in diameter were set in order to trap game, helped to preserve the open serpentine grasslands (Wennerstrom 1995:79, 83).

Europeans did not begin to settle the Piedmont region of Baltimore County, in which Soldiers Delight is located, until the 1690s. New settlers had to contend with the Susquehannocks, who resisted white encroachment upon their territory. Oldton's Garrison, also known as Fort Garrison, was established ca. 1693 to protect the colonists from Native American attacks, and rangers from the fort regularly patrolled the Soldiers Delight area. By the end of the seventeenth century, inter-tribal wars and European diseases had depleted the local Native American population to the point at which they could no longer effectively resist white migration (Wennerstrom 1993:16-17; Wennerstrom 1995:118; Brooks and Rockel 1979:1, 9)

Baltimore County's boundaries were loosely defined during its early years of settlement. The county encompassed a large geographic area, including present-day Cecil and Harford counties, Baltimore City, and portions of present-day Kent, Anne Arundel, Howard, Carroll, and Frederick counties. A 1660 reference to Baltimore County in a Lord Proprietary's writ is the earliest mention of the county's existence (Brugger 1988:799). Administrative land divisions called hundreds were formed in the county to aid in tax collecting and census taking. The term hundred refers to an area of land containing either 100 families or an area capable of raising an army of 100 men (Baumgartner-Wagner and Dinnel 1989:I-11, I-12). Sources present conflicting information regarding the date of origin for Soldiers Delight Hundred. This hundred is sometimes reported to have been established in the seventeenth century, as early as 1660 (Soldiers Delight Historical Reminiscences 1906:3; Wennerstrom 1993:16; Wennerstrom 1995:60). Another source claims that Upper Patapsco Hundred was subdivided in 1733 to form Soldiers Delight Hundred (Baumgartner-Wagner and Dinnel 1989:I-11, I-12). In addition to its Baltimore County acreage, Soldiers Delight Hundred originally contained parts of present-day Anne Arundel, Howard, Carroll, and Frederick counties. Over the years, population increased in the area, resulting in the subdivision of Soldiers Delight Hundred beginning around 1750 (Soldiers Delight Historical Reminiscences 1906:3; Wennerstrom 1995:60).

The origin of the Soldiers Delight name is a matter of debate. Legends abound regarding this issue. Two of the theories appear plausible, and both relate to patrolling rangers from the earliest years who, along with the Native Americans, were nearly the sole inhabitants of the area. The first theory states that the word Delight was sometimes ironically used in the names of early land holdings. Since the rangers were the primary users of the region, the name Soldiers Delight may have been ironically chosen either to connote ownership by the rangers or to express their hardships (Wennerstrom 1995:129-130). The second theory claims that the rangers, who were most often confined to the forests, found relief and enjoyment in their arrival in the grasslands that, as an added bonus, were filled with elk and deer (Johnsson 2003; Wennerstrom 1995:129).

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)

Tobacco, a labor-intensive cultigen, remained the primary cash crop in the tidewater region of Maryland throughout the colonial period. In the Piedmont region, the agricultural base shifted from the production of tobacco to the production of cereal crops, such as wheat and corn. This shift occurred partly as a result of an influx of German farmers from Pennsylvania after 1730 and partly in response to the demand for wheat in Europe, South America, and southeastern North America. The serpentine grasslands of Soldiers Delight, however, could not easily be farmed due to their rocky and arid nature. Although cattle grazing was possible, crop productivity was low. Poverty, despair, and frustration became the themes for residents of the Soldiers Delight region (Wennerstrom 1995:119).

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One young Soldiers Delight farmer resorted to murder, the specifics of which are recorded in court proceedings. In October 1752, twenty-year-old John D. Berry convinced two indentured servant women, Martha Bassett and Mary Powell, to axe his stepparents to death and thus gain their freedom. Berry's motive is suspected to have been the inheritance of the family farm, which was located at the intersection of Delight Road and Cherry Lane, near the town of Delight. The two women attacked Berry's stepparents, John Clark and his wife, but Mr. Clark survived the blows and could therefore identify the two women as the criminals. The women were tried, convicted, and hanged at Joppa, the county seat, on 10 January 1753. This execution is reported to have been the first hanging of women in Baltimore County (Johnsson 2003). Although Berry maintained his innocence, he, too, was convicted and sentenced to hanging "on the highest point near the scene of the commission of his crime, and afterwards to be hung in chains" (Soldiers Delight Historical Reminiscences 1906:15). The sentence was carried out on Berry's Hill on 15 January 1753. Although heavily debated, Berry's Hill most likely is located a few hundred yards northwest of the Soldiers Delight overlook off Deer Park Road. This is the hill cited by the U. S. Geological Survey as the highest point in this portion of Baltimore County, and it is less than two miles from the scene of the crime (Wennerstrom 1995:40-41, 60, 119; Story of Berry's Hill).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

Baltimore County possessed natural resources that could be tapped for industrial development. Many companies devoted to mining and ore processing were organized during the nineteenth century (Browne 1980:277). Copper, iron, and chrome were the primary minerals in Baltimore County's mining sector.

The serpentine grasslands of Soldiers Delight proved to be rich in chromite, as discovered by Isaac Tyson, Jr. Tyson was a devout Quaker, a chemist, and the son of a wealthy grain merchant. Chromite was first found in the United States in 1808 or 1810 at Bare Hills, Tyson's family estate located north of Baltimore in the serpentine grasslands that are now part of the Robert E. Lee Park near Lake Roland (Johnsson 1996:72; Maryland Natural Heritage Program 1990:2; Wennerstrom 1995:119). The chromite was mined by Tyson and shipped to Europe where it was used in the manufacture of yellow paint pigments. At Soldiers Delight, Tyson recognized an environment of serpentine grasslands similar to that of Bare Hills. In 1825, he began leasing mineral rights and purchasing property at Soldiers Delight, where chromite occurred in alluvial sand and as heavy black rocks. Chromite discoveries were also made in Harford County, Cecil County, and in southeastern Pennsylvania, enabling Tyson to monopolize chromium production on a global scale (Johnsson 1996:72; Johnsson 2002:3; Wennerstrom 1995:119-120). The Soldiers Delight chromite deposits were among the most productive of those found in Maryland (Ostrander et al 1946:8).

Beginning in the 1830s, Tyson was assisted by the Choate and Triplett families of Soldiers Delight in his mining operations. Herod Choate worked chromite deposits, while Edward Triplett became an agent for the Tyson business. The Choate Mine was most likely established during this period. In 1834, Tyson paid Herod Choate \$22 per long ton of chromite ore and negotiated another contract with Choate for \$25 per long ton in 1839. The chromite ore was hauled by mule teams to Elkridge Landing on the Patapsco River to be shipped abroad. Tyson purchased a half-interest in the 500-acre Choate Mine property in 1860. The mine produced an estimated 3,000 tons of chromite before 1900. Today the Choate Mine is described as "the most accessible and best preserved underground metal mine in Maryland" (Johnsson 1996:71, 72-75; Johnsson 2002:4-5; Wennerstrom 1993:18).

In addition to the Choate Mine, Tyson operated several other chromite mines at Soldiers Delight. As early as 1825, Tyson mined chromite at an Unnamed Mine located north of the Choate Mine. He purchased the Harris Mine property in 1844 and the Weir Mine property ca. 1860 (Johnsson personal communication December 2003 and January 2004). While the mines produced lump ore, the soil at Soldiers Delight yielded chromite grains. Wooden sluices called buddles were constructed along streams for placer mining, in which the soil was rinsed to separate the chromite grains from sand and gravel. The Triplett's handled much of the buddle activity. Placer mining at Soldiers Delight continued into the early twentieth century (Wennerstrom 1995:119-121; Pearre

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and Heyl 1960:759).

Tyson tested chromite ores from Soldiers Delight and other districts to determine those capable of yielding a high percentage of potassium bichromate. He patented a manufacturing process for this chromium chemical in 1845 and established the first chromium chemicals factory in America. The factory was located in Baltimore at Fells Point, and Tyson's eldest son, Jesse, became his business partner in the venture, which operated for 140 years. Following Tyson's death in 1861, Jesse inherited the factory, which he incorporated as the Baltimore Chrome Works in 1867. Tyson's youngest son, James, inherited the mining operations. He consolidated the chromite land holdings and mineral rights, which included much of Soldiers Delight, and incorporated the Tyson Mining Company in 1867. The Tyson Mining Company supplied the Baltimore Chrome Works with chrome ore. The mining company also constructed a chrome mill and dam in the 1860s between the Weir and Harris Mines. The mill, where chromite ore was crushed and ground, was abandoned by 1880. A small board-and-batten pay office for the Tyson Mining Company was located near the mill (Johnsson 1996:73; Johnsson 2002:6; Johnsson personal communication December 2003 and January 2004; Soldiers Delight Historical Reminiscences 1906:8; Herrera 1987:4).

Following the Civil War, wooden barrels of Soldiers Delight chromite weighing up to 1,000 pounds were transported on reinforced wagons to the Western Maryland Railway at nearby Owings Mills. Local residents reportedly bet strangers that they could not up-end these heavy barrels of chromite and usually won their bets (Johnsson 1996:73; Johnsson 2002:6; Park 2002:28).

Conditions were difficult for the Soldiers Delight miners, who drilled holes by hand and blasted rock with black powder. Mattocks, picks, shovels, and sledgehammers were used in breaking and removing the ore. Miners worked in damp and stale air by the dim light of candles or oil lamps. A boardinghouse and small houses scattered throughout Soldiers Delight served as residences for the miners, most of whom had immigrated from Germany, Ireland, and Poland. The Methodist immigrants attended services at the nearby Wards Chapel, while the Catholics worshipped at New Tavern (Johnsson 1996:74; Johnsson 2002:7-8; Herrera 1987:4).

J. C. Sidney's 1850 map of Baltimore County depicted Deer Park Road running north to south through the center of Soldiers Delight. A private or secondary road passed by the Choate Mine location. This road was later known as Sherwood Road. Mining resources were not depicted on the map, and few residential properties were indicated.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

By the end of the nineteenth century, many industries in Baltimore County closed, frequently due to a failure to modernize their processes and thus remain commercially competitive (Brooks and Rockel 1979). The Tyson Mining Company's productive mines at Soldiers Delight, including the Choate Mine, the Weir Mine, and the Harris Mine, closed ca. 1880. The Tyson Mining Company experienced financial setbacks as business was lost from the Baltimore Chrome Works, which could obtain inexpensive chromite from its mines in California and later from Turkey. Also, losses in copper speculation and a disagreement among the business partners were factors influencing the decision to close the mines (Johnsson 1996:73-74; Johnsson 2002:7-8; Johnsson personal communication January 2004).

James and Jesse Tyson died in 1900 and 1906, respectively, and the Baltimore Chrome Works was sold to the Mutual Chemical Company of America in 1908. Local attorney Watson E. Sherwood purchased the Tyson Mining Company holdings of over 600 acres at Soldiers Delight. Local banker Frederick A. Dolfield also bought property at Soldiers Delight near his farm. He used this property for hunting and recreation purposes. Dolfield and Sherwood constructed the rubble-stone Red Dog Hunting Lodge (MIHP # BA-963) in 1912. Rabbit and quail were the primary game in the area. In contrast to today, deer populations were low at Soldiers Delight by the turn of the twentieth century due to excessive hunting. The lodge remained in the Dolfield and Sherwood

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ownership for several decades (Johnsson 1996:75-76; Johnsson 2002:8; Ostrander et al 1946:10; Wennerstrom 1995:32).

The Choate Mine re-opened during World War I. In 1917, Dolfield and Sherwood acquired the half-interest not previously owned by the Tysons in the parcel of land containing the mine. Upon notification of a possible wartime shortage of chrome, which was needed to manufacture steel for armaments, Dolfield purchased Sherwood's interests in Soldiers Delight land and mineral rights in 1917. Wartime threats to imported shipments caused chromite prices to climb to more than \$40 per ton. Dolfield hired John H. Buxton, a mining engineer, to serve as general manager of the Choate Mine. Aided by the Triplets, who had previously worked for the Tysons, and the Ziegler family, Buxton's workers pumped water out of the mine, removed debris, and installed equipment and new timber posts. New buildings were constructed at the mine site. Buxton and his family resided at the Red Dog Hunting Lodge (Johnsson 1996:75-76; Johnsson 2002:9-10).

Dolfield established the short-lived Maryland Chrome Corporation in 1918. In addition to his Choate Mine operations, Dolfield also worked a buddle north of Dolfield Road. Dolfield's enterprise encountered production problems. Equipment ordered by the corporation failed to arrive due to war shortages and transportation problems. The war ended sooner than expected, resulting in the cancellation of chromite orders. The Maryland Chrome Corporation dissolved by 1920. Since then, unsuccessful attempts have been made to re-open the Choate Mine. One attempt in the 1920s resulted in the asphyxiation of several men who were removing water from the mine with gasoline-powered pumps (Johnsson 1996:76; Johnsson 2002:10-11).

Although chromite mining was the primary industrial activity at Soldiers Delight, quartz milling and quarrying also occurred. In the 1880s, the Ware Mill ground quartz from the fields of local farmers for use in abrasives. The Warner quartz quarry functioned from ca. 1900 to the 1920s. The quartz was shipped to the Maryland Quartz Company mill in Glen Morris, north of Reisterstown (Wennerstrom 1995:53; Johnsson personal communication December 2003).

Vernacular dwellings built at Soldiers Delight during this period survive; they have no known association with the mining history of the region. The Owings House, the Glanville House 2, and the Childs House are two-story I-houses constructed ca. 1880. The Dahl House 2, built ca. 1910, and the Luesse House, built ca. 1915, are one-story vernacular dwellings.

Modern Period (1930-Present)

From 1930 to the present, the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Mines have periodically conducted investigations of the former chrome mines at Soldiers Delight. For reasons related to national defense, domestic sources of chromium are important since most of the world's current supply originates in politically unstable countries or closed economies. Due to small amounts of remaining chromite resources and the Natural Environment Area designation, future mining is unlikely at Soldiers Delight. However, the historical importance of mining in the region has been recognized. In 1996, Isaac Tyson, Jr., was posthumously inducted into the National Mining Hall of Fame as the founder of the chromium industry in the United States (Johnsson 1996:76; Johnsson 2002:11-12; Johnsson 2003).

Industrial activity at Soldiers Delight after 1930 was confined to the Ware Mill. This former quartz mill was rebuilt between ca. 1930 and 1950 to generate electricity (Bishop personal communication April 2003).

Two houses constructed after 1930 stand within today's Soldiers Delight boundaries. The Nazelrod House, a ca. 1940 Cape Cod-style dwelling, and the Dahl House 1, a ca. 1948 rancher, are representative of two popular styles of the period. Following a time of vandalism and neglect, the Red Dog Hunting Lodge was restored in the 1970s. The site now serves as a facility for educational programs, hikes, and picnics. The State of Maryland recently installed a seismograph on the bedrock at the lodge to monitor

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activity in the state. The mid-nineteenth century log cabin identified as the Tyson Mining Company Office (MIHP # BA-932) burned to the ground in 1985.

The construction of the Baltimore Beltway, Interstate 83, and Interstate 95 in the 1950s led developers to capitalize on the widening commuting radius. By the time the State of Maryland had begun to purchase Soldiers Delight property in 1969, Baltimore County had become an extension of the sprawling city (MdDNR 2002a:1). Development around the Soldiers Delight area escalated in the 1970s and 1980s. The Baltimore subway system and Interstate 795 were extended towards Reisterstown, increasing the ability of the local transportation network to support expanded residential and light industrial occupation. In the midst of such development, Soldiers Delight NEA offers a retreat where visitors enjoy recreational activities in a unique setting of serpentine grasslands and rare flowering plants.

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA) as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). This evaluation first examined Soldiers Delight NEA as a potential cultural landscape associated with conservation in accordance with *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, Preservation Brief Number 36 (Birnbaum 1994). Soldiers Delight NEA also was analyzed within the context of historic chromite mining in accordance with National Register Bulletin: *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Sites* (Noble and Spude 1992).

Land was first purchased for Soldiers Delight NEA by MdDNR in 1969. Due to the recent creation of the NEA, the conservation landscape was assessed applying Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance. The management strategy for Soldiers Delight NEA has focused on protecting the rocky and arid serpentine grasslands, or barrens, from development and preserving the unique ecosystem of wildflowers, plants, insects, and wildlife that inhabit that ecosystem. Management activities have been directed towards eradicating non-native species from the ecosystem to restore and maintain the native plant species. Strategies adopted to meet this goal have included controlled burns and the removal of Virginia pine trees.

The NEA classification resulted from the establishment of Program Open Space in 1969, which provided the State of Maryland with a long-term funding source to acquire public lands for conservation and recreation. One result of this program was to broaden the classification of public lands beyond traditional game refuges, state parks, and state forests to include Natural Environment Areas (NEAs) and Natural Resources Management Areas (NRMAs). As of 2002, the MdDNR maintains 7 NEAs containing approximately 12,400 acres and 26 Natural Heritage Area Conservation Purchases (NHACPs) containing approximately 8,600 acres. Other land classifications include over 22,100 acres classified as NRMAs; 48 state parks containing 91,920 acres; 12 state forests containing 135,656 acres; and, 41 wildlife management areas containing 100,626 acres. Wildlands designations overlay 43,773 acres of MdDNR land (MdDNR 2002b).

As a conservation entity, Soldiers Delight NEA does not meet any of the four definitions of a landscape property classification outlined by Birnbaum as necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Birnbaum 1994). The NEA is not an example of a historic designed landscape, a historic vernacular landscape, a historic site, or an ethnographic landscape. The conservation strategy adopted at the NEA emphasizes preserving the natural serpentine grasslands. Enhancements are limited to trails, a visitor center, an aviary, and four secondary buildings. These elements are less than fifty years of age. The relatively recent implementation of the NEA's conservation strategy has not allowed the development of sufficient historical perspective to assess

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA)

Continuation Sheet

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whether Soldiers Delight NEA possesses significance within the history of conservation. At the time of this evaluation, there is insufficient scholarly work to evaluate the potential important associations of the NEA with conservation history necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The built resources constructed prior to 1960 and contained within the boundaries of the NEA are associated with the previous land uses in the area. The most important aspect of the region's history is its association with chromite mining between ca. 1825 and ca. 1920. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Isaac Tyson, Jr., family and the Maryland Chrome Corporation actively mined the area. Isaac Tyson, Jr.'s mine operations at Soldiers Delight were a key component in the creation of the chromium industry in the United States and Tyson's subsequent worldwide preeminence in that sector (Criterion A). The posthumous induction of Isaac Tyson, Jr., into the National Mining Hall of Fame recognized his significance as the founder of the chromium industry in the United States (Criterion B).

Tyson discovered chromite deposits at Soldiers Delight after noting the serpentine grasslands associated with such deposits. In 1825, Tyson began leasing mineral rights and purchasing property at Soldiers Delight. The chromite deposits in the area were among the most productive found in Maryland (Ostrander et al 1946:8). Tyson also operated chromite mines in Harford County, Cecil County, and in southeastern Pennsylvania. Tyson held the monopoly on chromium production on a global scale. He exported chromite to Europe, where it was used in the manufacture of yellow paint pigments. Tyson patented a manufacturing process for potassium bichromate in 1845 after tests of chromite ores from Soldiers Delight and other Tyson mines determined those yielding a high percentage of the chemical. Tyson established a chromium chemicals factory in Baltimore, the first such factory in the United States. Following Tyson's death, one of his sons operated the Baltimore chemical works until the early twentieth century, while another son oversaw mining activities at Soldiers Delight until ca. 1880. World War I spurred the re-opening of the Choate Mine, one of Tyson's earliest mines at Soldiers Delight, to produce chromite used in the manufacture of steel for armaments. Mining activity ceased by ca. 1920. Due to the important contributions of Isaac Tyson, Jr., to the chromium industry and the role of Soldiers Delight in chromite mining, Soldiers Delight NEA contains a multiple-component historic district that possesses national significance and is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and B for the period between 1825 and 1920.

Evidence of chromite mining at Soldiers Delight NEA includes underground mines and airshafts, vertical pit mines, prospect pits, and mine tailings. The Choate Mine site features the ruins of a processing facility and other foundations associated with the mining operations. The ruins of a Tyson chrome mill, an adjacent furnace-like structure, dam ruins, and a millrace are located between the Harris and Weir Mines. Another furnace-like structure is located behind the Weir Mine.

Wooden sluices historically known as buddles were built for placer mining. Soil was rinsed in the buddles in order to separate chromite from sand and gravel. Although the wooden buddles no longer survive, some of the associated trenches are visible along the streams. Road traces associated with a transportation network to and from the mines are also visible.

The Choate Mine re-opened during World War I. The general manager for the operation resided at Red Dog Lodge (MIHP #BA-963), which was built as a hunting lodge by Frederick A. Dolfield and Watson E. Sherwood. Dolfield and Sherwood purchased former Tyson Mining Company interests at Soldiers Delight. Dolfield established the Maryland Chrome Corporation and reopened the mining operations at Soldiers Delight. The lodge was associated with the chromite works in this most recent phase of operation.

Archival documents suggest that additional resources associated with mining operations are likely present in the area. These resources include the location of miners' housing and a pay office. No archeological investigations were conducted to locate these potential resources under the current investigation.

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Inventory No BA-3149

Name Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA)

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Number 8 Page 10

Underground and placer chromite mining operations were located throughout Soldiers Delight NEA, excluding the most recently acquired NHACP northern parcel. A historic district boundary associated with chromite mining encompasses all of the NEA excluding the NHACP northern parcel and is defined by the limits of the historical activity. Chromite mining resources may also exist beyond the NEA boundaries in the general area of Soldiers Delight. Investigation of these resources does not fall under the scope of work for the current survey.

The Soldiers Delight historic district retains its overall integrity to illustrate chromite mining history. The mines and building foundations remain in their original locations. The design of the original chromite mining system is evidenced from associated resources. The mines, air shafts, prospect pits, and buddle trenches along the streams represent the extraction process. The mill foundations and furnace-like structures represent the beneficiation process of upgrading the ore's value. These industrial activity areas, ranging from extraction to processing, are linked by a network of road traces. The Soldiers Delight historic district documents a complete chromite mining operation.

The historic serpentine grasslands setting of the Soldiers Delight mining operation survives intact. In addition to the well-preserved Choate Mine entrance, the individual mining sites survive and are overgrown with vegetation.

The built mining features that remain at Soldiers Delight display evidence of original design, materials, and workmanship. The timbering system of the Choate Mine is visible, as well as the mine's processing facility foundation and concrete machinery platforms. The stonework of the chrome mill foundation features monumental quoins.

The primary feeling evoked by the Soldiers Delight mining landscape is one of isolation. This isolation serves to emphasize the boom-and-bust nature of the industry. Although a modest amount of housing and park facilities has been erected within the NEA, these buildings are far removed from the individual mining sites and do not impact their integrity.

The following fourteen resources contribute to the historic district:

- Red Dog Hunting Lodge (MIHP # BA-963), which served as the mine manager's residence (constructed 1912)
- Choate Mine, Airshaft, Processing Facility Ruins, and Associated Foundations (constructed ca. 1830 and ca. 1917)
- Unnamed Mine, Prospect Pit, and Mine Tailings (constructed ca. 1825)
- Harris Mine (constructed 1844)
- Weir Mine, Furnace-Like Structure, and Prospect Pits (constructed ca. 1860)
- Triplett Buddle Site (constructed nineteenth century)
- Gore Buddle Site (constructed nineteenth century)
- Dolfield Buddle Site/Rose Placer (constructed nineteenth century)
- Chrome Mill Ruins, Furnace-Like Structure, Dam Ruins, and Millrace (constructed 1860s)

The remaining built resources at Soldiers Delight are not associated with chromite mining and were evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places on an individual basis. The Ware Quartz Mill, Former Mill Ruins, Dam Ruins, and Millrace have no known association with significant historic events or people (Criteria A and B). The construction of the original 1880s mill was compromised when it was rebuilt ca. 1930 to ca. 1950. Only the foundation of the original quartz mill survives. When the quartz mill was rebuilt as a concrete-block mill to generate electricity, it lost its historic integrity. The rebuilt mill does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). The early twentieth-century Warner Quartz Quarry has no documented association with significant historic events or people (Criteria A and B). These industrial resources are therefore not individually eligible for the National Register.

Archival research suggests that the mid-nineteenth century log cabin identified as the Tyson Mining Company Office (MIHP # BA-

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA)

Continuation Sheet

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932) was most likely constructed as a dwelling and was not associated with the chromite mining operations in the area (Palmer 1985; Herrera 1984:4; Johnsson personal communication January 2004). The cabin was destroyed by fire in 1985; only the stone basement survives. The former building has no documented association with historic events or people (Criteria A and B). Since the foundation is all that survives, the resource does not retain its integrity as a building, precluding individual eligibility for the National Register.

Agriculture is not a dominant theme at Soldiers Delight NEA. Historically, the soils of the NEA were poor and not easily farmed. The three agricultural properties at Soldiers Delight NEA contain resources dating from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. These farmsteads are the former Owings Property, the former Dahl Property 2, and the former Brady Farm.

The former Owings Property is a poultry farm containing a house built ca. 1880 and six outbuildings constructed between ca. 1920 and ca. 1950. The wood-frame, two-story, I-house with rear wing is typical of vernacular farmhouses built in the late-nineteenth century, featuring a center gable peak, wood siding, and a full-width front porch. Embellishments are simple and consist of gable returns, louvered window blinds, and square porch columns with plain capitals. The wood-frame outbuildings and three chicken coops, including a large, twelve-bay rectangular coop, render the former Owings Property a complete poultry farm. Due to the difficulty of farming in the serpentine environment, a poultry enterprise was an appropriate alternative to other types of agriculture. As an agricultural complex, the former Owings Property is significant under National Register Criterion C. The dwelling represents a common type of late nineteenth-century farmhouse. The twelve-bay chicken coop is typical of commercial houses built in the first half of the twentieth century, due to its long and low form, wood-frame construction, shed roof, and ample ventilation. The remaining outbuildings lack individual distinction but are significant as part of the agricultural entity. The poultry farm complex represents the surge of large-scale poultry farming that occurred in the mid-Atlantic region during the first decades of the twentieth century (Lanier and Herman 1997:179, 219). The former Owings Property possesses the historic integrity necessary for National Register eligibility. The house and outbuildings retain their original location, materials, and workmanship; minimal alterations have occurred. The built resources of the former Owings Property create a sense of past time and place in the form of an early-to-mid twentieth century poultry farm.

The former Dahl Property 2 is a horse farm containing a dwelling, a stable, and a combined barn/stable. These buildings date from ca. 1910 to ca. 1945. The property has no documented association with historic events or people (Criteria A and B). The wood-frame, one-story, T-shaped house has minimal ornamentation and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). Furthermore, the house has undergone major alterations and the application of modern materials, which have compromised the integrity of the resource. The former Dahl Property 2 does not possess the significance and integrity required for individual National Register eligibility.

Two isolated resources remain from the former Brady Farm: a ca. 1950 concrete-block springhouse and the ruins of a mid-nineteenth century stone springhouse. These resources have lost their context and are not part of a complex due to the demolition of the associated farm buildings. As individual structures, they have no documented association with historic events or people (Criteria A and B). The ca. 1950 concrete-block springhouse is a utilitarian building with no significant physical design (Criteria C). The mid-nineteenth century stone springhouse ruins have no integrity as a building. Therefore, the Brady Farm resources are not individually eligible for the National Register.

The non-agricultural domestic properties at Soldiers Delight include the former Glanville Property 2, the former Childs Property, the former Luesse Property, the former Nazelrod House, and the former Dahl House 1. These houses and associated secondary structures date from ca. 1880 to ca. 1950. The buildings have no documented association with historic events or people (Criteria A and B). None of the dwellings possesses sufficient integrity to illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). The former Glanville House 2 and the former Childs House were built ca. 1880. These dwellings are

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Name Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA)

Continuation Sheet

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wood-frame, two-story I-houses that have been severely altered by additions; modern materials have been applied to the former Childs House. The former Luesse House, a wood-frame, one-story dwelling constructed ca. 1915, has undergone numerous alterations, including a change in orientation. The former Nazelrod House, a ca. 1940 Cape Cod, and the former Dahl House 1, a ca. 1948 ranch-style house, exhibit minimal stylistic design. These two dwellings have been continually modernized over time so that they no longer retain integrity of materials or design.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3149

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1,982

Acreage of historical setting 1,982

Quadrangle name Reisterstown

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Soldiers Delight NEA as of June 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 4/29/05

street and number 241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100

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city or town Frederick

state MD zip code 21701

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

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA)

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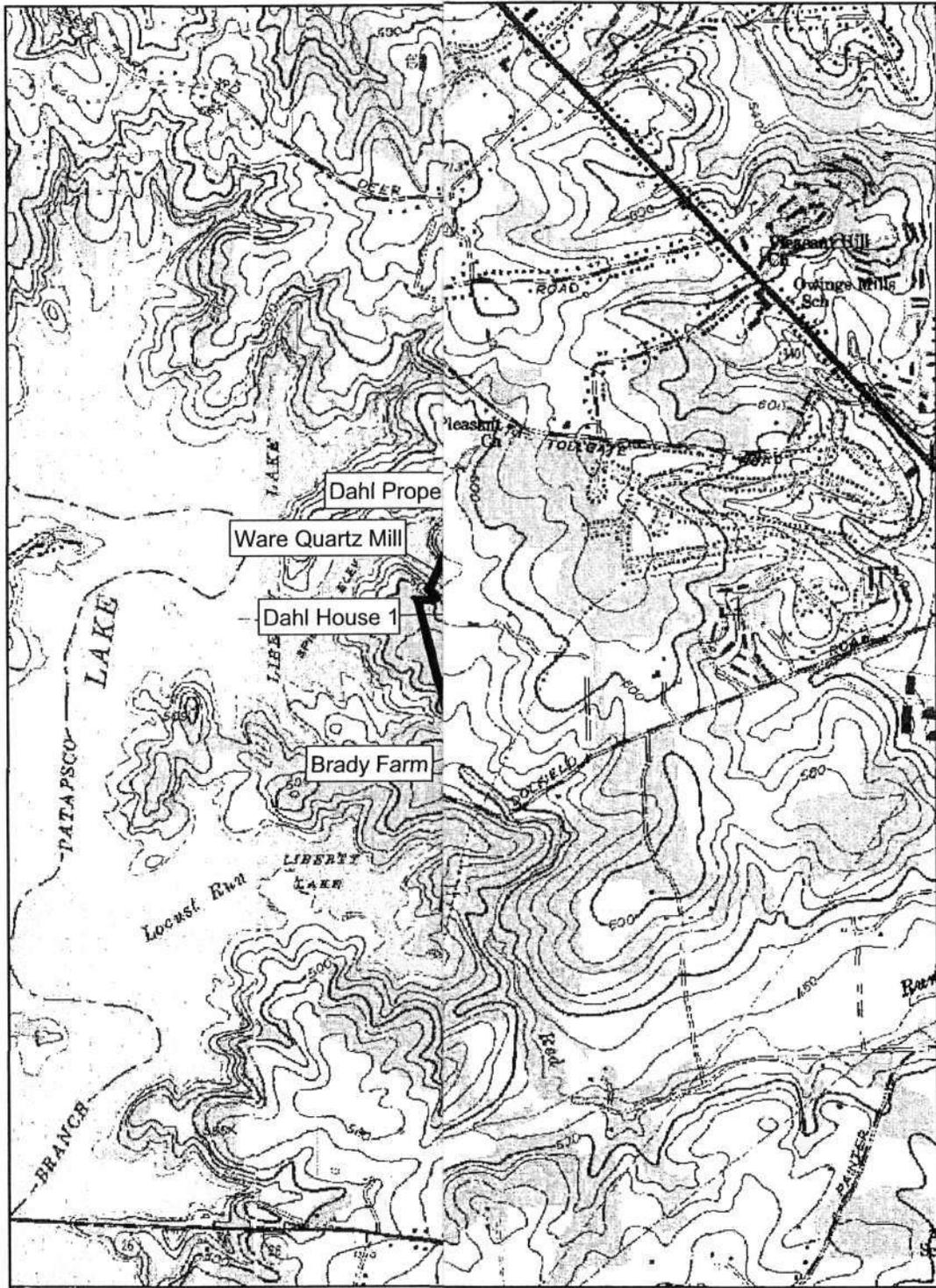
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	SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA NHAC	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREA (NEA) (BA-3149)
	SOLDIERS DELIGHT SITES AND BUILT RESOURCES	
	SOLDIERS DELIGHT NEA + HIST DIST	
		PREPARED BY : TAG

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3149

Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area (NEA)
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # BA-3149
2. Soldiers Delight NEA
3. Baltimore County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. October 2003-January 2004
6. MD SHPO

Photo

1. Serpentine Barrens, view south
2. Serpentine Detail, view north
3. Former Owings House, southwest elevation
4. Former Owings Shed, south corner
5. Former Owings Rectangular Chicken Coop, south corner
6. Former Owings Privy, southeast elevation
7. Former Owings Equipment Shed and Square Chicken Coop, east corners
8. Former Owings Large Chicken Coop, southwest corner
9. Former Dahl House 2, northeast corner
10. Former Dahl Barn 2, northeast corner
11. Former Dahl Stable 2, southeast corner
12. Former Brady Farm Concrete Springhouse, east corner
13. Log Cabin Foundation (Tyson Mining Company Office MIHP # BA-932), view southwest
14. Red Dog Hunting Lodge (MIHP # BA-963), southwest corner
15. Former Glanville House 2, east corner
16. Former Glanville Garage 2, east corner
17. Former Glanville Workshop 2, east corner
18. Former Childs House, northwest corner
19. Former Childs Garage, southwest corner
20. Former Childs Shed 1, northwest corner
21. Former Childs Shed 2, southeast corner
22. Former Luesse House, southeast corner
23. Former Luesse Garage and Shed, west elevation
24. Former Nazelrod House, southwest corner
25. Former Dahl House 1, east corner
26. Choate Mine, view west
27. Choate Mine Processing Facility Ruins, view west
28. Unnamed Mine, view north
29. Harris Mine, view west
30. Weir Mine, view west
31. Weir Furnace-Like Structure, view southeast
32. Chrome Mill Ruins, view northwest
33. Ware Quartz Mill, southwest corner
34. Ware Quartz Mill Dam Ruins, view east



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

October 2003

Neg: MD SHPo 265653, Order 020-0017, 03/02/05

Serpentine Barrens, view S

1/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

265653, Order 023-0011, 03/02/05

Serpentine Detail, view N

2/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

January 2004

Neg.: MD SHPO

265653, Order 025-0028, 03/02/05

Former Owings House, SW elevation

3/34



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Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates,
Inc.

October 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

Former Owings Shed, S corner

4/34

265653, Order 026-0014, 03/02/05



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Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

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October 2003

Neg.: MD SHPo 265653, Order 028-0012, 03/02/05

Former Owings Rectangular Chicken Coop, S corner

5/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

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Inc.

October 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

Former Owings Privy,
SE elevation

6/34

265653, Order 027-0010, 03/02/05



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

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October 2003

Neg.: MD SHPo 265653. Order 029-0004, 03/02/05

Former Owings Equipment Shed + Square
Chicken Coop - E corners

7/34

1



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

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October 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

265653, Order 030-0001, 03/02/05

Former Owings Large Chicken Coop- SW corner

8/34



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Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

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November 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

265653, Order 033-0024, 03/02/05

Former Dahl House 2, NE corner

9/34



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Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

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November 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

265653, Order 032-0023, 03/02/05

Former Dahl Barn 2 - NE corner

10/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

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November 2003

Neg.: MD-5#PO

265653, Order 031-0021, 03/02/05

Former Dahl Stable 2, SE corner

11/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates Inc.

October 2003

Neg.: MD-SHPO

265653, Order 034-0013, 03/02/05

Former Brady Farm Concrete Springhouse, E corner

12/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

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November 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

265653, Order 035-0018, 03/02/05

Log Cabin Foundation (Tyson Mining Company
Office MHP # BA-932) - view SW

13/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

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November 2003

Neg.; MD SHPO
265653, Order 036-0036, 03/02/05

Red Dog Hunting Lodge (MIHP # BA-963) -

SW corner

14/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore County, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

November 2003

Neg.: MD - STPO

265653, Order 022-0009, 03/02/05

Former Glanville House 2, E corner

15/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

Neg. MD SHPO

265653, Order 037-0006, 03/02/05

Former Glanville Garage 2, E corner

16/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

Neg.: MD SH#0265653, Order#038-0007, 03/02/05

Former Glenville Workshop 2, E corner

17/34



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Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore County, MD

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November 2003

Neg. : MD-SHP0

265653, Order041-0035, 03/02/05

Former Childs House, NW corner

18/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore County, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

Neg: MD SHPo 265653, Order 043-0031, 03/02/05

Former Childs Garage - SW corner

19/34



BA-3149.

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore County, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

265653, Order040-0034, 03/02/05

Neg: MD-SHPO

Former Childs Shed 1, NW corner

20/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO ^{265653, Order 045-0031, 03/02/05}

Former Luesse House, SE corner

22/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

Nov, 2003

Neg.: MD-SHPO 265653, Order 044-0030, 03/02/05

Former Luesse Garage and Shed, W elevation

23/34



5115

BA- 3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

January 2004

265653, Order 024-0027, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SH Po

Former Nazelrod House, SW corner

24/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA
Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

265653, Order 046-0026, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SHPO

Former Dahl House I, E corner

25/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA
Baltimore County, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
October 2003

265653, Order 047-0032, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SH PO

Choate Mine, view W

26/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

Neg.: MD 265653, Order 048-0022, 03/02/05
SHP0

Choate Mine Processing Facility Ruins,
view W

27/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA
Baltimore County, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

October 2003

265653, Order049-0028, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SH Po

Unnamed Mine, view N

28/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore County, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

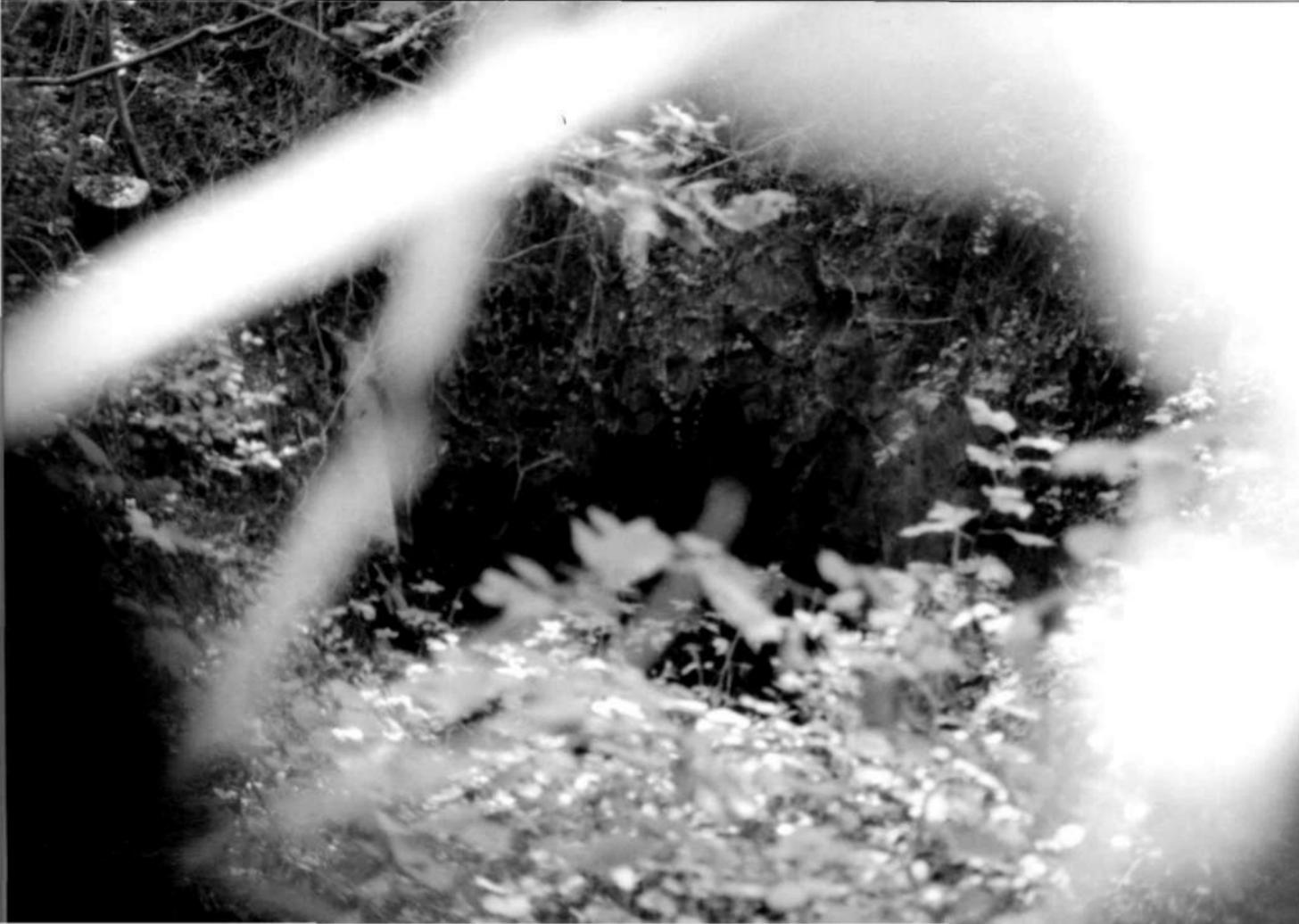
October 2003

265653, Order 021-0020, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SHPO

Harris Mine, view W

29/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

October 2003

265653, Order 051-0020, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SHPO

Weir Mine, view W

30/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

October 2003

265653, Order 050-0019, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SHPO

Weir Furnace-Like Structure, view SE

31/34



BA-3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

October 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO ^{265653, Order 052-0032, 03/02/05}

Chrome Mill Ruins, view NW

32/34



BA - 3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates,
Inc.

November 2003

Neg.: MD SHPO

Ware Quartz Mill,
SW corner

33/34

265653, Order 053-0017, 03/02/05



BA- 3149

Soldiers Delight NEA

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Christopher Goodwin + Associates, Inc.

November 2003

265653, Order054-0018, 03/02/05

Neg.: MD SHPO

Ware Quartz Mill Dam Ruins, view E

34/34

1