

Maryland Historical Trust

Inventory No. BA-3177

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Jones-Henry-Davies Farm
 other Taylor Property

2. Location

street and number 9913 Philadelphia Road not for publication
 city, town White Marsh X vicinity
 county Baltimore County

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

name White Marsh Commerce Park LLC
 street and number 216 Schilling Circle, 3rd floor telephone
 city, town Hunt Valley state MD zip code 21031-1127

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 82-848
 city, town Towson liber 17700 folio 756

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u> <u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u> <u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u> <u>1</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>3</u> <u>3</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<u>X</u> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3177

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.

The Jones-Henry-Davies Farm is located at 9913 Philadelphia Road in eastern Baltimore County, Maryland, and consists of a frame house, frame carriage house, frame corn crib or shed, and a modern garage. The buildings are set well back from the road on a flat site, and the house faces northwest, toward the road. There is a cemetery located just southwest of the house, but it is on a separate parcel. A drive leads straight in toward the cemetery from the road, then branches to either side.

The house is a two-and one-half story, five-bay by one-bay frame I-house with asbestos-shingle siding and a gable roof that has diamond-pattern asphalt shingles and a northeast/southwest ridge. There is a two-story ell on the rear that has asbestos-shingle siding and a shed roof, and there is a one-story addition in the south corner that also has a shed roof.

The northwest elevation has a center entrance on the first story that has a new door with four lights over four panels, and a new surround with a swan's neck pediment and fluted pilasters that appears to cover up a boarded-up transom. The doorway has paneled jambs that are sunk and flat, and they have ogee panel moulds. There are two four-over-four sash to each side, with beaded-interior-edge mitered frames and fake shutters. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned, and are hung on sash weights. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with a brick deck, plywood and battens on the soffit, and four Doric columns on painted bases that appear to be concrete. The porch roof is almost flat. The second story has five typical four-over-four sash. The eaves soffit is enclosed with boards that follow the pitch of the rafters. There is a central gabled wall dormer with a semi-circular arched two-over-two sash and wood shingles that have several courses of clipped butts and several with square butts. There is an interior brick chimney with corbelled caps behind each side of the dormer.

The southwest elevation has a typical four-over-four sash on both the first and second stories, and no opening in the gable end. There are shingles in the gable end that match those in the northwest gable. The addition has paired six-over-six sash that are partly broken and boarded, and the second story of the ell has a two-light casement. The southeast elevation of the addition has a six-over-six sash and a door with nine lights over one lying panel over two panels. There is a hood supported by thin sawn brackets over the door. The second story of the main block has one typical four-over-four sash. The ell has two paired six-over-six sash on the first story and two single six-over-six sash on the second. The ell foundation appears to be concrete.

The northeast elevation is two bays. The foundation is parged. The first story has an exterior brick chimney and fireplace in the east bay and a gable-roofed one-story bump-out with a two-panel door that leads to the cellar, near the north bay. The north bay has a typical four-over-four sash. The second story has two typical four-over-four sash. The gable end and the end of the shed roof of the ell have wood shingles like those of the northwest gable, but there is no opening. The shingles are continuous, but the moulding under the roofing, along the edge of the eave, stops, indicating that the ell is added.

The house has a center passage with a stair that ascends on the southwest and has a winder at the top. It has a square pine newel that is paneled. There is a four-panel door below the stairs. There is oak flooring with walnut inlay. The architrave appears to have a triple field with a beaded interior edge. The interior was not accessible for close examination.

The carriage house is located about 125 feet southeast of the house. It is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame structure with novelty siding consisting of narrow weatherboards with rounded bottom edges. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and a northwest/southeast ridge. The northwest elevation has a narrow door in the center with five lying panels. The north bay has a large carriage opening. The center of the gable end has a fixed four-light sash. The southwest elevation has a boarded-up window opening to the west and a two-panel door in the center. The northeast elevation is covered with T1-11 siding. The southeast elevation has an opening in the east end that is now closed off with T1-11 siding. There are two new doors in the center, of plywood, with a large door opening in the gable end above.

The interior has been completely renovated, with a concrete floor and drywall. There is a narrow stairway along the northwest

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Name Jones-Henry-Davies Farm
Continuation Sheet

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wall, just west of the door, which leads to the upper story.

There is a corn crib or shed about eight feet southwest of the garage. It is a one-story, one-bay square frame structure set on concrete piers and has siding of vertical slats with gaps between them, now covered with corrugated metal. The gable roof has asphalt roll roofing and a northwest/southeast ridge. There is a four-panel door on the northwest that has sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, with through tenons that have two pins in each corner. The door had a rim lock, and originally had butt hinges, but is re-used in this location with T-hinges. There is a two-light sash on the southeast. The interior is whitewashed and has a bench built in to it on the northeast and southeast. The building is of 2 by 4 construction.

Behind the house is an in-ground pool. Southwest of the carriage house is the back end of a tractor-trailer, used as a shed. There is a garage about seven feet northwest of the carriage house that has T1-11 siding, a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge, and two roll-up doors on the northeast. The building is not old, but some of the interior framing is from the early twentieth century.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" 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 1893 Architect/Builder n/a

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

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

The Jones-Henry-Davies Farm sits on part of a 90-acre tract that was purchased by William Jones of Baltimore City in 1862. The low purchase price, \$1,400.00, suggests that there were few, if any, improvements to the property. The 1877 Atlas shows two buildings on Jones's land, one of them perhaps the Poplar Church at Nottingham, the other, probably a house, sat to the south of the drive into the property. Jones apparently continued to live in the city, so this was either a summer place for his family or a tenant farm, or perhaps both. After Jones's death, his widow, Elizabeth, sold the church and cemetery to the Methodist Protestant Church, and sold the house to the south of the cemetery, with much of the land, in 1899 to Mary Henry. The deed notes that the land being sold excluded the two-acre church lot and the two-acre "new house and burial lot." Given the proximity of the existing house to the cemetery, it seems more likely that it was on the latter lot, not the large tract. In 1902 Mary Henry purchased a two-acre lot that did not include the cemetery, but must have included the existing house. The house to the south of the cemetery has since disappeared. (1)

Initials and a date, "J. H. H. Painter Nov. 1893," are painted in the attic of the existing house, and this house is shown on the 1898 map. Thus it would seem that the existing house is likely the new house, and may have been built in 1893; however, the description "new" is relative, and has often been applied in the nineteenth century to buildings over twenty years old. Also, the 1893 date notes when the house was painted, not when it was built. This could have been a much later paint job. Presumably, a new house was built so that a tenant farmer could live on the property in one of the houses, while the owner used the other as a summer retreat. It is not clear which was which. Both the existing house and the other dwelling are also shown on a 1913 plat of the property, along with a barn that stood south of the cemetery. This building does not survive, and the existing carriage house must not have been built, as it was large enough to have warranted being included on the plat. There is no indication of a back building on this house, as there is on the other house on the property, so it also must have been added later. The plat also indicates that the fields to either side of the house were under cultivation, that there was an orchard behind the cemetery, and the land southeast of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks was wooded. (2)

The 1913 plat indicates that Mary Henry had the property between the road and the railroad tracks divided in half along the road back to the cemetery, and sold both parcels, though the deed for this one was not executed until 1918. J. Oliver Davies, who according to local lore was a doctor and may have been renting the house as early as 1910, purchased the house adjacent to the cemetery and 17.76 acres. The paneled newel of the stair case and the oak floor with inlay is typical of the late teens and 1920s, and was probably added by Dr. Davies. He was probably responsible for enlarging the house and adding the existing carriage house and corn crib. According to local tradition, Dr. Davies moved out of the house in 1930 and rented it to Rachel Carson, author of the seminal environmental book *Silent Spring*, who was a student and later a teacher at Johns Hopkins. She reportedly continued to live there until 1937. It has been suggested by the owner's historic preservation consultant that the missing house south of the cemetery was the one rented to Rachel Carson; however, that house was on a separate property, not the property

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purchased by Dr. Davies, so it seems likely that the existing house was the one lived in by Carson. This was an important, formative time in her life, and no doubt many of the ideas that were presented in her first book, published in 1941, were first formulated here. Dr. Davies sold the property in 1943, and it was held by John and Josephine Franckowiak from 1947 until their heirs sold it in 2003. It is currently vacant and the interior was not accessible. (3)

(1) Baltimore County Land Records, GHC 36-53. G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, (Philadelphia: 1877). Baltimore County Land Records, NBM 237-258.

(2) Personal communication from Kay Dixon, Architectural Historian. George W. Bromley and Walter S. Bromley, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, (Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley, 1898), pl. 24. Tolley A. Blays, "Plat of Mary R. Henry's Land," 1913. Copy in the files of the Baltimore County Department of Planning, courtesy of John McGrain.

(3) Baltimore County Land Records, WPC 495-173; RJS 1312-399; 1588-192; 1814-32. Baltimore County Department of Planning, "Philadelphia Road Theme Nomination," 2005. Notes in the files of the Baltimore County Department of Planning.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 9.7 ac.Acreage of historical setting 17.76 ac.Quadrangle name Middle RiverQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries are the north side of the cemetery, running east to the south side of the carriage house, along the east side of the carriage house, then west to the front of the house, and running along the front of the house to the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization _____

date

5/31/05street and number 610 Regester Avenue

telephone

410-377-4953city or town Baltimorestate MDzip code 21212

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

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Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

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Name Jones-Henry-Davies Farm

Continuation Sheet

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See footnotes

BA-3177
9913 Philadelphia Rd.

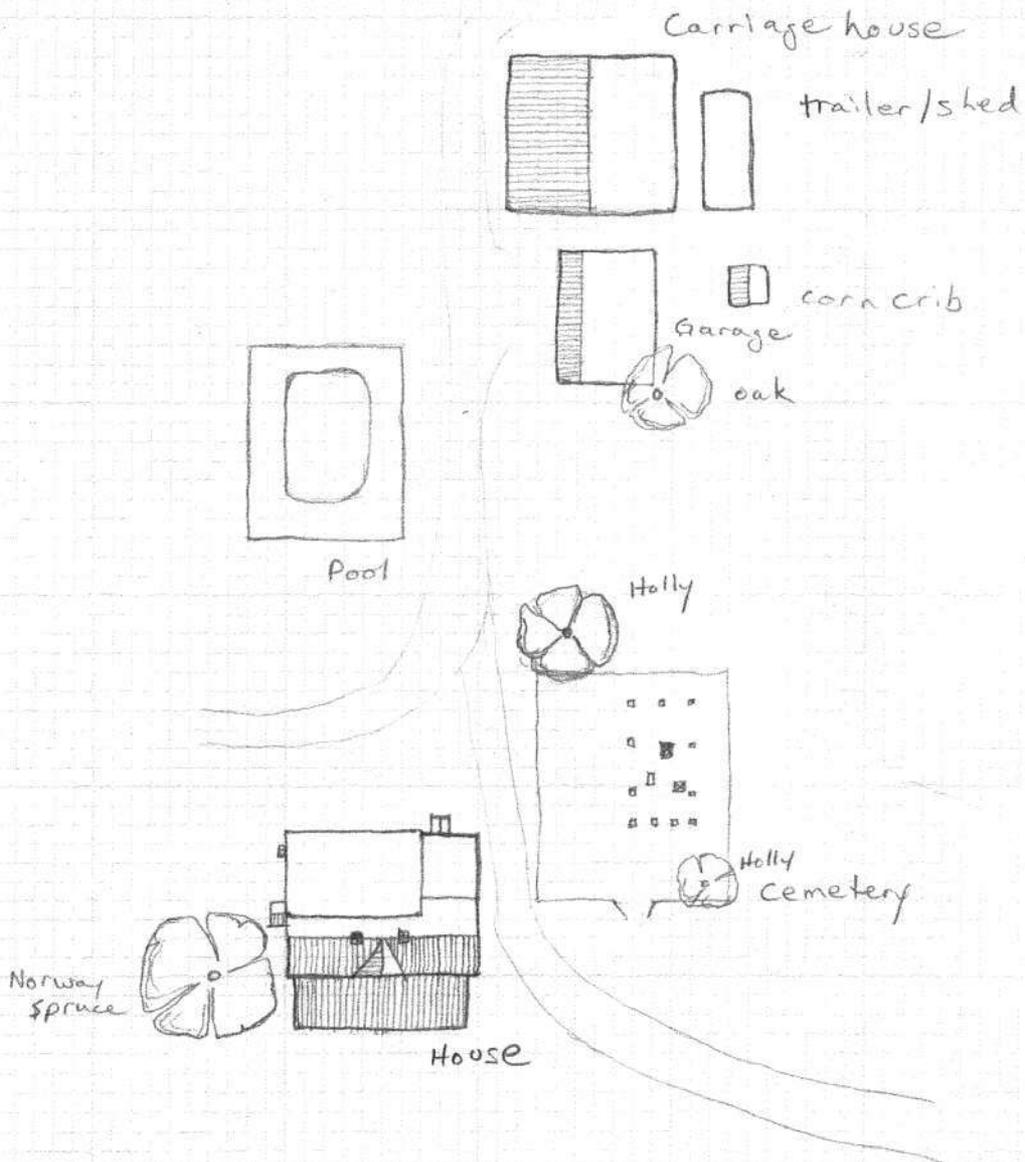
CHAIN OF TITLE

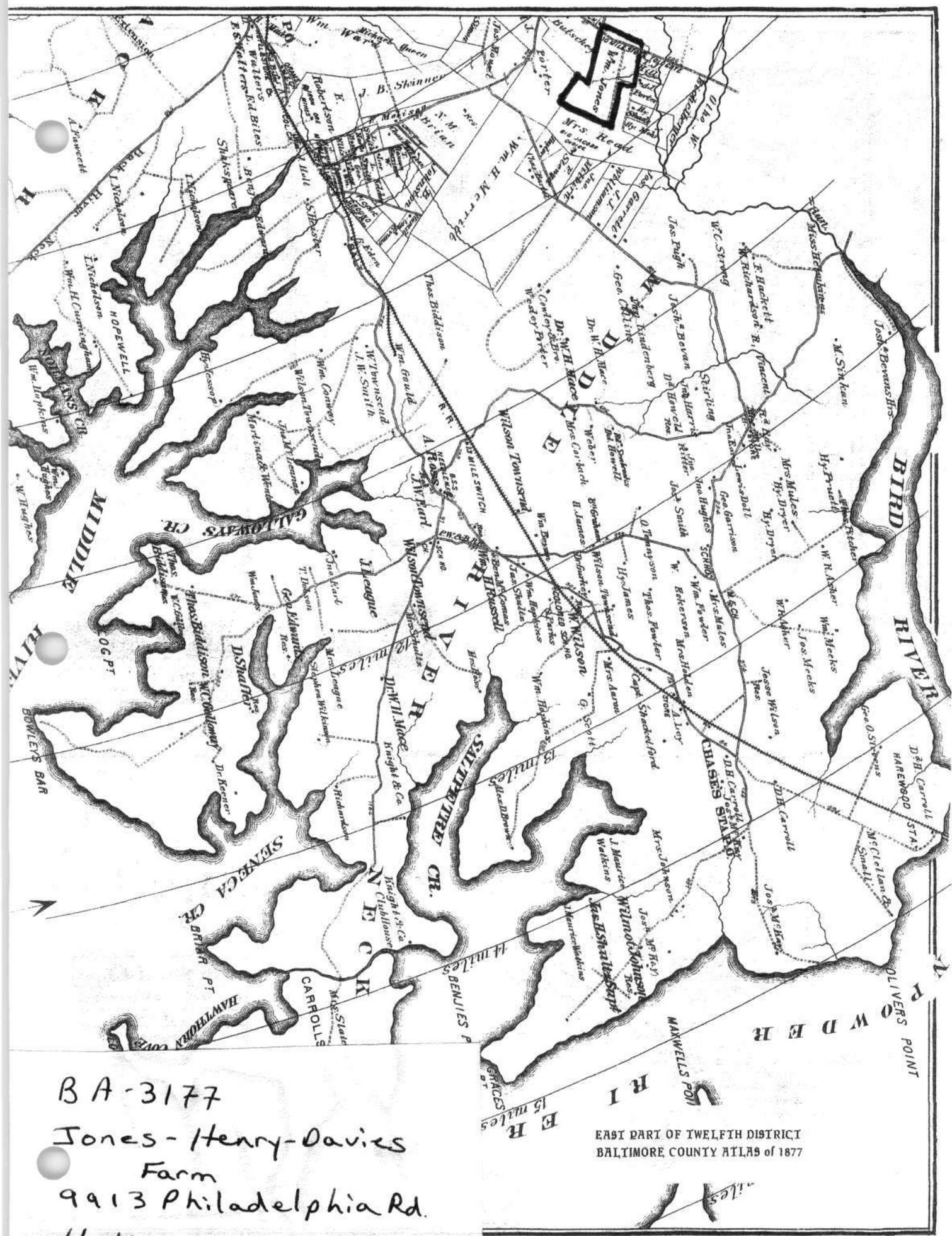
GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
John J. & Josephine M. Franckowiak (H/W)	John J. & Josephine M. Franckowiak/ (H/W)	25 Oct 1993	10314- 360	Conf. Firm. deed fee 5	\$0	9.7 AC	2 deeds 2 adjoin. lots
Claude J. & Louise Smith (H/W)/ Balto Co.	" Balto City	19 Jan. 1950	1814- 32	Deed- fees.	\$5.00	6.13 AC	15th Dist. rt of way for rd to burial ground (A)
J. Carl & Carolyn D. Blankenship (H/W)/ Balto Co	" Balto City	11 Aug. 1947	1588 - 192	Deed- fees.	\$5.00	4.94 AC	(B)
J. Carl. Blankenship & Carolyn D Balto Co	Claude J. & Louise Smith (H/W) Balto Co.	1 Oct. 1948	TBS 1706- 41	Deed- fees.	\$5.00	6.13 AC	See also Blankenship to Franckowick 11 Aug 1947 JWB 1588-192 mortgage of \$8,000 1706-43 (A)
J. Oliver Davies & wife Elizabeth P./ Balto City	J. Carl & Carolyn D. Blankenship/ (H/W) Balto Co.	18 Nov. 1943	RJS 1312- 399	Deed- fees.	\$10.00	10 AC.	along B & O right of way K.F.D. deed J.O.D. remarried right of way for rd. to cemetery (A) (B)
Mary R Henry, widow Balto Co.	J. Oliver & Katherine F. Davies Balto Co	26 Mar. 1918	WPC 495- 173	Deed- fees	\$5.00 mortgage of \$2,000	17.76 AC	begin @ Phila. Rd. @ private road to Jones Memorial Church lot. B. In same private burying ground - apparently doesn't include it 2 deeds (A) (B)
Trustees of the M.D. Annual Conference of the Meth. Prot. Church	Mary R Henry, et al & James K. P. Henry (H/W) Balto Co.	20 Oct. 1902	NBM 264- 366	Deed- fees	\$2.00	2 AC	w/ rt of way on rd to Phila. Tpke. (C)
Elizabeth A. Jones, widow Balto City	Mary R Henry Balto Co.	28 Feb. 1899	NBM 237- 258	Deed- fees.	\$5.00	?	see Wm Jones will Balto City JWB 68-308 minus 4 AC. - 2 AC. AKA Church lot, 2 AC. AKA new house and burial lot & rt of way to rd Charles & McClean, survivor, 14 July 1894 (D)
Elizabeth A. Jones, widow of Wm Jones Balto City	Trustees of the M.D. Ann Conf. of M.P.Ch.	1 Aug. 1894	LMB 204- 534	Deed- fees.	\$1.00	2 AC	from P.O. 2nd tract in turn to Jones rt of way to rd. boundaries go around cemetery this is NW, NE, & SE of cemetery. (C)

Plot not recorded

BA-3177
9913 Philadelphia Rd
Site Plan

KMS
Jan. '05





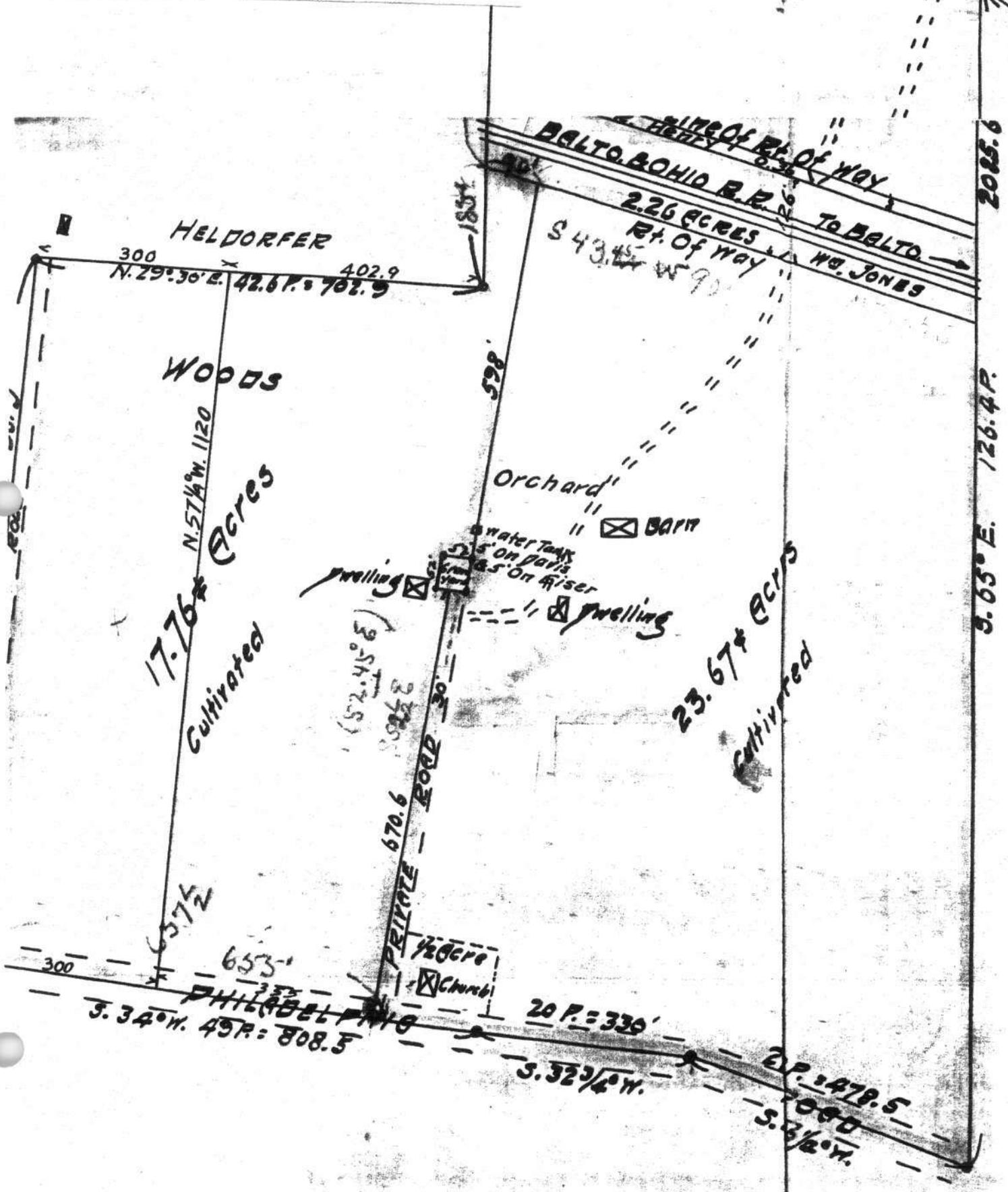
EAST PART OF TWELFTH DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY ATLAS of 1877

BA-3177
 Jones-Henry-Davies
 Farm
 9913 Philadelphia Rd.
 Hopkins Atlas, 1877.

BA-3177

Jones-Henry-Davies Farm
9913 Philadelphia Rd
Tolley Blays, Plat of Mary
Henry's Land 1913

E





BA - 3177

Jones - Henry - Daviss Farm
9913 Philadelphia Rd
Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Jan. 2005

MD SHPO

House - NW & SW elevs

H/6



BA-3177

Jones-Henry-Davies Farm

9913 Philadelphia Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 2005

MD SHPO

House - SE elev.

216



BA - 3177

Jones - Henry - Davies Farm

9913 Philadelphia Rd.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 2005

MD SHPO

House - Needle.

3/6



BA - 3177

Jones-Henry-Davies Farm

9913 Philadelphia Rd

Balta Co, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 2005

MD SHPO

Carriage House - NE & NW elevs

476



BA-3177
Jones-Henry-Davies Farm
9913 Philadelphia Rd
Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Jan. 2005

MD SHPO

Corn Crib - NW elev.

5/6



BA-3177

Jones-Henry-Davies Farm

9913 Philadelphia Rd

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Jan 2005

MD SAPO

Cemetery - v.w. SW

6/6

BA-3177

CONTINUATION SHEET, PHILADELPHIA ROAD SITES

MHT INV No.	PARCEL ON MAP 82	AREA	Deed Number	ADDRESS
BA 2441	P588	14,415 sq ft	5218:734	10004 Philadelphia
BA 2477	P504	16,830 sq ft	11186:196	9734 Philadelphia
BA 3177 Taylor Hs. *	P848	9.73 ac.	17700:756	<u>9913 Philadelphia</u>
<u>Cemetery *</u>	P-none	0.25 ac	unkmown	<u>9913 Philadelphia</u>
Clay House	P590	22,286 sq ft	6661:796	9930 Philadelphia
BA 2440	P587	11,286 sq ft	5536:128	10000 Philadelphia
BA 3166	P89	0.97 ac.	9583:530	1454 Mohrs Lane

- No MHT Inventory Number.

Address	Owner
10004 Philadelphia	Roy A. Allen Jr. & Betty M. Allen 6110 Ebenezer Road White Marsh MD 21162-1930
10000 Philadelphia Road	John J. & Barbara A. Dudnanski
9734 Philadelphia Road	Jay L. & Leeann Whitaker
9913 Philadelphia Road	White Marsh Commercial Park LLC 216 Schilling Circle Hunt Valley MD 21031-1127
9930 Philadelphia	Charles & Barbara Bell
1454 Mohrs Lane	Herbert W. Warwick, Jr. David Christopher Warwick

Item 9: Continued: Major Bibliographical References:

Rudolph F. Fischer, Sr., "The Fischer Family of Baltimore County, Maryland: A Picture of the Life of a German-American Family in the Early Twentieth century," *The Report*, 45 (2004): 19 -20.

Philadelphia Road Theme Nomination, Item 8:

The seven sites under consideration are all on or near the Philadelphia Road and are set fairly close to it. Until recently, the neighborhood was a rural place in spite of the fact that the road at one time was the main highway along the east coast. Each house will be allotted a few paragraphs of background history under Item 8.

. Holtzner House. This slightly Gothic frame house is located at the 10-mile point on the old privately owned turnpike road chartered in 1814. The tollgate once stood on this property, and the last tollgate keeper was Mary Jane Brooks in 1894. Mrs. Brooks bought the property after the company went out of business. The present house replaced a gatekeeper's residence that burned. The cluster at Nottingham is located at the tenth mile along the road. Closer to Baltimore City was Nine Mill Hill, where the stagecoach had been held up in 1820 by bandits so incompetent they were captured the same day—they were promptly hanged for murdering the coach driver. This stretch of the road was apparently the original bed of the colonial era road that was reused by the chartered turnpike company—there are no abandoned or bypassed parallel routes in this area. Right in Nottingham village the road is still only two lanes in 2005 and some of the houses are uncomfortably close to the incessant traffic. The story of the burned gate house was also collected by William Hollifield from L. Holtzner on February 21, 1977, in the course of writing his book on turnpike history. Hollifield determined that the ten-mile marker stone was missing in the late 1970s; the only distance marker surviving at that time was the 8-Mile stone. The northeast side of the road is in the 14th Election District while the southeast side is in the 15th Election District, a fact that comes in handy when searching old tax ledgers.

. Buck's School House. The original Buck's School House was apparently built in 1859 on land purchased by neighbor Benjamin Buck. Local tradition holds that the first school burned in 18__, and was replaced by the present building. This was called Poplar School No. 6 in Election District 14. Rudolph F. Fischer, an architect, reported in his memoirs attending Buck's School House in 1912 when his family lived near Bird River. Poplar was also the name of the passenger stop on the B. & O. Railroad's Philadelphia extension nearby. In the 1990s, Mr. Fischer was able to draw the layout of the schoolroom from memory. Fischer also noted that the children were well aware of the famous robbery nearby and they knew that the great figures of the American Revolution and the Continental and French armies had passed down the Philadelphia Road during that war. The school became obsolete in the age of the bus-served consolidated school, and in 1937 it was sold to private buyers Allan L. and Caroline Corse Carter, who converted it into a residence. The school was covered with composition shingles when first viewed by the county historian but recently the owner started putting on vinyl siding, which was still in progress on January 1, 2005. This structure turns its short dimension to face the road; the house sits on a rather high stone foundation of antique appearance. Buck's School House Road was a very long road marked by sharp bends as depicted in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins atlas. Building the Interstate I-95 in the early 1960s chopped that road in two, and the segment nearest the Philadelphia Road was abandoned. The *Maryland Journal* in 1878 reported that Benjamin Buck lived to be 88 and his home had been the Half-Way

House kept as an inn by his father in the stage coach era. The Buck farm was marked as Golden Mine tract in the 1877 atlas; Buck's father was apparently also Benjamin Buck because his property was advertised in the *American*, June 16, 1838. The elder Buck had also owned Maxwell's Point, "regarded as the best point for shooting ducks on the river."

Taylor House. This house was built about 1870 by the Taylor family according to local traditions, although it seems to be the William Jones House shown in the 12th Election District map of G. M. Hopkins' 1877 county atlas. In 1914 it was sold by Mary R. Henry to Dr. John Oliver Davies for \$2000. Dr. Davies was a country practitioner serving patients in the immediate area. In 1930, Dr. Davies moved but retained ownership and rented the house to various tenants. One tenant was the noted environmentalist, Rachel Carson. The last owner, John Franckowiak, died in 2002 and his heirs sold the property to the White Marsh Commerce center LLC in 2003. The house was reported as unoccupied in 2004.

Taylor-Jones Cemetery. The Taylor House property adjoins a family cemetery with intact stones of the Jones, Taylor, and Henry families. The earliest stone is marked 1893. A lack of cemetery maintenance was reported in 2004. But the cemetery does not belong to the owner of the Taylor house because the property line clearly skirts around the "private burying ground" running NE, SE, and SW as described in a deed of November 18, 1943, from Dr. J. Davies to J. Carl Blankenship (RJS 1312:399). Presumably, the cemetery belongs to the unknown heirs of the Jones family. The Jones Memorial Church, a congregation of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church was built on the lower part of the present Taylor House property, and its opening was reported in the *Sun* of October 8, 1866, its location 10 miles out Philadelphia Road. This church was apparently not incorporated for many years and merely occupied some of the Jones land. An item in the *Maryland Journal* of August 4, 1894, called it "Poplar M. P. Church" and announced that the Rev. E. O. Ewing would preach there the following Sunday. Browley's 1898 atlas shows the church well back from the road, surrounded by the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones (Plate 24). Mrs. Jones had sold a parcel to the church trustees on July 24, 1894 (Deeds LMB 204:534). The church appeared on both Plates 29 and 30 of the 1915 G. W. Bromley *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. Plate 29 showed the church by name, but Plate 30 shows it surrounded by Mrs. Henry's property, accessed by a short right of way. James P. Henry and wife Mary R. Henry bought back the church lot property on October 20, 1902 (Deeds NBM 264:366). Then they made a new deed for a half-acre lot that is now occupied by a dwelling numbered as 9907 Philadelphia Road; The church conference sold that lot to Ivan Hugh Taylor on January 22, 1945 (Deeds RJS 1378:102). The church was shown on Plate 29 of the 1915 Bromley atlas as if it were very close to the road. The cemetery appears on present-day tax maps as a small rectangle reached by a long straight access road. The cemetery is also shown in Plat Book WPC 7:37. The cemetery lacks a parcel number in the tax system—being tax exempt.

Clay House. The Clay House is a frame Dutch Colonial style house opposite the terminus of Mohr's Lane. Local tradition holds that it was built in 1928 as a

prefabricated Sears house, delivered to the rail siding at Cowenton on the B. & O. and the parts hauled by horse and wagon to the building site on the west side of Route 7. The house was originally a parsonage for the nearby Methodist Church. Deeds show that the Parsonage Trustees of Chesaco Park Charge of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church purchased 0.51 acre of land on May 17, 1928 (Deeds WPC 656:453). In only four years, the same trustees sold the property to George D. and Olive E. Magsamen (Deeds LMcLM 900:394). Oliver Raymond Clay and Dorothy Loretta Clay bought the place in 1939 and kept it until 1944. There is considerable interest in spotting Sears, Wards, and Aladdin houses because those style are no longer being built. Rosemary Thornton's study states that Sears shipped 75,000 houses nationwide. A number of architectural studies have been done in the U. S. on this subject; the county historian consulted four recent books on the subject. Present owners of the Clay House are Chris and Barbara Bell. This house is set back more comfortably from the highway than its two neighbors to the northeast.

. Dudnanski Bungalow. The bungalow is another style no longer built in its original form so popular in the first three or four decades of the 20th century. This house is in the craftsman subcategory of bungalowoid structures and could easily have been a pre-cut house, as it resembles other such structures in the county. Its location at 10-Mile Hill makes it a near neighbor of the extinct tollgate and tollgate-keeper's residence. The house appears in the 1915 G. W. Bromley atlas as an unidentified square. Current owners are John and Barbara Dudnanski. This house was probably located close to the edge of the road before the advent of truck traffic.

. Davies House. Another Sears pre-cut house, this structure on Mohrs lane turns its side to the narrow road and faces the main road although its property does not stretch that far. This house also dates to the 1928 building season and its material was also delivered to the siding at Cowenton. The first owner was Oliver Donald Davies whose initial cost was \$5000. O. D. Davies was the son of Dr. Davies who owned the Taylor property next door. The present owner is Herbert W. Warwick, Jr.

Philadelphia Road Theme Nomination Item 7

Holtzner House. This dwelling is a 2-1/2 story frame structure with some touches of the Queen Anne and vernacular styles. It is three bays wide with a full-width front porch. The center bay juts out over the porch as a pavilion with windows on three sides plus another small square window in the attic peak. All windows are large panes of 1-over-1 layout. The windows are fitted with shutters. The porch is only slightly above grade and railed with square balusters. The main block is one bay deep with one window at each level plus a small square gable peak window. The right end of this house is extended by a one-story masonry addition in rock-faced concrete block. The house is uncomfortably close to the road leaving no real sidewalk. A hedge separates the house from the two-lane asphalt road.



Holtzner House, January 1, 2005

Buck's School House. This is a small, one-story frame structure in vernacular style, until recently clad in green composition shingle, in December 2004 being sided with vinyl. The school presents its narrow dimension to the street and is set back a comfortable distance from the traffic as long as this remains a two-lane road. The building was converted to residential use in 1937. Buck's School House Road began near Bel Air Road and ran all the way to Philadelphia Road, passing just north of the school lot. That road segment is now dead-ended.



Buck's School House in 1991

Taylor House. This a late Victorian era house in mostly vernacular style, its only feature a Gothic gable perk with round-topped double hung sash window. This frame structure is five bays wide and has a full width front porch only slightly above

grade. The porch roof is a shed roof supported by round posts topped by wooden capitals. Windows are 4-over-4 double hung sash types. This house was by local tradition built in 1870 and seems to be the Jones house found in the 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. The house is one bay deep and has fully developed sash windows at two levels but lacks gable peak attic windows. Most windows have shutters. Outer covering is composition shingle. There is also a nearby cemetery, 52 by 52 feet, with intact stones of the Jones, Taylor, and Henry families but that is on a different property. The house was reported to be vacant in late 2004.



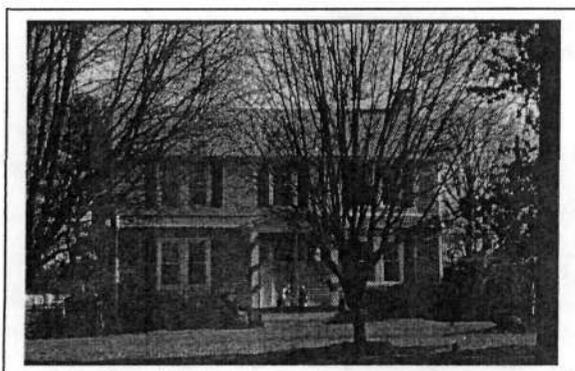
A Henry family stone.



Taylor House

. Jones, Taylor, Henry Family Cemetery. This 52-foot-square private burying ground apparently belongs to neither the property owner on the north or on the south. It is reached by a long straight private road along the south edge of the former Taylor property. The cemetery was apparently not maintained in 2004. Mr. Frankoviak had maintained it in the past, possibly as a civic duty.

. Clay House. The Clay House is a pleasing Dutch Colonial house three bays wide with paired sash windows except for the center bay. On the left end of the façade there is a small gable roofed center entrance porch a few steps above grade; the porch is sheltered by a hipped roof. The same end of the façade had a chimney of cast concrete blocks. This structure is recalled as a Sears pre-cut house. It is set back a comfortable distance from the highway traffic.



Dudnanski Bungalow. This frame bungalow now covered with yellow vinyl siding is three bays wide with a full width front porch and a center entrance door flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. The main attic opening in front is a hip-roofed dormer with two square windows, each fitted with three vertical lights. The house is quite deep, with a bay window projecting on the left side. The house is partly screened from the all too close highway by hedges. Main roofing is hipped and very low pitched. The full width front porch is sheltered by the over-jetted main roof. Four porch posts are of wood, square, resting on a filled-in porch railing. The posts and other fittings are materials of the Colonial Revival era. This house resembles many others in scattered places around the county and nation and is probably a pre-cut house from Sears, Wards, or other supplier. It most closely resembles one of many variations of the Sears "Starlight" bungalow shown in their 1919 catalog (See reproduced catalog page in Rosemary Thornton, *Houses That Sears Built*, p. 76).



Davies House. The Davies House is frame, Dutch Colonial, and manufactured by Sears in 1928. This structure is three bays wide. Its lower story apparently has been retrofitted with three-sided bay windows. The second story windows on the main façade are double-hung sash types, one-over-one. All five façade windows have louvered shutters. A very shallow entrance porch under a gable-roofed entry leads to the paneled front door, which is equipped with vertical sidelights but no transom. The supports of the porch roof are wood box columns in the Colonial Revival style. The house faces toward Philadelphia Road and its original owner probably owned all the ground out to that road. The present address is Mohr's Lane. The house presents its left end to Mohr's Lane. It still has quite spacious grounds. Mohr's Lane leads to some truck terminals and to a humped bridge over the B. & O. Railroad's Philadelphia extension.

BA-3177

**Davies House,
Mohrs Lane, January 1,
2005**





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