

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Vandermast Cottage Inventory Number: BA-3299
 7 Sanctuary Drive (formerly 2234)
 Address: Vandermast Road City: Essex (vicinity) Zip Code: 21221
 County: Baltimore USGS Topographic Map: Middle River
 Owner: Ernest W. Vandermast, III & Roweena Vandermast West Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 519 Tax Map Number: 98 Tax Account ID Number: 15 2500008717
 Alteration of Floodplain, etc. Joint US Army Corp of Engineers and MD
 Project: 08-NT-0474\200865276\AI 74392 Agency: Dept. of Environment
 Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Previously undocumented.

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Description

The c. 1876 Vandermast Cottage is located in eastern Baltimore County, on the north side of the Back River Neck Peninsula, less than one-hundred yards from the waters of the Middle River tributary of Sue Creek. The address of this over-grown rural 1.6 acre lot recently became 7 Sanctuary Drive following a property subdivision. Prior to 2014 this location was 2234 Vandermast Road. The cottage is historically associated with the nearby foursquare dwelling at the former 2244 Vandermast Road. Both dwellings were part of the former Vandermast Farm, and are slated for demolition to make way for a residential housing community.

This small south-facing one-story structure rests upon a full brick basement. Walls measure 30 ft. (l) by 20 ft. (w) and are constructed of poor quality brick laid up in 4:1 common bond. The large, lime-based mortar joints average 3/4 in. in width. The gable end walls rise up above the ridge of the low-pitch roof and terminate in a stepped

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
<u>Jonathan Sager</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>10/16/14</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>10/6/14</u> Date

201404926

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

parapet. A single front and double rear dormer window were added in the 1970s. This action compromised the rafter system and the roof is now unsound.

All but the lower half of one of the dwelling's original 2-over-2 wood sash windows have been replaced. Façade fenestration currently consists of a large, one-over-one, aluminum-sash replacement window, situated on either side of a hollow-core, wood-panel door. The plain, wood, flush-set window sills appear original. The vinyl shutters are obviously not historic, and there is no surviving evidence for earlier units. Both the metal storm door and brick steps are also later features. A half-window centered beneath the 1st story windows provides light and ventilation to the mostly subterranean basement. All door and window openings, both in the façade and throughout the rest of the dwelling feature, a double-header segmental arch.

The rear wall presents itself as a slightly asymmetrical version of the facade. In this wall the entrance was placed right (west) of center in order to accommodate a tall, narrow, corbelled stove chimney. A relieving arch sits below the door's opening. A louvered insert fills the lower section of the left (east) window. It has been installed over part of an original two-over-two, wood-sash window,

Vines entirely cover the west wall and the adjacent area is overgrown. The segmental arch associated with a window in this wall is visible from inside the building.

The east gable end contains a slightly right-of-center doorway. The plain, vertical-board door displays a mid-20th century character. This entrance provides basement access. Ghosting and the cut-in empty mortise sockets provide evidence of the shed-roof broiler houses constructed in 20s or 30s. The sheds housed chickens, while the cottage (at least the basement) served as hatchery. Brooder equipment with labels from the 1940s remains in situ.

The wooden stairway leading into the basement dates to the 20th century. Although exterior construction features and documentation indicate the cottage was built c. 1876, only wire nails are visible on the stair case. In fact, little or none of the visible floor joists are likely original. Based on their patina, the joists look older than the stairs, but they are in suspiciously good condition to be original. The brick walls have deteriorated due to chronic moisture penetration. Floor framing probably dates to the second quarter of the 20th century (chicken hatchery period), and the stairs to perhaps as late as the 1970s.

The Vandermast Cottage returned to domestic use following an extensive renovation in the 1970s. As a result, the interior gives little information about original plan, function or even building age. The ceiling, of course, dates to the creation of the loft bedroom space that was added at this time. In addition, partition walls were put up to create kitchen and bathroom spaces. German siding was applied as wainscot in the main living space. The upper walls remain exposed and show no evidence of plaster, paint or any other original interior finish treatment. A ceiling-level stove-chimney flue remains visible. Based on the location of the opening, this may be an artifact of a former cook stove as the flue opening of a heat stove is typically found at a lower height.

History

The Vandermast Cottage takes its name from the family that has owned the building and surrounding property since 1917.¹ Physical appearance and documentary evidence indicate William H. Pitcher (b.1824 - c.1893) of

¹ Land Records of Baltimore County, Liber WPC, Folio 1 (1917).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

Baltimore City constructed this small structure between 1876 and 1878 for investment purposes. It was most likely intended to be sold for use as a seasonal vacation cottage. Less likely, it served as an agricultural tenant house. In fact, this small house is not particularly well suited to either role and has characteristics either unusual or impractical in this rural, waterfront location.

The Vandermast Cottage sits on part of a 50-acre property William H. Pitcher purchased for \$700 at a Baltimore County Circuit Court auction held on March 4, 1876.² The Sue Creek farm was part of a tract named "Norwich" then most recently owned by the late James H. Parkes (d. 1870) and his wife, Elizabeth. The widow Elizabeth, then residing in Baltimore City, petitioned the court for permission to sell the property for the benefit of her minor children. Neighbor and witness in the case, Thomas Pitcher, testified that the farm's buildings were then in "anything else but good condition" and that renting the farm had proved difficult. Pitcher further informed the court that the land was of average quality and estimated farm value at about \$1,500, or thirty dollars an acre. No further comments were made regarding buildings or improvements.

Evidence that William H. Pitcher built the cottage is circumstantial, but persuasive. First is the change in sale price. Pitcher (relationship to Thomas unknown) acquired the farm for only \$700 and sold at least part of it only two years later for \$1,250. More convincing are Mr. Pitcher's professional associations that shall be addressed later. First let us explore the Vandermast Cottage's unusual attributes that also suggest an association with Pitcher.

The first issue is the use of brick as a construction material for such a small, plain dwelling. This seems an elaborate selection and an unnecessary expense, both in terms of material and labor. Frame construction would have been the more cost-effective choice.

Second, why does a 600 sq. ft. house built with only one, or at most two, first-floor rooms sit upon an 8 ft. deep basement? An extraordinary amount of effort was required to create this uncomfortable, dark, damp subterranean space. Due to the area's high water table flooding remained a chronic issue. A larger first-story, or even addition of a second story, would have been an easier and more practical alternative.

Finally, there is the matter of the roof's stepped, parapeted gable ends. Parapets are most commonly found on urban buildings where they serve several functions. For example, parapets often serve an aesthetic purpose by making a building appear taller, or are created to block viewsheds of unattractive roof features such as stair wells or water cisterns. Functionally, a parapet acted as a fire break between rowhouses or closely situated structures. None of these purposes are relevant on this building.

William Pitcher's professional biography explains these oddities. Pitcher owned and served as president of the Pitcher Brick Company.³ He was also a small-scale, Baltimore City real estate developer. Additionally, he served as an ordained Methodist Episcopal minister and according to his obituary "helped much in the building" of the 1872 the Gothic Revival Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Vernon Place (B-81).⁴ He started his professional

² Baltimore County Land Records, Liber JB 108, Folio 429 (1878).

³ Baltimore City Directories indicate the company changed names several times. Other trade names include Pitcher and Wilson Brick manufactures (1874), Wm. H Pitcher and Son (1878), Pitcher and Creager Company (1890) and Pitcher and Creager Brick Company (1894).

⁴ This stone Gothic Revival church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was designed by Thomas Dixon and Charles L. Carson and built at a cost of \$400,000. It was intended to serve as a "Cathedral of Methodism."

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

life in the clergy, but by the 1850s Rev. Pitcher's interests were primarily of a secular nature and he was not affiliated with a congregation.⁵

Through his affiliations Mr. Pitcher enjoyed important business contacts, the most significant of whom was his son-in-law, Noble H. Creager (b. 1842- d. 1914). Creager was an important builder and developer who was also instrumental in establishing the Baltimore Builders Exchange.⁶ Noble H. Creager went on to serve as president of the National Association of Builders and ran unsuccessfully as the Republican Baltimore mayoral candidate.⁷ Nothing suggests Creager was involved in building the Vandermast Cottage, but his biography provides interesting background on the social and professional circles in which William H. Pitcher operated.

As with many building speculators, Mr. Pitcher used the most inexpensive materials at his disposal. To the owner of the Pitcher Brick Company that was, of course, brick. Furthermore, the bricks used in the cottage are of poor quality. Their color is irregular, many have large inclusions or voids, and others appear to have already been chipped or cracked at the time they were laid.

While not as obvious as his the link between owning a brick company and building a brick house, Pitcher's background also helps to explain the cottage's other unexpected features. According to *The Sun*, almost all of Pitcher's land transactions involved multiple lots in Baltimore City.⁸ His purchase of the rural Parkes Farm is an anomaly probably having something to do with a connection to Thomas Pitcher; the man who testified before the Circuit Court about the farm's value.

Baltimore is famously a city of brick rowhouses and Pitcher's real estate and building experience was with Baltimore City. Most of Baltimore City's rowhouses were not architect-designed structures, but built on speculation and for the most part, designed by the builders themselves.⁹ The background of the laborers Pitcher engaged to build the Vandermast Cottage would almost certainly have been with brick rowhouses. The most likely explanation for why the Vandermast Cottage looks as it does is that Pitcher and his builders drew upon their experience and built this rural cottage as if it were an urban building.

City fire protection ordinances of the time required rowhouses to be built of brick (or other masonry) and provide a parapet or similar interruption between roofs.¹⁰ Due to the high price of frontage, building width was minimized, and the loss of horizontal space compensated for the addition of a basement. Small, grade-level windows allowed some light to penetrate into this area generally used as a kitchen or service area. In 19th-century Baltimore City this cool space would have been valued. In a house on the shore of Sue Creek it would be

⁵ In "General Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," from 1852-1860, William H. Pitcher is listed under the category of "supernumerary", or "superannuated and worn out".

⁶ Founded in 1887, the Baltimore Builders Exchange was a trade network of builders, subcontractors and material suppliers that collaborated on large-scale real estate developments. Creager's experience with large-scale and complicated projects led to his appointment as U.S. Army Quartermaster during the Spanish and American War.

⁷ "Volunteer Officers Retained," *The Sun*, 18 April 1899, pg. 9.

⁸ <<http://search.proquest.com/docview/536041465/4F87590FE3A741D0PQ/74?accountid=2739>>

⁹ William Pitcher's name appears repeatedly in the results of ProQuest's Baltimore Sun Historical Newspaper Index (1837-1988), both alone or in conjunction with his son and/or son-in-law. Most transactions involve lots in Baltimore City. The presence of improvements is occasionally, but not regularly addressed.

⁹ Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure. *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999), p 3.

¹⁰ Hayward and Belfoure, p. 25.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

dank and dark. These features, either compulsory or practical in an urban context, were superfluous or worse in a rural setting.

As stated, the building's size suggests it was probably intended for use as a seasonal vacation cottage. Through most of the 19th century the Back River Neck Peninsula was a largely undeveloped "wilderness of farms and swamps."¹¹ That started to change at about the time Mr. Pitcher acquired the property. Throughout the Chesapeake (and elsewhere) beach and recreational communities began appeared in large numbers as trains and steamships enabled city dwellers to escape and spend time at the beach or in the country. This trend is well documented. Local historians Elizabeth Shipley Cunningham and Jane McWilliams have written about 19th and 20th century summer communities and resorts catering to residents of Baltimore and Washington, D.C.¹²

Starting in the last quarter of the 19th century and continuing until the Great Depression, vacation homes, yacht clubs, hunting resorts and summer communities developed along the Back River Neck Peninsula. The accompanying 1969 USGS quad map shows that these places extended from Cedar Beach at the west end to Breezy Point Beach at the peninsula's eastern tip. Some survive if only in name, and many former summer houses have long since been converted to full-time occupancy.

Wealthy Baltimoreans established large, elegant club resorts such as Gibson Island, which is located on the Chesapeake about fifteen miles south of the Vandermast Cottage. At the other end of the spectrum individual, middle- and working-class family shore houses went up, some of which were little more than shacks. Baltimore City churches, clubs and even the police department established community summer getaways along the area's rivers. The north shore of the Back River Neck Peninsula, in the general vicinity of the Vandermast Cottage, was favored by German speaking immigrants, many of whom otherwise lived in the Highlandtown or Canton neighborhoods of Baltimore City.¹³

The building's purpose as a rural retreat is indicated not only by its diminutive size, but by its post-Pitcher ownership history. Jeremiah Miller purchased the property from Pitcher in 1878 for \$1,250 with a mortgage obtained from Sarah Asher.¹⁴ In 1881 Miller defaulted. Charles Rieve assumed ownership of the property and the mortgage.¹⁵ City directories and census records indicate that Rieve was German immigrant and retired teacher living at West Street in Baltimore City.¹⁶ The cottage property changed hands every few years until 1917 when Frank and Lottie Nahatzy, Austrian immigrants who resided on Philadelphia Avenue in Baltimore, sold the cottage property and an adjacent parcel to Arnold and Elizabeth Vandermast of Clinton Street, Baltimore City.¹⁷ Miller was the only owner who did not permanently reside in Baltimore.¹⁸

¹¹ "Ninety Years of Yesterday's: Essex Heritage 1909-1969," Essex Revitalization and Community Corporation, 1969, <<https://archive.org/stream/EssexHeritage1909-1969/Essex-Heritage-1909-1969_djvu.txt> (viewed 12 August 2014).

¹² See "Between Two Rivers: A Panoramic View of the Pasadena Peninsula by Elizabeth Shipley Cunningham, and Bay Ridge on the Chesapeake by Jane Wilson McWilliams.

¹³ "Where Comfort is King : Down on the Shore," *Baltimore Sun*, 28 May 28 1911, p. 8.

¹⁴ Sarah Asher was the wife of real estate speculator, William A. Asher. According to an article in *The Sun*, William A. Asher was sued by his creditors in 1897. He was accused of avoiding payment by putting assets solely in his wife's name.

¹⁵ Baltimore County Land Records, Liber WMI 125, Folio 218 (1881).

¹⁶ Baltimore County Land Records, Liber WMI 125, Folio 217 (1881).

¹⁷ Baltimore County Land Records, Liber WPC 483, Folio 1 (1917).

¹⁸ U.S. Population Census Records (1860-1940), retrieved from Ancestry. com.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

Yet the fact remains that the Vandermast Cottage is poorly designed to serve as a summer house. As confirmed by July fieldwork for this project, in the morning summer sun quickly penetrates the windows of this eave-less structure and raises the interior temperature. In addition, the dark bricks absorb more heat and retain it far longer than would a frame house. Also, there is no evidence for a porch. This outdoor living space is practically a hallmark of summer houses of the period and rural dwellings constructed in warm weather environments. It may have functioned more successfully as a spring and fall fishing and hunting cabin.

Notwithstanding these considerations, recreational seasonal cottage remains the most likely design intent. The cottage is too diminutive to be a 19th century farm house and the 50 acre farm with which it was historically associated too small to require a tenant house. And even the most inexpensive brick dwelling seems too high status for a seasonal harvest worker house, known as a pickers' shanty. The Vandermast Cottage appears to have failed functionally and as a result was used as a chicken house for much of its history.

The Vandermast's ownership tenure began in 1917 and foursquare dwelling was probably built soon thereafter. According to the 1910 U.S population census, Arnold Vandermast was born in Germany in 1855 and emigrated to the United States in 1870. Mr. Vandermast, along with his wife Elizabeth and their five children resided on Clinton Street in Baltimore City. The 1910 and 1920 census lists Mr. Vandermast's occupation as "Cigar Maker" and states that he owned both his home and business. Census records through 1940 also indicate that Arnold and Elizabeth Vandermast never lived on the subject property, but maintained primary residence in Baltimore City.

Arnold and Elizabeth's eldest son, Ernest W. Vandermast (b. 1897-d. 1959) and his wife Marie did live at the Sue Creek property and by 1930 were had poultry operation on the approximately 10-acre property. Ernest's brother George, listed in the 1920 and 30 census returns as "farmer," and wife Helen lived in the neighboring household.

Ernest and his family lived in the new foursquare dwelling and at some point the brick cottage was put to use as a chicken house. Brooder equipment fills the basement. Long broiler houses were constructed on either side of the brick structure, the footprint of which appears on the 1951 USGS map. In addition to buildings in the location of the Cottage/Chicken House and foursquare house, the 1951 map also shows a collection of about 14 other buildings on the Vandermast Farm, The

Ernest W. Vandermast died in 1956. In the 1970s the cottage returned to domestic use. The interior was completely renovated and the broiler house wings removed. Kitchen and bathroom spaces were constructed and dormers were inserted into the attic to accommodate a loft bedroom space.

Although Ernest Vandermast and his family lived and operated a commercial poultry business on the property, ownership remained with one or both of his parent's until after his mother's death in 1940. Under the terms of Elizabeth Vandermast's will, the Sue Creek property was to be conveyed to her six children as co-owners, or tenants in common. The last of the co-heirs, Cecilia Vandermast, died in September 1991. In 2003 the court appointed Ernest W. Vandermast III as successor trustee to the estate.¹⁹ Under him the property has been subdivided, and the curious brick cottage built by William Pitcher and the foursquare farmhouse erected by his family are slated for demolition.

¹⁹ Baltimore County Land Records, Liber 19254, Folio 285 (2003).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 6

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

Eligibility Determination

The Vandermast Cottage does not meet any of the four National Register eligibility criteria. In addition the integrity of the building is compromised due to deterioration, structural issues and alteration.

Criterion A: Events

The Vandermast Cottage is not associated with any historically significant events. Research suggests that for about the first fifty years of its history the building served as a summer house. This function connects it with important trends in the growth of recreation and leisure activities among urban, working and middle-class families in the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century. While it is associated with an acknowledged historic trend, the building fails to make a recognizable contribution under this context.

Criterion B: Person

The Vandermast Cottage is not directly associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The building is believed to have been built by William H. Pitcher; a Baltimore clergy member, business man and real estate developer whose activities were of local significance. He did not, however, live here. The Vandermast Cottage is one of the numerous investment properties he constructed and is not directly or unique associated with his life or accomplishments. None of the subsequent property owners achieved distinction.

Criterion C: Design/Construction

The Vandermast Cottage is an idiosyncratic structure whose design appears to be derived from urban building traditions employed in rural setting. When viewed in its context, the Vandermast Cottage lacks the distinctive characteristics of any particular type, period or method of construction. It is neither the work of a master nor possesses artistic value.

Criterion D: Information Potential

The Vandermast Cottage lacks the potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Integrity:

Deterioration, alteration, structural issues and lack of landscape maintenance have compromised the Vandermast Cottage's integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

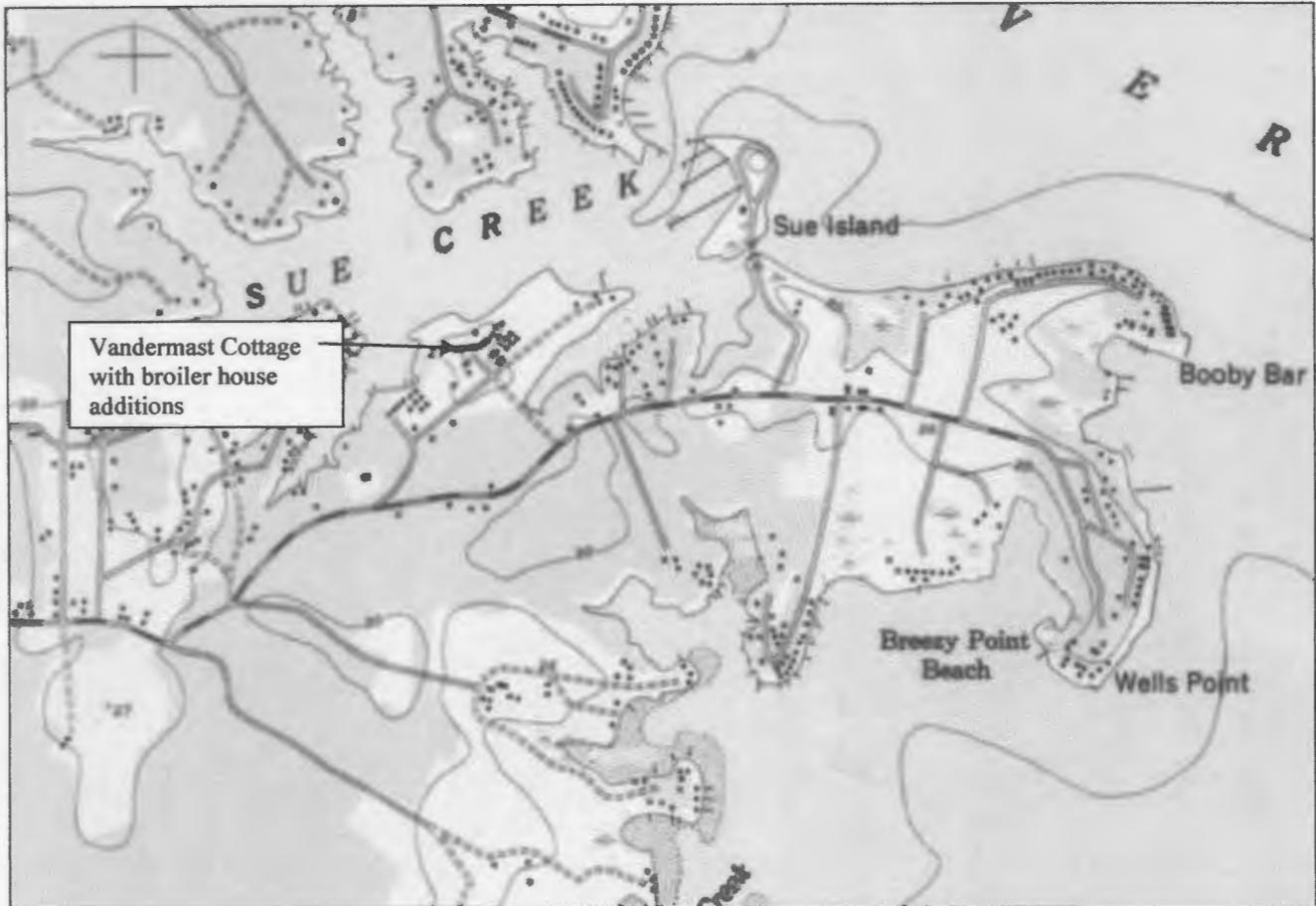


Figure 2: This excerpt of the 1951 USGS Middle River quad map shows a large collection of buildings on what had become the Vandermast Farm. The subject building is part of the long structure that was used as a chicken hatchery and broiler house.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 9

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)



Figure 3: By the time of this 1969 USGS Middle River quad map was prepared, most of the buildings on the Vandermast property had been demolished, but the Vandermast Cottage remains incorporated in the broiler house structure.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 10

Vandermast Cottage (BA-3299)

Major Sources:

Baltimore County Land records, www.MDLANDREC.NET.

Bucher, Ward. *Dictionary of Building Preservation*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996.

Circuit Court of Baltimore County in Equity, Elizabeth A. Parkes et al. vs. Thomas P. Parkes et al. (October 1875).

Hayward, Mary Ellen and Charles Belfoure. *The Baltimore Rowhouse*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999.

Kaiser, George. *Military map, Baltimore Co., Md. Compiled from the best authorities and corrected by actual survey under the direction of Col. W. F. Reynolds A.D.C., Chief Eng. 8th Army Corps. Drawn and lithographed in the office of the Chief Eng., 8th Army Corps.* (1863).

ProQuest Historical Newspaper Index: *Baltimore Sun, The* (1837-1988).

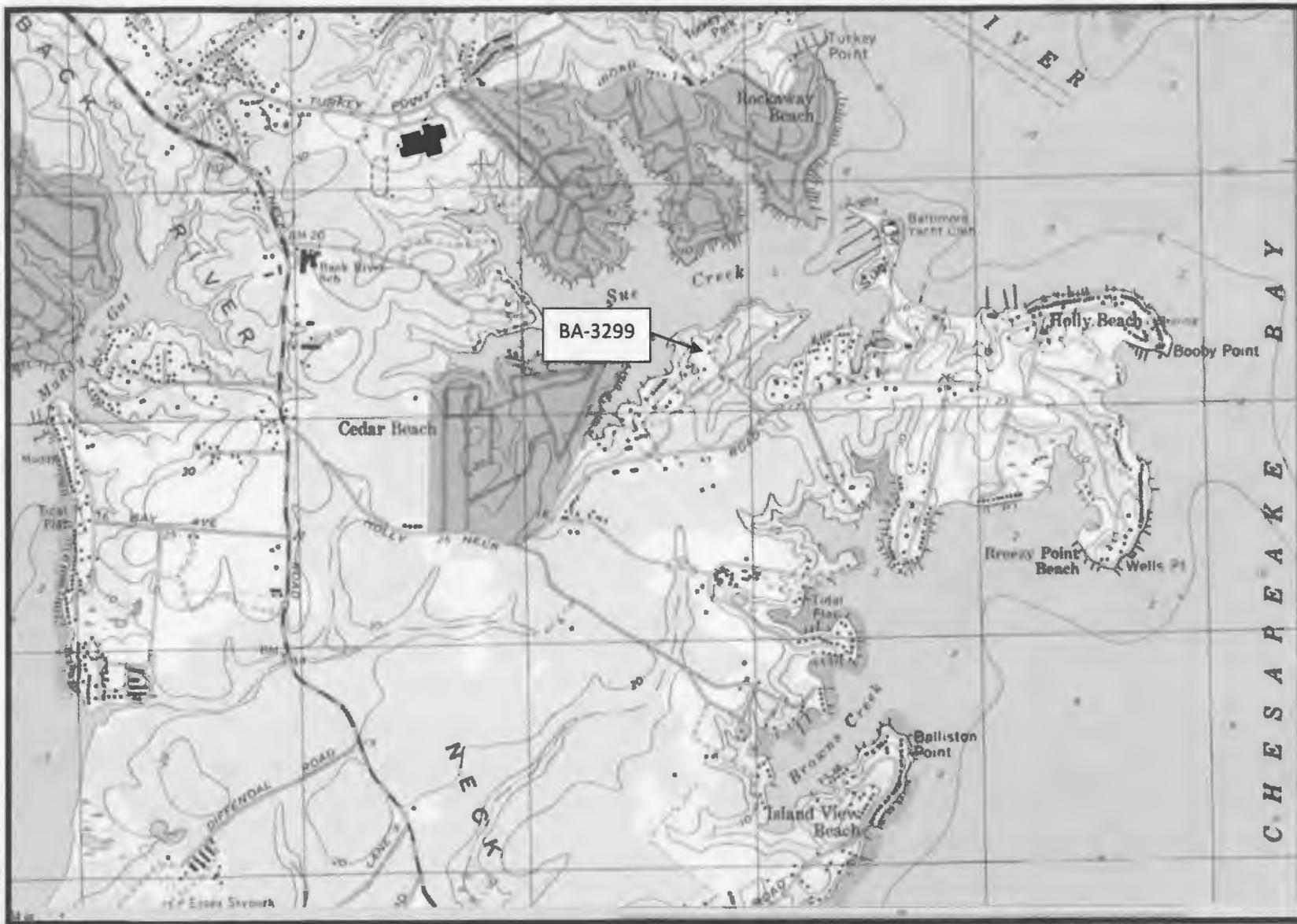
Roberts, L. Keith. *The History of the Back River Neck Peninsula*. Baltimore: The Best Press, 1993.

U.S. Population Census, 1860-1940, www.Ancestry.com.

Prepared by: Sherri Marsh Johns

Date Prepared: September 3, 2014

BA-3299, Vandermast Cottage, 7 Sanctuary drive (formerly 2234 Vandermast Road), Baltimore County, Essex, MD 21221



USGS map excerpt, 5-minute series (Middle River Quad, 1998).

Scale 1:24000

BA-3299, Vandermast Cottage

7 Sanctuary Drive (formerly 2234 Vandermast Road), Baltimore County, Essex, MD 21221

Photo Log:

1. Images taken on July 7, 2014 as .raw files converted to .tif by Sherri Marsh Johns.
2. Printed on Ilford Gallerie RC Digital Silver Black and White photo paper using traditional black-and-white chemistry (not printed with ink).
3. Digital Copies recorded on Verbatim UltraLife archival grade DVD_R with 24K gold AZO recording dye with hard coat.

List of Images:

1. BA-3299_2014-07-09_01. Front (south) façade.
2. BA-3299_2014-07-09_02. Front (south) façade.
3. BA-3299_2014-07-09_03. View of southwest corner.
4. BA-3299_2014-07-09_04. Rear (north) wall.
5. BA-3299_2014-07-09_05. East wall.
6. BA-3299_2014-07-09_06. Brick detail.
7. BA-3299_2014-07-09_07. Basement wall, camera facing north.
8. BA-3299_2014-07-09_08. Basement window detail.
9. BA-3299_2014-07-09_09. Chicken hatchery equipment in basement.
10. BA-3299_2014-07-09_10. First floor facing south.
11. BA-3299_2014-07-09_11. First floor facing southwest.
12. BA-3299_2014-07-09_12. Front door detail.
13. BA-3299_2014-07-09_13. Kitchen.



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE

Baltimore Co., MD

by Sherri M. Johns

July 2014

0113157, 3_018

Digital MASTER AT MHT (MD SHPO)

SOUTH FACADE

<ILFORD> <Fomex True 8862> 88/18/14

Photo

1 of 13



BA-329a, VANDERMAST COTTAGE

Baltimore Co., MD

by Sherri M. Johns

July 2014

0113157. 1.001

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

South FACADE

<ILFORD>, <Process True BBUD>, 08/18/14

Photo 2 of 13



BA-3299, VANDERMAST Cottage

Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH Johns

July 2014

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

South West CORNER

photo 3 of 13



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE

Baltimore Co, MD

by S. MARSH Johns

July 2014

0113157. 4.811

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

Rear (North) wall

(ILFORD), AFocus True 5500, 08/18/14

Photo 4 of 13



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE

Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH Johns

July 2014

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

EAST WALL with ghost of Broiler
House wing above door

Photo 5 of 13



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE
Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH Johns

July 2014

0113157, 5L812

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO
Brick Detail

Photo 6 of 13

Fromex True BSLD, 08/18/14



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE

Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH Johns

July 2014

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

BASEMENT Wall, CAMERA facing NORTH

Photo 7 of 13

<ILFORD>, <Fronx True B&W>, 08/18/14



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE
Baltimore Co., MD
by S. MARSH Johns

July 2014

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

BASEMENT WINDOW DETAIL

Photo 8 of 13



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE

Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH JOHNS

July 2014

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

HATCHERY EQUIPMENT IN Basement

Photo 9 of 13

<LFORD>, <Polaris True B2V>, 06/18/14



BA-3299, VANDERMAST COTTAGE
Baltimore Co., MD
by S. MARSH Johns

JULY 2014, Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO
0113157, 8-015

FIRST FLOOR facing front (south)
DOOR

Photo 10 of 13
KLF000, Copex True 080, 03/18/14



BA-3299, VANDERMAST Cottage

Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH JOHNS

July 2014, Digital MASTER AT MD SAPO

0113157, 9_016

1st FLOOR facing Southwest

Photo 11 of 13

<ILFORD>, <Frosen True B&U>, 00-18/14



BA-3299, VANDERMAST Cottage

Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH Johns

July 2014, Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

0113157, 14-086

Front door Detail

Photo 12 of 13

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True EBU>, 09/18/14



BA-3299, VANDERMAST cottage

Baltimore Co., MD

by S. MARSH JOHNS

July 2014

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

Kitchen

photo 13 of 13