MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: **Westowne Elementary School** Inventory Number: **BA-3305**

Address: **401 Harlem (previously Haarlem) Lane** City: **Catonsville** Zip Code: **21228**

County: **Baltimore** USGS Topographic Map: **Baltimore West 20140416**

Owner: **The Board of Education of Baltimore County** Is the property being evaluated a district? ____yes

Tax Parcel Number: **0069** Tax Map Number: **0095** Tax Account ID Number: **0102572017**

Project: **Replacement of Westowne Elementary School** Agency: **The Baltimore County Public Schools**

Site visit by MHT Staff: ____yes **X** no Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ____yes **X** 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 **X** yes ____no

Criteria: ___A ___B **X** C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G **X** None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Inventory of Historic Properties Form (attached)

Agency Prepared By: GWWO Architects/PRA, Inc. Preparer's Name: David/Paula Wright/Reed Date Prepared: 10/15/15

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

For Description of Property, See attached MHT Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Form.

Overview:

Westowne Elementary School is located in the Baltimore County community of Catonsville, in the Baltimore County Public School's (BCPS's) Southwest Area. The earliest portion of the existing 1-story masonry school building was designed in 1948-1949, constructed in 1950-1952 and sits on a 14.7-acre site at 401 Harlem (previously Harlem Lodge) Lane. Serving a segment of the Catonsville community in southwest Baltimore County since 1952, Westowne Elementary School has provided a public, academic program for children starting with the pre-kindergarten age group up to, and including, the fifth grade. The school is a feeder school for local public, independent-private, and parochial middle schools in the area. The Baltimore architectural firm of Tyler, Ketcham & Myers designed the facility in a modest Mid-Century Modern style, on land purchased by Baltimore County Public Schools in 1949 and 1950. There have been three building additions to the facility in 1952-3, 1968 and 1972. Several renovation projects between 1979 and 2009 have also been undertaken to address a variety of issues, including library alterations, window replacement and accessibility upgrades.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Y **Eligibility not recommended** _____

Criteria: ___A ___B Y C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Comments: _____

Jonathan Sager 12/7/15

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

R Kurtz 12/4/15

Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

Revised Oct 27, 2015

201501849

Setting:

Westowne Elementary School is located at 401 Harlem Lane in Catonsville, Maryland. The school building site is a 14.7-acre campus, less than 1/4-mile south of Old Frederick Road (nearby the intersection with Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40), 1/3-mile north of Edmondson Avenue and 3/4-mile west of the Baltimore City line. The campus is bound by Harlem Road to the east and Maple Forest Road to the south. There are no roadways directly north or west of the site. The Baltimore Beltway (Interstate 695) is approximately 1-mile away by way of exit 15 (Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40) to the north and 1/2-mile away by way of Exit 14 (Edmondson Avenue) to the south. The northern portion of the site is fairly level and grass covered providing playing fields for the school. There are two soccer fields, one baseball and one softball field, as well as a fenced basketball court. The wooded southwestern corner of the site contains mulched play areas for the school. Each play area includes playground equipment. Along the south edge of the site, adjacent to the wooded play area, is a paved area with tennis courts.

The school building and property are owned by the Baltimore County Executive and Baltimore County Council. The Board of Education of Baltimore County operates the existing building as a public elementary school within the Baltimore County Public School's system.

The north property line of the site is the edge of a commercial zone that fronts Old Frederick Road and Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40. A portion of this commercial zone extends along the northern third of the west property line. The southern two-thirds of the west property line is adjacent to a wooded area. The commercial zone along Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40 includes several shopping centers. Directly to the south of the campus is the townhome residential neighborhood of Maple Woods. To the east of the campus, across Harlem Lane, is the multi-family residential neighborhood of Cedar Run Apartments. Further south and east of the school site are residential neighborhoods, with a mix of attached and single-family homes. Northeast of the school is Western Star Cemetery. The cemetery and school are buffered by the Cedar Run Apartments. Southeast of the school, separated by a residential neighborhood, is Mount De Sales Academy, a private Catholic high school for girls operated by the Dominion Sisters of St. Cecilia of Nashville.

Exterior:

Westowne School sits on a sloping landscape with wooded and open grassy areas. The school property is situated on the west side of Harlem Lane with a loop driveway access and parking lot in front of the school, between it and Harlem lane. The initial school building was constructed in 1950-1951 following a design by the Baltimore architectural firm of Tyler, Ketcham and Myers. Almost immediately an addition designed by the same firm was constructed in 1952-1953. Subsequent small additions were made in 1968 and 1972, the larger, at the south end of the building. Currently, two portable classrooms are present along the north side of the school.

The original portion of the building is Y-shaped with the angled "V" facing north. The main entrance and street front is the east elevation. The major additions, the largest of which occurred in 1952-1953 are to the south of the original building. Designed with Mid-Century Modern styling, the building is one story in height, of brick over concrete construction, with stone accents at the entrances. The brick surface is, for the most part, all stretcher work with occasional courses of alternating stretcher-header bricks. Cast stone trims the windows along with brick accent columns with darker contrasting bricks and vertical columns of headers. The roof type is a combination of flat and shed.

Typical of Mid-Century Modern architecture, especially schools and industrial buildings, the emphasis is on horizontal massing with vertical accents. Horizontal bands of windows follow this vocabulary, separated by brick columns. Windows are grouped in sets to light each classroom. Most have square structural glass blocks for the upper portion of the window with a band of lower hopper windows which open to the inside. The windows were replaced with insulated aluminum in 2002, but the design of the overall window configuration has been maintained. The higher shed-roofed sections of the building have rows of glass block windows providing diffused light to the classrooms inside at the high end of the slanted ceiling.

In addition to the windows and the overall form and shape of the building other character-defining features include vertical stone accents at the entrances, and a tall stone chimney, which in addition to exhausting the heating plant for the building, becomes an important design feature. The main entrance to the original section of the building is set in a stone accent area with

projecting flared stone wing walls covered with a roof extension and a ceiling which slants downward to meet the top of the transom. The cornice of the entrance area's roof is wrapped with aluminum, providing an additional double horizontal band that continues to wrap around the entire building. The second main entrance, which opens into the gymnasium/auditorium, is treated similarly, but the stone wing walls are straight rather than flared and they don't project as far. Both of these main entrances open onto the loop driveway around the front of the building.

The doors are metal. The north main entrance has three doors, each with three stacked glass panes. Three transom lights align with each door. On each side of the doors are narrow sidelights with a smaller transom over each. The auditorium/gymnasium entrance has similar doors but with four rather than three, each with a transom above. Between the two paired doors is a sidelight topped with a transom.

The building is identified with brushed aluminum letters mounted on the north end of the east wall in modern font indicating "Westowne School."

Interior:

The original building contained 12 classrooms, along with a kitchen, library, auditorium which also serves as a gymnasium, health center, offices and heating plant/boiler room. The 1952-1953 addition is an L-shaped building attached to the south and west walls of the auditorium. The addition doubled the number of classrooms to 24 and also included a new library and cafeteria which incorporated the old library into an added space adjacent to the kitchen (see Image 5). In 1968, a small storage addition was attached to the west end of the original building (see Image 6), and in 1972, a final addition to the south end of the building added three kindergarten rooms and two special education rooms (see Image 7).

Corridors running the length of each wing provide access to the classrooms and other spaces. Floors are terrazzo. Walls are glazed block for slightly over half their height, then painted concrete block above. Throughout the building, ceilings have acoustical tile suspended in grids. Vinyl tile covers the floors of the classrooms. Doors into the classrooms are wooden with three horizontal panes of glass used in the upper half of each door. Some spaces such as restrooms and closets have solid wooden doors. Florescent tube lighting set into ceiling panels illuminates the interior, along with natural light from windows. Observed specialized fixtures such as drinking fountains appear to be original to the 1950s.

Evaluation of Integrity:

The Westowne School retains a high level of integrity to its original design and appearance. Although it has changed over time, with additions in 1952-1953, 1968 and 1972, the Mid-Century Modern character has prevailed. The 1952-1953 addition was designed just as the original building was opening for use, and thus shares the same architectural concept and the same design, workmanship, materials and historical associations. The 1972 addition appears to have maintained the theme, materials, design and workmanship of the earlier work. Playground equipment has changed, but otherwise the setting remains essentially as designed. There have been alterations including updated insulated aluminum windows, floor coverings and alterations for accessibility. Probably the biggest impact is from the replacement windows, but the glass block remains intact, as well as the size, scale and pattern of the windows.

Significance Summary:

The Westowne School Building is recommended as eligible under National Register Criterion C as a good example of Mid-Century Modern school architecture. Very little about the building has changed since its construction 1951-1953, and it continues to serve in its original capacity as an elementary school. There are many examples of schools built in the early 1950s to accommodate the population of baby boomers who were reaching school age, so this one is by no means unique or even unusual, but it is a good and intact example designed by a Baltimore architectural firm. Westowne School is one of the earlier schools constructed to accommodate the population increase, as the first baby boomers were just reaching school age when it was built, and were infants and toddlers when it was designed in 1948-1949. Within the period 1946 to 1964 (the Baby Boom generation) and considering Baltimore County alone, the County Board of Education built new or undertook major additions to eighty-two public schools, of which forty-two were elementary schools (see attached chart, placed at the end of this form). Westowne places as the fourth elementary school, and overall the tenth school, built during the period.

Criterion A was not selected, since this is one of many schools that represent the historical explosion in population that occurred after World War II, requiring many new facilities, including prominently housing and schools. Westowne School individually lacks historical distinction within this association with the 1950s need for new schools. Although it is an early example, the school is one of many that together were reflective of this period of history. Criterion B was not selected because there are no known individuals important in history of the period that are associated with the school. Criterion D was no evaluated.

History and Context:

Mid-Century Modern as a defining style can apply to architecture, interior design, industrial design, or graphic design. The term generally describes mid-20th century developments in modern architecture, product design, and urban development from roughly 1933 to 1965, with its heaviest emphasis on the post WWII era. Although critics employed the name to define this sub-set of modern architecture as early as the mid-1950s, Cara Greenberg reaffirmed its use in her book, Mid-Century Modern: Furniture of the 1950s (Random House, 1983). This book, celebrating the style through its furniture applications, is now considered a significant resource documenting this focused segment of the overall design movement.

This design context has roots back to the 1920s and 1930s, with the International Style practitioners—expatriates working in or producing work within the United States—such as Le Corbusier (1887-1965), Walter Gropius (1883-1969), and Joes Louis Sert (1902-1983); as well as with the home-grown Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959). The proliferation of modern architecture, however, did not come face-to-face with many Americans until after the conclusion of World War II. This context is not unique to Catonsville, or Baltimore County, or Maryland, but can be seen, understood, and interpreted at the national level.

Catonsville Residential and School Development, 1940s-1960s:

Catonsville acquired a reputation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a summertime retreat for wealthy Baltimoreans, many of whom built ornate Victorian homes in this western suburb due to its proximity to the railroad and electric street cars. In 1896, the electrified streetcar replaced the horse and carriage as the most efficient transportation between Catonsville and Baltimore. In 1899, the Baltimore Streetcar Company ran a one-third mile spur line into the woods near Montrose Ave. to connect the Frederick Road route to the Edmondson Avenue and Ellicott City routes. The streetcar service ended service in 1963.

Developers ultimately subdivided many of the rural estates and surrounding farmland, building housing communities to satisfy increased demand for new homes close to Baltimore City. Between 1940 and 1950 the population in Baltimore County increased 73% ("Baltimore County's Troubles and a Report to Come," *Baltimore Sun*, 14 August 1953, p. 10). Pressure on the capacity of the public school facilities became intense. Building new schools could not keep up with the increased student population. Mr. William T. Willis, a Baltimore County school official, explained in 1953, "...mushrooming population growth in the [Catonsville and other Baltimore County] areas has made it impossible for school authorities to keep up with schoolroom needs." Willis noted among other things the recent construction of a new development of prefabricated homes in the Catonsville area, plans for which he said had not even been revealed a year earlier. "Some of those homes were up in a week,... and at least 60 were sold on one day recently. We simply cannot keep up with this growth." (*Baltimore Sun*, 11 Aug 1953, p. 17)

By 1953, 3,500 students of Baltimore County had to attend "half-sessions" so that the existing facilities could handle a double load, operating from sunup until after sunset. A second strategy established to handle the load, until new schools could be built, involved leasing space in other existing buildings. Catonsville had a unique example of this strategy. In 1953 there were "...100 classrooms in temporary quarters. The development in Catonsville is unique only in that apartments are involved. Previously the county has confined the choice of outside space to churches, Fire Department buildings, and other community structures. No such buildings were readily available in the Catonsville area." (*Baltimore Sun*, 11 Aug 1953, p. 17)

Racial segregation in both housing and education existed in the Catonsville area—as well as throughout Maryland and most of the southern sections of the country—prior to and during the 1950s. When originally opened, white students attended Westowne Elementary School. Maryland was one of seventeen states that required racial segregation in "separate but equal" educational facilities. This practice lasted until the 1954 US Supreme Court case of Brown vs. the [Topeka] Board of

Education, which declared the "separate but equal" school systems inherently unconstitutional. However, until mandated bussing was enforced by the Supreme Court decision of 1971, many schools remained primarily all-black or all white based on residential locations of the surrounding student populations.

As Boards of Education struggled to keep up with the rising populations, the elementary school as a building type forms part of a much larger story as well. Middle Schools (Junior High Schools) and High Schools were being designed and constructed that reflect the identical phenomenon and can tell a similar story.

Westowne Elementary School Design History:

With the projection of a rapidly rising pre-school and elementary school population in not only Catonsville, but throughout the county, the Baltimore County Public Schools Board of Education began in the late 1940s to purchase land for future school sites. The 14-plus acre site on Harlem Lane in Catonsville was secured by the County in 1949 and 1950.

The architectural firm of Tyler, Ketcham, & Myers designed the school in 1949 (construction documents are dated December 1949). The firm was organized in 1946 by John Poe Tyler (1907-1979), a 1929 graduate of Princeton University; Jackson Platt Ketcham (1905-1979), a 1928 graduate from the University of Pennsylvania; and Robert E. Myers (1900-na), who attended Maryland Institute architectural courses and Johns Hopkins night classes in structural engineering. Ketcham and Myers served in different units of the military in both WWI and WWII. The firm survived intact through the early 1960s; Tyler withdrew from the firm at the beginning of 1964. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, the firm had their offices at 513 North Park Avenue in Baltimore, later relocating to 1020 St. Paul Street.

Perhaps that firm's most celebrated design during its early years was the Hess Shoe store, located at York Road and Belvedere Avenue in Baltimore City, for which the local chapter of the National Association of Manufacturers presented the firm with a design award in 1950. That building, with its contiguous neighbor, the Hochschild-Kohn suburban store designed by James Richard Edmunds, Jr. (1890-1953), has since been listed on the National Register (2003, inventory B-1349) recognized for its post-war modern style. Other notable projects of the firm included the Hamburger's Clothing Store (the bridge portion of the building spanning Fayette Street later demolished) near Charles Center in Downtown Baltimore.

The firm designed many public and private schools in both Baltimore City and Baltimore County from the late 1940s and through the 1950s. Besides Westowne, examples include the Leith Walk Elementary School, Booker T. Washington School, Baltimore Hebrew College, Douglas High School swimming pool addition, Patapsco Elementary School in Cherry Hill (based on plans made for Leith Walk), Merritt Point Elementary school, Middle River Elementary School, Holabird Junior High School, and Franklin Elementary School. None of these school buildings were individually listed as significant works in the architects' published obituaries. None are known to have received any design awards following their construction. The only award that has been located is for a 1956 craftsmanship award for the stonework on Franklin Elementary.

Major Building Additions and Renovations since 1972:

The following is a list of the additions and renovations over the years that have "altered" the original design. The most significant was the window replacement.

- 1979 – Replaced original acoustic tile ceilings with new acoustic tile ceilings in Corridors.
  - Ceiling height (8'6") unchanged.
- 1979 – Addition of "smoke doors" in Corridors.
- 1980 – Boiler Room alterations.
  - Boiler replacement.
  - Added fuel-oil tank (original boilers were coal-fired)
- 1985 – Enlarged library.
- 1992 – Roof replacement.
- 2001 – Systemic.
  - Replaced original unit ventilators and new unit ventilators.
    - Casework modified to fit.
  - Replaced original light fixtures with new light fixtures.

        - Existing ceiling remained.
- 2002 – Window replacement.
    - Replaced original steel window assemblies with aluminum window assemblies.
        - Profiles/mullion spacing changed from original design.
- 2004 – ADA Upgrades.
    - Replaced existing toilet room fixtures to meet Accessibility requirements.
- 2009 – Corridor Separation.
    - Replaced 1979 "smoke doors" in Corridors.
- 2011 – Roof replacement.

Typical Elements of Mid-Century Modern Design:

Form following function (a precept of most Modern designs).
Horizontal emphasis of lines, volumes, and massing.
Flat roofs, often with wide overhangs.
Simple, clean detailing of joints and intersections between similar or dissimilar materials.
Large expanses of glass or glass block within wall planes.
Controlled pallet of colors used within the design.
Exposed structural elements.
Dearth of ornamentation.
Occasional dramatic use of curves either in the wall planes or the roof planes.
Innovative uses of metal, both as structural and accent elements.

Property History:

Between 1859 and 1867 Werner Dresel (1823-1886) assembled a 34-acre site in Catonsville, located south of Old Frederick Road, immediately west of a large tract of land held by the Mount de Sales Academy. Dresel, originally from Detmold, Germany, arrived in Baltimore in 1841 at the age of nineteen, on the ship Caspar, listing himself as a "merchant" on the ship's manifest. He became an important international trader—"ship broker and commercial merchant" in the language of the day (Image 8). In 1856 he received an appointment from President Franklin Pierce as "Consul to Prussia at Baltimore." As an American citizen, he would travel to cities in Prussia, promote trading interests, and assist any American residing in that area. By 1862 he had become Consul to Wurttemberg and Baden; and after the Franco-Prussian war, in 1871, he became Consul from Baltimore to all of Germany. In later years he headed the Baltimore firm of Dresel, Rauschenberg & Co., with his brother, Ferdinand (d1890) and Herman Rauschenberg (c1853-after 1913), who became consul to Sweden, with headquarters located at 11 South Gay Street.

The five parcels of land that Dresel assembled in Catonsville had previously been part of two estates: "Nancy's Fancy" and "The Great Glade." These lands had been subdivided during the 1840s and 1850s, and Dresel was able to re-consolidate portions of them. During the early 1860s he built what was later referred to in one local Baltimore newspaper as a "mansion." His family, consisting of wife Louisa, who was born in Maryland of German parents, a son, and three daughters, lived in many areas of Baltimore throughout the 1860s and 1870s, finally settling at 256 Lanvale Street in Bolton Hill, Baltimore, where he died. The family may have used the Catonsville "mansion" as a summertime retreat until 1874, when Dresel sold the property.

The new owners of the 34-acres and mansion in Catonsville (see Images 9 and 9a), the Maryland Inebriate Asylum, needed a large estate in which to expand their mission. Incorporated in Maryland in 1860, this group had operated a facility in Harlem Square in Baltimore, called "Harlem Lodge," to assist alcoholics in their recovery. By the early 1870s the new manager of the facility, Dr. Joseph Parrish (1818-1891), recognized a need to be away from the city and in a more rural, pastoral setting (Image 10). One of the trustees commented later, "The original institution was too near the city, and patients frequently strolled thither and got spirits." (*Baltimore Sun,* 18 Sept. 1875, p.1) The group's Board of Directors concurred with the move and the land was purchased, with a considerable mortgage taken back by Dresel. The new owners made renovations and additions to the mansion. The account of the move by the *Baltimore Sun* indicated that Dresel's mansion could only accommodate fifteen patients, so…

> an additional building is being erected on the place to accommodate twelve more patients. The trustees propose to add increased accommodations from year to year by building on the cottage plan, as occasion may require.... For patient needs the trustees are trying to raise $15,000. The estate cost $23,000 of which $5,000 has been paid and $6,500 is due December 1, leaving a mortgage of $11,500 remaining. The alterations to the present building and the addition, including gas and heating apparatus, cost $7,000, and this sum, with the $6,500 due December 1, has to be made up at once. (*Baltimore Sun*, 6 November 1874, p. 4)

The article continued with a discussion of the "classes" of patients attending the Harlem Lodge:

> 1. Those who are broken in health and fortune, without means and desire to recover. These comprise one-third of the inmates. 2. Those who are not entirely without means, but are unable to pay a sufficient sum to meet the cost of support. Of this (the most numerous class) there are many clerks, salesmen and merchants. 3. Those who have the ability to pay for their board and for services rendered. (*Baltimore Sun*, 6 November 1874, p. 4)

The north-south lane, which had no name on early plats, separated the mansion property from the Mount de Sales Academy to the east, and became known as Harlem Lodge Lane due to the new occupants. This name was later shortened to Harlem Lane, which survives today.

Failure to pay on the mortgage, which had been assigned to several parties including a Doctor William Frederick Steuart (1816-1889), caused problems for the Institution in 1879. Dr. Steuart's lawyer—his brother James Steuart—publicized an auction of the estate for mid-1879 (Image 11), in an attempt to get the family money out of the defaulted notes. The sale apparently was challenged and never materialized, and subsequently Dr. Steuart took control of the property. In 1880, he and his family—including wife Anne, two sons, one daughter, a son-in-law John Watson, and one granddaughter lived on the property, together with eleven "boarders," eight "servants," and one "attendant." Apparently Dr. Steuart continued some of the services previously handled by the Harlem Lodge operation. For several years the facilities functioned as a place for the "insane," but by mid-1883 the doctor had converted it back to an asylum for inebriates. The Steuart family remained at Harlem Lodge for several more years; however, by mid-1885 father and son had opened a new Sanitarium at Melvale, near Woodberry, a fifteen minute train ride from Calvert Station. (*Baltimore Sun*, 12 June 1885, p. 1)

The fate of the Harlem Lodge operation over the next several years remains sketchy. In 1880 Steuart had deeded the property to his son-in-law, John Watson, and his wife, who in turn in 1884 transferred the property to their unmarried daughter Anne. After Steuart's departure, Mrs. Watson, then a widow, may have attempted—unsuccessfully—to lease out the buildings and make use of the land. The property may have lain unoccupied for several years. In 1891 an advertisement appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* (Image 12): "For Sale or Rent—Harlem Lodge, Catonsville. This fine suburban property, commodious mansion, all desirable outbuildings, and beautiful shaded grounds, will be rented very low for the season, or longer, to good tenant. [signed] Hiram Woods & Co., 15 East Lexington St."

Circumstances were ripe for Dr. Richard Fitzharris Gundry (1866-1924) to take over operations at Harlem Lodge, adjust its name, and carry on the mission of helping those with addictions and mental afflictions. Gundry's father, also named Dr. Richard Gundry (1830-1891), had come to Baltimore from Ohio in 1878 to take over the superintendence of Spring Grove, the State of Maryland Mental Institution, also located in Catonsville. The elder Gundry died in 1891, and with a portion of his estate money, the son, then a physiatrist practicing at the Athens, Ohio, Insane Asylum, and the elder's widow, Mary M. Gundry (1838-1908), decided to run a program in honor of the deceased. Young Richard Gundry returned to Maryland, and with his mother's support, leased the Harlem Lodge property and in June, 1891, re-opened the institution for patients. They changed the name to the Richard Gundry Home, which remained in operation until Richard Fitzharris Gundry's death in 1924. Shortly after starting this operation, the widow Gundry founded another asylum, specifically for women, called the Mrs. Mary M. Gundry Sanatorium, on the Frederick Road, near Catonsville.

In 1903 Dr. Gundry purchased for $28,000 the Harlem Lodge property from Anne Watson, land which he had been renting since 1891. He immediately planned for the addition of a 24 x 72 foot wing on the main residential unit. After Dr. Gundry's death in 1924, his widow Catherine Gundry (1870-1942, nee Hines) inherited the property.

Dr. William Rush Dunton (1868-1966)—a doctor previously practicing at Shepard Pratt Hospital—became the director of Harlem Lodge in 1924, and managed the intuitional operations until 1939. In 1928, a fire at the facility destroyed one of the barns, and although it threatened the main hospital facility, that building was ultimately saved with only minor damage. The 1930 US Census placed Dunton at "Harlem Lodge," as "Medical Doctor [of a] Private Institution." With his wife he rented living quarters at the property. The facility at the time had twenty-five patients and thirteen staff. Sometime after her husband's death, Catherine Gundry retired to Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, and under a lease agreement from Catherine, her son, Jesse Knock Hines Gundry (1902-1979), oversaw management of the institutional facilities after Dunton's departure. The 1940 US census for Catonsville placed Jesse Gundry as "Superintendent" of "Private Sanitarium," living with his family on the property. In 1940 a female physician, from Italy, headed the facility run by a staff of seventeen, caring for thirty-nine patients. The name Harlem Lodge Sanitarium was used for a number of years. Between 1949 and 1950 the Board of Education of Baltimore County purchased two parcels which comprised the northern half of what had been the original Harlem Lodge estate.

The "Harlem Lodge" buildings, with additions built during the Steuart and Gundry tenures, sat at the southern half of what had evolved to be a 27-acre site, in an area that is now Lucy Leaf Circle (Images 15 and 16). The only structure of earlier times that existed on the parcels secured by the Board of Education's 13.4-acre site was a single building, perhaps a dwelling that the that family-in-residence used, in order to live apart from the institutional facilities (see right-hand arrow in Image 13). This building, no longer extant, had been demolished sometime before the construction of the Westowne Elementary School in 1951-2.

Images

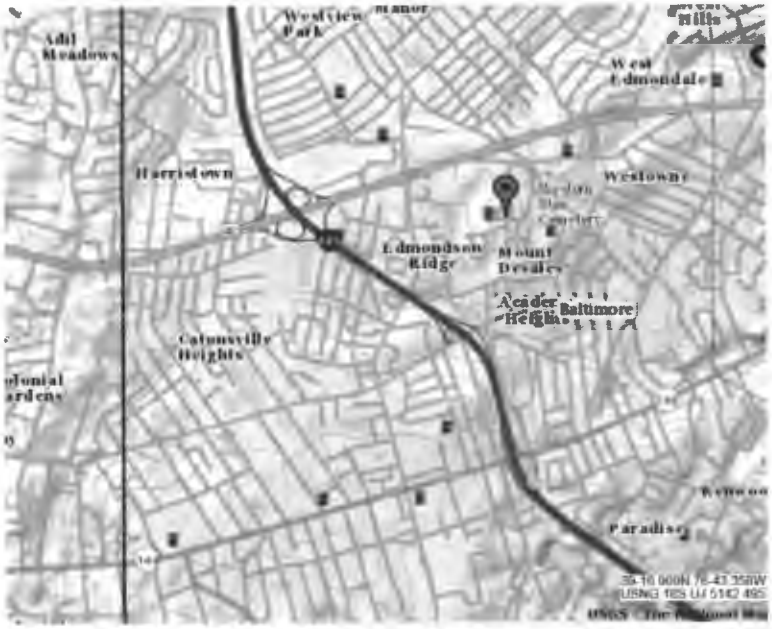


Image 1: BA-3305: Existing Site Location plan. USGS map detail, Baltimore West Quad Map, scale 1:24,000, 2011; north up.

Image 2: BA-3305: Outline of 14.7 acre site boundary inserted over aerial photograph. 2014 photograph.

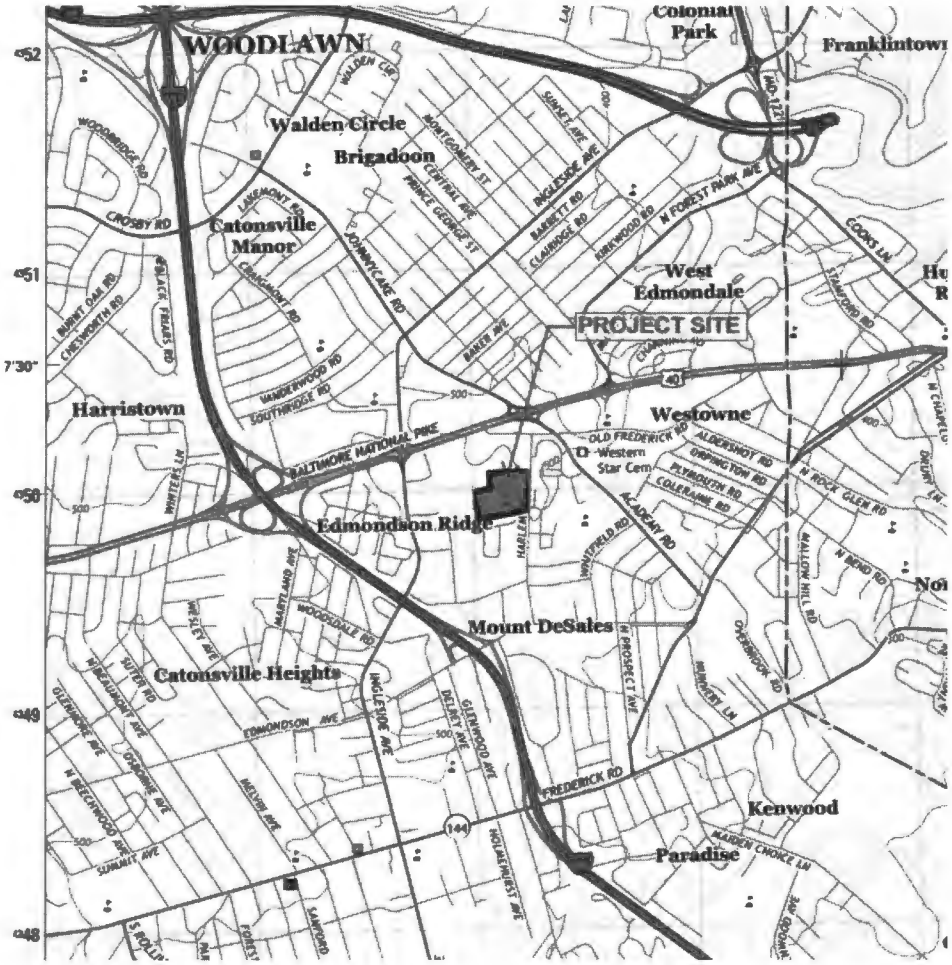
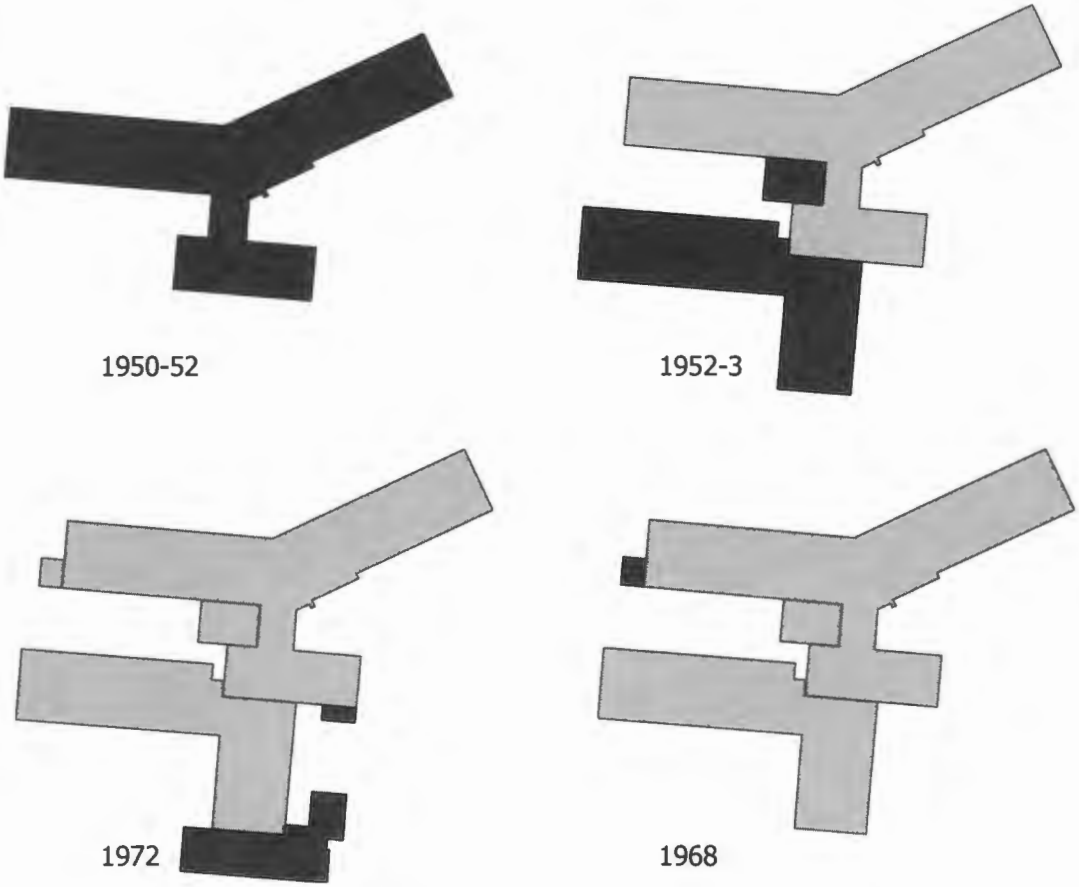


Image 3: BA-3305: Site Location plan showing 14.7-acre site. USGS map detail, Baltimore West Quad Map, scale 1:24,000, 2011; north up.



Images 4-7: BA-3305 clockwise from upper left: Construction development sequence of the Westowne Elementary School. Upper Left: Original 1950-52 construction; Upper Right: 1952-3 twelve-classroom addition; Lower Right: 1968 storage room addition; Lower Left: 1972 additions. 2013 GWWO graphics.

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(See page 181.)

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AUSTRALIAN,	2,498 "	CHILIAN,	2,112 "	VENEZUELAN,	1,[illegible] "
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Building——— 2,400 tons.

Sailing every third of the month direct for Liverpool.

These Steamers coming via: West Indian, Spanish Main and Venezuelan ports, give our merchants opportunities to import Coffee, Fruit and other produce from the ports indicated.

Also Agents for Continental Line of Steamers hence to London; and Germanischer Lloyd at Berlin.

Image 8: BA-3305: Two advertisements for businesses run by Werner Dresel, placed in the 1873 promotional book of Baltimore industry and merchants, written by George W. Howard, *Monumental City*, its Past and Present Resources.

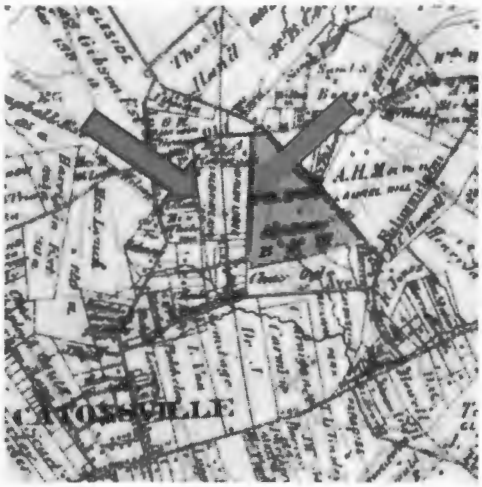


Image 9, 9a: BA-3305: Above: "Harlem Lodge / Inebriate Asyl." plot plan from a detail of the 1877 Hopkin's Atlas of Baltimore County, this from plat titled: *Baltimore County, First District*. The red arrows point to the east and west boundaries of the site. The adjacent Mount de Sales property had been highlighted in green on this plat. At right: enlarged detail.

Image 10: BA-3305: Advertisement placed by Dr. Joseph Parrish, as Superintendent of the "Harlem Asylum," aka "Harlem Lodge" in Catonsville. *Baltimore Sun*, 22 January 1873, p. 2.

HARLEM ASYLUM,
BALTIMORE.

For gentlemen suffering from Alcoholic or Opium Intoxication. A spacious Mansion with private apartments and baths, in the midst of ample and beautiful grounds, offers unusual attractions for such persons. Apply to JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.,
jan 22-4t Sup't.

Image 11: BA-3305: Advertisement for notice of auction of the "Maryland Inebriate Asylum" Catonsville. *Baltimore Sun*, 30 June 1879, p. 2.

BY WM. SEEMULLER.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE OLD FREDERICK ROAD, IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, KNOWN AS "THE MARYLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM."

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from "The Maryland Inebriate Asylum" to Werner Dresel, dated July 2, A. D. 1874, and recorded among the mortgage records of Baltimore county, in Liber J. B. No. 57, folio 317, &c., and by virtue of an assignment of mortgage from Werner Dresel to Chas. Oliver O'Donnell et al., Trustees, dated February 17, 1875, and recorded among the records aforesaid, in Liber J. B. No. 60, folio 157, &c., and by virtue of an assignment of mortgage from Charles Morton Stewart et al., Trustees, to William Frederick Steuart, dated May 13, 1879, and recorded as aforesaid, the undersigned, as Attorney for the said Assignee, William Frederick Steuart, will offer at public sale, at the Exchange Salesroom, in Baltimore city, on THIS DAY, June 30, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., ALL THE LAND described in said mortgage, composed of the following tracts:

First. A TRACT, being part of a tract called "The Great Glade," binding on a lane adjoining the Mount De Sales property, containing ten acres and twenty-eight square perches of land.

Second. A TRACT, being part of a tract of land called "Nancy's Fancy," containing two acres of land, more or less.

Third. A TRACT, being also a part of a tract of land called "Nancy's Fancy," containing twelve acres of land, more or less.

Fourth. A TRACT, being part of a tract called "The Great Glade," containing five acres and fifty-two square perches of land, more or less.

Fifth. A TRACT, being part of a tract called "The Great Glade," binding on the old Frederick road, containing four-and-a-half acres of land, more or less.

These five lots adjoin each other, and are known as THE MARYLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM PROPERTY.

The improvements consist of a very large BUILDING, used as a hospital, with necessary outbuildings.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash on day of sale, balance in two equal installments in six and twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser; the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, indorsed to the satisfaction of the undersigned. Taxes paid to day of sale.

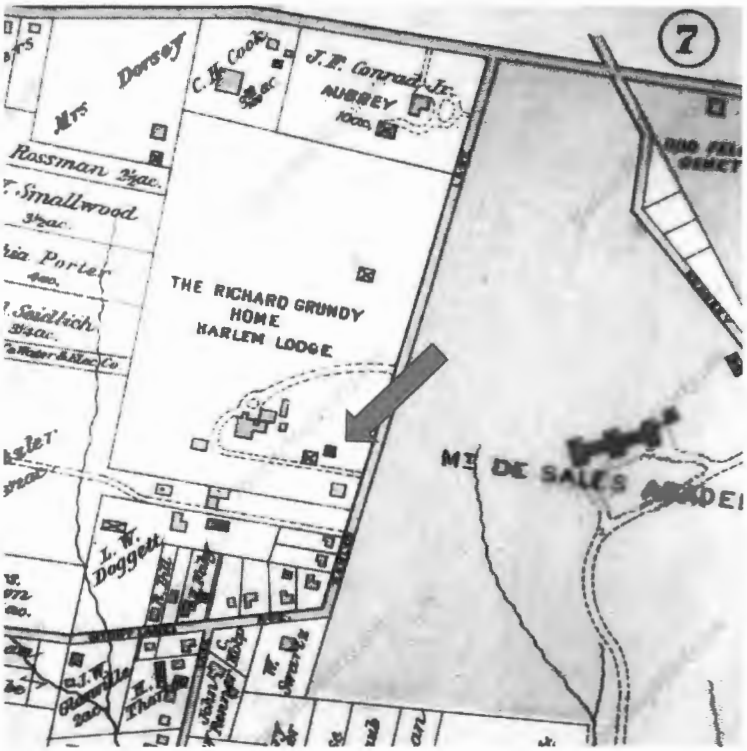
JOHN STEWART,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 33 St. Paul street.
WILLIAM SEEMULLER,
Auctioneer.
je7,11,21,30

Image 12: BA-3305: Advertisement announcing the availability of Harlem Lodge for sale or for short or long term rent. *Baltimore Sun*, 29 April 1891, p. supplement 3.

FOR SALE OR RENT—
HARLEM LODGE, Catonsville. This fine suburban property, commodious mansion, all desirable outbuildings, and beautiful shaded grounds, will be rented very low for the season, or longer, to good tenant.
HIRAM WOODS & CO.,
a24-f,m,w4t 18 East Lexington st.

Image 13: BA-3305: "The Richard Grundy [sic. for Gundry] Home / Harlem Lodge." Plot plan detail from the 1898 *Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County*, Plat 3. The left red arrow points to the institutional complex, which had grown with several outbuildings, and which occupied the southern third of the site. The right arrow points to a separate structure with its own driveway which appeared to the north of the site. Perhaps this was a private dwelling for the managing family of the Institution.

Image 14: BA-3305: "The Richard Grundy [sic. for Gundry] Home / Harlem Lodge." Plot plan detail from the 1915 *Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County*, Plat 6. Only one new structure was actually added, on the north side of the south driveway at the red arrow.



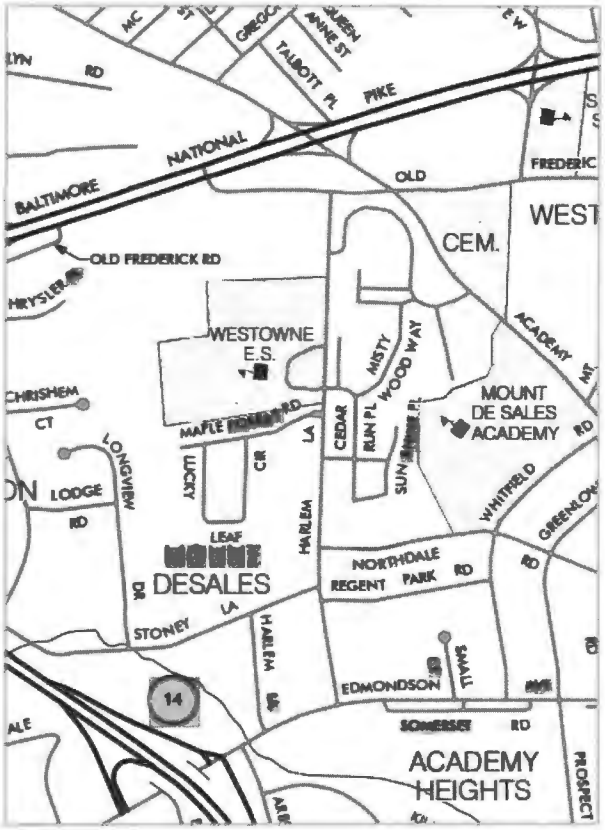
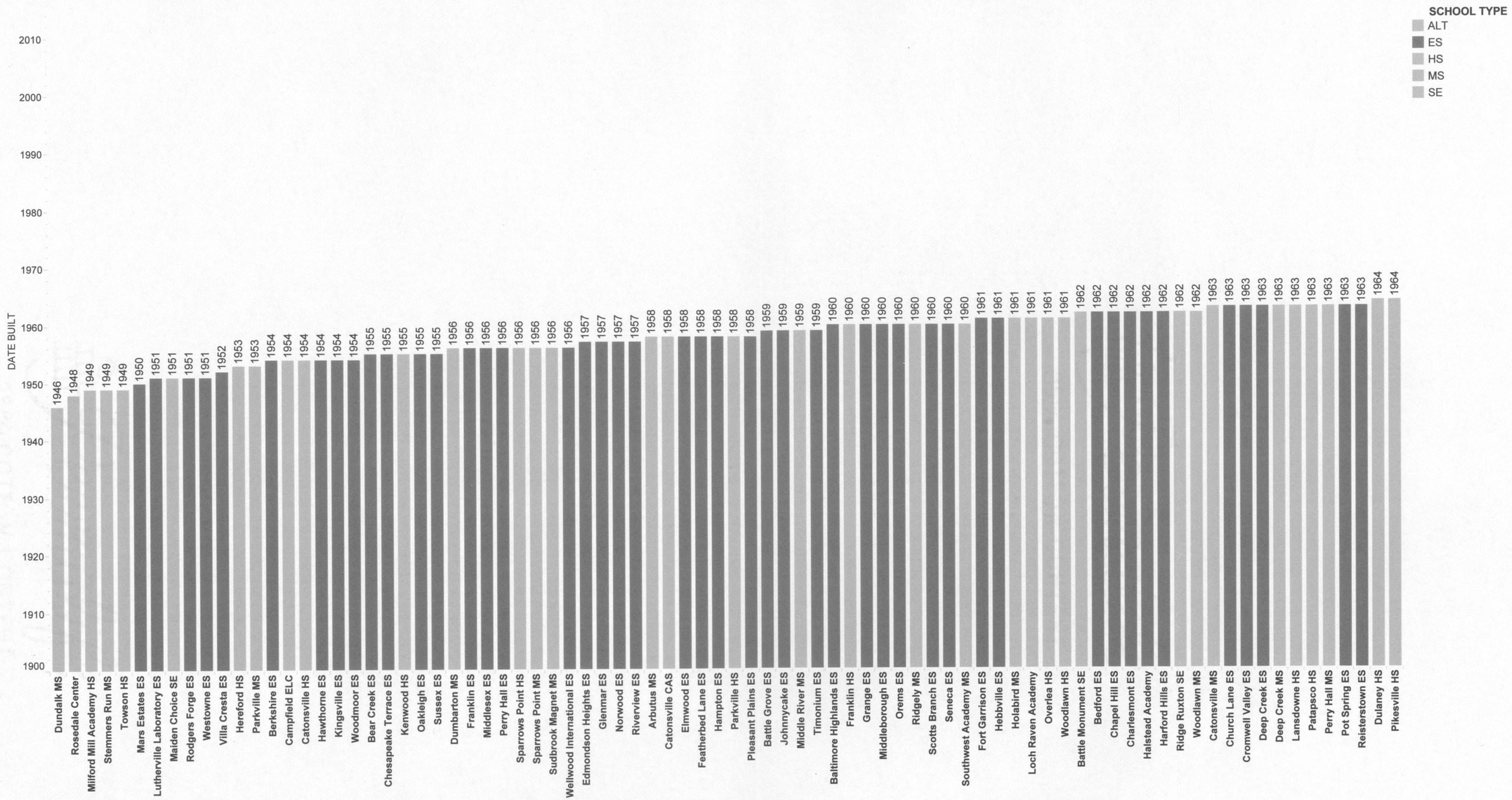


Image 15, left; Image 16, right: BA-3305: Left: The base plan, is taken from a 2015 Maryland State Highway map, showing a detail from sheet D12A. The area of the 14-acres site of Westowne Elementary school is shown. Right: The same plan has been overlaid with a cropped version of the 1898 Bromley plat of Harlem Lodge, outlined in red. From the comparison, it is clear that the institutional buildings were located in an area south of what is now Maple Forest Road, perhaps in the middle of the area now called Lucky Leaf Circle. This entire area has since been redeveloped as "Maple Woods," a residential complex of fifteen detached, multi-family dwellings. The school acreage is north of what had been the curved entry drive to the institutional buildings, which may partly follow a trace of the current-day Maple Forest Road. The isolated building to the north appears to have been located in what is now part of the entry bus turnaround for the school.

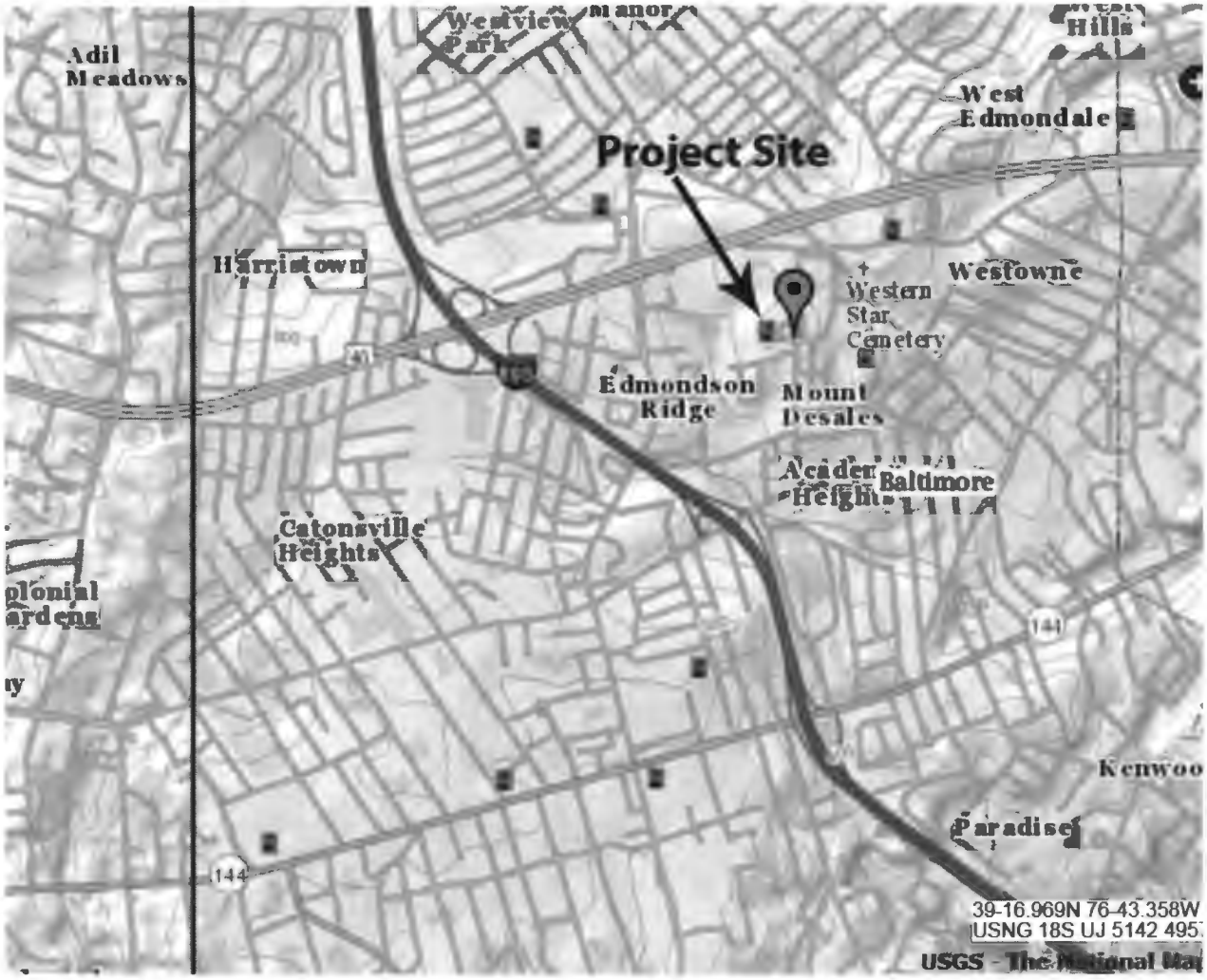
BA-3305

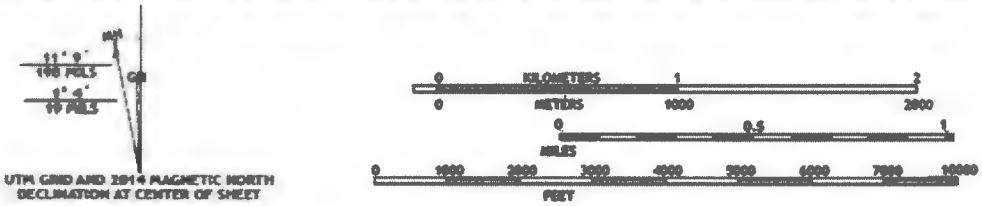


Sum of DATE BUILT for each __PK SCHOOL NAME. Color shows details about SCHOOL TYPE. The marks are labeled by sum of DATE BUILT. The view is filtered on sum of DATE BUILT and __PK SCHOOL NAME. The sum of DATE BUILT filter ranges from 1945 to 1964. The __PK SCHOOL NAME filter excludes Banneker Site and Eastwood Center SE.

MHP Property No. BA-3305
USGS Topo Map Area Detail: "Baltimore West;" National Grid: UJ; Grid Zone 18S

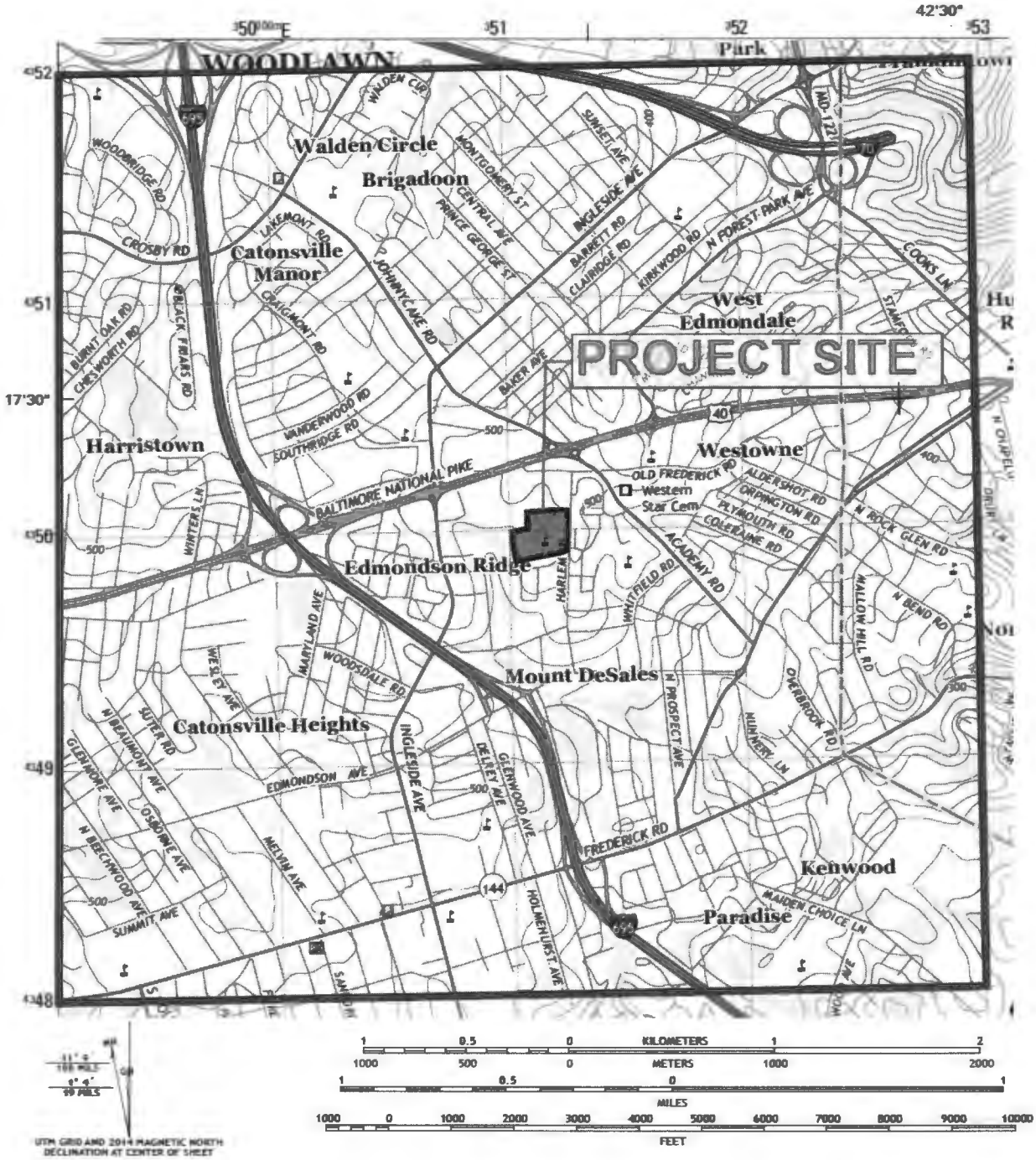
Westowne Elementary School
401 Harlem Lane, Catonsville, Baltimore County, MD
14.7 acre site





MHP Property No. BA-3305
USGS Topo Map Partial Detail: "Baltimore West;" National Grid: UJ; Grid Zone 18S

Westowne Elementary School
401 Harlem Lane, Catonsville, Baltimore County, MD
14.7 acre site



Westowne Elementary School
401 Harlem Lane
Catonsville,
Baltimore County, MD 21228

MHT Inventory NO. BA-3305

Summary Statement:
Westowne Elementary School is located in the Baltimore County community of Catonsville, in the Baltimore County Public School's (BCPS's) Southwest Area. The existing 1-story masonry school building was constructed in 1950-2 and sits on a 14.7-acre site at 401 Harlem (previously Haarlem) Lane. Serving a portion of the Catonsville community in southwest Baltimore County since 1952, Westowne Elementary School provides a public, educational program for children starting with the pre-kindergarten age group up to, and including, the fifth grade. Constructed on land purchased by Baltimore County Public Schools in 1949 and 1950, Westowne Elementary School opened its doors to the students of the Catonsville community in 1952. The Baltimore architectural firm of Tyler, Ketcham & Myers designed the facility. There have been three building additions to the facility in 1952-3, 1968 and 1972. Several renovation projects between 1979 and 2009 have also been undertaken to address a variety of issues, including library alterations, window replacement and accessibility upgrades. Westowne Elementary School is currently the second oldest, and third smallest (in capacity), of the seven elementary schools serving the Catonsville community.

The Westowne School Building is recommended as eligible under National Register Criterion C as a modest example of Mid-Century Modern school architecture. Very little about the building has changed since its construction 1951-1953, and it continues to serve in its original capacity as an elementary school. The building serves as an example of a significant trend in our country's history: the mid-twentieth century suburban explosion and rise of the baby-boom generation, 1946-1964. There are many examples of schools built in the early 1950s to accommodate the population of baby boomers who were reaching school age, so this one is by no means unique or even unusual, but it is a good and intact example designed by a Baltimore architectural firm. Westowne School is one of the earlier schools constructed to accommodate the population increase, as the first baby boomers were just reaching school age when it was built, and were infants and toddlers when it was designed in 1948-1949.

Criterion A was not selected, since this is one of many schools that represent the historical explosion in population that occurred after World War II, requiring many new facilities, including prominently housing and schools. Westowne School individually lacks historical distinction within this association with the 1950s need for new schools. Although it is an early example, the school is one of many that together were reflective of this period of history. Criterion B was not selected because there are no known individuals important in history of the period that are associated with the school. Criterion D was not evaluated.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3305

1. Name of Property Westowne Elementary School

historic	Westowne Elementary School
other	

2. Location

street and number	401 Harlem Lane	__	not for publication
city, town	Catonsville	__	vicinity
county	Baltimore County 21228		

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

name	The Board of Education of Baltimore County				
street and number	6901 Charles Street			telephone	410-887-4126
city, town	Towson	state	MD	zip code	21204

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County			liber	1575	folio	172
city, town	Towson, MD	tax map 0095	tax parcel	0069	tax ID number	0102572017	

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 at MHT
__X__ Other: See Bibliography

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	Contributing	Noncontributing
_____district	__X__public	_____agriculture	_____landscape	_____	_____ buildings
__x__building(s)	_____private	_____commerce/trade	_____recreation/culture	_____	_____ sites
_____structure	_____both	_____defense	_____religion	_____	_____ structures
_____site		_____domestic	_____social	_____	_____ objects
_____object		__X__education	_____transportation	_____	_____ Total
		_____funerary	_____work in progress		
		_____government	_____unknown		
		_____health care	_____vacant/not in use		
		_____industry	_____other:		

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
None

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3305

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
X fair X altered

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

Overview:

Westowne Elementary School is located in the Baltimore County community of Catonsville, in the Baltimore County Public School's (BCPS's) Southwest Area. The earliest portion of the existing 1-story masonry school building was designed in 1948-1949, constructed in 1950-1952 and sits on a 14.7-acre site at 401 Harlem (previously Harlem Lodge) Lane. Serving a segment of the Catonsville community in southwest Baltimore County since 1952, Westowne Elementary School has provided a public, academic program for children starting with the pre-kindergarten age group up to, and including, the fifth grade. The school is a feeder school for local public, independent-private, and parochial middle schools in the area. The Baltimore architectural firm of Tyler, Ketcham & Myers designed the facility in a modest Mid-Century Modern style, on land purchased by Baltimore County Public Schools in 1949 and 1950. There have been three building additions to the facility in 1952-3, 1968 and 1972. Several renovation projects between 1979 and 2009 have also been undertaken to address a variety of issues, including library alterations, window replacement and accessibility upgrades.

Setting:

Westowne Elementary School is located at 401 Harlem Lane in Catonsville, Maryland. The school building site is a 14.7-acre campus, less than 1/4-mile south of Old Frederick Road (nearby the intersection with Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40), 1/3-mile north of Edmondson Avenue and 3/4-mile west of the Baltimore City line. The campus is bound by Harlem Road to the east and Maple Forest Road to the south. There are no roadways directly north or west of the site. The Baltimore Beltway (Interstate 695) is approximately 1-mile away by way of exit 15 (Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40) to the north and 1/2-mile away by way of Exit 14 (Edmondson Avenue) to the south. The northern portion of the site is fairly level and grass covered providing playing fields for the school. There are two soccer fields, one baseball and one softball field, as well as a fenced basketball court. The wooded southwestern corner of the site contains mulched play areas for the school. Each play area includes playground equipment. Along the south edge of the site, adjacent to the wooded play area, is a paved area with tennis courts.

The school building and property are owned by the Baltimore County Executive and Baltimore County Council. The Board of Education of Baltimore County operates the existing building as a public elementary school within the Baltimore County Public School's system.

The north property line of the site is the edge of a commercial zone that fronts Old Frederick Road and Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40. A portion of this commercial zone extends along the northern third of the west property line. The southern two-thirds of the west property line is adjacent to a wooded area. The commercial zone along Baltimore National Pike/US Route 40 includes several shopping centers. Directly to the south of the campus is the townhome residential neighborhood of Maple Woods. To the east of the campus, across Harlem Lane, is the multi-family residential neighborhood of Cedar Run Apartments. Further south and east of the school site are residential neighborhoods, with a mix of attached and single-family homes. Northeast of the school is Western Star Cemetery. The cemetery and school are buffered by the Cedar Run Apartments. Southeast of the school, separated by a residential neighborhood, is Mount De Sales Academy, a private Catholic high school for girls operated by the Dominion Sisters of St. Cecilia of Nashville.

Exterior:

Westowne School sits on a sloping landscape with wooded and open grassy areas. The school property is situated on the west side of Harlem Lane with a loop driveway access and parking lot in front of the school, between it and Harlem lane. The initial school building was constructed in 1950-1951 following a design by the Baltimore architectural firm of Tyler, Ketcham and Myers. Almost immediately an addition designed by the same firm was constructed in 1952-1953. Subsequent small additions were made in 1968 and 1972, the larger, at the south end of the building. Currently, two portable classrooms are present along the north side of the school.

The original portion of the building is Y-shaped with the angled "V" facing north. The main entrance and street front is the east elevation. The major additions, the largest of which occurred in 1952-1953 are to the south of the original building. Designed with Mid-Century Modern styling, the building is one story in height, of brick over concrete construction, with stone accents at the entrances. The brick surface is, for the most part, all stretcher work with occasional courses of alternating stretcher-header bricks. Cast stone trims the windows along with brick accent columns with darker contrasting bricks and vertical columns of headers. The roof type is a combination of flat and shed.

Typical of Mid-Century Modern architecture, especially schools and industrial buildings, the emphasis is on horizontal massing with vertical accents. Horizontal bands of windows follow this vocabulary, separated by brick columns. Windows are grouped in sets to light each classroom. Most have square structural glass blocks for the upper portion of the window with a band of lower hopper windows which open to the inside. The windows were replaced with insulated aluminum in 2002, but the design of the overall window configuration has been maintained. The higher shed-roofed sections of the building have rows of glass block windows providing diffused light to the classrooms inside at the high end of the slanted ceiling.

In addition to the windows and the overall form and shape of the building other character-defining features include vertical stone accents at the entrances, and a tall stone chimney, which in addition to exhausting the heating plant for the building, becomes an important design feature. The main entrance to the original section of the building is set in a stone accent area with projecting flared stone wing walls covered with a roof extension and a ceiling which slants downward to meet the top of the transom. The cornice of the entrance area's roof is wrapped with aluminum, providing an additional double horizontal band that continues to wrap around the entire building. The second main entrance, which opens into the gymnasium/auditorium, is treated similarly, but the stone wing walls are straight rather than flared and they don't project as far. Both of these main entrances open onto the loop driveway around the front of the building.

The doors are metal. The north main entrance has three doors, each with three stacked glass panes. Three transom lights align with each door. On each side of the doors are narrow sidelights with a smaller transom over each. The auditorium/gymnasium entrance has similar doors but with four rather than three, each with a transom above. Between the two paired doors is a sidelight topped with a transom.

The building is identified with brushed aluminum letters mounted on the north end of the east wall in modern font indicating "Westowne School."

Interior:

The original building contained 12 classrooms, along with a kitchen, library, auditorium which also serves as a gymnasium, health center, offices and heating plant/boiler room. The 1952-1953 addition is an L-shaped building attached to the south and west walls of the auditorium. The addition doubled the number of classrooms to 24 and also included a new library and cafeteria which incorporated the old library into an added space adjacent to the kitchen (see Image 5). In 1968, a small storage addition was attached to the west end of the original building (see Image 6), and in 1972, a final addition to the south end of the building added three kindergarten rooms and two special education rooms (see Image 7).

Corridors running the length of each wing provide access to the classrooms and other spaces. Floors are terrazzo. Walls are glazed block for slightly over half their height, then painted concrete block above. Throughout the building, ceilings have acoustical tile suspended in grids. Vinyl tile covers the floors of the classrooms. Doors into the classrooms are wooden with three horizontal panes of glass used in the upper half of each door. Some spaces such as restrooms and closets have solid wooden doors. Florescent tube

lighting set into ceiling panels illuminates the interior, along with natural light from windows. Observed specialized fixtures such as drinking fountains appear to be original to the 1950s.

Evaluation of Integrity:

The Westowne School retains a high level of integrity to its original design and appearance. Although it has changed over time, with additions in 1952-1953, 1968 and 1972, the Mid-Century Modern character has prevailed. The 1952-1953 addition was designed just as the original building was opening for use, and thus shares the same architectural concept and the same design, workmanship, materials and historical associations. The 1972 addition appears to have maintained the theme, materials, design and workmanship of the earlier work. Playground equipment has changed, but otherwise the setting remains essentially as designed. There have been alterations including updated insulated aluminum windows, floor coverings and alterations for accessibility. Probably the biggest impact is from the replacement windows, but the glass block remains intact, as well as the size, scale and pattern of the windows.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3305

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	X agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
__ 1800-1899	__ architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce	__ ethnic heritage	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ exploration/ settlement	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning		__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	other:

Specific dates 1950-51; 52-53; and later additions **Architect/Builder** Tyler, Ketcham, & Myers

Construction dates 1950-52, plus three later additions

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register ____X____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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Significance Summary:

The Westowne School Building is a good example of Mid-Century Modern school architecture. Very little about the building has changed since its construction 1951-1953, and it continues to serve in its original capacity as an elementary school. There are many examples of schools built in the early 1950s to accommodate the population of baby boomers who were reaching school age, so this one is by no means unique or even unusual, but it is a good and intact example designed by a Baltimore architectural firm. Westowne School is one of the earlier schools constructed to accommodate the population increase, as the first baby boomers were just reaching school age when it was built, and were infants and toddlers when it was designed in 1948-1949. Within the period 1946 to 1964 (the Baby Boom generation) and considering Baltimore County alone, the County Board of Education built new or undertook major additions to eighty-two public schools, of which forty-two were elementary schools (see attached chart, placed at the end of this form). Westowne places as the fourth elementary school, and overall the tenth school, built during the period.

History and Context:

Mid-Century Modern as a defining style can apply to architecture, interior design, industrial design, or graphic design. The term generally describes mid-20th century developments in modern architecture, product design, and urban development from roughly 1933 to 1965, with its heaviest emphasis on the post WWII era. Although critics employed the name to define this sub-set of modern architecture as early as the mid-1950s, Cara Greenberg reaffirmed its use in her book, Mid-Century Modern: Furniture of the 1950s (Random House, 1983). This book, celebrating the style through its furniture applications, is now considered a significant resource documenting this focused segment of the overall design movement.

This design context has roots back to the 1920s and 1930s, with the International Style practitioners—expatriates working in or producing work within the United States—such as Le Corbusier (1887-1965), Walter Gropius (1883-1969), and Joes Louis Sert (1902-1983); as well as with the home-grown Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959). The proliferation of modern architecture, however, did not come face-to-face with many Americans until after the conclusion of World War II. This context is not unique to Catonsville, or Baltimore County, or Maryland, but can be seen, understood, and interpreted at the national level.

Catonsville Residential and School Development, 1940s-1960s:

Catonsville acquired a reputation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a summertime retreat for wealthy Baltimoreans, many of whom built ornate Victorian homes in this western suburb due to its proximity to the railroad and electric street cars. In 1896, the electrified streetcar replaced the horse and carriage as the most efficient transportation between Catonsville and Baltimore. In 1899, the Baltimore Streetcar Company ran a one-third mile spur line into the woods near Montrose Ave. to connect the Frederick Road route to the Edmondson Avenue and Ellicott City routes. The streetcar service ended service in 1963.[1]

Developers ultimately subdivided many of the rural estates and surrounding farmland, building housing communities to satisfy increased demand for new homes close to Baltimore City. Between 1940 and 1950 the population in Baltimore County increased 73%.[2] Pressure on the capacity of the public school facilities became intense. Building new schools could not keep up with the increased student population. Mr. William T. Willis, a Baltimore County school official, explained in 1953, "...mushrooming population growth in the [Catonsville and other Baltimore County] areas has made it impossible for school authorities to keep up with schoolroom needs." Willis noted among other things the recent construction of a new development of prefabricated homes in the Catonsville area, plans for which he said had not even been revealed a year earlier. "Some of those homes were up in a week,... and at least 60 were sold on one day recently. We simply cannot keep up with this growth."[3]

By 1953, 3,500 students of Baltimore County had to attend "half-sessions" so that the existing facilities could handle a double load, operating from sunup until after sunset. A second strategy established to handle the load, until new schools could be built, involved leasing space in other existing buildings. Catonsville had a unique example of this strategy. In 1953 there were "...100 classrooms in temporary quarters. The development in Catonsville is unique only in that apartments are involved. Previously the county has confined the choice of outside space to churches, Fire Department buildings, and other community structures. No such buildings were readily available in the Catonsville area."[4]

Racial segregation in both housing and education existed in the Catonsville area—as well as throughout Maryland and most of the southern sections of the country—prior to and during the 1950s. When originally opened, white students attended Westowne Elementary School. Maryland was one of seventeen states that required racial segregation in "separate but equal" educational facilities. This practice lasted until the 1954 US Supreme Court case of Brown vs. the [Topeka] Board of Education, which declared the "separate but equal" school systems inherently unconstitutional. However, until mandated bussing was enforced by the Supreme Court decision of 1971, many schools remained primarily all-black or all white based on residential locations of the surrounding student populations.

As Boards of Education struggled to keep up with the rising populations, the elementary school as a building type forms part of a much larger story as well. Middle Schools (Junior High Schools) and High Schools were being designed and constructed that reflect the identical phenomenon and can tell a similar story.

Westowne Elementary School Design History:

With the projection of a rapidly rising pre-school and elementary school population in not only Catonsville, but throughout the county, the Baltimore County Public Schools Board of Education began in the late 1940s to purchase land for future school sites. The 14-plus acre site on Harlem Lane in Catonsville was secured by the County in 1949 and 1950.

The architectural firm of Tyler, Ketcham, & Myers designed the school in 1949 (construction documents are dated December 1949). The firm was organized in 1946 by John Poe Tyler (1907-1979), a 1929 graduate of Princeton University; Jackson Platt Ketcham (1905-1979), a 1928 graduate from the University of Pennsylvania; and Robert E. Myers (1900-na), who attended Maryland Institute architectural courses and Johns Hopkins night classes in structural engineering. Ketcham and Myers served in different units of the military in both WWI and WWII. The firm survived intact through the early 1960s; Tyler withdrew from the firm at the beginning of 1964. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, the firm had their offices at 513 North Park Avenue in Baltimore, later relocating to 1020 St. Paul Street.[5]

Perhaps that firm's most celebrated design during its early years was the Hess Shoe store, located at York Road and Belvedere Avenue in Baltimore City, for which the local chapter of the National Association of Manufacturers presented the firm with a design award in 1950.[6] That building, with its contiguous neighbor, the Hochschild-Kohn suburban store designed by James Richard Edmunds, Jr.

(1890-1953), has since been listed on the National Register (2003, inventory B-1349) recognized for its post-war modern style. Other notable projects of the firm included the Hamburger's Clothing Store (the bridge portion of the building spanning Fayette Street later demolished) near Charles Center in Downtown Baltimore.

The firm designed many public and private schools in both Baltimore City and Baltimore County from the late 1940s and through the 1950s. Besides Westowne, examples include the Leith Walk Elementary School, Booker T. Washington School, Baltimore Hebrew College, Douglas High School swimming pool addition, Patapsco Elementary School in Cherry Hill (based on plans made for Leith Walk), Merritt Point Elementary school, Middle River Elementary School, Holabird Junior High School, and Franklin Elementary School. None of these school buildings were individually listed as significant works in the architects' published obituaries. None are known to have received any design awards following their construction. The only award that has been located is for a 1956 craftsmanship award for the stonework on Franklin Elementary.

Major Building Additions and Renovations since 1972:

The following is a list of the additions and renovations over the years that have "altered" the original design. The most significant was the window replacement.

- 1979 – Replaced original acoustic tile ceilings with new acoustic tile ceilings in Corridors.
  - Ceiling height (8'6") unchanged.
- 1979 – Addition of "smoke doors" in Corridors.
- 1980 – Boiler Room alterations.
  - Boiler replacement.
  - Added fuel-oil tank (original boilers were coal-fired)
- 1985 – Enlarged library.
- 1992 – Roof replacement.
- 2001 – Systemic.
  - Replaced original unit ventilators and new unit ventilators.
    - Casework modified to fit.
  - Replaced original light fixtures with new light fixtures.
    - Existing ceiling remained.
- 2002 – Window replacement.
  - Replaced original steel window assemblies with aluminum window assemblies.
    - Profiles/mullion spacing changed from original design.
- 2004 – ADA Upgrades.
  - Replaced existing toilet room fixtures to meet Accessibility requirements.
- 2009 – Corridor Separation.
  - Replaced 1979 "smoke doors" in Corridors.
- 2011 – Roof replacement.

Typical Elements of Mid-Century Modern Design:

Form following function (a precept of most Modern designs).
Horizontal emphasis of lines, volumes, and massing.
Flat roofs, often with wide overhangs.
Simple, clean detailing of joints and intersections between similar or dissimilar materials.
Large expanses of glass or glass block within wall planes.

Controlled pallet of colors used within the design.
Exposed structural elements.
Dearth of ornamentation.
Occasional dramatic use of curves either in the wall planes or the roof planes.
Innovative uses of metal, both as structural and accent elements.

Property History:

Between 1859 and 1867 Werner Dresel (1823-1886) assembled a 34-acre site in Catonsville, located south of Old Frederick Road, immediately west of a large tract of land held by the Mount de Sales Academy. Dresel, originally from Detmold, Germany, arrived in Baltimore in 1841 at the age of nineteen, on the ship Caspar, listing himself as a "merchant" on the ship's manifest.[7] He became an important international trader—"ship broker and commercial merchant" in the language of the day (Image 8). In 1856 he received an appointment from President Franklin Pierce as "Consul to Prussia at Baltimore." As an American citizen, he would travel to cities in Prussia, promote trading interests, and assist any American residing in that area. By 1862 he had become Consul to Wurttemberg and Baden; and after the Franco-Prussian war, in 1871, he became Consul from Baltimore to all of Germany. In later years he headed the Baltimore firm of Dresel, Rauschenberg & Co., with his brother, Ferdinand (d1890) and Herman Rauschenberg (c1853-after 1913), who became consul to Sweden,[8] with headquarters located at 11 South Gay Street.

The five parcels of land that Dresel assembled in Catonsville had previously been part of two estates: "Nancy's Fancy" and "The Great Glade."[9] These lands had been subdivided during the 1840s and 1850s, and Dresel was able to re-consolidate portions of them. During the early 1860s he built what was later referred to in one local Baltimore newspaper as a "mansion."[10] His family, consisting of wife Louisa, who was born in Maryland of German parents, a son, and three daughters,[11] lived in many areas of Baltimore throughout the 1860s and 1870s, finally settling at 256 Lanvale Street in Bolton Hill, Baltimore, where he died.[12] The family may have used the Catonsville "mansion" as a summertime retreat until 1874, when Dresel sold the property.[13]

The new owners of the 34-acres[14] and mansion in Catonsville (see Images 9 and 9a), the Maryland Inebriate Asylum, needed a large estate in which to expand their mission. Incorporated in Maryland in 1860,[15] this group had operated a facility in Harlem Square in Baltimore, called "Harlem Lodge," to assist alcoholics in their recovery. By the early 1870s the new manager of the facility, Dr. Joseph Parrish (1818-1891),[16] recognized a need to be away from the city and in a more rural, pastoral setting (Image 10). One of the trustees commented later, "The original institution was too near the city, and patients frequently strolled thither and got spirits."[17] The group's Board of Directors concurred with the move and the land was purchased, with a considerable mortgage taken back by Dresel. The new owners made renovations and additions to the mansion. The account of the move by the *Baltimore Sun* indicated that Dresel's mansion could only accommodate fifteen patients, so…

> "an additional building is being erected on the place to accommodate twelve more patients. The trustees propose to add increased accommodations from year to year by building on the cottage plan, as occasion may require…. For patient needs the trustees are trying to raise $15,000. The estate cost $23,000 of which $5,000 has been paid and $6,500 is due December 1, leaving a mortgage of $11,500 remaining. The alterations to the present building and the addition, including gas and heating apparatus, cost $7,000, and this sum, with the $6,500 due December 1, has to be made up at once."[18]

The article continued with a discussion of the "classes" of patients attending the Harlem Lodge:

> 1. Those who are broken in health and fortune, without means and desire to recover. These comprise one-third of the inmates. 2. Those who are not entirely without means, but are unable to pay a sufficient sum to meet the cost of

support. Of this (the most numerous class) there are many clerks, salesmen and merchants. 3. Those who have the ability to pay for their board and for services rendered.[19]

The north-south lane, which had no name on early plats, separated the mansion property from the Mount de Sales Academy to the east, and became known as Harlem Lodge Lane due to the new occupants. This name was later shortened to Harlem Lane, which survives today.

Failure to pay on the mortgage, which had been assigned to several parties including a Doctor William Frederick Steuart (1816-1889), caused problems for the Institution in 1879. Dr. Steuart's lawyer—his brother James Steuart—publicized an auction of the estate for mid-1879 (Image 11), in an attempt to get the family money out of the defaulted notes. The sale apparently was challenged and never materialized,[20] and subsequently Dr. Steuart took control of the property. In 1880, he and his family—including wife Anne, two sons, one daughter, a son-in-law John Watson, and one granddaughter lived on the property, together with eleven "boarders," eight "servants," and one "attendant."[21] Apparently Dr. Steuart continued some of the services previously handled by the Harlem Lodge operation. For several years the facilities functioned as a place for the "insane," but by mid-1883 the doctor had converted it back to an asylum for inebriates.[22] The Steuart family remained at Harlem Lodge for several more years; however, by mid-1885 father and son had opened a new Sanitarium at Melvale, near Woodberry, a fifteen minute train ride from Calvert Station.[23]

The fate of the Harlem Lodge operation over the next several years remains sketchy. In 1880 Steuart had deeded the property to his son-in-law, John Watson, and his wife, who in turn in 1884 transferred the property to their unmarried daughter Anne.[24] After Steuart's departure, Mrs. Watson, then a widow, may have attempted—unsuccessfully—to lease out the buildings and make use of the land. The property may have lain unoccupied for several years. In 1891 an advertisement appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* (Image 12): "For Sale or Rent—Harlem Lodge, Catonsville. This fine suburban property, commodious mansion, all desirable outbuildings, and beautiful shaded grounds, will be rented very low for the season, or longer, to good tenant. [signed] Hiram Woods & Co., 15 East Lexington St."[25]

Circumstances were ripe for Dr. Richard Fitzharris Gundry (1866-1924) to take over operations at Harlem Lodge, adjust its name, and carry on the mission of helping those with addictions and mental afflictions. Gundry's father, also named Dr. Richard Gundry (1830-1891), had come to Baltimore from Ohio in 1878 to take over the superintendence of Spring Grove, the State of Maryland Mental Institution, also located in Catonsville. The elder Gundry died in 1891, and with a portion of his estate money, the son, then a physiatrist practicing at the Athens, Ohio, Insane Asylum, and the elder's widow, Mary M. Gundry (1838-1908), decided to run a program in honor of the deceased. Young Richard Gundry returned to Maryland, and with his mother's support, leased the Harlem Lodge property and in June, 1891, re-opened the institution for patients. They changed the name to the Richard Gundry Home, which remained in operation until Richard Fitzharris Gundry's death in 1924. Shortly after starting this operation, the widow Gundry founded another asylum, specifically for women, called the Mrs. Mary M. Gundry Sanatorium, on the Frederick Road, near Catonsville.[26]

In 1903 Dr. Gundry purchased for $28,000 the Harlem Lodge property from Anne Watson, land which he had been renting since 1891. He immediately planned for the addition of a 24 x 72 foot wing on the main residential unit.[27] After Dr. Gundry's death in 1924, his widow Catherine Gundry (1870-1942, nee Hines) inherited the property.

Dr. William Rush Dunton (1868-1966)—a doctor previously practicing at Shepard Pratt Hospital—became the director of Harlem Lodge in 1924, and managed the intuitional operations until 1939.[28] In 1928, a fire at the facility destroyed one of the barns, and although it threatened the main hospital facility, that building was ultimately saved with only minor damage.[29] The 1930 US Census placed Dunton at "Harlem Lodge," as "Medical Doctor [of a] Private Institution." With his wife he rented living quarters at the property. The facility at the time had twenty-five patients and thirteen staff.[30] Sometime after her husband's death, Catherine Gundry

retired to Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, and under a lease agreement from Catherine, her son, Jesse Knock Hines Gundry (1902-1979), oversaw management of the institutional facilities after Dunton's departure. The 1940 US census for Catonsville placed Jesse Gundry as "Superintendent" of "Private Sanitarium," living with his family on the property. In 1940 a female physician, from Italy, headed the facility run by a staff of seventeen, caring for thirty-nine patients.[31] The name Harlem Lodge Sanitarium was used for a number of years.[32] Between 1949 and 1950 the Board of Education of Baltimore County purchased two parcels which comprised the northern half of what had been the original Harlem Lodge estate.[33]

The "Harlem Lodge" buildings, with additions built during the Steuart and Gundry tenures, sat at the southern half of what had evolved to be a 27-acre site, in an area that is now Lucy Leaf Circle (Images 15 and 16). The only structure of earlier times that existed on the parcels secured by the Board of Education's 13.4-acre site was a single building, perhaps a dwelling that the that family-in-residence used, in order to live apart from the institutional facilities (see right-hand arrow in Image 13). This building, no longer extant, had been demolished sometime before the construction of the Westowne Elementary School in 1951-2.

Endnotes

[1] The currently active "Catonsville Rails to Trails" (CRTT) organization has a brief history of the Catonsville transportation developments on its website: http://catonsvillerailstotrails.com/history/; also see "52 Mohlers Whoop it Up On Last Streetcar Ride," *Baltimore Sun,* 21 Oct. 1963, p. 30.
[2]("Baltimore County's Troubles and a Report to Come," *Baltimore Sun*, 14 August 1953, p. 10)
[3] *Baltimore Sun*, 11 Aug 1953, p. 17.
[4] *Ibid*
[5] See Polk's Baltimore City Directories for 1956 and 1964, located on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
[6] *Baltimore Sun.* 26 Sept 1950.
[7] NARA record, *Baltimore Passenger and Immigration Lists, 1820-1872*, on-line; also see biography for Dresel in George W. Howard, *Monumental City, its Past and Present Resources*, 1873, p. 863. For Dresel's obituary, see *Baltimore Sun,* 25 June 1886, p. 4.
[8] During WWI, Rauschenberg returned to Germany and renounced his American citizenship, which he had received in 1893. See *Baltimore Sun*, 5 Dec. 1913, p.14.
[9] For the deeds, see Land Records of Baltimore County, *Liber* GHC 26, *folio* 218; *Liber* GHC 33, *folio* 169; *Liber* GHC 35, *folio* 61; *Liber* GHC 37, *folio* 137; and *Liber* JHL 54, *folio* 370.
[10] For the newspaper reference to "mansion" see: *Baltimore Sun,* 6 November 1874, p. 4.
[11] See US Census records for Baltimore, 1880, 19th Ward, 8th Precinct, 5 June 1880; NARA record, now on-line.
[12] Baltimore City directories list his dwelling at 56 St Paul St in 1860, at 110 St. Paul in 1865, at 110 Park in 1870; and at the corner of Townsend and Freemont in 1875. The Lanvale Street townhouse he lived in is no longer extant, replaced in the 1980s with new cluster housing.
[13] Land Records of Baltimore County, *Liber* JB 87, *folio* 477 ff.
[14] Although the early deeds indicate a 34-acre tract, the later survey of 1904, see below, indicated that the accurate number was closer to 27 acres.
[15] General Assembly of Maryland, Chapter 586, 6 March 1860.
[16] For Joseph Parrish's biography, see *The National Cyclopedia of American Biography,* 1904, vol. XII, pp. 486-7. The discussion fails to note his tenure at Harlem Lodge.
[17] *Baltimore Sun,* 18 Sept. 1875, p.1.
[18] *Baltimore Sun,* 6 November 1874, p. 4.
[19] *Ibid*
[20] *Baltimore Sun,* 1 August 1879, p. 4.
[21] 1880 US Census for Catonsville, First District, Baltimore County, Maryland, NARA record, now on-line.
[22] *Baltimore Sun*, 21 May 1883,p. 4. Dr. Steuart's daughter, Eleanor Steuart Watson, married to John Watson, lived at Harlem Lodge and gave birth to a boy William F. Steuart Watson there in 1885; the child died at age 22 in Charlottesville, VA. *Baltimore Sun,* 28 Jan 1907, p. 6.
[23] *Baltimore Sun,* 12 June 1885, p. 1.
[24] Land Records of Baltimore County, *Liber* WMI 141, *folio* 430. The earlier property transfer from Steuart to Watson occurred on 29 September 1880, Land Records of Baltimore County, *Liber* WMI 119, *folio* 16 ff.
[25] *Baltimore Sun*, 29 April 1891, p. Supplement 3.
[26] For an article about drug abuse, and two deaths related to previous patients at both institutions, see: "Love Led to Death: the Bride-to-be of G. A. Brown Taught Him Morphine Habit," *Baltimore Sun*, 25 July 1900, p. 10.
[27] Land Records of Baltimore County, *liber* NBM 270, *folio* 277; and *Baltimore Sun,* 7 December 1903, p. 12.
[28] "Dr. William Dunton Wins Therapy Award of Merit," *Baltimore Sun*, 25 October 1957, p. 34.
[29] "Fire Menaces Sanatorium When Barn is Burned," *Baltimore Sun,* 25 April 1928, p. 28.
[30] 1930 US Census for Catonsville, MD, First Election District, NARA record, on-line, institution noted as "Harlem Lodge."

[31] 1940 US Census for Catonsville, MD, First Election District, NARA record, on-line, institution noted as "Harlem Lodge Sanitarium for Insane." The census noted that as of 1935 the Jesse Gundry family had live in Rehoboth, DE.
[32] For Jesse Gundry's obituary, see *Baltimore Sun,* 14 Nov. 1979, p. A17; he returned to Rehoboth Beach, DE, sometime after the death of his mother, who had retired there. He became a town commissioner and ran a popular restaurant there.
[33] Land Records of Baltimore County, *Liber* 1831, *folio* 169 ff. In 1947 Jesse Gundry sold the 4.85 sub-parcel of land he had inherited to the Baltimore Broadcasting Corporation, perhaps for future use as a site for a radio tower. It is this property purchased by the Board of Education of Baltimore County in 1950. See Land Records of Baltimore County, *Liber* JWB 1575, *folio* 172 ff.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3305

See Continuation Sheet, Number 8, Pages 8-10

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	14.7 acre campus		
Acreage of historical setting	NA		
Quadrangle name	Baltmore West Quad	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Westowne Elementary school campus is located west of Harlem Lane and north of Maple Forest Road, in Catonsville, Maryland 21228.

USGS coordinates: 39-16.969N by 76-43.358W

See paper submission for images attached on pages following this page.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	David G. Wright, FAIA/Paula S. Reed, PhD		
organization	GWWO, Inc./Architects/Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc.		date revised: Oct. 15, 2015
street & number	800 Wyman Park Drive Suite 300	telephone	410-332-1009
city or town	Baltimore	state	MD 21211

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Inventory No. BA-3305
Westowne Elementary School
Catonsville, Baltimore County, MD

Images

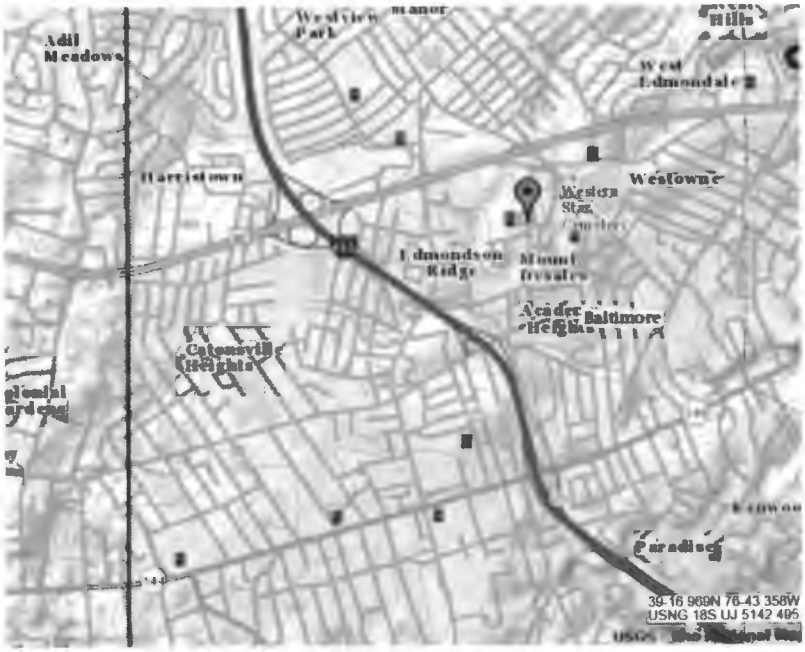


Image 1: BA-3305: *Existing Site Location plan. USGS map detail, Baltimore West Quad Map, scale 1:24,000, 2011; north up.*

Image 2: BA-3305: *Outline of 14.7 acre site boundary inserted over aerial photograph. 2014 photograph.*

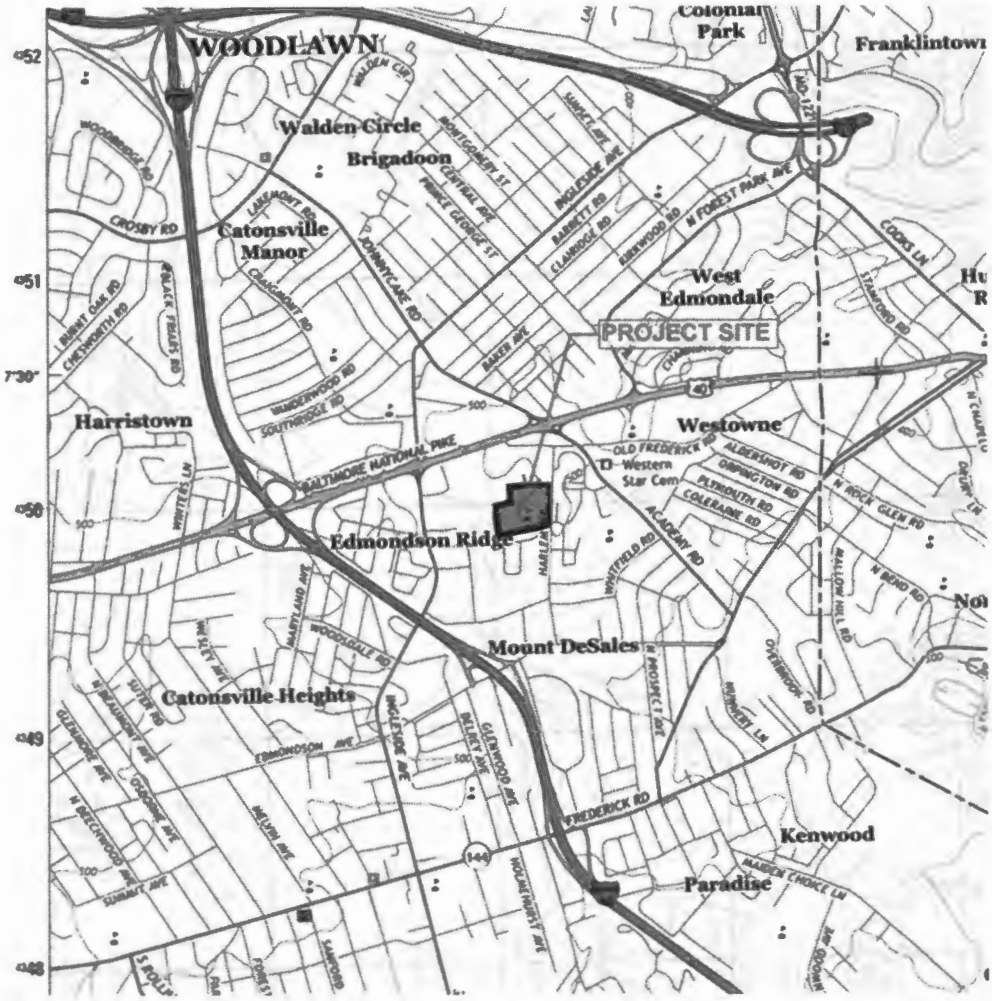
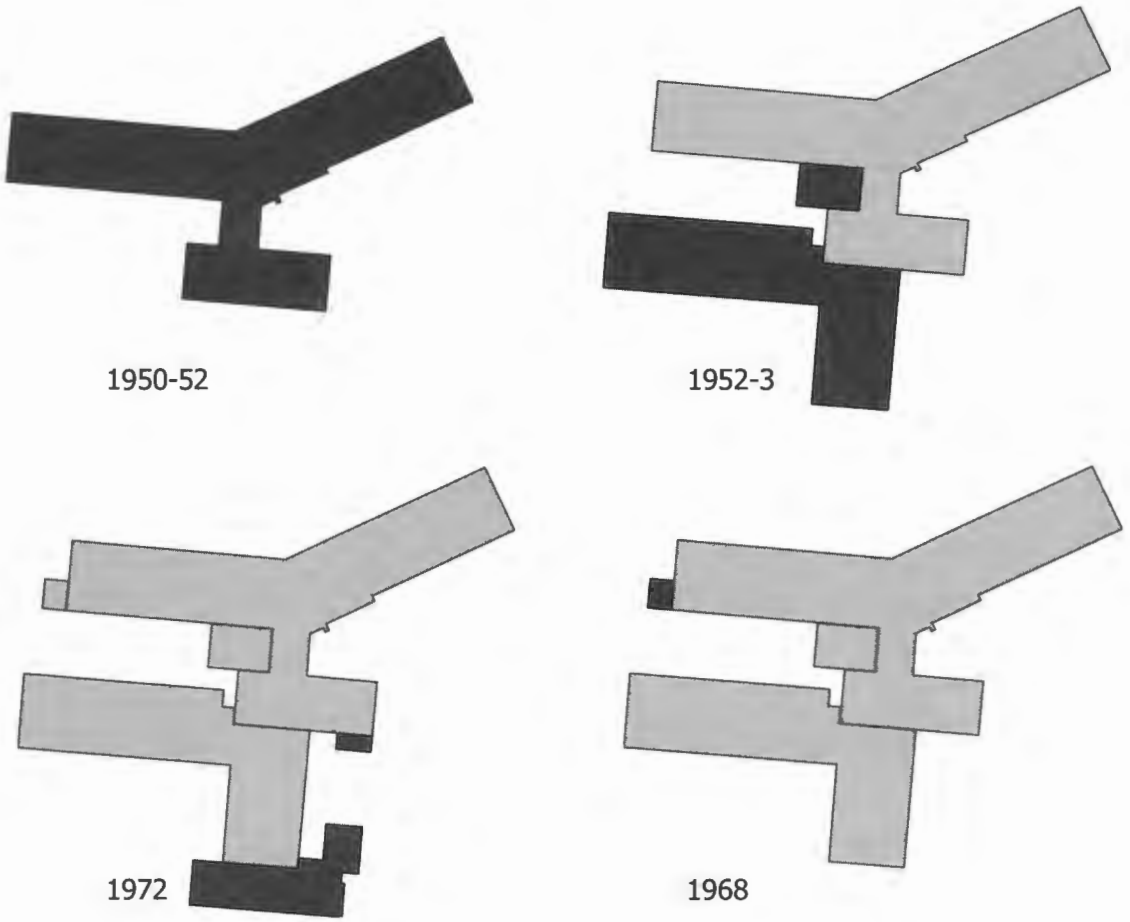


Image 3: BA-3305: *Site Location plan showing 14.7-acre site. USGS map detail, Baltimore West Quad Map, scale 1:24,000, 2011; north up.*



Images 4-7: BA-3305 *clockwise from upper left: Construction development sequence of the Westowne Elementary School. Upper Left: Original 1950-52 construction; Upper Right: 1952-3 twelve-classroom addition; Lower Right: 1968 storage room addition; Lower Left: 1972 additions. 2013 GWWO graphics.*

WERNER DRESEL. FERD. DRESEL.

W. DRESEL & CO.

TOBACCO

AND

General Commission Merchants.

Werner Dresel, Imperial German Consul.

37 South Gay St.. BALTIMORE.

WERNER DRESEL. FERDINAND DRESEL. HERMANN RAUSCHENBERG.

DRESEL, RAUSCHENBERG & CO.

(See page 101.)

SHIP BROKERS,

TOBACCO AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11 South Gay Street, BALTIMORE.

AGENTS FOR West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool, owning the following Steamers:

ANDEAN,	2,147 tons.	CALIFORNIAN,	1,821 tons.	HAYTIAN,	2,[illegible] tons.
AMERICAN,	1,826 "	CARIBBEAN,	1,[illegible] "	JAMAICAN,	2,[illegible] "
AUSTRALIAN,	2,496 "	CHILIAN,	2,112 "	VENEZUELAN,	1,[illegible] "
BOLIVAR,	2,064 "	CUBAN,	1,[illegible] "	WEST INDIAN,	1,[illegible] "
		Building	2,600 tons.		

Sailing every third of the month direct for Liverpool.

These Steamers coming via: West Indian, Spanish Main and Venezuelan ports, give our merchants opportunities to import Coffee, Fruit and other produce from the ports indicated.

Also Agents for Continental Line of Steamers hence to London; and Germania Lloyd at Berlin.

Image 8: BA-3305: Two advertisements for businesses run by Werner Dresel, placed in the 1873 promotional book of Baltimore industry and merchants, written by George W. Howard, *Monumental City*, its Past and Present Resources.

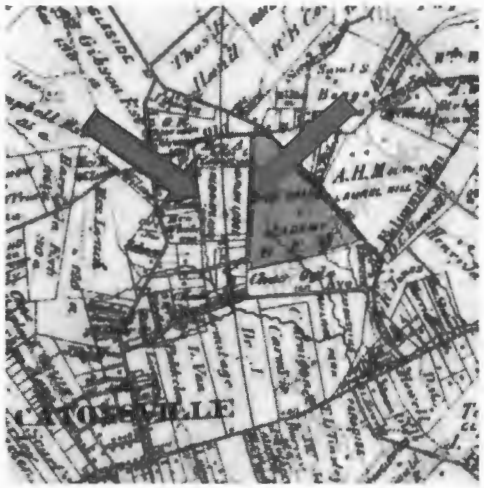


Image 9, 9a: BA-3305: Above: "Harlem Lodge / Inebriate Asyl." plot plan from a detail of the 1877 Hopkin's Atlas of Baltimore County, this from plat titled: *Baltimore County, First District*. The red arrows point to the east and west boundaries of the site. The adjacent Mount de Sales property had been highlighted in green on this plat. At right: enlarged detail.

Image 10: BA-3305: Advertisement placed by Dr. Joseph Parrish, as Superintendent of the "Harlem Asylum," aka "Harlem Lodge" in Catonsville. *Baltimore Sun*, 22 January 1873, p. 2.

HARLEM ASYLUM,
BALTIMORE.

For gentlemen suffering from Alcoholic or Opium Intoxication. A spacious Mansion with private apartments and baths, in the midst of ample and beautiful grounds, offers unusual attractions for such persons. Apply to JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.,
jan 22-4t Sup't.

Image 11: BA-3305: Advertisement for notice of auction of the "Maryland Inebriate Asylum" Catonsville. *Baltimore Sun*, 30 June 1879, p. 2.

BY WM. SEEMULLER.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE OLD FREDERICK ROAD, IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, KNOWN AS "THE MARYLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM."

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from "The Maryland Inebriate Asylum" to Werner Dresel, dated July 2, A. D. 1874, and recorded among the mortgage records of Baltimore county, in Liber J. B. No. 57, folio 317, &c., and by virtue of an assignment of mortgage from Werner Dresel to Chas. Oliver O'Donnell et al., Trustees, dated February 17, 1875, and recorded among the records aforesaid, in Liber J. B. No. 60, folio 137, &c., and by virtue of an assignment of mortgage from Charles Morton Stewart et al., Trustees, to William Frederick Steuart, dated May 13, 1879, and recorded as aforesaid, the undersigned, as *Attorney for the said Assignee*, William Frederick Steuart, will offer at public sale, at the Exchange Salesroom, in Baltimore city, on THIS DAY, June 30, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., ALL THE LAND *described in said mortgage, composed* of the following tracts:

First. A TRACT, being part of a tract called "The Great Glade," binding on a lane adjoining the Mount De Sales property, containing ten acres and twenty-eight square perches of land.

Second. A TRACT, being part of a tract of land called "Nancy's Fancy," containing two acres of land, more or less.

Third. A TRACT, being also a part of a tract of land called "Nancy's Fancy," containing twelve acres of land, more or less.

Fourth. A TRACT, being part of a tract called "The Great Glade," containing five acres and fifty-two square perches of land, more or less.

Fifth. A TRACT, being part of a tract called "The Great Glade," binding on the old Frederick road, containing four-and-a-half acres of land, more or less.

These five lots adjoin each other, and are known as THE MARYLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM PROPERTY.

The improvements consist of a very large BUILDING, used as a hospital, with necessary outbuildings.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash on day of sale, balance in two equal installments in six and twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser; the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, indorsed to the satisfaction of the undersigned. Taxes paid to day of sale.

JOHN STEWART,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 33 St. Paul street.
WILLIAM SEEMULLER,
Auctioneer.

je7,11,21,30

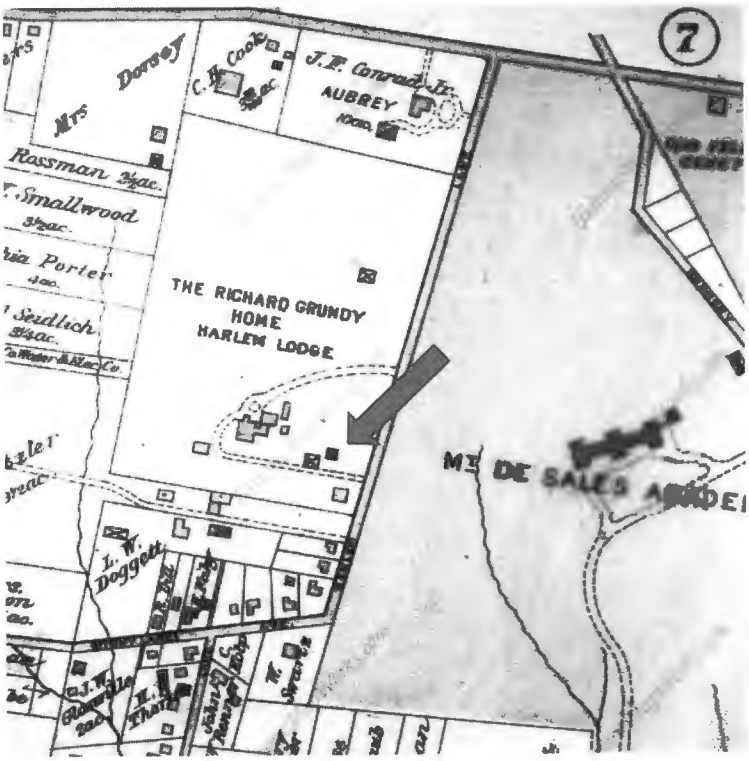
Image 12: BA-3305: Advertisement announcing the availability of Harlem Lodge for sale or for short or long term rent. *Baltimore Sun*, 29 April 1891, p. supplement 3.

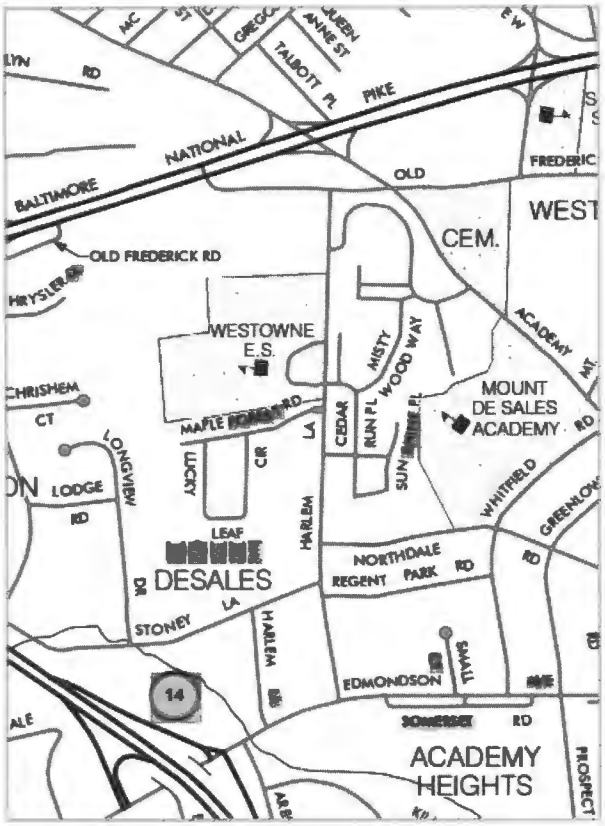
FOR SALE OR RENT—
HARLEM LODGE, Catonsville. This fine suburban property, commodious mansion, all desirable outbuildings, and beautiful shaded grounds, will be rented very low for the season, or longer, to good tenant.

HIRAM WOODS & CO.,
a24-f,m,w4t 18 East Lexington st.

Image 13: BA-3305: "The Richard Grundy [sic. for Gundry] Home / Harlem Lodge." Plot plan detail from the 1898 *Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County*, Plat 3. The left red arrow points to the institutional complex, which had grown with several outbuildings, and which occupied the southern third of the site. The right arrow points to a separate structure with its own driveway which appeared to the north of the site. Perhaps this was a private dwelling for the managing family of the Institution.

Image 14: BA-3305: "The Richard Grundy [sic. for Gundry] Home / Harlem Lodge." Plot plan detail from the 1915 *Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County*, Plat 6. Only one new structure was actually added, on the north side of the south driveway at the red arrow.





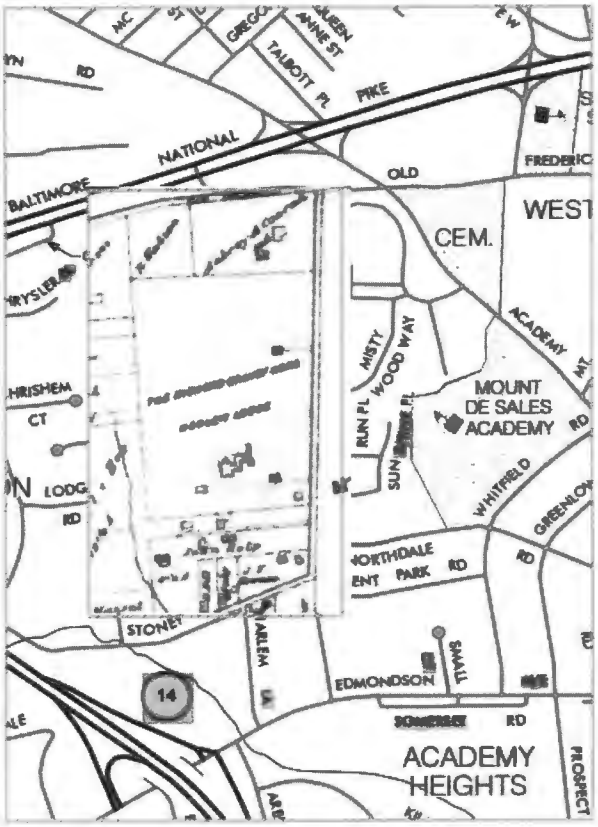


Image 15, left; Image 16, right: BA-3305: Left: The base plan, is taken from a 2015 Maryland State Highway map, showing a detail from sheet D12A. The area of the 14-acres site of Westowne Elementary school is shown. Right: The same plan has been overlaid with a cropped version of the 1898 Bromley plat of Harlem Lodge, outlined in red. From the comparison, it is clear that the institutional buildings were located in an area south of what is now Maple Forest Road, perhaps in the middle of the area now called Lucky Leaf Circle. This entire area has since been redeveloped as "Maple Woods," a residential complex of fifteen detached, multi-family dwellings. The school acreage is north of what had been the curved entry drive to the institutional buildings, which may partly follow a trace of the current-day Maple Forest Road. The isolated building to the north appears to have been located in what is now part of the entry bus turnaround for the school.

Sum of DATE BUILT for each __PK SCHOOL NAME. Color shows details about SCHOOL TYPE. The marks are labeled by sum of DATE BUILT. The view is filtered on sum of DATE BUILT and __PK SCHOOL NAME. The sum of DATE BUILT filter ranges from 1945 to 1964. The __PK SCHOOL NAME filter excludes Bamneker Site and Eastwood Center SE.

BA-3305

MHT Inventory NO. BA-3305
Westowne Elementary School
401 Harlem Lane, Catonsville, Baltimore County, MD 21228
Photo Log Page -1-

BA-3305_2015-10-08_01.tif
Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in foreground; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the distance on the right. View is looking northwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_02.tif
Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in distance; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the foreground on the right. View is looking southwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_03.tif
Exterior classroom wing addition of the 1952 construction in center in foreground; the classroom wing of the original 1950-52 on left in distance; portable classrooms installed in 2015 in foreground on right. View is looking east (uphill).
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_04.tif
Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in foreground; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the distance on the right. View is looking north.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_05.tif
Exterior classroom wing of the 1950-52 original construction on the left; corner of the 1952 addition is in foreground on the right. View is looking east.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_06.tif
Exterior service entry of the 1950-52 original construction. View is looking northwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_07.tif
Exterior view of original 1950-52 main entry and east wing, looking northeast.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_08.tif
Exterior view of original building signage near 1950-52 main entry on the east wing, looking northwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

MHT Inventory NO. BA-3305
Westowne Elementary School
401 Harlem Lane, Catonsville, Baltimore County, MD 21228
Photo Log Page -2-

BA-3305_2015-10-08_09.tif
Exterior view of the main entry (foreground on right), service entry (center), and auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit (distance on left) of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_10.tif
Exterior view of main entry of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_11.tif
Exterior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_12.tif
Exterior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking west.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_13.tif
Interior entry lobby of the original 1950-52 construction, looking southeast.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_14.tif
Interior entry lobby of the original 1950-52 construction, looking northwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_15.tif
Typical interior corridor, this showing the northeast-southwest corridor of the 1950-52 construction, looking southwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_16.tif
Typical interior classroom door.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_17.tif
Typical interior of a classroom, this showing one at the end of the northeast wing of the original 1950-52 construction, on the northwest side of the corridor. View is looking southeast.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

MHT Inventory NO. BA-3305
Westowne Elementary School
401 Harlem Lane, Catonsville, Baltimore County, MD 21228
Photo Log Page -3-

BA-3305_2015-10-08_18.tif
School gymnasium and stage, located in the south wing of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_19.tif
Interior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry, located in the south wing of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northeast.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_20.tif
School cafeteria, the space located in the center of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

BA-3305_2015-10-08_21.tif
Exterior view of wooded play area at southwest edge of site. View is looking southwest.
Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks & Epson Premium Glossy Paper

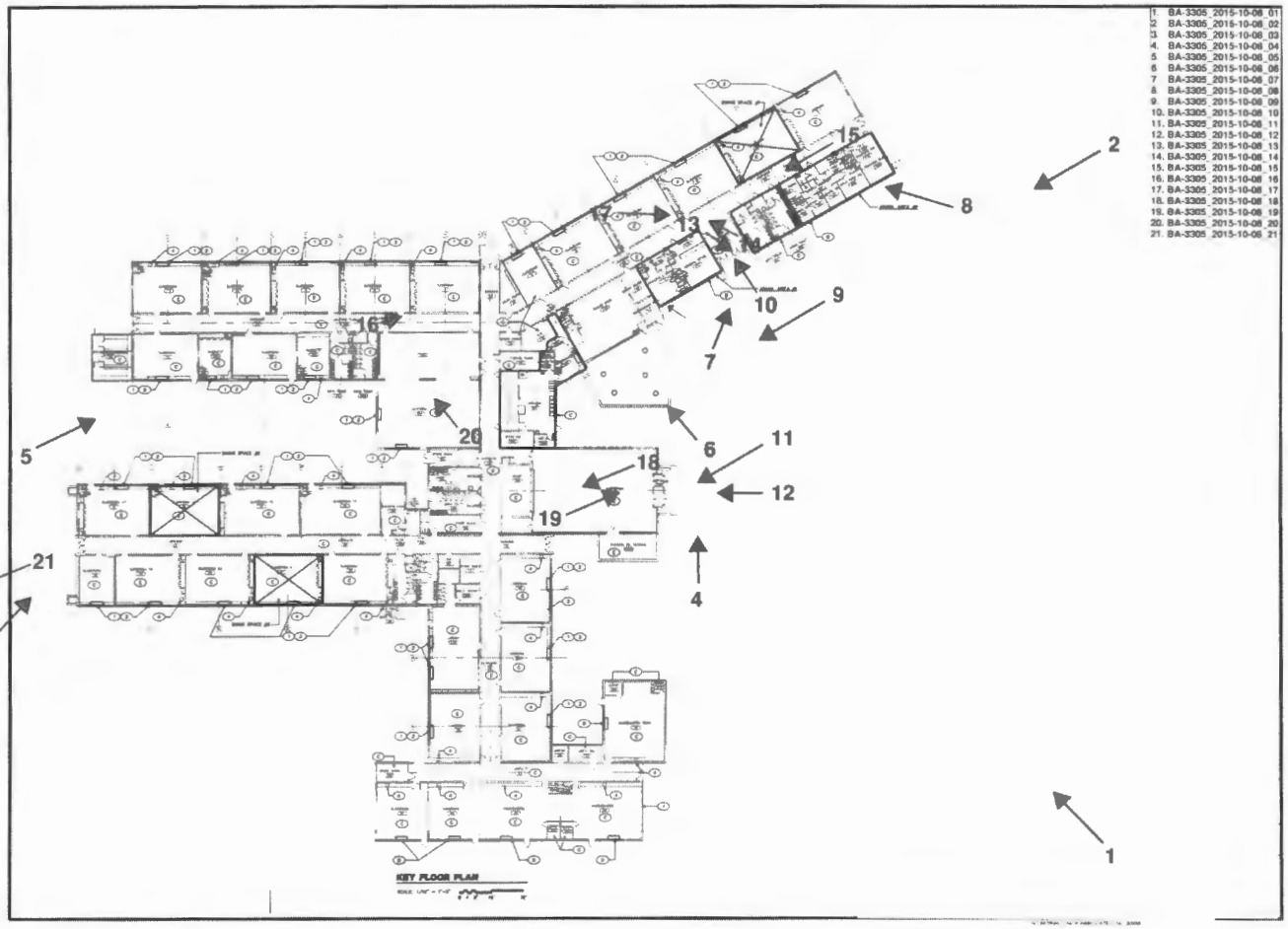


Image 17: BA-3305: Key plan for location of site photographs taken that follow below. GWWO graphic.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 01: Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in foreground; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the distance on the right. View is looking northwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 02: Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in distance; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the foreground on the right. View is looking southwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 03: Exterior classroom wing addition of the 1952 construction in center in foreground; the classroom wing of the original 1950-52 on left in distance; portable classrooms installed in 2015 in foreground on right. View is looking east (uphill).

BA-3305 2015-10-08 04: Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in foreground; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the distance on the right. View is looking north.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 05: Exterior classroom wing of the 1950-52 original construction on the left; corner of the 1952 addition is in foreground on the right. View is looking east.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 06: Exterior service entry of the 1950-52 original construction. View is looking northwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 07: Exterior view of original 1950-52 main entry and east wing, looking northeast.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 08: Exterior view of original building signage near 1950-52 main entry on the east wing, looking northwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 09: Exterior view of the main entry (foreground on right), service entry (center), and auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit (distance on left) of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 10: Exterior view of main entry of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 11: Exterior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 12: Exterior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking west.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 13: Interior entry lobby of the original 1950-52 construction, looking southeast.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 14: Interior entry lobby of the original 1950-52 construction, looking northwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 15: Typical interior corridor, this showing the northeast-southwest corridor of the 1950-52 construction, looking southwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 16: Typical interior classroom door.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 17: Typical interior of a classroom, this showing one at the end of the northeast wing of the original 1950-52 construction, on the northwest side of the corridor. View is looking southeast.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 18: School gymnasium and stage, located in the south wing of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 19: Interior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry, located in the south wing of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northeast.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 20: School cafeteria, the space located in the center of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northwest.

BA-3305 2015-10-08 21: Exterior view of wooded play area at southwest edge of site. View is looking southwest.

WESTBURNE
SCHOOL

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in foreground; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the distance on the right. View is looking northwest.

Photograph #01 of 21

BUSES
ONLY

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in the distance; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the foreground on the right. View is looking southwest.

Photograph #02 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GNWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior classroom wing addition of the 1952 construction in center in foreground; the classroom wing of the original 1950-52 on left in distance; portable classrooms installed in 2015 in foreground on right. View is looking east (uphill).

Photograph #03 of 21

WESTOWNE
SCHOOL

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the 1950-52 original construction on the left in foreground; the 1950-52 main school entry is seen in the distance on the right. View is looking north.

Photograph #04 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWD

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior classroom wing of the 1950-52 original construction on the left; corner of the 1952 addition is in foreground on the right. View is looking east.

Photograph #05 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior service entry of the 1950-52 original construction. View is looking northwest.

Photograph #06 of 21

WESTBROOK
SCHOOL

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior view of original 1950-52 main entry and east wing, looking northeast.

Photograph #07 of 21

WESTOWNE
SCHOOL

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior view of original building signage near 1950-52 main entry on the east wing, looking northwest.

Photograph #08 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior view of the main entry (foreground on right), service entry (center), and auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit (distance on left) of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.

Photograph #09 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior view of main entry of the original 1950-52 construction.

View is looking northwest.

Photograph #10 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.

Photograph #11 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior view of the auditorium/gymnasium entry/exit of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking west.

Photograph # 12 of 21

EXIT

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Interior entry lobby of the original 1950-52 construction, looking southeast.

Photograph #13 of 21

WE BELIEVE
everyone
SUPERHERO
waiting
DISCOVERED
OFFICE
WESTLAND ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Interior entry lobby of the original 1950-52 construction, looking northwest.

Photograph #14 of 21

HIEBLER HWY

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Typical interior corridor, this showing the northwest-southwest corridor of the 1950-52 construction, looking southwest.

Photograph #15 of 21

October
8

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Typical interior classroom door.

Photograph #16 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWD

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Typical interior of a classroom, this showing one at the end of the northeast wing of the original 1950-52 construction, on the northwest side of the corridor. View is looking southeast.

Photograph #17 of 21

3
5
2
1
K
EXIT

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

School gymnasium and stage, located in the south wing of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking southwest.

Photograph #18 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Interior view of the auditorium/gymasium entry, located in the south wing of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northeast.

Photograph #19 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

School cafeteria, the space located in the center of the original 1950-52 construction. View is looking northwest.

Photograph # 20 of 21

BA-3305

Westowne Elementary School

Baltimore County, MD

GWWO

2015-10-08

MD SHPO

Exterior view of wooded play area at southwest edge of site. View is looking southwest.

Photograph #21 of 21