

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**BA- 544**

**Johnson-Austen House**

**1701 Glencoe Road**

**Glencoe, Baltimore County**

**Ca. 1850**

**Private**

Constructed circa 1850, the Johnson-Austen House is a modest farmhouse with Queen Anne style details that were added to it after the property's 1875 sale by Jemenia Johnson to Edward Austen. The Austen family retained ownership of the property until 1904, when it was purchased by Henry D. Perky for use as a men's dormitory for his ill-fated Oread School of Agriculture, Manufacturing and Commerce. After Perky's death in 1906, the property was sold to successive owners who continued to operate it as a working farm. With its historic outbuildings, the Johnson-Austen House represents a nearly intact mid-19th to mid-20th century farm. The property evolved over the last half of the 1800s and the first half of the 1900s, and many of the historic outbuildings are extant.

The house and outbuildings historically associated with the Johnson-Austen House are sited between Glencoe Road to the north and Sparks Road to the south, and a winding gravel driveway traverses the land between these two roads. As it passes to the east of the dwelling, it makes a hairpin turn before an S-curve that curls around between the outbuildings before it reaches an underpass below the barn. From there, it extends straight as it terminates at Sparks Road. The house and outbuildings, although located on two separate parcels of land, were surveyed together because of their historic association. The three-bay wide, double-pile dwelling is clad in German siding and sits on a solid random rubble stone foundation. The side gable roof, which is clad in asphalt shingles, features three gabled dormer windows on each slope. The roof extends over the front and the back of the building as deep, inset shed-roofed porches. Two central interior chimneys pierce the roof ridge. The circa 1850 spring house, located to the southwest of the house, is the only outbuilding located on the same parcel of land. To the southeast of the dwelling are ruins, a long stone retaining wall, and a barn, all of which date to circa 1850. In addition, there are several early 20th century outbuildings, including a shed, granary, and corncrib. A late 20th century machine shed/stable, pool, and pool house are also included in the cluster of buildings.

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<sup>1</sup> The specific address of the outbuildings is 1612 Sparks Road, Glencoe, Baltimore County.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA 544

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

historic Johnson-Austen House (preferred), Oaklands (alternate historic name)

other Haussner Farm House

## 2. Location

street and number 1701 Glencoe Road not for publication

city, town Glencoe vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name William A. Snyder Jr. and Maryland National Bank, Trustees

street and number PO Box 995 telephone NOT AVAILABLE

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21203-0995

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 8300 folio 769

city, town Towson tax map 28 tax parcel 179 tax ID number 1013020980

## 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
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<u>2</u>	

## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-544

### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The house and outbuildings historically associated with the Johnson-Austen House are sited between Glencoe Road to the north and Sparks Road to the south, and a winding gravel driveway traverses the land between these two roads. As it passes to the east of the dwelling, it makes a hairpin turn before an S-curve that curls around between the outbuildings before it reaches an underpass below the barn. From there, it extends straight as it terminates at Sparks Road. The house and outbuildings, although located on two separate parcels of land, were surveyed together because of their historic association. The Johnson-Austen House dates to circa 1850 and features Queen Anne details that are circa 1880 alterations to the building. The three-bay wide, double-pile dwelling is clad in German siding and sits on a solid random rubble stone foundation. The side gable roof, which is clad in asphalt shingles, features three gabled dormer windows on each slope. The roof extends over the front and the back of the building as deep, inset shed-roofed porches. Two central interior chimneys pierce the roof ridge. The circa 1850 spring house, located to the southwest of the house, is the only outbuilding located on the same parcel of land. To the southeast of the dwelling are ruins, a long stone retaining wall, and a barn, all of which date to circa 1850. In addition, there are several early 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings, including a shed, granary, and corncrib. A late 20<sup>th</sup> century machine shed/stable, pool, and pool house are also included in the cluster of buildings. Other than the spring house, the associated outbuildings were surveyed at the windshield level.<sup>1</sup>

### EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The façade, or north elevation, is three bays wide with a central entry that features a paneled single-leaf door with three-light sidelights and a three-light transom, all of which are contained within a wood surround. The entry is flanked by two sets of paired 4/4 windows with wood surrounds and sills. The three dormer windows, which are pedimented with molded trim, contain 6/6 sash. The front of each dormer is clad in flush wood siding, while the sides are clad in wood shingles. The one-story, three-bay wide inset porch is supported by square wood posts with scroll sawn corner brackets. The triangular sides of the shed porch roof are clad in fishscale wood shingles.

The north bay of the west elevation features one 6/6 window at each of the first two stories. The south end of the elevation is pierced by three small window openings at the first story and two small window openings at the second story. All five openings on the south bay are filled with louvered jalousie sash. These five window openings are alterations of the original fenestration pattern. One pentoid 6/6 window pierces the gable peak of the elevation. All window openings on this elevation feature wood surrounds and sills.

The south elevation is nearly identical to the façade and also features a central entry with a paneled wood door with three-light sidelights and a three-light transom. The west bay is pierced by a sash-and-paneled single-leaf door and one small window opening with louvered jalousie sash. One 6/6 window pierces the east bay of the elevation. The three dormer windows are identical to those of the north elevation, and all feature 6/6 windows, flush wood siding on the front, and wood shingle siding on the sides. Because the dwelling is banked into a hillside, the foundation level of the structure is revealed. Two flush-with-lights single leaf doors provide entry into the basement level of the building. Additionally, two 6/6 windows pierce the foundation. All window openings have wood surrounds and sills. A two-story, three-bay wide inset porch shelters the south elevation, and the shed roof of the porch is supported by square wood posts with scroll sawn corner brackets. A steep stair ascends to the west side of the porch.

<sup>1</sup> The specific address of the outbuildings is 1612 Sparks Road, Glencoe, Baltimore County.

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Two 6/6 windows pierce each of the two main stories of the east elevation. There is one pentoid 6/6 window in the gable peak. One 6/6 window and one louvered jalousie window pierce the foundation wall. All window openings on the east elevation have wood surrounds and sills.

### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

### OUTBUILDINGS

#### Spring House

Dating to circa 1850, the solid random rubble stone masonry spring house features quoins on the corners of the building. The front gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles, has a deep overhang over the façade, which fronts south. A single rectangular unglazed window opening is centered on the gable overhang. The two gable peaks of the structure are clad in German siding. The façade is centrally pierced by a single-leaf door opening with a wood lintel. The door, however, has been removed.

#### Ruins

Sited at the base of a steep slope to the southeast of the dwelling, the circa 1850 ruins comprise a random rubble stone wall that rises as gable end walls. The building appears to have been divided originally into two main rooms. Some 6/6 sash and 4/4 sash remain. The roof, which has collapsed, is partially clad in asphalt shingles.

#### Wall

The stone wall begins to the north of the barn and east of the corncrib. The tall structure is constructed of dry-laid randomly placed rubble stone. As it extends southward, it forms a support base for the side-gabled roof of the barn. In this sense, it becomes the east wall of the underpass. The wall ends south of the underpass.

#### Barn

The circa 1850 two-and-a-half story wood frame barn is clad in German siding and has a side gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The roof of the structure, which sits on a solid random rubble stone foundation, hangs over the east elevation and creates an underpass through which a driveway extends. The east end of the roof is then supported by a tall dry-laid random rubble stone wall. There have been several additions to the barn, creating a complex footprint for the structure. A one-and-a-half story addition was constructed on the south elevation of the barn in phases. This elongated addition extends parallel and directly beside the road. In early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, a one-and-a-half story wood frame addition was added to the northwest corner of the building.

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### Silo

The circa 1925 silo is approximately sixty feet tall and fifteen to twenty feet in diameter. The cylindrical silo is constructed of ceramic tile and features a hipped roof.

### Corncrib

The circa 1925 drive-through corncrib is a wood frame building clad in vertical slat siding. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the gable peaks are clad in flush vertical board siding. The central bay of the three-bay structure is open and flanked by grain cribs. The one-and-a-half story structure features two slatted vertical board single-leaf doors on the outer bays. The building sits on a concrete block pier foundation.

### Granary

The wood frame granary, which is clad in German siding on the front and flush vertical board on the sides, sits on a pier foundation of brick, concrete blocks and some rubble stone. The circa 1925 structure has a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The façade of the one-bay rectangular structure is pierced by one flush vertical board single-leaf door. One opening with a wood surround pierces the gable peak. Any door originally located within this opening has been removed.

### Shed

The one-bay rectangular wood frame shed is clad in flush plywood siding. The circa 1940 building has a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The façade is centrally pierced by one flush vertical board single leaf door with a wood surround.

### Swimming Pool

The circa 1970 rectangular in-ground swimming pool is located to the southwest of the barn and features a concrete deck

### Pool House

To the north of the pool there is a small rectangular pool house with a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles. The circa 1970 wood frame building is clad in grooved plywood siding.

### Machine Shed/Stable

The elongated wood frame structure, which appears to date to circa 1970, is six bays wide with a side gable roof clad in standing seam metal. Only one of the bays is enclosed with wood siding, while the rest remain open on the front. A portion of the building has been partitioned for use as horse stalls.

## 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1850 ca., 1875, 1880 ca., 1904, 1908 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** 1850 ca, 1880 ca.

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

Constructed circa 1850, the Johnson-Austen House is a modest farmhouse with Queen Anne style details that were added to it after the property's 1875 sale by Jemenia Johnson to Edward Austen. The Austen family retained ownership of the property until 1904, when it was purchased by Henry D. Perky for use as a men's dormitory for his ill-fated Oread School of Agriculture, Manufacturing and Commerce. After Perky's death in 1906, the property was sold to successive owners who continued to operate it as a working farm. With its historic outbuildings, the Johnson-Austen House represents a nearly intact mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century farm. The property evolved over the last half of the 1800s and the first half of the 1900s, and many of the historic outbuildings are extant.

### HISTORIC CONTEXT

The town of Glencoe Station was established between 1850 and 1877 at the intersection of Glencoe Road and the Northern Central Railroad, which extended nearly parallel with the Little Gunpowder Falls. Prior to its formation, the most populated communities in the richly agricultural tenth district were Monkton and Phoenix Station.<sup>2</sup> The region did not develop quickly, and it's rural character was enhanced by the numerous wheat crops that were grown there. Fed by the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls and accessible by the Northern Central Railroad on its western border, the tenth district was well placed for agricultural industry.

Although the 1850 county atlas indicates that Glencoe Road did not exist at that early date, by 1877, the road was improved not only with dwellings, but also with a steam saw mill and a hotel that later became a summer resort. Although the origin of the village's name has been disputed, it is generally believed to derive from the name of that resort, which was owned and operated by Joseph Mowell.<sup>3</sup> Within twenty-five years, the population and industry of Glencoe Station rivaled those of Phoenix Station.

In the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Austen Family owned and developed a significant amount of land along the Glencoe Road corridor east of Glencoe Station. George Austen had founded the Filston Farm Company on the north side of

<sup>2</sup> J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 907; see also J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), np.

<sup>3</sup> Jennie E. Jessop, *The Origin of Names in Baltimore County* (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, nd), p. 7.

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Glencoe Road in 1848 after he moved from Baltimore to the countryside east of Glencoe Station. The Filston Farm Company pioneered the field of agribusiness in northern Baltimore County.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, the Austen family were local pioneers in the field of education. In 1867, Anne Sears McCullough, nee Austen, founded Oldfields School, a private girls day school located on land owned by the Austen family on the north side of Glencoe Road.<sup>5</sup> Edward Austen was a merchant in the local community, and his 370 acre farm, including a farmhouse and outbuildings, passed his wife, Mary, upon his death in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The circa 1850 house, christened by the Austen family as Oaklands, was located on the south side Glencoe Road. The property was occupied in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by Mrs. Johnson, who sold it to Austen in 1875.

The central-passage, double-pile form of the Johnson-Austen House was common to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings. The steeply pitched roof and inset front and back porches were typical of framing techniques in the region. The cultural background of the builder and initial owners is unknown; however the Queen Anne style architectural details that ornament the house were added by Edward Austen after his 1875 purchase of the property. The scroll sawn porch brackets and fishscale shingles that clad the sides of the porch roof were typical of the Queen Anne style, an eclectic movement focused on ornamental creativity through decorative woodworking exploration.<sup>6</sup>

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Henry D. Perky, owner of the Oread Institute in Worcester, Massachusetts, sought to supplement the education of women provided by this school for domestic science by establishing a school for men focused on the agricultural sciences. Intending to locate his new school in the village of Glencoe, Perky purchased George Austen's Filston Farm and Filston Farm Company in 1903 with hopes of opening the Oread School of Agriculture, Manufacturing and Commerce the following year. He also planned to move the girls' school to Glencoe. With loans and contracts for building the institution in place by the winter of 1904, Perky began distribution of school catalogs and acceptance of prospective students. When the school building was not completed by the specified date, lawsuits between the investors, contractors, and Perky delayed the institution's opening for another two years. During this period, Perky began increasing the school's holdings.<sup>7</sup>

In order to house the school's students, Henry Perky purchased options on roughly 3,000 acres of land in and around Glencoe. Many of these tracts were improved with dwellings and outbuildings. Perky planned to house the female students in Glencoe, Joseph Mowell's former summer hotel. The innovative educator converted the remaining dwellings to dormitories for the male students. He purchased the Johnson-Austen House in 1904 for this purpose.<sup>8</sup>

In 1906, Henry Perky was in the midst of a lawsuit that had halted the 1904 opening of his agricultural school. While the court proceedings progressed, he continued to purchase options on properties surrounding the school. On March 17, 1906, in an effort to protect the family's personal holdings, Henry and Susanna Perky transferred the title of the Johnson-

<sup>4</sup> Clemens, Andrew C. "The Oread Republic." *History Trails* 11 (Winter 1976-1977): p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Clemens, S.B. and C.E. Clemens. *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line: An Informal History of Northern Baltimore County* (Np: C.E. Clemens and S.B. Clemens, 1976), p. 26.

<sup>6</sup> Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Holt and Co., Inc, 1994), pp. 154-155; see also Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), pp. 263-214.

<sup>7</sup> Andrew C. Clemens, pp. 7-8.

<sup>8</sup> Andrew C. Clemens, p. 8.

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Austen House from their names into that of the Filston Farm Company, of which he was president. Perky's plans of opening a large agricultural and domestic science school abruptly ended on June 26, 1906, when Henry Perky suddenly died. Henry Perky's death is recounted in "The Oread Republic." In the article, Baltimore County historian Andrew C. Clemens indicates that oral history suggests Henry Perky's death was a suicide.<sup>9</sup> The transfer of title out of their personal names could have absolved Perky's widow of responsibility for the debt incurred by the Filston Farm Company and Oread College. Five days after Perky's death, the judge presiding over the lawsuit between Perky and building contractor Henderson and Company ruled against Perky and the Filston Farm Company.<sup>10</sup>

In order to rectify the debt incurred between 1903 and 1906, the vast holdings owned by the Filston Farm Company and Oread College were sold at auction the year following Perky's death. At this time, the Johnson-Austen House was sold to Angelo and Annie Lupo, who retained the property until 1909, when they transferred the property to William H. Detrick.<sup>11</sup> By the 1910s, Detrick owned 444 acres of land around the Johnson-Austen House, which was occupied by Helen Griffin in 1915.

Four years later, Detrick sold the property to Robert W. Shermantine and Earl A. Brown. It was during this period of ownership that the 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations to the structure occurred. Two of the windows on the west elevation were shortened, and three additional window openings were added on this side of the house. The house was sold again in 1956 when it was purchased by Harvey and Madeline Myers. In 1957, the property was acquired by Merrill and Betty Matson, who retained ownership until 1973, when they sold it to David Turnbull. Upon Turnbull's death in the 1980s, the property was then sold by his estate to William Snyder. The house remains a single dwelling, but the acreage improved by the associated outbuildings, which date from circa 1850 to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, has been subdivided and is no longer part of the property on which the house is located. The land surrounding the Johnson-Austen House retains its rural character and wooded setting.

### Chain of Title:

"Mrs. Johnson" is the name on this property on the 1850 Hopkins Map.

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<sup>9</sup> Andrew C. Clemens, p. 9.

<sup>10</sup> Andrew C. Clemens, p. 9.

<sup>11</sup> *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915), np. Detrick's name appears as "Dietrich" on this county atlas.

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January 5, 1875; Jemenia Johnson to Edward Austen  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 89 Folio 455

February 13, 1879: Edward and Mary Austen to Frederick M .Gilbert  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 105 Folio 287

May 13, 1879: Frederick M. Gilbert to Edward Austen  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber JB 113 Folio 96

?? Edward Austen, Last Will and Testament, to Mary M. Austen, wife  
Will Records of Baltimore County  
Liber BWA 10 Folio 146

Part 1:

May 25, 1904; Mary M. Austen, widow, to Henry D. Perky  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 276 Folio 345

March 17, 1906: Henry D. Perky and Susanna M .Perky to The Filston Farm Company  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 297 Folio 50

Part 2:

January 1, 1897: Mary M. Austen, widow, to The Filston Farm Company  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 222 Folio 497

All:

October 20, 1908: Reginal W. Baldwin, Osbourne I. Yellott, Leon E. Greenbaum, of the International Trust  
Company, to Angelo E. Lupo by order of a Circuit Court case with The Filston Farm Company  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 338 Folio 287

August 17, 1909; Angelo E. Lupo and Annie Lupo, to William H. Detrick  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 346 Folio 385

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- June 1, 1919; William H. Detrick and Eliza K. Detrick to Robert W. Shermantine and Earl A. Brown  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber WPC 513 Folio 153
- September 1, 1956: Effie M. P. Shermantine to Lewis E. and Frances C. Stengel, and Harvey S. and Madeline B. Myers  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 3005 Folio 212
- April 1, 1957: Lewis E. and Frances C. Stengel, Harvey S. and Madeline B. Myers, to Clynmalira, Inc.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 3130 Folio 12
- October 28, 1957: Clynmalira, Inc to Merrill S. and Betty M. Matson  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 3258 Folio 70
- December 17, 1973: Merrill S. and Betty M. Matson to David S. Turnbull  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHK, Jr. 5415 Folio 887
- September 7, 1989: William A. Snyder, Jr. personal representative of the estate of David S. Turnbull, to William A. Snyder, Jr. and Maryland National Bank, Trustees of the Merital Trust under the will of David S. Turnbull  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 8300 Folio 769

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. BA- 544

*Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

*The Baltimore County Directory, 1899.* Roland Park, MD: Baltimore County Directory Company, 1899.

Clemens, Andrew C. "The Oread Republic." *History Trails* 11 (Winter 1976-1977): pp. 7-9.

Clemens, S.B. and C.E. Clemens. *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line: An Informal History of Northern Baltimore County.* Np: C.E. Clemens and S.B. Clemens, 1976.

Jessop, Jennie E. *The Origin of Names in Baltimore County.* Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, nd.

*Map of Baltimore County.* Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 9.86 Acres  
Acreage of historical setting Unknown  
Quadrangle name Phoenix

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1850, the Johnson-Austen House has been associated with the 9.86 acres known as grid 24, parcel 179 of map 28 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	A. McDonald and A.Didden Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	February 23, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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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  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

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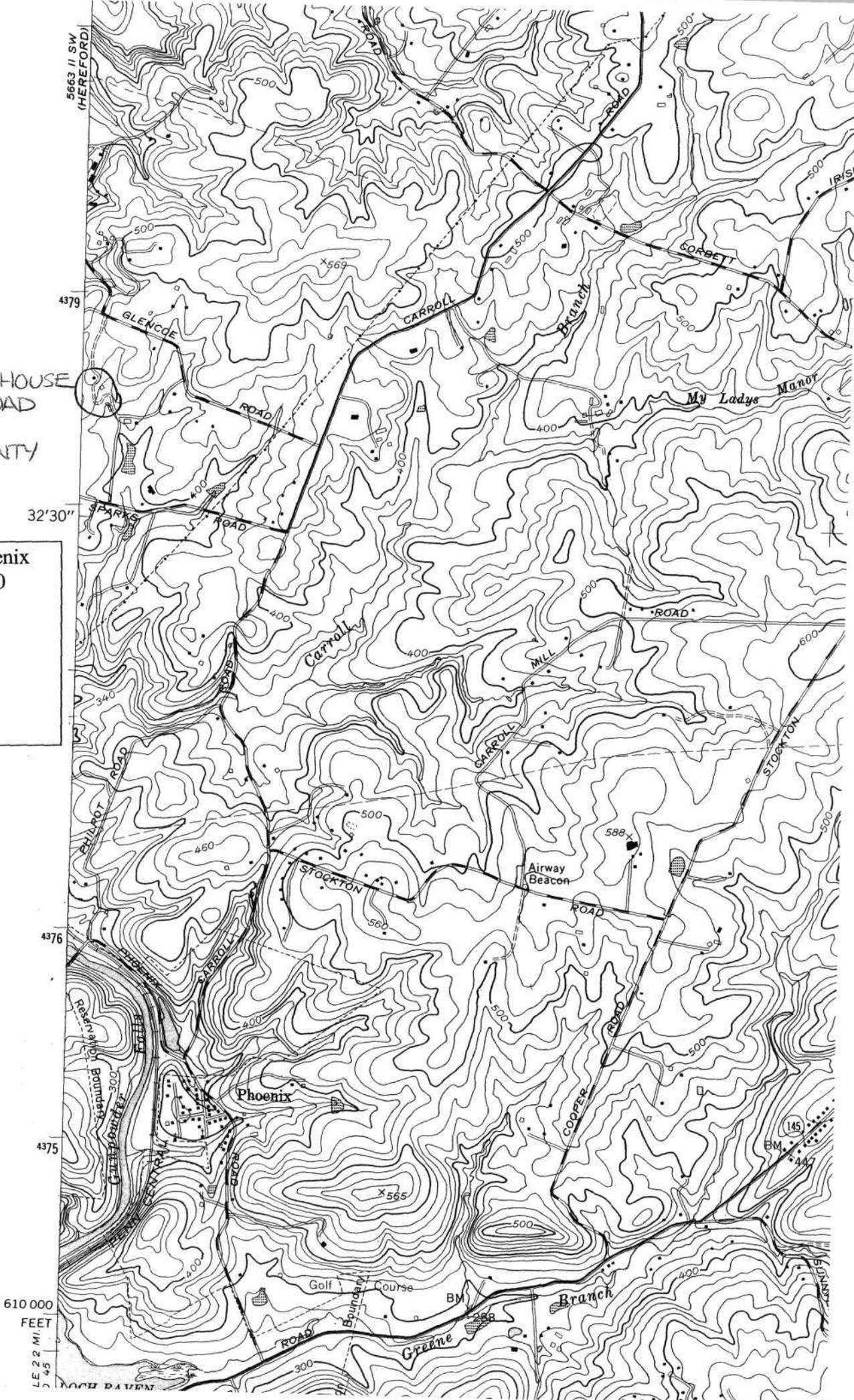
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Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

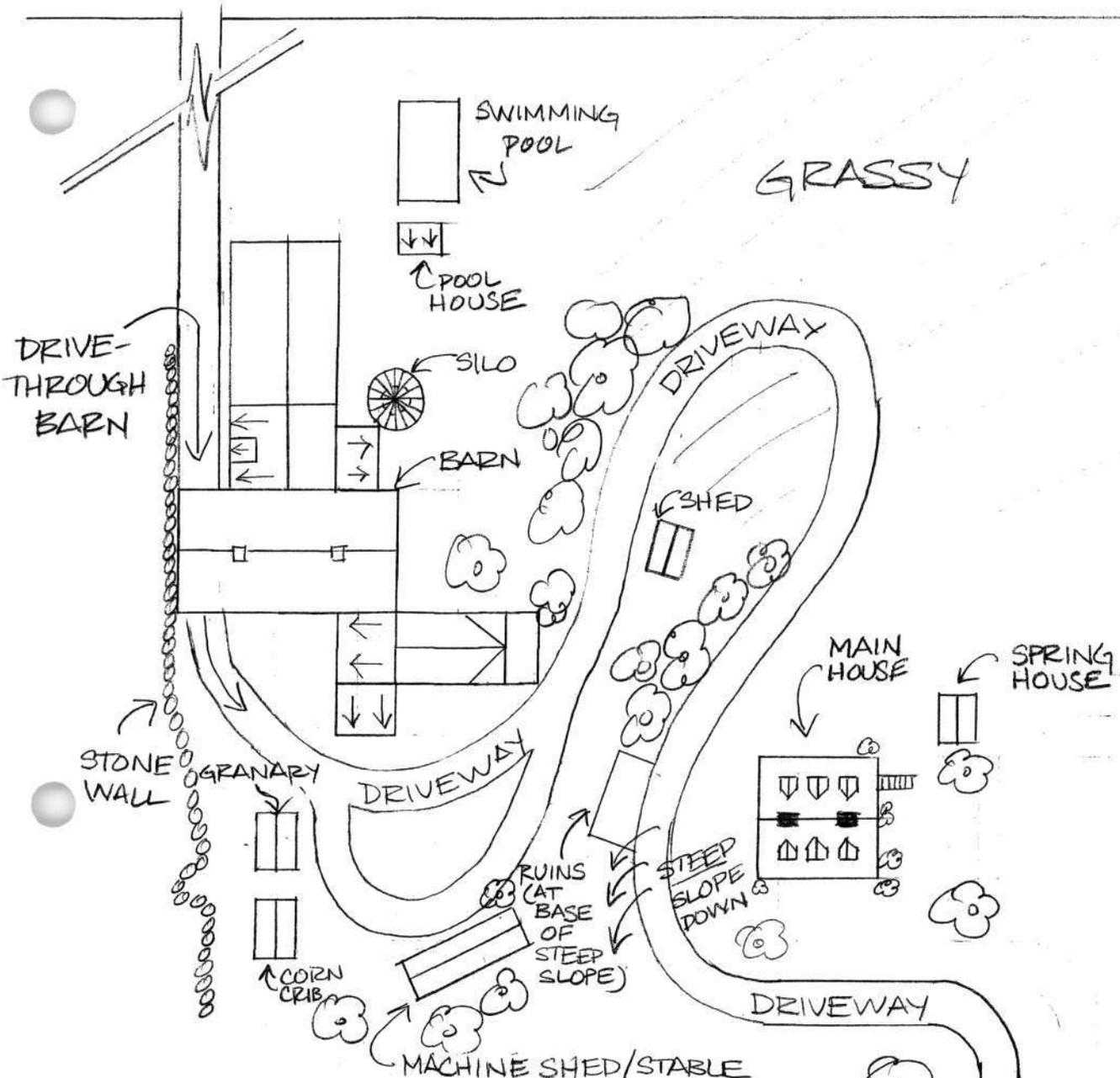
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys*. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

BA- 544  
JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE  
1701 GLENCOE ROAD  
GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

USGS Quad: Phoenix  
Scale: 1:24,000



SPARKS ROAD



RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

BA- 544  
JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE  
1701 GLENCOE ROAD  
GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)



GLENCOE ROAD



BA- 544  
JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE  
1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE: NORTH ELEVATION,  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH



BA-0544

JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE

1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE: WEST ELEVATION,  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST



BA--544

JOHNSON - AUSTEN HOUSE

1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

1/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE! SOUTH ELEVATION,  
CAMERA FACING NORTH

3 of 9



BA-514

JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE

1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE: EAST ELEVATION,  
CAMERA FACING WEST

4 of 9



BA-544

JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE

1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

SPRING HOUSE: SOUTH ELEVATION,

CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST



BA-544

JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE  
1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

(FROM LEFT) SHED, CORNCRIB (IN  
BACKGROUND), GRANARY, AND ADDITION  
TO BARN, CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

6 of 9



BA-544

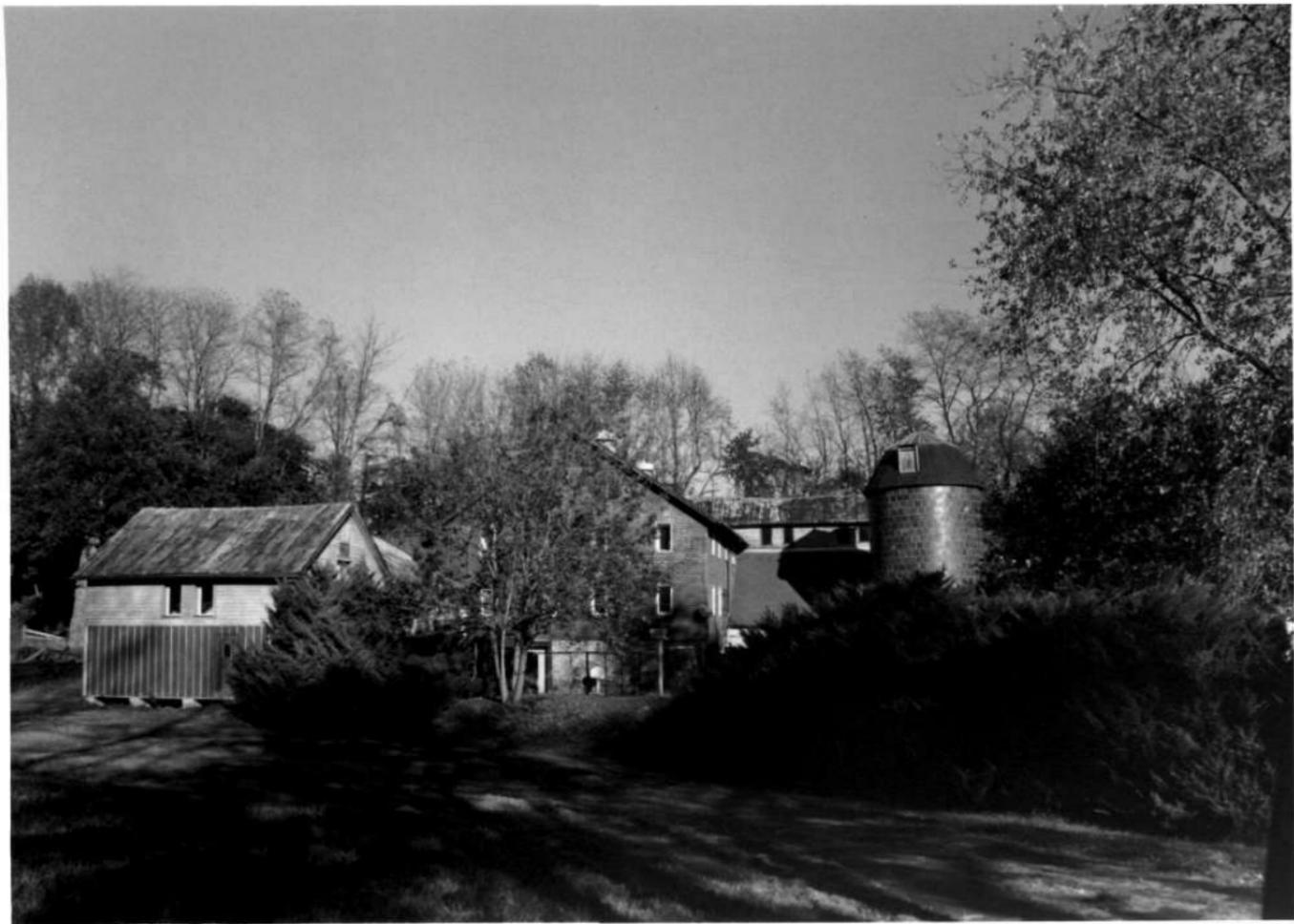
JOHNSON - AUSTEN HOUSE  
701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

RUINS (LEFT) AND MACHINE SHED/  
STABLE, CAMERA FACING NORTH



BA - 544

JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE

1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MDSHPO

BARN AND SILO, CAMERA FACING  
EAST

8 of 9



BA-544

JOHNSON-AUSTEN HOUSE

1701 GLENCOE ROAD, GLENCOE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

10/2000

MD SHPO

BARN, CAMERA FACING SOUTH

BA-544

**HAUSSNER FARM HOUSE** - South side of Glencoe Road, 0.7 mile west of Carroll Road, end of private lane. Small, 1-½ story frame house with steep gable roof and dormers; full-width front porch. Covered with composition shingles. Built into hillside. Was once a dormitory of Oread College.

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_.

BA-545

**STOKES HOUSE** - Before 1898 - NE side of Glencoe Road, 0.8 mile west of junction with Carroll Road, near Glencoe village. Shown as Mrs. C. A. Gilbert's in 1898 atlas and again in 1915 issue. Large, frame and shingle Queen Anne style house that burned in 1972.

BA-546

**GLENCOE RAILROAD STATION** - 1856 - (West side of) 15512 Home Road, just north of Glencoe Road between former railroad line and Great Gunpowder Falls. Building faces east toward NCRR main line, moved slightly from its original position. The former depot of the resort town of Glencoe, found on 1881 drawing in Scharf's county history, p. 916. Two-story Victorian style building, originally in vertical board; with verge boards on eaves. Inundated in two floods of 1970s. Excellent condition