

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA- 923
Overlea
108 Delrey Avenue
Catonsville, Baltimore County
ca. 1855
Private

The high style Italianate dwelling at 108 Delrey Avenue in Catonsville was constructed circa 1855 for Reverend George W. Ebeling, pastor of the Old Salem Lutheran Church. Soon after it was built, the masonry building served as Overlea Home School, a boarding school for young men operated by Ebeling. The school operated from 1861 until Ebeling's death in 1901, and the property was conveyed out of the family in 1903. The property is significant for its association with Reverend Ebeling, its function as the Overlea Home School, and its high style architectural interpretation.

Italianate in style, the square building is two stories high on a slightly raised foundation with a four-story projecting tower. The imposing dwelling is constructed of uncoursed stone with dressed limestone quoins. The building and the tower are both covered by shallow pitched-hipped roofs, clad with asphalt shingles. The side and rear elevations are marked by small front gable dormers. Four brick chimneys with corbeled shafts and caps pierce each corner of the roof. A full-width porch that has recently been reconstructed shelters the first story of the façade.

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-923

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 masonry dwelling at 108 Delray Avenue in Catonsville was constructed in 1853. Italianate in style, the square building is two stories high on a slightly raised foundation with a four-story projecting tower. Known as Overlea, the dwelling is constructed of uncoursed stone with dressed limestone quoins. The building and the tower are both covered by shallow pitched-hipped roofs, clad with asphalt shingles. The side and rear elevations are marked by small front gable dormers. Four brick chimneys with corbeled shafts and caps pierce each corner of the roof. A full-width porch that has recently been reconstructed shelters the first story of the façade.

EXTERIOR

The three-bay wide façade of the house faces east to Delrey Avenue. The full-width porch on the first story is set upon brick piers with wood lattice between. A centrally placed brick and concrete replacement stair provides access to the porch. Replacement wood posts support the half-hipped roof, which is trimmed by a narrow frieze and boxed cornice. Historic photographs in the possession of the present owner indicate the porch originally had hollow Tuscan posts with recessed panels and chamfered corners. It featured a balustrade with squared balusters and a crenellated roof balustrade with ornate posts topped by cross-gabled caps. A wide single entry is located under the stair on the north side. The opening, slightly recessed below grade, holds a paneled and glass door.

The centrally placed main entry is located within the projecting four-story tower. The lancet-arched opening has double-leaf wood doors with fixed rectangular lights over square panels. Sheltered by storm doors, the doors retain their original brass hardware. The opening is framed by a two-light transom, limestone lintel and soffit, and narrow wood surrounds. Two equally spaced 4/4 windows flank the entry. The elongated openings on the first story have projecting wood sills, narrow beaded surrounds, and lug wood lintels. Standard 4/4 windows with projecting wood sills, narrow beaded surrounds, and lug wood lintels symmetrically pierce the second story over the roof of the porch. The central bay, on the tower, has a wood frame square bay. Original to the design of the building, the flat-roofed bay has been significantly altered and is now clad with vinyl German siding. The east elevation of the bay has paired 1/1 windows, while the sides have single 1/1 window. The third story of the tower features a narrow, centrally placed window with lug wood sills and lintels. The opening has a ten-light vinyl casement window, replacing a 4/4 window. Two narrow 1/1 replacement vinyl windows mark the fourth story of the tower on all façade and side elevations. The rear of the tower has a single-leaf multiple-light door, which once provided access to a rooftop deck.

On the north elevation, a three-light replacement awning window with a lug wood lintel provides light for the basement. Directly beside the basement window, to the west, is a front-gabled basement entry vestibule. This wood frame addition is clad with vinyl German siding and is accessed by a single-leaf metal door with one light. The addition provides a private below-grade entry to the apartment in the basement of the building. A single elongated 4/4 window placed slightly left of center pierces the first story of the main

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block, and two 4/4 windows pierce the second story. The first story opening and the second story opening in the western bay have lug sills and lintels of wood. The opening in the eastern bay of the second story has a lug wood lintel, but no sill. The opening in the western bay of the second story slightly higher, with the lintel abutting the bed molding of the cornice. A gabled dormer is situated towards the east end of the roof. Clad with asbestos shingles, it features a pointed-arch 4/4 window with square-edged surrounds and a raked cornice.

The rear, or west elevation, is three bays wide, and symmetrically fenestrated on all stories. Three two-light replacement awning windows pierce the basement. Three extremely elongated 6/6 windows (34" by 114") mark the first story, while the second story has three standard elongated 4/4 windows (34" by 78"). The first story windows are exceptionally narrow, with the 6/6 lights placed vertically, rather than the traditional horizontal placement. All of the openings have lug sills and lintels of wood and beaded surrounds. The lintels on the second story openings abut the bed molding of the cornice. Two gabled dormers with asbestos shingle cladding have 4/4 windows with pointed arches and raked cornices.

The basement of the south elevation contains two one-light awning windows with lug wood lintels. In the western bay is a pair of extremely elongated 6/6 windows with vertical lights. About a foot above the opening is a large dressed limestone lintel that originally marked an entry opening. Additionally, dressed limestone quoins frame the opening. The paired windows share a narrow wood sill and lintel. The center of the elevation holds a standard 6/6 window (27" by 39") that is very diminutive when compared to the elongated openings in the side bays. This later opening has no surrounds, sill, or lintel. An extremely elongated 4/4 window (34" by 85") pierces the eastern bay of the first story. It has a lug wood sill and lintel. The second story features two symmetrically placed, elongated 4/4 windows. As seen on the north elevation, the second story window in the western bay is positioned slightly higher on the wall. A single front gable dormer accentuates the roofline. It has asbestos-shingle siding and a pointed 4/4 window with wood sill and raked cornice.

INTERIOR

The interior plan features a three-room plan with a vestibule (8' by 8') and stair hall (7' by 9'). Flanking the vestibule and stair hall are two square parlors, measuring 12' floor to ceiling. A larger parlor, measuring 17' by 40,' runs the width of the building at the rear. The rooms throughout the house retain their original smooth plaster walls and ceilings; although much of the wood trim appears to date from the turn of the 20th century. The six-inch high baseboards have ogee caps and quadrant beads. The windows are framed with wide square-edged surrounds with narrow interior beads and undersized bull's eye corner blocks. The entry openings are similarly trimmed with square-edged surrounds with interior beading. The flat-arched entry openings have diminutive bull's eye corner blocks, while the lancet arched openings do not.

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Because of the thickness of the stone walls, the windows have deep paneled wood jambs and stepped aprons. The ceilings are edged by ornate wood crown molding with picture and cove moldings. Each of the three parlors has a corner fireplace. The wood mantels, exhibiting Victorian-era detailing, are standard height, but appear exceptionally diminutive along side the elongated windows. The mantels ornamenting the chimney breasts in the front parlors are similarly finished with engaged Tuscan columns, wreath modillions with beading, and an ogee-molded shelf. The marble hearth remains on the mantel in the northeast parlor, while the hearth in the southeast parlor has been replaced with brick. All of the rooms retain ornate late-19th century metal radiators.

The floors of the southeast parlor have been covered with wall-to-wall carpeting and a half-bath constructed in the southwest corner. The northeast parlor, serving as the kitchen, is finished with low wainscot with vertical boards set below a rounded shelf. The floors have been covered with textured vinyl flooring. The full basement originally housed the kitchen, with a dumbwaiter located in the southwest corner of the room. This metal dumbwaiter is no longer extant in the basement, but set within a paneled corner cabinet in the northeast parlor. The mechanical equipment for the hand-operated dumbwaiter, which is no longer operable, is inscribed "Sedgewick."

The vestibule and stair hall are divided by lancet-arched entry openings. The floor of the vestibule covered with vinyl flooring, while the floor of the stair hall is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. The interior walls that define the width of the vestibule are twenty-seven-and-a-half inches thick, supporting the four-story tower. The quarter-flight stair is anchored on the north wall. Very steep and narrow, the stair is intricately detailed with an octagonal newel post, round landing newels, and fancy-turned balusters. The newel is set upon a square base, with squat balls, a tapered shaft with exaggerated fluting, and a round cap. The handrail has gooseneck, half-cylinder crooks, and easements. The wall stringer is similar to the baseboards with an ogee cap. The stair stringer has scrolled brackets. The stair runs from the basement to the third floor of the tower, although the landing in the basement was enclosed when the space was rehabilitated to serve as an apartment. A narrow quarter-flight stair in the west corner of the tower provides access from the third floor to the fourth floor.

The large rear parlor has exceptionally tall ceiling, measuring 15' floor to ceiling. The floors are covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. The mantel in the southwest corner of the room is replacement, constructed of brick. The tall mantel has a paneled architrave and four brick brackets supporting the wood shelf. Access to the rear parlor is gained through the stair hall and parlors. The 36" wide openings in the parlor walls have four-paneled wood doors.

The second floor features a plan that is similar to the first, with bedrooms over the square parlors. The second floor of the tower, augmented by the square wood frame bay serves as a bath. Over the large parlor,

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are three unequally sized bedrooms. Because of the elevated height of the parlor on the first floor, the three bedrooms are reached from the stair hall by four steps. These steps have similar landing newel, balusters, and handrail with gooseneck and easement. The wall between the stair hall and the rear bedrooms is open, with a balustrade of turned balusters and handrail. This opening does not appear to be original, as the balusters are not the same as those on the main stair and the segmental-arched entry now reads as a supporting post rather than a molded casing. The tongue-and-groove floorboards are edged with square-edged baseboards. The entries have four-paneled wood doors with square-edged casings, bull's eye corner blocks, and operable three-light transoms. The third and fourth floors of the tower are finished similar to the lower floors.

Supported by the dumbwaiter and the brick fireplace, it has been determined that the original kitchen was located in the basement. The configuration of the basement as originally planned has been changed by the rehabilitation of the space into a separate apartment. The basement is currently being renovated, and will continue to serve as an apartment. The floors are covered with vinyl and wall-to-wall carpeting, and the walls and ceiling are clad with wallboard.

Secondary Resources

To the southwest of the main dwelling is a circa 1900 wood frame carriage house. One-and-a-half stories high and approximately three bays wide, this building has an L-shaped plan. An uncoursed stone foundation supports the building. The main block of the building is covered by a steeply pitched side gable roof with 1/1 front gable and wall dormers. A cupola with a pyramidal roof rises from the center of the building. It has a narrow boxed cornice, and is clad with weatherboard vents. Presently being renovated, the building is clad with vinyl German siding. The building was rehabilitated into a single-family dwelling during the early- to mid-20th century, with the addition of windows and replacement doors. The east elevation a centered entry with a panel-and-light door. To the south of the door are two metal 1/1 windows, and to the north is a large nine-light picture window, with both fixed and awning lights.

8. Significance

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

Significance dates	circa 1855-1903	Architect	Unknown
Specific dates	circa 1855; 1903	Builder	Unknown

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

The high style Italianate dwelling at 108 Delrey Avenue in Catonsville was constructed circa 1855 for Reverend George W. Ebeling, pastor of the Old Salem Lutheran Church. Soon after it was built, the masonry building served as Overlea Home School, a boarding school for young men operated by Ebeling. The school operated from 1861 until Ebeling's death in 1901, and the property was conveyed out of the family in 1903.

History of Overlea

Although Baltimore County was granted the ability to appoint school commissioners in 1816, a public school system was not established until 1826. By 1850, Baltimore County had sixty public schools with 1,908 pupils and 62 teachers. Remarkably, the small village of Catonsville was home to a number of schools, both public and private. The private schools, separated by sexes, included St. Timothy's Hall (1844), Mount de Sales Academy (1852), and Overlea Home School (1861). St. Timothy's Hall began as a theological training school and developed into a military boarding school for young men. Mount de Sales, the Academy of the Visitation was a boarding school for young ladies under the charge of the Sisters of the Visitation. Early public schools, racially segregated, included a schoolhouse on Bloomsbury Avenue (circa 1850) and the Catonsville School Number 12 (pre-1877) for white students; and Catonsville Colored School (circa 1867). The Catonsville School at Melrose Avenue and Winters Lane became St. Mark's Parochial School by 1910. The Colored School was located at the corner of Edmondson Lane and Winters Lane, sharing space with the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reverend George W. Ebeling (1821-1901), who opened the Overlea Home School, was a German immigrant who arrived in Catonsville in 1853. One year later, in 1854, Ebeling was appointed as the second pastor of the Old Salem Lutheran Church. Ebeling supplemented his income by tutoring students throughout the western part of Baltimore County. Having earned enough money working as both tutor and pastor, he purchased three adjacent tracts of land (totaling 23 acres) to the east of Ingleside Avenue, about two blocks south of the Old Salem Lutheran Church, between 1855 and 1860. The 10-acre lot on which Overlea was constructed was part of a tract of land historically known as "Frederick Stadt." Historic maps, supported by deeds of conveyance and leases, indicate the property was not improved before 1855.

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The imposing two-story masonry dwelling was designed in the Italianate style with ornate detailing, a four-story projecting tower, and large parlors with exceptionally tall window openings. The Italianate style of architecture was begun in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture. It first appeared in the United States during the 1830s and was popularized in the 1840s and 1850s by the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. Most examples in the United States date from 1855 to 1880. The decline of the Italianate style of architecture was linked closely to the financial panic of 1873 and the subsequent depression.¹

The style of the building, as well as its formal plan, suggests it was designed to exhibit the owner's prominent status. Yet, soon after its completion, the building was opened as a boarding school for young men. The size of the parlors and the number of bedrooms support this use, however, the high style detailing is contradictory to its operation as a school. Furthermore, Ebeling's financial status and his position as pastor conflict with the exhibitively high style detailing and formal plan. Twice in the latter part of the 19th century, he was forced to sell the property. The school continued to operate, however, as Ebeling leased it. Because of his improved economic status, he was able to buy Overlea back each time, several years after conveying it.

Historic maps indicate the building faced eastward onto Delrey Avenue. Yet, this road was not extended north of Edmondson Avenue until the middle part of the 20th century. A winding drive provided access to the dwelling from Ingleside Avenue. A secondary drive traveled westward along the adjacent property of E. Knabe. Bromley's 1898 and 1915 *Atlas of Baltimore, Plan of Catonsville*, indicate the north elevation had a square addition. No physical evidence of an addition was noted on the exterior or interior of the building on the north elevation.

Residing at Overlea, Ebeling opened his home as a boarding school for young men in 1861. He insisted that German be spoken in the house during non-classroom hours. However, during the school day, the students were tutored in French, Latin, and Greek. Ebeling was active in the activities of Old Salem Lutheran Church as well as education in general in Catonsville. In 1881, he served as a trustee for School Number 12 in the First District of Baltimore County.² Reverend Ebeling continued to serve as the principal of the Overlea Home School until 1892, when his son took over the direction of the school. Ebeling died in 1901, and dwindling enrollment ultimately forced the school to close soon after. Marie Ebeling, the Reverend's wife, sold the property in 1903 to Henry Keidel. Overlea served the Keidel family as a single-family dwelling until 1922. In the mid- to late 20th century, the basement was rehabilitated to provide an apartment.

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), pp. 212-214.

² J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day Including Sketches of Their Representative Men*, (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 820.

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Chain of Title:

- November 2, 1849: Peter House to John Steele
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber AWB 425 Folio 531
- August 9, 1855: Elizabeth and John Steele to George W. Ebeling
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 12 Folio 360
- October 14, 1870: Maria and George W. Ebeling and Louisa Marr, widow, to Almira H.L. Phelps
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 68 Folio 125
- October 15, 1870: Almira H.L. Phelps leased to George W. Ebeling for 99 years
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 68 Folio 127
- October 1, 1880: Almira H.L. Phelps sells back to George W. Ebeling
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 119 Folio 48
- October 4, 1880: Maria and George W. Ebeling to Susan E. Stone
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 119 Folio 51
- October 4, 1880: Susan E. Stone leased to George W. Ebeling
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 119 Folio 51
- October 5, 1896: Susan E. Stone sold back to George W. Ebeling
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 219 Folio 237
- September 14, 1901: George W. Ebeling to Marie Ebeling
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 256 Folio 241

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June 20, 1903: Marie Ebeling to Henry Keidel
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 269 Folio 98

April 29, 1922: Sara D and Frederick W. Keidel, Janet G. and Albert Keidel, Julia K. and Christian Ax, and
Frederick and Albert Keidel, trustees for Adela L. Keidel De Ford to Edith E. and Samuel H.
Helfrich
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 555 Folio 218

July 11, 1931: Samuel H. Helfrich, widower, to The E.B. Helfrich Company
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 881 Folio 298

June 14, 1946: The E.B. Helfrich Company of Maryland to Carvilla H. and Frederick W. Lipps
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 1477 Folio 77

July 1, 1954: Carvilla H. and Frederick W. Lipps to Juanita and Frederick Bossi
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 2510 Folio 512

October 14, 1968: Juanita Bossi, widow, to Earline V. and Henry Allen Mills
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 4929 Folio 485

November 15, 1976: Earline V. and Henry Allen Mills to Elaine N. and Gordon A. Hammersla
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 5698 Folio 753

December 28, 1979: Elaine N. and Gordon A. Hammersla to Carol G. and Henry Andrew Jorgensen
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 6121 Folio 517

October 22, 1984: Carol G. and Henry Andrew Jorgensen to Barbara F. and Terry L. Melnick
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 6805 Folio 339

May 29, 1992: Barbara F. Smith a.k.a. Barbara F. Melnick and Terry L. Melnick to Terry L. Melnick
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 9223 Folio 765

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May 29, 1992:

Terry L. Melnick to Martha T. and Terry L. Melnick
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 9223 Folio 768

March 21, 1994:

Martha T. and Terry L. Melnick to Martha T. Melnick
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 10580 Folio 256

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Piedmont
Chronological/Developmental Period(s):	Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870) Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) Modern Period (1930-Present)
Historic Period Theme(s):	Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning Social/Education/Cultural
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Village
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling EDUCATION/School
Known Design Source:	Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA- 923

Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Orser, Edward and Joseph Arnold. *Catonsville 1880 to 1940 From Village to Suburb*. Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 1989.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.

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 Massachusetts.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area	<u>1.34 Acres</u>	
Acreage surveyed	<u>1.34 Acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Baltimore West, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property known as Overlea is located at 108 Delrey Avenue in Catonsville, Maryland as noted on Tax Map 101, Parcel 1275. The primary dwelling has been associated with this site since its construction circa 1855.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Robin J. Weidlich, Laura Trieschmann, and Christopher V. Novelli, Architectural Historians
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.
street & number	5420 Western Avenue
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland

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 Pllace
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600

N74°-11'-00"E 1.76'

N77°-08'-00"E 208.47'

(PI OF LOT 15, 16)

FENCE

FENCE
460'R 59.48"
(PI OF LOT B, 11, 15)

586°-15'-45"W 130'

SA MAILBOX

FENCE

WATER METER

BLACKTOP

APT C

3 STORY
MAIN
DWELLING

PORCH

LOT 7

LOT 6

STONE WALL

DELREY AVE

BLACKTOP

FENCE

3 FT

2 STORY
CARRIAGE
HOUSE

APT
A & B

PART OF LOT 15

571°-36'-00"W 130'

BA # 923
OVERLEA

108 DELREY AVE
CATONSVILLE
MD 21228

OVERLEA COLLEGE 1860-1891

WL — WATER LINE
WSL — WATER/SEWER LINE
SL — SEWER LINE
SA — SEWER ACCESS

PRESENTATION ART
JORGENSEN
FEB 82

N17°-06'-00"W 532.53'

460R
5'

FENCE
518°-24'-00"E 88.56'

N

FENCE
560°-40'-00"W 134.97'

FEET

20 40 60 80 100 2 4 6 8 200 2 4 6 8 300

560°-40'-00"E 50.99'

N74°-11'-00"E 1.76'

N77°-08'-00"E 208.47'

FENCE

FENCE
460'R 59.48"
(PI OF LOT 8, 11, 15)

586°-15'-45"W 130'

SA

MAILBOX

FENCE

WSL

WATER METER

LOT 7

LOT 6

STONE WALL

DELREY AVE

FENCE

571°-36'-00"W 130'

BA# 923
OVERLEA

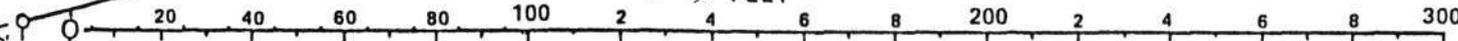
108 DELREY AVE
CATONSVILLE
MD 21228

OVERLEA COLLEGE 1860-1891

WL _ WATER LINE
WSL _ WATER/SEWER LINE
SL _ SEWER LINE
SA _ SEWER ACCESS

PRESENTATION ART
JORGENSEN
FEB 82

FEET



N

FENCE
460R
518°-24'-00"E 88.56'

FENCE
560°-40'-00"E 134.97'

560°-40'-00"E 50.99'

N17°-06'-00"W 532.53'

3 FT

BLACKTOP

BLACKTOP

3 STORY
MAIN
DWELLING

PORCH

APT C

SA

SL

WSL

BLACKTOP

2 STORY
CARRIAGE
HOUSE

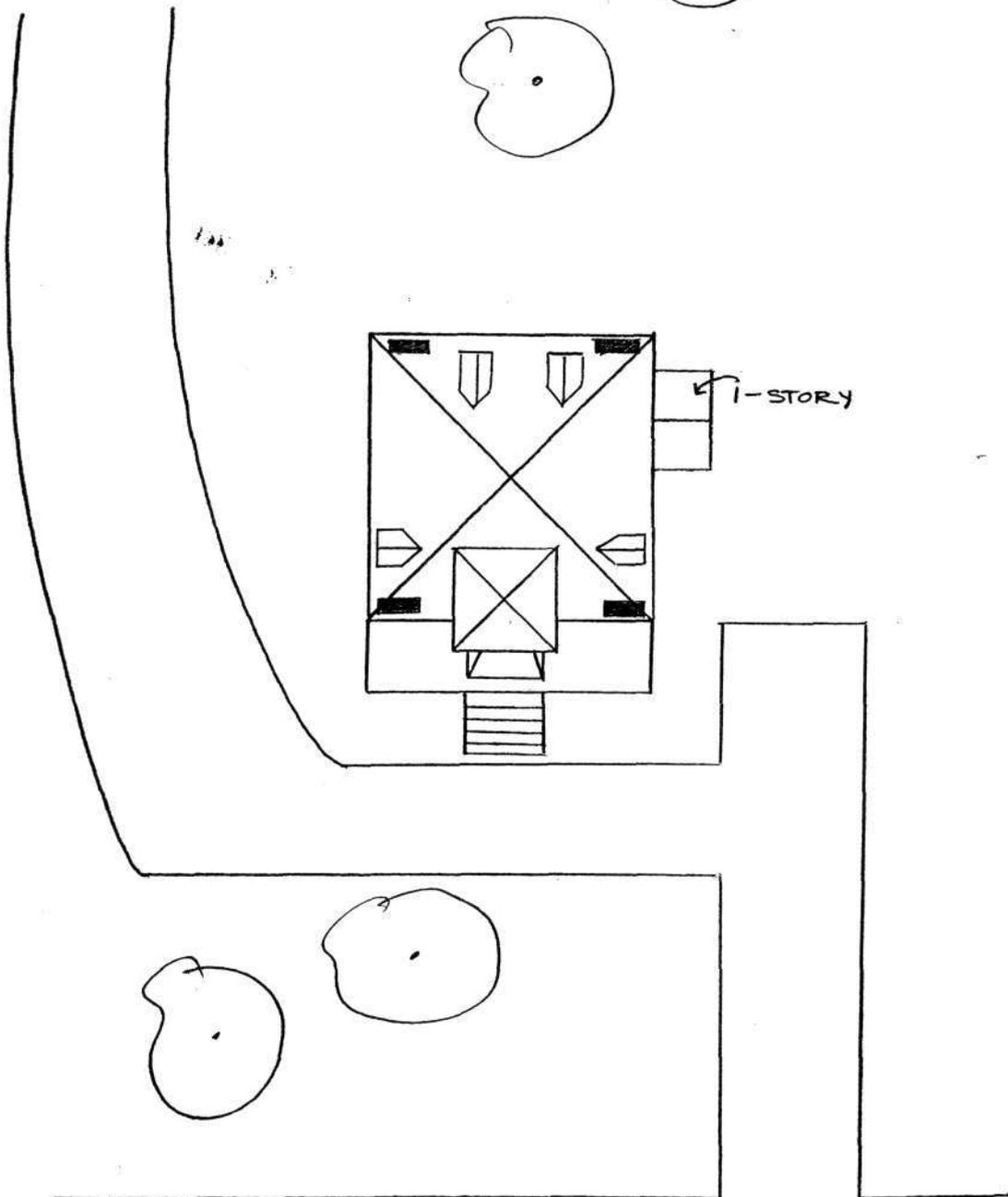
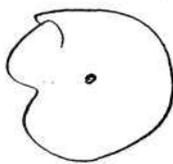
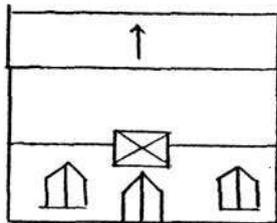
APT
A & B

1" WL

PART OF LOT 15

OVERLEA BA - 923
108 DELREY AVENUE
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

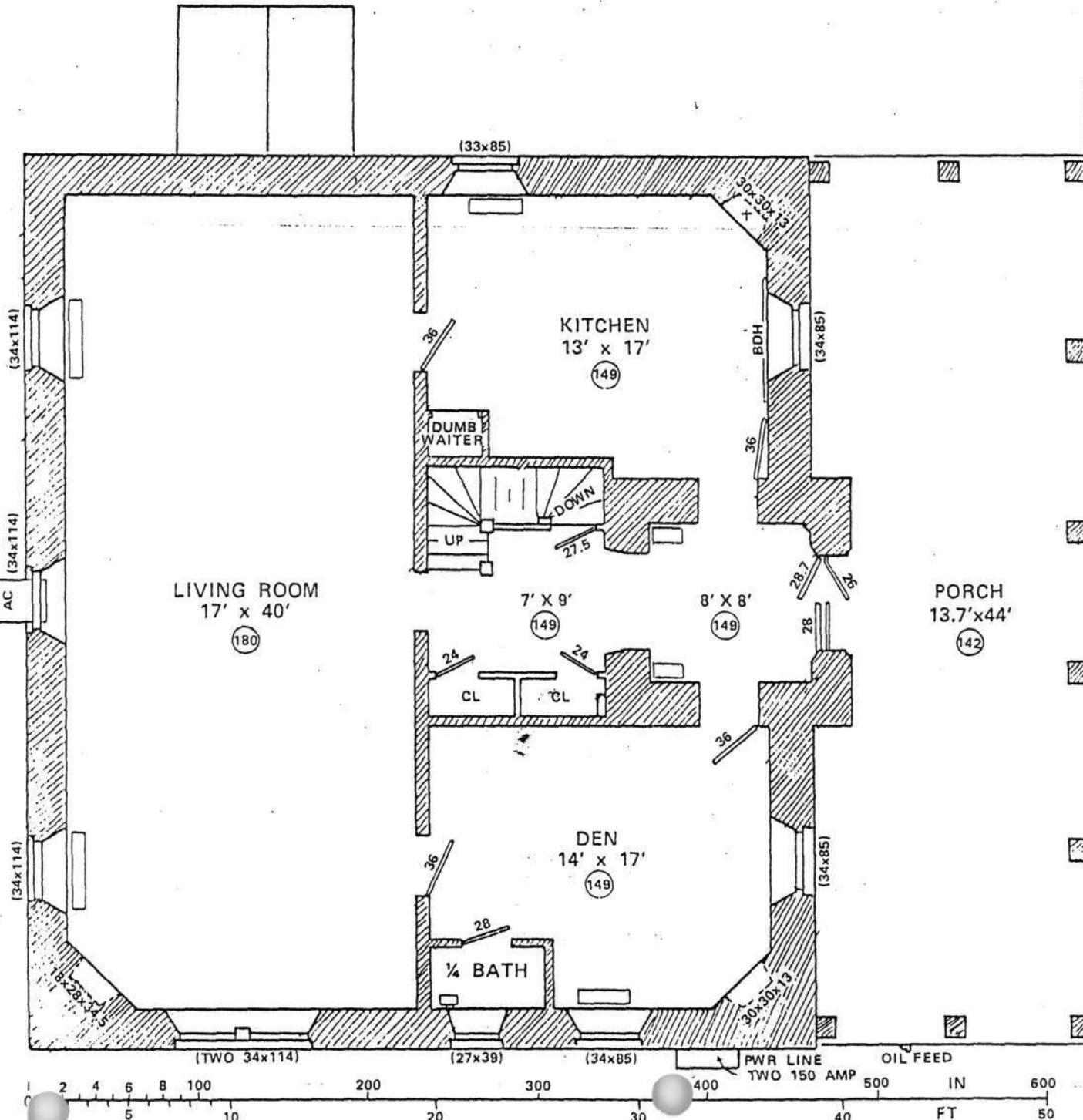
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE N →



DELREY AVENUE

BA-9a3

SEARS 14000STU
EER 9.7 (115V/12A)

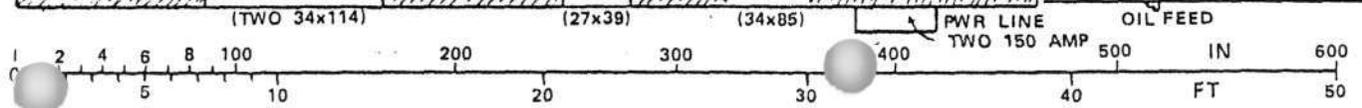


108 DELREY AVE
CATONSVILLE
MD 21228
OVERLEA COLLEGE
1860-1891

MAIN FLOOR

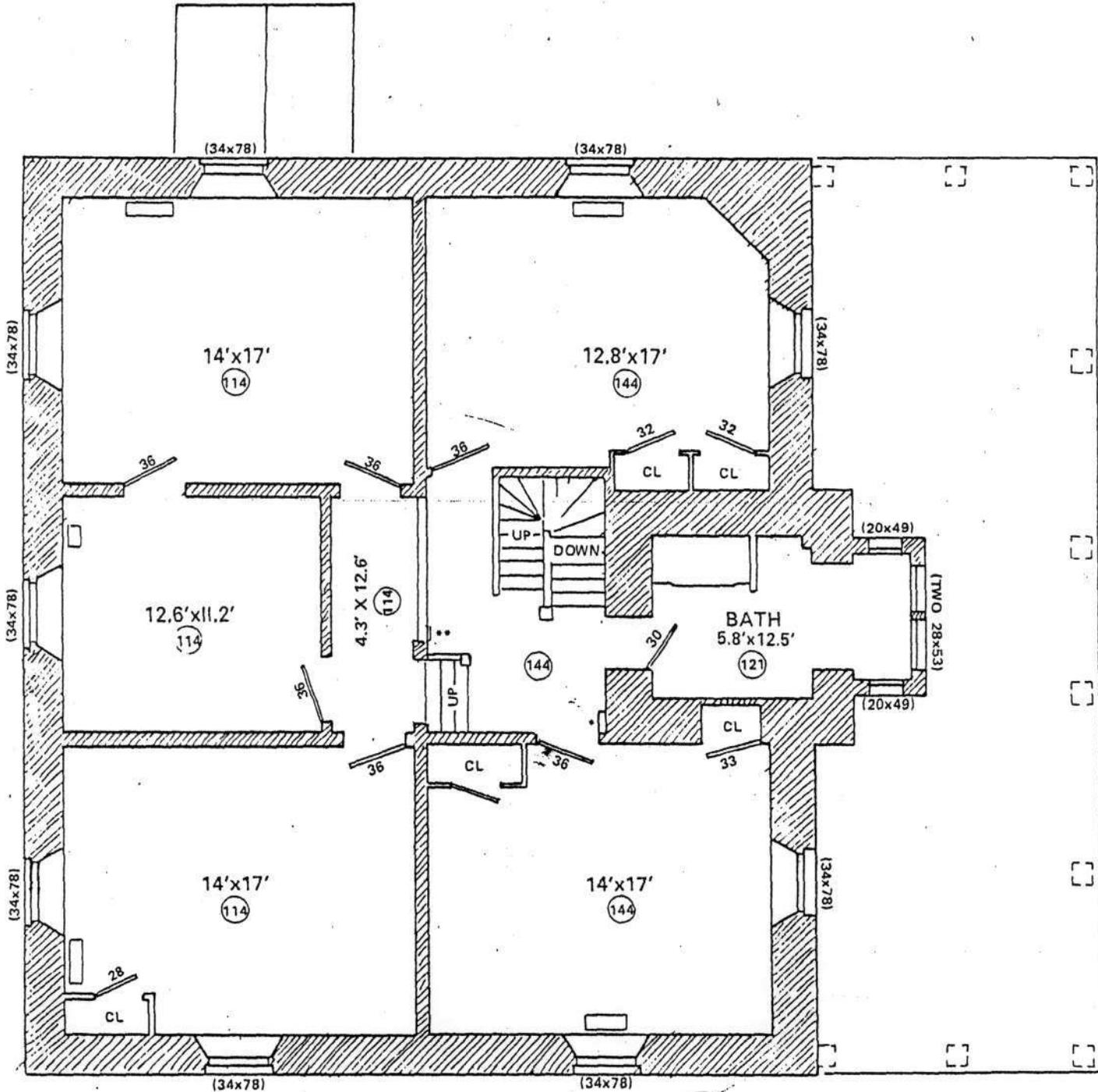


- * PWR & WATER RACEWAY
- CEILING HEIGHT - IN
- RADIATORS
- () WINDOW SIZES - IN
- BDH BASEBOARD HEATER



PRESENTATION ART
JOHN JOHNSON
NO. 1

BA-9a3



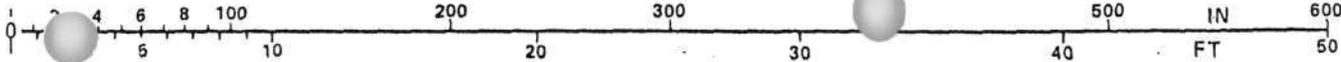
108 DELREY AVE
 CATONSVILLE
 MD 21228
 OVERLEA COLLEGE
 1860-1891

SECOND FLOOR

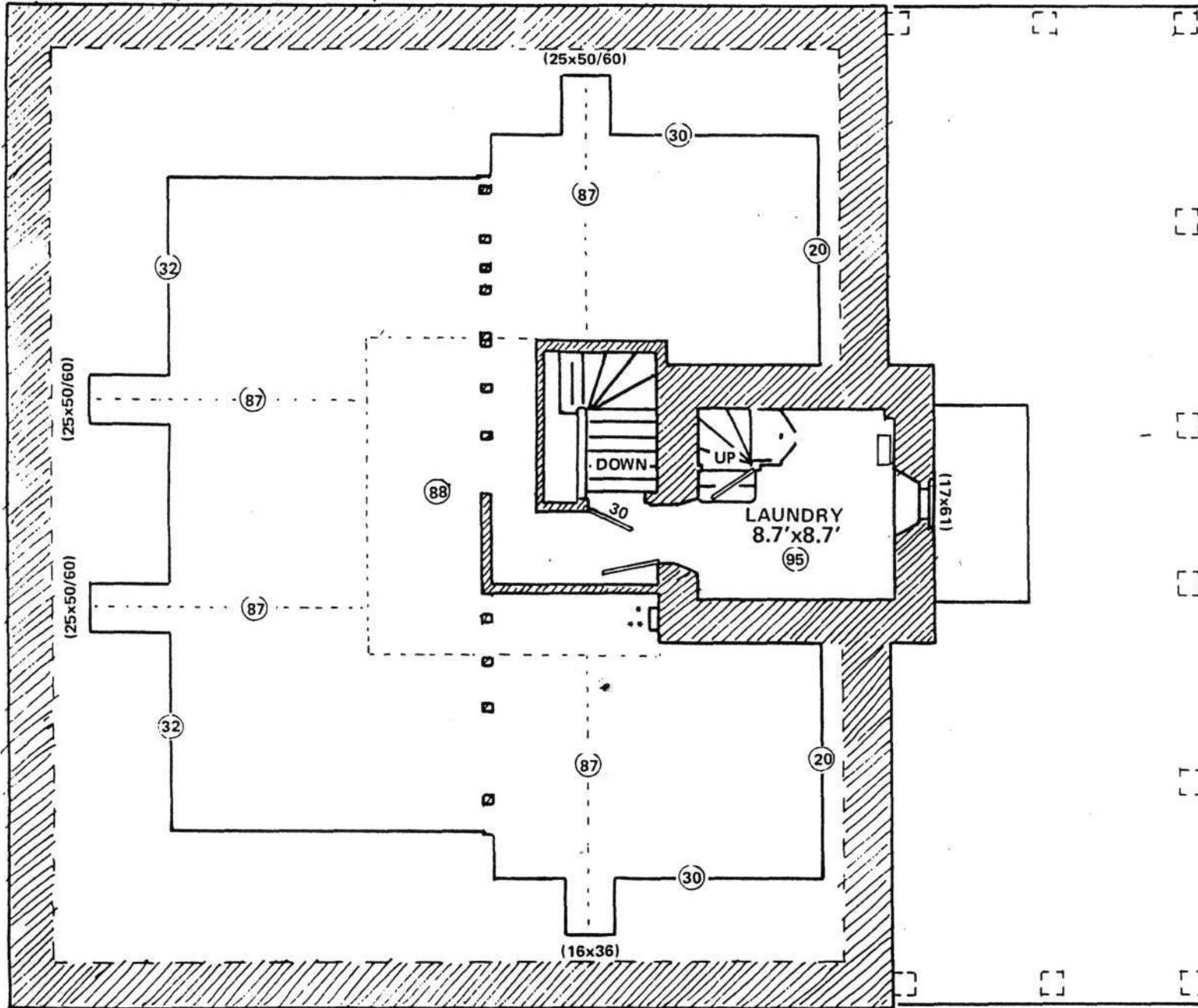
N

- PWR & WATER RACEWAY
- ** FUSE BOX
- CEILING HEIGHT - IN
- RADIATORS
- () WINDOW SIZES - IN

PRESENTATION ART
 JORGE
 NOV 80



BA-923

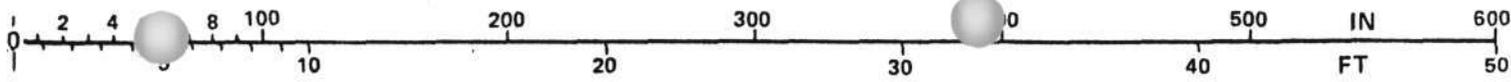


108 DELREY AVE
CATONSVILLE
MD 21228
OVERLEA COLLEGE
1860-1891

THIRD FLOOR



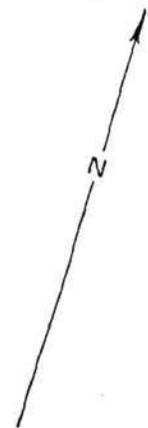
- * PWR & WATER RACEWAY
- CIRCUIT BREAKERS
- CEILING HEIGHT - IN
- RADIATORS
- () WINDOW SIZES - IN



BA-923

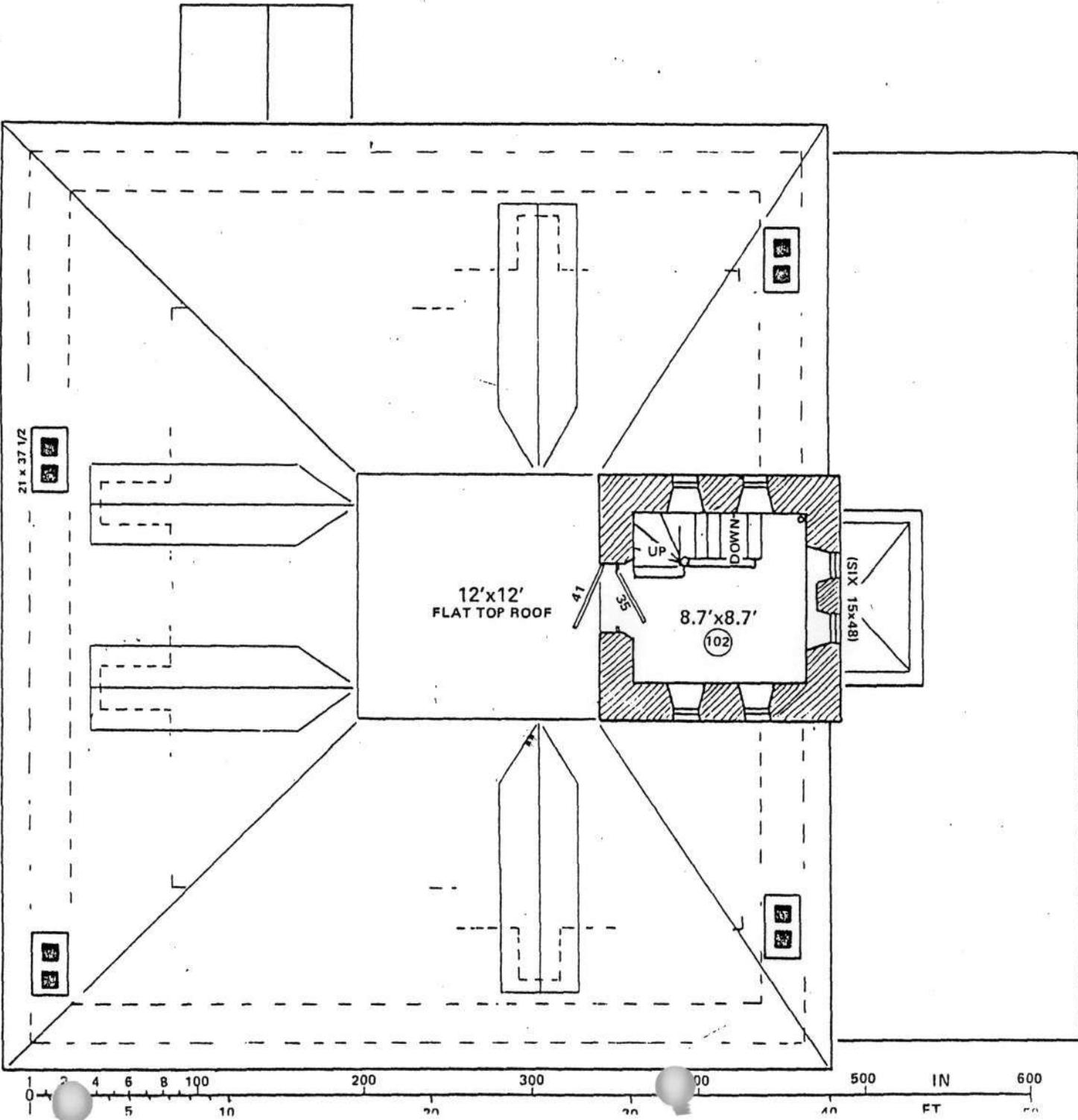
108 DELREY AVE
CATONSVILLE
MD 21228
OVERLEA COLLEGE
1860-1891

TOWER



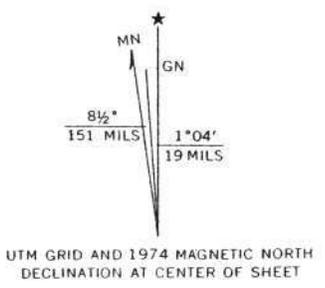
() WINDOW SIZES - IN
○ CEILING HEIGHT - IN
12' X 12' FLAT TOP
ON TOP OF TOWER

PRESENTATION ART
JOR [unclear]
NOV [unclear]





BA- 923
 Overlea
 108 Delrey Avenue
 Catonsville, Baltimore County
 USGS Quad Map: Baltimore West





BH—923

Overlea

108 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland CHPO

east elevation LOOKING SOUTHWEST

1 OF 8



BH-923

Overlea

108 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

100

Maryland SHPO

north elevation LOOKING SOUTH

20F8



BH-923

Overlea

108 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

west elevation LOOKING EAST

3 OF 8



BA-1923

Overlea

108 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

southwest corner LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 OF 8



BA 0923

OVERLEA

108 DELREY AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

3/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, ENTRY, LOOKING WEST

5 OF 8



BA-923

OVERLEA

108 DELREY AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

3/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, KITCHEN, LOOKING SOUTH

6 OF 8



BA-0923

OVERLEA

108 DELREY AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

3/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, DEN, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

7 OF 8



BA-0923

OVERLEA

108 DELREY AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

3/00

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, HALL, LOOKING NORTH

8 OF 8

BA-923

OVERLEA - c. 1853 - 108 Delrey Avenue. Two-story, square, rubble stone house with hip roof and dormers; three-story, square, fortress-like stone tower. Vaguely Italianate but mainly vernacular style. Built by the Rev. George W. Ebeling, pastor of Old Salem Lutheran Church. Dr. Ebeling conducted a boy's school there under the name Overlea College, from 1861-1895. Since then, the building has been a residence. Also called Mills house. A frame carriage house is used as a dwelling. Former owner: Gordon A. Hammersla. Owner: Henry A. Jorgenson (since 1979).