HO – 827
The (Charles E.) Green Property
8126 Washington Boulevard
Jessup, vicinity

Located along the western side of US Route 1, Washington Boulevard south of Elkridge, MD, the Charles E. Green Property is comprised of nearly 2 acres of land. The site contains two buildings: one a residential structure and the other a Restaurant. The property continues to serve both purposes today. The restaurant building historically was designed to have the appearance of a modest, two-story log cabin. There have been many changes and alterations to both buildings through the years. A large three story addition was constructed on the "log cabin" building, it seems to provide apartment dwellings. Similarly, the original residence was likely a modest bungalow and additions in the 1940's added almost another house to the building. The conditions of the buildings are generally good.

The significance of the Charles E. Green property is in its association with the development of US Route 1 and its role in local tourist and travel industry. The site illustrates the way residential properties were turned into commercial ventures by their owners, relying on the accessibility offered by US 1, the so called "Main Street" of the East Coast.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO - 827

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	The Charles E. Green Property
other	The Log Cabin Restaurant

2. Location

street and number	8126 Washington Boulevard	__ not for publication
city, town	Jessup, MD 20794	X vicinity
county	Howard	

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

name	Garret Elizabeth Trustee				
street and number	8126 Washington Boulevard			telephone	410-799-0465
city, town	Jessup	state	MD	zip code	20794

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse			liber	379	folio	373
city, town	Ellicott City	tax map	43	tax parcel	525	tax ID number	402313

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
____district
_X_building(s)
____structure
____site
____object

Ownership
____public
_X_private
____both

Current Function
____agriculture
_X_commerce/trade
____defense
_X_domestic
____education
____funerary
____government
____health care
____industry
____landscape
____recreation/culture
____religion
____social
____transportation
____work in progress
____unknown
____vacant/not in use
____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. HO -827

Condition

___ excellent __ deteriorated
_X good _)ruins
___ fair _X_ altered

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

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
Located along the western side of US Route 1, Washington Boulevard south of Elkridge, MD, the Charles E. Green Property is comprised of nearly 2 acres of land. The site contains two buildings: one a residential structure and the other a Restaurant. The property continues to serve both purposes today. The restaurant building historically was designed to have the appearance of a modest, two-story log cabin. There have been many changes and alterations to both buildings through the years. A large three story addition was constructed on the "log cabin" building it seems to provide apartment dwellings. Similarly, the original residence was likely a modest bungalow and additions in the 1940's added almost another house to the building. The conditions of the buildings are generally good.

COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION
The Charles E. Green Property site (currently known as the Log Cabin Restaurant) is fairly level near the north end of the property and then slopes higher in elevation further south on the parcel. The site contains two (2) buildings (both circa 1921.) The residential structure is located upon the rise of land at the southern side of the lot, while the restaurant is located to the north and closer to the historic roadway. Access from Washington Boulevard is available all along the full length of the site's frontage with the Route 1. General automobile parking is available in front of, along the north side of, as well as behind, the restaurant building. The area in front of the restaurant is completely paved in macadam. There is a low retaining wall along the side and rear facades that contains small evergreen plantings. Finally, there is one small shed located behind the restaurant building. Access to the property was very limited. The inspection is based only on what can be seen from the road right of way, and the parking areas of the restaurant.

THE RESIDENCE:
The historic residence on the site appears to have been a simple one and a half story, frame bungalow with a simple, low pitched gable roof. The **east (front) elevation** of the is the gable end of the structure. The wall material cannot be confirmed it appears to currently have a stucco finish that matches the stucco finishes around the building. The main entrance (a single leaf wood door with 9 (nine) glazed lights in the upper portion of the door) is located near center of the gable end, facing east. There are two large "picture" windows that have likely replaced more historic wood windows. The current windows are aluminum frame and appear from the distance to be single pane or possibly casement, it is not clear. The historic portion of the house is accessed by way of a screened porch. Similarly, the finishes appear to have been completely reworked, probably in the mid to late 1940's. There is an off white stucco finish on most all exterior surfaces of the early residential building. There is a wooden screen door that may be original, located off of center toward the southern side. The porch roof is, in effect, an extension of the roof of the main house. There is aluminum siding across the gable end of the roof form. The roof is supported in part by two corner posts at the front corners of the porch. The screens are held in place by simple wood posts, in a random sort of configuration. It is possible that an earlier porch along the front of the house was reconstructed to this current condition, although closer inspection would be necessary to confirm that notion.

The original house has been almost lost behind the additions constructed in the mid to late 1940's. Immediately adjacent to this historic home is in essence another, larger, one and a half story home. The asymmetrical East (Front) façade has a stucco finish. There is a main entrance set off center to the north of this elevation. A steep set of concrete stairs offers access up the steep slope of the front yard and then from the grade level to the entrance porch. There is a modest aluminum hand baluster or railing system on both sides of the stairs and around the stoop area. The first floor level is set approximately two and a half feet above grade and subtly demarcated in the stucco finishing. The door appears to be solid wood with a glazed storm door on the outer frame. There is a narrow stoop at the entrance that is protected by a simple aluminum awning, supported by two aluminum posts. At the outer corners of the building, on both sides of the entrance, there is a pair of wood windows (6/1), with narrow white, faux shutters flanking on the southern most window. The second floor level appears to have a large shed dormer that extends most of the length of the front façade of this portion of the house. The mature evergreen trees prevent an accurate description of the fenestration and details presumable in place there. The roof appears to be asphalt shingle. At the foundation or basement level there are two horizontally oriented windows on the front façade. They appear to be aluminum frame sliders. At the northern most end of this façade there is a simple

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO - 827

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

Specific dates N/A **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates 1920's Residence and Restauramt; Modifications and Additions circa 1945 and late 1980's

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register _____X____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.)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Charles E. Green property is in its association with the development of US Route 1 and its role in local tourist and travel industry. The site illustrates the way residential properties were turned into commercial ventures by their owners, relying on the accessibility offered by US 1, the so called "Main Street" of the East Coast.

NARRATIVE HISTORY

The Green property, today known as "The Log Cabin Restaurant", is historically associated with events making contributions to the broad patterns of our history by virtue of its association with the development and use of US 1 (also known as: Washington Blvd., the Washington Road and following the Baltimore Washington Turnpike.) Historically the route between Baltimore and Washington dates back two centuries. The road that would become the Baltimore Washington Turnpike predated the "Residence Bill" of July 16, 1790, that established the national capital, "The Territory of Columbia."

Originally constructed under the 1704 Act requiring 24 foot cart paths, the first section of the road was constructed in 1741 connecting Baltimore and Elkridge. By 1749 the road continued to Georgetown and the banks of what is now referred to as the Potomac River. According to many period accounts, maintenance was always a concern. During the turnpike movement of the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, several different turnpike companies tried to construct a successful turnpike. Only one company succeeded in 1820. Their success was short lived, as the State of Maryland condemned the road in 1865.

In 1906 the State responded to the public's request for rebuilding the roadway and State Route 1 was officially born. The military used the road heavily during WWI and in 1918 and 1919 the road was laid in concrete and expanded by twenty feet in width. In 1925, State Route I became part of US 1, the so-called "Main Street" of the East Coast, from Fort Kent, Maine to Key West, Florida.

The development of US 1, as well as many other roadways during the early twentieth century, occurred in response to the culture's acceptance and increased use of the automobile. Few inventions have had as great and as widespread an impact as the automobile. The National Park Service (NPS) reports:

> "By 1920, more than 300 cities had roadside camping facilities for motorists and more than one million people used them. Streets and highways were quickly built or modernized and a uniform numbering system for highways was introduced in 1925. In 1930 nearly 27 million cars were registered. The production, sale, repair, and servicing of cars provided work for millions."

With the Great Depression the tourist industry and related businesses were nearly cut in half between 1929 and 1932. The businesses that were successful during these difficult times were often ones that appealed to the smaller number of tourists on the road and maintained a smaller scale operation. As economic times improved later in the 1930's and onward, roadside advertising became commonplace. Fanciful buildings, grand colorful signs (often humorous in language), and huge, over-sized sculptures of trademark characters and animals offered highly visible attractions for the passing motorist. All aimed to incline the traveler to stop, pass some

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO - 827

Howard County Land Records, Howard County Courthouse, Ellicott City.

State Department of Assessments and Taxation Records, State of Maryland. Baltimore, MD.

P.A.C Spero & Company and Louis Berger & Associates. "Historic Highway Bridges in Maryland: 1631- 1960: Historic Context Report," MD State Highway Administration, MD State Department of Transportation, Baltimore, MD, 1995.

A History of Road Building in Maryland. State Roads Commission of MD, Baltimore, MD, 1958.

G.M. Hopkins, C.E. Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore including Howard County, Maryland. Philadelphia: 320 Walnut Street, 1878.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	approximately 2 Acres		
Acreage of historical setting	approximately 2 Acres		
Quadrangle name	Savage Quadrangle	Quadrangle scale:	1: 24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Map 43, Grid 14, Parcel 525
See map with parcel identified.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kate Mahood, Architectural Historian		
organization	Mahood and Associates, LLC	date	March 1, 2004
street & number	510 Pafel Road	telephone	410-266-5608
city or town	Annapolis	state	MD

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

contemporary deck structure with wooden stairs that provides access from the rear yard area to a side entrance. There is an open shed roof covering that protects part of this deck construction.

The **north (side) façade** of this circa 1940's addition, has similar finishes as described above. There is a full view of the deck structure described previously, that extends across most of the length of this façade. The shed roof (with asphalt shingles) is supported by three, 4"x4" treated wood posts, that also carry the loading down to a low divider wall and ultimately to the grade level. The façade is otherwise symmetrically arranged at the first and second floor levels. The first floor has a side entrance door that is single leaf, and appears to be of wood construction. There is another exterior storm door shielding most of the door characteristics. Flanking the door on both sides is another pair of wood windows, similar to the ones describe above (6/1, wood frame). Both windows have the narrow faux shutters. At the second floor level there is a single wood frame window, smaller in scale than the ones on the first floor. A typical mid-twentieth century aluminum awning shields the window. There are two side entrances at the basement level, as if the English basement has been either constructed or modified to provide rental apartments. To the right (or west) of each doorway there is a window. The eastern most opening is a small window, near four feet above the floor level. The western window opening at this level is larger and is covered by the wood stairs described previously. The side walls of the large shed dormers are evident on this north façade as well. In the distance on the western wall of the house there is a side wall to another one-story shed addition. There appears to be a small door near the main western wall of the 1940's portion of the house.

Access to inspect the **west (rear) façade** of the house was not available. From the side parking area some features are observable. At the first floor level there is a door way that is no longer accessible from the outside. It is located off-center toward the west side of the house. Further to the west is a small, double hung wood window. There is a window of similar scale located symmetrically at the eastern end of this façade. At the second floor level there are three, evenly spaced double hung wood windows set within the large shed dormer. At the basement level there are two more irregular sized windows to the west of the one story frame shed addition described above. There is a single window opening at the center of the shed's west wall. The rear or west façade of the older portion of the house is not visible for inspection. There is evidence of a small rectangular structure projecting at the far eastern end of the rear façade. It is not clear how that relates to the earlier bungalow form at that end.

THE LOG CABIN RESTAURANT BUILDING

The most striking feature of the **east (front) elevation** of the restaurant building is the faux log construction. The one and a half story gable roof structure is composed a simple frame construction with a faux log veneer. A cementitious stucco material serves to represent traditional wattle and daub fill around faux stones and between the faux logs (the material of which is unconfirmed). At the attic level of the building there is a single, double hung wood sash window. At the first floor level there is a large, off of center (to the south), storefront window, with fixed panes. The rake boards appear to be 2X6 boards, painted white. There is an asphalt shingle roof above this portion of the building. The slope of the roof above the faux log construction changes slightly and extends beyond what would be the side wall of the faux log cabin, creating what appears to be a shed like addition due to the (light gray) aluminum siding that has been applied to the construction. The main entrance to the restaurant is at the north end of this lean-to like portion of the façade. The door is now a hollow metal door. There is a non-historic (red) fabric and wire awning above the doorway with the words "LOG CABIN RESTAURANT" printed along the front edge. There is also a small double hung wood window at the south end of this 'lean-to' wall. (There may be faux log finishes beneath this section of siding.)

To the north end of the faux log cabin portion of the façade, and set about ten feet to the west, there is a full two-story addition. The roof of this portion carries the slope of the earlier roof to a gable peak that allows a full second story space to be created. The face of this addition is also finished with (gray) aluminum siding. With white rake boards and trim. There is a single aluminum frame double hung window (1/1) at the second floor level (on the north end); while there is a pair of the same windows on the first floor level, also at the north end of the addition.

Additionally at the very northernmost end of this façade there is a small part of the later addition wall that extends beyond the main plane of this façade, and is set back approximately 20 or so feet. Sided is the same gray aluminum material there is a single (1/1 double hung) aluminum sash window.

The **north (side) façade** of the restaurant building is dominated by the two-story additions described above. There are generally two part to this façade. The eastern most section offers an extension to the restaurant dining area at the first floor level. There is a single leaf metal door (with small vertical glazing panel) centrally located on this portion of the façade. A concrete walk that extends from the front of the building accesses the door. Flanking the door are two matching windows (aluminum double hung, 1/1 sash). At the second floor level of this eastern portion of the building, centrally positioned, is another single window that matches the one at the first floor level.

The second, or western portion of the north façade is of similar materials. There is a single window (matching those previously described), centrally located, at the second floor level. At the first floor level there is a close pair of the same windows also positioned on the centerline of the wall.

An examination of the **west (rear) façade** of the restaurant building, while complicated to describe, offers clarification of the sequence of additions to this structure. Beginning at the northernmost end of the building there is the large two-story addition building that has a broad sweeping gable roof form. At both the first and second floor levels, off of center to the north, are two single leaf doors (with multi light panes in the upper portions of the door). To the north of each door, at varying dimensions, there is a single double hung sash aluminum window. The large roof of the late twentieth century seems to envelope the historic building form of the early frame building. The eaves of the early roof form are expressed and they correspond to the overall shape of the faux log portion of the front façade. This wall plane is of a bluish stucco finish. There is a door near the center peak of the gable end, with a small window located immediately to the south. This rear elevation is also dominated by fairly recent deck and stair construction that provides access to all of the second story doors on this façade. The deck construction is composed of typical materials, including treated wood 4"X4" and 6"X6" posts, 2"X4" rails, and 1"X1" square balusters. Further to the south on this façade the roof forms are still more interesting, yet directly expressive of what is happening structurally. At this façade there is evidence that the earlier frame (with faux log) construction originally had a one-story kitchen pent with its own lower gable roof form. The kitchen wing is also finished in the bluish stucco material. It has one back service door and several small windows arranged without distinct design measures.

Located near the restaurant building, outside the kitchen area, there is a small, non-contributing shed structure. This simple, non-historic frame shed (with low pitched gable roof) is used for storage purposes.

time, and of course spend some money. These distinctive architectural and landscape features created a roadside or highway culture that, in part, gives context for understanding the history of many commercial and residential properties along Route US 1, including its run through Howard County.

The development of the subject property by Mr. Charles E. Green in the early 1920's illustrates an entrepreneurial spirit to capitalize on the development of the roadway. Deed research confirms the parcel was sold to Mr. Charles E. Green in September of 1920 (liber 111/ folio 43). This date of sale to Mr. Green corresponds architecturally with the modest frame bungalow structure sited on the hillside as well as the fanciful little "cabin" restaurant. The property remained in Mr. Green's name until he sold it to W. Earl and Vivian Simpson in January 1939. It is likely the Simpsons made changes to the residence during their period of ownership. Melvin and Elizabeth Garrett assumed ownership of the property by January 1962. Today is it is consider part of Elizabeth Garrett's estate, managed by the Trustees of her estate.

The continued use of the property in providing refreshment and delights to travelers along US 1 contributes to the significance of the property. The wonderfully spirited little restaurant structure as well as the associated residential dwelling speak to the nature of "mom and pop" businesses that were common in the first half of the twentieth centuries across the country and especially along such historic roadways. While in fair condition, the modest complex is stylistically contributing to the significance of roadside architecture along this historic corridor

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO - 827

Name
Continuation Sheet

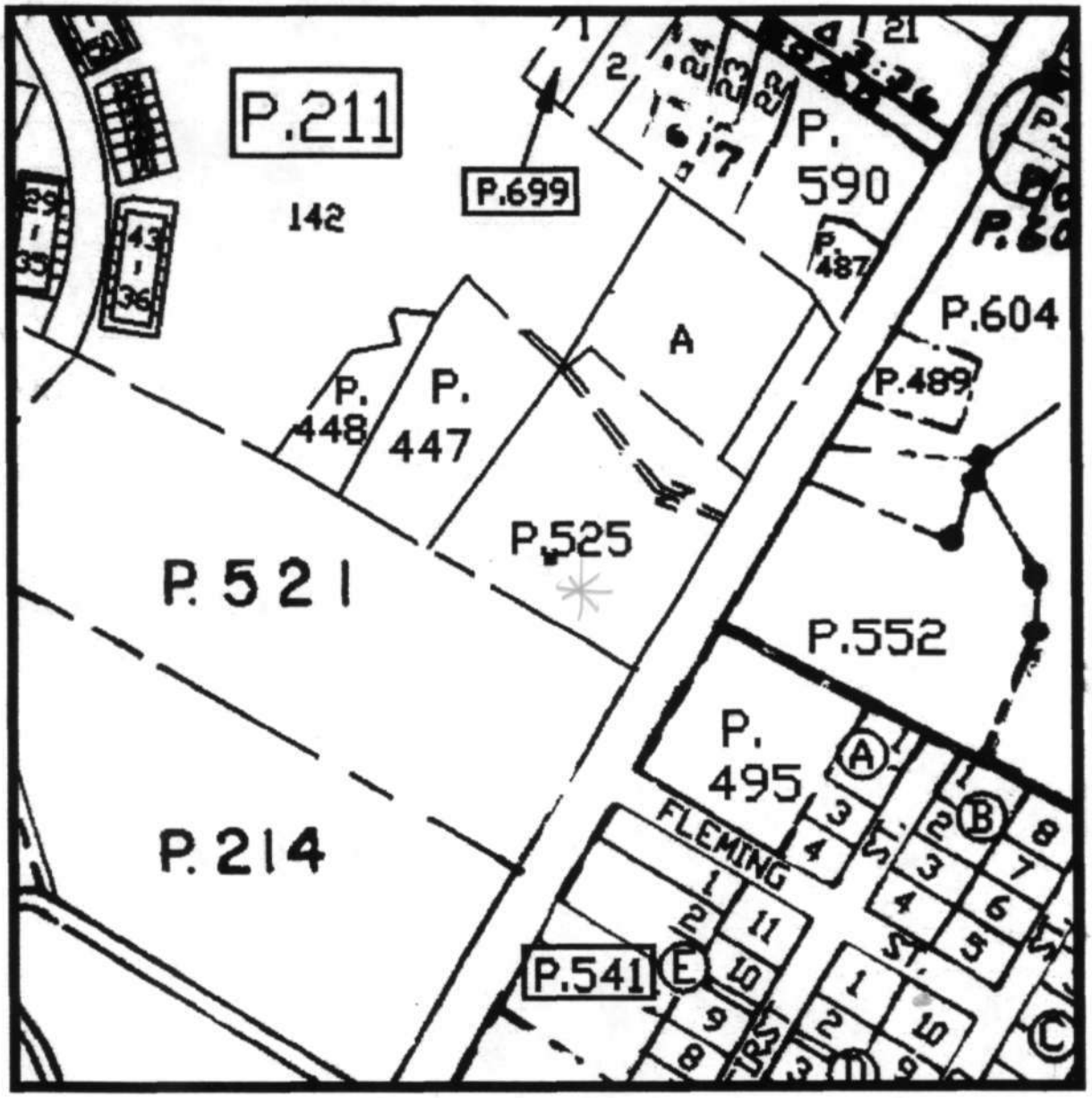
Number 9 Page 1

Stein, Charles Francis, Jr. Origin and History of Howard County Maryland. Baltimore: The Howard County Historical Society, 1972.
Martinette Map of 1860.

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
HOWARD COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

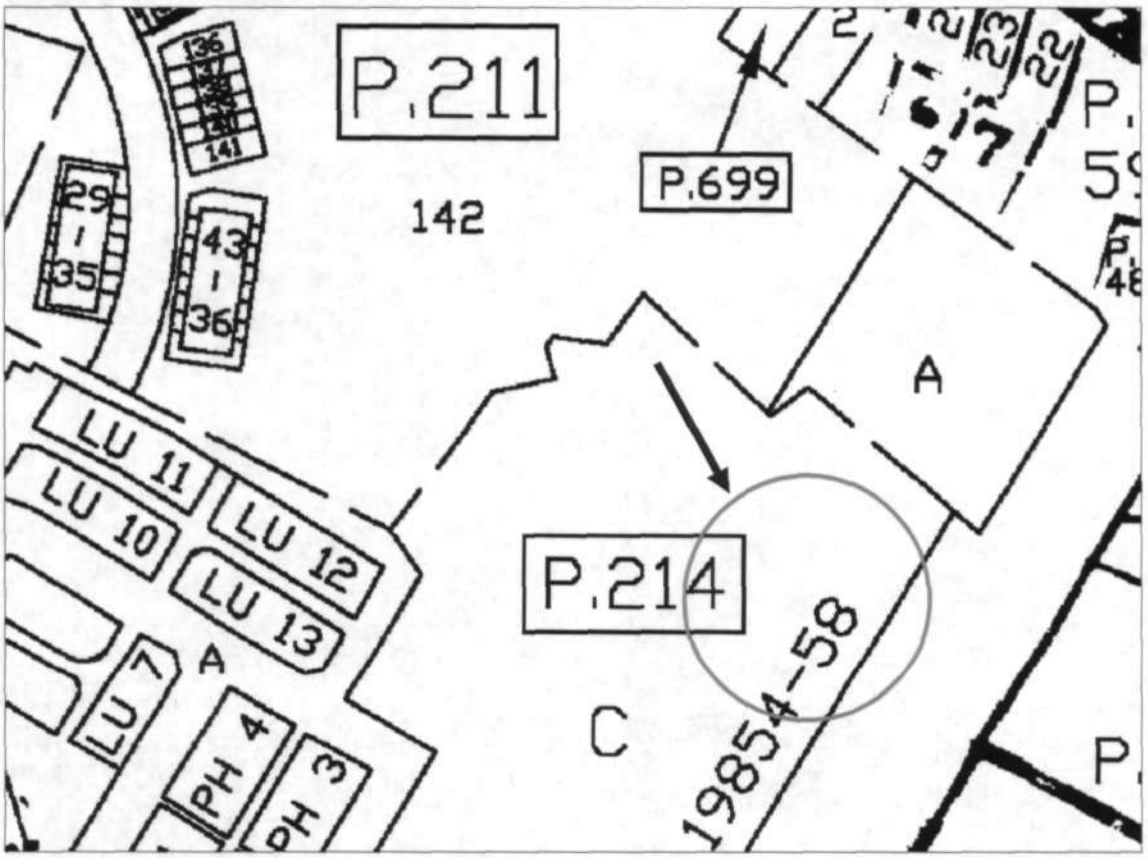
Go Back
View Map
New Search

District - 06 **Account Number** - 402313

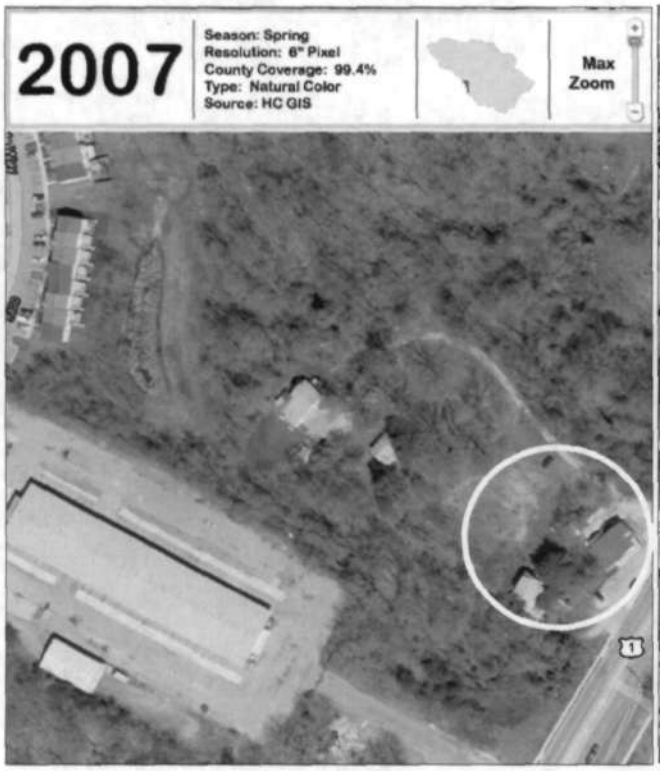


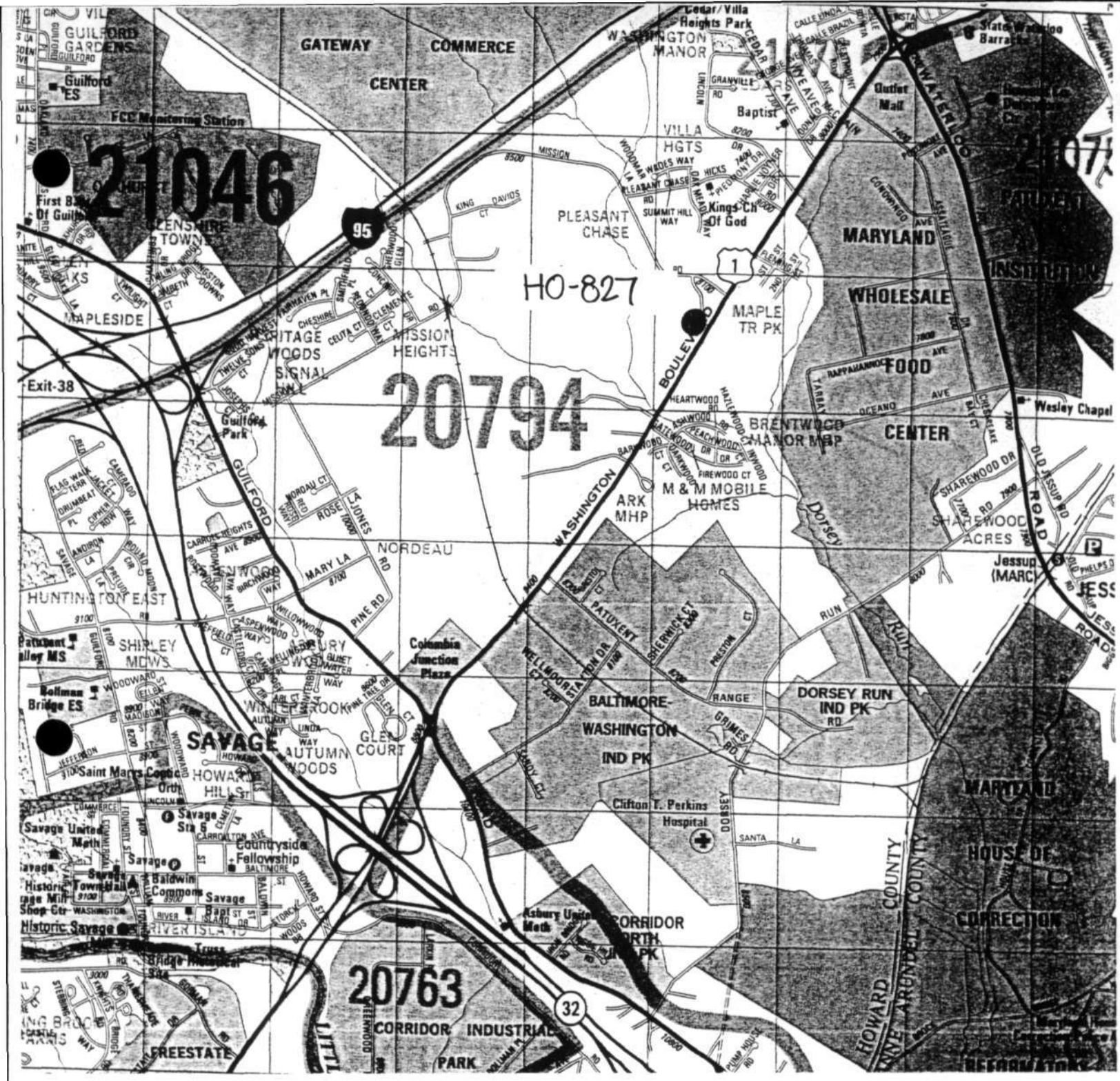
Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning ©2001 - 2002.
For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning web site at www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html

HO-827 demolished c. 2008
The Green Property, site (The Log Cabin Restaurant)
8126 Washington Boulevard (US 1), Jessup
Howard County Tax Map 43, p. 214, Lot C



Howard County Aerial Photography Viewer





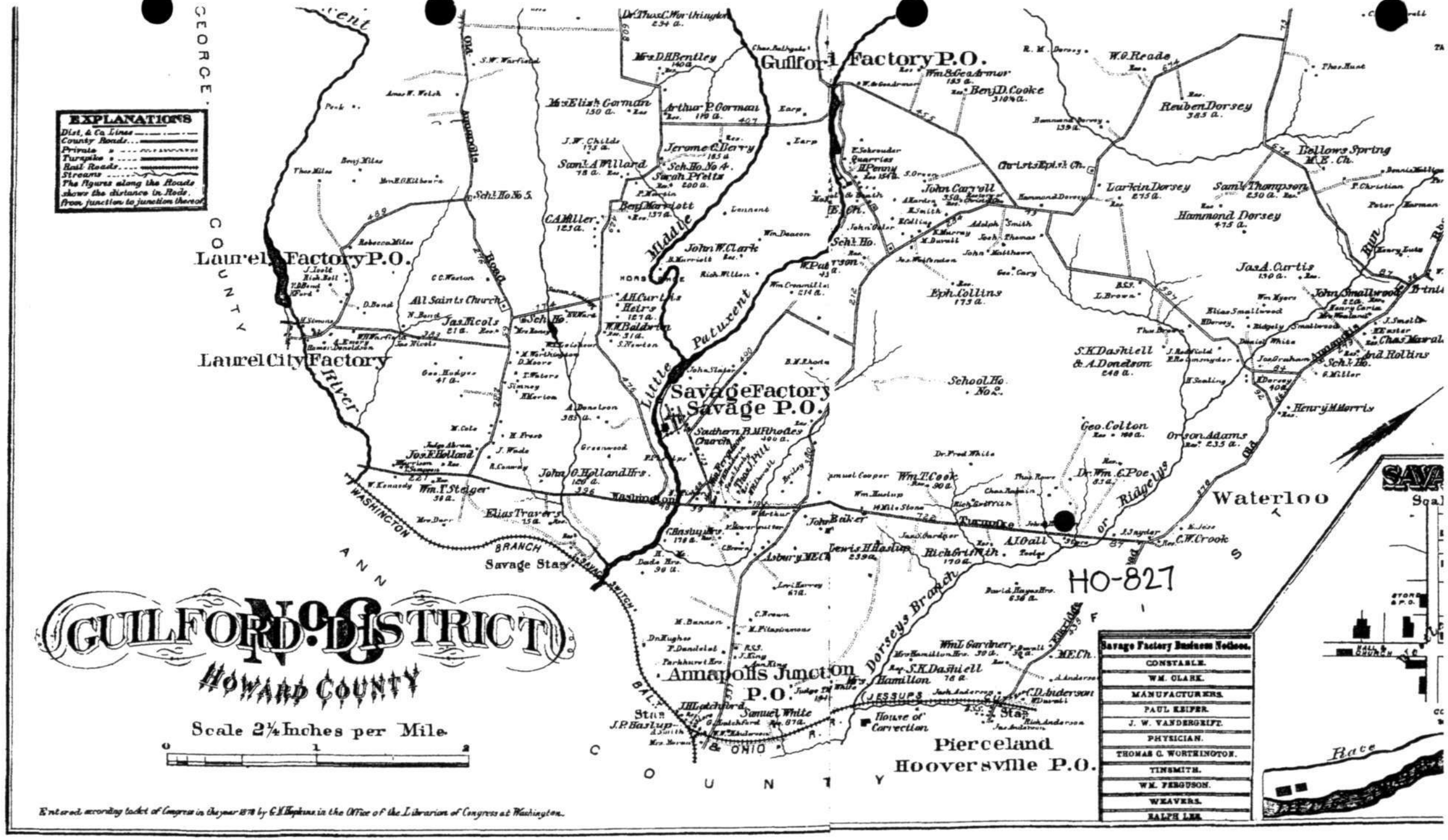
HOWARD COUNTY - ROUTE 1 CORRIDOR PILG GRANT MARCH 2004

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8126 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, JESSUP, MD
PROPERTY INVENTORY NUMBER: HO – 827

ADC'S HOWARD COUNTY STREET MAP BOOK

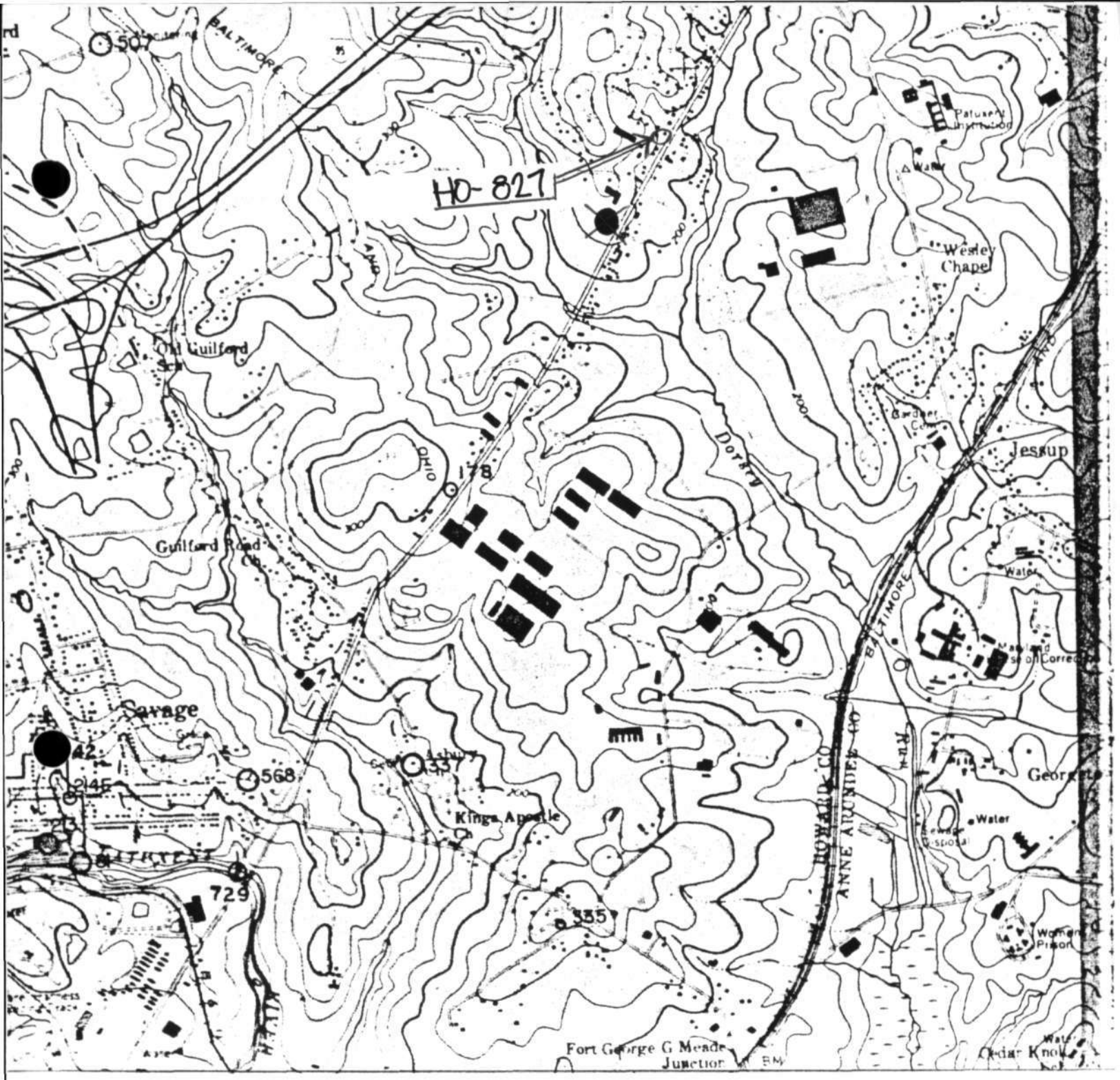
SCALE: 1" = 2, 000 FT.

⇑ NORTH



Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G. M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

HO-827



HOWARD COUNTY - ROUTE 1 CORRIDOR PILG GRANT MARCH 2004

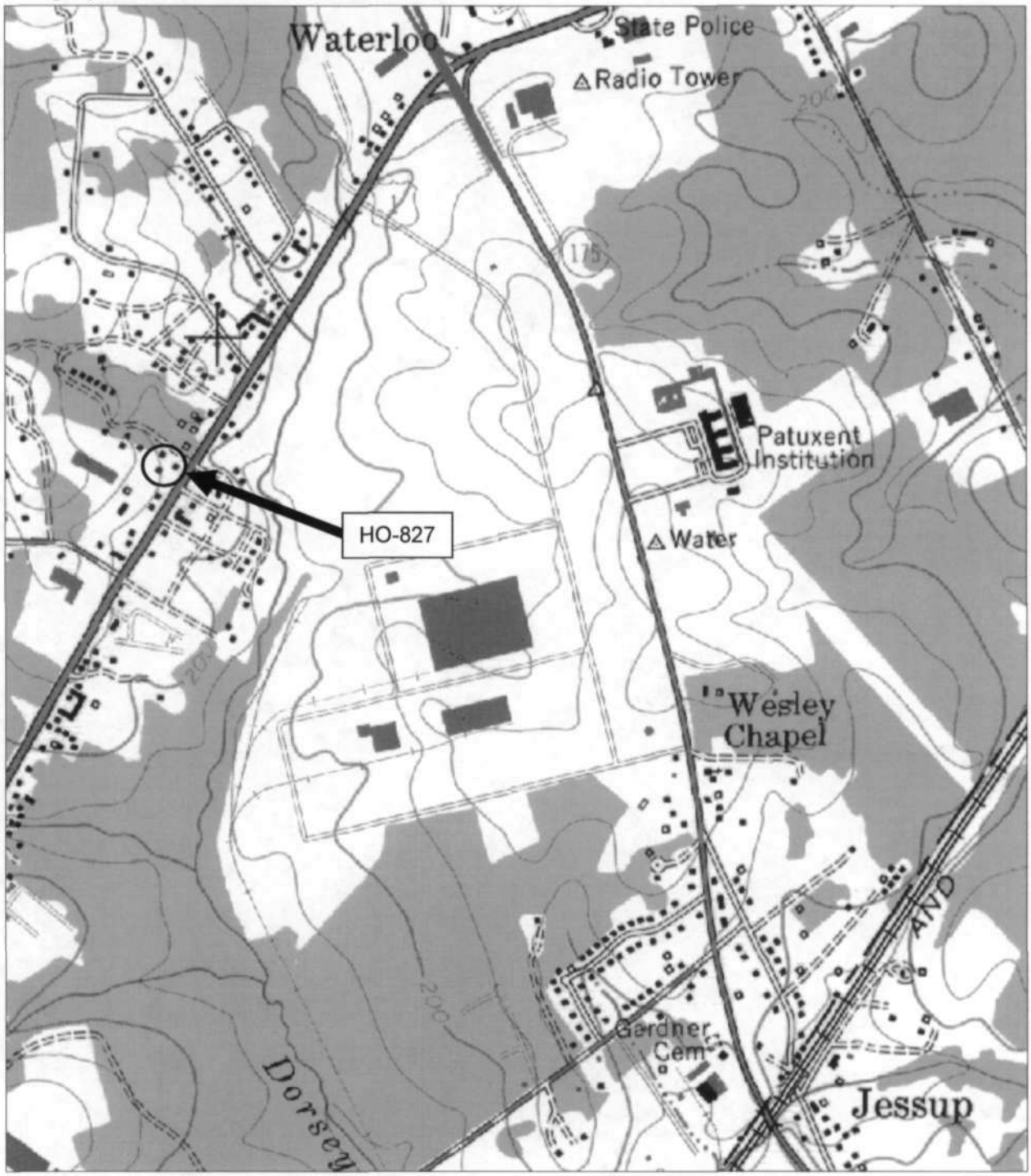
PROPERTY ADDRESS: 8126 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, JESSUP
PROPERTY INVENTORY NUMBER: HO – 827

USGS - SAVAGE QUADRANGLE MAP

SCALE: 1:24,000

⇑ NORTH

HO-827 DEMOLISHED c. 2008
The Green Property, site (The Log Cabin Restaurant)
8126 Washington Boulevard (US 1), Jessup
Savage quad 1957, Photorevised 1966 and 1974



HO-827
GREEN PROPERTY
HOWARD COUNTY
VIEW LOOKING WEST
RESIDENCE, FRONT FACADE

NEGATIVE W/ MDSHPO
KATE MAHOOD
FEB. 2004

1 OF 6

LOG CABIN
RESTAURANT

HO-827
GREEN PROPERTY
HOWARD COUNTY
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST
RESTAURANT

NEGATIVE W/ MDSHPO
KATE MAHOOD
FEB. 2004

2 OF 6

HO-827
GREEN PROPERTY
HOWARD COUNTY
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
RESIDENCE, SIDE FACADE

NEGATIVE W/ MDSHPO
KATE MAHOOD
FEB. 2004

3 OF 6

HO-827
GREEN PROPERTY
HOWARD COUNTY
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST
RESTAURANT, NORTH SIDE AND
REAR FACADE

NEGATIVE W/ MDSHPO
KATE MAHOOD
FEB. 2004

1 OF 6

HO-827
GREEN PROPERTY
HOWARD COUNTY
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

NEGATIVE W/ MBHPO
KATE MAHOOD
FEB. 2004

5046

Lunch
dinner

HO-827
GREEN PROPERTY
HOWARD COUNTY
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
RESTAURANT, SIDE FACADE

NEGATIVE W/ MDSHPO
KATE MAHOOD
FEB. 2004

6 OF 6