NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Graystone Lodge

other names Hoskins-Guidice House; HA-1259

2. Location

street & number 1118 Bel Air Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Bel Air ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Harford code 025 zip code 21014

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 7-13-07

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

"Graystone Lodge" HA-1259
Name of Property

Harford County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE / Specialty Store
COMMERCE / Restaurant
DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE
WOOD / Weatherboard
roof METAL / Steel
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Description Summary:

Graystone Lodge is located at 1118 Bel Air Road, on the north side of the road, approximately two miles south of the town of Bel Air in central Harford County, Maryland. The c. 1781 stone building, with a mid-nineteenth-century frame addition, sits close to the road on a site that slopes steeply down to a small stream on the north side of the building. Graystone Lodge is a two-story, six-bay by one-bay rubble stone structure with quoining at the corners and at some of the openings. The stone appears to primarily be a local granite, and most of it has been re-pointed with a Portland cement mortar. It has a gable roof with an east-west ridge and inverted v-seam metal, and an interior brick chimney on both the east and west gable ends. There is a two-story, two-bay by one-bay frame wing on the west end that has a rubble stone foundation, weatherboards, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and inverted v-seam metal. There is both an interior and an exterior brick chimney, set back-to-back, on the west end.

General Description:

Stone Section Exterior

On the south elevation of the stone section, the stone pointing has a raised, rectangular profile to the joint. The first-story west bay has a pair of eight-light casements with a bead in the center, a beaded-interior-edge mitered frame, a stone sill, and beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board shutters that are screwed into the wall. The lintel has a keystone between two large stones. This is the typical sash in the building. The west-west-center bay has a segmentally-arched opening with stone voussoirs, containing a six-panel door that has sunken fields (some of them broken out) and is constructed with wire nails. There is a bronze Suffolk latch with faux nail heads. The sidelights have twelve lights over one panel that matches the door, and there is plywood infill above the door. The jambs have two panels that are sunken and flat, and have no panel moulds. There is no clear evidence of pins or nails in their construction, but they appear to pre-date the door and sidelights. A later fascia board is nailed to the front of the jambs with wire nails. It appears there was a wood soffit under the stone arch, but it is now missing. There is a brick patio in front of the doorway. The west-center and east-center bays each have a typical window. On the latter, the window opening has been raised about 11 inches at the bottom, and this area in-filled with matching stone. The east-east-center bay has a segmentally-arched opening with stone voussoirs that is narrower and shorter than the west-west-center bay. The door and latch match the former, but the top of the door and the top panels are segmentally arched. The sidelights have eight lights over one panel that matches the door panels, and the top lights are also segmentally arched. The jambs have two panels that are sunken and flat, and the panel moulds seem to match the door. They are very weathered and painted, but appear to be an ogee and cavetto. The wood soffit survives and has

three panels that match the jambs. In front of this door is also a brick patio. The east bay has a typical window, and the sill in this opening was also raised and in-filled with stone.

The second story is only five bays, with the openings set between the bays of the first story. All five bays have a typical casement window. The center bay has segmentally arched stone voussoirs that are wider than the window opening, with stone infill that matches the rest of the stone in the building. The bottom of the original opening was below the top of the first-story west arch and was even with the top of the first-story east arch. There is no evidence of a porch at the level of the bottom of this opening. There are three small, dark stones to the east of the former opening, in a line just below the second story window sills, which could have been later infill of pockets for porch rafters, but there is nothing to match this west of the opening, and nothing below them that would indicate pockets for porch joists. There is a wood box cornice.

The east elevation of the stone section has no openings on the first or second stories. There was a window opening in the center of the gable end, and it is now in-filled with stone, with the brick chimney above constructed with a twentieth-century pressed brick. The stone has pointing with a "V" profile. There are tapered rake boards. There is a porch on the first story that wraps around the north elevation. It has a rubble stone foundation and piers, with concrete caps, battered wood boxed posts, and Greek ovolo moulds. There is a wood box cornice. The porch has a plywood deck and beaded-edge-and-center board soffit.

The north elevation is five bays. The foundation wall is partially exposed, but has no openings. There is a concrete buttress at the northeast corner of the building that supports the porch. The first story east bay has a typical casement, but with a wood sill and no shutters. The window sill has been raised, and the lintel has shallow stones, with the center one acting as a keystone. The east-center bay has a six-panel door like that on the south elevation, and it had a Suffolk latch. The jambs have three panels each, which align with the door panels, and one panel on the soffit. The panels are sunken and flat. The doorway has a mitered frame with a beaded interior edge, a wood sill, and a large keystone between two large lintel stones, like the windows on the south elevation. The stones at the bottom sides of the opening do not appear to have been cut to convert a window opening for a doorway. The center bay has a typical window in an opening that appears to have been cut in later. The lintel consists of two stones with no key, and one of the stones ends short of the window jamb, rather than bearing on it. The jambs have a lot of small stones and no large quoins like the other window openings tend to have. The west-center and west bay windows have two small lintel stones with a small key between them, like the east bay, and have some quoins. A one-story porch covers the three east bays, with details that match the east elevation. There were railings between the piers, but they have been removed. Only the east pier is all stone, the rest having concrete parging over stone. There is part of a rubble stone wall on the east side of the northeast pier, and it contains old mortar that is badly eroded. The wall butts against the pier

and partly surrounds it, as if it was built after the pier. The second story has no opening in the east bay, a six-over-six double-hung sash in the three center bays, and a pair of six-over-six sash in the west bay. All of these windows have wood sills and beaded-interior-edge frames. There is a line of dark stone at the porch roof level, below the second story sills, which is probably not significant since there is also some mixed throughout the second story wall. There is a wood box cornice.

The west elevation of the stone section is parged on the first story, south of the frame addition. The gable end has a window opening south of the chimney that has been in-filled with matching stone. There is not a clear window opening to the north. This chimney is old brick that has been badly re-pointed.

Frame Addition Exterior

On the south elevation of the west, frame addition, the first story west bay has a six-panel door that has sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds, and appears to date from the twentieth century. There are sidelights with four lights over one flat board, and there is a beaded-interior-edge frame. The east bay has a six-over-six sash with a beaded-interior edge-frame. There is a one-story porch with a brick deck, the eastern end of which has been removed. There are new four-by-four wood posts, plywood on the soffit, and exposed two-by-four rafter ends. The porch roof has standing-seam metal. The second story has a pair of one-light casements flanking two fixed one-light sash. The west elevation has a rubble stone foundation wall, with concrete on the top, attached to the northwest corner, and it projects to the west. There are two more walls like it, set south of center, that function as cheek walls for cellar steps. They have CMUs on the west side wall, and steel bulkhead doors. There are no openings on the first or second stories. Both chimneys have twentieth-century brick, and the exterior chimney brick appears to postdate World War II. The north elevation has no opening in the foundation, and has aluminum siding and a wood box cornice. The first story has a pair of one-light casements flanking a single fixed light. The second story has T1-11 siding, and the windows match the second story of the south elevation of this addition. The east elevation has glass block in the foundation window opening. The first story has a pair of four-light casements with infill above. The siding and corner boards have wire nails. The second story has no opening.

Frame Addition Interior, Basement

There is a basement under the frame section, only, and it is accessed from the exterior doorway on the west. The south cheek wall of this entrance is tied into the foundation, while the north wall just butts it. The floor above is all new pressure-treated lumber. The walls are parged and whitewashed. There is a small window opening on the south, to the east, and a window on the east, to the north, that now has glass block in it. On the west is a fireplace that has straight stone jambs and a new wood lintel with new

brick above it. North of the fireplace is a three-light sash that is boarded up on the exterior. The northeast corner of this room has some brick paving that is 5-feet, 7-¼ inches below the bottom of the existing chipboard floor.

Stone Section Interior, First Story

The first story of the stone section is completely open, with the floor in the west half raised one step above the east half, and the flooring has all been replaced with new tongue-and-groove walnut that runs east-west. The east half has a stone fireplace on the east, with a stone hearth, a firebrick firebox that has straight jambs, and half-round pointing. The chimney is set back on three sides, with a plain wood mantel with a plain, natural finish set on top of the setback. There is exposed stone on the east wall, drywall on the south, and plaster on the north. The second-story joists are exposed 2 ½ -inch by 9 ½ -inch pine with chatter marks from a planer. They run north-south and are spaced 22 to 23 inches on centers. Above is an exposed, narrow board floor that runs east-west. The windows have plain mitered architrave with rounded corners and a paneled soffit and jambs with two panels on each. The panels have sunken fields, no panel moulds, wire nails, and planer chatter marks. The sash hinges have ball finials. The door architrave matches the windows. There is baseboard on the north elevation that has a quirked ogee and bevel. The baseboard is missing to the east of the door, and on the south, to the east of the door. West of the door there is plain baseboard. There is a straight run of stairs on the north wall that ascends to the west and cuts through the north elevation center-bay window. The stair has an open stringer, square, tapered balusters, and a moulded handrail that turns at the bottom around a narrow turned newel post set inside a ring of balusters. There are oak treads and risers.

The west half of the first story has two second-story floor joists set next to each other, one old that matches the west end joists and the other matching the east joists. The latter has the ghost of a wall on it. The joists are exposed and several have been replaced, but the rest have lath nails and plaster burns with the pattern from expanded metal lath. The joists run north-south, are 2 ½ inches wide by 7 ½ to 8 inches deep, and are spaced 21 ½ to 25 ½ inches on centers. Most are sash-sawn. There are two joists that are wider, about 4 inches, and are adzed, but also have what appear to be saw marks with a slight curve to them. The curve of these marks goes in the opposite direction on each side of the joist. These joists flank the arched opening on the south, and each one holds one end of a header on the inside of the doorway arch. This header has a center through-tenon with an exposed peg in each joist, and several joists are tenoned into this header. There is now a steel lolly column beneath each joist/header joint. The flooring above is random-width, tongue-and-groove boards that run east-west, and some of the boards are gauged.

There is an exposed stone fireplace on the west elevation that has half-round pointing, splayed stone jambs, and a stone hearth. There is an iron lintel and a modern damper has been added. The opening

could have been lowered about 1 foot, based on the joints. The firebox has two iron eyes for a crane on the south jamb, one below the damper and one near the bottom. Above the damper the fireplace throat goes back deeply, while it seems to go straight up on the sides. The second story hearth trim boards are tenoned into a mortise in the top of the joist. The west wall is exposed stone with half-round pointing. To the north of the fireplace is a doorway with a paneled soffit and jambs that each have one panel with a sunken field and no panel moulds. There are wood nailing blocks set into the stone wall on each jamb. The east side of both the north and south jambs has hinge mortises that are now filled in. There are also later mortises cut for spring hinges on the east side of each jamb. One of the doors is set here, but not attached. It has two panels with sunken, flat fields, ogee panel moulds, and spring hinges. Another one of these hinges is still attached to the south jamb, at the bottom. The floor had to be a couple of inches lower than at present in order for the door to fit here. The north and south walls have drywall. The window jambs on this half are plain. The interior of the south door matches the exterior.

Frame Addition Interior, First Story

The addition has the same new flooring, and it is several inches lower than where the original flooring was. The ceiling lath has been removed and there is drywall on the walls and ceiling of the north half of the room now. The joists are sash-sawn and run north-south. They are 3 to 3 ¼ inches wide by 6 ½ to 7 inches deep, and are spaced about 24 inches on centers. There is a sawn summer beam at the north corner of the fireplace, and the joists have a center tenon with a square spur below the tenon, but the spur is not housed in the mortise. These joints are not pegged and have pulled apart, especially to the west. The summer beam has a center tenon into the east girt. The east wall has a heavy timber hewn sill, post and girt. The sill is set above the present floor level. Three of the studs on the east wall are missing, and one is exposed. It is sash-sawn, is 3 inches by 5 inches, and has cut lath nails. The bottom of the girt is notched about 1 inch to take the top end of the stud, which is halved and has a stub tenon on top of the halving. The studs were spaced about 24 inches on centers. The surviving, exposed stud is just south of the doorway and is notched on the corner for a header above the doorway that was nailed in place. The lath is both sash-sawn and circular-sawn. A piece of baseboard survives on the south jamb of the east door, and was nailed to the missing baseboard with a cut nail. The stone wall is exposed on the east and has shallow "v"-profile pointing.

The west wall has a brick fireplace with splayed jambs, and the bottom of the firebox is about 7 inches higher than the floor. There is no hearth. There is a splayed brick jack arch with two narrow iron bars below it that extend through the end wall in the mortar joints and have their ends bent over the end brick. These ends were originally hidden by plaster, but much of it has come off the brick. There was once a wood mantel, but only the nailing blocks survive on each side of the opening and above it. The south jamb of the firebox has two iron eyes, with the bottom one set 16 inches above the bottom of the firebox. The back wall, to the north, has an arched recess with parged brick and a fake oven door sitting

on the ground nearby that has no hinges and was never functional. There is a patch near the top of the chimney where a stove pipe was. On the north side of the fireplace is a small flue with an opening that is 3 inches high and 5 inches wide, set about 22 inches above the existing floor level. The interior of the flue is parged, and it turns up and opens inside the throat of the chimney. Also on the north side of the chimney, near the top, is a stove-pipe hole. The inner side of this opening is just above the small flue opening in the throat, and is very similar to it, as though it may have been pre-existing and was altered for the stove pipe. In the southwest corner of the room is an enclosed winder stair, now with drywall around it, and the door to it is missing. The south wall is covered with drywall and the window has ovolo muntins, a plain meeting rail, and no parting beads, sash weights, or latches.

Stone Section Interior, Second Story

The second story has a passage that runs east-west along the north side of the building, with one chamber along the east, two chambers to the south of the passage, a chamber in the southwest corner, and a chamber at the west end of the passage. The passage has 2 ½-inch-wide pine flooring that runs east-west, with some of it missing and patched in the west end. The stair details match the first story, and the handrail is ramped. The north wall is furred-out and covered with older drywall on the east half, and this wall bevels at the top of the stairs to meet the plaster wall of the west half, which has been covered with new drywall. Both the older drywall on the east and the plaster on the west have a textured finish. Below the beveled drywall the plaster has gray paint with a corner joint in the plaster indicating a north-south wall must have been located where the top of the stairway presently ends. This wall may have been as much as 5 ½ inches wide. The windows in the passage have ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, no parting beads, and plain meeting rails. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and at the top and bottom of the muntins. The window jambs are splayed and parged. The west-end door has beaded-edge vertical boards. It has had several locks or latches, but does not have any now. The plain cast-iron butt hinges have five knuckles. The door was originally hung on the chamber side, but has been moved to hang on the passage side. The architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The southwest chamber door has been removed, but the doorway has plain head-cut trim. The southwest-center chamber door is also missing, and the mitered trim has a beaded interior edge. The southeast-center chamber door has five lying panels, a mortise lock with brass knobs, stamped-plate butt hinges with loose joints, and head-cut trim. The east chamber door has four panels with sunken fields, ogee panel moulds, and a natural finish. The butt hinges have ball finials and the mortise lock has iron knobs and large, rectangular escutcheons. There is head-cut trim here, too.

The east chamber flooring matches the passage, and the walls have drywall. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel and the door has head-cut trim. The north window sash have narrow ovolo muntins, plain meeting rails, no parting beads, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned with two pins at the corners and where the muntins join the top and bottom rails. The lights are 8 inches by 10 inches.

None of the windows have architrave. There are two new closets built onto the east wall, flanking the chimney. The west wall has been opened up to the southeast-center chamber.

The southeast-center chamber flooring and baseboard match the east chamber, and the baseboard moulding is fastened with wire nails. The windows have no architrave and the door has head-cut trim. There are pieces of an old wooden bar stored here, and some of the mouldings on it are fastened with wire nails. The southwest-center chamber has plywood flooring and drywall on the walls and ceiling. There is a new closet built into the southeast corner. There is no baseboard, no window architrave, and head-cut trim on the door. The west wall has a wide opening with head-cut trim fastened with wire nails over top of the plaster and wood lath.

The southwest chamber has plywood flooring, no baseboard or window architrave, and head-cut trim on the doorway. There is a fireplace on the west elevation that has a brick hearth, splayed stone jambs, and a new, straight brick jack arch. The wood mantel has plain pilaster strips with a fillet capital, and a plain frieze. The bed mould is a large bevel, like a stylized Greek ogee, and the mantel shelf is plain. There is a new closet to the south of the fireplace. There are several loose doors stored in the closet. One has beaded-edge vertical boards with plain cast-iron butt hinges and a wrought Suffolk latch with lima bean cusps. The battens appear to be screwed on. There is a swivel catch on the interior side of this door, and a similar keeper is screwed to the door trim in this chamber. The northwest chamber has a slate floor, no baseboard, has drywall on the walls and ceiling, and has a modern bathroom. The window is set against the east wall and next to the west window in the passage, which it matches.

Frame Addition Interior, Second Story

The second story is one room with plywood on the floor and drywall on the walls and ceiling. Part of the east wall has been opened up, exposing a hewn girt and corner post and sash-sawn studs and an up-brace. This framing is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The size of the studs varies considerably, but they all appear to be treated at the head the same way as the first story studs. The stone wall behind these studs has the same "v"-profile pointing as the first story. One stud is toe-nailed at the top with a cut nail and two are toe-nailed to the brace with cut nails. There is a small hatch in the ceiling leading to the attic space above the collar beams, but the attic is not accessible because HVAC equipment fills it. The rafters are sash sawn, are about 2 ½ inches by 4 ½ inches, and have a ridge beam. There is no access between the frame and stone sections on the second story.

Stone Section Interior, Attic

The attic of the main block is only accessed from a modern pull-down stair. There is no flooring and no evidence that there ever was flooring originally, or a stairway to the attic, since none of

the joists has been cut through. The joists are sash sawn, are 2 ½ by 8 inches, and are spaced 22 ½ to 25 inches on centers. They run north-south, span the entire width of the building, and pass into the stone wall. The rafters are also sash sawn, are 2 ½ inches wide, and taper from between 3 ½ and 3 ¾ inches deep at the ridge to 5 inches deep near the foot. There is an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge, and the foot joint is not visible, but the rafters align with the joists. There are sawn Roman numeral marriage marks on only one of each pair of rafters, and the rafters are not raised in numerical order. The rafters support sash-sawn wide board sheathing with cut and wire nails, and the existing metal roof. The second story ceiling is drywall. There is a tongue-and grooved board running north-south about 13 feet west of the east wall, that heads off studs below it and has some wire nails and cut nails coming through it; the cut nails are clinched. There is a brick chimney on the east end constructed of old, handmade brick that has been re-used, since some of the faces are partly covered with heavy soot. The chimney has a Portland cement mortar. The west end has a stone chimney that appears to be original. There are wood planks that are about 2 inches thick, set into the stone wall about 3 feet above the joists.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

C.1781 - C. 1946

Significant Dates

C. 1781, C. 1840, C. 1929

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

Graystone Lodge is significant under Criterion C as a representative example of a pre-Civil War coachbuilder's shop, which embodies the distinctive characteristics of high-quality Quaker craftsmanship in its stone structure. The property derives additional significance under Criterion A for its association with the development of transportation, both through its 19th-century function as a coachbuilder's shop strategically located to serve travelers on the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike, and through its conversion in the twentieth century to a motor lodge and restaurant catering to the growing automobile traffic on American roads. The period of significance, c. 1781 – c. 1946, begins with the construction of the earliest portion of the building, established through dendrochronology, and extends to the sale of the property in 1946 which effectively ended its longstanding historical function as a travel-related service establishment.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Graystone Lodge sits on the northern edge of a 600-acre tract of land patented by Robert Clarkson in 1683 as "Clarksons Purchase." Numerous adjoining parcels were patented at the same time, and the land around Winter's Run was some of the earliest settled inland area of what would become Harford County. The area was settled primarily by Quakers from Chester County, Pennsylvania, and the farm to the north of "Graystone Lodge," known as "Mount Soma," was among the earliest. It was established by William Amos, who was also intimately involved in the creation of the Little Falls Quaker Meetinghouse in nearby Fallston, which was founded in 1738.[1]

Dendrochronology on the building by Dr. Herman J. Heikkenen concluded that five timbers (three joists and two rafters) were felled in two different periods, some in the fall or winter of 1780 and the others in the fall or winter of 1781. None of the timber in the building appears to have been reused, so the date of felling should be the date of construction of the building, if the Dendrochronology is accurate. Archaeological investigations of the site have been conducted by the Archaeological Society of the

[1] Christopher Weeks, *An Architectural History of Harford County, Maryland* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996), pp. 299, 311. "Mount Soma" was not on "Clarksons Purchase," as Weeks states, but on part of the adjoining patent, "The Grove." Weeks's information apparently comes from an earlier historical survey of the property, though the earlier work only concluded that it might be on "Clarksons Purchase." Natalie Shivers, "Mount Soma," HA-1260, Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, 1979.

Northern Chesapeake. Though not complete, preliminary results found a roofing slate, and not much evidence of anything before the 1850s and 60s.[2]

There are several features of the stone building which are perhaps suggestive. The lack of a basement for at least part of the structure is very unusual, especially since the building is partially banked into the hill. The topography could have been used to good advantage here, as it often was elsewhere to gain ease of access and light to the basement, and provide additional living and working space. Similarly, the attic space was never used, which is very rare, since there was always a need for storage space, if not additional living space for growing families. There is no compelling reason for the floor to have been laid in two levels in the stone section, if the building had some sort of domestic function. Banked structures were very common in the rolling terrain of Pennsylvania and Piedmont Maryland, and the only examples with a lower floor are a few kitchen wings. The two-level floor in this instance probably reflects a later alteration to a building constructed to house either livestock or rural industry that would not have needed a floor originally. As a result, the sloping terrain provided the floor, and the first story window and door openings were set relative to this ground level. The presence of two wide, arched openings on the first story would be very unusual for a domestic building, few of which had one arched opening. The only exception would be a tavern or inn, or a meeting house, both of which could have two entrances, though generally not with arches.

There is no historical evidence that this building was ever a meetinghouse. The Quaker settlers in the region had established the Little Falls Meeting near Fallston in 1738, Graystone Lodge was always privately owned, and no other religious sects employing meetinghouses with dual entrances are known to have been active in the immediate area. A tavern is more likely, though the lack of use of the basement and attic spaces would argue against this. Rural taverns before the Civil War tended to be very domestic in character, making it difficult to distinguish from any large home in the region, but the Graystone Lodge is clearly not like other Harford County homes. In addition, the arched opening that originally existed in the center of the second story would also be very unusual for dwellings. Had it held a doorway, there would have been a porch on which to step out, and, though the physical evidence is not unequivocal, it appears that there was never a porch on the front of the building. The other likely use for this large opening would be to load the upper story, with provender for livestock or large items for storage in either a commercial or rural industrial enterprise. The wide openings on the first story would be beneficial for either use, as well.[3]

[2] Herman J. Heikkenen and Peter J. J. Egan, "Final Report, The Year of Construction of Greystone Lodge Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology," typescript, October 2002.] {Personal communication with Fred Sciuto. The field director for the project is Annetta Schott. Additional fieldwork is scheduled for April 2006, with a report following.
[3] Weeks, *Architectural History of Harford County*, p. 299.

The 1814 tax records are of interest in this case because two members of the Amos family owned stone stables on their farms. James Amos's farm was on part of "My Lords Gift" north of Bel Air, and his stable was 54 by 20 feet, the exact dimensions of "Graystone Lodge." Catherine Amoss, the widow of another James Amoss (her relationship to the first James Amos is not known) lived on an unnamed farm in the area that also had a stone stable measuring 54 by 20 feet. A pattern seems to have developed among Quaker farmers in central Harford County, perhaps one brought from Pennsylvania, of building stone stables of a particular size. The presence of so many windows would be unusual for a carriage house, where ventilation on the upper story, and to a lesser extent on the lower story, would be expected. These openings could have held wood louver vents, but narrow vertical slits were more common in stone agricultural structures. Vents were typically smaller than these window openings, too, and there is no evidence that the openings were enlarged. The surviving window sash date from the early to mid-nineteenth century, and one would not expect them to have been replaced this soon. The most likely scenario would have replaced the windows in the conversion of the building to a tavern in 1865, as will be seen below, but the use of pinned muntins in these sash are a construction technique generally not found after c. 1850. There is also the possibility that stables and coach builders' shops had enough in common that they were built of similar size and features.[4]

The construction details of the west fireplace in the stone section, especially the deeply recessed throat and the trim boards tenoned into the joist, suggest that the fireplace is contemporary with the stone walls of the building, not added later. The splayed jambs were introduced by Count Rumford in the 1790s and are not consistent with a 1781 date. Nor are they typically used in cooking fireplaces, so the presence of iron eyes is an anomaly, unless the iron eyes also had another, unusual use. The existence of attic windows is odd, given that the attic was never accessible, but the openings could have been created out of habit by the masons, without complete knowledge of how the interior would function. The fact that the west window is off-center, while the east window, where there was never a fireplace was centered, also argues that the existing fireplaces on the west end of the stone section are original, though they could have been altered in the mid-nineteenth century and left little evidence of alterations.

The use of sawn joists in Graystone Lodge is not surprising, since this building is set at the intersection of several roads that lead to nearby mills, including Bond's Mill on Winter's Run, just southeast of "Graystone Lodge," which was in existence by 1794, if not sooner. Some wrought nails found in the sides of rafters are also of no help, because these are not structural and could have been added at any time, and because there was a blacksmith shop on site that would likely have quickly made a few nails

[4] Harford County Commissioners of the Tax, 1814, Harford County Historical Society.

by hand when they were needed. Wrought nails continued to be used in special situations, such as in the construction of board and batten doors, throughout the nineteenth century in rural Maryland.[5]

The portion of Bel Air Road on which the Graystone Lodge is located was part of the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike, which was chartered in 1816 and opened three years later. The turnpike only extended to just beyond the Gunpowder Falls until a five-mile branch to Bel Air was completed in June 1846. The road is illustrated much earlier than that, on the Dennis Griffith "Map of the State of Maryland" printed in 1794. Though it is possible that the illustrated road only existed on paper at that time, Bel Air was founded in 1782 after Harford County was created out of part of Baltimore County, and it seems likely that a road from there to Baltimore would have followed in a short time. The location right along the road is an unusual one for a carriage house, which would have typically been near the farmer's dwelling. Rather, the location is ideal for either a tavern or a craftsman, such as a blacksmith, where one could take advantage of the traffic along the road, and the easy access the road provided to one's business. Since the Graystone Lodge is less than two miles from Bel Air, the location is not a good one for a tavern. Ronald Michael found that taverns on the National Road in Pennsylvania were typically located at least 1 ½ miles from each other and from towns (where there were often several), but not all of them were operating at the same time, and the national road was probably more heavily traveled than the Harford Turnpike. On the Frederick Turnpike in Howard County the taverns were spaced about four miles apart. The other thing the Graystone Lodge property had going against it as a tavern was a lack of usable space for stabling horses and storing provender, and no good meadows on which to raise hay. While rural tavern keepers could purchase hay from neighboring farmers, most preferred to raise their own because it was cheaper.[6]

The stonework on the Graystone Lodge is of a very high quality, and though the building is not domestic, it is of a vernacular character consistent with the houses of the region. Bernard Herman has argued that a high level of craftsmanship, within the vernacular tradition, is the basis for the Quaker aesthetic. The use of stone construction for more permanence, even for lesser buildings such as stables or coachbuilders' shops, also seems to be characteristic of Quakers. George Fox established this trait in regard to meetinghouses, emphasizing that the form was unimportant, but that slate was preferred to thatch for the roof. Similarly, Bernard Herman suggests that the use of masonry for durability and

[5] John McGrain, "Harford County's Mill Heritage," *Harford Historical Bulletin*, 75 (winter 1998): 33. See also John McGrain, "Harford County's Mill Heritage II," *Harford Historical Bulletin*, 80 (spring 1999): 5-10. Dennis Griffith, "Map of the State of Maryland," (1794) in Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III, *The Maryland State Archives Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), p. 76.

[6] William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County* (Cockeysville, MD: Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978), p. 71. Papenfuse and Coale, *Historical Maps of Maryland*, p. 76. Ronald L. Michael, "Wagon Taverns as Seen Through Local Source Material." *Pennsylvania Folklife* 23, no. 2 (winter 1973-1974): 31-9. Thomas B. Searight, *The Old Pike: A History of the National Road* (Uniontown, PA: Author, 1894), pp. 193-94.

monumentality was common with Quaker houses throughout the Delaware Valley, and Gabrielle Lanier's work on Chester County, Pennsylvania implies that this aesthetic was at work there. Since so many of Harford County's Quaker settlers came from Chester County, it seems reasonable that they brought this tradition with them.[7]

John Taylor began acquiring portions of "Clarksons Purchase" as early as 1741 and added the last tract in 1773. At this point, nothing more is known about Taylor other than that he was living in Harford County, mortgaged his property in 1785, and was foreclosed upon in 1790. The plaintiffs in the case, Charles Wallace and John Muir, merchants from Annapolis, and Joshua Johnson, a London merchant, took possession of the property, and then sold it to fellow merchant Elisha Tyson in 1795. Tyson was a Germantown, Pennsylvania Quaker who came to Harford County in 1772. He and his brother became millers, and he married one of William Amos's daughters, Mary, before moving to Baltimore in 1781. Tyson continued as a miller in Baltimore but expanded into other businesses, as well, and was active in abolition and education for African Americans. His interest in the Harford County property seems to have been just as an investment, and he expanded the 300 acres of "Clarksons Purchase" by adding five other tracts between 1798 and 1805. Only the general list of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax survives for Gunpowder Upper Hundred, where Graystone Lodge is located, and it notes that Peter Dungan occupied Tyson's tract, which held a dwelling house and four outbuildings.[8]

After assembling the various tracts Tyson retained them for only a short period, selling them to three Chester County, Pennsylvania, farmers. The land was apparently an investment for them, as well, since they were still living in Pennsylvania when they sold the land in 1813 to John Watson of West Chester County, Pennsylvania. Watson is not listed among the records of the 1814 tax, though these may not be complete. John Watson moved to Harford County, but did not retain his farm for very long. He sold it to John Forwood in 1817, and Forwood sold it the following year to Jason Moore, who in turn sold it back to Watson in 1820. Once again Watson did not keep it long, selling it in 1821 to Quaker Nathaniel

[7] Bernard Herman "Introduction to Part II," in *Quaker Aesthetics: Reflections on a Quaker Ethic in American Design and Consumption*. Edited by Emma Jones Lapsansky and Anne A. Verplanck (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003), p. 151. Catherine C. Lavoie, "Quaker Beliefs and Practices and the Eighteenth-Century Development of the Friends Meeting House in the Delaware Valley," pp. 158-59. Bernard L. Herman, "Eighteenth-Century Quaker Houses in the Delaware Valley and the Aesthetics of Practice," pp. 188-211. Gabrielle Lanier "Samuel Wilson's Working World: Builders and Building in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1780-1827." In *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, IV*, edited by Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman, (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1991), pp. 23-30.

[8] Baltimore County Land Records, TB ?, TB ?, B K-448, AL A-525, AL F-245. Harford County Circuit Court, Chancery #18-601. Harford County Land Records, JLG M-564. Frederick N. Rasmussen, "Abolitionist Rose to Free City Slaves Until Dying Day," *Baltimore Sun*, 16 February 2002, Diehlman-Hayward file, Maryland Historical Society. Emily Emerson Lantz, "Maryland Heraldry – Tyson Lineage and Arms," *Baltimore Sun*, 22 January 1905, Diehlman-Hayward file, Maryland Historical Society. Harford County Land Records, JLG O-41, JLG O-44, JLG O-70, JLG O-72, HD S-146. Federal Direct Tax, Gunpowder Upper Hundred, Harford County, Maryland, General List, 1798, Maryland State Archives.

Hoskins of Baltimore County. Hoskins was originally from Chester County, Pennsylvania, too, was also a Quaker, and moved to Maryland in 1815. It would seem that the farm he bought was sold only among the Society of Friends. Hoskins moved to Harford County and Watson moved to Baltimore County, suggesting that they may have exchanged farms, though the details of these transactions are not known at this time. Nor is it known what use, if any, the numerous earlier owners put the land to, but Hoskins settled on his new tract and farmed it. In 1840 he cut off two parcels, totaling 7 acres, and sold them to his son, Hiram. One of these tracts was on the north side of Bel Air Road and holds the Graystone Lodge building. The other parcel was on the south side of the road, opposite the former parcel, and later records indicate that there was a blacksmith shop on this parcel by 1865.[9]

Hiram Hoskins was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and according to the 1850 census he was a coach maker who had a 25-year-old employee (Edward Baymount) living with him, his wife, and his five children. He had one other employee, and together they made two coaches a year, valued at $1000 total, with the employees making on average $12 a month. The 1858 Jennings & Herrick map of Harford County shows a building on the northeast corner of Bel Air Road and what is now Old Joppa Road. There are two names in the proximity of this building, "Scott" and "Hoskins." Since Hiram Hoskins had brothers living in the area, it cannot be assumed that the name is associated with this property, and it could be that Hiram was leasing the property to someone else by this time. Hoskins described himself as a flour dealer in the 1860 census record, and in 1870 was living in Baltimore City and working as a flour dealer. Just when he gave up his trade, and when he moved away from Harford County, are not known, but he was still listed as a resident of Harford County when he sold his real estate in 1865 to Barbara Ferry of Bel Air. It is also not clear why Hoskins decided to change careers. The location of his business was probably not good, and a move to Bel Air would have likely been better. Hoskins may have seen the coming mechanization of carriage production, which was beginning to become significant in the 1850s, and felt he could not compete. "Painter's colic" (lead poisoning) was a common complaint among carriage makers that sometimes compelled them to take a period of time off, and could just as well have compelled a change of occupation. More likely, though, Hoskins simply wanted a more lucrative business and had connections that could help him. His brother Joseph had sold a portion of the "Rockland" farm in 1854 and moved to Baltimore to enter business, and this could have eventually inspired Hiram to abandon his trade and do the same. There were several other carriage makers in the area in 1860, plus wheelwrights and blacksmiths (none of them Hoskins former employee), but it is not possible to determine whether any of them were renting Hoskins old stand.[10]

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[9] Harford County Land Records, HD 4-531. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, Maryland* (Chapman Publishing Co., 1897, reprint, Family Line Publications, 1989), p. 397. Walter E. Vail, "Some Descendents of the Hoskins, Johnson, Preston and Hoopes Families," typescript, 1967. Hoskins first wife died in 1825 and he married secondly Elizabeth Amoss, the daughter of his neighbor, William Amoss (II) of Mount Soma. Harford County Land Records, WHD 16-119.

[10] Jennings & Herrick, *Map of Harford County, Maryland*, 1858. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1850. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1860. U. S.

The building seems very well adapted to the manufacture of carriages and wagons. There were several different craft processes required to manufacture coaches, each with both complementary and competing needs. These were wood working, blacksmithing, painting, and upholstery. In addition, there was storage of materials and occasionally finished vehicles, which typically occurred outside or under rude sheds near the building. The two large arched openings on the first story would have given vehicles easy ingress and egress to the workshop floor. This was likely where much of the woodworking occurred in the construction of new vehicles and the repair of old ones. The floor could have been packed earth or wood boards nailed to sleepers set on the earth. The large arched opening on the second story must have had a hoist above it in order to raise vehicles up to that floor. The second story was typically devoted to painting, varnishing, and trimming vehicles, and would have been separated from the messier jobs. Fireplaces would have been necessary for boiling linseed oil in making paint, boiling varnish, and in steaming wood to bend it, and cranes probably would have been handy to hang pots in these fireplaces. Because of the mess, the blacksmith's shop was often located separately from the rest of the enterprise, as it was here across the road. The small room on the second story seems to have existed from the beginning, since two windows were built side by side, an unusual arrangement. It most likely would have been an office for the master. Separate offices were fairly rare in the eighteenth century, but became more common in the first half of the nineteenth century, though they were usually on the first floor. If, in fact, Graystone Lodge was built as a coach builder's shop, it would be a very unusual survival. Carriage makers suffered frequent fires, and most such buildings are late nineteenth century frame structures, often drastically altered in the twentieth century. Regardless of what it was built as, it still functioned as a coach builder's shop for some of its history, making it rare and significant regardless.[11]

Barbara Ferry was the widow of John Ferry, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They emigrated to the United States c. 1858, and were living in Bel Air by 1859, where they operated a tavern. John Ferry died in 1862, at the age of 36. According to the tavern licenses, Barbara Ferry took over operation of the tavern, but she presumably lost the lease on the tavern and bought Hoskins property in response. In 1866 and 1867 she acquired a license for a tavern at Rockland, which was the name of the farm to the south of the "Graystone Lodge," of which Hoskins property had been a part. The name of the farm apparently was extended to the region around the crossroads. According to State of Maryland regulations at the time, ordinary and tavern keepers were licensed "to sell spirituous or

Bureau of the Census, Baltimore City, Maryland, 5th Ward, 1870. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1850. *Bel Air (Maryland) Aegis and Intelligencer*, 16 March 1877, p. 2, col. 3. Harford County Land Records, WHD 16-119. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1860. Vail, "Descendents of the Hoskins Families."

[11] Thomas A. Kinney, *The Carriage Trade: Making Horse-Drawn Vehicles in America* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004).

fermented liquors or lager beer, in quantities less than a pint, at any-one time," and licensees were required to "maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefore – and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least." Barbara Ferry constructed her own tavern at 33 W. Courtland Street (HA-1395), across from the courthouse in Bel Air in 1868 and obtained an ordinary license for Bel Air that same year, suggesting that her sojourn to Hoskins shop was meant to be a brief one necessary to provide income until she could return to Bel Air in a building she owned, rather than leased. She remarried in 1869, to Bernard Dunnigan, an Irish mason who would become court bailiff shortly. Barbara Ferry Dunnigan continued to operate her hotel while her husband ran a liquour store adjacent to the building, and in 1874 they sold the Graystone Lodge property.[12]

The frame addition to Graystone Lodge could have been added by Hoskins to provide living space for his family, or could have been added by Ferry as a kitchen for the ordinary. Where Hoskins may have lived before the addition was built is a fair question with no ready answer? His father died in 1840, and this may have compelled him to live with his widowed mother. The doorway between the two sections had hinges on both jambs, but it is not clear whether this was because there were double doors here, or because the door was flipped from one jamb to the other. The small flue in the side of the chimney is unusual, and was probably connected to some sort of Rumford-style roaster or range that would have sat on the north side of the fireplace. The change in floor level from the stone section, which originally existed but has recently been eliminated, was probably simply the result of the land rising to the west. The fact that the summer beam and braces are sawn, while the posts, girts, and sills are hewn, argues for a mid-nineteenth-century date. The former timbers were likely shorter than the latter timbers, so could fit onto a saw mill carriage where the longer timbers could not, and had to be squared by hand.

[12] The only indicator in Ferry's estate that he ran a tavern was the "bar fixtures + contents" listed in his inventory. John Ferry Estate, Inventory BHH 13-278, Harford County Circuit Court. *Bel Air (Maryland) Southern Aegis*, 29 March 1862, p. 3, col. 1. Harford County Ordinary License Book, Harford County Historical Society. Marlene Magness, personal communication, 23 July 2002. In Baltimore City the requirements were 12 beds and six rooms for the keeper's use. *Bel Air (Maryland) Aegis and Intelligencer*, 17 April 1868, p. 3, col. 2. Mrs. Dunnigan's Hotel, as the Bel Air establishment was called, continued in operation at least until 1879, and Barbara Ferry Dunnigan constructed several other buildings next door that she leased to others. Though she apparently could not write, she became a very successful woman. Bernard Dunnigan advertised in 1877 that he had renewed his license after two years out of the trade, and sold whiskey, wine, brandy and cigars. He died in 1906, and his obituary did not mention his wife. Barbara defaulted on her mortgage that year, lost her business and moved to Philadelphia, where she died in 1917. Her body was returned to Bel Air, where she was buried next to her first husband, John Ferry, and her obituaries never mentioned her second husband. One, in fact, called her Mrs. Barbara Ferry. Marilynn M. Larew, *Bel Air: The Town Through its Buildings* (Edgewood, MD: Northfiled Press, 1981), pp. 43, 94, and 143. *Harford (Maryland) Democrat*, 23 March 1877, p. 3, col. 6. *Harford (Maryland) Democrat* 27 April 1906, p. 2, col. 4. *Bel Air (Maryland) Aegis & Intelligencer* 27 April 1906, p. 3, col. 4. *The Bel Air (Maryland) Times*, 27 April 1906, p. 3, col. 4. *Harford (Maryland) Democrat* 28 September 1917, p. 5, col. 3. *Bel Air (Maryland) Aegis* 28 September 1917, p. 3, col. 3. Henry C. Peden, Jr. to Steven Bavett, personal correspondence, 11 August 2003. Ordinary License Book, Harford County Historical Society.

William McKee purchased the Graystone Lodge from the Dunnegans in 1874 for $1300, $200 less than what Barbara Ferry had paid for the property. This could suggest that she never got the chance to make any improvements to the building to convert it to a tavern, and had her tavern in another building, but it might also reflect the severe economic depression that was just beginning to ease. McKee's father was also an Irish immigrant, and it would seem that the property was now being passed among Irish Catholics the way it had been earlier amongst Pennsylvania Quakers. McKee is listed as a wheelwright in both the 1870 and the 1880 census, suggesting that many of the changes that may have been made by Ferry were probably undone to return the building to close to its original use. Whether McKee was renting the building before he bought it is not known. The 1878 Martenet Atlas of Harford County still has the building labeled with "H. Hoskins," which is clearly incorrect but probably reflects what locals still knew it as. McKee in turn sold the building in 1884 for $1500 to Robert Winks of Baltimore City. Winks moved to Harford County and apparently lived in the "Graystone Lodge." The 1890 census does not survive to enlighten one on Winks, but in 1893 he sold his property to his daughter, Bertha. He probably continued to live there, however, since the 1900 census places him near Amos and Hoskins families. At that time he was a 65-year-old widower and farmer, but it is not known whether he owned any other land or was working on one of the neighboring farms. The census suggests he had land of his own, since it refers to the farm schedule, but that part of the census does not survive. In 1909 Bertha Winks Schley and her husband Joseph sold the Graystone Lodge to David Lee, who owned the "Rockland" farm. Lee may have continued to rent the building out to Winks, if indeed he was ever living there, since Winks was still living in the same area in 1910.[13]

David Lee sold the parcel on the north side of Bel Air road, with the Graystone Lodge building, in 1919 to Joseph Archer, the owner of "Mount Soma" farm to the north. That same year, Frances Benjamin Johnston made a photographic tour of Harford County with the support of the Carnegie Corporation, and she took two photos of "Graystone Lodge." These show the building before it was converted to the "Graystone Lodge," before certain changes were made. There was a chimney in the center of the building, about where the break in the floor is, and where there was at one time a partition. The east chimney had not yet been added, and the east gable end window was still open. The west gable end window was also not yet in-filled with stone. The south elevation windows were all covered by closed shutters, and the two first-story windows to the east had not had their sills raised. The second story central arched opening had already been in-filled with stone and a window. On the first story the eastern arched opening is hard to see, but the western arched opening has a pair of doors, separated by a wide

[13] U. S. Bureau of the Census, , Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1870. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1880. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Harford County, Maryland*, (Baltimore, 1878). Harford County Land Records, ALJ 51-202. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1900. Harford County Land Records, WSF 127-217. Vail, "Descendents of the Hoskins Families," p. 5. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Harford County, Maryland, Third Election District, 1910.

post, set into it, suggesting that the building was divided into three or four dwellings. These were probably for tenants, as was suggested above. The frame addition had two windows on the second story, in the center and east bays, and the exterior brick chimney had not yet been added. The first story is hidden behind vegetation, and the site seems generally unkempt. Both sections had standing seam metal roofs. The wrap-around porch had also not been constructed.[14]

In 1929 Joseph Archer sold Graystone Lodge to Raymond Archer, along with only a half acre. It was apparently during Raymond Archer's ownership that Graystone Lodge was created, though he was not responsible. According to the recollections of Robert McCleary, his aunt Anna McCleary operated the inn in the 1930s or 40s, before creating the Kenmore Inn at Bel Air Road and Route 24. An undated post card shows the building much as it exists today, again with the shutters closed, and notes that it had: "Good food. Comfortable rooms with coil spring beds and inner spring mattresses. Restful porches." The dates that the Graystone Lodge was in operation are unknown, but the fact that it was being run by a woman was not unusual. Taverns and inns were often operated by women, especially widows of tavern keepers, as with Barbara Ferry earlier, and this was a tradition that dated to the seventeenth century. The choice of this building for the inn probably reflects both the influence of the Colonial Revival, especially strong with the recent opening of Williamsburg, and increasing travel among Americans because of broadening automobile ownership. This was a period where motor lodges began to blossom along highways throughout the United States.

In addition to the changes noted above, most of the windows were replaced with the existing casements, the pair of doors in the western arched opening were replaced with a single door. The second story floor was completely removed and replaced, including all of the joists, and the existing stair was added. The rooms on the east half of the second story were also changed as a result of removing the floor. A partition wall in the center of the second story had to be removed in order to open it up at the top of the stairway. The second story flooring and joists were completely replaced, and a new stairway added here. All of the exterior doors probably also date to this conversion, as do some of the doors on the second story. The frame addition had a few minor alterations, as some expanded metal lath survives there.[15]

Raymond Archer acquired the "Mount Soma" farm from his parents in 1946 and sold the Graystone Lodge to Paul and Mina Schoenfelder. It is not known if the lodge was still in operation at this time, but if so, it probably did not continue for long. It passed hands numerous times, during which it apparently

[14] Harford County Land Records, JAR 162-377. Natalie Shivers, "Mount Soma," HA-1260. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, #307522.

[15] Esther Everitt Dombrowski, "Graystone Lodge, Kenmore Inn and Bel Air Track Briefly Back in Action." *Bel Air (Maryland) Aegis*, 9 March 1994. Bill Bates, *Harford County in Vintage Postcards* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), p. 80.

served as a residence, part of the time inhabited by squatters, and has also sat vacant. Plans are currently being made to create a restaurant inside the building.[16]

A paint analysis of the building conducted by Catherine Adams Masek in 2004 found an iron oxide red-brown pigment on a wood stair tread that was dated to c. 1800-1835, though it was noted that this pigment was "typical of the 1750-1850 period." The stair tread is problematical, as the report noted, since it is not in situ, but was stored in the attic. While there had to have been a stair earlier than the existing one, and possibly more than one, nothing is known about it. An opening in the second story floor centered on the north wall of the west half was probably for a stair, but during which different function of the building is not known. The stair tread probably came from this building, but even that is not certain. This pigment was also found on a piece of baseboard also in storage in the building and not in situ, but it was not found anywhere else in the building. The door jamb between the stone section and the frame addition contained a "pumpkin yellow" that was deemed "typical of the mid 19th c., c. 1840-60." This color was also found on the plaster wall in the basement of the frame addition, the first story joists in the stone section (even though there was no basement here), and a second story rear window sill in the stone section. Since this was once an industrial site, the use of architectural finishes at that time would generally be rare. In addition, the fact that the building may have been used for painting coaches and wagons could confuse the paint record. Some pigments used on carriages were not generally used architecturally, and farm wagons probably used cheaper earth pigments after they passed out of fashion inside of buildings. The paint evidence, then, is consistent with either a construction date of c. 1781 and an addition c. 1840, or with a construction date of c. 1840 and an addition c. 1865.[17]

All of the historical and most of the physical evidence indicates that the stone section of the Graystone Lodge was built c. 1840 for Hiram Hoskins as a coach builder's shop, and probably served as his share of the division of his father's estate, since the Hoskins farm, "Rockland," was too small to divide among more than two sons. The one piece of evidence that contradicts this conclusion is the dendrochronological date. If accurate, the Graystone Lodge building was probably still constructed as a coach builder's shop. The lack of building fabric that dates before c. 1840 would not be surprising, given that there would have been little in the building regardless of what trade was being practiced there, or if it had some agricultural function, such as a stable. The fact that the early history of Graystone

[16] Harford County Land Records, DGW 211-528.

[17] Catherine Adams Masek, "Microscopic Analysis Conducted to Determine and Evaluate the Paint Colors of Selected Exterior and Interior Surfaces: Graystone Lodge," typescript, 2004.

Lodge is so murky does not diminish the significance of the beautifully constructed stone coach builder's shop, or its later use as a motor lodge and restaurant.

Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described among the Land Records of Harford County, Maryland in Liber 6632, folio 411, and indicated as Parcel 107 on Harford County Tax Map 48.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property encompasses the remnant of the acreage historically associated with the building.

Graystone Lodge HA-1259
Name of Property

Harford County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .552 acre Bel Air, MD quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	381943	4374319	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Short
Organization date March 2006
street & number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

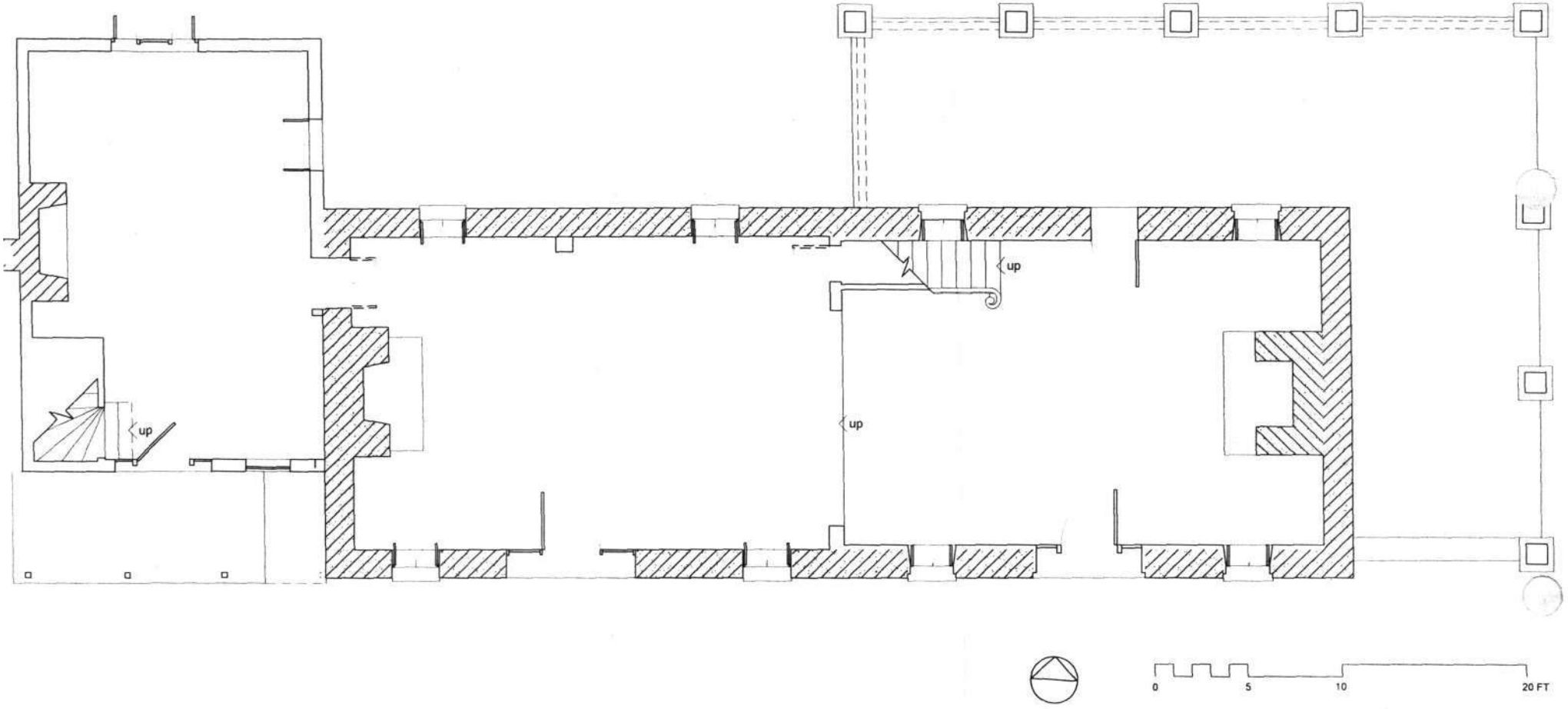
Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Steven & Anna Marie Bavett
street & number 2809 Orchard Lakes Drive telephone 410-627-1342
city or town Baldwin state Maryland zip code 21013-9131

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

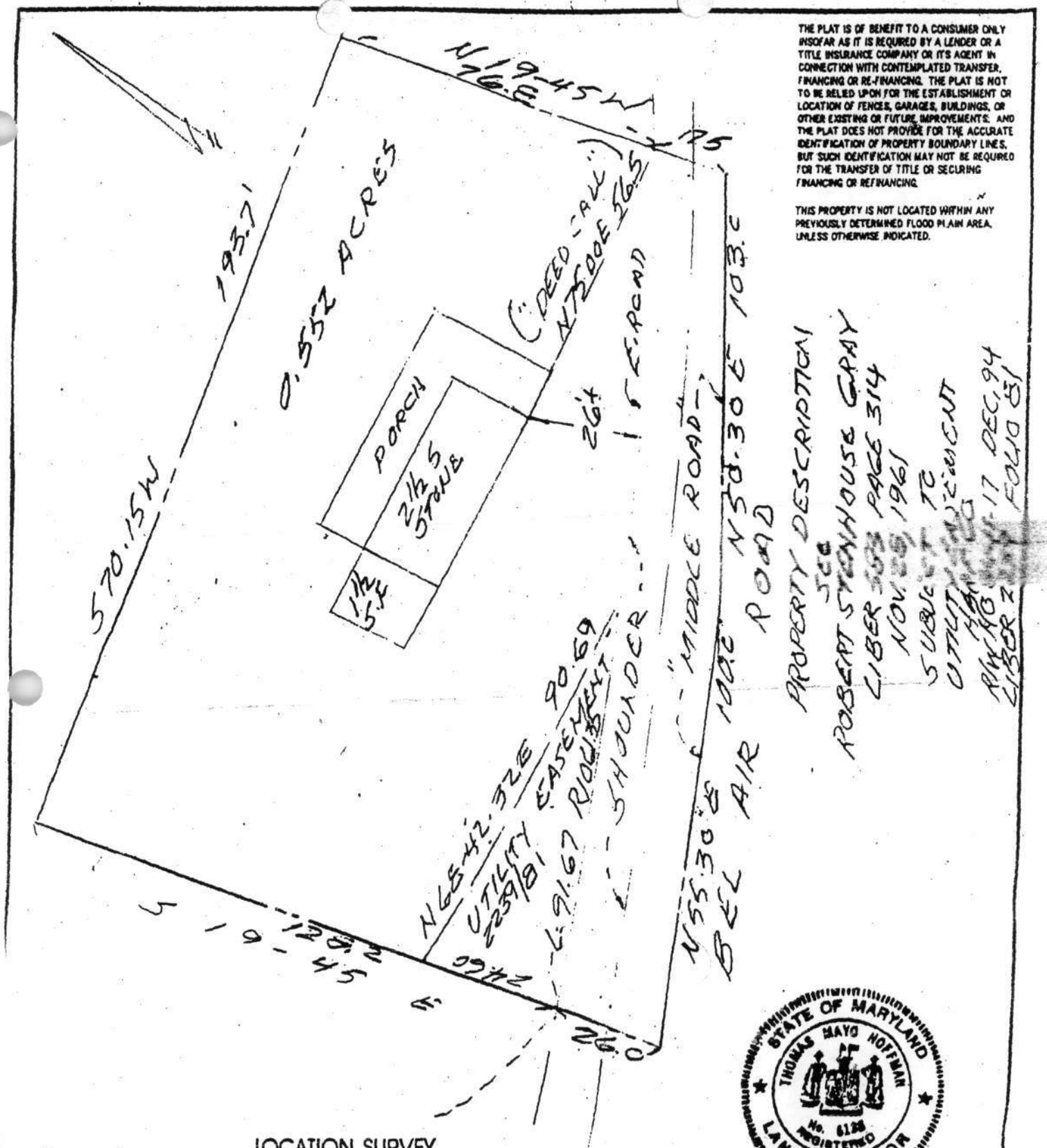


HA-1259 GRAYSTONE LODGE 1118 BEL AIR ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & TOM REINHART - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - JANUARY 2006

THE PLAT IS OF BENEFIT TO A CONSUMER ONLY INSOFAR AS IT IS REQUIRED BY A LENDER OR A TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OR IT'S AGENT IN CONNECTION WITH CONTEMPLATED TRANSFER, FINANCING OR RE-FINANCING. THE PLAT IS NOT TO BE RELIED UPON FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OR LOCATION OF FENCES, GARAGES, BUILDINGS, OR OTHER EXISTING OR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS. AND THE PLAT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR THE ACCURATE IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY BOUNDARY LINES, BUT SUCH IDENTIFICATION MAY NOT BE REQUIRED FOR THE TRANSFER OF TITLE OR SECURING FINANCING OR REFINANCING.

THIS PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN ANY PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED FLOOD PLAIN AREA, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.



LOCATION SURVEY

NO. 1118 BEL AIR ROAD

SCALE: 1" = 30'

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ON AUG 13 2001 I PERFORMED A LOCATION SURVEY ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON AND SAID IMPROVEMENTS ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, UNLESS INDICATED BY ASTERISK *.

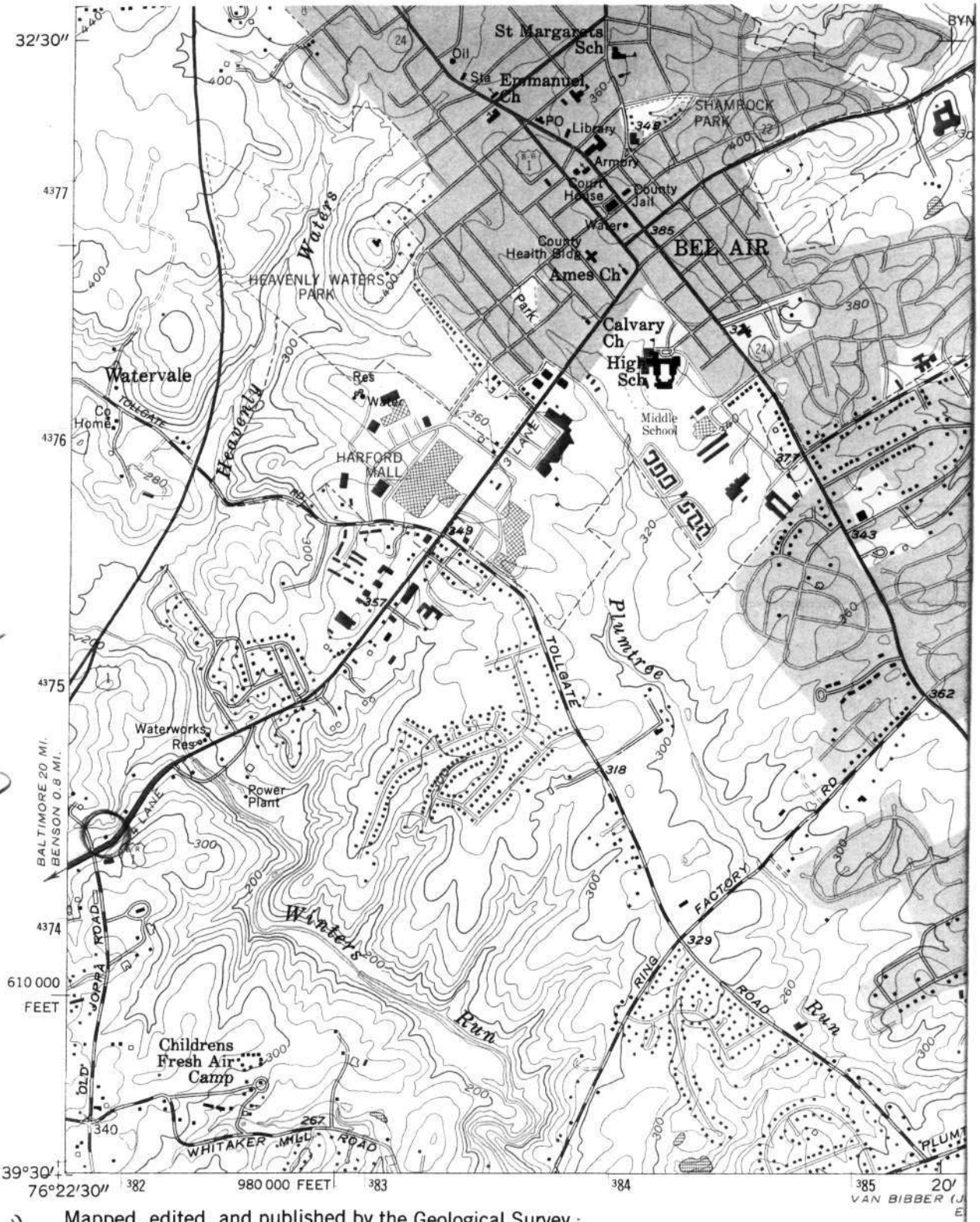
THOMAS M. HOFFMAN L.S. #6138

"Graystone Lodge" HA-1259
1118 Bel Air Rd., Harford Co., MD

Location survey, 2001

HA-1259

GRAYSTONE LODGE
HARFORD COUNTY, MD
18-381943-4374319



(WHITE MARSH)
5762 IV NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

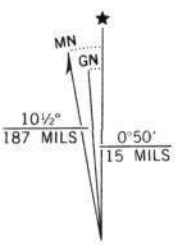
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 7 meters south and 28 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1983 and other source This information not field checked. Map edited 198

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas