

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 Long Island Farm  
other names BA-102

2. Location

street & number 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road  not for publication  
city or town Parkville  vicinity  
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore Code 005 zip code 21234

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] 7-12-10  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Long Island (BA-102)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

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	
7		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
8	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/barn

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stucco, stone

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

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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)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Agriculture
Industry

Period of Significance

Ca. 1764 - 1900

Significant Dates

1764
Ca. 1810
Ca. 1865

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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):

- Criteria for previous documentation on files (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of repository:
Historical Society of Baltimore County

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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 6.6 acres Towson, MD USGS quad

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	3	6	7	1	8	4	4	3	6	4	0	7	3
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
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 David Marks, Vice Chairman  
 Organization Baltimore County Historical Trust date \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number P.O. Box 10067 telephone (410) 832-1812  
 city or town Towson state MD zip code 21286

**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 Lillian D. Jenifer  
 street & number 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road telephone (410) 823-2159  
 city or town Parkville state MD zip code 21234

**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.

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Long Island Farm  
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### Description Summary:

Long Island Farm is located on the north side of 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road (State Highway 567) directly across from Satyr Hill Road and approximately 0.4 miles west of Loch Raven Drive, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The nominated property includes approximately 6.8 acres of land that slopes downward from Cromwell Bridge Road toward Minebank Run, a tributary in the Gunpowder River watershed. While the property is located south of the Urban-Rural Demarcation Line, the boundary that generally limits development in Baltimore County, it is included within a rural pocket of land that extends southwest from the Loch Raven Dam area to Cromwell Valley Park. Within the boundaries of this property are the main house, barn, milking parlor, dairy/workshop, chicken house/woodshed, necessary house, and smokehouse.

### General Description:

#### House

Long Island is a large, five-part house that evolved over two centuries based on the family needs and sizes dictated by the Risteau/Jenifer genealogy. The original part of the house is thought to have been built between 1744 and 1770; it numbers among the two dozen survivors of the 1,500 homes recorded in the 1798 tax survey in Baltimore County.

The house is set down a gentle slope from Cromwell Bridge Road. To the west of the house is the barn; to the north, the workshop/springhouse; to the northeast, the chicken house/woodshed, to the east is the necessary house, and smokehouse. The front of the house is flanked by a large spreading walnut tree which has branches that dip back toward the ground. This black walnut tree is the largest in Baltimore County and the second largest in the State of Maryland. To the rear of the house is a lawn that stretches about 200 feet to Minebank Run.

The east wing is the oldest, likely dating from the eighteenth century. The west wing, which contains a den, dates from 1967. The five-bay main block evolved in two phases. A telltale seam to the left of the front door shows that this segment was once three bays wide, but it was extended two more bays westward, resulting in a balanced design with a center hall floor plan. A four-light transom tops the center door. The rooms flanking the hall were decorated with matching Federal elements in wood: door frames, mantels, and chair rails. The house was extended at the rear, likely around 1870, with a bright and spacious frame and clapboard dining room with large windows on three sides. The stairway to the second floor is narrow, but elegantly curved. While the front of the house presents a unified façade, the rear shows the additions quite readily.

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The main block of the house is stone, covered with smooth stucco scribed in an ashlar pattern. Roofing is gabled, with composition covering. There are three gabled dormers in front. The main block is flanked by two inside end chimneys. A full-width front porch with a flat roof runs across the main façade, its deck one step above grade. The porch posts are square, decorated with scroll-sawn brackets. There is no porch railing, but the entire lawn near the porch is enclosed by a substantial semicircular stone wall.

The original house structure was thought to be a one or 1 ½ story stone structure with a detached stone kitchen to the east. The family oral tradition indicates that this part of the house was built sometime between 1744 and 1764. It was simply one large room with a front entrance and a side door leading to the detached kitchen building, plus two rear windows facing north. The fireplace was on the east wall. Today, these structures, including the original stone walls, are incorporated into what is known as the living room and the remodeled 1960s kitchen. The two windows were enlarged and now serve as doorways into the Victorian dining room. The side door has been sealed off and it is used as a bookcase. There is also a basement beneath the one room original structure.

The second modification to Long Island House is thought to have occurred in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century with the addition of a stone 2 ½ story attached wing to the west. A fireplace was built on the west wall. When the addition was built, the original structure was raised to 2 ½ stories to match the new structure. A stairway was added to the west side of the original structure which led to the new second floor and attic. Today, the addition serves as the parlor or library on the first floor and a bedroom on the second with an attic above. The original wood beams supporting the first floor can be seen through a removable section of the floor boards in the library. A bedroom now exists above the original structure also with an attic above.

Also, a little later in the nineteenth century, a third change was made to the house. A second floor was added to the kitchen building and this whole structure was joined to the main house by a two story addition which filled in the hyphen between the detached kitchen and the main house. Today, the filled in area serves as a breakfast room on the first floor and two bedrooms and a bath on the second floor.

In the 1880s, the house was expanded again, this time to the rear or north, by the addition of a 2½ story Victorian wood frame ell. This expansion allowed for a large dining room with a fireplace on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor with an attic above. These rooms are still used today as they were when originally constructed. This fourth major expansion is quite evident when viewed from the rear of the house.

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In 1960, internal remodeling occurred in the kitchen and breakfast room, but none of this changed the external appearance of the house. The fifth and final expansion occurred in 1967 with the addition of a two story wing added to the west side of the house. This addition is still used today as it was originally designed. The first floor includes a large den or family room with a fireplace on the west wall and a large picture window facing north. A ½ bath was included on the east wall, along with a storage closet and book shelves. There are bookshelves also on either side of the fireplace. Stairs lead to a second floor master suite consisting of a large bedroom, dressing room, bath and closets.

The attics are finished in plaster, obscuring the roof framing. Half-round log joists are visible in the cellar. Windows on the main block are 6-over-6 double-hung sash types. The stone walls are two feet thick in places.

### Barn

The barn is located at a southwest axis to the main house; the front façade faces northeast. The main barn was constructed before 1860 and likely used to store hay and livestock. It was later enlarged to accommodate more hay storage. The lower level was used for cold food storage, as well as for stalls for horses and bulls. The original main barn measures 53 feet wide by 47 feet long. It is a two-story structure principally constructed of timber, with a field stone foundation and walls parged with lime plaster. The roof includes asphalt and metal materials, which a square cupola.

The main entrance to the barn is located on the northeastern side of the complex. This includes a large arched door, hinged right and left, in the center of the façade. The door measures 12 feet wide by 16 feet high. Within the left hinged segment of the arched door is a smaller door. Cut stone surrounds the main arched door. There are two fixed windows, with louvered shutters, in the southeastern area of the main barn.

Two extensions were constructed, to the southwest and northeast, when farming operations were changed from grain to milk/dairy production. The outline of the original barn can still be seen in both the inside and outside walls.

The southwestern extension was used to store hay in the upper level and to house a dairy in the lower level. This addition measures 18 feet, 9 inches wide by 73 feet, 3 inches long. This addition has six openings: three Dutch doors on the first floor level, one opening on the first floor that was used for farm equipment, and two Dutch doors on the second floor level. There are three windows on the first floor level.

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The three sided northeastern addition was used to store a carriage, and measures 16 feet, 6 inches wide by 32 feet, 2 inches long. There are no doors or windows, but the entire wall on the southeast side is open to allow carriage.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the barn:

Building seems to be in stable condition. No real evidence of major deterioration except to the south façade of the dairy addition. This particular wall is leaning and will eventually need to be shored again. The exterior sheathing is secured, but needs repainting. All doors and windows are restorable and should be addressed along with original wavy glass and metal hinges and/or hardware. The stone foundation walls are in fair condition; however, parging has covered mortar areas that need re-pointing.

### Workshop/Springhouse

The workshop/springhouse is located behind the main house, to the northwest. It was likely built in the 1870s, although the exact date of construction is unknown. The structure is divided into two parts: the workshop is above grade, resting above the springhouse that is below grade. The workshop is smaller than the springhouse; the workshop measures approximately 13 feet, 11 inches wide by 11 feet, 6 inches long. The springhouse is approximately 11 feet wide by 8 feet long. The structure is built of a wood frame, with a stone masonry foundation and an asphalt roof. The main entrance is a single panel door that hinges left.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the structure:

Structure is in air condition and stable. Underground springhouse is dry and shows no evidence of algae growth, mold or mildew. Dampness may occur in the rainy season, but structure appears sound and not deteriorated.

### Chicken House/Woodshed

The chicken house/woodshed is located 240 feet north of the barn. It was likely built in the 1870s, although the exact date of construction is unknown. The structure is 10 feet, 2 inches wide by 38 feet long. It is built of a wood frame, with a stone foundation under the chicken coop

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and a concrete block foundation under the woodshed. There is a concrete block floor under the woodshed section.

There is one large access door left of the chicken house used for wood storage. There are two access doors into the chicken house area. There are four windows across the structure. A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted that the structure "appears to be in good stable condition."

### Necessary House

The necessary house is located 232 feet northeast of the barn. The date of construction is unknown. The necessary house is 8 feet wide by 10 feet long, and one story high. It is constructed of stone masonry; the exterior is entirely covered with lime parge stucco. There is an asphalt shingle roof with wood perimeter finish.

There are doors on each side of the necessary house, one facing east and the other facing west. The eastern door hinges right and the western door hinges left. The doors are constructed of vertical board and batten.

The inside is a double privy, back to back. The front section, which measures 4 feet 11 inches wide by 5 feet, 1 inch long, includes two holes, side by side. The ceiling height in this space is 6 feet, 2 inches. The back section is another two hole privy with the holes facing each other. The area is approximately 5 feet wide by 3 feet, 2 inches long. The ceiling height in this space is 5 feet, 9 inches.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the necessary house:

Exterior foliage is causing damage to the structure...Doors need repaired...Exterior lime parging has deteriorated badly and is in need of a new coat of lime parge stucco using appropriate mix...Plaster ceiling is failing on the interior.

### Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located 179 feet northeast of the barn. Although the date of construction is unknown, some people say it was originally used as slave quarters. The smokehouse is 13 feet wide by 23 feet, eight inches long; it is one story high with a loft. The

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smokehouse is constructed of masonry; the exterior is entirely covered with lime parging over stone masonry and lime mortar. There is an asphalt roof with wood perimeter finish.

There is a single door on the southern side of the smokehouse; the door is hinged right with strap hinges. On the northeastern and southeastern sides of the smokehouse, there are horizontal openings with three horizontal square iron bars installed across.

The interior of the smokehouse has two distinct areas; the front façade of the building is one section, the rear is another. The front section, which faces southwest, is said to have been originally slave quarter housing, but was later converted to a smokehouse. This front section measures 10 feet, four inches wide by 10 feet long, with a loft area above. The rear section is approximately 10 feet wide by 10 feet, six inches long; the purpose of this rear section is unknown, but it may have been used to imprison slaves or maybe just for secure general storage. The rear section can only be accessed from the outside via a door on the building's northwest side.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the smokehouse:

The structure is well maintained. Some evidence of deterioration of stucco parge is noticed near grade level. Interior of structure shows evidence of smoke damage because of previous use as a smokehouse. Evidence of effluorescence on the lime flooring is caused by moisture. Plaster deterioration from the center of the walls—upper mid way. Some floor dampness. Algae growth on interior walls.

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### Summary Statement of Significance:

Long Island Farm is significant under National Register Criteria A and C as a farm and industrial center representative of the broad agricultural and industrial changes that transformed Baltimore County in the nineteenth century. The property derives significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a type of farmstead that characterized the region during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through the 1900s, comprising a Federal-period main house and an array of domestic and agricultural outbuildings with an overall high degree of integrity. It derives additional significance under Criterion A for association with the lime-burning industry, which contributed to the agricultural development of the region in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Few other properties in Baltimore County of this size and complexity have been owned continuously by one family over such a long period of time. Because the property was held continuously by the Risteau-Jenifer family for over two centuries, many of the original structures have been preserved. The period of significance spans from approximately 1764, when the property was purchased by Isaac Risteau and the house had been built, through the end of the nineteenth century, when the property had ceased operation as a lime producer and concentrated on dairy farming.

### Resource History and Historic Context:

In the early eighteenth century, Baltimore County was a sparsely-settled wilderness. Unlike Maryland's southern counties, it lacked the flat sandy soil that led to widespread tobacco farming, and development proceeded at a slower rate. In 1719, Samuel Stansbury had a 100-acre tract of land surveyed that he subsequently called Long Island, for unknown reasons. The original stone structure of the house was constructed between 1744 and 1770, although little of the land was developed until the nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup>

At the same time, the eventual owners of Long Island, the Risteau family, had started to acquire property around Baltimore County as early as 1742. Talbott Risteau acquired land in Joppa Town in 1747, and by 1756, Isaac Risteau advertised that he was operating a ferry service across the mouth of the Gunpowder River at Joppa Town.<sup>2</sup> Isaac Risteau acquired parts of the tract Gay's Inspection, along present-day Cromwell Bridge Road, from Nicholas Ruxton Gay in 1759. He acquired 21 acres of the tract Long Island in 1764 from Samuel Stansbury.<sup>3</sup> Isaac Risteau soon died, leaving "the place where the house stands" to his son, John Talbott Risteau.<sup>4</sup>

The Long Island tract passed from one neighbor to another and from one Risteau to another, and much of the property was controlled by Samuel Stansbury at the time of the 1783 tax registry. Stansbury still owned 80 acres of Long Island, with 220 pounds worth of

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improvements.<sup>5</sup> That year, Stansbury conveyed the remaining Long Island tract to John Talbott Ristaeu and his brother-in-law, James Amos, charging them 1,000 pounds.<sup>6</sup> Facing financial problems after the American Revolution, Talbott Ristaeu deed his property to Sheriff Thomas Rutter, in trust for his creditors, following a petition to the General Assembly.<sup>7</sup> According to Harry Wright Newman's Ristaeu Family Ancestry:

The properties so conveyed were: "Long Island" of 100 acres with stone house, kitchen and outhouses; Legacy of 600 pounds left him by his brother, Abraham Ristaeu not yet received; "Addition" of 12 acres; a plantation of 198 ¼ acres after the death of 'my mother' and then to William Cromwell for his life only; eight negro slaves; two horses; three cows; two calves; three plows with farm utensils of all kind; household furniture; one wagon and carriage; and hogs not yet ascertained.<sup>8</sup>

In 1794, Ristaeu received the property back from Sheriff Rutter and mortgaged it to Charles Ridgely.<sup>9</sup> The Jenifer family believes the property was put up for auction at this time and purchased by James Amos, Jr., then assigned back to Talbott Ristaeu.<sup>10</sup>

In 1810, Talbott Ristaeu acquired full title to 33 acres of Long Island from Amos and immediately mortgaged it to his neighbor, Charles Carnan Ridgely.<sup>11</sup> Ristaeu included in this pledge several tracts inherited from his father: Gay's Inspection, Ristaeu's Fancy, and Addition, borrowing \$2,300 on this acreage.<sup>12</sup> In 1821, Ristaeu paid off the mortgage and secured a release from Ridgely.<sup>13</sup>

In 1824, Dr. Thomas Cradock Ristaeu bought the 110-acre Long Island tract from his three brothers: William M, Charles W., and John T. Ristaeu, Jr.<sup>14</sup> The 1833 assessment, however, is confusing. Long Island and \$400 of improvements are listed under Charles Ristaeu, but Good Hope, property along the Great Gunpowder Falls, and \$600 of improvements are assigned to Thomas Ristaeu. Either way, \$400 or \$600 would allow for a substantial home.<sup>15</sup>

As settlers switched from tobacco to grain production in the eighteenth century, lime was often added to the soil to restore depleted fields. Lime was also used for cleaning buildings—not just farmhouses, but after 1800, more and more factories. Lime was created by cooking marble; the marble was then dumped on top of the kiln and burned, using wood as fuel. The burned marble, now lime powder, was then collected and bagged at the base of the furnace.

Lime burning in the area is mentioned as early as 1801, when William Bosley advertised "land near the lime kilns, adjoining Gen. Charles Ridgeley."<sup>16</sup> Substantial industrialization had

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occurred in the area by 1826, when the area near Mine Bank Run was called Limekiln Hollow or Line Kiln Bottom.<sup>17</sup>

Dr. Risteau was in the lime kiln business by at least 1860.<sup>18</sup> Risteau advertised the plant for rent in 1865, offering a "patent lime kiln which will burn 5,000 bushels per month, with the quarry attached."<sup>19</sup> In 1865, Dr. Risteau deeded the tract to his son-in-law, Daniel Jenifer, Sr., to hold in trust for his grandson Thomas Risteau Jenifer.<sup>20</sup> The younger Jenifer appeared as the owner in the 1877 C.M. Hopkins Co. atlas, which shows the letters "L.K.," symbolizing a lime kiln. Dr. Risteau died at his home in 1866.<sup>21</sup>

In 1875, Baltimore County acquired some of the property, drilling a Loch Raven-to-Lake Montebello water tunnel under the farm. The path of the conduit is described in the 1877 Hopkins Atlas.

Thomas Risteau Jenifer continued the kiln operation with a neighbor, William Jefferson (Jeff) Shanklin, building a new kiln around 1893. Jenifer and Shanklin advertised in the *Baltimore County Democrat*:

Having increased facilities for Burning Lime, we take this method of informing the people of Baltimore and Harford Counties that we are now prepared to furnish Building, Whitewash, and Agricultural Lime.<sup>22</sup>

The 1896 tax ledger listed Thomas R. Jenifer with "1 patent lime kiln," calling the Cromwell Valley "Lime Kiln Valley." No kiln operation was identified, however, in the 1911 and 1918 tax ledgers. By 1929, the Maryland Geological Survey reported only one kiln operator in Baltimore County, in the Texas area.<sup>23</sup>

Thomas Risteau Jenifer died in 1915 and the house passed to his wife, Edith Mae Jenifer, in trust for her lifetime. At her death in 1951 the property passed into the trust estate and remained unsettled until 1961 when her son, Walter Mitchell Jenifer, who served as a judge in Towson, purchased the property with a sum of cash plus his share of the inheritance. His widow, Lillian Jenifer, has lived at the house since 1961. In 1966 and 1967, the couple added a small west wing to the property. Lillian Jenifer was instrumental in leading the charge to preserve Cromwell Valley from encroaching suburban development, culminating in present-day Cromwell Valley Park.

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### Notes to Section 8

- <sup>1</sup> "Historic Importance of Long Island Farm." Towson: Historic Long Island Farm, Inc.
- <sup>2</sup> Baltimore County Deeds, TB No. E, f. 631, Hall of Records, Annapolis. *Maryland Gazette*, Annapolis, March 18, 1756.
- <sup>3</sup> Baltimore County Deeds, B No. H f. 255; B No. N, f. 191, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>4</sup> Tax List of Back River Upper Hundred, 1783.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>6</sup> Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. M. f. 360, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>7</sup> Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. FF. f. 407, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>8</sup> Newman, Harry Wright. Risteau Family Ancestry. December 5, 1979.
- <sup>9</sup> Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. NN, f. 487, 493.
- <sup>10</sup> Newman, Ibid.
- <sup>11</sup> Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107:349, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>12</sup> Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107:350, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>13</sup> Baltimore City Deeds, WG 160:562, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>14</sup> Baltimore City Deeds, WG 174:410, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>15</sup> Assessment Record for Old District 2, Hall of Records No. 8276, 4-40-4, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- <sup>16</sup> *American* newspaper, August 23, 1801.
- <sup>17</sup> 1876 Tax Ledger, District 9, Vol. A-L, f. 345.
- <sup>18</sup> Census of Manufacturers, 1860. Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
- <sup>19</sup> *Maryland Journal*, Towson, October 14, 1865.
- <sup>20</sup> Baltimore County Deeds, 74:58.
- <sup>21</sup> *The Sun*, February 5, 1866.
- <sup>22</sup> *Baltimore County Democrat*, June 3, 1893.
- <sup>23</sup> Maryland Geological Survey, Physical Features of Baltimore County. Baltimore, Maryland, 1929. p. 234.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-102  
Long Island Farm  
Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State

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### Major Bibliographical References:

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McGrain, John W. Cromwell Bridge Valley Historic Background. Towson: Baltimore County Public Library, 1993.

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

Physical Features of Baltimore County. Baltimore: Maryland Geological Survey, 1929.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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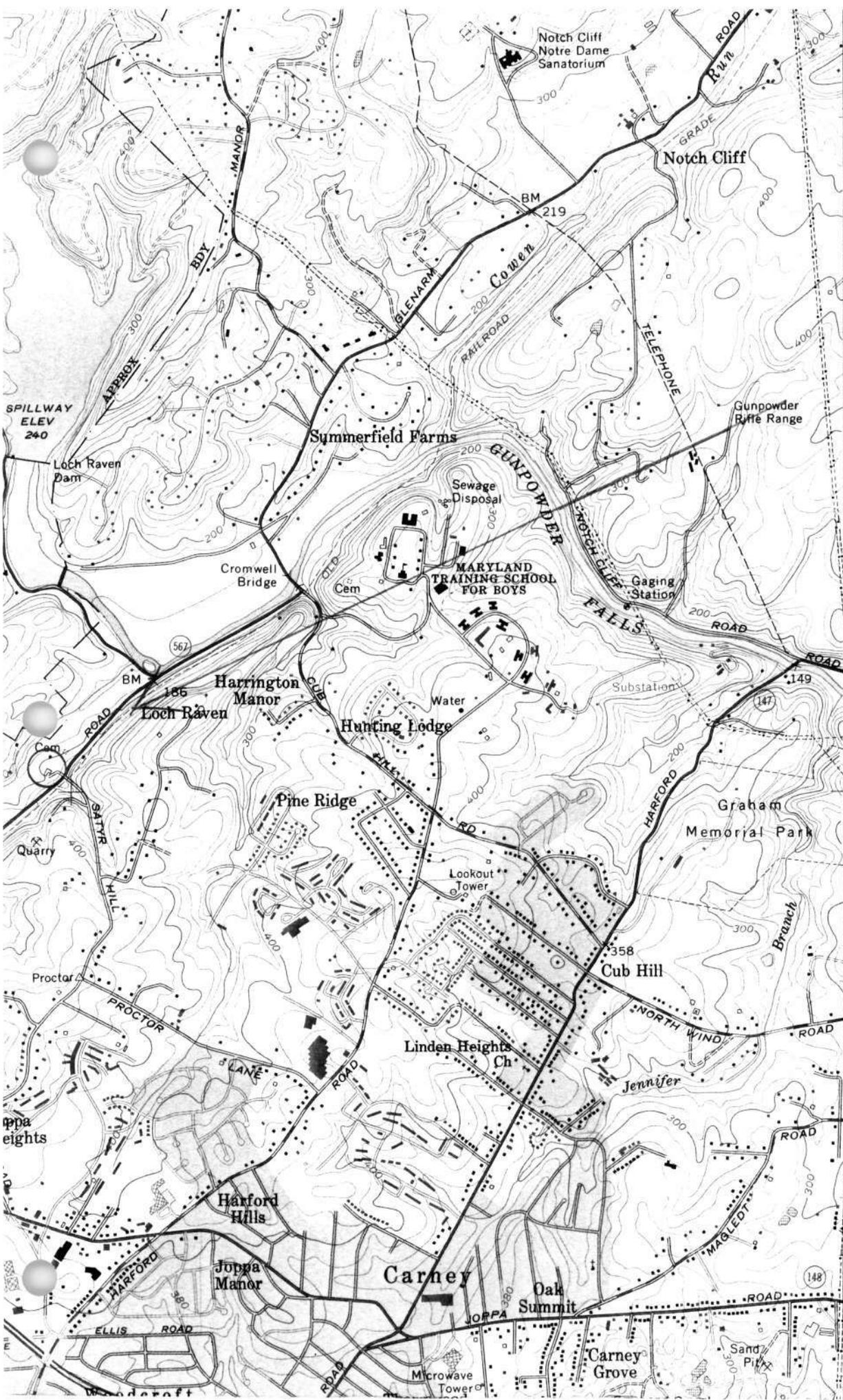
## Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in Liber WJR 3894, folio 197, among the land records of Baltimore County, Maryland.

### Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 6.6 acres, represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource.



MOUNTVISTA 1JU  
 (WHITE MARSH) 5762 IV NW  
 4365  
 FORK 4.8 MI. BEL AIR 12 MI.  
 25'  
 4364  
 4363  
 1/4 MI TO U.S. 1

BA-102  
 Long Island Farm  
 Parkville,  
 Baltimore County,  
 MD  
 UTM Reference:  
 18/367184/43640