Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

BA-2216

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 29 1980
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Green Spring Valley Historic District

AND/OR COMMON
MD 25 and MD 140

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
East of Reisterstown Road (Maryland Route 140) and west of Falls Road (Maryland Route 25) encompassing the Green Spring Valley

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
~~Chattolance~~, Stevenson and vicinity
__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Second

STATE
Maryland

CODE
24

COUNTY
Baltimore County

CODE
005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	N/A __UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple public and private

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Baltimore County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Towson

STATE
Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7. DESCRIPTION

BA-2216

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

From its initial settlement in the eighteenth century to the present day the Green Spring Valley has been primarily a rural area, solely agricultural at first, of course. The district is highly vulnerable to intense residential development because it is so very close to the City of Baltimore. The Baltimore Beltway, Interstate 695, is practically adjacent to the district; Interstate 83 terminates at the very southeast corner of the district and it leads to the heart of the city but ten miles away; Reisterstown Road, U.S. 140, is virtually at the western edge of the district and it, too, is an important and heavily traveled artery leading south to the Beltway and to the city.

With all these pressures the heart of the district, the floor of the valley, remains rural. Several areas of the district, primarily in its northwesterly area, have seen many houses added since the Second World War but these have not detracted substantially from the rural character of the area.

Although the area is clearly a rural one still, it is not one of working farms. Working farms have steadily decreased since the middle of the nineteenth century when the area became popular as a setting for the country houses of prosperous city residents. Today the character of the land might be compared to an extended landscaped park.

Although the area has many historic structures there is not a large inventory of eighteenth and early nineteenth century farmhouses and outbuilding. There are some from all periods but their major alterations and the majority of the area's historic structures date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of these country seats are in the various styles of antiquity: the English medieval and Georgian and the American Georgian predominating. Many houses are sited on hills with carefully cultivated views and vistas, often of spectacular quality. Such settings have been the desired ones for important American houses since the eighteenth century when an upper class first had the opportunity to enjoy the prestige of site.

The village of Stevenson developed at the crossing of an important local road and the railroad; it was the site of one of the district's railroad stations, one of two still standing, in good repair, in compatible adaptive use as a decorator's shop. The historic railroad right-of-way is clearly visible here as it is its entire length through the district. Other historic structures in Stevenson include a small railroad utility building adjacent to the station, a board-and-batten store-warehouse adjacent to the railroad with multiple gables in a picturesque style, several very simple frame stores with proprietor's residences attached and above, all dating from the late nineteenth century, in good repair, continuing in uses much like their originals. Several small, very simple late nineteenth century frame houses are along Hillside Road, the houses of the working class and five large village cottages, good examples of the American Queen Anne style, stand along the lower road leading east from Stevenson, all described in greater detail in the chronological discussion of the district's architecture, below. A contemporary small neighborhood shopping center has been developed in one quarter of the village's heart, a shopping center which is quite out of the ordinary in appearance. Its simple and decorative use of wood, its small scale, its picturesque massing and fragmentation into multiple

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

structures rather than one endless one and its landscaping make it wholly compatible with the historic village and the surrounding district.

Chattolanee is a black community within the district, neatly laid out on several streets in a miniature grid-iron pattern. Large lots and many trees make the village setting a rural one, hardly an urban one. Nearly every structure in the village is historic--frame house and a church dating from the second half of the nineteenth century, mostly in good repair and not drastically altered.

Some suburban development north of Stevenson, Chattolanee and extending to St. Thomas' Church is compatible with the rural environment. Roads are very narrow and crooked; lots are large with many trees and heavily landscaped. Houses are of traditional and quiet contemporary design, each with individual design built at different times, some over half a century ago. While most of the structures are not historic, they do not detract from the historic ones in the surrounding district.

The oldest structure standing is ST THOMAS' CHURCH, commenced in 1743. Substantially built of brick laid in Flemish bond it is related to other mid-eighteenth century Maryland churches of the established faith, the Church of England. Following the typical pattern for historic structures in this area substantial additions and alterations in the late nineteenth century enhanced its interest as a living historic structure and the original structure is clearly evident to this day. The brickwork of the tiny original section of SATER'S BAPTIST CHURCH is quite similar to that of St. Thomas' but the building is smaller and simpler as would be expected in a "non-conformist' chapel. Located immediately outside the District, Sater's is a rare survivor as a non-Anglican eighteenth century church. Fragments of eighteenth century brickwork remain at COME BY CHANCE, seemingly verifying the small dwelling recorded there in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax assessment. It, too, resembles the character and color of St. Thomas' dated original brickwork. Too little remains to conjecture the appearance of the eighteenth century Come by Chance and the incorporation of those fragments in the later nineteenth century house was remarkable. The center section of OAKDENE, substantially built of brick laid in Flemish bond, is identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax records. Oakdene is typical of houses in this district, having had what might be called three lives: its original as a substantial brick house two storeys in height, five symmetrical bays in length; the addition of a third storey, extensive wings and interior detail in a conservative mid-nineteenth century Greek taste; and the subsequent removal of that third storey and the mid-nineteenth century additions with new additions and all new interior detailing in an elegant Georgian mode early in the twentieth century.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The earliest section of GREEN SPRING, a frame house, is identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, then a rather small house but with modestly elegant interior detailing which remains to this day. Its extensive but conservative additions in the second quarter of the nineteenth century remain today with few subsequent changes. Its log wing, log quarter and smoke house are rare survivors into the late twentieth century of that once common least-expensive building technique. ATAMASCO is a frame house which has been identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax and it retains a fully paneled wall, among other original details. Atamasco, too, has had conservative later additions.

The great stone BARN and GREEN SPRING PUNCH might be considered the rarest of all early survivors in the Green Spring Valley. Eighteenth century outbuildings are extremely rare anywhere and barns are among the rarest, being utilitarian buildings never considered necessary to preserve and highly vulnerable to destruction by fire. This example is identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax record and it was one of the largest barns--if not the largest barn--in Maryland to be included in that assessment. Barns at that time were typically quite small, the great barns associated with agricultural Maryland usually dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. The size of this eighteenth century example may account for its retention through the years.

BROOKLANDWOOD (a property on the National Register of Historic Places) is in a class by itself. Dating from the late eighteenth century, identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, it was--and is--a true mansion, being a sophisticated interpretation of a published design from a contemporary London book. Such a house is expected of the Carroll family, its builders, Maryland's wealthiest family. The semi-octagonal central bay of its original north front relates it to a group of notable late eighteenth century Maryland houses with that feature, all derived from English design books and all following its introduction by Governor Eden, Maryland's last colonial governor, on his Annapolis house. Brooklandwood was, perhaps, the first great house in the Green Spring Valley to be used by its owners as a country retreat for part of the year, a practice which became the custom of this region by the end of the nineteenth century.

Two very small stone houses remain from the opening years of the nineteenth century, in almost every respect identical to their counterparts of the previous century but not identified in that all-important document, the 1798 Federal Direct Tax: the CRADDOCK LANE STONE HOUSE and the small STONE HOUSE on GREEN SPRING PUNCH. A detailed study of this tax list will show that, although small, such houses were clearly in the top 20% of the economy. Every prosperous area seems to have a house like the Craddock Lane Stone House: small, abandoned, being vandalized, too close to the busy roads to please late twentieth century owners, on a parcel of land too small to support a water and sewage disposal system yet not served by regional utilities.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Two very early outbuildings remain near the Green Spring Punch Stone House, indicative of the many once required to support rural life.

Many houses dating from the first half of the nineteenth century are very similar in design to their counterparts of the previous century. Basic modes of living had yet changed so basic styles remained the same: the closed stove had not received widespread use to change the source of heat for a house nor the method of cooking food. Certain technological advances had been made in the production of building materials: water power replaced hand power in sawing lumber; some steam power was being used; glass was available in larger sizes although the 8" by 10" pane was still the standard; machine made nails replaced the earlier hand-wrought ones and mass-produced wrought and cast-iron hardware--at first imported from England exclusively--replaced earlier locally-wrought items. The oldest section of WILLOWBROOK (WILTON WOOD) could date from the eighteenth century but its smallest details indicate an early nineteenth century construction date. Its barn is the only vernacular structure encountered so far with a datestone (1828), a reliable guide in the dating of other structures in the region. The VALLEY INN (a property on the National Register of Historic Places) is a large stone tavern which appears to date from the eighteenth century if form alone were considered; its details, its nails and its construction techniques indicate its early nineteenth century (1832) date, its construction related to the coming of the railroad, an extremely early example of that mode of transportation. Its kitchen is in a separate wing, attached to the main block but separately structured, a useful planning detail to isolate heat, smells, the susceptibility of fire and the classes of the principal inhabitants in the two sections of the building. This arrangement is typical of virtually all original historic house planning in Maryland.

The nineteenth century was a period of revivals; every known style of antiquity was revived at least once and some were imagined and revived. The Greek revival was not the first revival of the nineteenth century but it was the first to receive national popularity. Maryland generally was conservative in that period and the state is not known for an abundance of fine Greek-revival temple structures. The STONE CHAPEL, just outside the southwest corner of this District, is an outstanding example of a Greek Doric temple structure, albeit with anachronistic arched windows in shallow arched recesses relating to Roman forms so frequently employed in the American Federal period by such architects as Thornton, Latrobe, and their followers. HELMORE is a Greek-revival house within a very simple form and OAKDENE received extensive additions in this period, as described earlier, now no longer in existence. CLIFFHOLME was a large traditional house with touches of the Italianate in its bracketed cornices; the central gable in the roof related it to the medieval or Gothic-revival style, another contemporary revival. That central gable became a typical feature on many American houses in the second half of the nineteenth century, often the only exterior feature of importance; more on this later.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

A revival of the architecture of Rennaissance France was marked most strongly by the mansard roof. Two notable examples of this style stand, ROBINSWOOD and BURNSIDE, the latter a very large example. Both had their original roofs removed in the American Colonial revival of the early twentieth century but a former rear wing of Burnside was moved apart from the main house and it still stands with its original roofing details.

The Gothic-revival was primarily a style for churches for it was the logical outgrowth of a revival of pre-Reformation practices in the Church of England and in its sister American church, the Episcopal. The style was adapted by other denominations, many of which had previously demanded utter simplicity in their buildings. The pointed-arch window is the chief characteristic of this style with a general emphasis on the picturesque, the assymetrical. The GREEN SPRING UNITED METHODIST CHURCH has the basic elements, simply rendered in wood, a small church form which is rapidly disappearing with a need for larger buildings and a desire to abandon wood as a building material. The additions to colonial ST.THOMAS' CHURCH converted it to the picturesque medieval revival with steep roofs and cruciform plan. The STEVENSON CHURCH is a larger stone example of the Gothic-revival dating from the opening years of the twentieth century.

An Overseer's House and numerous OUTBUILDINGS at BURNSIDE were built to support country life there, picturesque renditions in vertical board and batten, the emphasis on the picturesque and the vertical line placing them in the Gothic-revival style. A STORE or warehouse in Stevenson along the former railroad is also of board and batten, its mulitple gables further relating it to the picturesque Gothic-revival. The BAETJER BARN is utterly simple but its proportions, its wide roof overhang, its vertical siding and its decorative cupola place it in the same style.

Several of the great county seats of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were built as adaptations of the architecture of medieval England. FINLAGEN is a notable example combining elements of the Tudor style with those of the American shingle or Queen Anne style. WICKCLIFFE is an incredibly large and authentic rendition of a late medieval English house. CLIFFHOLME was altered from the Italianate to the late medieval style in the early twentieth century. TWIFORD FARM, now St. Timothy's School, is a careful rendition in the early twentieth century of a late medieval French house, an example of a specific national variation which typified the later Gothic-revival. VILLA PACE is a unique re-creation of an informal Renaissance Italian villa, not a product of a national style or widespread custom but rather the individual desire to recall a style of its owner's ancestry, incorporating motifs recalling its owner's career in music.

While Wickcliffe, the Cliffholme alteration, Twiford and Villa Pace are all of twentieth century construction their concepts originated in the nineteenth century.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Two similar houses which date from the mid nineteenth century are COME BY CHANCE, incorporating fragments of a much smaller eighteenth century house, and a major addition to WILLOWBROOK (WILTON WOOD). Both have the same basic simplicity with subtile touches of the picturesque. Both have the pediment in the front roof with a decorative window, the one at Willowbrook having Gothic lancets. The chimneys of Come by Chance have slots to recall the separate stacks of their late medieval forebears. Both have wide cornices with decorative modilions or brackets. Come by Chance is another house which might be said to have had three lives: the original eighteenth century structure, fragments of which are incorporated into the present building; the mid-nineteenth century basic existing construction; and an early twentieth century interior with sophisticated and correct English Georgian detail.

As noted the central gable in the principal front became a national architectural feature in the second half of the nineteenth century. Often it was the only striking feature of a plain house; often it contained jig-sawn ornamentation made popular by the revival of Gothic ornament, made possible by the widespread use of inexpensive steam power to produce the ornament. At least three wooden houses at BURNSIDE are notable examples. Four houses on FALLS ROAD are in this group, 10901, 10911, 10913 and 10915, the first with good jig-sawn ornament and a delightful latticed well house and the last two a duplex with two gables. The DIGGS HOUSE is a very simple example of this style and numerous others exist in the village of Chattalonee and throughout the district.

A number of very simple houses are scattered throughout the area which date from the second half of the nineteenth century, their single-flue chimneys being virtually their only acknowledgement of their times, indicating their use of the latest forms of heat, the closed stove. Many are tenant houses associated with larger farms but many are the dwellings of the working class along Hillside Road and in the village of Chattalonee.

Persisting interest in the medieval revival led to the Queen Anne style, a loosely-applied term encompassing many strains: the Gothic revival, the Romanesque revival, the shingle style and the American Colonial revival which followed our Bicentennial of 1876. Examples are usually assymetrical, occasionally symmetrical and always picturesque with multiple wall materials and textures, changes in plane, bay windows, steep roofs and porches. The two railroad stations, STEVENSON and BROOKLANDVILLE are notable examples in this late nineteenth century period. Four large cottages in this mode, all different, stand along the road leading east from the village of Stevenson. The SUSEL BARNS and the OAKDENE BARN are notable renditions of the style for agricultural buildings, decorative for the country seat as well as functional.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The American Colonial revival strains finally dominated in the development of the Queen Anne style. The DEUTSCH HOUSE, with its five immediate neighbors, is truly transitional but its gambrel roof and the dominant general simplicity relate it more closely to the American Colonial revival style than to the Queen Anne. SKYFIELD and an example immediately west of the Stevenson Queen Anne cottages mentioned above are typical of a national style in the opening years of the twentieth century: square, two storeys in height with a pyramidal roof. The WILLIAMS HOUSE is a very large example, a hipped roof rather than a pyramidal, with all of its extensive original detailing recalling--but not exactly imitating--its antecedents.

The American Bicentennial of 1876 led to a revival of the American Colonial which resulted in original renditions in that mode but another strain developed with more accurate renditions of the earlier styles. At first the model was the late eighteenth century, with so-called Adaemsque detailing. Major additions of this style at BROOKLANDWOOD, exterior as well as interior, nearly hid the original house which started as the grandest house of the area in the eighteenth century; the additions allowed that distinction to continue. Elaborate wrought iron fences and gates with sophisticated brick gate lodges marked the entrances to the estate. Several other houses have important early gates including Cliffholme and Burnside but none so successfully recalled that coveted English practice. FOREST KNOLL (KNOLLWOOD) nearby is a close copy of Brooklandwood. A number of older houses had new interior detailing in the eighteenth century mode, mentioned previously (Oakdene, Come by Chance) where the alterations are so extensive that they virtually create a new house, alterations now of an age that they, too, can be considered historic, exhibiting craftsmanship hardly possible in today's economy, probably never to be repeated.

The interest in and popularity of such authentic and extensive restorations as Williamsburg reinforced the American Colonial revival, resulting in authentic renditions of specific local styles. BRANDONWOOD accurately recalls the eighteenth century five-part mansion of Maryland and Virginia while WILLOWBROOK (Naylor's) recalls accurately the eighteenth century architecture of rural southeastern Pennsylvania.

The bungalow, marked by a one and one-half story form with porches under the single sweeping roof slope, is perhaps the last revival of a foreign or antique style. Supposedly developed from the English houses built in Bengal (India) after native styles, it was a national American style following the First World War. The LOWER CHATTALONEE COTTAGE is a small example of this style and the GORDON JONES house is a large and very excellent example.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7.

DESCRIPTION, continued

Following are brief descriptons of a number of the historic structures in Green Spring Valley:

CRADDOCK LANE STONEHOUSE (BA-687) This very early small stone house, now abandoned due to its cramped location on a sloping site, on a busy road, with insufficient space for contemporary water and sewage disposal systems, is typical of the first-generation dwellings erected on newly patented lands. This example may be that, it may be a much later tenant house or it may have been the modest dwelling of a local shopkeeper, craftsman or artisan. Its stone walls are in very good condition, attesting to the skill and care with which it was built, and many of its few original details remain, albeit in poor condition.

Such houses exist in many places, usually abandoned, usually far below the standards of their surrounding, usually zoned out of usefulness and therefore usually threatened with certain annihilation, as is the case with this example.

OAKDENE (BA-814) Oakdene dates from the 18th century, identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, but it has been radically altered twice in its history: in the Greek-revival period when a third story, a west and a south wing were added; and in 1923 when those additions were removed, the main block deepened to the south with a complete metamorphosis of its interior and new east and west wings.

GREEN SPRING (BA-45) Green Spring is a large and very important house, one of the earliest in the region, identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. It retains much visible work from its initial construction in the late 18th century and many unchanged details from its major additions in the second quarter of the 19th century.

Also standing are several of the many outbuildings once required to support rural life.

COME BY CHANCE (BA-47) Come by Chance is a house dating from the third quarter of the 19th century which incorporates scant fragments of a smaller 18th century house and in which was superimposed (in the early 20th century) a late 18th century English Georgian style interior. Of the many outbuildings once required to support rural life the early spring house remains.

BURNSIDE (BA-153) Burnside is an important country mansion of the third quarter of the 19th century, its early 20th century gabled roof disguising its true identify with the French Renaissance Revival; the roof is the only important change and most of the original interior remains intact. Set within a landscaped park, many of its supporting features are preserved. Scattered throughout the park are numerous delightful cottages and other supporting structures.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

DESCRIPTION, continued

BRANDONWOOD (BA-1598) Brandonwood is an early 20th century house carefully designed to recall the finest late 18th century architecture of Maryland and Virginia, especially Annapolis, The five part form is characteristic of mansions of the 18th century as is its hilltop site overlooking a long view to the south.

VILLA PACE (BA-1608) Dating from the third decade of the 20th century Villa Pace is a unique, carefully designed and finely wrought example of an Italian villa, regular and irregular at the same time, full of detail at every turn, all planned and executed to reflect and recall the life of its famous owner.

BROOKLANDVILLE STATION (BA-1187) and STEVENSON STATION (BA-1651) These two structures are the only obvious vestages of an important part of Green Spring Valley--the Green Spring Branch of the railroad. The track alignment is rapidly disappearing due to its disuse. These are excellent examples of late 19th century railroad design, a building type constantly threatened with destruction. These examples are successfully adapted to new uses.

SKYFIELD (BA-1648) The early 20th century Colonial revival style, of which Skyfield is an example, was an original interpretation of Colonial forms, a development which followed the Romanesque and Queen Anne styles of the late 19th century , tempered by the Centennial period of 1876. Skyfield is a large example in this style and its modest later additions have masked its origins, tending toward the assymetrical picturesque.

WILLIAMS HOUSE The Williams house is a large and well-preserved example of the American Colonial revival dating from the opening decade of the 20th century. Its Baltimore architects are known, Douglas M. Thomas and J. Harleston Parker, and its original drawings are preserved within the house.

DEUTSCH HOUSE (BA-1633) This is one of several very similar houses in a row built circa 1900 in the American Colonial revival style as it emerged from the Queen Anne style. This example is little changed from its original design.

BAETJER BARN (BA-1614) This is the only early structure on this property, suggesting that there was a dwelling here prior to the present mid-20th century one.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

DESCRIPTION, continued

GREEN SPRING PUNCH (BA-1613) The barn is one of the oldest barns in the district, the only barn in the district identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax record and one of very few barns identified in that tax record and still standing. Of the many barns recorded in 1798 in Maryland this one is one of the largest if not the largest. Typically barns of that period were small, the great barns so characteristic of Maryland usually dating from the first half of the 19th century.

The small stone house and the supporting outbuildings illustrate a typical early farm complex and they are among the earliest structures in the district.

The larger frame farm house illustrates later prosperity, an example of the early 20th century American Colonial revival.

GREENSPRING UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (BA-1620) The small Gothic revival wooden country church is a building form becoming scarce with growing populations, expanding congregations, accidental destructions by fire and the desire to replace small frame buildings with more impressive ones of masonry construction.

HELMORE (BA-1597) Helmore is a large house of the Greek-revival period, circa 1845, unusual in its square proportion. The truncated pyramidal roof and the simple porch date from the early 20th century, seemingly relating the earlier house to the early 20th century Colonial revival when these forms, including the square plan, were prevalent.

WILLOWBROOK (NAYLORS') (BA-1641) Built in 1932, Willowbrook is a careful rendition of the 18th century architecture of rural southeastern Pennsylvania.

WILLOWBROOK (WILTON WOOD OR ANTHONY'S DELIGHT)(BA-1610). Willowbrook consists of two largely-unchanged sections, both built by moderately prosperous owners, the older section dating from the early 19th century, the newer from the mid-19th century. The dated (1828) barn (or former grainery) is a valuable guide in the dating of other construction in the region and together with the history of ownership it is a strong clue to the date of the earliest section of the dwelling.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Intrusions are particularly difficult to deal with since in most cases they have been so carefully constructed, landscaped and screened that they do not "intrude" but merely continued the rural park-like nature of the district. It is so well done in most cases, that the photographer was hardpressed to capture them on film even in winter with the trees bare. The center of the district, east of Stevenson Road has a number of houses built since 1929 but done in the manner that they fold into the landscape. The cluster generally surrounds the Stevenson Methodist Church and gives the appearance of a rural village. The lots are large and the houses are situated behind large trees and shrubbery. The houses are modest and well-maintained. This same statement is true in the northwest area and east of Greenspring Avenue. North of Greenspring Avenue in the eastern end of the district is a new housing development. The buildings in this development are each a "one of a kind" and continue the scale of building which is characteristic of the Valley almost since settlement.

In defining whether the 1929 to present buildings are contributing or non-contributing to the historical and cultural character of the district as related to the criteria for listing on the National Register, the buildings would generally have to be listed as non-contributing because of age. These buildings, primarily houses, however, do contribute to and continue the bucolic ambiance generally through location, scale, materials, and design. Fortunately, Greenspring Valley has been spared the most commercial development that has marred surrounding areas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries were chosen basically to follow the ridge lines to the north and south of the Valley which affords protective vistas to those architecturally significant structures situated on the slopes as well as those nestled in the floor of the valley. Inclusion of the "Victorian" row of houses east of the Falls Road is felt to be necessary because they were a significant example of the most important era of the district. Falls Road marks the eastern boundary since commercial development is extensive to the east. The Western boundary is drawn to exclude several areas of non-contributing buildings.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #11

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

BA-1614	Baetjer Barn
BA-1613	Barn and Greenspring Punch
BA-1598	Brandonwood
BA-1187	Brooklandville Station
BA-87	Brooklandwood
BA-153	Burnside
BA-1621	Lower Chattalonee Cottage
BA-1640	Cliffholme
BA-47	Come by Chance
BA-687	Craddock Lane Stone House
BA-1633	Deutsch House
BA-916	19001 Falls Road
BA-1590	10911 Falls Road
BA-1660	10913 Falls Road
BA-1660	10915 Falls Road
BA-1643	Finlagen
BA-1599	Forest Knoll
BA-1699/ 1701/ 1704/	Garrison Forest School
BA-45	Greenspring
BA-1613A	Greenspring Punch
BA-1620	Greenspring United Methodist Church
BA-1597	Helmore
BA-1604	Gordon Jones
BA-1679	Koininea (Gramercy)
BA-1602	Maryvale
BA-1715	Montosorri School
BA-814	Oakdene

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #12.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

BA-814A & B	Oakdene Barn
BA-153	Outbuildings at Burnside
BA-87	St. Paul's School (Brooklandwood)
BA-381	Rainbow Hill
BA-1699	Robinswood
BA-78	Sater's Baptist Church
BA-1648	Skyfield
BA-1612	Stevenson's Church
BA-1651	Stevenson's Station
BA-40	Stone Chapel
BA-1636	A Store
BA-1650	Susel Barns
BA-48	St. Thomas's Church
BA-1658	St. Timothy's (Twiford Farm)
BA-218	Valley Inn
BA-1608	Villa Pace
BA-1602	Wickcliffe
BA-1615	Williams House
BA-1641	Willowbrook (Naylor's)
BA-1610	Willowbrook (Wilton Wood or Anthony's Delight)

Green Spring Valley Historic District
Baltimore County
Maryland

1 October 1980
R. L. Andrews

Section 8 Statement of Significance REVISION

The Green Spring Valley Historic District is a suburban area of Baltimore that acquires significance from the collection of eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century buildings and for its park-like setting that retains a late nineteenth-early twentieth century atmsophere. The buildings, primarily houses set among rolling hills, forested highlands, and tree-lined drives and roads, embody the distinctive design characteristics of the major architectural styles popular in the United States from the Neoclassical of the 1700s to the Georgian and other revivals of the pre-1930 period. The buidlings also range from modest to elaborate in size and exhibit varying degrees of craftsmanship as well as a recrod of changes in construction techniques; particularly apparent when contrasting the eighteenth century masonry houses with the early twentieth century bungalow. As an affluent suburban residential region near Baltimore, the Green Spring Valley Historic District is also important historically for its association with typical patterns of suburban development in the early twentieth century.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

BA-2216

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY) landscape, local history
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE SEE REVISED STATEMENT

In spite of its proximity to the City of Baltimore, the Green Spring Valley has retained an atmosphere of the late 19th and early 20th centruries, when wealthy city residents began maintaining large country estates here. A quantity of historic structures from all periods of American architecture survive in the valley, illustrating the changing trends in American taste, particularly the taste of those who could afford to build in the most current style. The landscape here remains one of rolling fields, forested highlands, and tree-lined drives and roads. Vistas from the older houses were carefully planned to take advantage of the park-like setting. Newer houses have been added for the most part in the tradition of the older ones, with well manicured grounds and sheltering trees.

Along with the Western Run and Worthington Valley's already placed on the National Register, the Green Spring Valley is exemplary of a way of life possible in the affluent times of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The area north of Baltimore occupied by these three valleys is unique in Maryland and no doubt unusual in these valleys, which have not been overwhelmed by development and yet are so close to the city itself. Nowhere else in Maryland are there such clearly defined pockets representing a distinct lifestyle dependent both on proximity to a large city and a situation in the rural landscape.

HISTORY
(See Description also)

The Valley's history is synonymous with farming, the establishment of large estates, and a gracious style of living. While agriculture is now more of a pastime than a livelihood, a pastoral flavor still remains. This aura of quiet rurality can be considered all the more amazing in light of the region's proximity to a major urban area. Situated less than ten miles from the City of Baltimore, the broad sweep of the Valley's floor remains virtually unbroken today. Preservation of the area's identity and image has always been paramount with its residents, as evidenced by their decisions to build large estates and combine the life of gentleman farm with that of executive, rather than exploit the land with uncontrolled growth as witnessed in the suburbs of Washington.

The character of the Green Spring Valley has been shaped by yet another important inheritance from its past--the survival of the fabric and setting of a way of life which emerged primarily in the late nineteenth century and typlifies a life-style no longer possible. This small, close-knit society, drawn from Maryland's oldest

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13.

SIGNIFICANCE, continued

families, built the historic houses which reflect their increasing propserity and changing tastes; provided the leadership for economic and political developments at the local, state, and national levels; and figures prominently in important social events. The Green Spring Valley can aptly be described as a mirror of the society which created it.

The continuous efforts of these landholders, past and present, have so far kept urban encroachment to a minimum, except for the corridor along Reisterstown Road. It is wisely feared that increasing pressures from surrounding commercial and residential expansion and the extensive daily use of area roads by Baltimore commuters have the potential to wreak havoc on this distinct locality.

Much of the Valley's past has too quickly been erased from the countryside. Structures such as the Chattolanee Hotel, the Green Spring Punch Mill, Lystra Station, and, most recently, the Chattolanee Spring Water Bottling Company, are now just memories.

Once the Green Spring Valley was an uncharted and unexplored wilderness. Migratory Indian bands passed through on their way to the fishing grounds of the Chesapeake Bay. Then in 1692 a fort was built in Pikesville as on outpost for civilization (Fort Garrison, on the National Register), and soon the area was being patrolled by the Garrison Forest Rangers. The first white men to live in the Valley, they developed a crude highway system known as garrison roads, which followed the Indians' footpaths. Portions of the present Stevenson and Garrison Roads are remnants of this early transportation network.

These "highways" opened the Valley to settlers, who were quick to secure patents to the virgin land. For over 275 years the descendants of these early colonists have helped steer the course of history in the Green Spring Valley. With each generation the land was divided while, at the same time, properties were being purchased by prominent businessmen and statesmen anxious to acquire country estates. Thus, throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries, there was a blending of old established Valley names with those of equal social prominence but new to the locale.

A spurt in residential growth came in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Intermarriages among Valley families meant new homes, and the landscape was soon dotted with spacious dwellings. The economics of the period and use of the area as a summer retreat also hastened the reduction of large estates into smaller, more manageable properties.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #14

SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Yet, whether they were large or small landowners, all residents were affected by the geological isolation and particular qualities of the Valley--to the extent that they were drawn tightly together into a special, closely-knit society that is still very much in evidence.

The members of this illustrious society did not confine their leadership solely to Valley affairs. The people had a hand in shaping the course of events at state and national, even international, levels. From 1692 to the present day, this relatively small community has provided leaders for the Maryland General Assembly, as well as for the state government; filled seats in the federal Congress; elected their people to national office; and had others appointed to ambassadorships abroad. Notable contributions have been made in the arts and humanities, education, literature and journalism, business and law, sports, medicine and the sciences. Nor have Valley residents neglected their patriotic responsibilities, sending their men and women to participate in every war since the period of the French and Indian War. Records clearly indicate such total involvement in the fabric of American life continues into the 20th century.

Valley society witnessed many distinguished guests at its private social affairs. President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson attended an elaborate wedding at Brooklandwood (now on the National Register) in the early 1900s. Ulysses S. Grant visited with Samuel M. Shoemaker of Burnside. Other United States Presidents to spend a pleasant house amidst the natural beauty of the Valley were: Benjamin Harrison, John F. Kennedy, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Taft. Charles Dickens and Monckton Milne, well-known authors; Daniel Coit Gilman of John Hopkins; and Cardinal Gibbons were frequent visitors to Cliffeholme, the large country retreat of Charles Morton Stewart. General Douglas MacArthur lived briefly in the Valley when he and his wife owned the present Rainbow Hall.

The black family and its role was an essential ingredient in the course of Valley life. The roots of many of the Valley's present black residents can be traced back to some of the earliest points of settlement. The black community at Chattolanee harbors the only black church in the Valley, the Green Spring United Methodist Church, originally built for black servants in the early 1880s by Charles Morton Stewart on a portion of his estate.

Initially the Valley's economy was agriculturally based. A large percentage of the landholders, however, were "gentlemen farmers," and the preponderence of the physical labor was provided first by slaves and later hired hands. Many of the owners derived sizeable incomes from their commercial investments in Baltimore City but they also took a keen interest in the cultivation and care of the Valley properties. They were active in state and national agricultural organizations and in 1874 founded their own Garrison Forest Farmers Club to exchange current scientific theories and examine the latest farming implements.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #15

SIGNIFICANCE, continued

But agriculture wasn't the only industry to capitalize on the Valley's rich land. Beneath the earth lay an abundance of limestone, iron ore, and building stone--all of which formed the basis for small, profitable but short-term enterprises.

The topography of the area includes several streams which crisscross the land on their way to the Jones Falls. These were the power source for numerous sawmills, grist mills, and merchant (flour) mills whose contributions to the Valley's economic progress spanned two centuries. Today the tributaries of the Jones Falls, as they run through the floor of the Valley, are still pristine--and popular streams for trout fishing.

These waterways were utilized for a special commercial venture, bottled water. By the 1880s three companies were shipping their "champagne water" via the Green Spring branch of the railroad to a waiting Baltimore market. The Chattolane Water Company was the last to close, its doors being locked in 1975. Unfortunately, a year later a wrecking crew removed all trace of an original mercantile business.

The Green Spring Valley's location within the east-west corridor of trade convinced the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company in 1832 to lay its tracks across the heart of the Valley. Construction and operations were of prime personal and professional interest to area people, several of whom served as either president or member of the board of directors for this company.

It was the railroad which exerted the single most significant influence on the commercial and residential growth of the Green Spring Valley. The iron horse spurred economic development and prosperity. It also introduced to prospective residents the suitability of the area as a summer retreat. One could enjoy the quiet country atmosphere and only be a short train ride from one's place of employment in the city. Thus the commutor concept, so much an integral part of 20th century living, saw an early birth in the Valley. Travel by train continued to be popular for years--becoming a year-round practice as many families elected to take up permanent residence.

Two of the nine stations which appeared beside the railroad's tracks through the Valley still exist in the district--Brooklandville and Stevenson. Of a number of inns and hotels that opened to accomodate the railroad's passengers, the Valley Inn (now on the National Register) and the former Cockey's Tavern remain. A number of post offices were established in small clusters of residential development, and the Stevenson Post Office is a visual reminder of the past. It is situated, along with the former Stevenson Station, in a quasi-commercially developed section of the Valley known as Stevenson Village. The shopping area represents a successful conversion of early 19th century houses into a wide variety of specialty shops. (See section #7.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #16.

SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Among sports enthusiasts, the Green Spring Valley is identified as horse country. Here is the birthplace of the world reknowned Maryland Hunt Cup, the Grand National Point-to-Point, and the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club. Jousting tournaments were once the annual special event of the 1860s and 1870s, attracting thousands to the gaily decorated Brooklandwood estate. Polo was a popular sporting event in the 1920s and 1930s. The Maryland Polo Club once used Willowbrook (Wilton Wood) for its clubhouse and matches were played next door in the meadow.

Religion has always been an integral part of the social and educational elements of Valley history. Over the years several churches have been established, the oldest being St. Thomas Episcopal Church (now on the National Register), whose congregation continues to include descendants of the Valley's earliest settlers. Two others who also attract a faithful membership are the previously mentioned Green Spring United Methodist Church and the Stevenson United Methodist Church.

The clergy of St. Thomas Church were involved in the education of the young as early as 1747 when the first rector, Thomas Cradock, established a private school for boys in his Trentham home. Over the years six of his fellow clergymen followed suit. Residents like George Howard Elder were also concerned about education. About 1847 he built a one-room schoolhouse, still standing beside his Green Spring home, for the education of his six children as well as for other youngsters in the area. Many Valley residents were active in establishing and supervising the numerous private and public schools which sprang up in the region. Today five private schools and one college still serve the needs of area children. What marks these schools as unique, in addition to their fine reputations, is that all but one are housed in buildings that once functioned as private residences. (See "Key to General Land Use Map," continuation page 17, for further description of these institutions.)

This shift from private to public use was the result of a trend from the 1930s to 1950s to fine new uses for large country estates. Naturally this change had advantages for both seller and buyer. But for the Green Spring Valley it was a most important move, for it ensured that the natural beauty and character of the area would be maintained. Each institution continues to expend considerable effort to preserve the essential qualities that comprise the image of the Green Spring Valley.

Such caring is typical of area residents who, in 1963, commissioned Wallace-McHarg Associates to devise a plan of action and development for the Valley which would accommodate growth while preserving an irreplaceable resource. The Valleys Planning Council, Inc., works today to ensure that the Green Spring Valley as it is now known will not be lost forever to the future inhabitants of the region.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #17.

Key To General Land Use Map :

1. St. Paul's School for Boys, founded in 1849 in Baltimore by the St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, moved to the Green Spring Valley in 1952 and occupies Brooklandwood, a late 18th century stuccoed stone Classical influenced house.

2. Maryvale Trinity Preparatory School operated by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namue utilizes Wickcliffe, a 1914-1916 castellated stone Medieval English house which was designed by Wilson L. Smith, a Baltimore architect, for Walter F. Wickes, a physician from whose family the school acquired the property in 1945.

3. Villa Julie College, also run by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, was established in 1947 at Seven Oaks, a circa 1903 frame Colonial Revival house which was designed for George C. Jenkins by Charles Evans Sperry.

4. St. Timothy's School for Girls, which was founded in 1882 in Catonsville and moved to the Green Spring Valley in the early 1950s, occupies Twiford, a 1938 stone French influenced house that was built for Clarence W. Wheelwright a businessman.

5. Garrison Forest School, a girl's school, utilizes Manor House, a renovated 1890s house and Robinswood, a 19th century frame house which was extensively renovated about 1915 in the Colonial Revival style.

6. Montessori School which in 1976 purchased several early 20th century farm buildings that were for the Emerson family.

7. The Green Spring Valley Hunt Club Golf Club which utilizes a mid-20th century building.

8. The Koinonia Foundation, a non-profit, non-sectarian, religious organization, is located in Gramercy, an early 20th century Tudor Revival house.

9. The Baptist Home of Maryland, a retirement and nursery home, utilizes Rainbow Hill, another early 20th century Classical influenced house.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Thomas, Dawn F. The G[illegible] Spring Valley: Its History [illegible] Heritage. Vols. I and II. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1978.

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 4,800 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	356650	4365220	B	18	356570	4363100
C	18	350320	4361830	D	18	347470	4363580

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION E 18 347730 4365180 F 18 350530 4364620
G 18 354940 4366680

SEE SKETCH MAP (TAX MAP) FOR MOST ACCURATE DELINEATION OF BOUNDARIES.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
James T. Wollon, Jr., Architect; Judith Baer, Executive Director; Dawn Thomas, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Valleys Planning Council
DATE: 1979

STREET & NUMBER: P. O. Box 5402
TELEPHONE: (301) VA8-7807

CITY OR TOWN: Towson
STATE: Maryland

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE [signature] 1-11-80

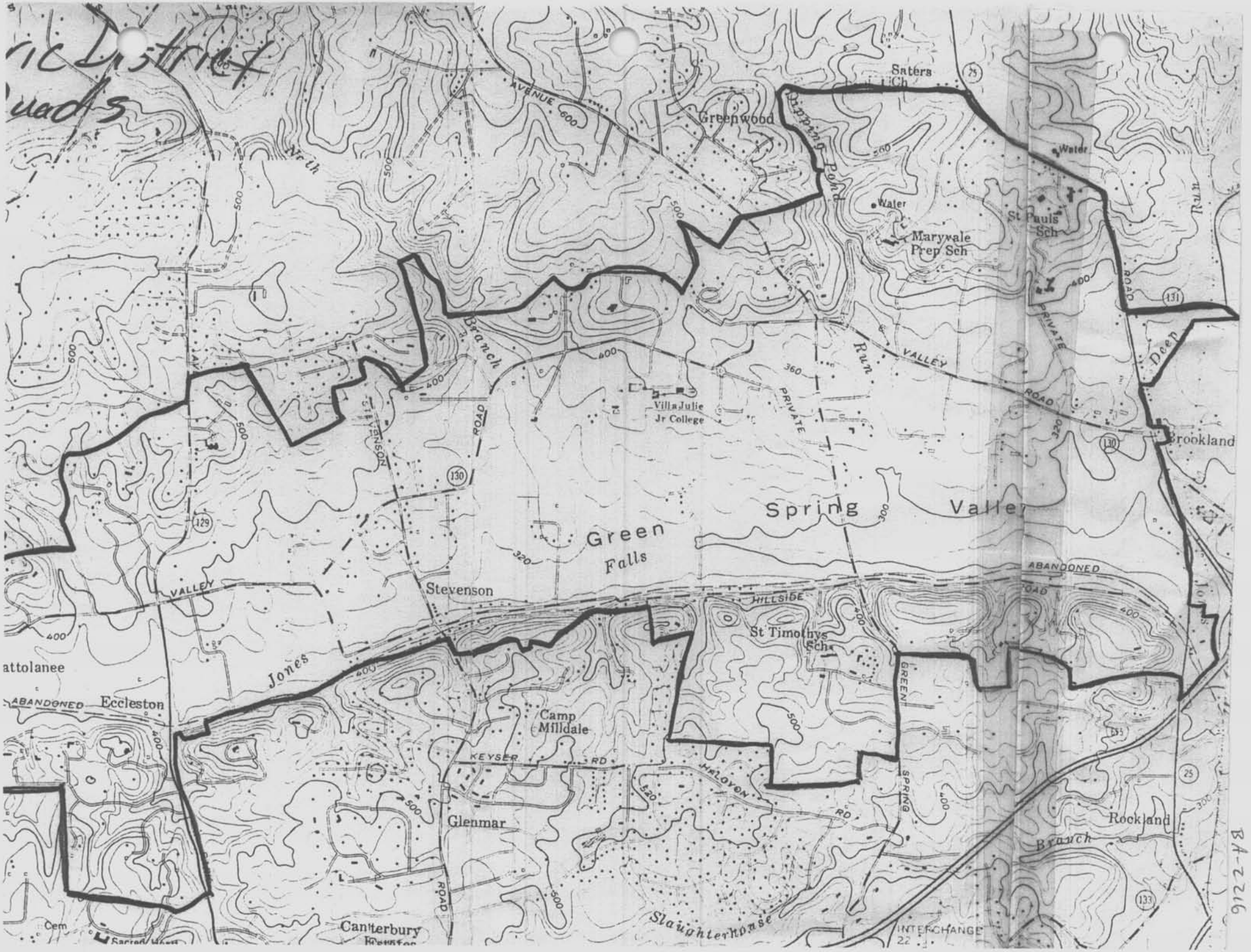
TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



ric District
uads
Saters Ch
Greenwood
Water
Maryvale Prep Sch
St Pauls Sch
Run
Deep
Branch
Villa Julie Jr College
PRIVATE
VALLEY
ROAD
Brookland
Spring
Valley
Green
Falls
Stevenson
ABANDONED
HILLSIDE
St Timothys Sch
Jones
attolanee
Eccleston
Camp Milldale
KEYSER
RD
HALOYON
RD
GREEN
SPRING
Glenmar
Rockland
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Slaughterhouse
INTERCHANGE 22
Canterbury
Cem

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Green Spring Valley Historic District
Reisterstown/Cockeysville Quads
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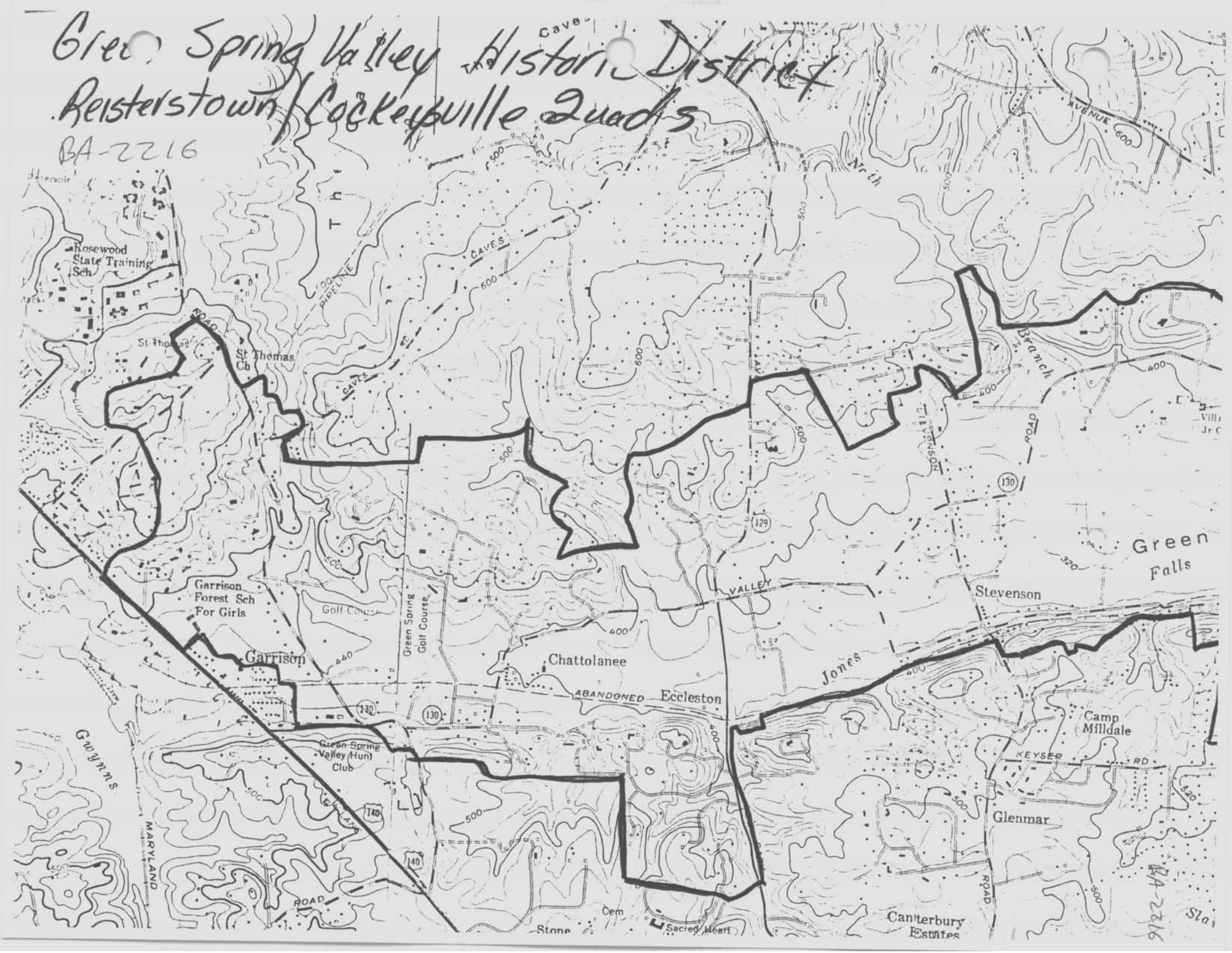

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GREEN SPRING VALLEY
FROM NE AT VALLEY RD
& FALLS RD.

5/79 11 L.S.E.

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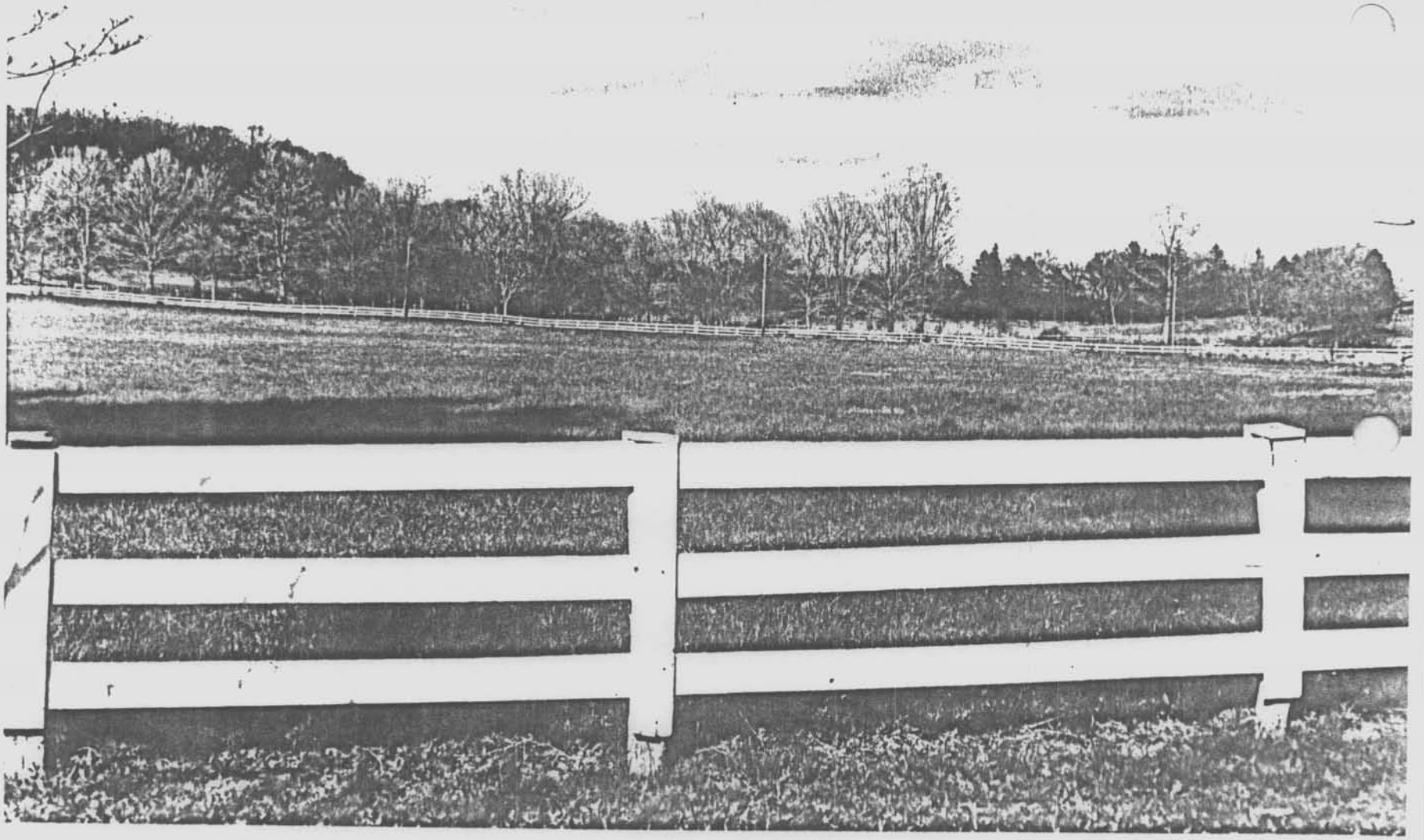
GREEN SPRING VALLEY
FROM SW AT VALLEY RD.

5/79 10 L.S.E.



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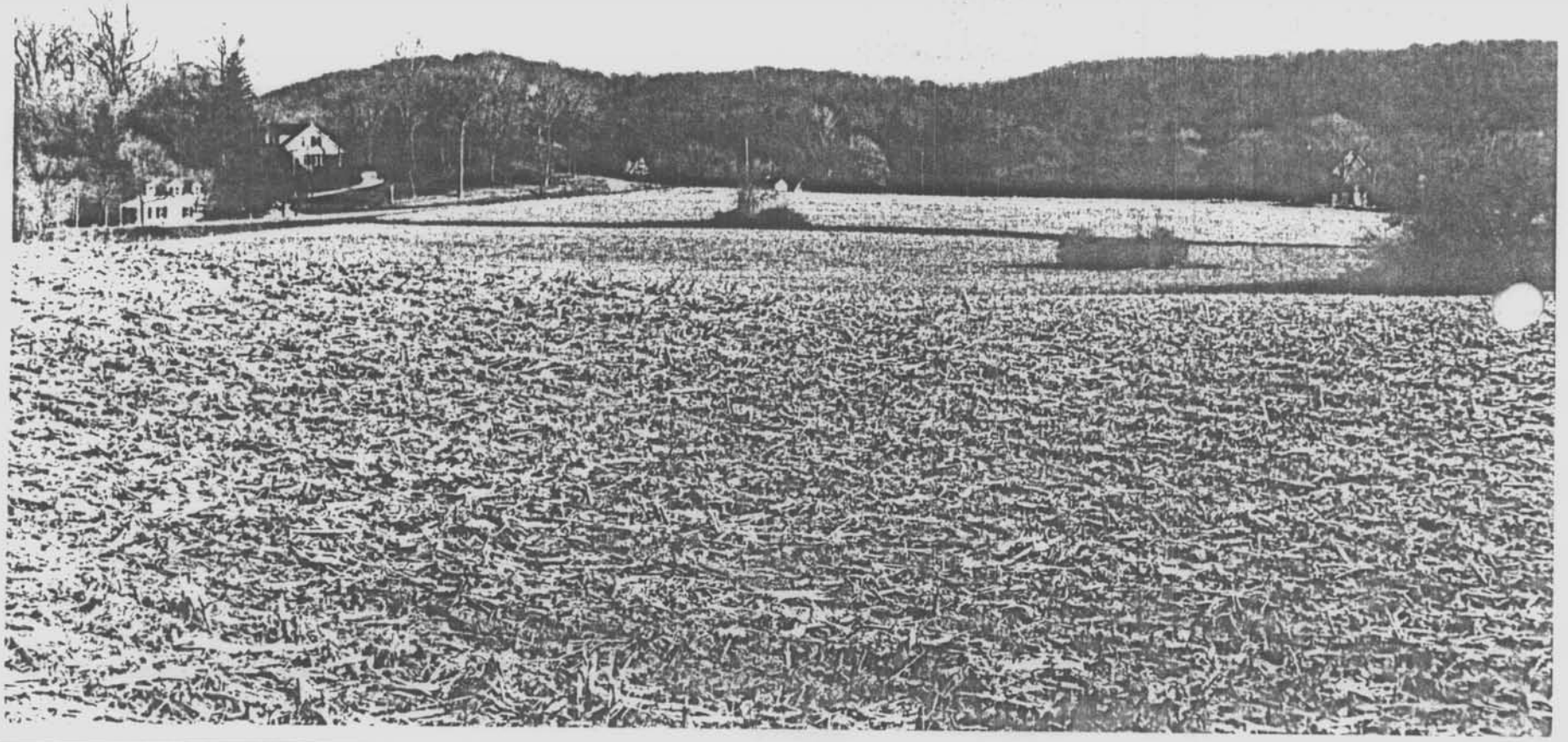
GREEN SPRING VALLEY
FROM NW
VALLEY RD. EAST OF
KOINONIA
5/79 9 LSE.



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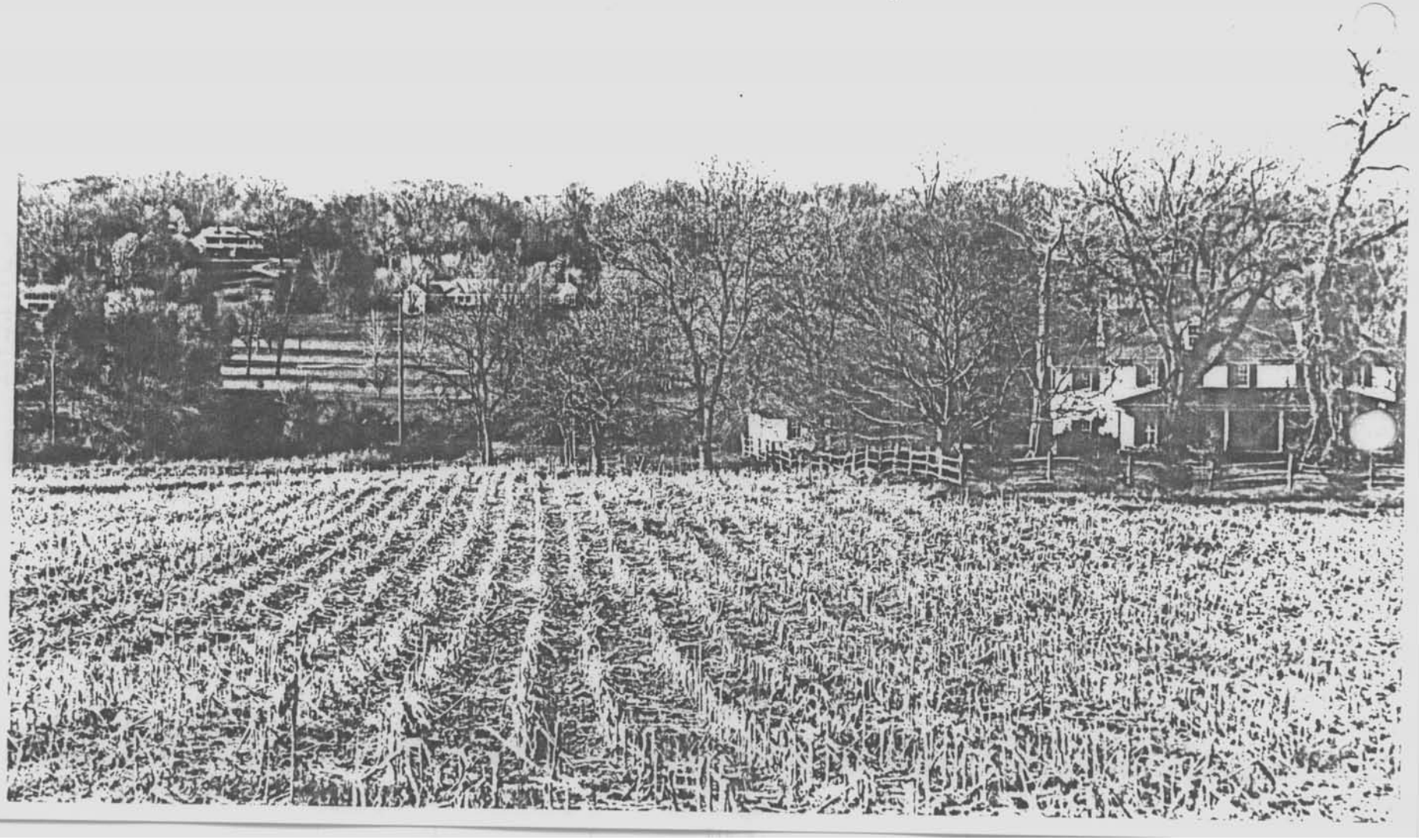
WESTERN END GREEN
SPRING VALLEY -
WASHBURN HOUSE
FROM S VALLEY ROAD

5/79 1 LS.E



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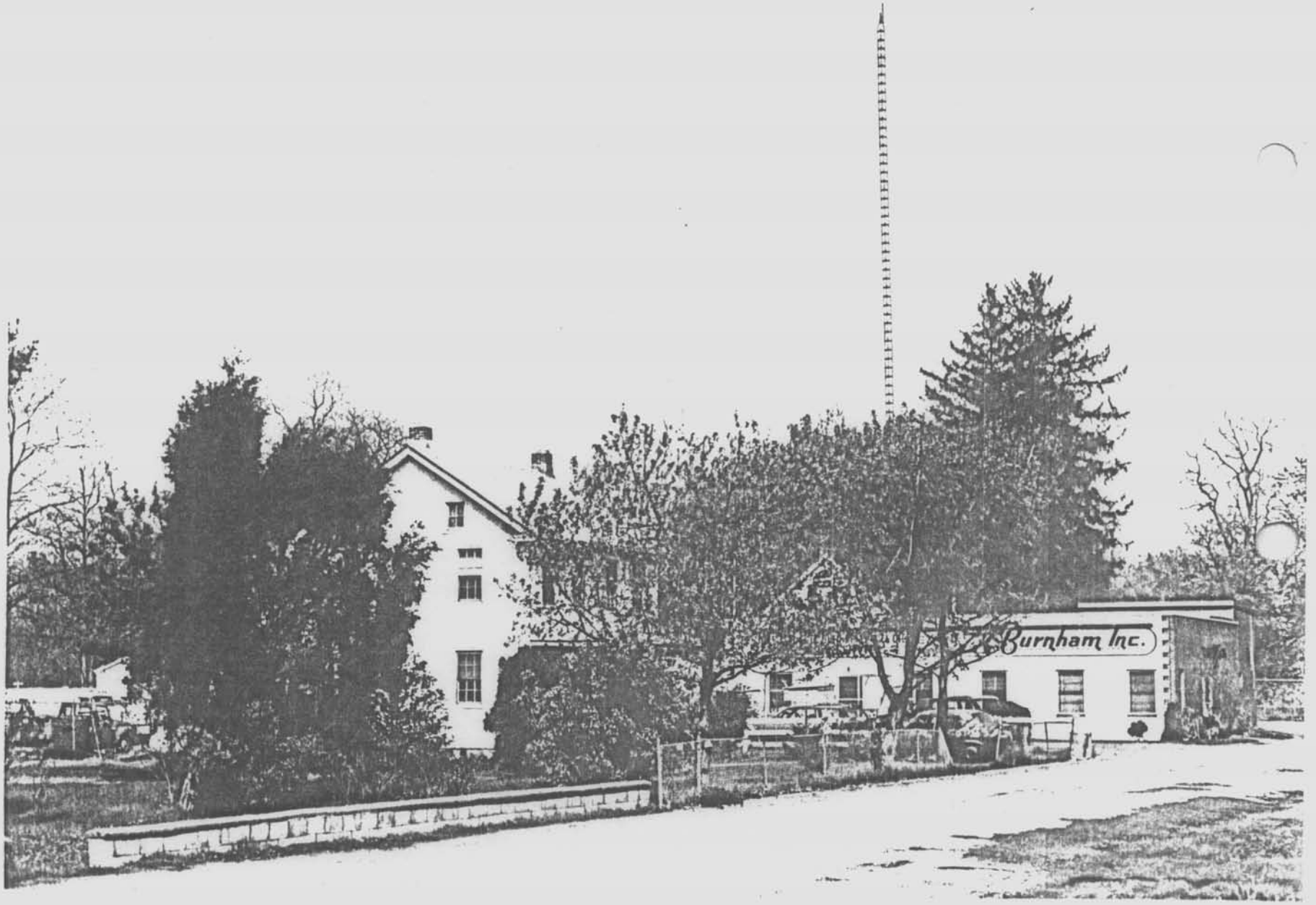
BURNHAM OIL CO.
FROM W

5/79 2 L.S.E



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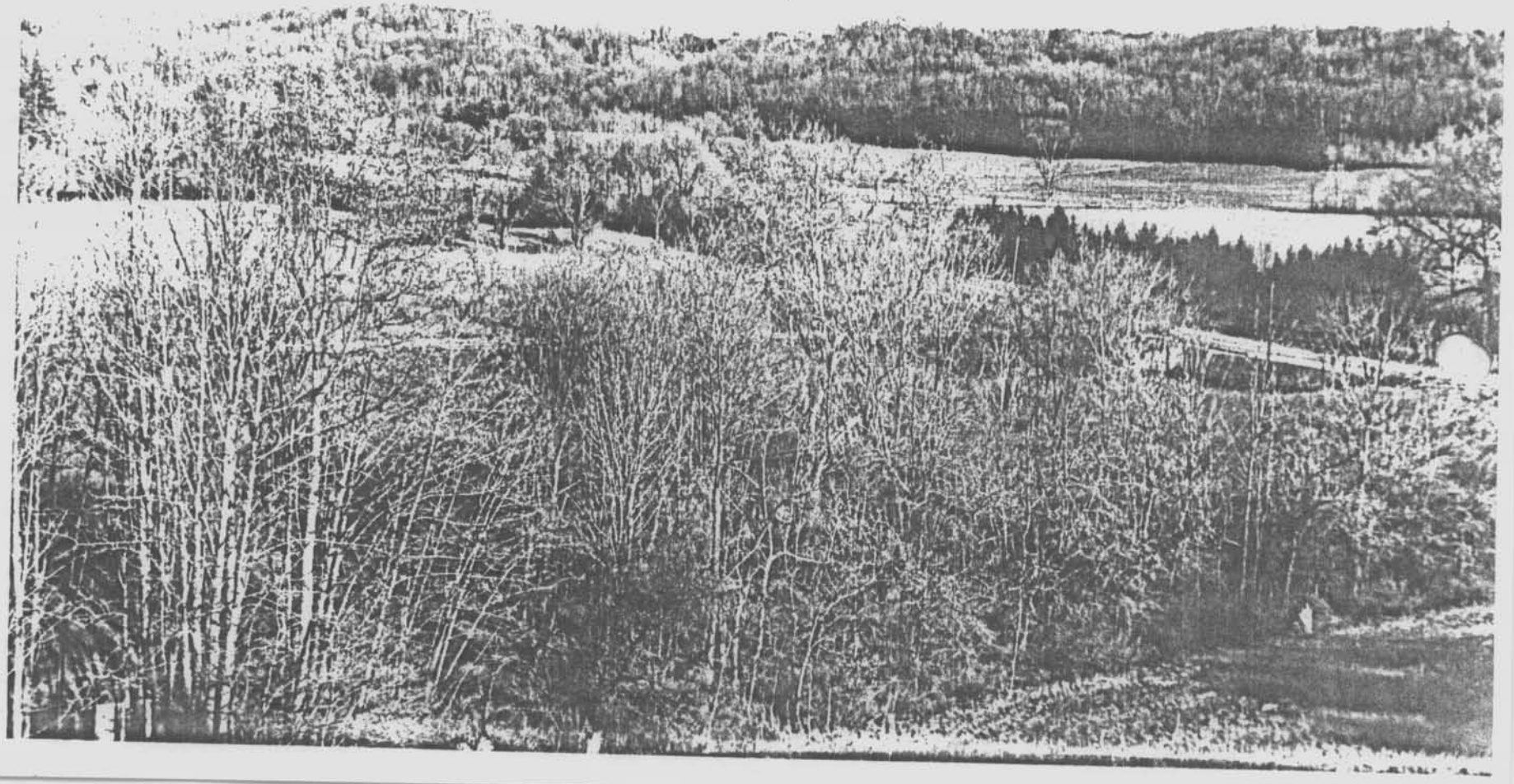
GREEN SPRING VALLEY
FROM NW

5/79 3 L.S.E.



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SIMON WILLIAMS HOUSE
FROM S - VALLEY RD

5/79 4 LSE.

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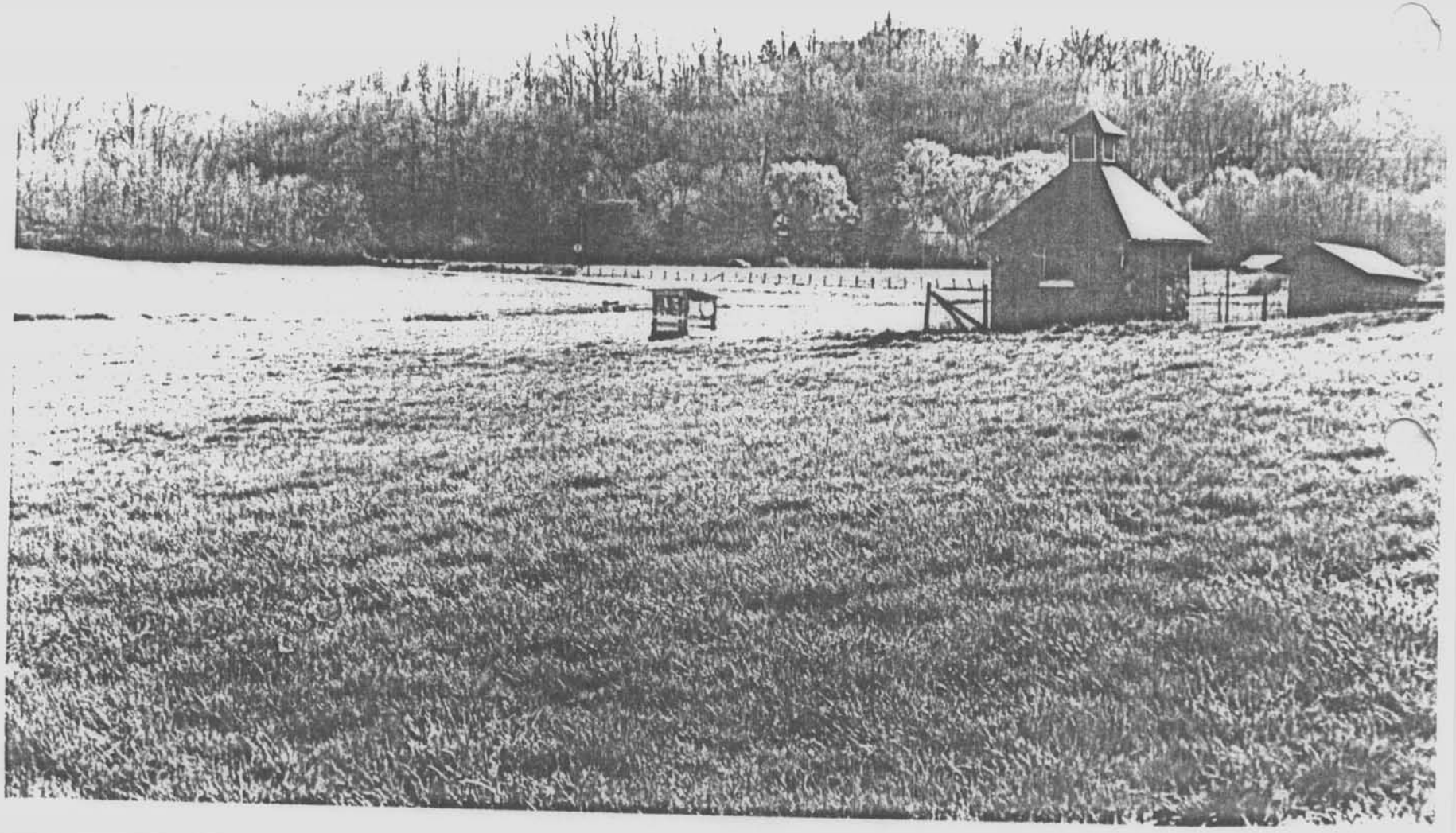
GREEN SPRING VALLEY
FROM N. BASTIBE MEADOW
N.

5/79 5 LS.E



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GREEN SPRING VALLEY
FROM NE
OLD VALLEY RD.

5/79 6 LSE

H. BARTLER MEADOW

79 7 LJE

BA-2216

VILLA PACE
FROM SW BA-2216
5/79 8 LSE.

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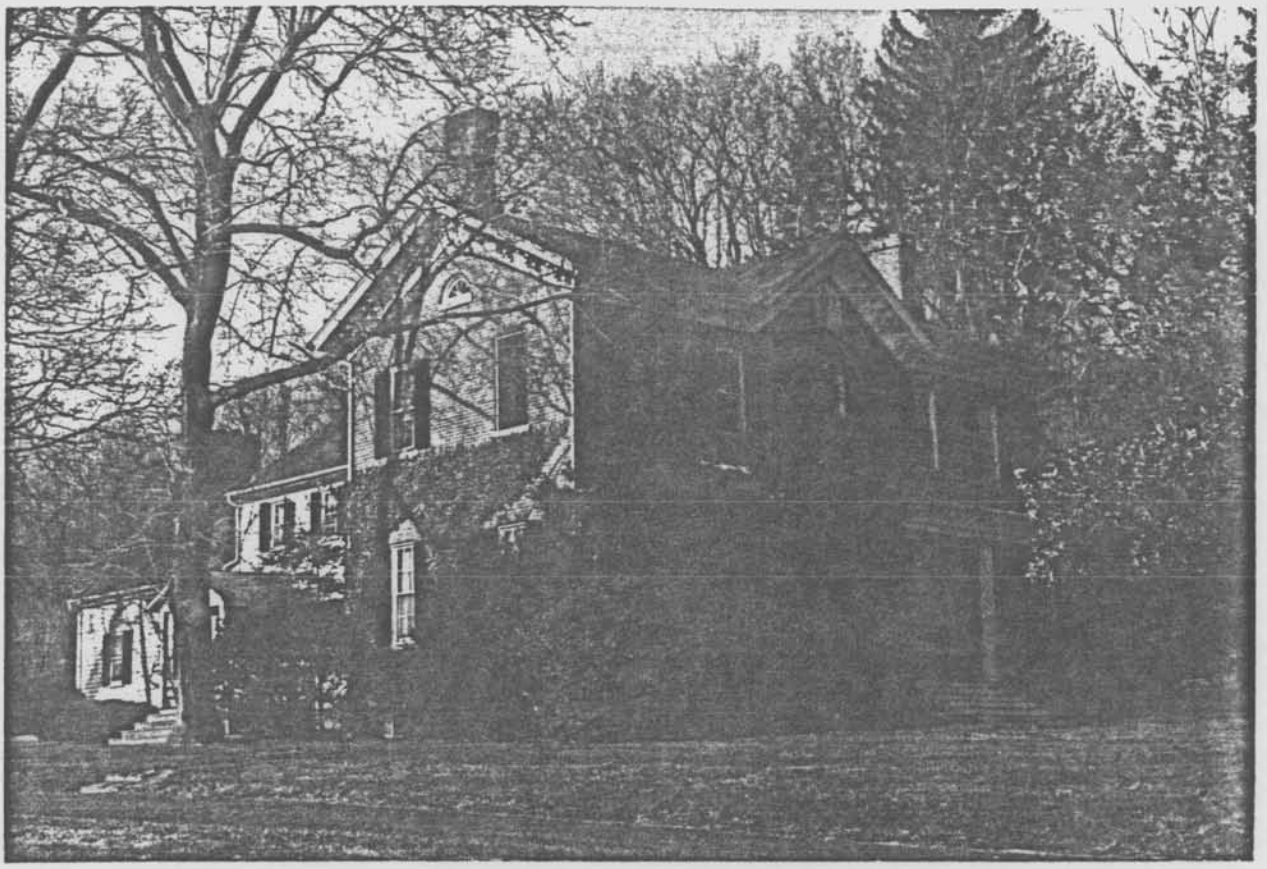

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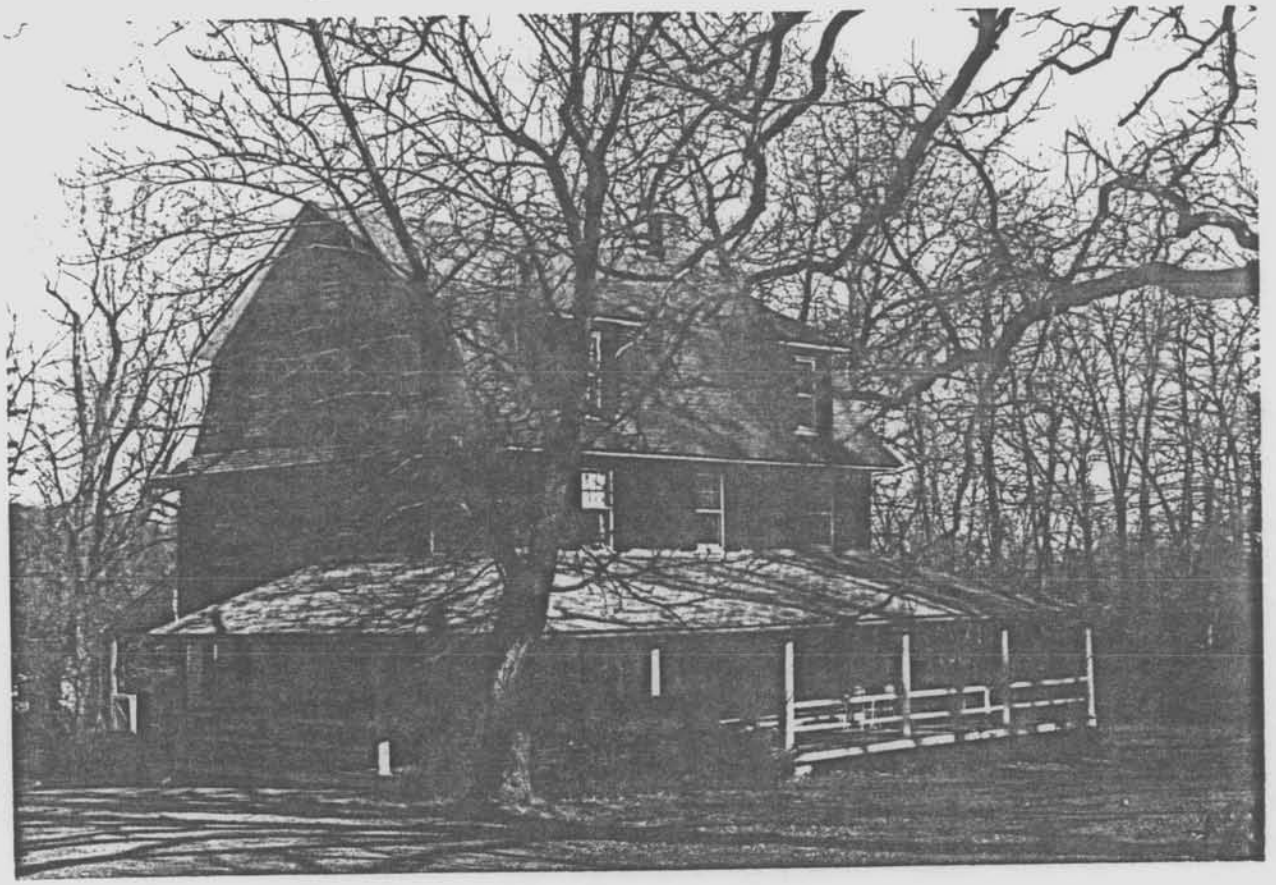

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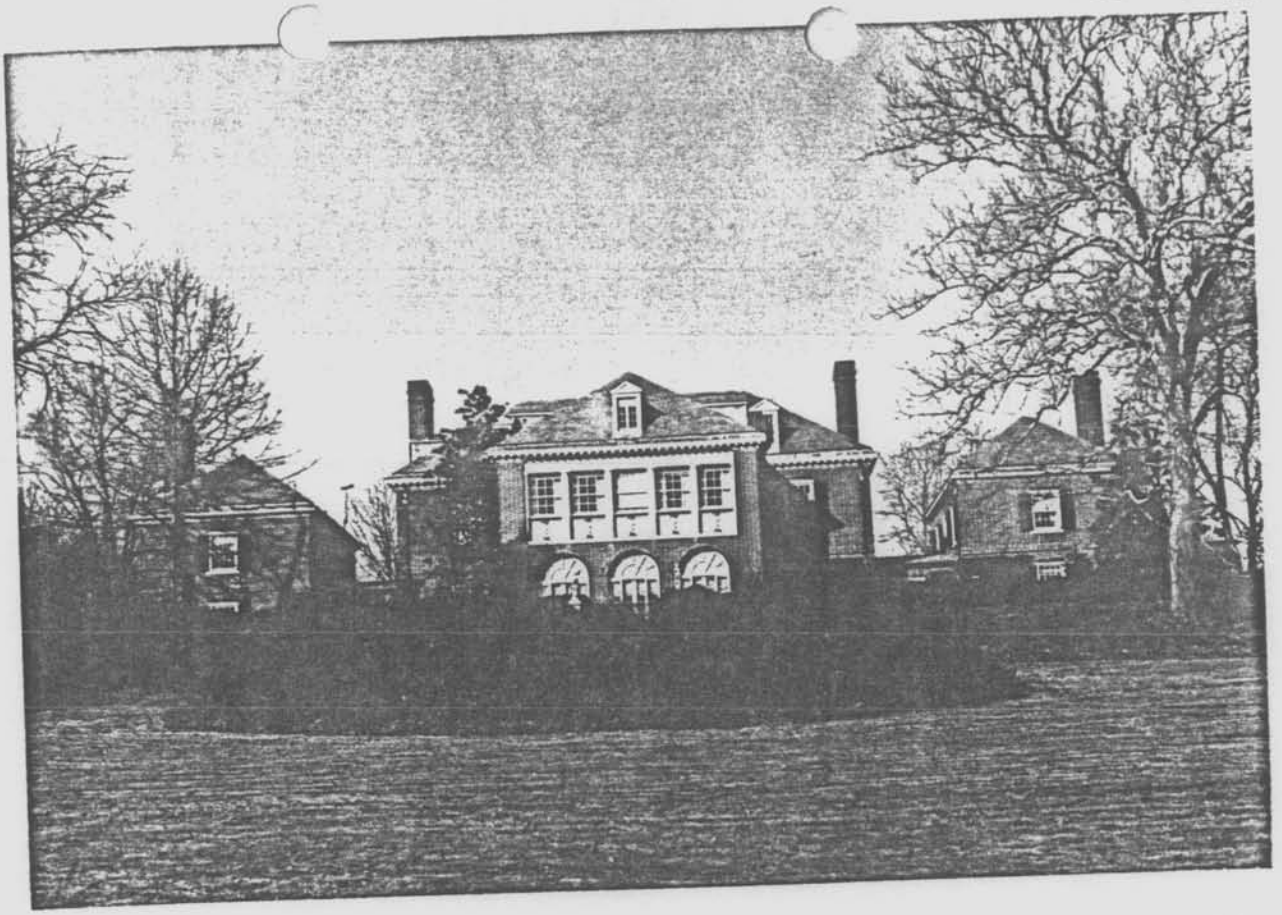

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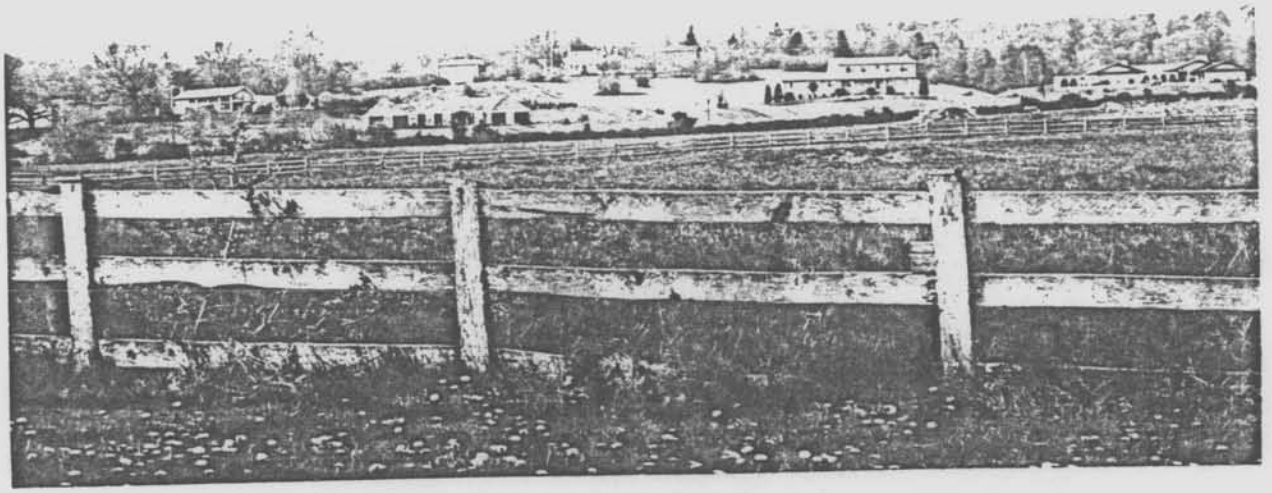

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