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

Basement on Mansion

BA-5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 20 1980
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Hilton

AND/OR COMMON
Catonsville Community College

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
800 South Rolling Road — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Catonsville — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Second

STATE
Maryland

CODE
24

COUNTY
Baltimore

CODE
005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
c/o Dr. B. A. Barringer
Board of Trustees of Baltimore County Community Colleges

STREET & NUMBER
800 South Rolling Road

CITY, TOWN
Catonsville — VICINITY OF

STATE
Maryland 21228

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Baltimore County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Chesapeake Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Towson

STATE
Maryland 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X__ORIGINAL SITE
X__GOOD	__RUINS	X__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hilton is an early 20th century, Georgian-revival mansion farmhouse. The re-construction was designed by Baltimore architect Edward Palmer in 1917; detailed drawings and specifications are preserved in Palmer's successor's office, Nes, Campbell and Partners, and copies are preserved in the Catonsville Community College archives.

The entrance facade is the north; the south facade overlooks a broad view across the Patapsco River valley. The main house is five bays in length, 2½ stories above a high ground floor, with a gambrel roof. A closely spaced pair of chimneys rises flush above each gable. A shallower 2½-story wing, five bays in length, with a gabled roof, extends from the east end; a 2-story west wing is but one bay in length. The walls of the main house -- the walls of the original structure -- are of rubble stone covered with stucco. Roofs are covered with green Vermont slate.

A small enclosed porch of the Tuscan order centered on the north facade shelters the principal entrance in the ground story; originally fully glazed, it was probably considered a porte cochere. Above the porch in the second story, continuing the axial emphasis, is a tri-partite window; and above it in the third story is a wider dormer containing a Palladian or Venetian window. Tall casements or French doors are in each bay of the first story; above are 6/6 windows, below are 3/3 windows; a single dormer is centered between the two outer bays of each side, containing a 6/6 window.

The fully developed cornice has both dentils and modillions and a concealed gutter above it. The first story windows are framed with wooden architraves supporting a frieze and cornice. On the dormer walls Tuscan pilasters flank the sash and support a plain frieze and full pediment. Cheek walls are slated.

The south facade is nearly identical, but a terrace at the first floor level extends its full length, enclosed below in the ground story with stuccoed walls, pierced by low arched windows at grade level. The small Tuscan porch is unenclosed and shelters a wide, elliptically arched entrance to the first floor consisting of a six-panel door, leaded sidelights and a leaded transom. Continuing the axial emphasis as on the north facade, this is a tri-partite window in the second story and a tri-partite dormer in the third, consisting of a slightly projecting 6/6 window flanked by single four-light casements; above the central window is a solid-arched fan-louvre rising in the pediment. The pediment and the flat frieze extending above the flanking casements are supported by pairs of Tuscan pilasters.

The south cornice and other elements of trim are identical to their counterparts in the north facade.

The north and south facades of the east wing are virtually identical to each other. The length of the east wing is expressed as five bays in the second story but openings of the ground and first stories are only in the middle and end bays; three dormers are in the attic story. The first story openings are like their counterparts in the main house (French doors), 6/6 windows are in the second story, and the dormers are identical to those of the main house. The south terrace extends across most of that facade of the east wing, and the French doors of the north facade are screened by iron railings. The cornice, simpler than that on the main house, has dentils but no modillions.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

The north and south facades of the west wing are virtually identical: a tall, tripartite window extending to the first floor flanked by wooden Tuscan pilasters supporting a full flat entablature, and a 6/6 window in the second story extending slightly above the cornice in a semi-dormer with a pedimented roof not unlike typical dormers elsewhere on the house.

The floor structures within are of reinforced concrete and the partitions are bearing walls of brick, all dating from the 1917-1918 re-construction. All finished elements date from that period and virtually all elements are in place and in good condition. Nothing was saved from the original house.

In plan, a wide central hall extends through the house in the central bay of each story and, basically, a pair of rooms is on either side. The westerly pair, in the ground and first story, are treated as single spaces; a side hall leads to the east wing between the easterly pair in all stories.

In the ground story, the hall floor is paved in black and white marble laid checker-board fashion, with a black marble base. Walls are paneled with tall, narrow flat panels with plain stiles and rails, all of painted wood. The moulded plaster cornice includes dentils, a soffit with a fret and a crown moulding, all moulded with simulated carving--egg-and-dart in the bed moulding, acanthus foliage in the crown. An open stair rises against the east wall, toward the north; its moulded mahogany rail is supported by slim, Tuscan column newels and slim, turned balusters; step-ends are embellished with scrolls of simulated carving. The original doors have been replaced with flush mahogany fire-rated doors.

The westerly rooms were joined by a wide opening trimmed with Tuscan pilasters; now reduced by a modern partition with a door of standard width, the original trim remains. The southerly window jambs extend to the floor while the northerly ones extend only to the sills. The south windows, now void of sash, look into the space beneath the south terrace. The northwest room has a wooden floor laid in a herring-bone pattern and the southwest room has a concrete floor; all are covered with resilient tile. The plaster walls have applied plaster mouldings with simulated carving, describing panels the full height of the wall. Above is a cornice, similar to that in the hall, but the soffit exists only in the order above the wide opening, embellished with a fret. The fireplaces in both sections of the double space have firebox surrounds and hearth of buff marble with dark red veining; the inner edge, adjacent to the firebox, is moulded with an ovolo profile. The mantels are similar but not identical, both richly embellished in a late 18th century Georgian or Adamesque mode. The south mantel has a bolection surround supporting a fluted frieze with a central panel containing an anthemion and bell-flower motif in bas-relief. The north mantel has a two-plane

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

architrave surround with carved backband, flanked by paneled pilasters supporting carved consoles, in turn supporting a carved shelf; in the carved, stop-fluted frieze is a center panel containing an Adamesque urn and swags in bas-relief.

The southeast room has no fireplace. The walls are laid out in panels like the westerly rooms, and the plaster cornice is identical. The original wooden floor remains exposed, of quarter-sawn white oak in a herringbone pattern with a border of alternating white oak and mahogany parallel to the walls. Surrounding the double doors opening to the center hall and to the side hall is an architrave supporting a cornice.

The northeast room is identical to the southeast but it has a fireplace with cream marble surround and hearth. The mantel consists of paneled pilasters with applied rosettes and bell-flowers, a frieze with anthemion and bell-flowers in bas-relief, and with paneled end and center blocks with urns in bas-relief; the shaped shelf is edged with carved crown moulding.

In the west wing is a small plain room and a modern bathroom.

In the east wing are two modern toilet rooms next to the main house. Beyond were the kitchens, now a large plain room, and in the northeast corner is another smaller plain room formerly with a dumb waiter. In the southeast corner of the east wing is a back stair extending to the third floor; its moulded birch rail is supported by plain square balusters.

The center hall of the first or principal story has a floor of black and white marble squares, checkerboard fashion, with a black marble base. The walls are paneled with painted wood, like those below, with flat panels and plain stiles and rails. Small square panels are immediately below the cornice and tall panels of matching width extend to the marble base. The plaster cornice has a fret soffit and all mouldings have simulated or moulded carvings. The south door with its semi-elliptical leaded transom and leaded sidelights opens to the south porch as described above; beneath the stair landing the north door, with similar sidelights, opens to the small enclosed porch above the ground story entrance. A wide opening centered in the west partition of the hall gives access to the large single space west of the hall. That opening is flanked with fluted wooden Tuscan pilasters and columns with carved capitals and rosettes in the necking.

The principal stair rises clear to the third floor with intermediate landings against the north wall. The moulded mahogany handrail is supported by Tuscan column newels of mahogany and painted, turned balusters. The step-ends are scrolled and carved. Wall paneling extends up and around the landing between the first and second floors, terminated by the paneled pilaster which visually supports the beam at the south

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

edge of the landing above; that beam has a fretted soffit.

The floor of the large west room (called the Living Room in the original drawings) is of quarter-sawn white oak, laid in a herringbone pattern, with a border of white oak and mahogany elements parallel to the walls. Above and below the fluted chair rail the plastered walls are divided into large panels by applied plaster mouldings, moulded to simulate carving. The richly moulded cornice is similar to its counterpart in the central hall. The two fireplaces are identical, with white marble hearths and surrounds edged with an ovolo moulding adjacent to the firebox. The identical mantels have engaged (three-quarter) fluted columns of the Composite order, a frieze richly embellished with shallow octagonal panels and foliated simulated carvings, boldly projecting end blocks with urns in bas-relief and a central panel with swags, rosettes and a wreath. The shelf is edged with a carved crown moulding.

The two easterly rooms are nearly identical to each other. Double doors formerly opened from the central hall to the southeast room, and double sliding doors, each of mahogany with six panels, open from each room to the side hall between them. The herringbone floors, the walls and the cornices are like those elements of the large Living Room to the west. Fireplaces are similar but not identical. Both have white marble surrounds and hearths. In the southeast room (called the Drawing Room in the original drawings) the mantel has paneled pilasters with applied Adamesque ornamentation of intersecting garlands rising from urns at the bottom. Applied urns are in the end and center blocks of the frieze, itself embellised with intersecting garlands surrounding rosettes. A cast bronze and crystal electric chandelier is probably original. The mantel of the northeast room (called the Den in the original drawings) has pilasters with an overall floriated Adamesque ornamentation, a frieze with a series of swags in bas-relief and flush end blocks with urns.

The side hall between the two easterly rooms has a black and white marble floor like that of the center hall. It leads to the Dining Room (as it was called in the original drawings), the principal room of the east wing. Story heights in the east wing are identical to those of the main house, allowing the Dining Room sufficient height to make it equal in importance to any room in the main house. Indeed the architectural embellishment of the Dining Room makes it perhaps the most important room of the house.

The Dining Room floor is of quarter-sawn white oak, laid in a herringbone pattern, with a border of white oak and mahogany parallel to the walls. The walls are fully paneled of mahogany in small square flat panels with plain stiles and rails. Fluted mahogany Tuscan pilasters are at each corner and flanking each of the two tall, glazed (with French doors) openings in the north and south walls, the wide doorway centered in the west wall (leading in from the side hall) and the projecting chimney breast

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

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(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

centered in the east end. Intersecting mahogany beams, embellished with architrave, frieze and bed-moulding span in each direction from the pilasters; the large areas thus formed in the ceiling are subdivided into multiple smaller areas or coffers by intersecting runs of the fretted soffit of this order, the fascia and the carved crown mouldings. The small ceiling panels of the coffers are flat, all of mahogany. The fire-box surround is of limestone, a Tudor or four-centered arch with carved spandrels; an outer lining, also of limestone, enframes the lining with a moulded edge. The mahogany mantel consists of pairs of fluted Composite columns supporting a frieze embellished with carved roundels; end blocks are embellished with carved linenfold motif set in a panel. Above the dentiled and carved bed-moulding is a shelf edged with a carved crown moulding. Paneled doors, matching the wall paneling, flank the chimney breast and they open into the former serving pantry in the northeast corner of the wing and into the secondary stair hall in the southeast corner.

The former serving pantry, a plain room, is now fitted as a small modern kitchen.

The west wing was called the Sun Parlor in the original drawings and all three exterior walls are fully glazed with original materials, mullions defining a tripartite arrangement.

The second floor plan is similar to the first, except that the space west of the central hall is divided into two bedrooms (all called Chambers in the original drawings). Closets to serve each room separate the two westerly chambers and a short passage with arched sliding doors allows communication between them. Above the side hall east of the central hall is a similar narrow hall leading to the east wing; originally closets for each of the two easterly chambers occupied that space, a fact documented by the original drawings and by examination of the doors and the floor.

The central hall and all of the chambers are embellished like the easterly rooms below: oak floors in a herringbone pattern, plastered walls with applied plaster mouldings, and plaster cornices, moulded as carvings. Each fireplace has a marble surround and hearth and a late Georgian or Adamesque type mantel, each different, embellished but simpler than those below. Doors to the central hall have been replaced with flush mahogany fire-rated doors, but the original mahogany-stained birch six-panel doors remain elsewhere.

The west wing is divided into two bathrooms, serving the two westerly bedrooms or Chambers. The tiled floors have been removed recently for repairs to the plumbing but the original glazed tile walls large lavatories supported on fluted pedestals remain. Portions of the wall finishes adjacent to the main house are now removed for the repairs, exposing the original exterior wall of the early 19th century house. The wall is constructed of rubble stone, covered with stucco and finished with paint. The original color appears to be a rich dark pink and the latest coat of paint is brown,

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5.

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

perhaps to simulate brownstone. The pre-1917 photographs, assembled and preserved in the College archives, indicate the darker color in a peeling condition.

Next to the main house, in the east wing, are two original bathrooms to serve the two easterly Chambers, each retaining its tiled floor, glazed tiled walls and oval lavatory supported by a fluted pedestal. East of the bathrooms are several small, plain servants' rooms on either side of a narrow corridor running the length of the wing. These rooms retain their simple trim, six-paneled birch doors and hardware. The original drawings indicate an earlier scheme of playrooms with servants' rooms in another structure immediately east of the wing. This scheme is marked "void" in lettering contemporary with the drawings (1917).

The principal stair extends to the third floor, rising within the enlarged central dormer described above. The third floor plan is similar to those below, a central hall with two rooms on either side, but at its south end are two original bathrooms, retaining original finishes and fixtures similar to those below. The oak herringbone floors extend throughout the third story but the plastered walls are plain and there are no fireplaces.

More small rooms are in the finished third story of the east wing, lighted by dormers, and the secondary stair also extends to the third floor. The west wing has an unfinished attic where all visible construction dates from the 1917 period.

A large unfinished attic extends above the main house, accessible from a ladder off the northwest room. All visible construction dates from the 1917 period.

A boiler room is in a sub-basement beneath the northwest room, its walls constructed of stone. The reinforced concrete ground floor is visible above. Utility tunnels extend beneath the perimeter of the ground floor, accessible from the boiler room and from hatch doors in the northeast and southeast corners of the ground story.

The Early Nineteenth Century House

The early nineteenth century house is documented by several excellent photographs in the College archives, and by an inventory of 1853 discussed by Bayly Ellen Marks in her Hilton Heritage (Catonsville Community College Press, June 1972, 22ff). Prior to 1917, Hilton was a very simple stuccoed house of 2½ stories above a high basement, the south front expressed as five bays in length, the north front as three. The north entrance was sheltered by a small one-story portico and a one-story, hipped-roof porch extended across the south front and west end. The south entrance had a pair of doors, each with three small rectangular panels above the lock rail, a single taller panel below. Sidelights extended to the head of the opening and a three-light transom extended between them above the doors. The head of this opening was flat, not arched. All

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6.

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(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

windows were 6/6 with louvred blinds. Three dormers were in the southerly roof slope but none were in the northerly. The broad flush end chimneys were actually pairs of very closely spaced chimneys of three arch-topped flues each, linked and made flush by a wall at their outer faces, backing a small pent for roof access. The service wing was to the east but it projected northwards from the main house, the peak of its roof being approximately aligned with the northeast corner of the main house. The wing was two storys in height above a high basement and it was three bays in length. Its windows were also 6/6 with louvred blinds and a chimney rose from its extreme east end.

Its plan, as described in the publication cited above, was similar to the existing plan: a central hall with two rooms on either side. That was a very typical plan for the period, the expected plan for a house of this breadth and depth.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of this nomination were drawn to maintain a setting for the house (the lawn areas to the east, south, and west) but to exclude obvious non-contributing buildings and areas (a new building to the northwest of the house and the large parking lot to the northeast) while utilizing such lines of convenience as the driveway around the east, south, and west edges.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	X LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1917 BUILDER/ARCHITECT E. L. Palmer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

Hilton is an elegant, early 20th century Georgian-revival mansion built within the walls of a large, plain, early 19th century farmhouse. It is prominent today as the well-preserved, tastefully-adapted and much-used focal point of a modern, thriving, suburban college campus. It was constructed of the best available materials, all specified in detail (its original construction documents, specifications, working drawings and details, are preserved) and identifiable today. It was embellished throughout with highly ornamented mantels, cornices, paneling, stair elements, floors selected from catalogues of the period and assembled in accordance with prevailing taste. Changes since 1917 have been few and they are superficial. The house remains a three-dimensional text of early 20th century taste.

HISTORY

Biographical sketch of the architect Edward Palmer: In 1917 George Worth Knapp hired Baltimore architect Edward Livingstone Palmer, Jr. (1877-1952) to completely renovate the Mansion at Hilton and its dependencies. Palmer, who graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1899, had recently left the employ of the Roland Park Company, where since 1907 he had been a member of the Committee on Approval of Plans. In this capacity he had emphasized competent landscape development. In 1948 he was described by the American Institute of Architects as a "pioneer in site planning, he set a standard for controlled development in suburban residential areas which has become universal today," and was made a Fellow of the Institute.

When he undertook the Hilton commission, Palmer had earned a reputation not only for landscape and site planning in Roland Park, Guilford and Homeland, but also for designing several hundred residences in Roland Park. He was "an enthusiastic supporter of the traditional Maryland style," but was by no means limited in his stylistic approach. At Hilton he completely redesigned the mansion house from the ground up. He was also responsible for the renovation of the two cottages and bowling alley which stand on the east side of the Arch wall. Here he took the rustic stone buildings of the late 1840's and renewed them using a Tudor motif. All the surviving buildings at Hilton, mansion, cottages, bowling alley, McCulloh house, stable, and barn, bear the mark of Palmer's "high conception of architectural taste," as well as of his versatility.

Palmer enjoyed a long and distinguished career, designing many major buildings, including Levering and Mergenthaler Halls at Johns Hopkins, City Hospitals, and the Sunpapers Building. When he died in 1952 the Sun wrote, "For more than a half century, Mr. Palmer, his vision and his drawing board, contributed many architectural landmarks to Baltimore and the surrounding counties."

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Marks, Bayly Ellen, Research notes, title search, 1971. Files of the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

_____. Hilton Heritage. Catonsville, Md.: Catonsville Community College Press, June 1972.

Baltimore Sun. 6/25/48, 5/14/52; Original plans for the alterations at Hilton, 1917-1924, by Edward L. Palmer, Jr., in possession (1971) of Fisher, Nes and Campbell Associates.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	350420	4346020
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the property included in this nomination are delineated on the attached map labeled "boundary map" and drawn to a scale of 1"=100'.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

1km

NAME / TITLE James T. Wollon, Jr.; Maxine Moreland, Secretary

ORGANIZATION Architect; Catonsville Community College

DATE December 8, 1977

STREET & NUMBER 600 Craigs' Corner Road; 800 South Rolling Road

TELEPHONE (301) 455-4440

CITY OR TOWN Havre de Grace; Catonsville

STATE Maryland 21078;21228

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] DATE 2-13-80

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

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

Hilt

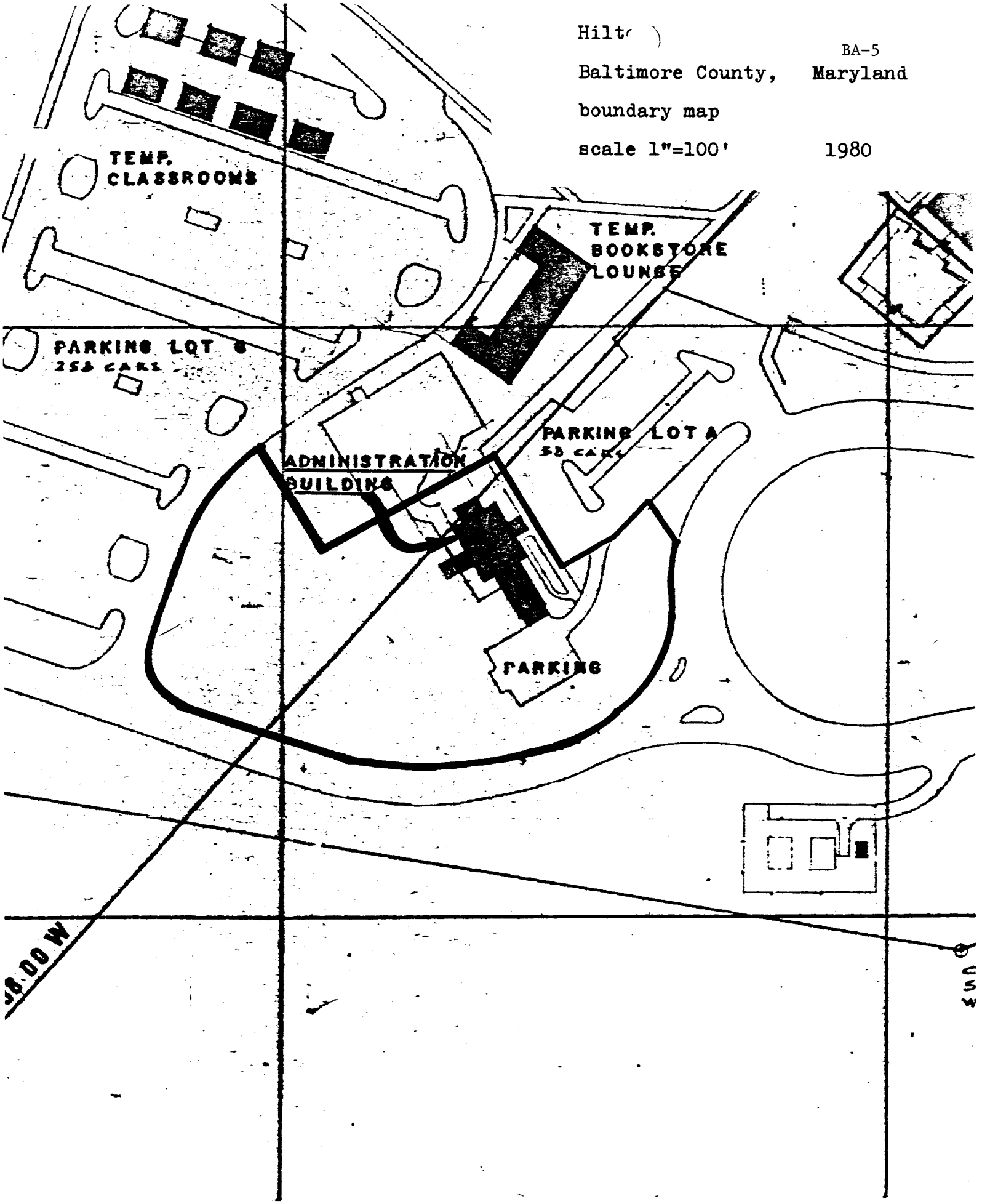
Baltimore County, Maryland

boundary map

scale 1"=100'

BA-5

1980



Hilt

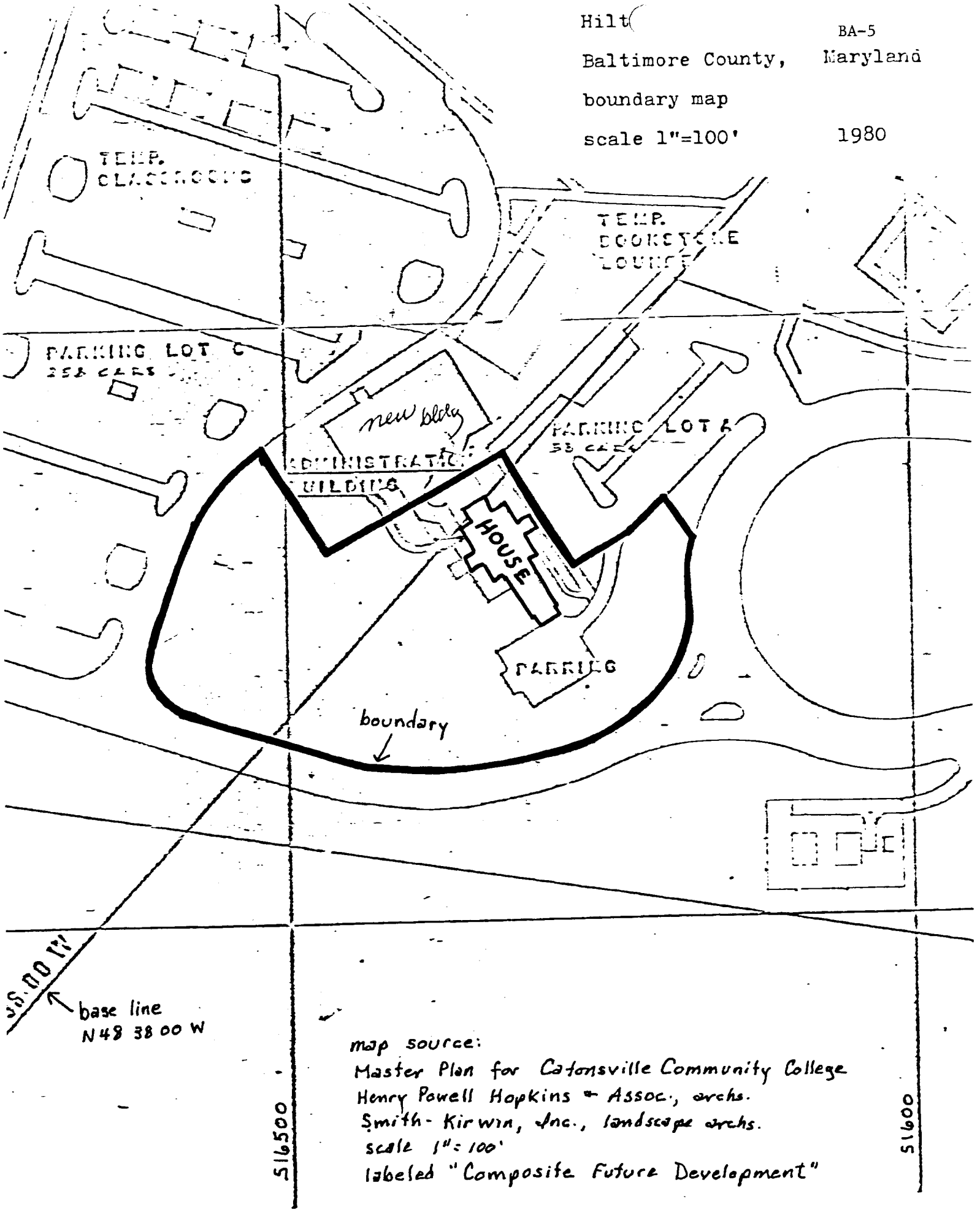
Baltimore County, Maryland

boundary map

scale 1"=100'

1980

BA-5



map source:
Master Plan for Catonsville Community College
Henry Powell Hopkins + Assoc., archs.
Smith-Kirwin, Inc., landscape archs.
scale 1"=100'
labeled "Composite Future Development"

HILTON MANSION ROOM NUMBERS

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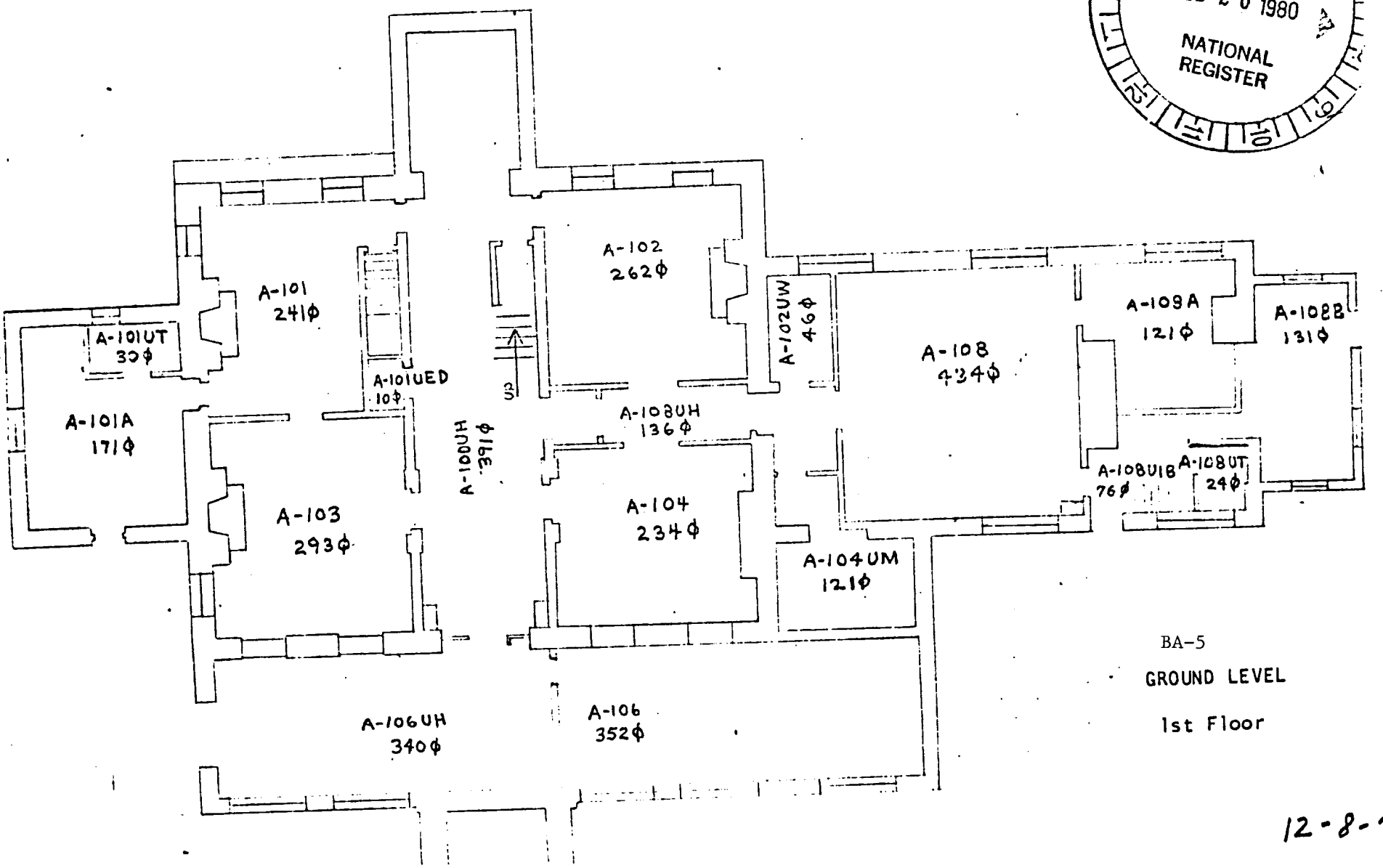
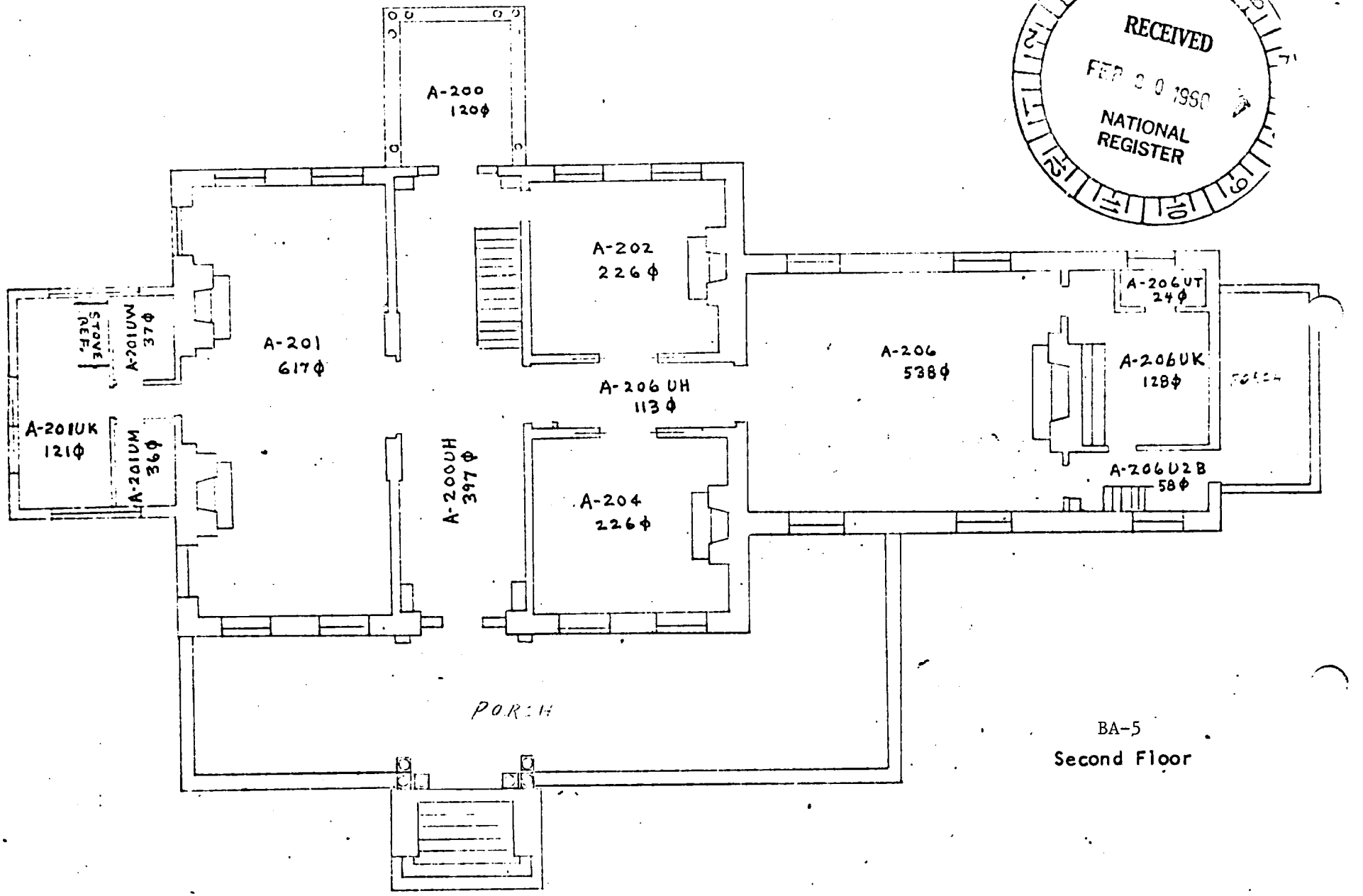


BA-5

GROUND LEVEL

1st Floor

12-8-77



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Second Floor

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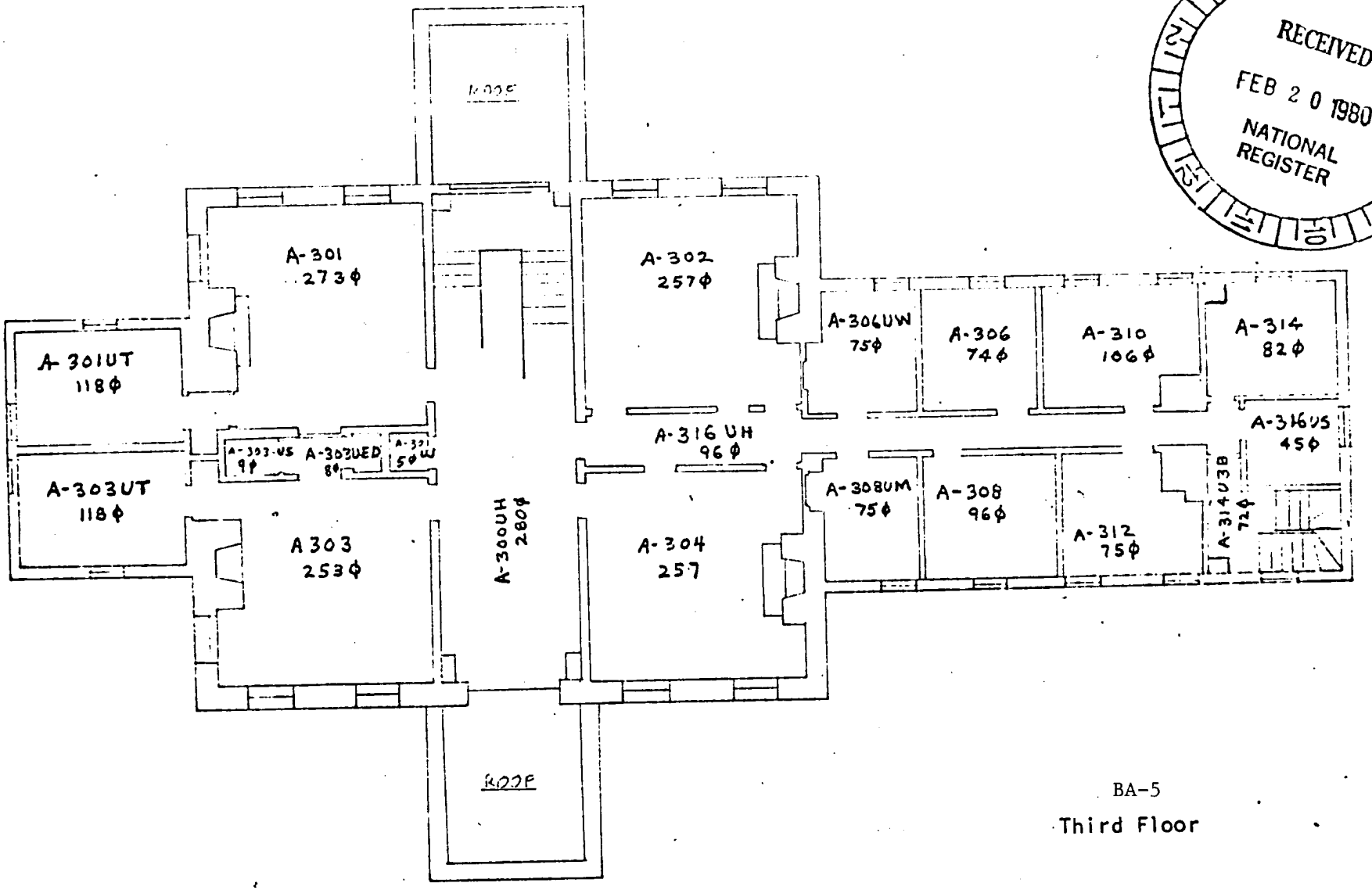

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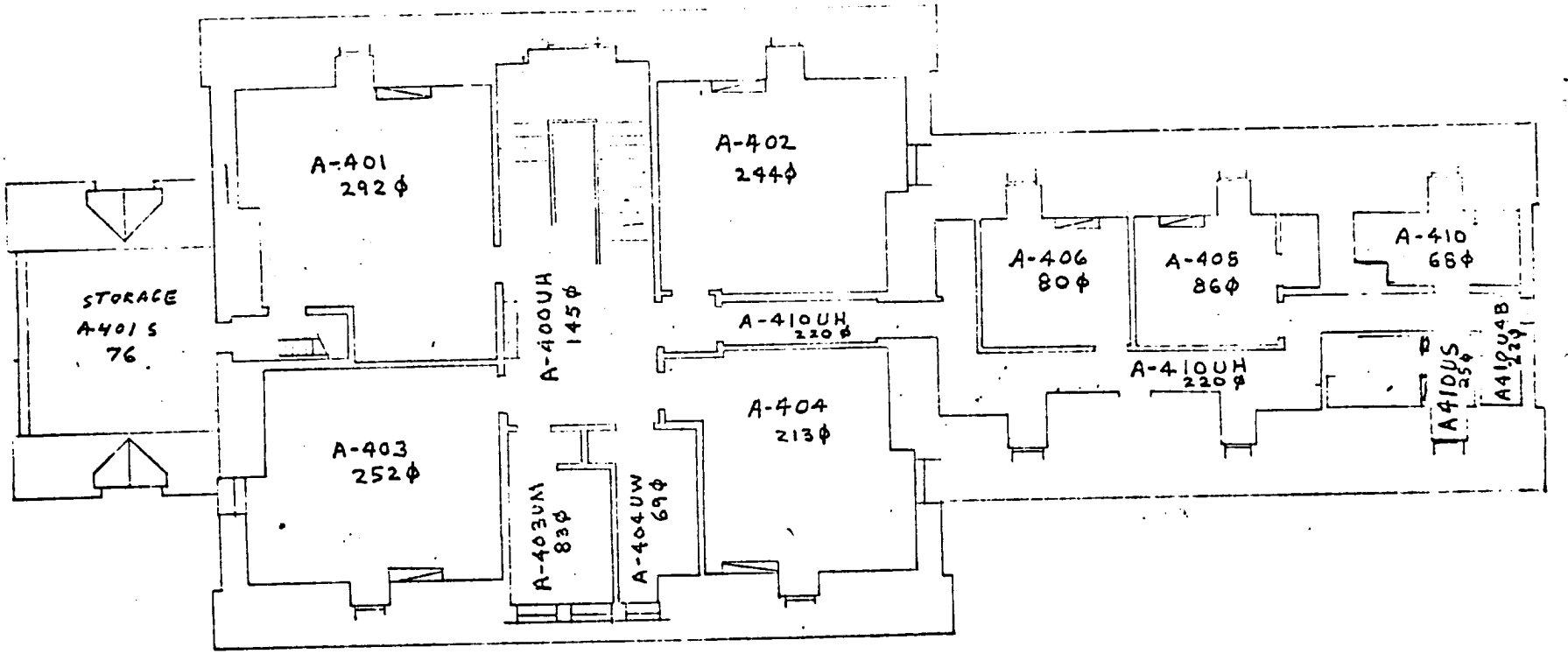
Third Floor



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Fourth Floor

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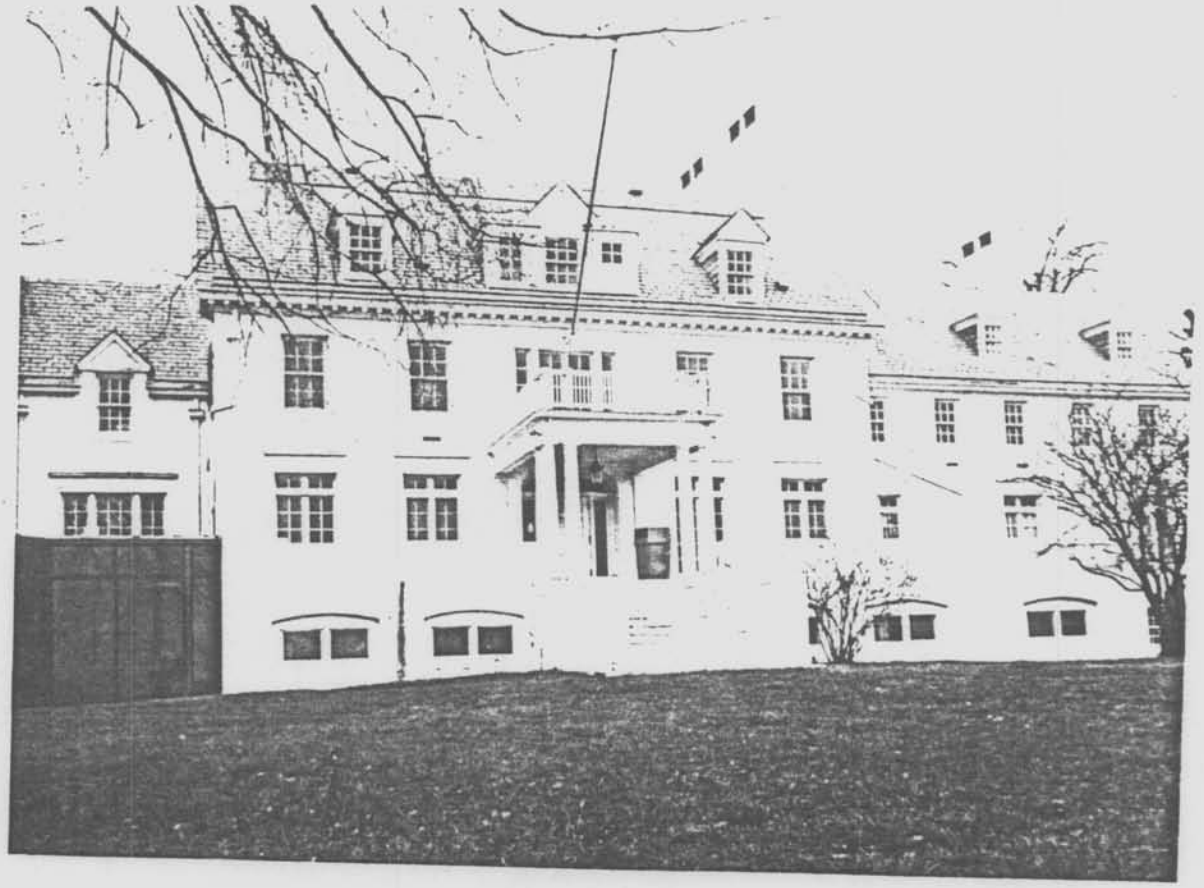
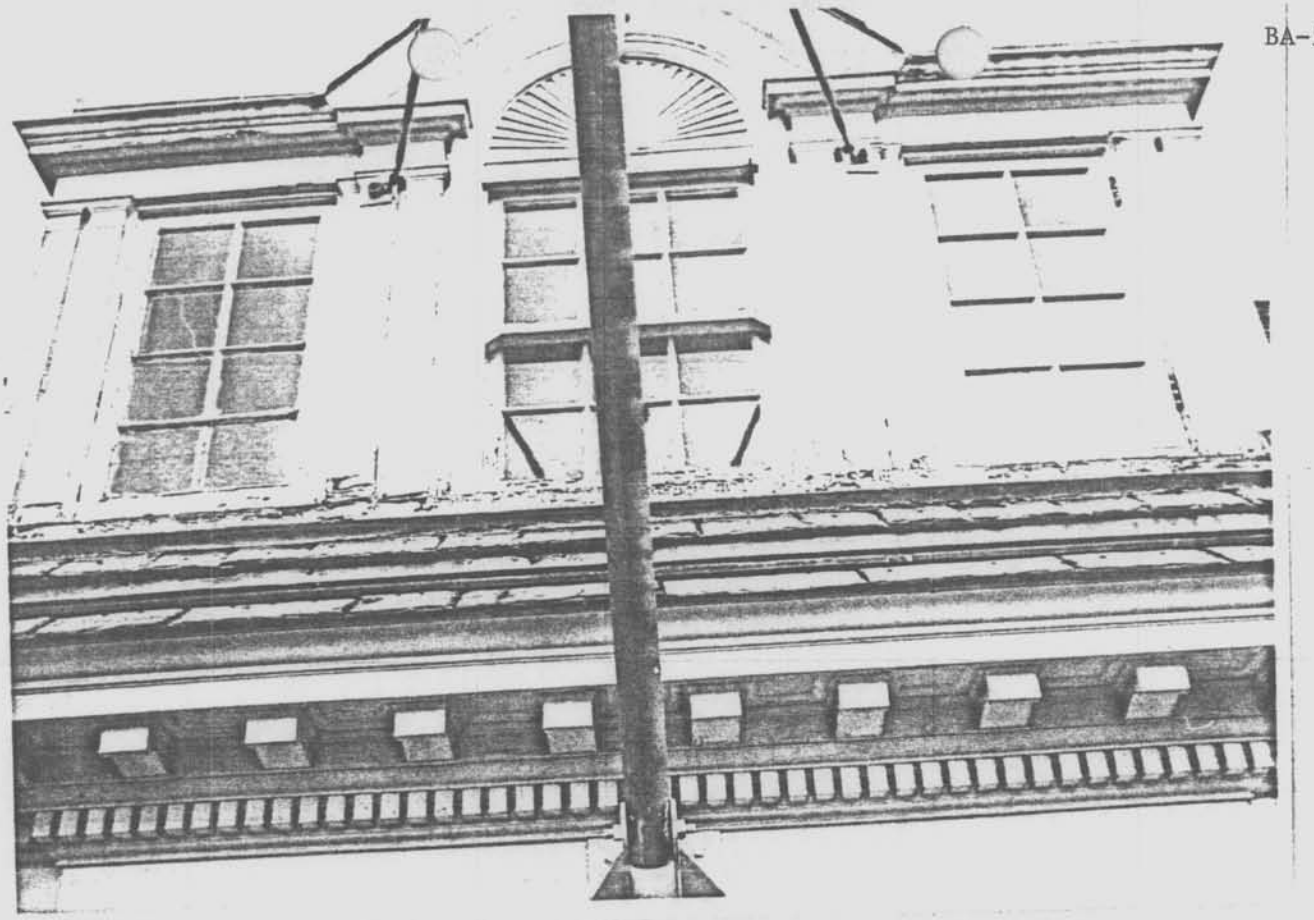
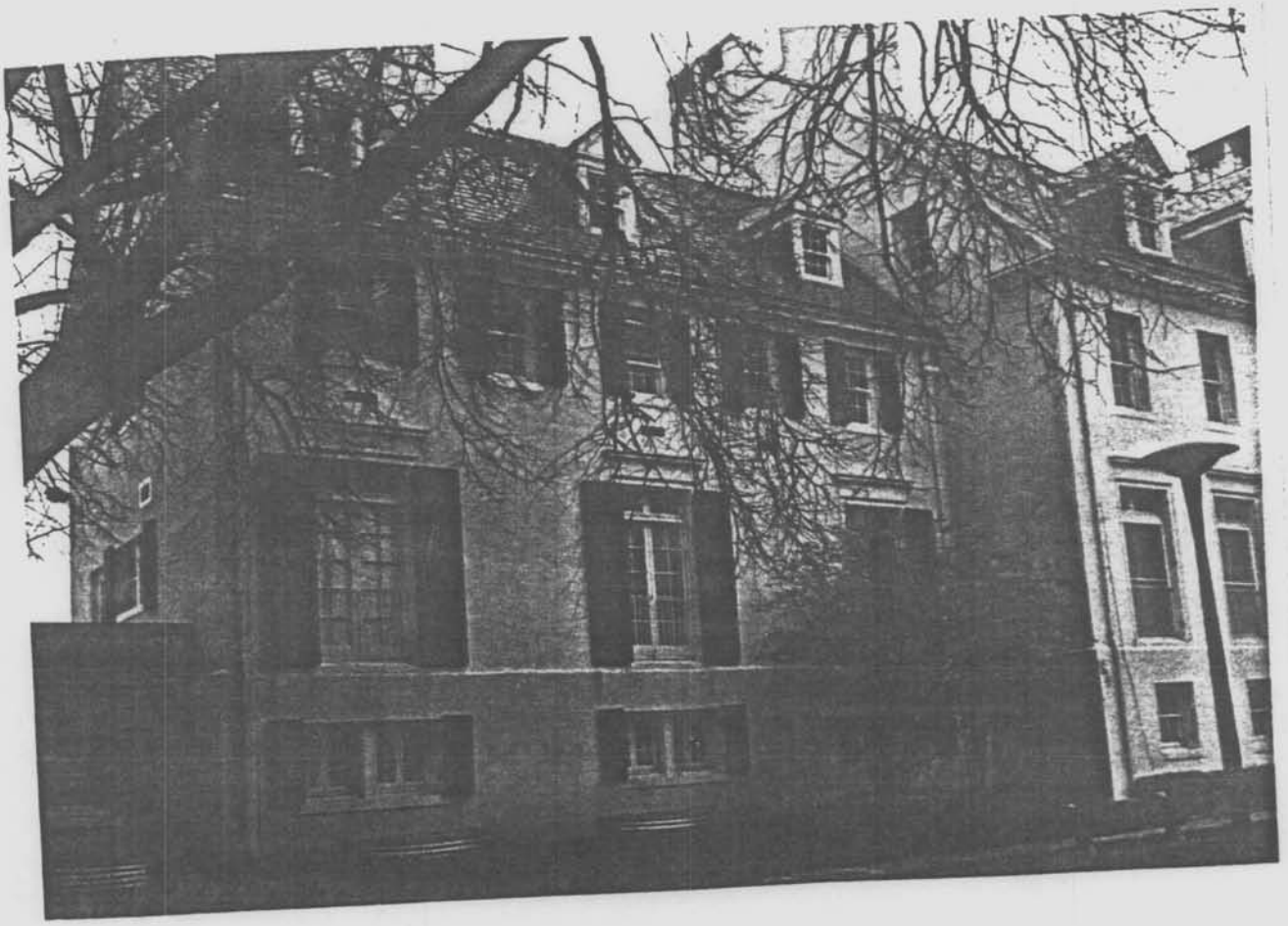
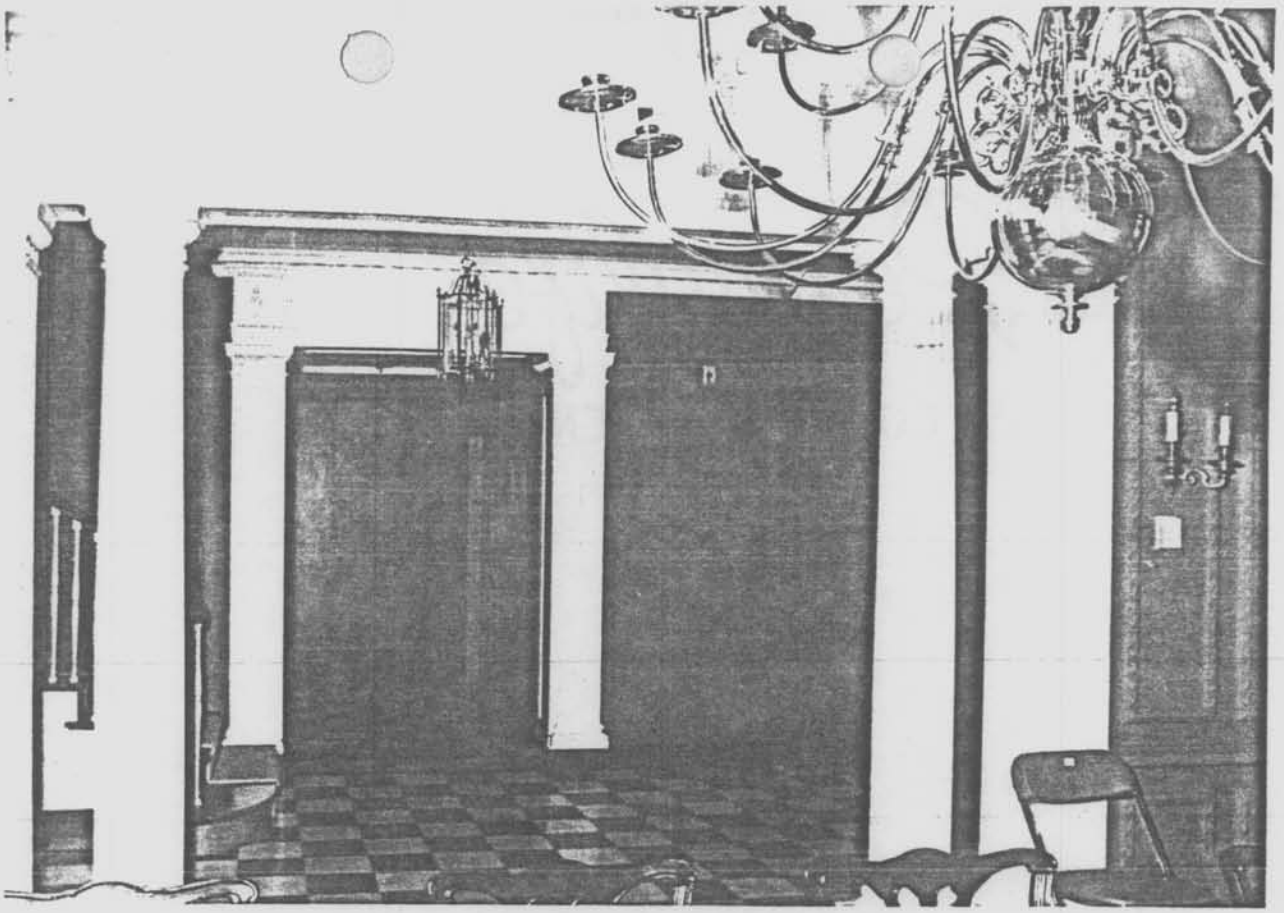
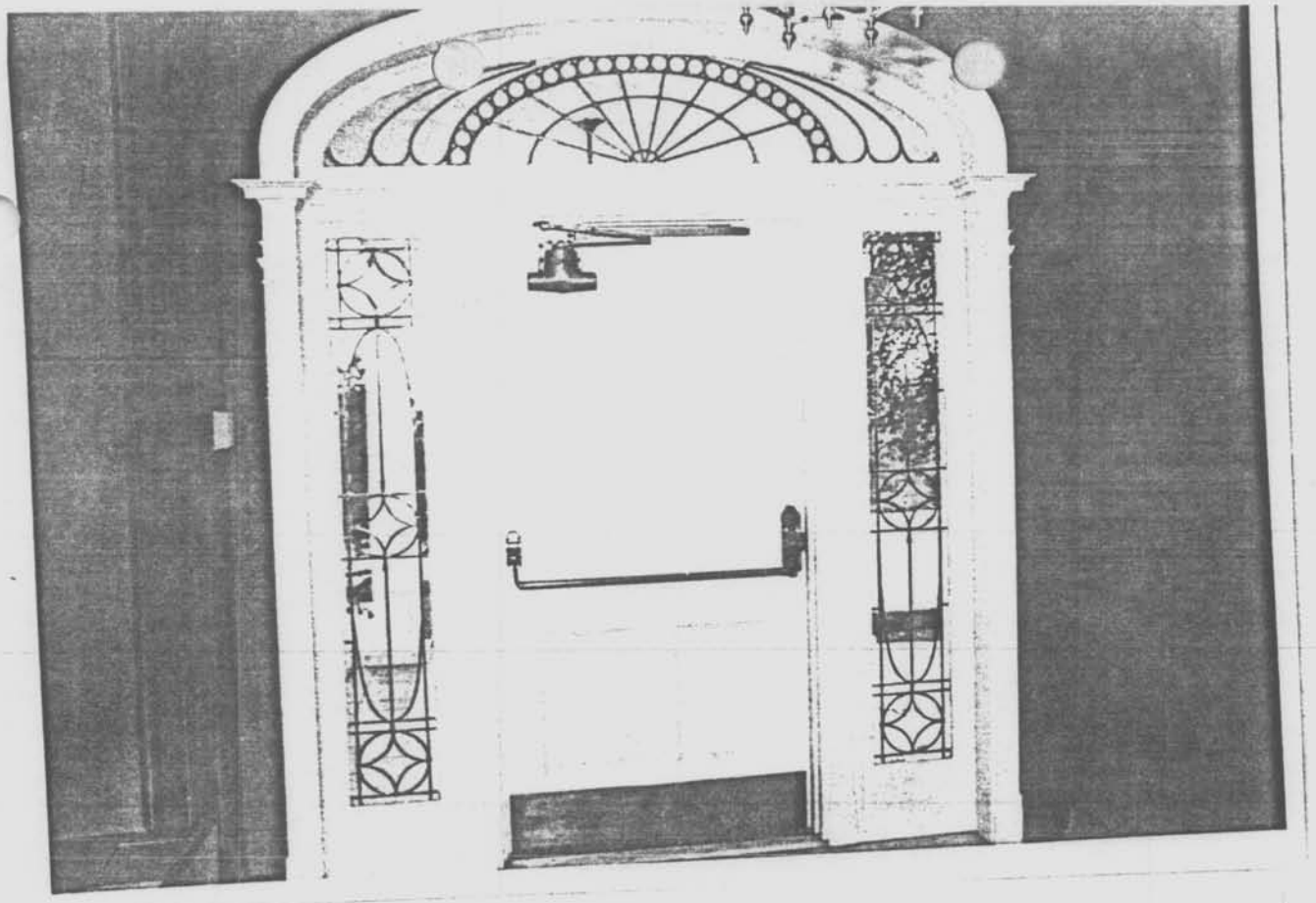
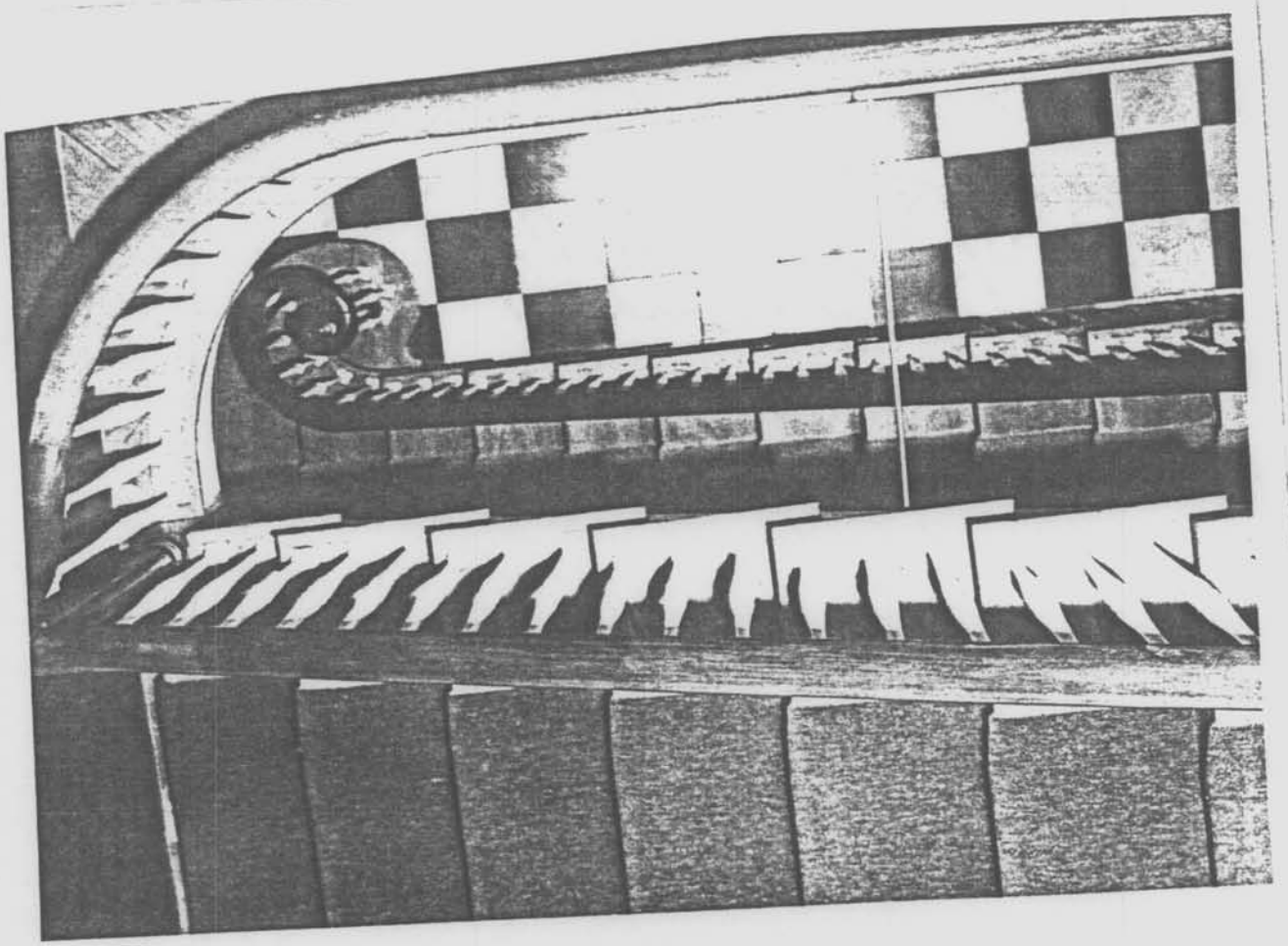


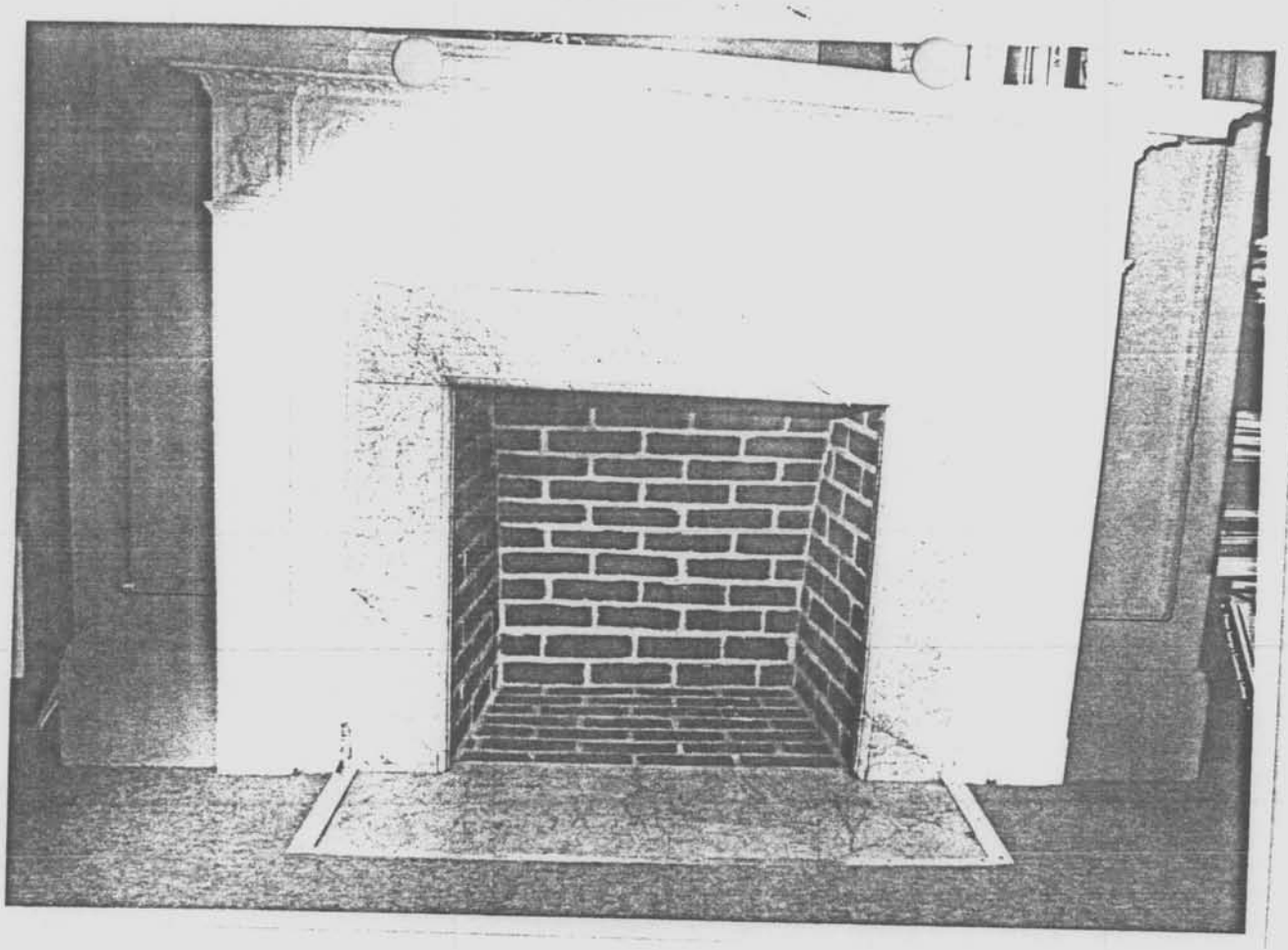


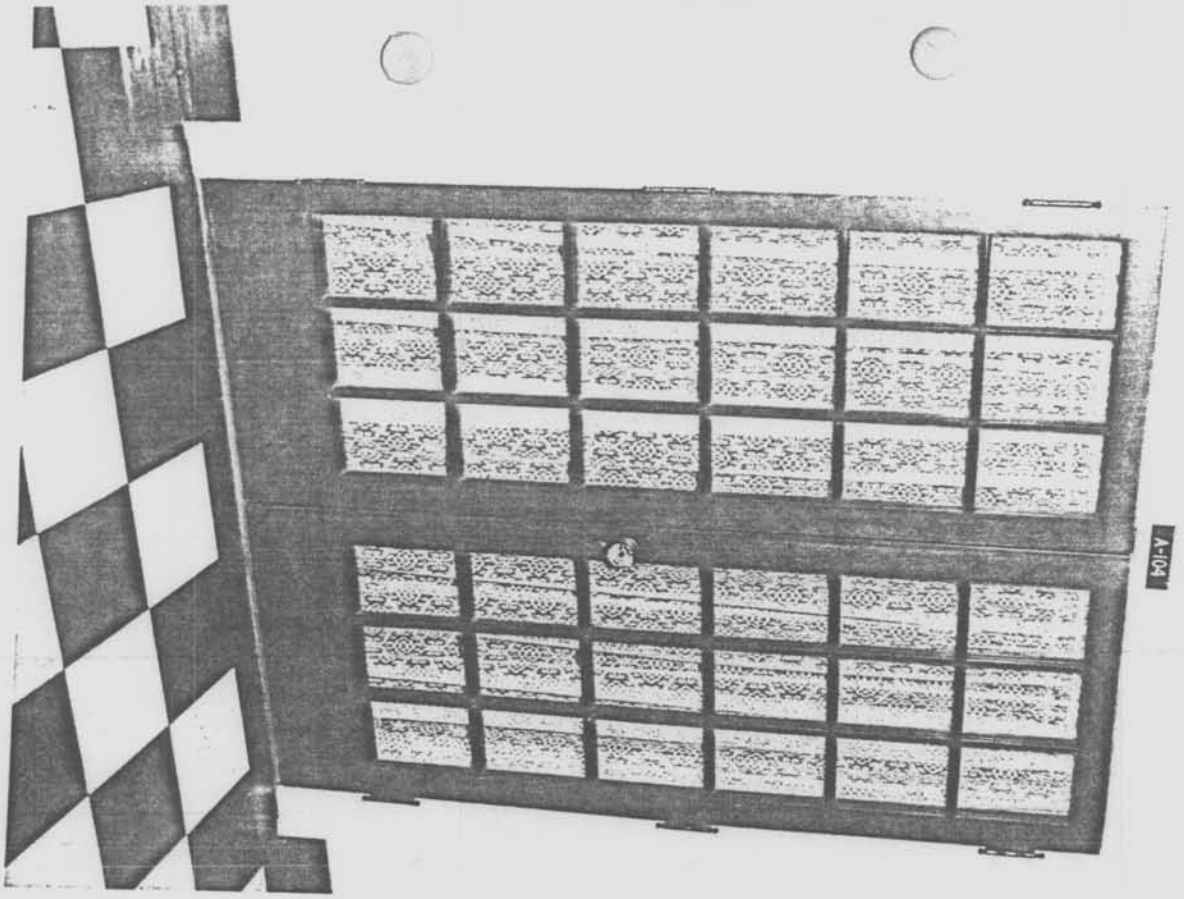




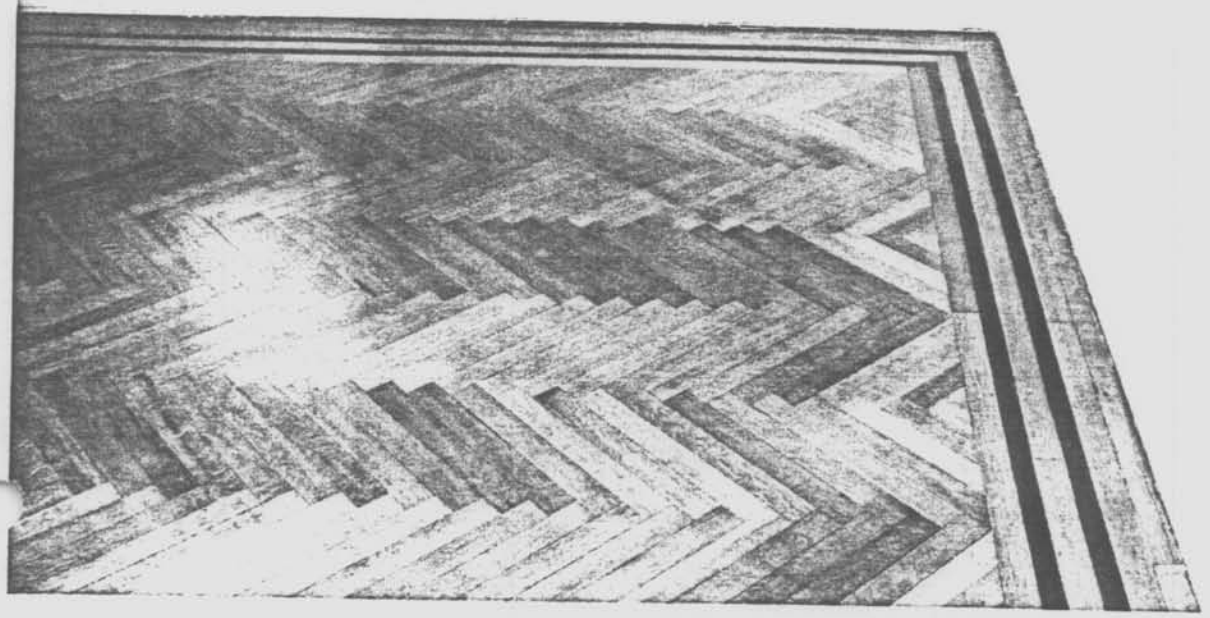


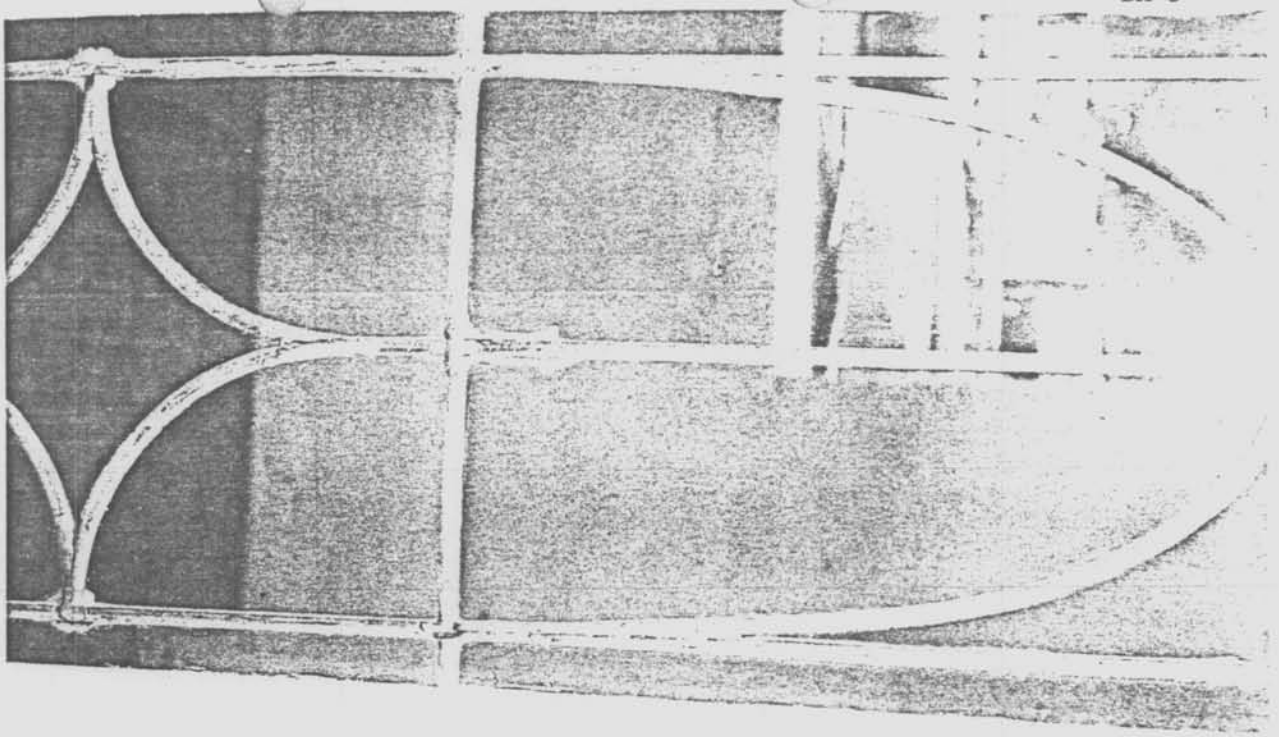


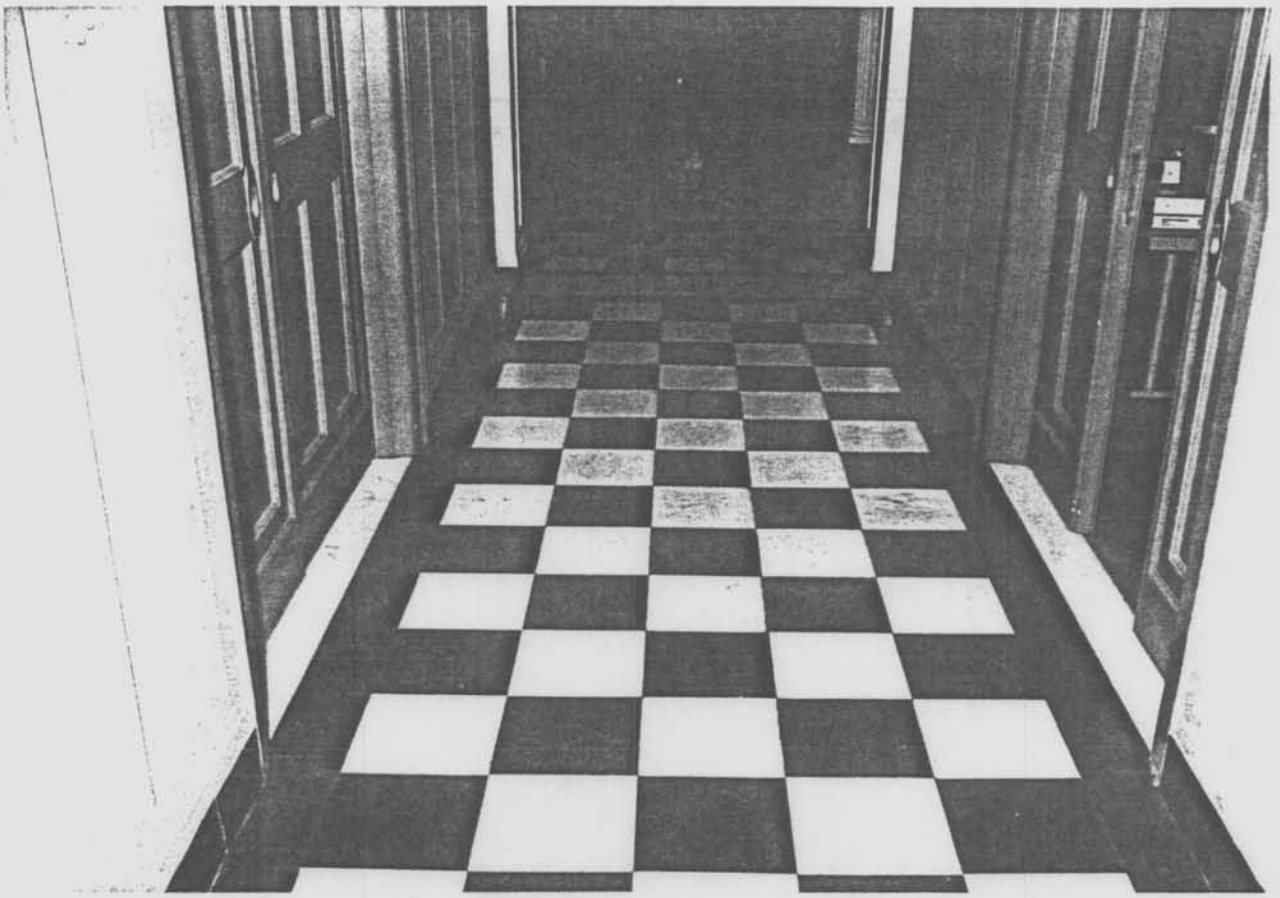


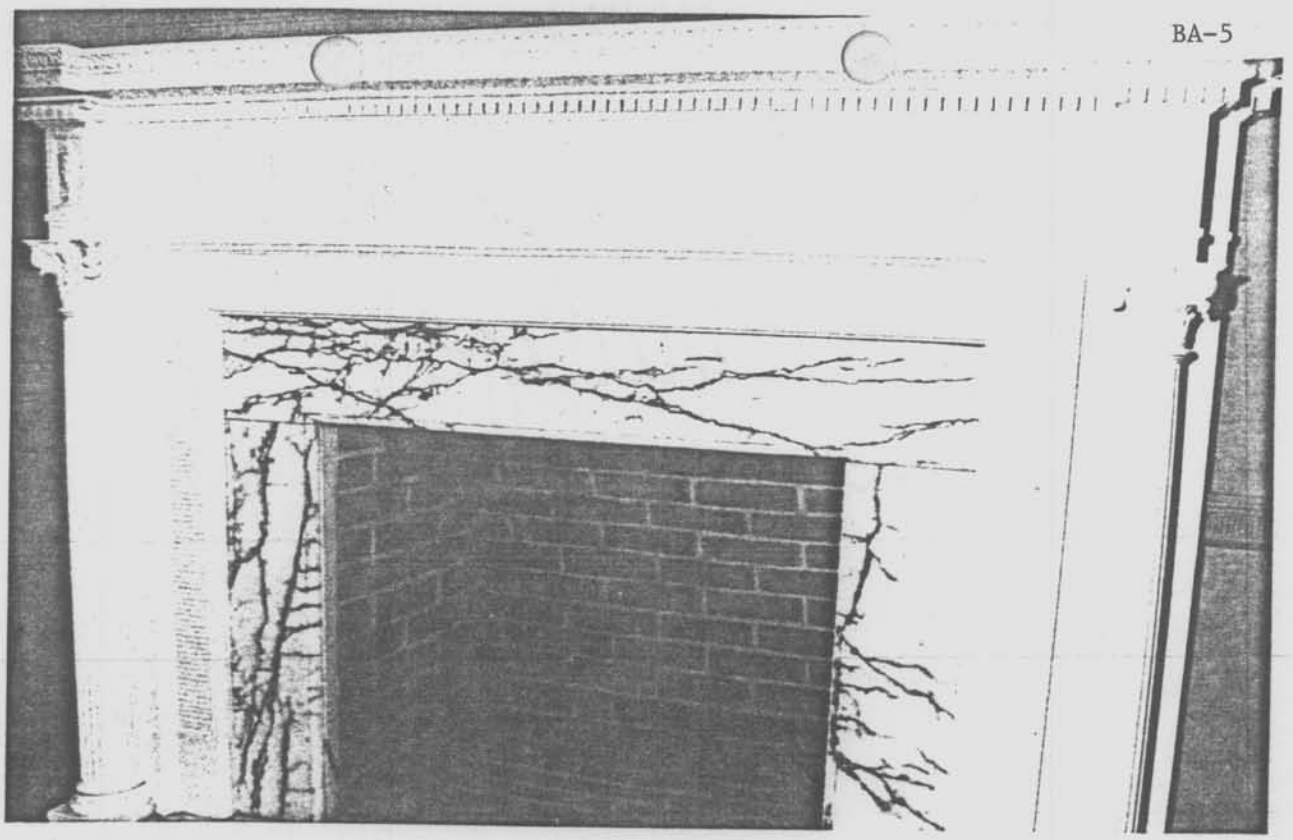

A-104

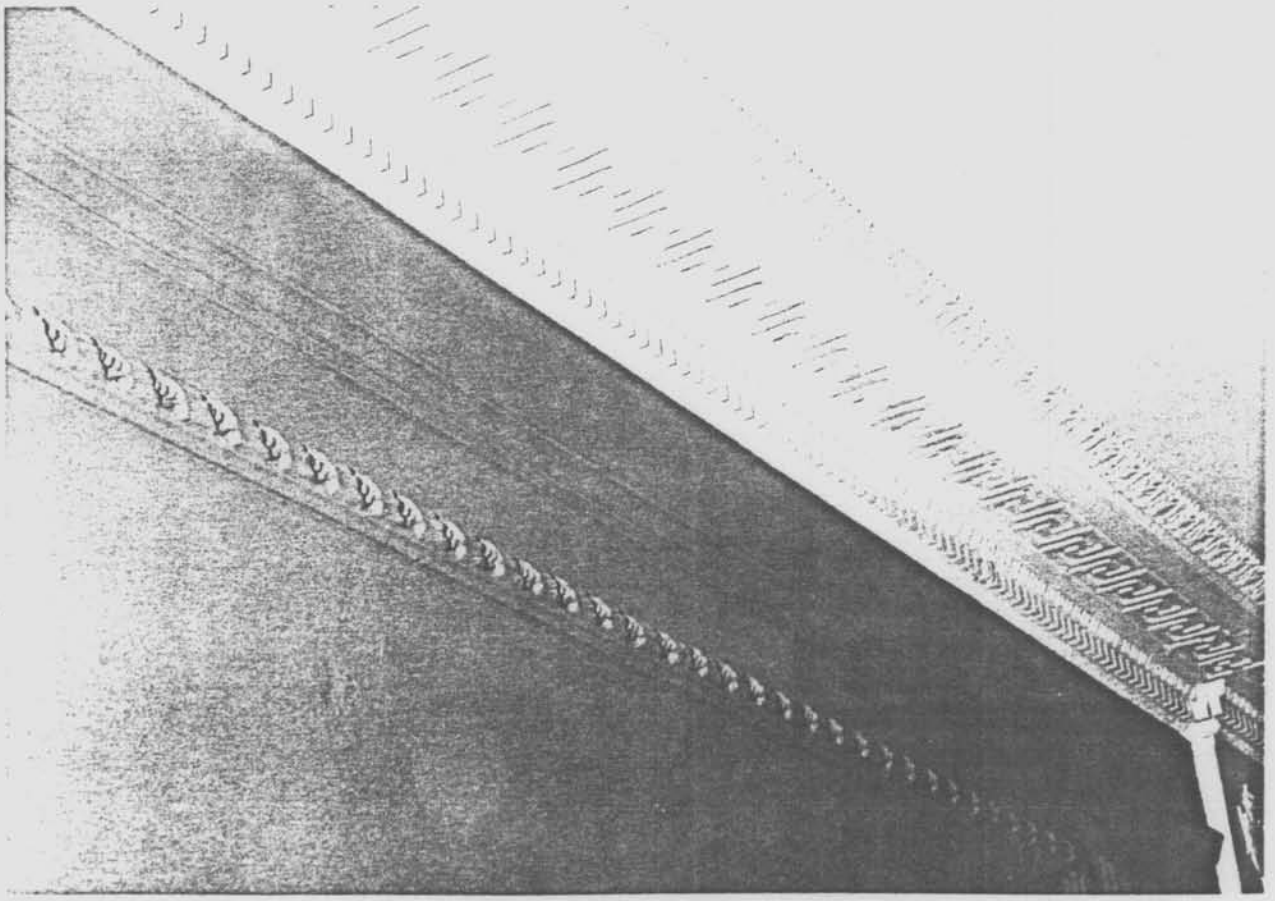
EXIT











Easement on Mansion Hilton

BA-5

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: MARYLAND

COUNTY: BALTIMORE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Catonsville Community College

AND/OR HISTORIC: "Hilton" (part of "Taylor's Forest", also known as "Dorsey's Manor")

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 800 South Rolling Road

CITY OR TOWN: Catonsville, Maryland

STATE: Maryland | CODE: | COUNTY: Baltimore | CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐	Building ☒	Public ☒	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☒	Yes: X
Site ☒	Structure ☒	Private ☐	In Process ☐	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☐
Object ☐		Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☐
					No: ☐

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural	☐	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation	☐	Comments	☐
Commercial	☐	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☐	Other *(Specify)*	☐		
Educational	☒	Military	☐	Religious	☐				
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☐	Scientific	☐				

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Baltimore County Board of Community Colleges

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Towson | STATE: Maryland | CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Baltimore County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Towson | STATE: Maryland | CODE:

ACREAGE — APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 105 acres

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: 1963 ? Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Office of the County Surveyor

STREET AND NUMBER: County Court House

CITY OR TOWN: Towson | STATE: Maryland | CODE:

STATE: COUNTY: FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE

B1-5

N. R. FIELD SHEET

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐	
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☐ Unaltered ☐	(Check One) Moved ☐ Original Site ☐

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

I, MANSION HOUSE. Condition: excellent Integrity: altered

4 story Georgian residence, built c. 1830? Stuccoed stone with interior br brick walls, 51 x 44 . Center hall. Slate gable roof with dormers and double chimneys.
Altered by raising roof and lowering level of lawns, and by removing original (?) wing and substituting: 3 story stucco wing on east side, 42 x 24 with gable roof and off center chimney; masonry terrace on south front; west sunporch, 3 stories, 22 x 15; 2 story 10 x 7 porch on north front.

II. COUNSELING CENTER. Condition: good Integrity: unaltered

2 story fieldstone dwelling, front section 37 x 28, with gable roof and side brick chimneys. (16 x 8 porch apparently 20th cent. addition). Rear section originally separate quarters. 2 stories, 25 x 24 with 6 x 25 wood porch and brick chimney. Probably one of "two other houses built of stone" mentioned in 1825.

III. TUDOR HOUSE - BOWLING ALLEY COMPLEX

This field stone comples was built c. 1850, and may have been designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr.

A. "TUDOR HOUSE". Condition: good Integrity: altered

2 story filed stone cottage, 23 x 42, with gambrel roof. (Formerly one story cottage with hip roof).

connected by stone wall to north with:

B. COTTAGE RUINS. Condition: ruined Integrity: ?

stone remains of one story cottage with basement, 20 x 33 with 18 x 12 north wing. (Formerly had hip roof and 2 dormers).

connected by stone wall on east (at right angles) with:

C. BOWLING ALLEY. Condition: ruined (was intact to May 5, 1971).
Integrity: Unaltered

one story filed stone bowling alley, with shed roof, 100 x 10. Banked on north side, with diamond leaded glass windows on south side.

Connected with stone wall (continuation of north wall) to stone arch and stone wall with vent openings (part of stone bard which burned in 1898???)
& connected at right angles to the north west, via boxwood corrador to:

D. COTTAGE. Condition: excellent Integrity: unaltered.

1 story stone cottage, 38 x 29 with hipped roof.

All alterations, with minor exceptions, were made by Col. George Knapp in 1917, and designed by Edward L. Plamer, Jr. Plams owned by Fisher, Nes & Campbell, Balto.

BA-5

N. R. FIELD SHEET

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☒	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☒	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☒	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☐	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☒	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		
Architecture ☒			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

SEE ATTACHED DATA

BA-5

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Parkison, Ed. H., "Glenn's Hilton," Maryland Historical Magazine, Fall, 1970.

Glenn Collection, Maryland Historical Society, MS, 1017
Buchanan Collection, Maryland Historical Society, MS 1220
Perine Collection, Maryland Historical Society, MS 645

Baltimore County Tax Assessment Ledgers, Hall of Records, Annapolis

Baltimore American, May 24, 1825

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Bayly E. Marks, Instructor, & R. C. Morrison, Associate Professor

ORGANIZATION: Catonsville Community College

DATE: May, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 800 South Rolling Road

CITY OR TOWN: Catonsville, Maryland

STATE: Maryland

CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

Hilton

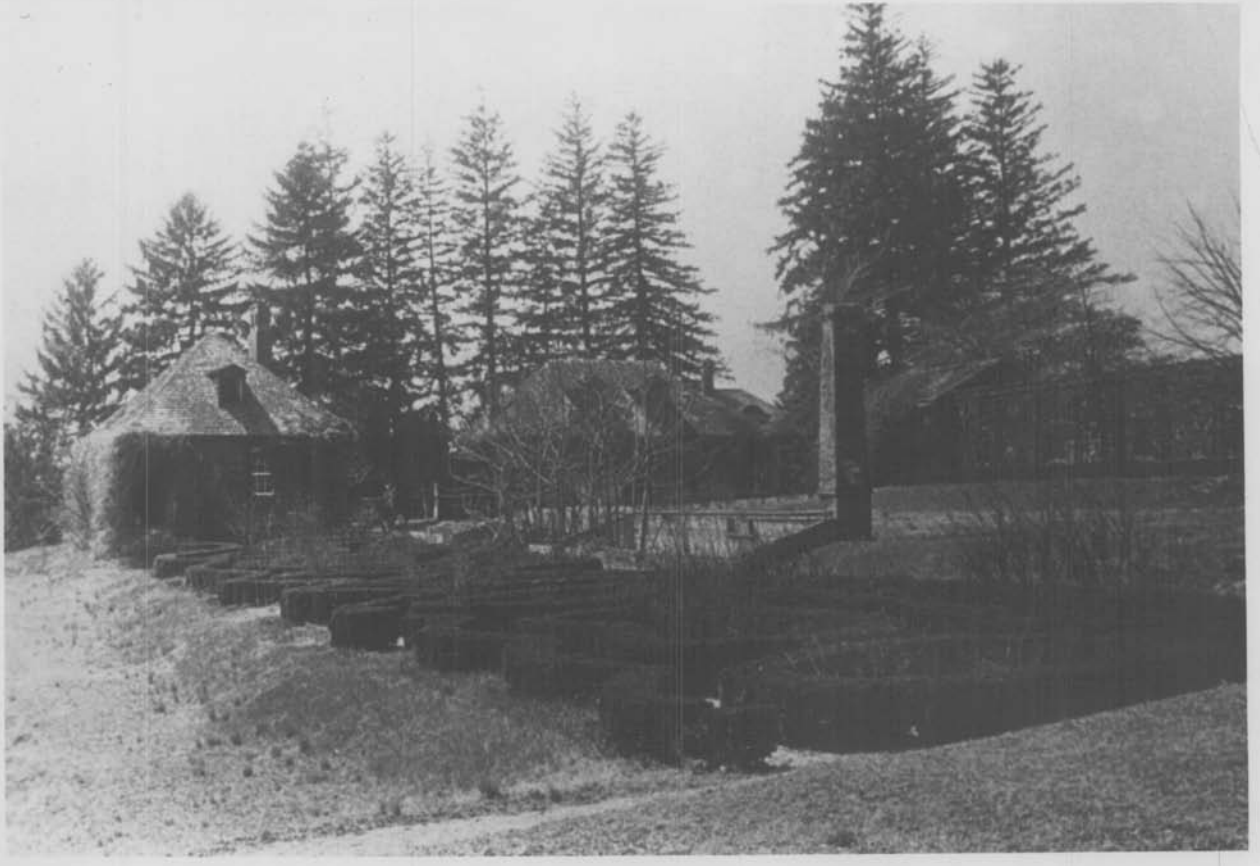
BAS

BAS

MANSION HOUSE, CATONSVILLE COMMUNITY COLL.

BA-5
HILTON

MANSION HOUSE, CATONSVILLE COMM. COLLEGE



1917 before restoration

Cottage Complex

8A5

Hilton Caterpillar Community College

8) North face Mansion house prior to 1917 alterations

8A5

Hilton Catonsville Community College

1) South face mansion house prior to 1917 alterations

BAS