

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Bunker Hill

and or common Bunker Hill

2. Location

street & number Route 178 and Millersville Road n/a not for publication

city, town Millersville vicinity of congressional district Fourth

state Maryland code 24 county Anne Arundel code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Summerfield Baldwin Trust

c/o Mrs. C. Harold Taylor

street & number P. O. Box 1317

city, town Nantucket n/a vicinity of state Massachusetts 02554

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse

street & number Church Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust

Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

AA-177

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Bunker Hill
 Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Bunker Hill is situated approximately 600' southeast of Millersville Road on a 54-acre (approximate), partially cleared and wooded tract of land. (38.5 acres are included in the National Register boundary.) The house and outbuildings face northwest toward Millersville Road.

The main house, characterized by the pyramidal capped cupola and "Picturesque" gabled roofline, is a result of several additions and alterations spanning the 19th and early 20th centuries. The main block, which contains the principal entrance, is the earliest section of the dwelling. This section, constructed in c. 1820, is situated at the northeast end of the house. It was a 2-story, 3 bay by 1 bay dwelling with interior gable end chimneys. The projecting, steeply-pitched, cross gable entrance, the cupola, and one bay at the northeast end were added.¹ Original wide, beaded board siding is still extant on the facade, northwest elevation, just southwest of the entrance projection.

The kitchen, which is located at the southwest end of the dwelling, also dates from c. 1820. It originally functioned as a separate kitchen, but was joined to the main block in c. 1885 with the addition of the central 3 bays of the house. The kitchen roof was raised, dormers added, and one bay was added to the southeast gable end, probably in the late 19th century when the kitchen was joined to the main block. Original 9/6 sash windows are extant at the 1st story, on the northwest gable end of the kitchen. The original, wide 6-panel door surmounted with a 3-pane transom, is also extant and is situated on the southwest elevation.

A large 2-story, gable roofed, 2 bay by 1 bay, wing was added to the rear, southeast elevation of the main block, circa 1870. A 2-story gable roofed porch with an enclosed 2nd story was added to the southwest elevation of the wing sometime in the early 20th century.

A one-story columned, Colonial Revival, hip-roofed porch runs across the facade of the dwelling and wraps around the southwest elevation of the kitchen. This porch replaces an earlier Stick Style porch shown in historic photographs.

A one-story flat roofed, screened porch supported by plain Stick Style posts, fills the rear, southeast elevation of the house.

The house rests on a brick foundation and is covered predominately with weatherboard siding, painted yellow. Original beaded board siding (previously mentioned) is extant on the facade of the main block. The early 20th century enclosed porch at the rear of the house is covered with German siding at the 2nd story. The roof of the entire dwelling is covered with wooden shingles.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

There are five brick chimneys. One marks the southwest end of the main block where it meets the c. 1885 wing. Another marks the southwest elevation of that wing where it joins the kitchen. An exterior gable end chimney is located on the northwest elevation of the kitchen. An interior chimney is located on the southeast elevation of the main block in the northeast bay. It has an exposed chimney back. Another interior chimney is located in the central bay on the southwest elevation of the turn-of-the-century wing. It, too, has an exposed chimney back.

The windows vary in each section of the house. All have exterior, louvered shutters.

The principal entrance is located in the projecting bay of the main block. It is composed of a paneled door, framed by sidelights. It opens into a wide hall with a late 19th century stair rising along the southwest partition wall. Two rooms open off of the hall. The northeast room is presently used as the library. The southwest room functions as a sitting room and features an original Federal/Empire mantel at the fireplace on the southwest wall.

Behind the stair, at the end of the hall, a narrow passage leads through an arched opening into the early 20th century wing. The narrow passage contains two doors, one on the northeast wall which leads outside, and the other on the southwest wall which leads into the rear, screened porch.

The wing is well-lit by large 4/4 sash windows. An elaborate, slightly projecting, doorway is situated at the rear, southeast elevation. This leads outside, to a garden which once featured a gazebo. The doorway is designed in the Palladian style with a double door framed by sidelights and surmounted by a fanlight. The wing, which functions as a formal parlor or sitting room, features an elegant marble mantel at the fireplace on the southwest wall. This room also displays several portraits of the Baldwin family.

Two openings pierce the southwest wall of the main block on either side of the chimney, giving access into the c. 1885 section. A stair is also located along this wall and leads to the 2nd floor. This room is presently used as a formal dining room; however, when constructed it was used as office space for Dr. Harry Baldwin Gantt (a member of the Baldwin family who lived in the house from 1884-1892). An early mantel is located at the fireplace on the southwest wall. It was probably moved to this location from another room. A door, southeast of the chimney block, leads into the kitchen. An enclosed winder stair leading to the 2nd floor is located in the northwest corner, rising along the northeast wall.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

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Continuation sheet Bunker Hill Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 7 Page 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The 2nd floor of the main block is accessed from the main stair. The principal rooms are presently used as bedrooms. The northeast room contains an early mantel, while the southwest room features a plain mid-19th century one. A few steps at the top of the stair lead into the 2nd floor of the rear wing. This room contains an early mantel, suggesting that it was moved from another room. The 2nd floor of the rear enclosed porch is also accessed from the landing at the top of the stair, as well as a door which leads out onto the flat roof of the rear porch. This leads into the 2nd floor of the kitchen.

The 2nd floor of the c. 1885 section is accessed through a door on the southwest wall of the 2nd floor southwest room in the main block. This section contains the stair hall and two small bedrooms. The southeast room leads into the 2nd floor of the kitchen which is one large bedroom.

Outbuildings

The smokehouse/dairy is a frame, board and batten structure which is set into a slope with the smokehouse at the upper end and the dairy at the lower end. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. The principal, gable end, facade faces northwest and contains a central entrance into the smokehouse. The door is composed of thick horizontal boards, pierced by numerous nails. This produced a stronger door, which hopefully prevented thievery. The entrance is covered with a shed roof hood, covered with wooden shingles and supported by diagonal braces. Steps lead down the slope along the northeast elevation to the rear and the entrance into the dairy. The structure at this elevation is supported by a raised stone foundation which has been plastered on the exterior. A central door pierces this elevation (southeast). The interior has a more recent poured concrete floor and trough.

The root cellar is a low gable roofed frame structure which is also set into the slope. It is covered with board and batten siding, except for the facade, gable end, which is covered with German siding. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. A central, vertical board door pierces the facade.

The frame tool house is also covered with board and batten siding. It is set into the slope, with the rear of the building supported by stone piers. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. The gable end facade is also oriented northwest and contains a central, vertical board door. There are two windows--one on the rear, southeast elevation, and the other on the northeast elevation.

The chicken house is similar to the tool house, but is slightly larger and has an offset entrance. Three windows pierce the northeast, southeast and southwest elevations of the chicken house. The interior is arranged with shelves and compartments around the interior walls.

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Bunker Hill

Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, MD

Item number

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The slave quarter² is a one-story frame structure covered with beaded weatherboard siding. The roofline is oriented northwest to southeast, consistent with the other outbuildings along the street; however, the entrance into the quarter is on the northeast elevation. The gable goof is covered with wooden shingles. An extension to the southeast gable end is noted by the seam in the exterior siding and on the interior walls and ceiling as well. An exterior chimney is located at this gable end. The base is uncoursed stone and the stack is brick. A shed addition covers the southwest elevation. This addition and the southeast gable end extension are covered with random-width weatherboard siding. A shed-roofed porch, supported by 3 posts, extends from the northwest gable end of the quarter.

The entrance into the quarter is composed of a vertical board door which is covered by a shed roofed hood, supported by diagonal braces. It leads into a large room with the fireplace located on the southeast wall. The enclosed stair, which leads to the loft, is located immediately inside the entrance and rises along the northwest wall. The loft is unfinished. The rafters are joined with a half-lap joint and secured with cut nails. The space behind the stair on the 1st floor is partitioned into a smaller room, which is presently equipped as a kitchen. An opening on the southwest wall in the larger room leads into the shed addition. Windows cover the southwest wall of this addition. The additions to the quarter appear to be 20th century, while the original section is probably c. 1820, contemporary with the earlier section of the main house.

The carriage house is a frame structure covered with vertical board siding. The entrance is located in the northwest gable end. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt. According to the owners, a shed drive-thru once extended from the southwest elevation.

The ice house is a low frame gable roofed structure which lies partially underground. It is covered with vertical boards and the gable roof with wooden shingles. The central entrance is located in the northwest gable end.

The caretaker's house is a frame, two-story, 3 bay by 2 bay cross gable dwelling, based on the ell plan. It was moved to this site in the late 1890's from the east side of Route 178, south of Indian Landing Road. It was the parsonage for the Methodist Episcopal Church at Severn Crossroads. According to the owners, it was constructed in c. 1830 and had a gambrel roof.³ In 1896, a new stone church was erected at the southeast corner of Indian Landing Road and Route 178. The parsonage was moved to Bunker Hill at this time to make way for a new one. It was enlarged to its present configuration, after it was moved, to accommodate a caretaker.

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The pumphouse is located approximately 75 feet northwest of the carriage house. It is a square, pyramidal roofed, frame structure. The offset entrance is located on the southwest elevation.

The barn and corncrib are located approximately 250 feet southeast of the caretaker's house.

Footnotes

- ¹The northeast bay was extended in 1935 in honor of Willard Baldwin. It serves as a den.
- ²The slave quarter was documented by George McDaniel in 1976 as part of the Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture project. The information gathered during this project was subsequently published in Hearth and Home: Presenting a People's Culture by McDaniel. According to Woodrow Baldwin Rich, there were other slave quarters associated with the property, but this one is the only extant quarter.
- ³The National Register nomination for the Cross Roads Church (Charles W. Baldwin Hall, AA-176) cites documentary evidence indicating that a parsonage for the first Methodist Church at Severn Crossroads was erected in 1838.

8. Significance

AA-177

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1820-1924 **Builder Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: B, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Bunker Hill is primarily significant for its architecture. The main dwelling, a large eclectic frame structure, constructed in several stages, embodies the Victorian Picturesque, A. J. Downing "cottage" style in its final composition. The eleven agricultural outbuildings associated with the site are significant for their variety and architectural integrity. The survival of these structures is extraordinary. Located at scenic Severn Crossroads in north central Anne Arundel County, the setting of Bunker Hill is also of special note. It is situated on approximately 54 acres of land which has been cultivated with various species of trees and plants. However, increased development and highway expansion threaten the historic rural character of Bunker Hill and its surroundings. Bunker Hill is also significant for its association with the Baldwin family, prominent Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City businessmen, politicians, and philanthropists. Several members of the family, born at Bunker Hill, became partners in the Baltimore and New York City cotton commission firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Company. Formed in 1828, it is one of the oldest textile commission firms still in operation.¹

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Bunker Hill
Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 8 Page 6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

William Henry Baldwin, the builder of the earliest portion of Bunker Hill, was born in 1792 at nearby "Rising Sun" (AA-179). In 1811, he worked for a brief time for the firm of Hugh Young and Talbot Jones in Baltimore. One year later, at the age of 14, he attended the Naval Academy in Washington, D.C., and subsequently served on board the Peacock under Commodore Lewis Warrington during the War of 1812.²

In 1817, he married Jane Maria Woodward, whose brother, William Woodward, was the founder of Woodward, Baldwin, and Company. Another brother Rignal Duckett Woodward, built nearby "Abington" (AA-174). At first, William Henry and Jane Maria lived at Indian Landing on the Severn River, where Baldwin opened a general merchandise and commission store. He also served as the Tobacco Inspector. Farmers from the surrounding countryside brought their produce to Indian Landing for shipment to Baltimore.³

In c. 1820, William Henry and Jane Maria moved a few miles west of Indian Landing and built Bunker Hill, apparently named for the Revolutionary War battle. The original tract was known as Warfield's Plains.⁴ The earliest portion of the main dwelling, the kitchen, and some of the outbuildings were built at that time.

Between 1819 and 1844, eleven children were born to Jane Maria and William Henry. They were: Maria Eleanor, William Henry, Eliza Ann, Martha Elizabeth, Richard, Christopher Columbus, Summerfield, Rignal Woodward, Springfield, Charles Winterfield, and Juliet Catherine.

William Henry, Sr. was active in Whig politics; he was an emancipationist and a member of the Maryland Colonization Society. He founded the Academy at Millersville, which stood on the site of the present Millersville Elementary School. He also served as associate Judge of the Orphans Court for Anne Arundel County.⁵

By the 1850s, the Baldwins were farming 200 acres of tobacco; in that decade tobacco production quadrupled.⁶

Both William Henry and Jane Maria were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present Baldwin Hall (AA-176), which once stood at the southeast corner of Rt. 178 and Indian Landing Road, was built in 1861 through the efforts of William Henry and Jane Maria. It was used as the Crossroads Methodist Church until 1896, when the present stone Baldwin Memorial Methodist Church was constructed by the children of William Henry and Jane Maria, in their honor.⁷

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Continuation sheet Bunker Hill
Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 8 Page 7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Jane Maria Baldwin died in 1866 and William Henry in 1874. One of their sons, Springfield - a bachelor- continued to live at Bunker Hill and operate the plantation. Other members of the family, including a widowed sister, Maria Gantt, and another sister Martha Elizabeth, affectionately known as Aunt Matt, made their home at Bunker Hill during the late 19th century. In 1883, Springfield died.

By the next year, Dr. Harry Baldwin Gantt, the son of Maria Gantt had moved to Bunker Hill. He operated his doctor's practice at the house; and with his wife, started their family at Bunker Hill. The central section of the house which connects the main block with the kitchen was built during this period to accomodate Dr. Gantt's office.

At the death of Aunt Matt in 1913, Summerfield Baldwin purchased Bunker Hill from his brothers. ⁸ He and two of his brothers, William Henry, Jr. and Christopher Columbus Baldwin had become successful in developing the cotton commission firm of Woodward, Baldwin and Company. The company was founded in 1828 by William Woodward, the Baldwin brothers' uncle. In 1856, Christopher and William Henry, Jr. became partners, and in 1873, Summerfield merged his company, Baldwin & Norris Company, with Woodward, Baldwin and Company. Their offices were located in Baltimore and New York City.

In A History of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Mary Baldwin Baer and John Wilbur Baer describe the early company as

a partnership of two young men who planned to sell cotton and woolen textiles, ...at first (Jones and Woodward) sold to the wholesalers, retailers, and private customers who walked into their shop on Baltimore's Market Street. In a few years, the new Firm was sending salesmen into the South and other states east of the Mississippi seeking out regional and local dry goods wholesalers. After the Civil War, Woodward, Baldwin & Co. evolved into a commission merchant (firm) for new southern mills. Through its New York and Baltimore offices, its traveling salesmen, and various agencies, the Firm marketed and financed the sale of southern textiles throughout the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, and China. ⁹

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

In addition to the commission business, the Baldwins owned and operated their own cotton mills and mill towns. Encouraged by Johns Hopkins, William Henry, Jr. purchased the Savage Cotton Mill at Savage, Maryland in 1859. In 1864, Summerfield purchased Warren Mills, north of Baltimore at Gunpowder Falls. These experiences culminated in 1876 when the company helped to establish the Piedmont Mill in Piedmont, S.C., one of the first modern textile mills in the south. According to the Baers, the historian, Broadus Mitchell, credits Woodward, Baldwin, & Co. as one of the "greatest factors in founding the (textile) industry in the south."¹⁰

Among the many philanthropic contributions of the Baldwin family, the most noteworthy are the founding of Morgan State University, Goucher College, and the Baltimore Y.M.C.A.

From 1913 until his death in 1924 at Bunker Hill, Summerfield Baldwin had used Bunker Hill as his summer home. At his death, his six living children inherited the property, and in his memory, they formed a trust which administers the property. Today, the house - which is filled with family history and memorabilia - is used year-round by his many descendents.

Footnotes

- ¹ Baer, Mary Baldwin, and John Wilbur Baer, A History of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., (Annapolis: Mary Baldwin Baer and John Wilbur Baer, 1977), p. 4.
- ² Summerfield Baldwin - His Autobiography, His Ancestry, with Editorial and Newspaper Comments, (Baltimore: Norman T.A. Munder & Co., 1925), pp. 39-40.
- ³ Baer, Mary Baldwin, and John Wilbur Baer, "The Baldwin Family," an unpublished manuscript, p. 72.
- ⁴ Ibid., p. 68
- ⁵ Summerfield Baldwin, pp. 40-42.
- ⁶ Andrews, Kenneth Woodward, "Bunker Hill Farms and Dependencies," (unpublished National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1980), n.p.; and "The Baldwin Family," p. 74.
- ⁷ "The Baldwin Family," p. 73
- ⁸ Andrews, n.p.
- ⁹ A History of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., p. 4
- ¹⁰ Ibid., p. 5.

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Bunker Hill Item number 9 and 10 Page 9
Anne Arundel County, MD

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

See footnotes; and information was also supplied by Irene Caudle of Severn Crossroads, MD, and members of the Summerfield Baldwin Trust:

Mrs. C. Harold Taylor of Nantucket, Mass.;
Mrs. Patricia Baldwin Andrews of Baltimore;
Mr. Woodward Baldwin Rich of Annapolis;
Mrs. Dickerman Hollister of Greenwich, Ct.;
Mrs. Louise Cramer of Annapolis; and
Murray Baldwin of Brooklyn, N.Y.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Boundary Justification

The nominated property, approximately 38.5 acres comprises all elements of the resource within their immediate setting. The northeast boundary is defined by Generals Highway (Rt. 178). A tree line following the highway to the intersection with Millersville Road forms a visual boundary. The northwest boundary is defined by Millersville Road and a tree line following this highway as well. Beyond this line lie two 20th century dwellings on the northwest side of Millersville Road. The southwest boundary is defined by Rt. 32 and a wide evergreen tree line which follows this route. The southeast boundary follows a tree line, in part, and extends as a line of convenience through an open field, beyond which lies open space which does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-177

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 38.5 acres

Quadrangle name Odenton, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries are depicted on the attached map; for boundary justification see Continuation Sheet No. 9.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna Ware, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Office of Community Development date 1984
Anne Arundel County

street & number Arundel Center telephone (301) 224-1210

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *J. Mitchell* date 8-24-84

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

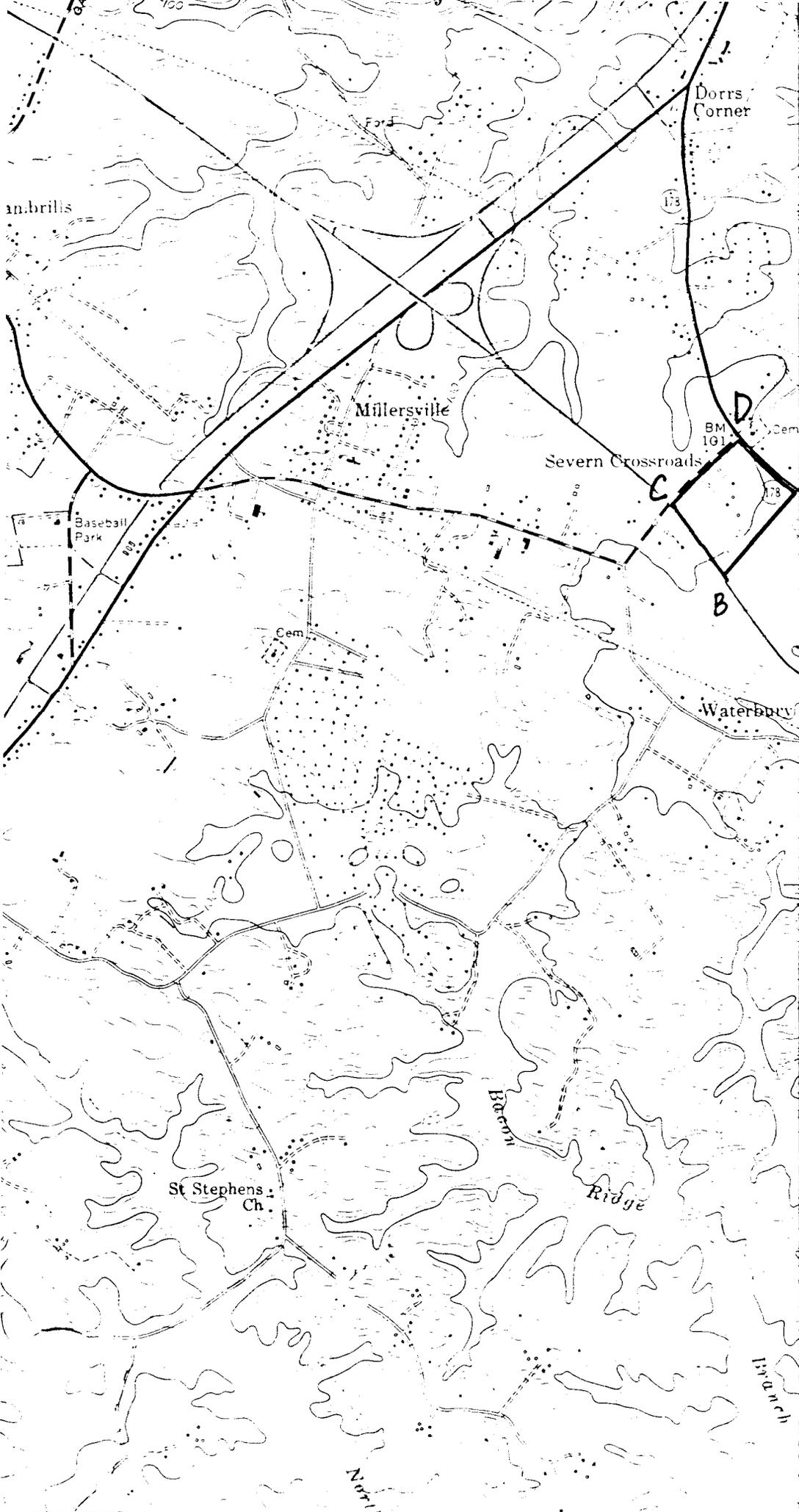
For NCRS use only

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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration



4326
4325
4323
2'30"
4322
4321
4320

(ROUND BAY)
5662 II SE

GROUNSVILLE 2.7 MI.
7.3 MI. TO U.S. 50

AA-177
BUNKER HILL
ANNE
ARUNDEL
COUNTY,
MARYLAND

A: 18-359380-
4324160

B: 18-359050-
4323800

C: 18-358820-
4324120

D: 18-359140-
4324410

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Bunker Hill

and/or common Bunker Hill

2. Location

street & number 1371 Millersville Road, s. side of Millersville Rd not for publication
at junction with Rt. 178.

city, town Millersville, vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Summerfield Baldwin Trust

street & number c/o Mrs. C. Harold Taylor telephone no.: 617-228-1695
P. O. Box 1317

city, town Nantucket state and zip code Mass. 02554

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

federal state county local

title for survey records

state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-177

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Summary Description

Bunker Hill, located at Severn Crossroads, just south of the intersection of Rt. 178 and Millersville Road, includes a large, eclectic, frame dwelling which reflects several periods of growth. The final composition embodies the late 19th century Victorian Picturesque, A. J. Downing "cottage" style of architecture. Several 19th century outbuildings and a caretaker's house are associated with this site. The outbuildings are frame and include a smokehouse/dairy, root cellar, tool house, chicken house, slave quarter, carriage house, ice house, pumphouse, barn and corncrib. All, except the pumphouse, extend in a southwest direction from the main house and face northwest. It gives the appearance of a "street" of buildings, which is what it is referred to by the owners. The southwest end of the "street" is marked by the caretaker's house, which also faces northwest.

General Description

Bunker Hill is situated approximately 600' southeast of Millersville Road on a 54-acre (approximate), partially cleared and wooded tract of land. (38.5 acres are included in the National Register boundary.) The house and outbuildings face northwest toward Millersville Road.

The main house, characterized by the pyramidal capped cupola and "Picturesque" gabled roofline, is a result of several additions and alterations spanning the 19th and early 20th centuries. The main block, which contains the principal entrance, is the earliest section of the dwelling. This section, constructed in c. 1820, is situated at the northeast end of the house. It was a 2-story, 3 bay by 1 bay dwelling with interior gable end chimneys. The projecting, steeply-pitched, cross gable entrance, the cupola, and one bay at the northeast end were added. Original wide, beaded board siding is still extant on the facade, northwest elevation, just southwest of the entrance projection.

The kitchen, which is located at the southwest end of the dwelling, also dates from c. 1820. It originally functioned as a separate kitchen, but was joined to the main block in c. 1885 with the addition of the central 3 bays of the house. The kitchen roof was raised, dormers added, and one bay was added to the southeast gable end, probably in the late 19th century when the kitchen was joined to the main block. Original 9/6 sash windows are extant at the 1st story, on the northwest gable end of the kitchen. The original, wide 6-panel door surmounted with a 3-pane transom, is also extant and is situated on the southwest elevation.

The two-story c. 1885 section, connecting the kitchen and the main block, is characterized by floor-to-ceiling casement windows which open onto both the facade and rear porches. Three pitched roof dormers pierce the eaveline on both the facade and rear elevations. These match the dormers added to the kitchen on the southwest elevation.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1820-1924 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary Paragraph

Bunker Hill is primarily significant for its architecture. The main dwelling, a large eclectic frame structure, constructed in several stages, embodies the Victorian Picturesque, A. J. Downing "cottage" style in its final composition. The eleven outbuildings associated with the site are significant for their variety and architectural integrity. The survival of these structures is extraordinary. Located at scenic Severn Crossroads in north central Anne Arundel County, the setting of Bunker Hill is also of special note. It is situated on approximately 54 acres of land which has been cultivated with various species of trees and plants. However, increased development and highway expansion have threatened and will continue to threaten the historic rural character of Bunker Hill and its surroundings.

Bunker Hill is also significant for its association with the Baldwin family, prominent Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City businessmen, politicians, and philanthropists. Several members of the family, born at Bunker Hill, became partners in the Baltimore and New York City cotton commission firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Company. Formed in 1828, it is one of the oldest textile commission firms still in operation.

History and Support

William Henry Baldwin, the builder of the earliest portion of Bunker Hill, was born in 1792 at nearby "Rising Sun" (AA-179). In 1811, he worked for a brief time for the firm of Hugh Young and Talbot Jones in Baltimore. One year later, at the age of 14, he attended the Naval Academy in Washington, D.C., and subsequently served on board the Peacock under Commodore Lewis Warrington during the War of 1812.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-177

See Footnotes for Bibliographic references. Information was also provided by Irene Caudle of Millersville, MD, and members of the Summerfield Baldwin Trust: Mrs. C. Harold Taylor, Murray H. Baldwin, Mrs. Patricia Baldwin Andrews, Woodward Baldwin Rich, Mrs. Dickerman Hollister, and Mrs. Louise R. Cramer.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 38.5 acresQuadrangle name OdentonQuadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

<input type="checkbox"/>									
Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

<input type="checkbox"/>									
Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

<input type="checkbox"/>									
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D

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E

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G

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H

<input type="checkbox"/>									
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Map and attached justification.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna Ware, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Anne Arundel Co. Office of Comm. Dev. date 1984street & number Arundel Center telephone 301-224-1210city or town Annapolis state MD 21404

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

#7. Continuation sheet, page 2.

A large 2-story, gable roofed, 2 bay by 1 bay, wing was added to the rear, southeast elevation of the main block in c. 1870. A 2-story gable roofed porch with an enclosed 2nd story was added to the southwest elevation of the wing sometime in the early 20th century.

A one-story columned, Colonial Revival, hip-roofed porch runs across the facade of the dwelling and wraps around the southwest elevation of the kitchen. Based on historic photographs, this porch replaces an earlier Stick Style porch.

A one-story flat roofed, screened porch supported by plain Stick Style posts, fills the rear, southeast elevation of the house.

The house rests on a brick foundation and is covered predominately with weatherboard siding, painted yellow. Original beaded board siding (previously mentioned) is extant on the facade of the main block. The early 20th century enclosed porch at the rear of the house is covered with German siding at the 2nd story. The roof of the entire dwelling is covered with wooden shingles.

There are five brick chimneys. One marks the southwest end of the main block where it meets the c. 1885 wing. Another marks the southwest elevation of that wing where it joins the kitchen. An exterior gable end chimney is located on the northwest elevation of the kitchen. An interior chimney is located on the southeast elevation of the main block in the northeast bay. It has an exposed chimney back. Another interior chimney is located in the central bay on the southwest elevation of the turn-of-the-century wing. It, too, has an exposed chimney back.

The windows vary in each section of the house. All have exterior, louvered shutters.

The principal entrance is located in the projecting bay of the main block. It is composed of a paneled door, framed by sidelights. It opens into a wide hall with a late 19th century stair rising along the southwest partition wall. Two rooms open off of the hall. The northeast room is presently used as the library. The southwest room functions as a sitting room and features an original Federal/Empire mantel at the fireplace on the southwest wall.

Behind the stair, at the end of the hall, a narrow passage leads through an arched opening into the turn-of-the-century wing. The narrow passage contains two doors, one on the northeast wall which leads outside, and the other on the southwest wall which leads into the rear, screened porch.

The wing is well-lit by large 4/4 sash windows. An elaborate, slightly projecting, doorway is situated at the rear, southeast elevation. This leads outside, to a garden which once featured a gazebo. The doorway is designed in the Palladian style with a double door framed by sidelights and surmounted by a fanlight. The wing, which functions as a formal parlor or sitting room, features an elegant marble mantel at the fireplace on the southwest wall. This room also displays several portraits of the Baldwin family.

#7. Continuation sheet, page 3.

Two openings pierce the southwest wall of the main block on either side of the chimney, giving access into the c. 1885 section. A stair is also located along this wall and leads to the 2nd floor. This room is presently used as a formal dining room; however, when constructed it was used as office space for Dr. Harry Baldwin Gantt (a member of the Baldwin family who lived in the house from 1884-1892). An early mantel is located at the fireplace on the southwest wall. It was probably moved to this location from another room. A door, southeast of the chimney block, leads into the kitchen. An enclosed winder stair leading to the 2nd floor is located in the northwest corner, rising along the northeast wall.

The 2nd floor of the main block is accessed from the main stair. The principal rooms are presently used as bedrooms. The northeast room contains an early mantel, while the southwest room features a plain mid-19th century one. A few steps at the top of the stair lead into the 2nd floor of the rear wing. This room contains an early mantel, suggesting that it was moved from another room. The 2nd floor of the rear enclosed porch is also accessed from the landing at the top of the stair, as well as a door which leads out onto the flat roof of the rear porch. This leads into the 2nd floor of the kitchen.

The 2nd floor of the c. 1885 section is accessed through a door on the southwest wall of the 2nd floor southwest room in the main block. This section contains the stair hall and two small bedrooms. The southeast room leads into the 2nd floor of the kitchen which is one large bedroom.

Outbuildings

The smokehouse/dairy is a frame, board and batten structure which is set into a slope with the smokehouse at the upper end and the dairy at the lower end. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. The principal, gable end, facade faces northwest and contains a central entrance into the smokehouse. The door is composed of thick horizontal boards, pierced by numerous nails. This produced a stronger door, which hopefully prevented thievery. The entrance is covered with a shed roof hood, covered with wooden shingles and supported by diagonal braces. Steps lead down the slope along the northeast elevation to the rear and the entrance into the dairy. The structure at this elevation is supported by a raised stone foundation which has been plastered on the exterior. A central door pierces this elevation (southeast). The interior has a more recent poured concrete floor and trough.

The root cellar is a low gable roofed frame structure which is also set into the slope. It is covered with board and batten siding, except for the facade, gable end, which is covered with German siding. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. A central, vertical board door pierces the facade.

The frame tool house is also covered with board and batten siding. It is set into the slope, with the rear of the building supported by stone piers. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. The gable end facade is also oriented northwest and contains a central, vertical board door. There are two windows--one on the rear, southeast elevation, and the other on the northeast elevation.

#7. Continuation sheet, page 4.

The chicken house is similar to the tool house, but is slightly larger and has an offset entrance. Three windows pierce the northeast, southeast and southwest elevations of the chicken house. The interior is arranged with shelves and compartments around the interior walls.

The slave quarter is a one-story frame structure covered with beaded weatherboard siding.² The roofline is oriented northwest to southeast, consistent with the other outbuildings along the "street"; however, the entrance into the quarter is on the northeast elevation. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. An extension to the southeast gable end is noted by the seam in the exterior siding and on the interior walls and ceiling as well. An exterior chimney is located at this gable end. The base is uncoursed stone and the stack is brick. A shed addition covers the southwest elevation. This addition and the southeast gable end extension are covered with random-width weatherboard siding. A shed-roofed porch, supported by 3 posts, extends from the northwest gable end of the quarter.

The entrance into the quarter is composed of a vertical board door which is covered by a shed roofed hood, supported by diagonal braces. It leads into a large room with the fireplace located on the southeast wall. The enclosed stair, which leads to the loft, is located immediately inside the entrance and rises along the northwest wall. The loft is unfinished. The rafters are joined with a half-lap joint and secured with cut nails. The space behind the stair on the 1st floor is partitioned into a smaller room, which is presently equipped as a kitchen. An opening on the southwest wall in the larger room leads into the shed addition. Windows cover the southwest wall of this addition. The additions to the quarter appear to be 20th century, while the original section is probably c. 1820, contemporary with the earlier section of the main house.

The carriage house is a frame structure covered with vertical board siding. The entrance is located in the northwest gable end. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt. According to the owners, a shed drive-thru once extended from the southwest elevation.

The icehouse is a low frame gable roofed structure which lies partially underground. It is covered with vertical boards and the gable roof with wooden shingles. The central entrance is located in the northwest gable end.

The caretaker's house is a frame, two-story, 3 bay by 2 bay cross gable dwelling, based on the ell plan. It was moved to this site in the late 1890's from the east side of Rt. 178, south of Indian Landing Road. It was the parsonage for the Methodist Episcopal Church at Severn Crossroads. According to the owners, it was constructed in c. 1830 and had a gambrel roof.³ In 1896, a new stone church was erected at the southeast corner of Indian Landing Road and Rt. 178. The parsonage was moved to Bunker Hill at this time to make way for a new one. It was enlarged to its present configuration, after it was moved, to accommodate a caretaker.

The pumphouse is located approximately 75 feet northwest of the carriage house. It is a square, pyramidal roofed, frame structure. The offset entrance is located on the southwest elevation.

#7. Continuation sheet, page 5.

The barn and corncrib are located approximately 150 feet southeast of the caretaker's house.

Footnotes

1. The northeast bay was extended in 1935 in honor of Willard Baldwin. It serves as a den.
2. The slave quarter was documented by George McDaniel in 1976 as part of the Maryland Commission on Afro-American and Indian History and Culture project. The information gathered during this project was subsequently published in Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture by McDaniel. According to Woodward Baldwin Rich, there were other slave quarters associated with the property, but this one is the only extant quarter.
3. The National Register nomination for the Charles W. Baldwin Hall (AA-176) states that a parsonage for the first Methodist Episcopal Church located at Severn Crossroads was erected in 1838.

#8. Continuation sheet, page 2.

In 1817, he married Jane Maria Woodward, whose brother, William Woodward, was the founder of Woodward, Baldwin & Co. Another brother, Rignal Duckett Woodward, built nearby "Abington" (AA-174). At first, William Henry and Jane Maria lived at Indian Landing on the Severn River, where Baldwin opened a general merchandise and commission store. He also served as the Tobacco Inspector. Farmers from the surrounding countryside brought their produce to Indian Landing for shipment to Baltimore.³

In c. 1820, William Henry and Jane Maria moved a few miles west of Indian Landing and built Bunker Hill, apparently named for the Revolutionary War battle. The original tract was known as Warfield's Plains.⁴ The earliest portion of the main dwelling, the kitchen, and some of the outbuildings were built at that time.

Between 1819 and 1844, eleven children were born to Jane Maria and William Henry. They were: Maria Eleanor, William Henry, Eliza Ann, Martha Elizabeth, Richard, Christopher Columbus, Summerfield, Rignal Woodward, Springfield, Charles Winterfield, and Juliet Catherine.

William Henry, Sr. was active in Whig politics; he was an emancipationist and a member of the Maryland Colonization Society. He founded the Academy at Millersville, which stood on the site of the present Millersville Elementary School.⁵ He also served as associate Judge of the Orphans Court for Anne Arundel County.

By the 1850's, the Baldwins were farming 200 acres of tobacco; in that decade tobacco production quadrupled.⁶

Both William Henry and Jane Maria were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present Baldwin Hall (AA-176), which once stood at the southeast corner of Rt. 178 and Indian Landing Road, was built in 1861 through the efforts of William Henry and Jane Maria. It was used as the Crossroads Methodist Church until 1896, when the present stone Baldwin Memorial Methodist Church was constructed by the children of William Henry and Jane Maria, in their honor.

Jane Maria Baldwin died in 1866 and William Henry in 1874. One of their sons, Springfield--a bachelor--continued to live at Bunker Hill and operate the plantation. Other members of the family, including a widowed sister, Maria Gantt, and another sister Martha Elizabeth, affectionately known as Aunt Matt, made their home at Bunker Hill during the late 19th century. In 1883, Springfield died. By the next year, Dr. Harry Baldwin Gantt, the son of Maria Gantt, had moved to Bunker Hill. He operated his doctor's practice at the house; and with his wife, started their family at Bunker Hill. The central section of the house, which connects the main block with the kitchen, was built during this period to accommodate Dr. Gantt's office.

At the death of Aunt Matt in 1913, Summerfield Baldwin purchased Bunker Hill from his brothers.⁸ He and two of his brothers, William Henry, Jr. and Christopher Columbus Baldwin, had become successful in developing the cotton commission firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Company. The company was founded in 1828 by William Woodward, the Baldwin brothers' uncle. In 1856, Christopher and William Henry, Jr. became partners, and in 1873, Summerfield merged his company, Baldwin & Norris Company, with Woodward, Baldwin & Company. Their offices were located in Baltimore and New York City.

#8. Continuation sheet, page 3.

In A History of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Mary Baldwin Baer and John Wilbur Baer describe the early company as

a partnership of two young men who planned to sell cotton and woolen textiles, ... at first (Jones and Woodward) sold to the wholesalers, retailers, and private customers who walked into their shop on Baltimore's Market Street. In a few years, the new Firm was sending salesmen into the South and other states east of the Mississippi seeking out regional and local dry goods wholesalers. After the Civil War, Woodward, Baldwin & Co. evolved into a commission merchant (firm) for new southern mills. Through its New York and Baltimore offices, its traveling salesmen, and various agencies, the Firm marketed and financed the sale of southern textiles throughout the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, and China.

In addition to the commission business, the Baldwins owned and operated their own cotton mills and mill towns. Encouraged by Johns Hopkins, William Henry, Jr. purchased the Savage Cotton Mill at Savage, Maryland, in 1859. In 1864, Summerfield purchased Warren Mills, north of Baltimore at the Gunpowder Falls. These experiences culminated in 1876 when the Company helped to establish the Piedmont Mill in Piedmont, S.C., one of the first modern textile mills in the South. According to the Baers, the historian, Broadus Mitchell, credits Woodward, Baldwin & Co. as one of the "greatest factors in founding the (textile) industry in the South."¹⁰

Among the many philanthropic contributions of the Baldwin family, the most noteworthy are the founding of Morgan State University, Goucher College, and the Baltimore YMCA.

From 1913 until his death in 1924 at Bunker Hill, Summerfield Baldwin had used Bunker Hill as his summer home. At his death, his six living children inherited the property, and in his memory, they formed a trust which administers the property. Today, the house--which is filled with family history and memorabilia--is used year-round by his many descendants.

Footnotes

1. Mary Baldwin Baer and John Wilbur Baer, A History of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., (Annapolis: Mary Baldwin Baer and John Wilbur Baer, 1977), p. 4.
2. Summerfield Baldwin--His Autobiography, His Ancestry, with Editorial and Newspaper Comments, (Baltimore: Norman T. A. Munder & Co., 1925), pp. 39-40.
3. Mary Baldwin Baer and John Wilbur Baer, "The Baldwin Family," an unpublished manuscript, p. 72.
4. Ibid., p. 68.
5. Summerfield Baldwin, pp. 40-42.
6. Kenneth Woodward Andrews, "Bunker Hill Farms and Dependencies," (unpublished National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1980, n.p.; and "The Baldwin Family," p. 74.
7. "The Baldwin Family," p. 73.
8. Andrews, n.p.
9. A History of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., p. 4.
10. Ibid, p. 5.

#10. Boundary Justification

Bunker Hill, including approximately 38.5 acres, comprises the resource within its immediate setting. The northeast boundary is defined by Generals Highway (Rt. 178). A tree line following the Highway to the intersection with Millersville Road forms a visual boundary. The northwest boundary is defined by Millersville Road and a tree line following this highway, as well. Beyond this line lie two 20th century dwellings on the northwest side of Millersville Road. The southwest boundary is defined by Rt. 32 and a wide evergreen tree line which follows this route. The southeast boundary follows a tree line, in part, and consists of a line of convenience through an open field, beyond which lies open space which does not contribute to the significance of the resource.