

**SCOTT SETTLEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

- 1 AQUILLA SCOTT SR. HOUSE, c.1860s or earlier
- 2 AQUILLA SCOTT JR. CARRIAGE HOUSE, c.1880s-1890s
- 3 MATTHEW YATES SR. HOUSE AND SHED, c.1848-1868
 6244 Falls Road
- 4 MATTHEW YATES JR. HOUSE, 1868
 6242 Falls Road
- 5 GEORGE SCOTT HOUSE, 1894
 6240 Falls Road
- 6 NATHANIAL SCOTT HOUSE, c.1895-1915
 6238 Falls Road
- 7 PRISCILLA SCOTT HOUSE, c.1876-1894
 6236 Falls Road
- 8 ELLA SCOTT MOORE HOUSE AND DOG KENNEL, c.1910-1915
 6234 Falls Road
- 9 THE STORE BUILDING AND c.1826-1853 (earliest part)
&10 REFRESHMENT STAND c.1876-1915 (later additions)
 6224-6228 Falls Road
- 11 DOROTHY GLOVER HOUSE AND GARAGE, c.1920s
 1404 Walnut Avenue
- 12 JOHN BARNES HOUSE AND STORAGE BUILDING, c.1920s
 1406 Walnut Avenue
- 13 TYRONE SMITH HOUSE, c.1920s
 1408 Walnut Avenue
- 14 EUGENE WARNOCK HOUSE, c.1915-1920s
 1410 Walnut Avenue
- 15 WRIGHT HOUSE AND SHEDS, c.1853-1876
 6230 Falls Road
- 16 WILLIAM C. JENKINS HOUSE, c. 1876-1898
 6214-6216 Falls Road
- 17 JOHN H. DORSEY HOUSE AND GARAGE, c.1876-1898
 6210-6212 Falls Road
- 18 CLARENCE E. SCOTT HOUSE
 1404 Gardman Avenue, c.1937

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification

Late Victorian

Materials

Stone
Brick
Asphalt
Wood

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Scott Settlement Historic District is located on the east edge of the Bare Hills formation in Baltimore County, Maryland. The district is roughly defined by Falls Road on the north and east, by a recently built industrial park on the west, and Gardman Avenue at the northern end of the Pleasant View subdivision on the south. Only one house in the Pleasant View neighborhood is included in the Scott Settlement Historic District. Walnut Avenue, which extends southwest from its intersection with Falls Road, nearly bisects the district for a distance of c.400 feet. The district includes eighteen contributing buildings described in the paragraphs which follow.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Building 1: Aquilla Scott Senior house

Address: (no address) (located behind 6238 Falls Road)

Date: c.1860s or earlier

One contributing building.

Hidden from view behind overgrown shrubs in the lot behind 6238 Falls Road stands the Aquilla Scott Senior house. On a map of the 1850s a house in this location is labeled "A. Scott", indicating that Aquilla Scott Senior lived here before his death in 1858 (Rogerson and Brown 1850s). Scott, a blacksmith and a free black man, had acquired the property in 1839 by deed from Johnzee [sic] Hook (Baltimore County Deed Book TK 293:357).

A building on this site is recorded on the Hopkins 1872 map as belonging to "A. Scott", presumably Aquilla Scott Junior. According to Aquilla Scott Junior's grandchildren, his children were born during the 1860s in this house (Trott 1986; Brown 1986). Family tradition identified the extant building as the one built by

Aquilla Scott Senior. Map evidence and oral tradition place the construction date in the decade of the 1860s or earlier.

critical
Rectangular in plan, this one-and-a-half story frame building is covered with weathered wood shingles. On the west elevation the weatherboarding beneath the shingles is exposed and where exposed, consists of rough boards fifteen to twenty inches in width. A gable roof is presently covered with standing seam metal sheeting, applied over an earlier covering of wood shingles. The roof does not have an overhang at the gable ends. On the southern elevation are the ruins of a brick chimney stack, damaged in a fire during the 1960s. A ladder is still standing, propped against the remains of the chimney. The southwest corner of the house was destroyed in the fire, and the unsupported roof sags in this area. A pantry addition and the stairway in this area were destroyed as well (Trott 1986).

At the northwest corner of the house can be seen a piling of flat stones on which the sills rest, elevated above the damp ground. A cellar is excavated under at least the northern portion of the house, to which access is gained from a set of stone steps leading down to a cellar door from the north side yard.

On the four-bay, east-facing facade, two entrances occupy the center bays between two window openings. The doors contain two glass panes above two wooden panels. On the front slope of the roof, two large gable-roofed dormers with double hung, six-over-six light wooden sash admit light to the second story. A porch which extended the full width of the facade has now been removed (Trott 1986).

On the partly destroyed west elevation a window opening can still be seen at the northern end. The north elevation has no openings except for a window opening with interior wood shutters on the second story. The south elevation was partly destroyed in the fire.

The interior arrangement of this single pile house is of the hall-parlor type, with two rooms on the first story and three sleeping rooms on the second (Trott 1986). Lath and plaster walls and ceilings, tongue and groove flooring, and some molded trim around the door connecting the two rooms on the first story mark this as a substantial house compared to the average dwelling of black tenant farmers and ex-slaves previously identified in southern Maryland by George W. McDaniel (McDaniel 1982). The two rooms on the first story are of unequal size, and at some point their use was reversed, making the former eating room into a living room (Trott 1986).

The Aquilla Scott Senior house is situated at the rear of the lot and is accessible from a private roadway leading west from Falls Road at the north side of the store building and turning north

behind the Scott family houses which front on Falls Road. This private roadway passes along the south side of the site of the blacksmith shop, now demolished, which had been owned by the Scott family.

Building 2: Aquilla Scott Junior carriage house
Address: 6238 Falls Road (rear)
Date: c.1880s-1890s
One contributing building.

The Aquilla Scott Junior carriage house is situated at the western edge of the Aquilla Scott property near the Aquilla Scott Senior house, Building 1. It can be reached by the private road that leads west-ward from Falls Road just north of the Matthew Yates Senior house, Building 3.

The Aquilla Scott Junior carriage house occupies an irregularly-shaped lot which is north of the old Aquilla Scott Senior house. Of wood frame construction, the main block of the carriage house is two stories high with a gable roof. A brick chimney occupies the center of the roof ridge. A two-story frame section with a shed roof was added to the southwest elevation, as well as a one-story frame section with a shed roof. A one-story frame addition with a shed roof on the southeast contains an entrance door. Grey composition shingles clad the southeast sections of the building. Fenestration consists of six-over-six light, double hung wooden sash windows.

The significance of the Aquilla Scott Junior carriage house lies in its relationship to the second and third generations of the Scott family, serving first as an outbuilding and later as a dwelling. According to a family member, this building was built as a carriage house by Aquilla Scott Junior, who kept a team of horses and a buggy for his daughters to use (Brown 1986). During the settlement of Aquilla Scott Junior's estate, George A. Scott as administrator bought his father's real property and divided the proceeds among the heirs. He resold parts of the land to family members, including the carriage house lot which was sold to his brother William W. Scott (Baltimore County Deed Book 378:49). The carriage house was therefore constructed during the later decades of the nineteenth century. The date of conversion to a dwelling is unknown.

Aquilla Scott Junior

Building 3 with outbuilding: Matthew Yates Senior house and shed,
Address: 6244 Falls Road
Date: c.1848-1868
One contributing building and one shed.

At the northern end of the row of houses built by the Scott family along Falls Road stands a small two-story house with a gable roof.

It was built between 1848, when Matthew Yates, the elder, bought a lot from his father-in-law, Aquilla Scott Senior (Baltimore County Deed Book 391:259), and 1868, when Matthew Yates Junior built his house next door on the south (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290). A house in this location is labeled "Yates" on a map surveyed during the 1850s by Rogerson and Brown (Rogerson and Brown 1850s).

Seymour?

The overhanging roof is covered with deteriorating red asphalt shingles over wood shingles. A small brick chimney projects above the roof ridge, just south of the center. The walls are covered with green painted fish-scale shingles.

replaced

As in the Aquilla Scott Senior house, the lower main facade contains two central doors, each flanked by an outside window. Of rectangular plan, the house is assumed to have two rooms on the first floor. A hipped porch roof, supported on square posts with molded caps, shelters the two entrances. The window openings contain six-over-six light double hung wooden sash. On the second story directly above each first story window is a window opening containing identical sash. The door in the northernmost entry contains four glass panes over a paneled wood lower section. No window openings occur in either the north or south elevation.

To the north of the house a driveway leads to the rear of the property and to the Aquilla Scott Senior house and Aquilla Scott Junior carriage house beyond. This house is set so close to the road that it is presumed to have predated one or more road widening campaigns.

The significance of the Matthew Yates Senior house lies in the scarcity of extant houses built by free black families dating from the Civil War period or before. As noted in the description of the Aquilla Scott Senior house, the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties has not identified any examples of free black houses from this period (Kurtze 1986) other than one house located by George McDaniel which was converted into a post office (McDaniel 1982). Of the National Register properties, only eight in Maryland relate to significance in black history, and most of these are institutional structures, such as churches and schools (Byrne 1986). In the history of American vernacular architecture this house seems to be a rare example of a type which has almost disappeared.

A one-story shed roofed outbuilding stands in the triangular lot to the north of the driveway, in the location of a building shown as an outbuilding on the 1915 Bromley map. In 1910 a summer kitchen related to the Matthew Yates Senior house is mentioned in the Baltimore County court papers (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290). Earlier maps show a structure in that location, with no special designation (Hopkins 1876; Bromley 1898).

"reversible changes"

Building 4: Matthew Yates Junior house
Address: 6242 Falls Road
Date: 1868
One contributing building.

double entrance

Situated close to the west side of Falls Road, this two-story white painted frame dwelling is the second house from the northern apex of the district boundary.

The settlement of the estate of Matthew Yates Senior in 1910 furnishes the exact date of the construction of this house. According to the court records of Baltimore County, Matthew Yates Junior testified on March 19, 1910 that: "In 1868 when the locality of this property was thinly settled, my father and mother were desirous for me to build a house near them, so that they might have the protection of my presence...and I did build my house upon his land..." (Baltimore County Circuit court Records Book 231:290). He spent \$500.00 on construction and subsequent repairs of the house, which he valued in 1910 at \$300.00.

Of rectangular plan, Matthew Yates Junior's dwelling has a four bay main facade and is covered with white painted *cashphelt* fish-scale shingles. The two entrance doors and two windows on the first story are sheltered by a shed roof porch which extended the width of the facade. Five round wood columns *cashphelt* support the porch roof. The window openings on the first story occupy the second and fourth bays from the northernmost end of the house, while those on the second story occupy the first, second and fourth bays from the north. The window opening which occupied the third bay has been blocked in and covered with the fish-scale shingles which form the outside layer of wall covering. A small brick chimney is located on the ridge of the roof directly above this bay. Double hung one-over-one light wooden sash fill the second story window opening.

A two-story addition at the rear of the building has a shed roof of shallower pitch than the rear slope of the gable roof of the main block. Both sections of the roof are sheathed with green asphalt shingles. The south elevation of the main block is blank. A four-light window appears on the second floor of the rear addition.

The significance of the Matthew Yates Junior house lies in the scarcity of early examples of dwellings built by black families who were free before the Civil War. Matthew Yates grew up on this property, and the house which he built differs from that of his parents next door in size, placement of doors and windows, and chimney location. In addition, the house of his grandfather, Aquilla Scott Senior, is thought to be extant at the rear of the property. This situation affords the student of American vernacular architecture a rare opportunity to study three houses built before 1869 by three generations of a black family.

Building 5: George Scott house
Address: 6240 Falls Road
Date: 1894
One contributing building.

This two-and-a-half story frame house is located on the west side of Falls Road, the third house from the northern boundary of the historic district. It was constructed by George Scott after he purchased the lot from his father, Aquilla Scott Junior in 1894 for \$250.00 (Baltimore County Deed Book 205:100) and was described as a "small frame dwelling" in a court settlement in 1908 (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 223:314).

The walls are clad in grey shingle paper. Two brick chimneys project above the ridge of the gable roof, one at the center and the other inside the south wall. The old wood shingles of the roof are covered with black asphalt shingles.

Recent alterations
On the facade, two six-over-six light windows with louvered shutters occur at the second story. A hipped porch roof attached to the facade is supported on four square porch posts and is covered with black asphalt shingles. The entrance is axial, containing a door with three horizontal glass panels above two similar wood panels. Other details of the facade first story are obscured. *long, gable end entrance* "cupped porch"

Lower south
On the south elevation, two narrow two-light attic windows flank the chimney, and a window opening, its sash missing, occupies the western portion of the second story.

Shed roofed additions at the rear consist of a one-story section at the south end and a two-story section at the north end. The curve of the road provides more of a front yard here than exists in front of the two houses to the north. Plantings of shrubbery, now overgrown, occupy this space.

The significance of the George Scott house lies in its representation of the third generation of vernacular dwellings built by the third generation of a free black family within a family enclave in Maryland. George A. Scott (1857-1926) was the eldest son of Aquilla Scott Junior and was a hostler, coachman, and handyman. He and his wife, Hester, worked for the Joseph Jenkins family at "Windy Gates", an estate to the southeast of the Scott Settlement on Lake Avenue.

Building 6: Nathaniel Scott house
Address: 6238 Falls Road
Date: c.1895-1915
One contributing building.

The fourth house from the north in the row of Scott family dwellings along Falls Road stands with its gable end facing the

road. In 1894, Aquilla Scott Junior deeded this house lot to his son, Nathaniel P. Scott (Baltimore County Deed Book 205:101). Map evidence shows that in 1898 the lot was not built upon; by 1915 the present building is shown on the map (Bromley 1898; 1915).

Rectangular in plan, the two-and-a-half story house is covered with cream colored composite cladding. A gable roof with a wide overhang is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises at the center of the ridge.

The two bays on the gable end facade contain six-over-six light double hung wooden sash windows, except for the attic window which has four panes in a round-headed opening. A one-story front porch extends the width of the facade. It consists of a shed roof supported on square columns which are turned above the level of the porch railing.

No window openings occur on the north elevation. On the south elevation three window openings are filled with six-over-six light double hung wooden sash windows. A one-story frame addition with a shed roof obscures the window opening at the west end of the first story. At the rear of the house a one-story wing with a shed roof extends to the west. A CMU chimney projects from the roof.

The significance of the Nathaniel P. Scott house lies in its representation of a house built by the third or fourth generation of the Scott family, providing a continuum of vernacular architecture in a family settlement founded by a free black minister and blacksmith before the Civil War. Nathaniel P. Scott died intestate c.1894-1895, and his heirs held this property until 1945 (Baltimore County Deed book RJS 1469:507). The house therefore was built after his death. His wife was Esther E. Scott, and their children were named Clarence, Julius and George.

Building 7: Priscilla Scott House

Address: 6236 Falls Road

Date: c.1876-1894

One contributing building.

Esther
This rectangular plan structure is the fifth house from the northern end of the row of Scott family houses on the west side of Falls Road. From map and deed evidence it seems to have been built before 1894, when Aquilla Scott Junior deeded the property to this daughter Priscilla, and possibly before 1876 (Hopkins 1876; Bromley 1898; Baltimore County Deed Book 208:70).

Covered with grey asphalt cladding material, this double-pile, two-and-a-half story structure now has an axial gable-roofed dormer and a shed-roofed porch in front of the central portion of the three-bay facade.

center half plan cross gable, lancet arch windows

Physical evidence exists of an earlier porch which extended across the entire facade: different cladding material occupies the area of the old porch roof and pilaster detail remains at each end of the facade from the porch roof support system.

The gable roof, which has a wide overhang at the eaves, is covered with asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys flank the cross gable at the ridge of the roof.

Fenestration consists of two-over-two light, double-hung wooden sash in rectangular window openings, except in the axial dormer, which contains a pointed window.

Covered
The porch roof is supported by four slender square posts, connected by a railing upheld by square-plan balusters. The entrance contains a wooden four-paneled door, set between tripartite sidelights.* Rosette trim on applied relief pendants ornament the door.

*Call 212
now*
According to a family informant, Aquilla Scott Junior, also a blacksmith and Methodist minister like his father, lived in the Aquilla Scott Senior house when his children were born (Brown 1986). After his wife Anar died, Priscilla raised her younger siblings and later moved to the Priscilla Scott house. Aquilla Scott Junior made his home with this daughter, who married John Gardmon. Aquilla Scott Junior moved with them to the Wright House, Building 19, after the Gardmons purchased that property in 1903 (Brown 1986; Baltimore County Deed book WPC 266:328).

The significance of the Priscilla Scott house rests on its representation of a dwelling built by the second or third generation of the family of Aquilla Scott Senior, a free black blacksmith and Methodist minister, who established a settlement in this location in 1839 and whose family has occupied the property ever since. A continuum of examples of vernacular architecture built by free black families over several generations is a rarity in Maryland, especially one which began in the antebellum period.

Bu33
Building 8 with^x outbuilding: Ella Scott Moore house and dog kennel
Address: 6234 Falls Road
Date: c.1910-1915
One contributing building and one dog kennel.

William
On the west side of Falls Road to the north of the store building stands the Emma Scott Moore house, the most recently built dwelling in the row of Scott houses. It was constructed between 1910 and 1915 by Ella Scott Moore, who formerly was living in Philadelphia, on a lot deeded in 1910 by her brother, George A. Scott (Brown 1986; Baltimore County Deed Book 378:47). The house is shown on a 1915 map of Baltimore County (Baltimore County Deed Book 378:47; Bromley 1915). The walls are covered with grey-green composite

cladding, and the roof which overhangs the gable ends is covered with asphalt shingles.

The ell-shaped plan consists of two parts: A two-and-a-half story section with its gable end to the street, joined to a two-story section extending to the south. Each section is a single bay deep with two-over-two light double-hung wooden sash on the first and second stories in window openings on the gable ends. At the junction of the two roof sections a brick chimney stands.

The front slope of the southern roof extends forward to cover a front porch, where a paneled wooden entry door and a two-over-two light double-hung wooden sash window are located. The porch roof is supported by a square post, and the eaves of that roof are decorated by a row of short turned spindles in an open panel. On the second story of the southern section a gable dormer in the front slope extends over French doors giving access to a balcony. Turned balusters form a balcony railing.

Trees, grass and shrubbery surround the house, which is now on a rise above Falls Road. Road grading has reduced the slope of the hill to the south. In the back yard of 6234 Falls road, a simple flat-roofed outbuilding used as a dog kennel stands along the southern boundary of the lot.

The significance of the Ella Scott Moore house lies in its place as an example of a twentieth century house built in the Scott Settlement by a member of the third generation of the family. Ella Scott Moore's brother, Walter W. Scott and his wife, Henrietta Green Scott, bought this property from Ella Scott Moore in 1918 (Baltimore County Deed Book WPC 506:259). It was the childhood home of Marie Scott Brown, whose recollections were fundamental to this investigation.

Buildings 9 and 10: store building and refreshment stand

Address: 6224-6228 Falls Road

Date: c.1826-1853 (earliest part), c.1877-1915 (later additions)

Two contributing buildings.

evolved into "U"
Located on the northwest corner of Falls Road and Walnut Avenue, this large frame structure is U-shaped in plan. The two-and-a-half story main block of the building, which faces Falls Road, has two two-story additions which extend westward from the north and south ends. White painted clapboarding covers the walls. Above wide overhanging eaves, the gable roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. Rising above the roof are five brick chimneys, three on the main block and one at the west end of each addition. All are interior chimneys located on the roof ridge, except for the one at the south end of the main block. That chimney is on the front roof slope and has a small exterior stack which is stuccoed to the roof line. This chimney is the only one on the building which has an

*latteral
gable roof
with square
W. roof*
copper in front.

*S. wing main block
and W. shop bay*

1826? copies with found
massive sills

arched top, a feature found on chimneys elsewhere in the historic district.

Although the facade is unified by a two-bay, axial cross-gable and a hip-roofed, one-story porch which extends almost the entire width of the facade, this building is composed of different parts from several building periods.

Map and deed evidence points to a construction date between 1826 and 1853 for the oldest part of the building, the southern three bays of the main block. No two-story frame house was listed on Michael Young's property, the "Hopyard", in the 1798 Federal Assessment of Baltimore County. No dwelling was described on this part of Hector's Hopyard in the court papers relating to its sale in 1826 to Johnzee [sic] Hook.

A rectangular-plan house at this location belonging to J. Hook is shown on a Baltimore County map dated 1853 (Slade 1853). In a deed of 1856, a building on this exact site is described as "a two-story frame house belong to Johnzee [sic] Hook, now in the occupancy of Michael Wall: (Baltimore County Deed Book HMF 16:199). The Hook building appears again on the 1876 Hopkins map, showing an addition extending westward. An ell-shaped plan is shown also on the 1898 Bromley map and the 1915 Bromley map, indicating a construction date after 1915 for the northernmost addition.

The earliest part of the building is the southeastern section, a three-bay, single-pile dwelling which is almost certainly the building on this site described in the 1856 deed. A division in the clapboarding on the first story of the facade marks the northern extent of the oldest section. This original frame dwelling has a central entrance doorway containing a four panel wooden door beneath a transom, presently blocked over. Six-over-six light windows in double-hung wooden sash occur throughout, including an attic window in the south gable end.

From the southernmost two bays of the original frame house the 1876 two-story frame addition extends westward. The south elevation of this two-bay addition contains four symmetrically placed openings: an entrance door on the west end, two six-over-six light windows on the second story, and a six-over-six light window to the east of the entrance. The north elevation of the addition has a projecting enclosed space on the second floor. There are no openings in the west elevation of this addition.

From the northernmost two bays of the main block another two-story addition, constructed after 1915, extends westward. This addition features one six-over-six light window on each story on the north elevation. From the second floor of the south elevation a shed-roofed enclosed space projects, while on the blank west elevation a one-story shed-roofed addition extends to the west, projecting one bay north of the main block and incorporating a flat-roofed

western extension. Between the two additions the west elevation of the main block exhibits one six-over-six light window on each story.

The organization of the six-bay facade of the main block denotes a three-part plan and suggests an attempt to impose symmetry upon the additive and unsymmetrical nature of this elevation by applying a cross-gable and wide front porch. Each section contains an entrance which is different from the others. In the southernmost entrance, the transom surmounts a four panel door. The central entrance lacks a transom and features a door with six wooden panels beneath a six-light glass panel. The northernmost entrance is composed of a three-light transom, side lights, and a door with six raised wooden panels. Seven square wooden posts support the hipped roof of the porch, while balustrades of a simple rectilinear design divide the porch into three areas.

The construction date of the extension of the main block to the north is uncertain from map evidence. The cross-gable and the porch post-date the northward addition, as they span the junction between the original house and the extension. This junction is obscured on the second story of the facade by clapboarding applied subsequent to the construction of the extension.

Behind the store building a private road extends northward from Walnut Avenue. On the west side of that road stands a building which was built as a refreshment stand (Brown 1986). Now used as a dwelling, this small one-and-a-half story gable-roofed building is covered with grey composite cladding. The three-bay facade faces east, with an axial entry between six-over-six light, double hung wooden sash windows. Above the southernmost of these windows a small gable-roofed dormer rests on the asphalt shingle covered roof.

On the southern elevation, a door in the gable on the second story level is not accessible from the ground, the stairway is removed, and a storage bin has been added across the entire gable end. Exterior stacks of CMU adjoin the north and south elevations respectively.

The significance of the store building lies in its involvement with the Scott family history within the settlement. Belonging to the man who first sold property to Aquilla Scott Senior, Johnza Hook, this building stood adjacent to Scott's blacksmith shop through three generations of Scott blacksmiths, and as a store, formed a commercial node in the midst of countryside along with the blacksmith shop. John Gardmon, who married into the Scott family, became the owner of this building in 1909 when he bought the acreage from Charles Kastner, who kept a store there (Brown 1986; Baltimore County Deed Book WPC 349:91). Gardmon developed the western portion of the property into house lots, which were built upon and occupied by Scott family members.

✓
Building 11: Dorothy Glover house with detached garage

Address: 1404 Walnut Avenue

Date: c.1920s

One contributing building and one garage.

Located at the eastern end of the row of houses on the north side of Walnut Avenue is the Dorothy Glover House, a twin to 1408 Walnut Avenue. This house was constructed during the 1920s (Brown 1986).

This two-and-a-half story, gable-roofed dwelling stands with its gable end to the street. Above a stone foundation, the walls are covered in composite cladding. A brick chimney is located at the rear of the east slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. Simple eared detail marks the ends of the overhanging eaves.

On the second story of the two-bay facade are two six-over-six light double-hung wooden sash windows. A rectangular four light attic window is centered in the gable above. Extending across the first story of the facade is an enclosed porch, clad with the same composite material as the walls.

Fenestration on the west elevation consists of two six-over-six light double hung wooden sash windows, one at the southern end of the second story and the other at the northern end of the first story. There also is a window lighting the enclosed porch on the west elevation. On the east elevation are five windows arranged to suit the internal arrangement.

A chain link fence encloses the small front yard. Behind the house is a one car garage with a gable roof. The garage is accessible from the east.

The Dorothy Glover house is significant in the Scott Settlement Historic District as an example of the housing erected by the third generation of the Scott family. The land on which this house stands was purchased as part of a larger parcel by John Gardmon, son-in-law of Aquilla Scott Junior in 1909 and laid out in house lots by him in 1912 (Baltimore County Deed book WPC 349:91; Plat Book 4:18). On a 1915 map this property appears as a vacant lot (Bromley 1915). According to family tradition, this is one of the houses built along Walnut Avenue after the First World War, using lumber salvaged from the demolition of Sacred Heart Church in Mount Washington (Brown 1986). In 1935, John Gardmon and his wife sold this property to Dorothy Glover (Baltimore County Deed Book CWB 961:255). In 1950 Dorothy and Earl Glover and Francis Brown sold the property to Thomas J. and Lena Taylor (Baltimore County Deed Book 1867:533).

✓ Building 12: John Barnes house with storage outbuilding
Address 1406 Walnut Avenue
Date: c.1920s
One contributing building and one storage building.

The second house from the eastern end of the row of dwellings on the north side of Walnut Avenue is a two-and-a-half story hip-roofed building of rectangular plan, the John Barnes house. It was built during the 1920s (Brown 1986).

Above the stone foundation, the walls are covered with beige composite cladding, and the roof is covered with grey asphalt shingles. A hip-roofed dormer occupies an axial position on the front roof slope, containing a louvered vent in each of the openings. The stuccoed chimney occupies a position on the east slope of the roof at the rear.

On the second story of the two-bay facade are two six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows. On the first story, the facade is hidden by the hip-roofed enclosed porch, which contains wood framed windows above skirt walling covered with the same composite siding as the house. The porch is entered through a door at the eastern end of the porch facade. Adjoining this door are three steps, flanked by a thin metal railing.

On the east and west elevations the fenestration follows the needs of interior arrangements rather than symmetry. A one-story, shed-roofed addition adjoins the western end of the rear elevation. The storage building is situated at the rear of the property.

The John Barnes house is significant as an example of the dwellings built by the third generation of the Scott family in the Scott Settlement. John Gardmon bought the land on which this house stands as part of a larger property in 1909 and had it surveyed into house lots in 1912 (Baltimore County Deed Book WPC 349:91); Plat Book 4:18). This property appears as a vacant lot on a map published in 1915 (Bromley 1915). According to family tradition, this house and that on either side were built after World War I using lumber salvaged from the demolition of Sacred Heart Church in Mount Washington (Brown 1986). It is established in the land records that this structure was completed by 1928, for in that year this lot and "the buildings thereupon erected" were sold by John Gardmon to John Barnes (Baltimore County Deed book WHM 659:50). Anne Barnes sold the property back to John Gardmon and Priscilla his wife in 1933 (Baltimore County Deed Book CWBJr. 912:499). In 1943 Gardmon sold the property to Simon Jones and his wife Roxie (Baltimore County Deed Book RJS 1308:557). After Jones' death his estate sold the property to Harry Lee Taylor in 1974 (Baltimore County Deed Book 5485:566).

✓
Building 13: Tyrone Smith house

Address: 1408 Walnut Avenue

Date: c.1920s

One contributing building.

In the row of four dwellings along the north side of Walnut Avenue, the third house from the eastern end is a two-and-a-half story building of rectangular plan, a twin to the house at 1404 Walnut Avenue. Although the ownership history is obscure, it is said to have been built during the 1920s (Brown 1986).

This house stands with its gable end to the street. Above a stone foundation the walls are covered with composite cladding, painted a light blue. The roof covered with asphalt shingles, has a wide overhang. The eaves are decorated with a simple ear detail at the front corners. A brick chimney occupies a position on the east slope, at the rear. On the two-bay facade, six-over-six light double hung wooden sash windows occupy the second story. The axial attic window opening in the gable now contains a louvered glass inset. A one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch obscures the first story of the facade. Louvered glass windows and screening fill the walls of the porch. An addition on the rear includes a porch on the second story. The only window on the west elevation is on the first story at the rear.

The Tyrone Smith house is significant as an example of the dwellings built by the third generation of the Scott family, forming another point in the continuum, of vernacular black domestic architecture contained within the Scott Settlement. Construction of this house postdates 1915, when the property is shown as a vacant lot (Bromley 1915). According to family tradition, this house and the two houses on the east were constructed after World War I, using lumber salvaged from Sacred Heart Church in Mount Washington (Brown 1986). This house and 1404 Walnut appear to have been built from the same plans. John Gardmon sold this property to Edgar Scott Braxton in 1928 (Baltimore County Deed Book WHM 658:437). In 1978 Braxton's widow Isabella sold the property to Tyrone Smith (Baltimore County Deed book 5979:850).

Several
Building 14: Eugene Warnock house

Address: 1410 Walnut Avenue

Date: c.1915-1920s

One contributing building.

At the western end of the row of houses on the north side of Walnut Avenue stands this deteriorated two story, gable-roofed house of rectangular plan. According to map and deed evidence and family tradition, it was built between 1915 and the late 1920s.

The Eugene Warnock house is a single-pile dwelling. Above a stone foundation the walls are covered in grey composite cladding. The

asphalt shingles on the roof are applied over an earlier slate roof. On the first story, the three-bay facade features two-over-two light double-hung wooden sash flanking an axial entrance. There is a two light transom over the entrance, below which is a wooden door with a glass pane, now missing, and three recessed horizontal panels. On the second story are two two-over-two light windows, directly above the windows on the first story. No axial window opening is visible on the second story. The wooden front porch has a shed roof, supported by four turned pillars with square bases and heads. Brick pilings support the porch, which is reached by cement steps. There are no openings on the east elevation. On the west, one window appears on the first story at the rear. There is a one story addition at the rear.

The Eugene Warnock house is significant as an example of the domestic architecture built by the third generation of the Scott family. Based on map evidence, this house was constructed after 1915 (Bromley 1915). According to family tradition, it pre-dates the houses adjoining to the east, which are said to have been constructed during the 1920s (Brown 1986). The lot was sold in 1912 to Eugene Warnock by John Gardmon, as part of a larger property acquired by John Gardmon in 1909. Gardmon had the larger parcel surveyed and divided into lots in 1912 (Baltimore Deed Book 1725:574; Plat Book 4:18).

Building 15: Wright house with outbuildings

Address: 6230 Falls Road

Date: c.1853-1876

One contributing building and shed.

A driveway extending south from Walnut Lane leads to a two-and-a-half story house of ell-shaped plan. Surrounded by open land, this dwelling rests on a foundation of uncoursed rubble including some of the local serpentine stone. The walls are covered with wooden clapboarding painted yellow. When a layer of shingles was removed during renovation in 1986, the wooden siding beneath was discovered to be in good condition (Brown 1986). The gable roofs have a wide overhang and are shingled.

cross gable
On the three-bay facade of the main block, a double-leafed doorway stands within a frame of transom and sidelights, flanked by two-over-two light double hung wooden sash windows. On the second story similar windows occupy the three bays. An axial gable dormer/cross gable on the attic story contains a round-headed window. Across the facade extends a one-story flat-roofed porch, supported on four square pillars. Molded trim decorates the base and upper end of the pillars, and a pilaster detail appears on the facade at each end of the porch. The porch roof rests on a molded cornice.

On the north and south elevations, one two-over-two light, double-

hung wooden sash window occurs at both the first and second story levels with a round-topped window on the attic story above. The windows on the main block have louvered shutters, painted black.

From the northern end of the main block, a two-and-a-half story ell extends westward with a shingled gable roof. A brick chimney rests on the ridge of the roof at the west end. On the eastern elevation of the ell an entry door leads to the patio, situated within the angle of the house where the well formerly was located (Brown 1986). Fenestration on the ell has been altered. Situated c.160 feet northwest of the house is a wood frame shed, probably used for vehicle storage.

The Wright house is significant in its relationship to the second and third generation of the Scott family, for it served as the final home of Aquilla Scott Junior and his daughter and son-in-law, Priscilla and John Gardmon (Brown 1986).

The date of construction is problematic. According to two maps of this area published in the 1850s, no house stood in this location at that time (Slade 1853; Rogerson and Brown 1850s). The owner of this property from 1829 to 1871 was Johnza Hook, a bachelor, who was reported to have made his home with his brother, Rudolph, who lived on Pimlico Road (Hook 1986). In September 1871, when he was 75 years old, Johnza Hook sold the three acre plot "with the buildings thereon erected" to his nephew, Thomas D. Hook, for \$600.00 (Baltimore County Deed Book EHA 72:529). Within two months Thomas Hook's will was being proved. Two years later in 1873 John Wright, executor of Thomas D. Hook's estate, sold the property to Robert Wright, probably his nephew, for \$5.00 (Baltimore County Deed Book EHA 79:518). Robert Wright was the owner of the property from 1873 until 1899, when it was sold to Johnson P. Wright for \$1500.00 (Baltimore County Deed Book NBM 228:485). John Gardmon bought the property for \$2500.00 in 1903 (Baltimore County Deed book NBM 266:328). In 1876 a map was published showing an ell-shaped house at this location (Hopkins 1876). Therefore the house was constructed during the period between 1853 and 1876.

The Wright family were the founders of the Rockland Bleach Works, located north of the Scott Settlement on the east bank of the Jones Falls (Bowen 1974-75). In 1808, James and Robert Wright sailed from London to begin a bleaching works in Baltimore. After moving the business out to the Rockland area, they were joined by two brothers, Thomas and John, who arrived in 1831.

The Wright and Hook families were neighboring landowners in the Rockland area as well as in the Scott Settlement area. Thomas Wright served as administrator of Johnza Hook's estate; John Wright was executor for Thomas D. Hook's estate. In addition to the Wright house, Building 14, two other Johnza Hook properties link the Wright family to the Scott Settlement area. The owner of the store building lot, Building 9, from 1857 to 1870 was John Hall,

*See Gardmon
Wright family mill owners*

whose Daughter Frances married Thomas Wright Junior. The owner of the Bare Hills house from 1875 until 1901 was the family of John Wright. During the period from 1875 until 1901, members of the Wright family owned both the Bare Hills house and the Wright house.

Building 16: William C. Jenkins house
Address: 6214-6216 Falls Road
Date: c.1876-1898
One contributing building.

The William C. Jenkins house is located on the west side of Falls Road the second house from the southern end of the Scott Settlement. A large double house of rectangular plan, it stands with its gable end to the street. Above a stone foundation the walls are clad with white painted composite siding. Standing seam metal covers the gable roof of the house where two brick chimneys are located, one near the eastern and one at the western end of the ridge.

A wooden porch on brick footings extends almost across the facade, sheltered by a shed roof supported on five evenly-spaced square pillars. A porch railing, upheld by square balusters, connects the pillars with a gate in the second bay from the south. Under the eaves of the porch roof a thin wooden strip connects the pillars, creating a transom effect. Similar strips extend vertically from the porch roof to the porch floor on either side of the second bay from the south, where three wooden steps lead down to the front walk.

The four bay facade contains four-over-four light, double-hung wooden sash windows on the second story. Two smaller six-light windows are found on the attic story facade, one positioned on each side of the ridge. On the first story, two four-over-four light, double-hung wooden sash windows flank the two entry doors, which contain four glass panes.

A one-story, shed-roofed addition extends across the rear elevation, projecting one bay at the south and north. Four windows are arranged symmetrically on the north and south elevations, respectively, while a bulkhead cellar door is located on the south elevation below the easternmost bay.

The double of occupancy in this building is indicated by a slight difference in paint color and storm windows, rather than by a bay window addition and different porch treatments as in the similar house to the south, Building 16.

The significance of the William C. Jenkins house is related to its ownership by the third generation of the Scott family. In 1902, John Gardmon, son-in-law of Aquilla Scott Junior, purchased this property for \$3,000.00 as part of a larger parcel of Hector's

Hopyard from Clara Hook, a niece of Johnza Hook (Baltimore County Deed Book NBM 262:352).

In 1881 the executor of Johnza Hook's estate had sold this 20-acre lot, all that was remaining in Hook's possession to Clara (Baltimore County Deed Book WMI 125:3128). Clara paid \$2,613.75. The William C. Jenkins and the John H. Dorsey house, Building 16, a similar house to the south, are shown on the 1898 and 1915 Bromley property maps, establishing their construction before the Gardmon period of ownership. The Hopkins 1876 map also shows two buildings in this approximate location, but they are of unequal size. Construction of these two double houses, therefore, can be dated between 1876 and 1898.

Building 17: John H. Dorsey house with detached garage

Address: 6210-6212 Falls Road

Date: c.1876-1898

One contributing building and one garage.

The John H. Dorsey house stands on the west side of Falls Road in the southern part of the Scott Settlement, a two-and-a-half story double house with its gable end to the street. Rectangular in plan, the house has a one-story porch with a hipped roof across the entire facade. Weathered wood shingles cover the walls beneath the gable roof on which two brick chimneys occupy the ridge near the east end and at the west end. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. To the rear a two-story addition contains an entrance sheltered by a metal awning on the north elevation and a six-over-six light window on the second story above.

The four-bay facade facing Falls Road features four-over-four light double-hung wooden sash windows on the second story and two six-light attic windows in the gable. On both the north and south elevations four window openings occur, two on the first story and two on the second. The west half of the house has been altered by the addition of a three-sided bay with six-over-six light, double hung sash in the lower right half of the west facade and the enclosure of the northern half of the front porch with screening. A one car garage of wood frame construction is situated at the rear of the northern side yard.

The significance of the John H. Dorsey house rests in its relationship to the third generation of the Scott family. In 1902, John Gardmon, son-in-law of Aquilla Scott Junior, purchased a larger parcel of land containing this site from Clara Hook, a niece of Johnza Hook (Baltimore County Deed Book NBM 262:352). The John H. Dorsey House is a twin to another double house standing to the north, the William C. Jenkins house, Building 16. These two houses are shown on the 1898 and 1915 Bromley maps, establishing their construction before the Gardmon period of ownership. The Hopkins 1876 map shows two buildings in this approximate location, but they

are of unequal size. Construction of these two houses therefore can be dated between 1876 and 1898.

Building 18: Clarence E. Scott house
1404 Gardman Avenue (Lots 6 and 7, Pleasant View Neighborhood)
Date: 1937
One contributing building.

The Clarence Scott house is situated at the top of a steeply sloping lot on the northern side of Gardman Avenue, one house from the corner of Gardman Avenue and Falls Road. From the rear of the lot the Dorsey house and Jenkins house, Buildings 17 and 16, are plainly visible down a steep slope toward Falls Road.

Rectangular in plan, the Clarence Scott house is an asymmetrical Dutch Colonial Revival style house with attached one-car garage. The irregular facade is typical of the Dutch Colonial style houses of the 1930s. These were inspired, in part, by the desire for attached garages which were difficult to incorporate within a balanced facade.

It is a one-story house with a steeply pitched side-gambrel roof containing almost a full second story of floor space. It has a three bay facade with a continuous shed dormer containing two sets of six-over-six light paired double hung windows with wooden sash. The front door in the first bay on the left is accentuated with a crown pediment extended forward and supported by slender classical columns to form an entry porch. A full-width porch is included under the main roof line. Two six-over-six light double hung windows occupy the second and third bays. It has an asphalt shingle roof and brick chimney between the house and attached garage.

The significance of the Clarence E. Scott House is related to its ownership by a member of the fourth generation of the Scott family, and the first house to be built in the Pleasant View neighborhood (Baltimore County Deed Book CWBJr 941-197). In 1902, John Gardmon, son-in-law of Aquilla Scott Junior, purchased this property for \$3,000.00 as part of a larger parcel of Hector's Hopyard from Clara Hook, a niece of Johnza Hook (Baltimore County Deed book NBM 262:352). John Gardman obtained the subdivision plat of Pleasant View in 1925. He filed the plat for record in 1934 after the first lot was sold (Baltimore County Plat Book CWBJr 10:82). Clarence E. Scott and his wife Martha were the first to purchase a lot in Pleasant View. On September 15, 1934 they purchased Lot 6 and by 1937 the house was built. Clarence E. Scott was the eldest son of Nathaniel P. Scott who owned property in the Scott Settlement at 6238 Falls road, Building 6. Clarence Scott lived in this house for over thirty years (Scott 1991).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of this property in relation to other properties:

X Local

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS (Exceptions) N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1860-1937

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

SIGNIFICANT DATES: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Scott Settlement Historic District is a rare survivor of rural free black culture in Baltimore County, Maryland. Founded during the 1830s by Aquilla Scott Senior, a minister and blacksmith, the settlement contains houses built by his family and descendants from the antebellum period to 1937. Of the approximately thirty five free black neighborhoods previously identified in Baltimore County, this is one of the earliest, retaining a high level of integrity of historic character. In addition, the Bare Hills setting of this district has a unique geological basis which has greatly influenced the economics, transportation routes, and settlement patterns of the area. The rare serpentine stone used in the foundations of the houses and in the Bare Hills School across the road is one result of the area's geology. Similarly the development of the Falls [Turnpike] Road which defines the northeastern boundary of the

district may be associated with the history of local industries, such as mining. The turnpike created a need for the services of a blacksmith, like Aquilla Scott Senior, while local industries generated a market for the labors of Scott's family and descendants. Largely dependent on local whites for their income, Scott family members were employed as laborers, hostellers, laundresses, and domestics.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Scott Settlement is situated northwest of Baltimore at the eastern end of a crescent of rolling hills on which the vegetation has always been sparse and specialized. Surrounded by more fertile countryside, these hills have been known as the Bare Hills since the early eighteenth century. Here a thin layer of soil covers rock formations of volcanic origin which lie close to the surface (Marye 1955). Unusual mineral deposits, such as serpentine, chromium, and copper, comprise a large part of this rock. These minerals have proved valuable in a variety of ways. Chrome was used for the manufacturing of pigments in paint; serpentine, a rare green stone, was used for constructing buildings, such as the Bare Hills School and the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church in downtown Baltimore. The mining of copper here in the early days was discontinued following the discovery and development of larger deposits in the western states.

The Scott Settlement was established two centuries after the colony of Maryland was founded in 1634. Early settlement in Baltimore County, which was established in 1659, began elsewhere, along river frontage in the eastern part of the county. There the tidal waters could be used for transportation, and the colonists felt safe from Indian attack.

When the danger of Indian attack lessened in the area north and west of Baltimore by about 1710 (McGrain 1980), interest in settlement as well as land speculation brought attention to the project area. The land, except for the Bare Hills, was fertile and attracted planters interested in exploiting the labor-intensive tobacco economy made feasible by slaveholding. The Jones Falls, which flows southward toward Baltimore through this region, has a fall of 259 feet between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain (Beirne 1982). By 1711 this river had attracted a grist mill (Hanson's Mill) downstream from the project area and in 1722, Gardner's Mill upstream (McGrain 1980:2). An Indian trail along the east bank of the Jones Falls served as an early route into Baltimore City from the north (Griffith 1794). Another Indian trail on the west bank of the Jones Falls is said to have formed the basis for the route of the Falls [Turnpike] Road (Haile 1986).

During the eighteenth century, the site of the Scott Settlement was included in a 300 acre land grant named "Hector's Hopyard". The

man who received the grant in 1694 was Hector McLain, who called himself a planter and lived in Baltimore County. McLain possessed other holdings, the names of which indicate the speculative nature of his investments: Hector's Fancy, Hector's Chance (Baltimore County Wills). Whether he actually raised hops on this property has not been ascertained. After his death, McLain's estate inventory included two slaves and an indentured servant, a variety of livestock, a quantity of tobacco, and various household goods (Baltimore County Inventory Box 5:Folder 55).

Before Hector McLain died in 1722 he sold off the 300 acres of Hector's Hopyard in two transactions: (Parcel 1) a one hundred acre tract including the southeastern portion of the Hopyard; and (Parcel 2) the remaining two hundred acres.

Parcel 1, a one hundred acre tract of Hector's Hopyard, was sold to Jabez Murray, a carpenter of Baltimore County, at an unknown date. After Murray's death this land was purchased by Hector McClan's [sic] grandsons, Macclan Bailey and Jabez Bailey, in 1761 for a total of 17 pounds (Baltimore County Deed Book B1:171). This property was described as bounding on Morgan's Delight and Samuel's Hope when it was sold in 1779 by the Bailey brothers to John Cockey of Baltimore County for 900 pounds (Baltimore County Deed Book WG-D:150). This reference indicates that Parcel 1 was located in the southeastern portion of Hector's Hopyard. In the same year 1779, John Cockey sold this 100 acres in Hector's Hopyard to William Smith, a merchant in Baltimore City, for 6,000 pounds (Baltimore County Deed Book WGD:194). This property seems to have been outside the project area.

In 1702 Hector Macklane [sic] sold Parcel 2, the other 200 acres of Hector's Hopyard "lying on Jone's [sic] Falls at a place called: Little Brittain in (Baltimore) County, lying in furthestmost side of the said Hopyard from the Hills known by the name of the Bare Hills" (Baltimore County Deed Book HW2:132). The buyer was James Carroll of Baltimore County. A wealthy Irish-born gentleman, Carroll owned many properties in Maryland (Baltimore County Will Book 19:791).

Carroll held the 200 acres in Hector's Hopyard for the rest of his life. In his elaborate will, proved in 1729, James Carroll wrote: "...my land called the Hopyard I bequeath to my cosins [sic] Edward Tully and Michael Tully's two sons that is to say one half to Edward (Tract A)...the other half to the aforesaid two sons (Tract B)..." (Baltimore County Will Book 19:791).

It is assumed that Edward and Michael Tully were brothers. Michael had two sons, also named Edward and Michael. Edward had a daughter Eleanor, who married a planter named Jacob Young and had a son Michael Young (Baltimore County Deed Book WG79:338). It is a matter of record that Edward Tully Senior lived on his 100 acres of the Hopyard, Tract A, during the 1730s (Baltimore County Deed Book

BP:297), although he was unsure of the boundaries. In 1765 Tully asked for a resurvey of the Hopyard and neighboring properties.

When Edward Tully died in 1780, he willed Tract A to his grandson Michael Young, granting a life interest in the property to his daughter and son-in-law, Eleanor and Jacob Young (Baltimore County Deed Book WG 79:338). Eleanor Tully Young was a widow in 1803 when she relinquished her life interest in two parcels of Tract A, which included a mill and other buildings, to her son Michael Young (Baltimore County Deed Book WG 79:338). The following day, Michael Young deeded these two parcels, totalling 17 acres, to a group of Baltimore businessmen who were developing what as to become the Bellona Gunpowder Company (Baltimore County Deed book WG 79:341).

Tract B, the other 100 acres of James Carroll's Hopyard holdings was inherited by Eleanor Young's two cousins, Edward and Michael Tully. They sold Tract B to Eleanor's husband Jacob Young in 1742 for 60 pounds (Baltimore County Deed Book TBA:184). In 1746, Jacob Young mortgaged parts of the Hopyard to two different men: Thomas Sheriadine, 81 acres, and John Bozley, 19 acres (Baltimore County Deed book TBE:324, 532). The mortgages were released in 1750 (Baltimore County Deed Book TRD:221), and in 1751 Jacob Young sold Tract B to Ann Fishpaw for 70 pounds (Baltimore County Deed book TRD:224). The Fishpaw family retained ownership of at least a portion of this Hopyard acreage until 1801, when John Fishpaw also deeded parcels to the organizers of the Bellona Gunpowder Company (Baltimore County Deed Book WG 68:502).

During the ownership of the Tully-Young-Fishpaw families in the eighteenth century, the site of the Scott Settlement was part of an agricultural enterprise. Jacob Young was a tobacco planter. In the mortgage documents of the 1740s, Jacob Young's possessions included "40 hoggs [sic], 2 horses, 1 mare, 2 sheep, 1 servant man named Jacob Frofield, 1 servant boy David Frofield, 35 barrels of Indian corne [sic], all the crop of tobacco now on the dwelling plantation, the wheat now growing, and all the pewter, brass, iron potts [sic], 2 feather beds and furniture...(Baltimore County Deed Book TBE:324).

Michael Young described himself as a yeoman (Baltimore County Deed Book WG 79:338). In the 1798 Federal Assessment, he is listed as the occupier and owner at the "Hopyard", in Middlesex Hundred, of a one-story frame and log dwelling worth 60 dollars, dimensioned 40 x 15 feet, with an old one-story log kitchen 20 x 18 feet, and an old one-story log stable (U.S.B.O.C. 1798. Michael Young owned six slaves.

At one time the Young family may have lived on another property they owned adjacent to the southern end of the Hopyard. It was called Young's Delight. However, the Young family cemetery was located within the Hopyard boundaries in the section east of Falls Road (Baltimore County Deed Book WG 185:275). Also located east of

Falls [Turnpike] Road on the west bank of the Jones Fall were mill buildings owned by the Young family (Baltimore County Deed Book WG 79:338).

At the time of his death, Michael Young owned approximately 204 acres in the Hopyard (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records WG 4:67). David Stewart, the trustee appointed to settle his estate, stated that the tract could not be divided equitably among the nine heirs and recommended sale of the property as two lots of unequal size. The lots would be divided by Falls [Turnpike] Road, which crossed the southwest corner of the Hopyard, leading away from Baltimore in a northwesterly direction. The smaller of the two lots was a triangular plot within which lay the future site of the Scott Settlement.

In March 1826, Stewart described the Young tract in the court documents: "...the land is not susceptible of much cultivation, and yet is exceedingly valuable from the quantity of chrome with which it abounds..." (Baltimore County Court Records WG 4:67).

The value of the chrome deposits in the Bare Hills area had been recognized c.1810 by Isaac Tyson, the son of a wealthy Quaker merchant miller, who had been educated in geology in Europe (Fisher 1981). He identified chromium in specimens of the local serpentine rock. The metal, discovered in 1797 by a French chemist named Vauquelin, was useful in the manufacturing of pigments for paint (Anonymous 1946). Isaac Tyson began mining for chromite ore in the Bare Hills area as early as 1811 (Fisher 1981). He developed a family fortune through the mining and refining of chromium, copper and iron. Tyson founded the Baltimore Chrome Works and controlled the world chrome market between 1828 and 1850.

The auction of Michael Young's holdings in Hector's Hopyard, two plots of 194-1/2 acres and 30-1/4 acres respectively, took place on September 7, 1826. James Beatty of the Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland bought the larger plot east of Falls [Turnpike] Road for \$10.00 an acre (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book WG 4:67).

The 30 and 1/4 acre parcel on the west side of Falls [Turnpike] Road included the future site of the Scott Settlement. David Stewart reported that he could not have gotten more than \$15.00 for it, presumably per acre. Since this was much lower than the real value, he withdrew the parcel from sale on September 7 (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book WG 4:67). On November 16, 1826, the 30-1/4 acre parcel was sold to Johnza Hook for \$16.25 per acre, a total of \$491.56. He is listed as paying \$500.00 in the deed (Baltimore County Deed Book WG 186:287).

Johnza Hook, born in 1796, was the ninth of ten children of Rudolph Hook II (Hook 1986). Rudolph II and his three brothers, Federick, Conrad, and Jacob of Rudolph, were sons of Rudolph Hook I. The

Hook family lived in the Bare Hills area, having bought among other properties a land grant known as "Bosley's Adventure", to the northwest of Hector's Hopyard, in 1789 (Baltimore County Deed book WC DD:335). This land grant was located on the north side of Old Pimlico Road west of Falls Road. Johnza Hook, a bachelor, made his home there with his brother Rudolph Hook III. Johnza continued to live there until his death in 1880 (Hook 1986).

The Hook family had various interests in the mining and other industries in the area. Family members leased some of their land to Isaac Tyson for mining rights in 1858 (Baltimore County Deed Book 22:114). Rudolph Hook possessed lime kilns on his land. One family member, Richard Hook, a millwright who boarded with the Fishpaw family while working for the Bellona Gunpowder Company, was later a sheriff and owner of the Rockland Print Works from 1855-1857 (Hook 1986; Thomas 1978).

It seems likely that Johnza Hook purchased the land in Hector's Hopyard as an investment. In addition to mineral rights which could be leased, the property possessed a frontage on Falls [Turnpike] Road, the only route into Baltimore from the area which had an improved roadbed. By 1828 when Johnza Hook purchased the property, this section of Falls [Turnpike] Road would have been used by farmers hauling produce and driving stock to Baltimore from the north. Also the route would have been used by heavy wagons loaded with building stone and crushed stone from the Bare Hills quarries and by the Bellona Gunpowder Company for transporting gunpowder and supplies. The gunpowder works were reached by an access road which joined the Falls [Turnpike] Road across from the Scott Settlement. Other users of the route were customers traveling to the Rockland Grist Mill upstream, Richard Caton's limekiln to the north, and the Wright family's bleachery, also a short distance to the north (McGrain 1980).

In fact, Falls [Turnpike] Road had been created by Jones Falls Valley entrepreneurs and farmers who desired a good route to and from Baltimore for their supplies and products. In 1790, a group of seven men who owned mills on the Jones Falls were authorized to lay out a turnpike road along the Falls to Baltimore Town (Thomas 1978). This project did not succeed. In 1805 the Falls Turnpike Road Company was chartered as one of the first four private companies in Baltimore County, after the county gave up operation of the Reistertown, York, and Frederick turnpikes.

The motto of the Falls Turnpike Road Company was "Difficulties Made Easy", their logo a Conestoga wagon being hauled over a stone bridge by a team of horses with a whip-wielding teamster (Hollifield c.1980). The route was to be laid out "as near the Falls as practicable for a good road, over the Bare Hills...to the crossroads near Richard Caton's limekiln" (Maryland 1804). The route was revised in 1805 to produce an alignment that was straighter, more economical to build and safer from flooding. By

1807 the road was completed.

Falls [Turnpike] Road was the first road in the state to be built without the use of convict labor and was constructed by northern contractors (Graham 1982). The stone for the 24 feet wide road bed was quarried within a half mile of the alignment and was applied in a layer ten inches thick (Hollifield c.1980; Scott 1983). The cost of construction was \$7500 per mile (Scott 1983). By charging lower tolls for wagons with wide wheels, the turnpike company hoped to encourage the kind of traffic which would pack down the crushed stone road surface.

John H. B. Latrobe, in his Picture of Baltimore, published in 1832, described the turnpike in glowing terms: [it] "...passes over a most romantic and beautiful route and makes one of the pleasantest rides in the neighborhood of the city" (Latrobe 1832).

Because the Turnpike Company was never allowed to build to a junction with the York Road nor to extend the toll road to intersect with one leading to Hanover, Pennsylvania, the traffic which passed in front of Johnza Hook's property consisted primarily of short distance travelers who were not interested in overnight accommodations, but might require supplies or wagon repairs (Hollifield c.1980).

The oldest building in the district, the store building, Building 9, seems to relate to the turnpike in some commercial way. According to local tradition this building is said to have served as an inn or tavern at some time; however, there is no documentation to substantiate this conjecture (Hollifield 1986).

Part of the building dates from the period of Johnza Hook's ownership. On Slade's map of 1853 one structure is shown on Hook's property, built close to the turnpike. The building is described in a deed dated 1856 as a two-story frame house, belonging to Johnza Hook and occupied by a tenant named Michael Wall (Baltimore County Deed Book HMF 16:199).

The frame house is not likely to have been a tollhouse; the only tollhouse on Falls [Turnpike] Road were located near North Avenue, near Cold Spring Lane, and near Old Court Road, where Henry Ritter kept a store as well as the tollgate (Hollifield c.1980).

The frame house described in 1856 was sold the next year with more than two acres of land to John Hall for \$1603.75 (Baltimore County Deed book HMF 18:356), a price indicating a valuable property for a country location. When it was resold to Conrad Dietzel in 1874 the price had risen to \$2700.00 (Baltimore County Deed Book JP 88:66).

On an 1876 map this building is labeled as a store belonging to C. Dietzel (Hopkins 1876). Members of the Scott family recalled that

prior to 1909, the store was operated by the Kastner family (Brown 1986). Later maps show this building with additions (Bromley 1898, Bromley 1915). The building remains standing as a three-part dwelling on the north side of the intersection of Walnut Avenue and Falls Road. The original three-bay house appears as the easternmost part of this building.

The first parcel of land in the Hopyard to be sold by Johnza Hook was a lot adjacent to the store building on the north. This site, beside a well-traveled road, but some distance from other development, was suitable for the establishment of a blacksmith's shop. Johnza Hook deeded two acres in 1839 for \$90.00 to a blacksmith, who constructed at the rear of the lot a house (Rogerson and Brown 1850s). On the Hopkins 1876 map, a blacksmith shop is shown close to the turnpike north of the store building. This shop is now demolished, but a house remains standing at the rear of the lot (Brown 1986).

The blacksmith who purchased the two acre lot from Johnza Hook was a remarkable black named Aquilla Scott Senior, whose descendants still live on the Scott tract and have bought additional parcels of the Hopyard for their houses.

Family tradition traces the Scott family history in America to a slave named Tobias, who saved the life of his master and as a result, was rewarded with his freedom and a bonus (Brown 1986). The rescue is said to have taken place on board a slave ship, and the life he saved was that of the captain (Baltimore Evening Sun 1985). Tobias is thought to have landed in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and to have settled there. "Scott" is assumed to have been the surname of the master who freed Tobias (Scott 1983).

When the Indians were driven out of the Bare Hills area, some of them relocated to St. Mary's County, and Tobias is thought to have married one of the Indian women (Brown 1986). There is some uncertainty as to the number of generations between Tobias, the freed slave, and Aquilla Scott Senior, the blacksmith, who was born in Maryland in 1785 or 1795 (U.S.B.O.C. 1850). The 1850 census listed his age as fifty-five, but his birthdate as 1785. According to family tradition as told to Gail Donovan, Aquilla Scott Senior's father was a blacksmith named Tobias who lived in St. Mary's County and who had bought his wife out of slavery (Donovan n.d.). Aquilla's first name was James, but this name appears not to have been used.

In the 1790 and 1800 censuses of St. Mary's County, Maryland, there were no free black families named Scott, and of those heads of households without surnames, no male named either Aquilla or James (Callum 1981). Therefore it is likely that Aquilla's family had removed from St. Mary's County by the time of his birth. But it must be noted as well that the Scott family may simply have been missed by the census takers or Aquilla's father may not have used

the Scott name and may have assumed a different first name, perhaps Tobias as in the tradition. In any event, a minister named Aquilla Scott is known to have baptized "colored children" in Harford County, Maryland in 1824 (Keech 1824).

Baltimore County experienced a rapid growth in the number of free black inhabitants between 1790, when there were 927 recorded, and 1830, when there were 17,888 (Wright 1971). By 1830 Aquilar [sic] Scott was recorded in the U.S. Census as a free colored resident of Baltimore County, with three males and two females under the age of ten in his household, as well as two females between the ages of 36 and 55. Aquilla Scott Senior married a woman named Priscilla, born in either 1790 or 1797 (U.S.B.O.C. 1850, 1860).

Aquilla Scott Senior became a blacksmith, one of the few skilled jobs besides barbering and caulking, which were available to free blacks in the Baltimore area (Wright 1971). Blacks were said to have been "unexcelled as horseshoers, and retained a considerable share in the general trade of blacksmith" (Wright 1971:155). According to family tradition, Aquilla learned his skills from his blacksmith father, but where he practiced them before 1833 is not known.

It is known that Aquilla and his family had settled in the vicinity of the future Scott Settlement at least as early as 1833, when he and four other "coloured people and descendants from Africa" were nominated trustees of a 3/4-acre plot of ground on Bellona Avenue, a gift from Elijah Fishpaw and his wife, intended for a church and burying ground for the Bethel Episcopal Methodist Religious Society (Scott 1983). This was the establishment of what is now St. John's AME Church, Ruxton, a congregation which erected a meetinghouse, parsonage and church hall on the Fishpaw grant. The second meetinghouse on the site, constructed in 1886, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Ownership of the church property has rested with the Scott family since 1866 (Baltimore County Deed Book GHL 51:134).

In 1839, when Aquilla Scott Senior became the owner of two acres of Hector's Hopyard, the law in Maryland recognized the right of free blacks to hold real estate and to pass it along to their legitimate issue. In answer to a petition, the Maryland House Committee on Grievances had made this clear in 1835 (Brackett 1969). This was the beginning of a black community, the Scott Settlement, which has endured for over one hundred fifty years.

The Scott Settlement is unusual in that the land was deeded not by a former owner or his family, but by a white man who probably was interested in the establishment of a blacksmith shop alongside his own property.

The paramount importance of the church to the old black communities, noted by James, was a primary factor in the location

of the Scott family (James 1977). Aquilla Scott Senior was not only a founding father of St. John's Church in Ruxton, listed on the National Register in 1982, he was one of the ministers there. According to his descendant, Marie Scott Brown, however, he never lived in the stone parsonage on the church property. Moreover, the date of construction of the parsonage has not been determined (McGrain 1981). The Scott Settlement is within walking distance of St. John's Church and was even closer before Jones Falls was dammed to form Lake Roland in the 1850s.

Aquilla Scott Senior was probably untrained in the ministry (Brown 1986). His name does not appear in the list of early local preachers of the Baltimore African Methodist Episcopal Church, as published in the denominational history (Payne 1891).

The original congregation of St. John's Church was made up of both free blacks and slaves from the neighborhood (Brown 1986). As a church, it was one of the few places available for these groups to assemble in their free time. Aquilla Scott Senior was delivering a sermon from the church pulpit when he died in 1858 (O'Donovan 1981). He was buried at the southwest corner of his property in the Scott Settlement Historic District. The gravestone is inscribed:

In Memorium
of
Rev'd Aquila Scott
Who
Passed away while
at prayer in the
Church below, to
join the Church
above, March 28th,
1858
Aged 74 years.

Aquilla Scott Senior built a house at the back of his property, shown on the Stevens map of the 1850s. A small one-story house, damaged by fire in the 1960s, presently stands in that location, hidden by shrubbery. It is thought by the family to be the same house built by Scott (Brown 1986; Trott 1986). The existing house, Building 1, is known by the family to date from at least as early as the 1860s, as it was the birthplace of Aquilla Scott Junior's children in that decade.

The significance of the Aquilla Scott Senior house lies in the rarity of survival of houses built in Maryland by free blacks in the antebellum period. In his study of the houses of black families in the southern counties of Maryland, George McDaniel writes: "Also, only one surviving dwelling of an ante-bellum free black family was located in southern Maryland, but it was built as a post office and converted to a dwelling in the 1850's" (McDaniel

1982). No other houses built by free blacks before the Civil War in Maryland have been identified in the state inventory (Kurtze 1986).

At the northern end of the row of Scott family houses on the west side of Falls Road, north of Walnut Avenue, stands the Matthew Yates Senior house, Building 3. This was the home of Matthew Yates, a free black who married Aquilla Scott Senior's daughter Ellen (Scott 1983). Listed as a laborer in the U.S. Census of 1850 and 1860, Matthew Yates' date of birth is listed variously as 1821, 1810, and 1830 in the census data gathered by a family member (Scott 1983). Ellen, born in 1824, bore her first child at the age of fifteen, and by the age of twenty-six was the mother of seven (Scott 1983).

On January 6, 1848, Aquilla Scott Senior sold a quarter of an acre of his land to Matthew Yates (Baltimore County Deed Book AWB 391:259). This lot formed the northern apex of the triangular two-acre plot which Scott owned. At that time the Yates family included six children (U.S.B.O.C. 1850).

The small, four-bay house at 6244 Falls Road, Building 3, is centered on the Yates property frontage on Falls Road and seems to be the house constructed by Matthew Yates Senior for his family. It may date from before the Civil War. A map of the vicinity of Baltimore, published by James J. Stephens during the 1850s from surveys of Rogerson and Brown, shows a house labeled "Yates" in this location (Rogerson and Brown 1850s). However, Slade's map showing the proposed routes for bringing water from the Jones and Gwynn's Falls and Patapsco River, dated 1853, does not show this house, nor does it show the Aquilla Scott Senior house (Slade 1853).

Certainly by 1868, when Matthew Yates Junior built his house alongside, this house had been occupied by his parents. In a court settlement of the estate of Matthew Yates Senior in 1910, the younger Matthew Yates testified: "In 1868 when the locality of this property was thinly settled, my father and mother were desirous for me to build a house near them, so that they might have the protection of my presence...[and] I did build my house upon his land..." (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290). The court record also describes the relationship of the two houses: "...[the parents] desired Matthew Yates Junior as their eldest son to be their next neighbor..." (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290).

Matthew Yates Senior died on June 9, 1906. His children had taken care of him in his old age, and his unmarried daughters, Sophie of Bare Hills and Priscilla of Washington, D.C., paid for repairs to his house. Expenses included the following:

June 18, 1902,
Carpenter work by Lovell, \$65.00

June 18, 1902,
Lumber, \$100.00

July 1902,
Plastering, \$25.00

October 1905,
Putting floor in large kitchen, \$9.69

January 1906,
Floor in summer kitchen, \$2.50

May 1907,
Topping chimney, \$5.00

August 1907,
Putting gutters on house, \$5.00

September 1907,
Papering rooms, \$8.00

(Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290).

The summer kitchen mentioned in the account is thought to be the small one-story outbuilding standing to the north of the Matthew Yates Senior house.

Priscilla Yates occupied her father's house to keep it from deteriorating from the time he died in 1906 until she purchased his property for \$1,000.00 in January 1911 (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290).

Adjoining the Matthew Yates Senior house on the southeast is the Matthew Yates Junior house, at 6242 Falls Road, Building 4. When Matthew Yates Junior built his house next to his father's dwelling in 1868, he was 26 years old (Scott 1983). His expectation at the time of construction was that he would pay for building the house and for taxes, and that he would be reimbursed for the value of the house after the death of Matthew Yates Senior (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290). In later years he described himself as a farmer and a contractor. He married twice; his second wife was named Annie. She testified in 1910 that her husband was concerned about obtaining title to the land upon which his house was built and that his father had promised that he would never sell the land (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290).

Matthew Yates Junior, stated that he had expended \$500.00 on building and maintaining his house, which in 1906 had deteriorated to a value he estimated at \$300.00 (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 231:290). He was willing to settle for \$100.00 as compensation for the house when his father's estate was sold to his sister Priscilla in 1911.

As possibly the first of the Scott family houses built following the Civil War, representing the third generation of the family to construct dwellings in the Scott Settlement, the Matthew Yates Junior house holds considerable interest. The scale of the house is larger than the Matthew Yates Senior house next door. The arrangement of the facade is different; although there are two entrances and two windows, these two types of openings alternate across the four-bay facade. Larger paned sash, with two-over-two lights, occupy the window openings. In the older houses, six-over-six light sash were used.

Following his death in 1858, Aquilla Scott Senior was succeeded in both his blacksmith and his church leadership position by his son, Aquilla Scott Junior.

Aquilla Scott Senior died without making a will. After his death, ten of his children conveyed to their mother, Priscilla Scott, all of their interest in their father's two-acre property for her lifetime. Thirty-one year old Aquilla Scott Junior was the only one of the ten who wrote his signature (Baltimore County Deed Book 22:47). The third oldest of the seven Scott brothers, he had five sisters. One of the sisters, Priscilla, was married to Lewis Bond who was listed as a slave in the 1850 census, and also in deeds of 1858 and 1864 (Baltimore County Deed Book 22:47; Scott 1983).

By the age of 22, Aquilla Scott Junior seems to have taken over the blacksmithing business of his father. He is listed in the census of 1850 as blacksmith, living in the household of his father who is identified as a laborer (Scott 1983).

According to family informants, Aquilla Scott Junior married a pretty slave woman with blond hair named Anar or Honora Gough, who he met while doing blacksmith work on a Chowan or Cuba Road estate (Brown 1986; McGrain 1981; O'Donovan 1981). He bought her freedom out of slavery for \$50.00 to save her from mistreatment (Brown 1986). Their six children were born between 1857 and 1872, a period when, according to family tradition, the family was living in the Aquilla Scott Senior house (Brown 1986). Although Anar Scott did not read or write, her husband and the three children found living at home by the 1880 censustaker were listed as literate (Scott 1983).

Several Scott family men worked as blacksmiths (Scott 1983). The blacksmith shop, now demolished, formerly stood at the southeast corner of the Scott property and is shown on the 1898 Bromley map.

Aquilla Scott Junior succeeded financially in his work as a blacksmith. In the 1860s, he was able to purchase real estate which was closely linked with his family.

In 1864 Priscilla Scott, widow of Aquilla Scott Senior, died. Aquilla Scott Junior then paid each of his nine sisters and

brothers \$72.72 for his or her share of the two acre parcel belonging to their father (Baltimore County Deed Book JHL 42:76). This included the land already deeded to the Yates family.

In 1865, for \$800.00 Aquilla Scott Junior also bought the deed to the land on which St. John's Church in Ruxton stands, where he served as one of the ministers (Baltimore County Deed Book GHL 51:134).

Family tradition relates that Aquilla Scott Junior kept a carriage and horses, building a carriage house, Building 2, north of the Aquilla Scott Senior house (Brown 1986). This building is now used as a Scott dwelling, incorporating several additions and alterations.

Anar Scott died in 1892, and Priscilla Scott, known as Minnie, took over housekeeping for her father, Aquilla Scott Junior (Brown 1986). He made his home with Priscilla and her husband, John Gardmon, at 6236 Falls Road, Building 7, which he deeded to her in 1894 for \$200.00 (Baltimore County Deed Book LMB 208:70). In 1903 the Gardmons bought the Wright house, Building 15, south of Walnut Avenue, and he lived there with them as well.

Four of the houses in the row along Falls Road northwest of Walnut Avenue stand on lots designated by Aquilla Scott Junior for his children. In his will, written in February 1892, Aquilla Scott Junior provided that "...if any of the children that have bought lots and have not finished paying for them at my death, they shall pay for them according to agreement and get full right and title to the same" (Baltimore County Will Index).

Three of Aquilla Scott Junior's children acquired full right and title to lots on May 24, 1894. Situated in a row, with fifth foot frontage on Falls Road, these lots may be identified as follows: 6240 Falls Road, occupied by George A. Scott, the eldest son and a coachman and hostler, Building 5; 6238 Falls Road, purchased by Nathaniel P. Scott, who died in 1895, Building 6; and 6236 Falls Road, acquired by Priscilla Scott (Gardmon), Building 7. In his will, Aquilla Scott Junior stipulated that: "At the death of their mother the property shall be divided and not sold out of the family. If either [sic] of the children should want to sell, he must to one of the others. There is to be no disagreement as regards the dividing of the property" (Baltimore County Will Index).

Aquilla Scott Junior died in 1906. His estate was finally settled by court decree in 1908 (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 223:314). George A. Scott, his oldest son, bought the property for \$1250.00 and distributed the proceeds. The three remaining children who had not bought lots in 1894 were each deeded part of the Scott property in February 1910 (Baltimore County Circuit Court Records Book 223:314).

William W. Scott, a blacksmith, was deeded an irregular shaped lot at the rear of 6240 Falls Road, near the west boundary of the Scott Settlement Historic District. On this land stood Building 2, the carriage house, built by Aquilla Scott Junior, which has been converted into a dwelling (Baltimore County Deed Book 378:49).

James T. Scott, the youngest son, was listed as a laborer in the 1900 census (Scott 1983). He was singled out in his father's will to receive his watch and gold chain, and at the death of his mother, to receive the picture "The Village Blacksmith" (Baltimore County Will Index). His share of the property was an irregular lot at the southwest corner of the property, including Building 1, the Aquilla Scott Senior house (Baltimore County Deed book 378:51).

Ellen A. Scott Moore, who had moved to Philadelphia, was deeded a vacant lot at the southern end of the row of Scott houses on Falls Road. On this lot she built the house at 6234 Falls Road (Brown 1986; Baltimore County Deed Book 378:47). This is where Marie Scott Brown was born. Her father, William W. Scott, bought the property from Ella Scott Moore in 1918 (Baltimore County Deed Book WPC 506:259).

Priscilla Scott Gardmon's husband, John came from Montgomery County, Maryland. He was listed as a merchant in the U.S. Census of 1900. Later he purchased land south of Walnut Avenue and developed a truck gardening business, marketing his produce in wagons and later in trucks to Baltimore (Brown 1986). He also developed some of his real estate north of Walnut Avenue into house lots, on which were erected houses for Scott family members. With the help of his father-in-law and a brother-in-law, John Gardmon was able in 1909 to buy the tract on which the store building, Building 9, stands, a lot which extended westward to the original boundary of the Johnza Hook property (Brown 1986; Baltimore County Deed book WPC 349:91). He rented out the space in the store building and divided the land on the north side of Walnut Avenue southwest of the store building into house lots. On a plat map drawn in 1912, the property deeded to John Gardmon in 1909 is shown divided into eight lots, the store building standing on Lot 1 (Baltimore County Plat Map Book 4:18). The historic record regarding the layout of Walnut Avenue and these lots is inconsistent. Furthermore, the name of the street appears variously in deed references as Gardmon Avenue or Altamont Avenue. The name Gardmon may also be spelled Gardman.

Three of the houses now standing on the north side of Walnut Avenue were built during the 1920s, utilizing lumber from the Church of the Sacred Heart in Mount Washington, which was being dismantled (Brown 1986). These three buildings are: The Dorothy Glover house, 1404 Walnut Avenue, Building 11; the John Barnes house, 1406 Walnut Avenue, Building 12; and the Tyrone Smith House, 1408 Walnut Avenue Building 13. The easternmost house, Building 11, was sold by John Gardmon in 1935 (Baltimore County Deed book CWB 961:255). Building

12 was sold by Gardmon to the Barneses in 1928 (Baltimore County Deed Book WHM 659:50). Building 13 was sold by John Gardmon to Edgar Scott Braxton in 1928 (Baltimore County Deed Book WHM 658:437).

The westernmost house, the Eugene Warnock house, 1410 Walnut Avenue, Building 14, was sold by John Gardmon in 1912 (Baltimore County Deed Book 1725:574) and was constructed after 1915. The lot is shown vacant on a property map of that year (Bromley 1915). These latest houses in the Scott Settlement represent standard designs of their period for modest vernacular dwellings.

In 1902 and 1903, John Gardmon acquired all the rest of Johnza Hook's property to the south of Walnut Avenue, with the exception of the Bare Hills house at 6222 Falls Road.

Four other houses in the Scott Settlement are located within the bounds of this property: the Wright house, 6230 Falls Road, Building 15; the William C. Jenkins house, 6214-16 Falls Road, Building 16; the John H. Dorsey house, 6210-12 Falls Road, Building 17; and the Clarence E. Scott house, 1404 Gardman Avenue, Building 18.

Reached by a private road leading south from Walnut Avenue, the Wright house, Building 15, stands behind the John H. Dorsey house, Building 17, at 6210-12 Falls Road. The Wright house became the home of members of the second and third generation of the Scott family after John Gardmon purchased it in 1903. Aquilla Scott Junior made his home there with John and Priscilla Scott Gardmon until his death in 1906. Priscilla Scott Gardmon died in 1934. John Gardmon remarried and lived in the Wright house until his death in 1946.

The two-and-a-half story Wright house is of frame construction and has an ell-shaped plan. Constructed some time between 1853 and 1877, the Wright house has recently been restored. Serpentine stone is used as part of the random rubble stonework of the foundation. The clapboard walls were, according to a family member, discovered in good condition when wood shingles were removed (Brown 1986). A well was located in the area sheltered by the two sections of the house.

In a deed dated September 1, 1871, Johnza Hook sold the Wright house lot to his nephew, Thomas D. Hook (Baltimore County Deed Book EHA 72:529). The Wright family purchased this property from the estate of Johnza Hook's nephew in 1873 (Baltimore County Deed Book EHA 79:518). It remained in the Wright family's possession until John Gardmon purchased it and the surrounding three acres in 1903 (Baltimore County Deed Book WPC 266:328). The Wright family, also in possession of the Bare Hills house from 1875 until 1901, were owners of the Rockland Bleach Works upstream on the Jones Falls.

During the occupancy by John Gardmon, the property around the Wright house was used for agricultural purposes, especially for growing vegetables and raising fruit trees. John Gardmon delivered this produce to markets on the way to Baltimore, first by wagon and eventually by truck (Brown 1986). John Gardmon willed the property to his nieces, Dorothy Glover and Frances S. Brown. His second wife, Hattie, relinquished her life interest in 1950 (Baltimore County Deed Book 1852:145). The Scott family retained ownership of the house until the mid-1980s (Brown 1986).

To the northwest of the Wright house are several small one-story outbuildings. These buildings were used as stable, ice house, corn house and garage (Brown 1986).

At the time of his death in 1880, Johnza Hook still owned 20 acres of the 30 and 1/4 acre plot in Hector's Hopyard which he had purchased in 1829. Ten acres had been sold to four different individuals. Of the land north of Walnut Avenue, he had sold two acres to Aquilla Scott Senior in 1839 at the northern end of the plot and over two acres to John Hall in 1857 containing the store building.

South of Walnut Avenue, Johnza Hook had sold two acres to Dr. Horatio Gates Jamison in 1856 and an adjoining 1/8 acre in 1857, making up the Bare Hills house property with the addition of a 400 foot square parcel in 1870. With the sale of the Wright house property of three acres to his nephew, Thomas D. Hook, in 1871, Johnza Hook had disposed of approximately ten acres of Hector's Hopyard.

The remaining 20 acre lot was located south of Walnut Avenue, comprising the western and southern portions of that area, with frontage on Falls Road. This plot was sold by the executor of Johnza Hook's estate to his niece, Clara E. Hook, in 1881 for \$2,613.75 (Baltimore County Deed Book WMI 125:318). Access to the western part of this property was provided via Walnut Avenue, which had been opened as early as 1857 (Baltimore County Deed Book 18:356). Although this tract includes some steep sloping land to the south, Johnza Hook may have used it for agricultural purposes. John Gardmon, who purchased the 20 acres from Clara Hook in 1902, used some of the land for truck gardens. The southern portion became a real estate development known as Pleasant View.

At the northern end of the Falls road boundary of the 20 acre tract are two identical duplex houses. These are the William C. Jenkins house, 6214-16 Falls Road, Building 16, and the John H. Dorsey house, 6210-12 Falls Road, Building 17. From map evidence, these two houses appear to have been constructed before 1898 (Bromley 1898; 1915). The Hopkins map of 1876 shows two buildings of unequal size at this location, which indicates that the present buildings were constructed after 1876 and before 1898. This would have been in the ownership period of the Hook family, either that

of Johnza or of his niece, Clara, and suggests that they were built for rental income.

John Gardmon continued to rent these properties out, not selling them until the period of the Second World War. In 1941, John H. Dorsey purchased Building 17, the southernmost of the two houses and in 1945 bought an additional lot to the west (Baltimore County Deed Book 1381:340).

The northernmost of the twin double houses, Building 16, was sold by John Gardmon to William C. Jenkins in 1943 (Baltimore County Deed Book RJS 1308:551). The northernmost half of this house was sold in 1950 to Edward and Betty Williams (Baltimore County Deed book 1911:296). In 1984, Betty Williams served as representative of the estate of Rebecca Jenkins, deceased owner of the southern half of the house. In a deed of that year, she transferred title in the whole house to Susie Bishop and Betty Williams (Baltimore County Deed Book 6878:49).

A 25-foot wide road for common use is platted between the two houses, but does not seem to have been opened.

Thirteen years after John Gardmon subdivided his real estate north of Walnut Avenue, he acquired a similar, but larger subdivision plat. This plat, dated 1925, was for the southern portion of the 20 acres he purchased from Clara Hook in 1902 (Baltimore County Plat Book 4:18, Baltimore County Deed book NBM 262-352). Until 1925, John Gardmon used part of the southern section of this hilly land for grazing cattle and horses. On the northern portion, closer to his house, he grew cantaloupes and watermelons. Fruit trees, blueberry and blackberry bushes and vegetables also provided produce for sale. With the use of hired help he sold the produce at road-side stands to customers in surrounding areas (Turner 1960; Brown 1991).

Some of the acreage remained woodland with a natural stream running through the property. Dogwood and pine trees provided a haven for deer, fox and many species of birds. Local tradition holds that bird watchers from Baltimore City chose this area because of the view from the hill and its quiet surroundings (Turner 1960, 1991).

By 1925 John Gardmon was 58 years old and ready to quit farming (Scott 1983; Turner 1991). In October 1925 John Gardmon employed Benjamin Green to survey the property and draw up a subdivision plat. John Gardmon supervised the platting and named his new subdivision, appropriately, "Pleasant View" (Turner 1960). The Pleasant View subdivision consists of 52 lots, approximately 50' by 150' in size (Baltimore County Plat CWBjr 10:82). Its only access from Falls Road is by a very steep 20'-wide road, Gardman Avenue. This road was probably cut through in the 1930s.

Although John Gardmon obtained the plat of Pleasant View in 1925,

he did not file it for record in the Baltimore County Court House until October 1934. (Baltimore County Plat Book CWBJr 10:82). The sale of the first lot in Pleasant View occurred on September 15, 1934. On that date John W. Gardmon and his wife, Priscilla A. Gardmon, sold Lot 6 to Clarence E. Scott and his wife, Martha E. Scott "for the sum of \$5.00 and other good and valuable considerations" (Baltimore County Deed Book CWBJr 941-197).

Clarence E. Scott, born in 1889 was the oldest son of Priscilla Gardmon's brother, Nathaniel Scott (Scott 1983). Clarence was raised by his widowed mother, Esther in the Nathaniel Scott house, Building 6. As an adult Clarence was employed by the U.S. Post Office in Baltimore City. In 1937 at age 48 Clarence built the house on the Pleasant View hill at 1404 Gardman Avenue (Brown 1991). In 1949 Clarence E. Scott was one of the Trustees of St. John's AME Church, Ruxton, along with Aquilla Scott, Jr., Esther Scott, Louis Scott, Louise Scott, Ethel Addison and Dorothy Glover (Baltimore County Estate Papers Docket 11904).

The Clarence Scott house is located on the north side of Gardman Avenue, one house from the corner of Gardman Avenue and Falls Road. This is the first house known to have been built in the Pleasant View subdivision (Turner 1991; Brown 1991). On February 9, 1983 Martha E. Scott, widow of Clarence E. Scott, deeded their house and property in the Pleasant View neighborhood to Joan Case, Martha Scott's grand niece. Joan Case continues to live in the house at 1404 Gardman Avenue (Baltimore County Deed Book 6492-849).

When John Gardmon died on May 17, 1946 he left an estate appraised at \$14,400.00 with personal property valued at \$4,552.76. Many of the lots in the Pleasant View subdivision were still in his name at the time of his death. Although he agreed to the sale of various parcels during his lifetime, many were not officially transferred to the new owners. Some deeds of sale were simply not recorded, while some were never executed (Baltimore County Estate Papers Docket 11904). As a result, some confusion exists in the dates of sale of the lots in Pleasant View.

During the settlement of John Gardmon's estate a "Notice to Creditors" was published in The Union News, September 13, 1946, stating that..."All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 17th of February 1947..." Hattie Cooper Gardmon, second wife of John Gardmon, was the subscriber and executor of his will.

When John Gardmon died in 1946 Clarence E. Scott and Martha E. Scott held the title to Lot 6. However, they did not hold the title to their adjacent property, Lot 7. Hattie Gardmon initiated a second deed of trust on April 16, 1949. The deed states that Lot 7 was paid for in full during John Gardmon's lifetime but "through inadvertence no deed was ever executed." The "buildings and

improvements thereupon erected" were included in the granting of the deed (Baltimore County Deed Book 1747-112).

John Gardmon encouraged other members of the Scott family to purchase lots in Pleasant View (Brown 1991). Mary Scott purchased Lot 15 (Baltimore County Deed Book 1361-582) and Anna Scott was the owner of Lot 17 (Baltimore County Deed Book 6132-631). Both lots are located on the south side of Gardman Avenue. These lots were eventually sold out of Scott ownership before houses were erected on them.

Local tradition maintains that John Gardmon had many offers from white buyers for his property but insisted on saving his land for Negroes who did not have land available to them near the city (Turner 1960). On June 29, 1945 G. Merger and Harriet S. Smith from Baltimore City purchased Lots 45 and 46 in the Pleasant View subdivision (Baltimore County Deed Book 1390-509). The next recorded deeds of sale in Pleasant View were on June 11, 1946: John A. and Lillian S. Gardner purchased Lots 43 and 44; Milton M. and Mary Turner purchased Lots 4 and 5 (Baltimore County Deed Book 1465-138, 139).

John and Lillian Gardner built their house at 1404 Wiltwyck Avenue in 1952. Theirs was the first house to be built out in John Gardmon's "field." They were required to pay to have a gravel road cut through from Gardman Avenue to their property at the southern end of the subdivision. This road, Pleasant View Avenue, remained a gravel road until it was paved with asphalt in the late 1950s (Gardner 1991).

The Pleasant View neighborhood exists today an integrated community of 24 owner-built houses high on a hill above Falls Road. It is accessible by vehicles only by the steep and narrow Gardman Avenue. It is important in its close ties with the Scott Settlement Historic District and as a compact, cohesive site which sheds light on significant social/racial patterns of history in our own century. The Clarence Scott house stands prominently on the hill to the right on entering the subdivision. As a house owned and built by a fourth generation member of the Scott family, it is important in providing a continuum of architecture in a family settlement founded by a free black minister and blacksmith before the Civil War.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:

X See continuation sheet

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS)

X N/A

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property:

USGS quad: Cockeysville, MD. 39076-D6-TF-024 DMA 5662 I NW

UTM References: Not completed

Verbal Boundary Description: (refer to map)

Boundary Justification:

The site boundary for the Scott Settlement Historic District has been drawn to include each of the contributing components, yet not sacrificing a significant level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association presently attributable to the property. As a matter of convenience, existing parcel lines have been used to assemble a contiguous area consistent with terse objectives.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Susan E. Cook

1845 Old Annapolis Road

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

May 9, 1991

(301) 757-3229

MHT Inventory No.:

MHT Computer No.:

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Scott Settlement Historic District

Other Names: Bare Hills; Hector's Hopyard; Lake Roland;
Pleasant View Neighborhood

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Falls Road (Maryland Route #25) 6210-6244
Walnut Avenue 1406-1410
Gardman Avenue 1404

City, Town: Baltimore

State: MD **County:** Baltimore, 005

Zip Code: 21209

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership: Private

Category: Historic District

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of resources within property: 24

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. OWNERSHIP

X This resource has 50 or fewer owners.

X See continuation sheet with lot#'s and owners' mailing addresses.

Capsule Summary

Survey No.: BA-2879

Name/Address: Multiple Dwelling/Former Saloon, 6103-6107 Falls Road
Construction Date: ca. 1860s-1870s
Town/Vicinity: Bare Hills
County: Baltimore County
Access: Private

Summary Description:

The multiple dwelling at 6103-6107 Falls Road was built in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The frame structure housed a saloon in the early twentieth century prior to its reversion to residential occupation. The dwelling sits below Falls Road, which was reengineering in 1931 with a bridge over the railroad grade crossing. 6103-6105 comprises the main block of the dwelling, and consists of two, two-story units under a continuous side-gable roof with two intersecting gablettes. 6103 is two bays wide while 6105 is three bays wide. The dwelling sits on a solid, raised rubblestone foundation stuccoed with cement. The foundation is nearly a story in height at the rear of the houses as lot slopes away from road. There is a remnant of a foundation extension to the rear of 6105. Windows are 1/1 metal sashes. 6103 retains its two brick interior slope chimneys, one with a corbelled cap. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide addition is appended to the south elevation of 6103. 6103 is clad in vinyl siding, while 6105 is clad in aluminum on the second floor, and unsided (under alteration) on the first.

6107 is frame, two-stories-high, two-bays-wide, side-gabled with an interior ridge chimney of brick with a corbelled cap. The single-leaf paneled wood door may have been surmounted by a transom, which is now boarded over. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. This multiple dwelling has suffered much alteration and deterioration. The dwelling appears to date to the 1860-1870 period, with later alterations.

Statement of Significance:

This multiple house dates to ca. 1860-1870 a time at which the Bare Hills was enjoying the benefits of a successful quarrying economy. The dwelling served as a saloon in the early twentieth century. It has been drastically altered in the twentieth century, destroying the architectural integrity of this mid-nineteenth century multiple dwelling. No significant events or people are known to have been associated with the dwelling. It does not appear to satisfy the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. BA-2879
Magi No.
DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Multiple Dwelling/Former Saloon

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 6103-6107 Falls Road

☐ not for publication

city, town Baltimore

☐ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland

county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category

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

Ownership

- ☐ public
☒ private
☐ both

Public Acquisition

- ☐ in process
☐ being considered
☒ not applicable

Status

- ☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress

Accessible

- ☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

- ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military

☐ museum

- ☐ park
☒ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:

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

name Shirley Brown and John Cole [6103]/Clay Keen [6105]/Thomas Harmon [6107]

street & number 6103 Falls Road/6105 Falls Road/5922 Smith Avenue

telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore

State and zip code MD 21209-2205/21209-2205/21209-3614

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Maryland Department of Real Estate and Taxation

liber 9213/13683/13475

street & number accessed online at <http://www.DAT.state.md.us>

folio 542/721-717/266

city, town

state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Cultural Resources Investigations for Proposed Construction of Double Track, North Half, Central Light Rail, Baltimore & Baltimore Co., MD

date 1999

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

city, town Crownsville

state MD

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2879

Condition

- ☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

- ☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

- ☒ original site
☐ moved

date of move

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

Summary

The multiple dwelling at 6103-6107 Falls Road was built in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The frame structure housed a saloon in the early twentieth century prior to its reversion to residential occupation. The dwelling sits below Falls Road, which was reengineering in 1931 with a bridge over the railroad grade crossing. This heavily altered dwelling sits on the old road alignment below the bridge.

General Description

6103-6107 Falls Road is a multiple dwelling and former saloon located on former the alignment of Falls Road, now situated below the viaduct carrying Falls Road over the light rail and the Jones Falls valley.

6103-6105 comprises the main block of the dwelling, and consists of two, two-story units under a continuous side-gable roof with two intersecting gablettes. 6103 is two bays wide while 6105 is three bays wide. The dwelling sits on a solid, raised rubblestone foundation stuccoed with cement. The foundation is nearly a story in height at the rear of the houses as lot slopes away from road. There is a remnant of a foundation extension to the rear of 6105. Windows are 1/1 metal sashes. 6103 retains its two brick interior slope chimneys, one with a corbelled cap. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide addition is appended to the south elevation of 6103. 6103 is clad in vinyl siding, while 6105 is clad in aluminum on the second floor, and unsided (under alteration) on the first.

6107 is frame, two-stories-high, two-bays-wide, side-gabled with an interior ridge chimney of brick with a corbelled cap. The single-leaf paneled wood door may have been surmounted by a transom, which is now boarded over. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. This multiple dwelling has suffered much alteration and deterioration. The dwelling appears to date to the 1860-1870 period, with later alterations.

In 1931, the grade crossing at Fall Road was eliminated, and an overhead bridge was installed, bypassing these houses on the old Falls Road alignment and leaving them below the new road. The bridge was replaced in 1991. In the back yard of the dwelling are two late-twentieth-century frame and plywood outbuildings.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2879

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

Specific dates: ca. 1860-1870s**Builder/Architect:** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: and/or Applicable Exception: Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local
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Statement of Significance

This multiple house dates to ca. 1860-1870 a time at which the Bare Hills was enjoying the benefits of a successful quarrying economy. The dwelling served as a saloon in the early twentieth century. It has been drastically altered in the twentieth century, destroying the architectural integrity of this mid-nineteenth century multiple dwelling. No significant events or people are known to have been associated with the dwelling. It does not appear to satisfy the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

History

The Bare Hills area was named for the barren landscape formed from the outcroppings of iron and chromite laced serpentine beds. Quarrying was a major economic activity in this area, and the Bare Hills chrome mines of Isaac and Jesse Tyson fueled the first chrome processing facility in the United States, the Baltimore Chrome Works. Iron was smelted in local forges, and serpentine was used in local architecture. The Falls Road Turnpike traversed the Bare Hills and provided a means of transport for quarried stone and ore; products from county mills (like those in Rockland, just north on the Falls Turnpike); and travelers. The Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad out of Baltimore served the Bare Hills since the 1830s, at which time the line's terminus was at Relay House, northeast of Bare Hills. The advent of the railroad enabled more efficient shipment of the county's and area's products to processing facilities, market, and port. Traffic continued on the Falls Road even after its decommissioning as a turnpike in the early twentieth century. In 1931, the railroad grade crossing of Falls Road was eliminated, and an overhead bridge was installed, bypassing the houses on the old Falls Road alignment and Railroad Avenue, and leaving them below the new road. The bridge was replaced in 1991. Today, Falls Road remains one of the main roads, second to I-83, leading from Baltimore to central Baltimore County. Modern office parks encroach on the historic houses of the old Falls Road and Railroad Avenue in Bare Hills.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments:	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2879

- Bromley, G.W. & Company. 1896. *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. G.W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia. Copy on File, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD.
- _____. 1915. *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. G.W. Bromley & Co., Philadelphia. Copy on File, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD.
- Chittelle, Thomas P. 1852. *Map of the City of Baltimore and Part of Baltimore County*. Copy on File, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, MD.
- Gunnarsson, Robert L. 1991. *The Story of the Northern Central Railway*. Greenberg Publishing Company, Sykesville, Maryland.
- Hopkins, G.M. 1877. *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*. Philadelphia. Copy on File, Baltimore County Historical Society, Cockeysville, MD.
- Pennsylvania Railroad. 1916. *Present Alignment and General Situation between Melvale and Padonia, Baltimore Division, P.R.R.* Office of the Assistant Engineer, Engineering Department, P.R.R., Baltimore, MD. In the Williams Collection.
- Williams, Robert L. n.d. Personal notes and compiled information on the history of the NCR. Original documents, maps, drawings.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: .33 acre

Quadrangle name Cockeysville 7.5'Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM Reference do NOT complete UTM references

zone	easting	northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries correspond to the legal parcel associated with the building. Map 79, Grid 3, Parcels 26, 25, 128.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Kerri Culhane/Project Architectural Historianorganization John Milner Associates, Inc.date 10/1999street & number 5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 410telephone 703/354-9737city or town Alexandriastate Virginia

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
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032

Inventory No. BA-2879**PRESERVATION VISION 2000: THE MARYLAND PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS****I. Geographic Region:**

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric; ☐ historic)

III. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

IV. Resource Type:Category: BuildingHistoric Environment: VillageHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC: multiple dwellingKnown Design Source: none

**Multiple Dwelling/Former
Saloon**
Baltimore , Baltimore County,
BA-2879
Page 7 of 18 available pages
Return to search results

Jump to Page

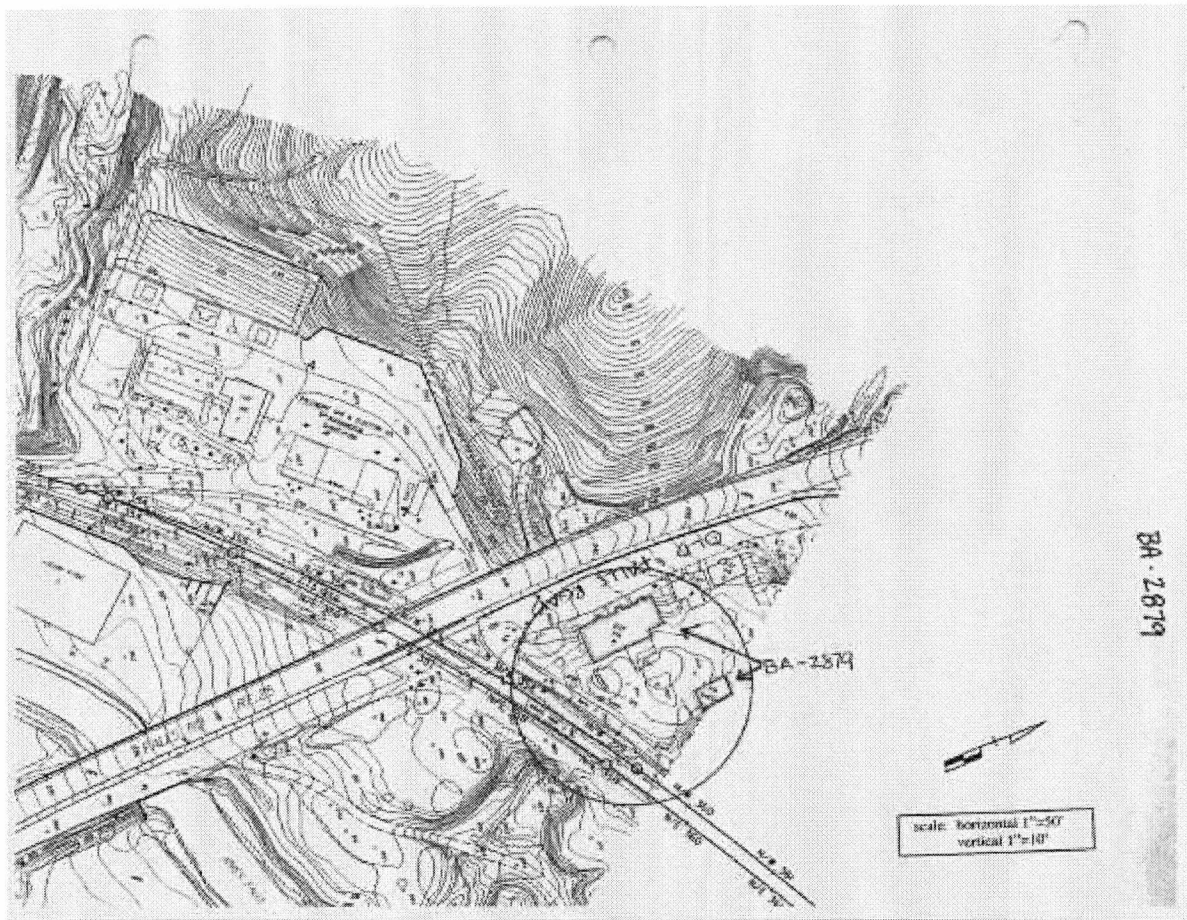
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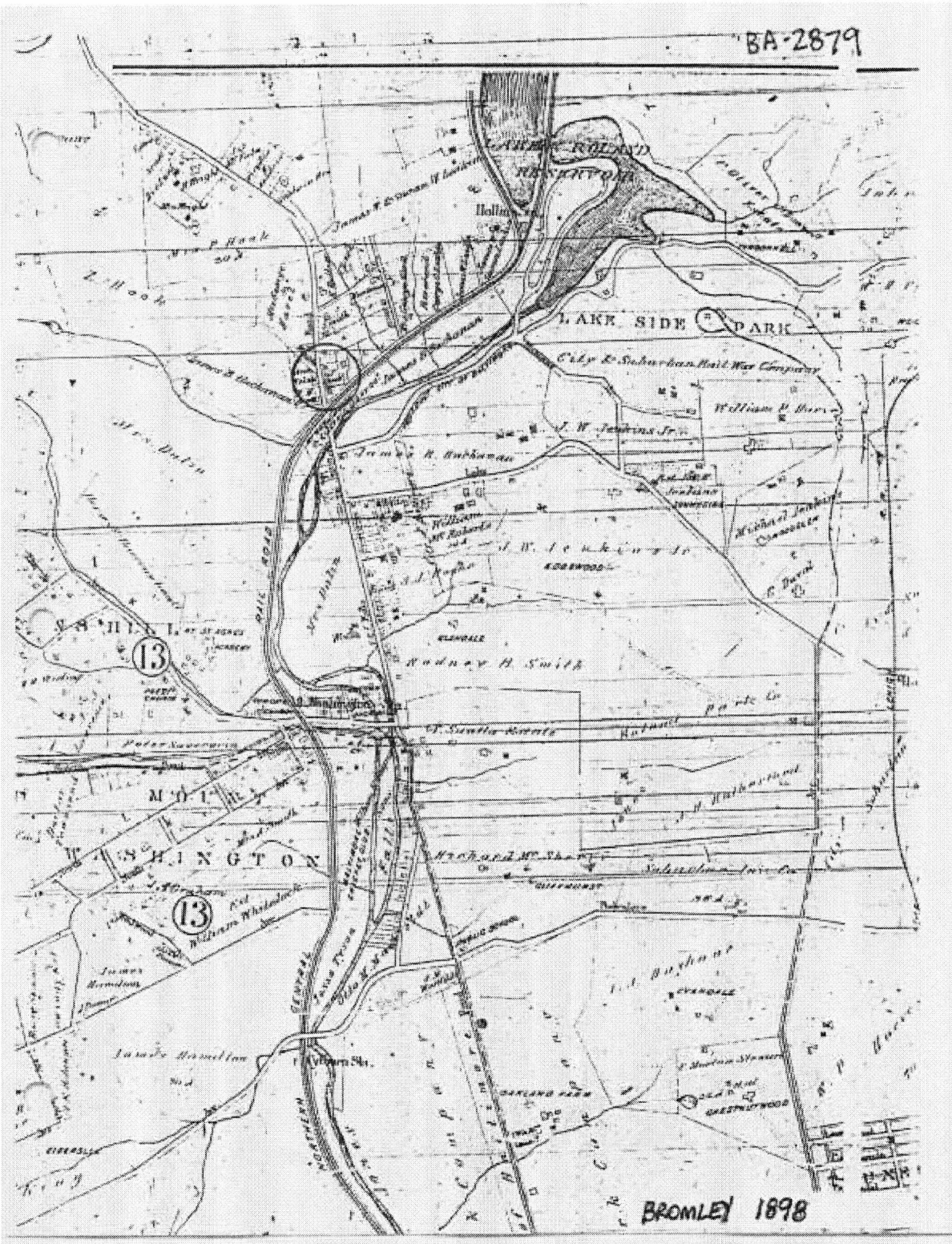
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BA-2879
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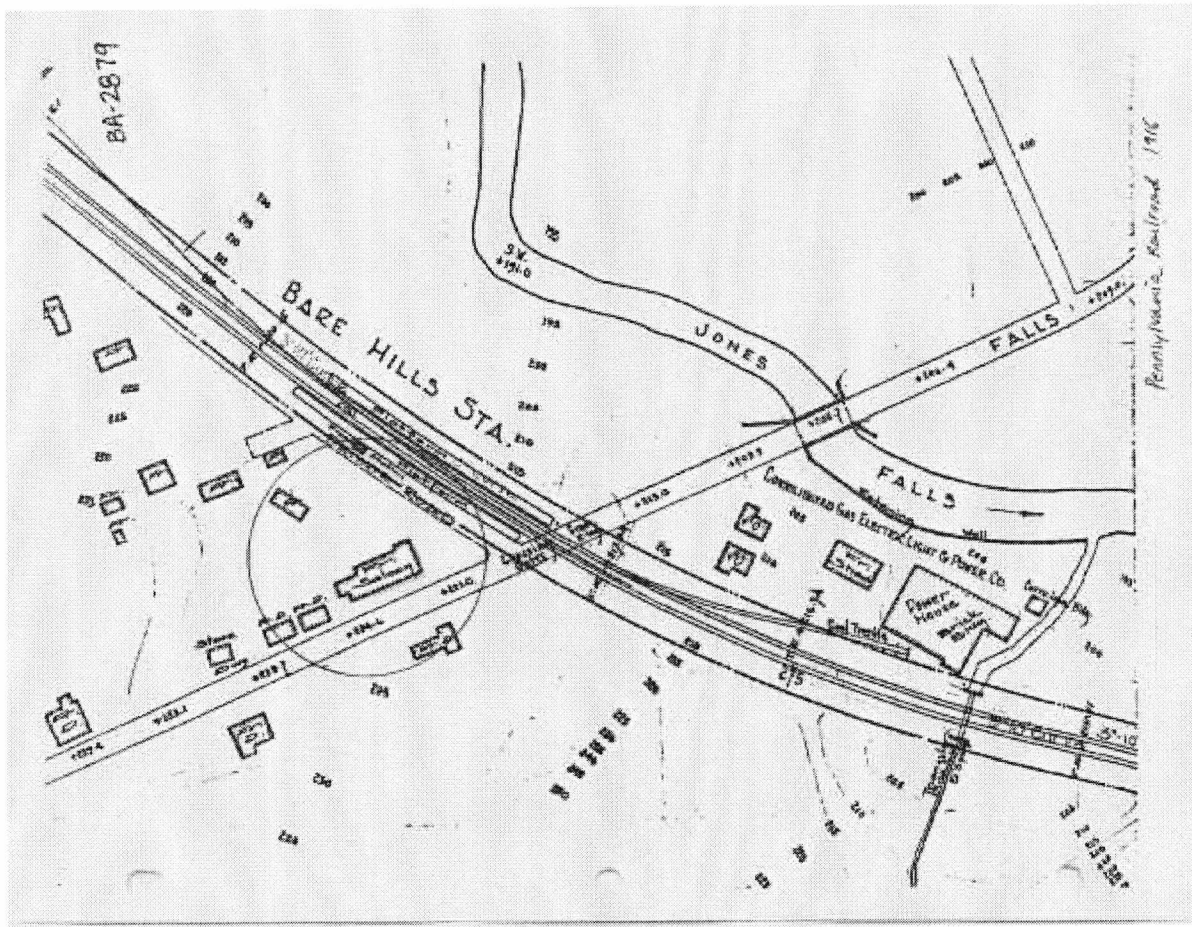
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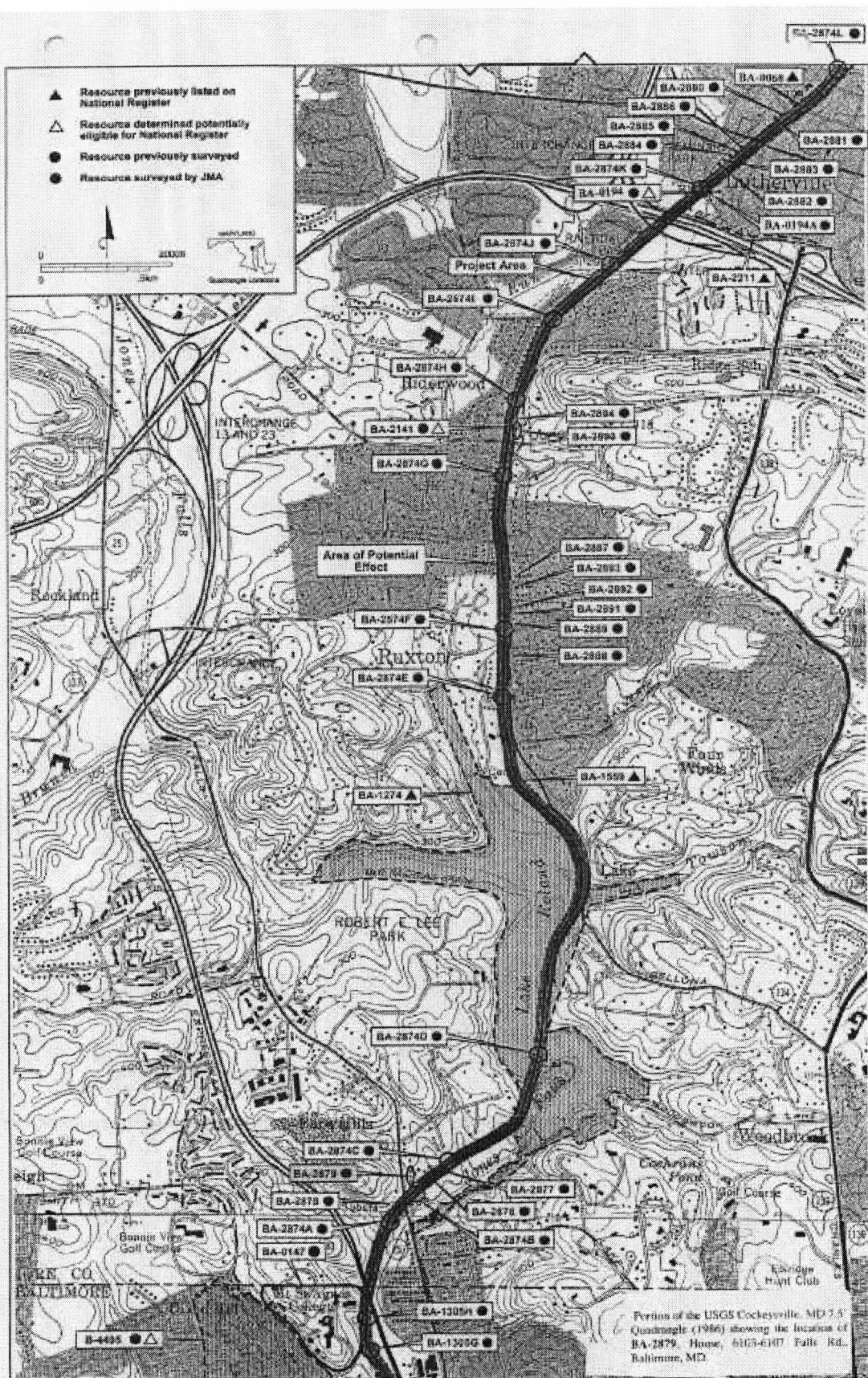
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Oblique view - Front (W) elev view to NE 8/1999

**Multiple Dwelling/Former
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**Baltimore , Baltimore County,
BA-2879**
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OBL VIEW W FACADE ELEV VIEW TO SE 8/1999

**Multiple Dwelling/Former
Saloon**
**Baltimore , Baltimore County,
BA-2879**
Page 15 of 18 available pages
Return to search results

Jump to Page

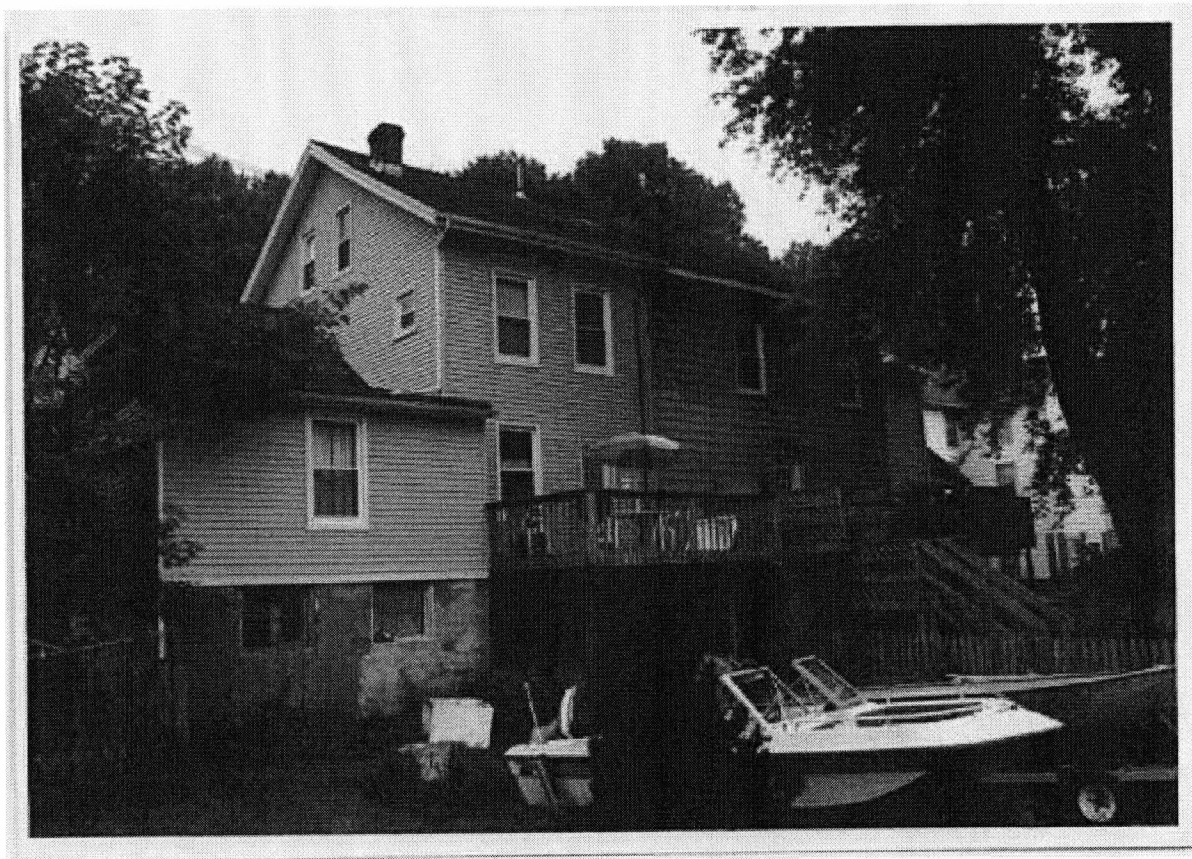
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OBLIQUE VIEW REAR (E) ELEV VIEW TO NW 8/1999

**Multiple Dwelling/Former
Saloon**
**Baltimore , Baltimore County,
BA-2879**
Page 15 of 18 available pages
Return to search results

Jump to Page

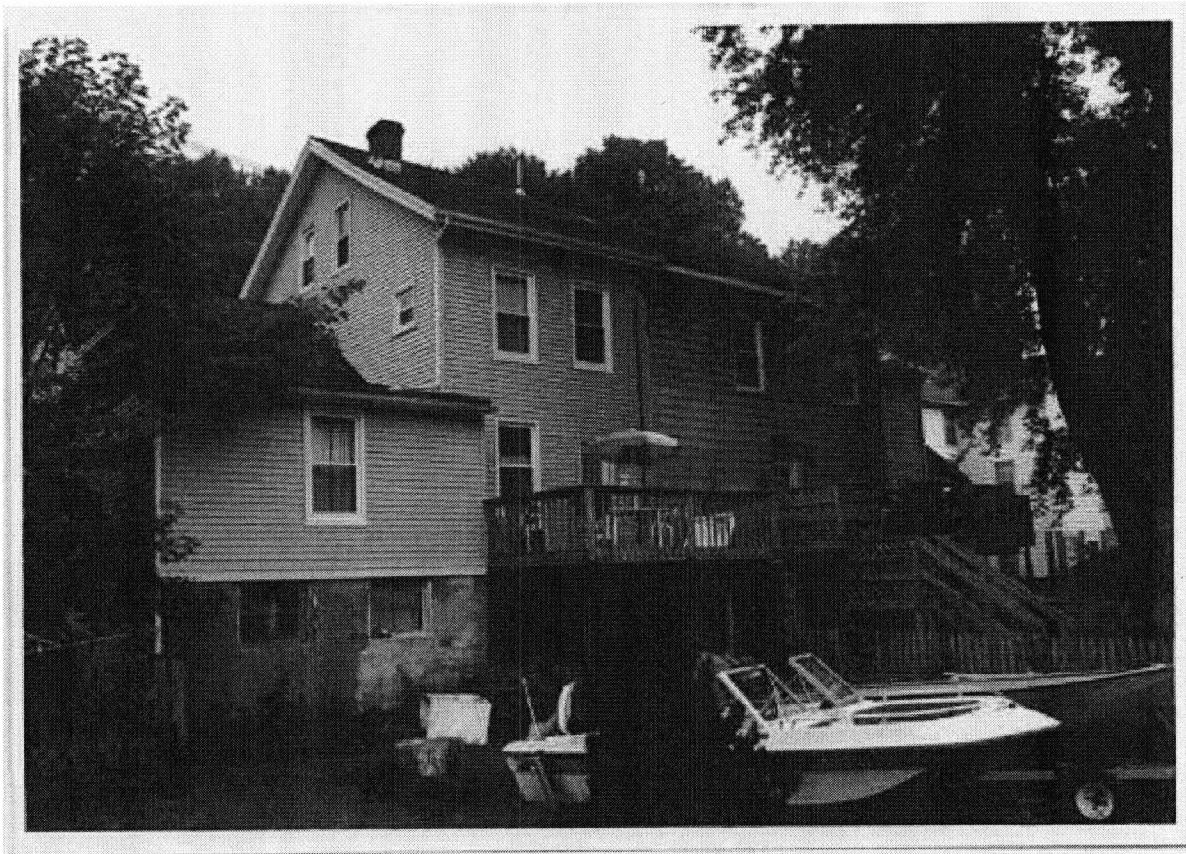
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11 Nov 02
Tracy

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-3050

Bare Hills African American Survey District

Baltimore County, MD

1870-1930

Beginning in the 1830s, Bare Hills is one of the oldest African-American neighborhoods in Baltimore County. It is located directly north of the Baltimore City line in the Third District of Baltimore County. African-American Reverend Aquila Scott settled the area along Falls Road Turnpike with the purchase of two acres of land in 1839. Several of the residences remaining in Bare Hills are noted on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas. North of the Bare Hills House, 6222 Falls Road, are four dwellings and one store lined along the south side of the road. A schoolhouse is located just north of this cluster of dwellings on the north side of Falls Road. The Bare Hills House is denoted as the residence of J. Wright, and south of this property are two dwellings along the road on the south side. Surrounding this area are the estates of Barnes, J. Hook, and Dr. W.H. Keener, in addition to the Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland. Only a few additions were made between 1877 and 1915 according to the Bromley Atlas. Walnut Avenue has been laid by 1915 and J.W. Gardman has plotted eight lots on the north side of the road. One dwelling has been constructed on Walnut Avenue by 1915. The 1915 map also shows the two houses at 6214 and 6216 Falls Road as twin dwellings.

Architecturally, the Bare Hills community consists of modest vernacular dwellings. Like many of the African American communities throughout Baltimore County the vernacular dwellings of Bare Hills are modest and lack any stylistic treatments typical of these styles. Interpretation of style is primarily through the form of the dwelling such as Four Squares, front-gable and side-gable dwellings. Colonial Revival style is the predominant style representing forms with front-gable, side-gable, and hipped-roof forms. Construction materials used throughout the survey district include only wood frame and many of the houses are reclad with either asbestos shingles, asphalt shingles, wood shingles, or vinyl siding. The house at 6224 Falls Road is the only house within the district with its original weatherboard siding.

SCOTT SETTLEMENT

BA-3050

11/11/02

(indicate preferred name)

Bare Hills African American Survey District

other

street and number	Falls Road and Walnut Avenue	not for publication
city, town	Bare Hills	vicinity
county	Baltimore County	

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

multiple ownership

telephone Not Available

zip code

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse	tax map and parcel:	tax map 69
city, town	Towson	liber	folio

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

Category		Ownership		Current Function		Resource Count	
						Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<u>13</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings		
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites		
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures		
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects		
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>13</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total		
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress				
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown				
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use				
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:				
						Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory <div style="text-align: center;">0</div>	

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3050

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

6224-23

6242

6236

6238

6240 + 6244 RBR (HSB) & 6234-RBR (CAR-HSB)

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

The Bare Hills African American Survey District is located on Falls Road (Route 25) and Walnut Avenue directly east of the Jones Falls Expressway (I-83). Bordering the community to the east is a small shopping center and a retirement center. To the north and northwest warehouses and commercial buildings border the survey district. The Bare Hills landscape is hilly and wooded. The Bare Hills survey district consists of thirteen historic dwellings on small rectangular lots; four twin dwellings and nine single-family dwellings stand in the district. The clusters of houses are sited close to the road and to their neighboring houses. Many of the dwellings have gravel driveways and are surrounded by trees, shrubs, and have foundation plantings.

Architecturally, the Bare Hills community dates from circa 1865 to 1930 and consists of modest vernacular dwellings. Like many of the African American communities throughout Baltimore County the vernacular dwellings of Bare Hills are modest and lack any stylistic treatments typical of these styles. Interpretation of style is primarily through the form of the dwelling such as Four Squares, front-gable and side-gable dwellings. Colonial Revival style is the predominant style representing forms with front-gable, side-gable, and hipped-roof forms. Construction materials used throughout the survey district include only wood frame and many of the houses are reclad with either asbestos shingles, asphalt shingles, wood shingles, or vinyl siding. The house at 6224 Falls Road is the only house within the district with its original weatherboard siding.

The earliest houses are sited at north of the Bare Hills House on Falls Road at 6236, 6238, 6240, and 6242 and date to circa 1870. Each of these houses rests on random-rubble stone foundations. The single-pile twin dwellings at 6242 and 6240 Falls Road are two-stories-high and four bays wide. Both are capped with a side-gable roof and features include two off-center single-leaf entries, 1/1 replacement windows, overhanging eaves, and a center-interior brick chimney. The house at 6238 Falls Road features an L-shaped footprint and is two-stories-high and two bays wide. Rising above the asphalt shingle roof is a center-interior brick chimney and many of the 6/6 wood-sash windows are boarded over. This vacant house is reclad with simulated brick asphalt shingles.

Dating circa 1870, the multiple dwelling at 6224 Falls rises two-and-a-half stories high and measures six bays wide. Originally, this dwelling consisted of three bays with a center entry. A three bay wide addition was constructed on the north elevation. The original building had a side-gable roof, which was altered to a center-cross gable roof succeeding the addition. Across the full-width of the façade is a half-hipped roof porch supported with square posts and square balusters. Features include 6/6 wood sash windows and a center-interior corbeled brick chimney.

Three houses stand on Walnut Avenue and date to the late 1920s. Each of these houses stands slightly farther back from the road than the previously described dwellings. Each house rises two-stories high, measures two bays wide, and features a one-story high full-width porch on the façade. The houses at 1404 and 1408 Walnut Avenue are similar with their rectangular footprints, front-gable roofs, and German vinyl-siding. The house at 1406 Walnut Avenue is capped with a hipped roof and features a hipped roof dormer on the façade. This house also has an interior brick chimney and 6/6 wood-sash windows.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3050

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	1870-1930	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1870-1930		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Beginning in the 1830s, Bare Hills is one of the oldest African-American neighborhoods in Baltimore County. It is located directly north of the Baltimore City line in the Third District of Baltimore County. The community is sited south of Ruxton and southeast of Lake Roland. African-American Reverend Aquila Scott settled the area along Falls Road Turnpike with the purchase of two acres of land in 1839. Purchasing land out of Hector's Hop Yard, a thirty-acre tract, it was deeded to Aquila Scott from John Zee Hook.(1)

Originally focused on the west side of Falls Road, Bare Hills is roughly bounding the community is Clarkview Road on the west, Robert E. Lee Park on the north and east, and Hollins Lane on the south. Bare Hills gets its name because of the mining for chromite and copper in the 19th century. Chromite was found in the area in 1810 and continued to be mined until 1850. At the time of settlement in the 1820s and 1830s, the area had already been heavily stripped and mined.

Aquila Scott was born a free black to Tobias Scott in 1784 in St. Mary's County. Freedom was granted to Tobias Scott and his descendents as a reward to saving his owner's life, a slave ship captain. Prior to moving to Baltimore County, Aquila Scott worked as a blacksmith and a wheelwright in St. Mary's County. In the 1820s Aquila Scott moved to Baltimore County and worked as a blacksmith and served as a reverend.(2) Aquila Scott and his wife, Priscilla, had twelve children in Baltimore County named John, William, Johanna, Mary, James Aquilla Jr., George, Susana, James, Nathaniel, Edward, Priscilla, and Ellen. In 1858 at the age of 74, Aquila Scott died at the pulpit and was buried on his land. Six years following her husband's death Priscilla died in 1864. Two years later, James Aquila Scott purchased the entire church property for \$800. He continued to hold services in the church for the community.(3)

Prior to the construction of St. John's Church on Bellona Avenue in Ruxton, Aquila Scott held services in his residence along Falls Turnpike. In 1833, Elijah Fishpaw, a white landowner, deeded three quarters of an acre in Ruxton to five black men including Aquila Scott. This land was to be used as the site of an African-American Methodist Church and cemetery.(4) A stone parsonage was constructed along with a log church. The log building burned in 1876 and was replaced in 1886 by a wood-frame church on top the original stone foundation. This one-room church seats approximately 75 people.

Several of the residences remaining in Bare Hills are noted on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas. North of the Bare Hills House, 6222 Falls Road, are four dwellings and one store lined along the south side of the road. A schoolhouse is located just north of this cluster of dwellings on the north side of Falls Road. The Bare Hills House is denoted as the residence of J. Wright, and south of this property are two dwellings lined along the road on the south side. Surrounding this area are the estates of Barnes, J. Hook, and Dr. W.H. Keener, in addition to the Bellona Gunpowder Company of Maryland.(5) Only a few additions were made between 1877 and 1915 according to the Bromley Atlas. The 1915 map shows the addition of four dwellings north of the Bare Hills House. Walnut Avenue has been laid by 1915 and J.W. Gardman has plotted eight lots on the north side of the road. One dwelling has been

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Inventory No BA-3050

Name Bare Hills African American Survey District

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

constructed on Walnut Avenue by 1915. The 1915 map also shows the two houses at 6214 and 6216 Falls Road as twin dwellings.(6)

Since its establishment, St. John's Church has been considered the center of the community and spiritual life for the Bare Hills residents. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s church service was held Thursday and Sunday nights. Thursdays were days off for the domestic workers. Some say that the church provided the only amusement in town. Special activities included suppers, lawn fetes, and box parties according to Marie Scott Brown.(7).

Expansion of the Bare Hills community occurred in 1925 when John W. Gardmon subdivided his farm located south of the original settlement. Gardmon, husband to the granddaughter of Aquila Scott, purchased a large tract of land in Bare Hills in 1902. Named for its scenic qualities, Gardman called the subdivision 'Pleasant View.' Several white residents put in bids for lots in Pleasant View but were denied by Gardman. He developed the land to sell only to African-Americans in order to maintain a sense of community. This development contains dwellings dating from 1950 to the present.

Attending school in Bare Hills was limited only to the white children. Black residents were forced to send their children to schools either in Lutherville or within Baltimore City. The proximity of city schools was a factor in the community's decision not to construct their own African-American school.

Very little turn over has occurred within the small community of Bare Hills until recently. Historically, it has been an integrated neighborhood between whites and blacks. Marie Scott Brown, great-granddaughter of Aquila Scott, stated that most blacks in Bare Hills worked as domestics for the whites in the larger dwellings east of Falls Road. Brown and other older residents have made statements about the lack of racial tension between the Bare Hills residents.

Bare Hills suffered a downward trend in community involvement especially by way of St. John's Church. Due to the lack of attendance the church ceased to operate in the 1960s. The recent trend beginning in the late-20th century has been for the older residents to sell their properties to Anglo-Americans. Young African-American residents move out of the neighborhood because of the unavailability of property. In the 1980s, the symbol of the community, St. Johns Church, was returned to its former glory through a substantial rehabilitation. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and the Maryland Historical Trust holds an easement on the property for continuous protection. The Church property will continue to be under ownership of Scott's descendants.(8)

ENDNOTES

1. Robert A. Erlandson, Bare Hills Community Proud Of Its History. The Evening Sun, 6 August 1992.
2. Frederick Rasmussen, Where They Want To Stay Undiscovered. The Sun, 21 November 1999.
3. Linell Smith, Recycled Church. The Evening Sun, 23 October 1985.
4. Robert A. Erlandson, Bare Hills Community Proud Of Its History. The Evening Sun, 6 August 1992.
5. Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).
6. Map of Baltimore County (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).
7. Linell Smith, Recycled Church. The Evening Sun, 23 October 1985.
8. Linell Smith, Recycled Church. The Evening Sun, 23 October 1985.

OWNERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER 11, 2002

6214 Falls Road Betty Williams -- tax id # 0310025175

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Map 69 Parcel 64	6216 Falls Road Liber 13690 Folio 722
6216 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 1086	Betty Williams -- tax id # 0323051625 6216 Falls Road Liber 13690 Folio 717
6228 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 976	Dorothy and James M. Zelenka -- tax id # 0302057150 6224 Falls Road Liber 7165 Folio 141
6234 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 658	Joseph Worthan, Jr. and Renee Worthan -- tax id # 0319012780 6234 Falls Road Liber 13335 Folio 92
6236 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 571	Carolyn S. Levere -- tax id # 0320066100 210A Winters Lane Baltimore, MD 21228 Liber 11442 Folio 550
6238 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 1027	William W. and Catherine M. Scott -- tax id# 0319011992 6238 Falls Road Liber 4876 Folio 715
6238 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 1027	William W. and Catherine M. Scott -- tax id # 0319011991 6238 Falls Road Liber 3731 Folio 64
6240 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 1021	Melanie L. Smith -- tax id # 0308055901 18874 McFarlin Drive Germantown, MD 20874 Liber 7901 Folio 748
6242 Falls Road Map 69 Parcel 858	Georgia S. White and Shirley Ann Covin -- tax id # 0308055900 18874 McFarlin Drive Germantown, MD 20874 Liber 7901 Folio 750
1404 Walnut Avenue Map 69 Parcel 976	Sedona Properties, LLC -- tax id # 0320000953 1404 Walnut Avenue Liber 16578 Folio 687
1406 Walnut Avenue Map 69 Parcel 976	Denise Dorothy Butler and Leroy W. Taylor -- tax id # 0310045225 1406 Walnut Avenue Liber 11886 Folio 175

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1408 Walnut Avenue Tyrone and Rita Smith -- tax id # 0302065800

Map 69 Parcel 976 1408 Walnut Avenue

Liber 5979 Folio 850

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 9.6 acres

Acreage of historical setting unknown

Quadrangle name Cockeysville, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Bare Hills is located near the historic village of Ruxton in the Third District of Baltimore County. The Bare Hills Survey District is comprised of thirteen dwellings along Falls Road and Walnut Avenue. The properties have historically been associated with tax map 69 since their construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kristie Baynard, Architectural Historian

organization E.H.T. Tracerics

date 11/11/02

street and number 1121 Fifth Street, NW

telephone 202/393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

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Name Bare Hills African American Survey District

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James, Ellen L. Enclave Residents Facing Problems of Long Neglect, Housing and Survival. The Evening Sun: Baltimore, October 24, 1977.

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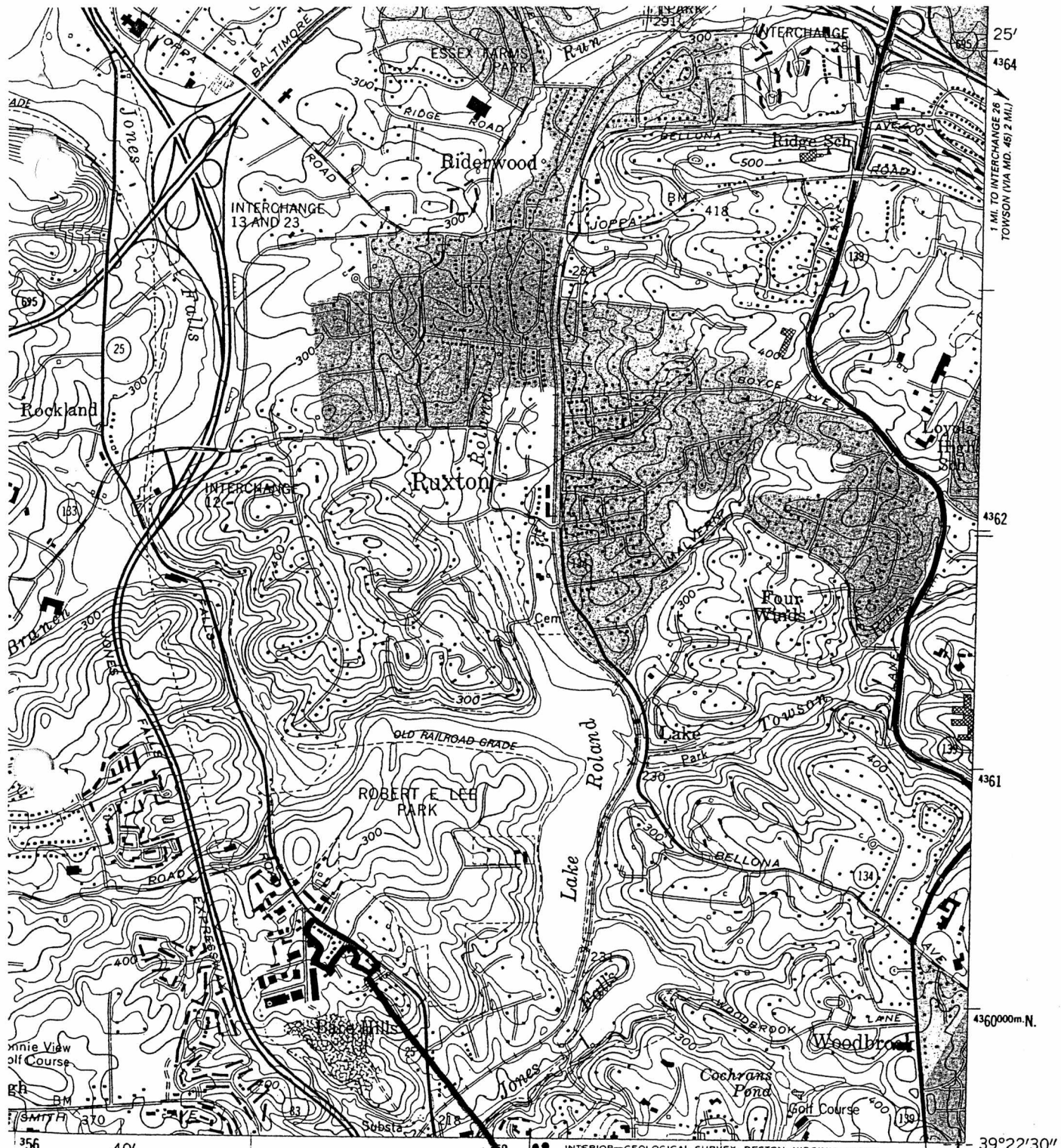
Rasmussen, Frederick. Where they want to stay undiscovered. The Sun. Baltimore: November 21, 1999.

Smith, Linell. Recycled Church. The Evening Sun. Baltimore: October 23, 1985.

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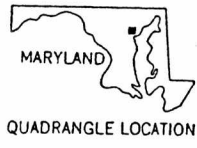
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QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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BA-3050
BARE HILLS AFRICAN
AMERICAN SURVEY DISTRICT
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
COCKEYSVILLE, MD USGS MAP

(BALTIMORE EAST)
5662 1 SE

COCKEYSVILLE, MD.
39076-D6-TF-024

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1983 and other sources. This information not field checked Map edited 1986

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1986
DMA 5662 1 NW—SERIES V833





BA-3050

BARE HILLS AFRICAN AMERICAN SURVEY DISTRICT

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERIES

11/2002

MD'SHPD

6224, FALLS ROAD, NE ELEVATION

3 of 3