

Survey No. BA 243

Magi No. 0302435111

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic DAY-DEANS-KING HOUSE

and/or common KINGSVILLE INN

2. Location

street & number 11750 Belair Road ___ not for publication

city, town Kingsville ___ vicinity of Councilmanic District - 6th
congressional district 2nd

state Maryland county Baltimore County

3. Classification

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

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

name Lassahn Funeral Home, Inc.

street & number 11750 Belair Road telephone no.: 410-592-6100

city, town Kingsville state and zip code MD 21087

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber 4996

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 464

city, town Towson state MD 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

date March 20, 1968 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records 100 Community

city, town Crownsville state MD 21032

7. Description

Survey No. BA 243

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

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

Kingsville Inn is a large complex stone house in vernacular style, six irregular bays wide, with gable roof, central cross-gables, and six gable-roofed dormers. The full-width front porch was filled in at least 40 years ago and a porte cochere added for arriving guests in its restaurant period. Three chimneys are visible from the front. The ends of the house are without windows in some possible locations. The north end has two rectangular attic windows, the south end, one. The south end of the house has a rear addition which is practically another gable-roofed house once housing the kitchen. The house was two small sections in the 1798 tax list, when the two-story portion measured 21 x 30 feet. When the house was advertised in 1847, the length had reached 90 feet. The house has been thoroughly repainted and reroofed for commercial use through the 20th Century.

The primitive features of the interior were described ca. 1952 in the Le Compte advertising leaflet and the Harford County Directory:

During the recent restoration of the Inn the rough plaster along the full length of the front porch was removed and replaced. During this restoration the stone pattern of the building was studied and it was observed that the front portion of the building was in three sections.

The first and oldest section includes what is now the large dining room at the north end of the building. This present room was at least two rooms in the original arrangement. A fireplace at the south end of this room was sealed off many years ago when the two rooms were converted into one large room. The floor in this room is about ten inches above the original floor.

The present entrance to the large dining room which opens upon the porch, was originally a window. The window to the north of this entrance door was originally the door.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 7 Page 2

The large fireplace in the big dining room was, of course, the center of activities in the olden days. It supplied not only all of the available heat in the winter time, but also furnished all the cooking facilities. On the left of the fireplace may be seen some evidence of the old oven which, unfortunately, has long since been covered up and destroyed.

The second section of the building takes in what is now the middle dining room. The hall and panelled room comprise the third section. It is interesting to note that the plaster ceilings in the hall and panelled room are supported by hand split lathes and fastened with hand forged nails. It is also evident that the wide raised panels were all hand sawed by means of the early vertical saws which were operated by two men. These construction features, along with the notes accumulated to date, indicate that the main portion of the Inn was completed well before 1800.¹

The built-in cupboard in the middle dining room was installed during the recent renovation as were the chair rail and cornice moulding. This was done in order that the architectural details would more closely follow those which existed in a well appointed room of the period during which this room was built. The cupboard was fitted into a blind window that was rendered useless some fifty years ago when the present kitchen wing was added.

It should also be noted that, on the other hand, the large dining room has been kept as plain as possible in order to more closely represent its kitchenlike appearance of over 200 years ago.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 7 Page 3

The three window areas on the Belair Road side of the panelled room seem to have been the only original windows in this room. The window on the right side of the fireplace was added sometime during the last seventy-five years. A fourth original window occupied the place where the door leading to the cocktail lounge is now located.²

NOTES:

1. Water-driven sawmills with vertical blades set in a frame or sash were known in Maryland since 1728. Pit sawing of timber on the building site persisted even after sawmills came into existence, James M. Gaynor and Nancy L. Hagedorn, Tools: Working Wood in Eighteenth Century America (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1993), p. 81.
2. H.L. Le Compte, "Kingsville Inn," Harford County Directory (Baltimore, 1953), p. 355.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA 243

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

Specific dates ca. 1710 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

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

Some parts of the present funeral home are certainly survivals of an old structure dating from the first period of inland settlement in this county. The land was surveyed under the name "William the Conquerer" on May 25, 1665, for William Ramsey who was no doubt a speculator rather than a settler at that early date.¹

Nicholas Day acquired 150 acres on November 5, 1695, from Thomas Bevin.² Some time in late 1704 or early 1705 Day died, leaving the place to his son Nicholas Day, Jr.³

The younger Day supposedly lived on the tract and is credited with building a stone house about 1710, making him the first actual resident on this land.⁴ Scharf's county history notes that Nicholas Day, Jr., and wife Elizabeth were the parents of the first boy born in Joppa Town when they had Samuel in 1730.⁵ Nicholas Day owned three lots in Joppa Town and a 150-acre farm called "Dock." The tract "William the Conquerer" went to his sons Laban and Thomas under terms of the will.⁶

In 1748, Thomas and Laban Day sold the property to the Rev. Hugh Deans, rector of St. John's Parish, Joppa Town.⁷ The consideration was £60.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 2

Mr. Deans appears as owner of "William the Conqueror" in the 1754 debt book and lived on the property until his death in January 1777. Some accounts mention John Paul as his son-in-law but the rector and his wife Christine were childless.⁸ John Paul, a Quaker and a flour miller, was caught along with Heathcote Pickett selling flour to a British ship patrolling in the Chesapeake during the American Revolution. Somehow Paul escaped from Joppa Town jail where he awaited hanging and hid in "John Paul's Cave," probably a rock shelter near Franklinville.⁹ The Paul case is fully documented in the Archives of Maryland series in letters written in 1781.¹⁰ Paul supposedly put his property in the hands of a trustee. However, Christine Deans was still the owner of "William the Conqueror" in the 1783 tax list of Gunpowder Upper Hundred, where she was charged with 277 acres, 250 Pounds Sterling of improvements, and six slaves.¹¹

Mrs. Deans made her will in February 1786, requesting burial in the churchyard at Joppa Town. She left the family home to her cousin, Waltera Bowman, who was also appointed executrix. The will was witnessed by three persons listed as Quakers: David Lee, Simon Hunt, and John Paul.¹²

Paul was obviously out of hiding less than five years after his arrest. In 1788 he took title to land in the Gunpowder Forks region.¹³ The section on St. John's Parish in Scharf's county history reveals that Mr. Deans had left a large estate to his wife who in turn bequeathed it to her niece [actually cousin] who married "Mr. Paul, a Tory...He was a dissolute husband and spent all his wife's property and left her in want. She had no children."¹⁴

John Paul apparently had not wasted his wife's inheritance at once, because in 1798 he was the owner of 604 acres in Gunpowder Upper Hundred and the following structures:

- 1 Dwelling house of stone, 30 by 21 feet, two stories high, in good repair, an addition of stone, 20 by 18, 1 story high

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 3

- 1 Meat house, framed, 12 feet square, out of repair
- 1 Hen house, 16 by 10 feet.

On the outlying parcels beyond the house site there were:

- 1 Barn of stone, 40 feet square, 2/3s finished
- 1 Corn house, frame, 20 by 8
- 1 Stable, frame, 12 feet square
- 1 Cow house, 12 by 20, out repair

The adjoining property owners were listed as Thomas G. Howard and Rebecka Young.¹⁵

What certainly did not happen in the 18th Century was a visit by either Lafayette or George Washington, who both travelled on the Philadelphia Road, as it was then laid out. The road through present Kingsville was not laid out until 1823. Besides, the stone house was not a place of public accommodation until the era of auto travel. The Washington visit is pure hokum used in advertising in the 1920s through the 1950s.

On September 10, 1804, John and Waltera Paul sold the home place to Thomas Kell, who later served as a county judge, then as Clerk of the Court of Baltimore City and County.¹⁶ We are unable to find obituaries of either John Paul or his wife. They only received \$1,000 for the property.

Kell agreed to sell 290 acres to Abraham King in October 1814, and following a boundary survey and the decision of an empaneled land commission, executed a deed on May 13, 1816. The deed mentioned "the Belle Air Road" and described Broad Run as the third branch of the Great Gunpowder Falls. The tracts included in the deed were parts of Leaf's Chance, William the Conquerer, Selby's Hope, John's Delight, and Onion's Prospect Hill. A mortgage made by Kell in 1814 noted that John Jeffers

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 4

was living on the farm. By May 1816 when the deed was finalized, King already had possession.¹⁷

The 1823 assessment of Old District 2 showed Abraham King with 290 acres of "William the Conqueror" and \$350 worth of improvements, no slaves.¹⁸

The King family had operated a tavern, but not in the historic stone house as the following advertisement published in the American Farmer in 1847 demonstrates:

Farm and Tavern at Kingsville:

250 acres...The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The dwelling is stone, 2 stories high, lately repaired, size 90 x 25, with 2 story back building and 2 story porch in front; stone barn 90 x 25 feet, with stabling under it. Also, shed attached, 60 x 15 with Corn House, tool house, and 3 Spring Houses, Poultry House, &c. It has also on the premises 5 other Tenements under rent, which will pay half the interest of the purchase money -- one of these is a new 2-story frame house, put up for and now occupied as a tavern and store at the forks of the Bel Air and Joppa road...soil improved with lime, bone, and guano, which has been liberally spread on it in the last two years; ...100 acres...newly set in Timothy and clover...1½ to 2 ton per acres...apply to Geo. Pearce, on the farm, or to S. SANDS,

Office American Farmer

Dec. 1

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 5

This advertisement was first mention of a 90-foot long mansion.¹⁹

U.S. Postal Records show that a post office was established at King's Tavern on January 29, 1829, with George King as postmaster. The office was renamed "Kingsville" on January 8, 1830. The post office was moved from this village to Fork Meeting House on July 6, 1839, which would have been late in the administration of President Martin Van Buren.²⁰

The first time Kingsville appeared on the maps was 1840, shown by State Geologist John Henry Alexander.²¹

James B. Spence bought the farm and house property in 1847, but the name of Kingsville persisted, appearing on the 1850 county map by J.C. Sidney and P.J. Browne.²² By that year, E.B. Smith was shown as owner of a tavern and store uproad of the Grupy Tanyard. Smith had taken title in 1849.²³

William B. Smith became owner in 1853.²⁴ The entire village of Kingsville along with its 85-foot wide mansion was advertised in the county weekly in 1856:

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, in equity, made in the case of Aubrey H. Smith vs. William Smith, &c., the undersigned, Trustee, will offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, at twelve o'clock M., THE VALUABLE FARM AND IMPROVEMENTS now in the possession of William Smith, known as "Kingsville," situated on the Belair Road, in said county, at the distance of 14 miles from Baltimore city, and 7 miles from Magnolia, a station on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, with which it is connected by a daily line of stages.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 6

It contains 260 acres, more or less, about 200 acres, chiefly meadow, cleared and in good cultivation--the balance in chestnut, hickory and oak wood. It is one of the best watered farms in that section of the country, having water in every field. Spring water at the kitchen door, brought from a spring on the farm by a Hydraulic Ram, and a Pump at the door.

The improvements consist of a fine Mansion House, with a front of about 85 ft., with a portico in front, first and second stories, extending about 60 feet; 2 twenty ft. parlors; hall running through the centre; 18 rooms in all; finished in modern style; and excellent cellar under the house; work shop; smoke house; ice house; and a fine spring house. There is also an excellent stone barn, with stabling for 10 horses, shed attached for cows, &c., and loft for hay; a pump in the Barn yard. Also on the farm, and to be sold with it, a large HOTEL and STORE, with stabling for 16 horses, shedding &c., for the patrons of the Hotel, and two fine wells of water.

The Hotel, with 10 acres of land, has rented, and is believed now to rent for \$200. There are also on the place, and to be sold with it, four small tenements, which have rented, and are believed now to rent for \$100. Also, a Cooper Shop. An abundance of fruit, including one of the finest Apple Orchards in the country, capable of yield 200 bbls. of cider a year; and a cider press.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 7

Droves of cattle from Philadelphia to Baltimore are continually passing, and have been found very profitable to pasture. The place is perfectly healthy, and everything is in good order. The best society, churches and schools are in the immediate neighborhood.

The terms are, as prescribed by the decree: One-third cash, one-third in six, and the remainder in twelve months; the credit payments to be secured as the Trustee shall approve.

JOHN H. THOMAS,

Trustee.
CANNON & MATTHEWS, Auctioneers.
May 24.-ts²⁵

One of the small buildings was probably the "jail" that local people pointed out until its loss to flood control work in 1986. Located at 11810 Belair Road, this small, stone, rectangular structure had supposedly housed the convicts leased out to the turnpike company to keep the road in repair. Its age was estimated at 1800 (MHT Site No. BA 2310).

Nine years later William Smith was being sued for default of mortgage and was still trying to sell the Kingsville Farm, 197 acres plus "stone mansion."²⁶ The following year Mrs. Augusta M. Freeman bought the farm.²⁷ Ira Freeman was shown as owner in the 1877 Hopkins atlas.

In 1892, Mrs. Freeman sold the 200-acre Kingsville Farm to Frank L.J. Freeman.²⁸ The 1896 tax ledger valued Frank L.J. Freeman's assets at Kingsville Post Office at \$8,558, the "Stone Dwelling" worth \$1,500. There was also a tenant house, barn, and other outbuildings, 4 horses, 2 wagons, one Dayton, one road wagon, a cow, and two heifers.²⁹

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 8

The 1915 Bromley Atlas showed Freeman houses on both sides of Belair Road. But in the meantime, Frank L.J. Freeman had divided the property, selling the mansion to Birdie M. Record in 1897.³⁰ Mentioned in that deed was "an old slaughter house." Mrs. Record sold the lots to William H. Record in 1904.³¹ Record was in financial difficulties by 1913, when a court-appointed trustee sold the 5-acre house parcel to Frank J. Goettner.³²

Goettner was a butcher who first operated at the corner of Belair and Joppa Roads when that crossroads had a place-name: Indian Rock. The 1918 tax ledger valued the 5 acres at \$100 per acre and gave the following dimensions for the buildings:

5 Acres on Bel-Air Road 1/8 mile S. from Kingsville		500
Dwelling 22 x 90	}	6,500
18 x 40 Two & half story		
22 x 27		
Barn 35 x 50 one story		683
Carriage house and shed 20 x 35		
	16 x 35 two story	353
4 Small Buildings		75
Vehicles 200, Livestock 180		

Goettner also had some Dodge cars and a Republic truck among his taxable assets.³³

Local stories recalled by Matilda C. Lacey of Perry Hall hold that some ladies in a touring car stopped at the mansion one day to see if Mrs. Goettner could provide them with lunch. It became obvious that the increasing numbers of tourists would create a market for a restaurant, and soon the old Day-Dean-King house was "The Kingsville Inn."³⁴

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 9

The nonsense about George Washington's visit was perpetuated by a Logi Bonnet cartoon in the Jeffersonian in 1927, depicting the arrival of the future president at the "Kingsville Inn," May 5, 1775, the very date the president actually did stop at My Lady's Manor.³⁵

Later the same year, a quantity of old wooden rails from the earliest period of the B. & O. Railroad was discovered at the inn and relaid at the Fair of the Iron Horse.³⁶

Countless interstate tourists found their way to Kingsville Inn once the road was designated as U.S. 1 about 1925. The Jeffersonian's anonymous history writer in 1930 pumped the legends to new levels: George Washington spent several days or nights there while moving the army southward to corner Cornwallis in 1781. The General also held a military conference in the parlor. This author also included Lafayette and mentioned a datestone inscribed 1753. In this version, John Paul was transplanted to the War of 1812 where he was either selling flour to the enemy or was A.W.O.L. from the army; in either case he escaped. In fact, he escaped twice from being shot. One escape was the classic maneuver of buying a round of drinks for his execution squad and slipping away when they passed out. The most reliable part of this newspaper account reported that Henry Ford had stopped at the inn and purchased a battered stage coach that Henry Goettner had stored in the barn.³⁷

Scharf's multi-author county history of 1881 placed Paul in the Revolutionary period but said he escaped when his guards untied his hands to let him smoke. The book reported that Paul assigned his property and died soon thereafter.³⁸ Scharf's ghost writers on another page reported that John Paul lived long enough to acquire a wife, abuse here, and spend her money.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 10

About 1936, the photographer of the WPA's Historic American Buildings Survey visited the inn and took some views now available from the Library of Congress. The Federal Writers Project tour book U.S. 1 mentioned the inn and stated that an iron fireback had recently been removed from a fireplace; the fireback was inscribed "Piney Grove Furnace." That furnace was supposedly "above Joppa" but no furnace of that name is found in Maryland geological studies.³⁹

The 1940 WPA guide to Maryland was clearly based on the Jeffersonian story of 1930, giving 1753 as the date of the inn, putting John Paul into the War of 1812, mentioning the Washington and Lafayette visits as well.⁴⁰

Frank J. Goettner was a widower in 1941 when he sold to Samuel D.S. Sadtler and wife in a deed that mentioned the "Hotel Building."⁴¹ Ten years later Sadtler sold to Miller Brothers Inn Company.⁴² Maude V. Miller became sole owner in 1951.⁴³ Extensive repairs were done in the early 1950s.

Mrs. Miller presumably leased the place to a tenant operator because a leaflet showing a map with the 1952 Chesapeake Bay Bridge in existence advertised it as Charlie Miller's Kingsville Inn. The leaflet text also showed the primitive fireplace and plain but elegant woodwork in the dining room, plus the recently installed corner cupboard. The same text was used in the 1953 directory of Harford County. The leaflet repeated the insupportable legends about Lafayette and Washington and concluded by thanking the County's most reputable historian, William B. Marye, for that nonsense. Marye's friend, Mrs. Haven Wilson, granddaughter of Abraham King, was also quoted as an historical source. "Mr. Marye remembers the time when Kingsville consisted mainly of the village blacksmith shop, the church, the Kingsville Inn, and Dilworth's store."⁴⁴

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 11

In 1969, Maude V. Miller sold to Lassahn Funeral Home, Inc. which has maintained the place in excellent condition for 26 years.⁴⁵

NOTES:

1. William B. Marye, "A Tract or Land Patent Map of the Fork of Gunpowder River," ms., LPC Files. Patents, Liber 22, folio 182, Hall of Records, Annapolis (hereafter cited as HR).
2. Baltimore County Deeds, Liber HS, f. 376.
3. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 3, p. 46.
4. H.L. LeCompte, Jr., "A Few Notes on the History of the Inn and Some of Its Occupants," Kingsville, n.d., reprinted from Harford County Directory (Baltimore, 1953), p. 355.
5. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, (Philadelphia, 1881, p. 920).
6. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 8, p. 36.
7. Baltimore County Deeds, TR No. 3, f. 10, HR.
8. Nelson Waite Rightmyer, Maryland's Established Church (Baltimore, 1956), pp. 178-179.
9. John W. McGrain, Grist Mills of Baltimore County, Maryland, (Towson, 1980), p. 31.
10. Archives of Maryland, 47:116, Lafayette to Governor Lee, April 17, 1781.
11. Baltimore County Tax List, 1783, Gunpowder Upper Hundred, folio 3, in facsimile edition, Towson Library.
12. Will Book No. 4, f. 176, HR.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 12

13. Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. CC, f. 221, HR.
14. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, p. 910.
15. Federal Direct Tax List, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1798, Microfilm in files of LPC.
16. Baltimore County Deeds, WG 83:678, HR.
17. Baltimore County Deeds, WG 129:429 and WG 138:153, HR.
18. Assessment, Old District 2, Baltimore County, 1823, Hall of Records No. HR 8276-4-40-4.
19. American Farmer, Baltimore, 2 (February, 1847): 255.
20. Letter from General Services Administration to Hon. Clarence D. Long, M.C., January 26, 1978.
21. John Henry Alexander, "A Geological Map of Maryland," 1840. Hall of Records No. G 1213-318.
22. Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 384:341.
23. Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 429:364.
24. Baltimore City Deeds, HMF 5:75.
25. Baltimore County Advocate, June 14, 1856.
26. Maryland Journal, October 28, 1865.
27. Baltimore County Deeds, EHA 73:20.
28. Baltimore County Deeds, LMB 192:515.
29. Baltimore County Tax Ledger, District 11, 1896, Entry No. 266-46, Hall of Records.
30. Baltimore County Deeds, LMB 223:176.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Day-Deans-King House

Section number 8 Page 13

31. Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 282:21.
32. Baltimore County Deeds, WPC 419:444.
33. Baltimore County Tax Ledger, District 11, 1918, folio 571, Hall of Records.
34. Matilda C. Lacey, personal communication to John W. McGrain, 1976.
35. Jeffersonian, Towson, February 22, 1927.
36. "Wooden Rails Found, Discarded Trackage over which 'Tom Thumb' Ran, Revealed in Old House," Jeffersonian, September 3, 1927.
37. "Kingsville Inn Is One of Oldest Structures in County," Jeffersonian, August 9, 1930.
38. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, pp. 910, 924. William B. Marye told John McGrain that Paul had assigned to John Taylor of Kellville, but no such deed is recorded.
39. Federal Writers Project, U.S. One (New York, 1938), p. 166.
40. Federal Writers Project, Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State (New York, 1940), pp. 306-307.
41. Baltimore County Deeds, GLB 1170:111.
42. Baltimore County Deeds, GLB 1948:378.
43. Baltimore County Deeds, GLB 2208:392.
44. Le Compte, "A Few Notes."
45. Baltimore County Deeds, OTG 4996:464.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA 243

H.L. LeCompte, Jr., "A Few Notes on the History of the Inn and Some of its Early Occupants," Kingsville, ca. 1953.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.45

Quadrangle name White Marsh

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	n/a	code	county	n/a	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	John McGrain
organization	Office of Planning
date	May 2, 1995
street & number	401 Bosley Avenue
telephone	(410) 887-3495
city or town	Towson
state	MD 21204

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

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

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

0302435104

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE **Maryland**
COUNTY **Baltimore**
TOWN **Kingsville** VICINITY **Dist. XI**
STREET NO. **Belair Road**
11750

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY **BA-244 243**

ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE
PRESENT OWNER
PRESENT USE
WALL CONSTRUCTION
NO. OF STORIES

2. NAME **Kingsville Inn**
(Day - Deary Kinghouse)
DATE OR PERIOD **1710**
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

Stands on part of the original tract called "William The Conqueror." The older stone section of the sixteen-room mansion was built by Nicholas Day, Jr. who inherited the land from his father in 1710. Additions were made before 1800. Served as a rectory for St. Johns Parish 1742-1777. Changed hands many times; since 1915, a restaurant.

now a funeral home - Leaschke

(second HABS report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
March 20, 1968

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE