BA-264
"Perry Hall"
3930 Perry Hall Road
Perry Hall vic.
Public
1840-44, c. 1925

"Perry Hall" is located at 3930 Perry Hall Road, approximately ¼ mile southwest of the Baltimore County-Harford County line on the Gunpowder Falls. The house faces south and is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay stuccoed brick and stone structure with a raised basement and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a wing attached to the west end of the house that it is three bays by two bays, and two stories tall. It has a raised basement and a gable roof with slate and an east-west ridge. All of the openings are boarded up at this time. The south elevation of the main block has a porch in the east bay and a doorway with a fanlight. The door is flanked on each side by a window. The second story east bay has a tripartite window. The east elevation of the main block has a wrap-around porch on the first story. The north elevation of the main block has the porch carried across all three bays, and the east bay has the same identical door and windows as the east bay of the south elevation, but the fanlight is plastered over. The first story has a side-passage, double-pile plan with a stair hall between the passage and the north room. The wing contains two rooms and a service stair, with a bathroom created inside the south room of the wing. The passage has a run plaster cornice, plaster ceiling medallion, and a fireplace with an Adamesque wood mantel. The south room also has a cornice and a plaster ceiling medallion. There is a fireplace with a marble hearth and the mantel is a dark gray marble. The north room in the main block has the typical cornice, and there is a ceiling medallion. There is a fireplace that is identical to that in the south room. The second story has a center transverse passage that runs east-west,

with two rooms to the south and two rooms and the stair hall to the north. The passage connects to the wing on the west. The wing consists of a center vestibule at the top of the service stairs with a room to the north, two rooms to the west, and a room to the south just west of the service stair.

Harry Dorsey Gough of Anne Arundel County purchased the 1000-acre parcel, and he named it Perry Hall in 1774. Gough died in 1808 and left "Perry Hall" to his widow for her life, and then to their daughter, Mrs. James Carroll, in trust for her son, Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll (1795-1866). Carroll married Eliza Ridgely in 1815 and shortly afterward he made "Perry Hall" his country seat. The Baltimore *Sun* of December 1839, stated: " the mansion house of H. D. G. Carroll, Esq., at Perry Hall, Baltimore County, caught fire and was consumed with a considerable portion of its contents." Carroll chose to rebuild the wing first, probably because he needed a place to live while at "Perry Hall," and this work would be relatively quick. The wing in question was clearly the west one, as the east wing apparently was completely destroyed. The first charges are in March 1840. Carroll apparently hired Caleb Peregoy, one of a family of Baltimore carpenters, and apparently was paying his whole company $200 a month for his services. The final charge from the Peregoys was paid in December 1840. As work on the wing was completed, reconstruction of the main block of the house must have begun, and the first charges for it come in late November 1840. Carroll hired Baltimore carpenter A. R. Blakeney to work on the main block. For unknown reasons, little work was done on "Perry Hall" in 1842 and 1843. Work on "Perry Hall" accelerated with the beginning of the 1844 building season, and the house was virtually complete by the end of 1844. in

1852 he sold 894 acres, with the house, to William Meredith of Philadelphia for $22,000. At this point "Perry Hall" apparently shifted from being a country estate in the midst of several tenant farms to just another tenant farm. Meredith sold a half interest in the estate to Eli Slifer of Harrisburg in 1866. William Dunty, Sr. purchased 335 acres and the grand house in 1888, and at this time "Perry Hall" apparently shifted again, to become a large family farm. Dunty probably purchased the property to establish his son in farming, as he sold 124 acres to William Dunty, Jr. in 1894. Dunty sold the farm in 1915 and it passed through a number of hands for ten years until acquired by Joseph Plumer in late 1924. It was likely Plumer who made some of the Colonial Revival changes to the house. Plumer then sold the farm in 1948 and again it went through several hands, at the same time being subdivided for new houses. "Perry Hall's" life as a farm was at an end, and it became a house in the middle of a new subdivision. In 1953 Benjamin and Mabel Kaestner purchased the house, and in 1966 sold it to Thomas and Marjorie Mele. During the ownership of these two families a new kitchen and bathroom were put in the wing, and other changes were made. The house was recently purchased by Baltimore County.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-264

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Perry Hall"

other

2. Location

street and number 3930 Perry Hall Rd. ___ not for publication

city, town Perry Hall X vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name Baltimore County

street and number telephone

city, town Towson state MD zip code 21204

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 63-188

city, town Towson liber 15894 folio 558

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

___ 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
X Recorded by HABS/HAER
___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
X Other NR nomination, McGrain, 1978.

6. Classification

Category
___ district
X building(s)
___ structure
___ site
___ object

Ownership
X public
___ private
___ both

Current Function
___ agriculture
___ commerce/trade
___ defense
___ domestic
___ education
___ funerary
___ government
___ health care
___ industry
___ landscape
___ recreation/culture
___ religion
___ social
___ transportation
___ work in progress
___ unknown
X vacant/not in use
___ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	2	objects
1	4	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-264

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
X good	___ ruins
___ fair	___ altered

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

"Perry Hall" is located at 3930 Perry Hall Road, approximately ¼ mile northwest of Bel Air Road (Route 1) and about ¼ mile southwest of the Baltimore County-Harford County line on the Gunpowder Falls. The house faces south and is a 2 ½-story, three-bay by three-bay stuccoed brick and stone structure with a raised basement and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge. There is a wing attached to the west end of the house that it is three bays by two bays, and two stories tall. It has a raised basement and a gable roof with slate and an east-west ridge. All of the openings are boarded up at this time.

The south elevation of the main block has segmentally-arched openings in the west and center bays of the basement and a porch in the east bay. There is a water table that is covered in stucco. The first story has two window openings that have stone lug sills with washes, bull nose frames, and blinds hung on strap hinges with T-plates screwed to the frames. The east bay has a doorway with a fanlight. There is a limestone slip sill with wash. There is one panel on each jamb, and one on the soffit. The panels have sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The transom bar also has a quirked Greek ovolo, and has a broken field below it. The doors had blinds, and one T-plate for the hinge survives, as well as three mortises for other hinges. There is a roll moulding on the outer corner edge of the doorframe. The door is flanked on each side by a window with typical sill, frame, and blinds. The porch has a rotting wood deck and stairs, beaded-edge-and-center board soffit, and four Greek Doric wood columns. The porch has a gable roof with a north-south ridge, corrugated metal, and weatherboards in the tympanum. The second story has window openings with typical sills, frames, and blinds in the west and center bays. The east bay has a tripartite window with a typical sill, frame, and blinds. The wood box cornice has a Greek ovolo and cavetto bed mould and a plain frieze. There are dormers over the east and west bays. They are gabled, with a north-south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on both the east and west gable ends; the east chimney has an extra chimney flue in the center of the west side, making it a "T" in plan.

The south elevation foundation under the porch has two square openings with mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged frames and typical horizontal iron louvers. There are exterior blinds stored here that are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and have tapered strap hinges with round ends. There are three piers set south of the house. The southeast pier base has sandstone ashlar, most of which is very deteriorated, but two stones have beveled arrises. Above the ashlar is brick, and it is all partially roughcast. The south-center pier is completely brick that is roughcast. The southwest pier is sandstone ashlar at the bottom that is very deteriorated and there are no arrises left. Above the stone is brick, and there is little roughcast remaining. The northwest pier is all brick with roughcasting, and the north-center pier has brick at the top and roughcasting below the top course. There is no northeast pier, and the roughcasting on the foundation wall passes behind all the north piers. There is some mortar in a vertical line on this roughcasting, east of the east window, which suggests that a pier was located here; however, this pier was narrower than the southeast pier. There is an original ledger board east of the north-center pier, and it contains one original joist in-situ. This ledger board is notched slightly on the bottom of the east end, in line with the mortar marks, which also suggests it was resting on a pier. The ledger and joist are both sash sawn. A ledger board to the west of the north-center pier survives behind a later scabbed-on piece. Most of the piers are 21 inches to 28 inches in width and depth, but not all of them are square. The southeast pier is 42 inches wide by 23 inches deep and the southwest pier is 39 inches wide by 25 inches deep. There are stacks of slate beneath the porch here, and the individual slates are 12 inches by 24 inches. There are also pieces of wood columns. The two windows in the foundation appear to align with the windows flanking the door on the first story.

The east elevation of the main block has a wrap-around porch on the first story that has the same details as the south porch and has six columns. The first story has doors in the north and south bays, with one panel on each jamb and soffit like the south door, the same slip sill, and the same roll moulding. There is a large bronze handle in the center of each door. The first-story doors appear to have the outline of a lintel beneath the stucco just below the porch soffit and between 2 and 2 ½ feet above the door. There are straight cracks in the stucco that suggest that a transom was formerly was in this location. There is no opening in the center bay. The second story has three windows with typical sills, frames, and blind hardware. The gable end has three short windows with typical sills, frames, and blind hardware. There are tapered rakeboards with a broken field. The cornice returns only several inches onto the wall at the north and south ends. The foundation beneath the porch on the east elevation has five rubble stone piers

with rough casting along the eastern edge of the porch, and they align with five similar piers against the foundation wall. The piers along the wall support what appears to be an original ledger board against the wall, and this has three mortises for porch joists between the north and north-center piers. There is an iron hook in the wall to hold the ledger board in place, and the ledger board runs the whole length of the porch with these hooks. There are three typical vents in the foundation, and the center vent is set behind the center pier. The southeast pier has two courses of brick near the top, with rubble stone above and below these brick courses. Most of the roughcast is gone from this pier.

The north elevation of the main block has the porch carried across all three bays, with the same details as the south and east porches. The east bay has the same identical door and windows as the east bay of the south elevation, but the fanlight is plastered over. The center and west bays have typical windows. The second story is a mirror image of the south elevation, as are the dormers and cornice. The foundation under the porch is English bond brick running from the west corner five feet to the east, and then the wall becomes patched brick and stone with rough casting. The rubble stone foundation has galleting of large pebbles that seem to be deeply set into the mortar. There are four segmentally-arched cellar openings with square wood frames that contain diamond-in-section iron louvers, and there are roughcast blind arches above the frames. There are wood sills that are sash sawn. The porch has been completely rebuilt, and there are no early porch piers on the north side of the house.

The south elevation of the wing has a window with a concrete sill and a flat frame in the west bay of the basement. The center bay has no opening and the east bay has a window with a wood slip sill, and a flat frame. The wing also has a water table that has been stuccoed over. The first story has three windows with typical blinds. All of the sills appear to be painted concrete, and the window frames have a small bead on the inner edge. The second story has three shorter windows with typical blinds. The east sill is wood, the center sill is probably wood, and it was not possible to determine the material of the west sill. The cornice is identical to that on the main block and has returns.

The west elevation of the main block has a single six-light sash in the gable end, set south of the chimney. The sash is two-lights wide by three-lights high. The cornice returns wrap about 1 foot onto the wall on the north and south ends. The rakeboards have a broken field but appear to be straight. There is an interior chimney on the west gable end.

The west elevation of the wing has doors in the north and south bays of the foundation. The north bay frame is covered by head-cut trim and the south bay has a wide frame with a beaded interior edge, but the corner joints are not clearly pegged. There is a porch across the whole west end of the wing at the basement level, with a projecting segmental end on the north half of the porch. It is supported by chamfered wood posts. The first story has windows in the south bay and just south of the north bay. They have the same frames and shutter hardware as the south elevation of the wing. The south bay has a wood sill and the north bay cannot be observed. The second story has no openings. There is a large round bullseye tie rod plate in the center. The gable end has two small windows with shutter hardware and sills that appear to be wood. The cornice returns extend about 1 foot on the wall. There are plain rakeboards that have an ovolo moulding and are not tapered; these appear to be replacements.

On the north elevation of the wing, the basement has windows in the east and west bays with no sills. They have wide frames of new wood. The first story east and west bays have windows with the same frames and hardware as the south elevation of the wing. The east bay has a wood sill and the west bay appears to be painted concrete. The center bay has a doorway with Doric pilasters and an architrave with a quirked ovolo above a cavetto, and a plain frieze. The cornice has a quirked ogee bed mould and a pediment. There is an open porch in front of this doorway with a concrete deck on brick piers and rotted wooden steps. There is a stone step with round ends at the bottom of the wood steps. The second story has three windows like those on the south elevation of the wing, and probably has wood sills. The cornice is identical to the south elevation, and there are no dormers. The north elevation of the wing is rubble stone with galleting that consists of small pebbles set shallowly in pointing, and then the wall was roughcast. This is only visible beneath the porch.

The wing cellar is divided into two rooms by a plastered brick wall that runs east-west. The south wing cellar has a winder stair in the southeast corner that is enclosed with beaded-edge-and-center boards. The south elevation has two diamond-light casements, with the lights being 11 inches long from point to point. They are hung on "T" hinges. The soffit has plaster on riven lath, and the nails are rusted, but could be wrought. The walls and ceiling are plastered. The west elevation has a door to the exterior that is hung on huge wrought iron straps that are tapered and have a round end. The door has horizontal, beaded-edge, tongue-and-groove boards on the interior side and vertical tongue-and-groove boards without beads on the exterior. There are wrought nail heads on the interior. The center of the door has been cut out for a window with diamond lights. The door had a Suffolk latch with teardrop or spade cusps, but the handle is gone. The rest of the latch survives. The door also has a large square slide bolt and a wrought iron hasp. On the exterior side of this door is infill in the doorway and a second door that has four panels. There is a closet built against the north wall, to the west, and the wall is rounded on the southeast corner. There is a six-panel door that has sunk fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, the rim lock is gone, and the interior side of the door is grained. This door is not original to this location, as the jamb mortises are in the wrong place. The jamb has a staple for a hasp. The frame closet wall has riven lath with cut nails. East of the closet is a doorway in the brick wall that leads to the north cellar room in the wing. It has narrow architrave with a beaded interior edge, and a beaded-edge vertical-board door. The door has a Suffolk latch with spade cusps and tapered strap hinges with round ends. There is a wood sill and a concrete floor. On the east wall, set to the north, is a large eight-panel door that leads to the cellar steps down to the main block cellar. The frieze panels are set at the top and just above the lock rail, and the panels have sunk fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. The door is hung on three cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints and has a Dutch elbow rim lock. There are nine wood steps down to the cellar and they pass through a semi-circular arched opening of stone with a brick face on both the east and west sides.

The north cellar room in the wing has a concrete floor and riven lath and plaster on the ceiling with what appears to be cut nails. The summer beam runs east-west, is painted, and is very smooth, with no clear tool marks. It has chamfered corners. There is a chimney buttress on the east elevation, north of center, that is semicircular-arched. The west elevation has a cooking fireplace set to the south with splayed stone jambs and there is a crane hanging in it. North of the fireplace is a door to the exterior, with beaded-edge vertical boards, tapered strap hinges with round ends, a wood stock lock, and a Suffolk latch with spade cusps. The center of the door is cut out for a six-light sash, and a four-panel door is set outside of this door. The north wall has two boarded-up window openings. Between the joists is rubble stone.

The cellar under the main block has one large room on the east and rooms in the northwest and southwest corners. The stairway descends to the southwest cellar. There is a dirt floor and a very high ceiling. The door at the bottom of the stairs has vertical boards on its west face and horizontal beaded-edge boards on its east face. The boards are butted, but are not tongue and grooved. The door has long, tapered strap hinges with round ends, but the latch is gone. The frame is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The west elevation has three tall and deep brick arches, being three feet deep, and they have put-log holes in the wall near the top of the arch. The joists are sawn and run east-west. There are two rows of approximately 1-inch thick boards that run north-south between the joists and are the same depth as the joists. This appears to be an earlier form of cross bracing. The joists rest on small wood blocks set on top of a 1-inch thick board in the brick wall, and there is counter-sealing between the joists. The fireplace header at the west end consists of two joists ganged together, each with a through-tenon and a wedge-shaped face peg. A ledger board is fastened to the west side of the header and it supports one end of the hearth boards. The other end of these boards rests on top of a board under the joists. There is a bell pull rocker at the south end of the boards and another rocker set in the wall near the north fireplace trimmer. The east elevation has a doorway to the north that has wood sills and lintels and a wood frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged. The vertical-board door has a wood stock lock and tapered strap hinges with round ends. The north elevation has a doorway that is set to the east and the door is identical to the door on the east elevation.

The northwest cellar room has some brick on the floor, but this was probably added. The west elevation has three arches of different sizes in brick, and two brick-faced stone piers in the center that are the supports for the fireplace above. The arches are 3 feet deep, and there are several put-log holes in the brick wall. The joists, fireplace header, hearth support, and counter-sealing are the same as in the southwest cellar. There are also two rows of boards acting as bracing between the joists. The north elevation window jambs are brick. At the west end, the east face of the brick arches turns at the north end and has brick toothing as if the wall was intended to be carried around on the north side, though it is possible that the wall is original and this is simply the way it was left after the fire. Both windows have wood lintels and board shutters hung from the top on "T" strap hinges that are tapered and have round ends. The end of the newel post passes through the floor near the southeast corner and is set in a notch inside of one joist, with two wedges driven through the newel at the bottom of the joist. On the south elevation is a segmental brick arch over the door, with no infill below it other than the wood lintel.

In the east cellar, the east elevation has two stone piers in the center with an iron lintel on the west side of the piers and wood lintels to the east of it. The fireplace header is supported by ledger boards nailed to the sides of the trimmers, and the ledger boards are actually the boards originally installed to hold the boards that support the counter-sealing. Between the buttresses and partly behind them is a window opening with a board shutter and hinges like those in the northwest cellar. To the north of the buttresses is a window with a wood lintel, horizontal iron bars, a sash with three muntins and four rows of four lights butted against each other. To the south of the buttress is a window opening that has been covered over. The north elevation has two typical window openings covered over and the south elevation has two typical windows with horizontal bars. The east one has a sash with horizontal muntins and the west one a sash with vertical muntins. On the west elevation the doorway has segmentally-arched brick with brick infill below it. The joists run east-west, are the same as in the southwest cellar, and have counter-sealing. There is one row of bridging boards in the center, running north-south and near the center of these boards is an approximately 3 inch thick board with a wedge between it and one of the joists.

The first story has a side-passage, double-pile plan with a stair hall between the passage and the north room. The wing contains two rooms and a service stair, with a bathroom created inside the south room of the wing. The passage has random-width pine between 4 ¼ inches and 6 ½ inches that runs north-south. The baseboard has a broken field and a quirked Greek ogee and fillet at the top. There is symmetrical architrave with bull's-eye corner blocks. The architrave has a pyramidal moulding in the center flanked by quirked Greek ogees on either side, and has a beaded interior edge. There is chair rail with a small ogee at the bottom, an ogee under the shelf, and a quarter round on top of the shelf. There are wood panel moulds applied to the plaster walls above and below the chair rail. They have a cavetto on the outer edge and a cavetto and fillet on the inner edge. There is a run plaster cornice with a Greek ovolo at the top and a fillet with an undercut cove, a Greek ovolo bed mould, and a plain frieze. Beneath the frieze is an architrave with a Greek ovolo and bead and a moulding at the bottom that flares out. The north and south windows have 12-inch by 14-inch lights in lancet-profile muntins, and have parting beads. There are both spring latches and pivoting catches on the top of the bottom sash. The exterior sills have wrought strap spring catches for the shutters. The window openings are recessed, with one panel below the sill that has a sunk field and a quirked Greek ogee panel mould. There is one panel on each jamb and on the soffit. They are very narrow, and have the same mouldings and panels as the panel beneath the sill. The jamb panels extend all the way down to the floor. The south doorway has a pair of four-panel doors, and the panels match those under the windowsills. The architrave matches the windows and interior doors, but has no corner blocks. The door has slide bolts at the top and bottom of the east door and slide bolts across the center of both doors. The center slide bolts are all brass. The top and bottom slide bolts are set in mortises in the door. The doors are hung on three hinges each, and they have five knuckles and fast joints. The doors are fastened shut, prohibiting further examination of the hardware. There is a pressed-glass knob and an escutcheon that appears to be bronze. Above the doors is a fanlight. The north door is identical to the south doors, but the slide bolts are on the west door, and there is a blind fanlight that is plastered.

The east elevation of the side passage has a central fireplace that sits completely within the walls of the room. The hearth has well-

worn square clay tiles. There is a brick firebox with splayed jambs set in Portland cement, and a splayed-brick jack arch with a steel lintel. The Adamesque wood mantel has paired, reeded colonettes with beads on the capitals. There is a band of gouge work on the architrave. The frieze has an urn in the center, with cherubs with a dog and cherubs with a goat to each side. The impost blocks have niches. The bed mould has dentils and a cavetto and beads below. The mantelshelf has a cavetto on the edge and gouge work below it. There is no evidence of pegged joints in the construction of the mantel. Above the mantel is a panel made with a typical wall panel moulding. North and south of the fireplace are paired French doors with 36 lights to each door. They have butt hinges with ball finials and pressed glass knobs. There is a slide bolt on the south door of the south pair and the south door of the north pair. The ceilings are about 14 feet high, and there is a plaster ceiling medallion with broad, single-lobed leaves in the inner ring, then anthemion, three beads, a broken field, and a torus on the outer edge. The west door, to the south, has eight panels with the small frieze panels at the top and just above the lock rail. The panels have sunk fields and the typical quirked Greek ogee panel moulds found elsewhere in the house. The lock rail is very wide, and has a Carpenter-style lock that is not original, as there was a mortise lock on this door. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints that are labeled "T. & C. CLARK'S BEST BUTT." The north door on the west elevation is identical to the south door, but the hinges are apparently plain and there is a new mortise lock.

The south room floor, baseboard, architrave, chair rail, and cornice are identical to that in the passage. The wall panel moulds are also the same but are found only below the chair rail. The windows are twelve-over-twelve double hung sash with 12-inch by 14-inch lights. The sash are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, have lancet-profile muntins, parting beads, and pulleys for sash weights. They have plain soffits and jambs. The windows are recessed, with one typical panel below the sill. There is a plaster ceiling medallion with acanthus leaves in the center, three beads, a broken field, and a torus at the outer edge. On the west elevation is a fireplace with a marble hearth and splayed jambs of soapstone. Behind the soapstone linings are splayed brick jambs constructed of a pressed brick with narrow joints. The firebox appears to have been wider then the mantel. The mantel is a dark gray marble with light gray and tan veining, and has plain pilaster strips with Greek ogee capitals and a plain frieze. To the north of the fireplace is a doorway that leads to the service stairs. It is a typical eight-panel door with a Carpenter lock that replaces a mortise lock, and "CLARK" hinges. On the north elevation is a door to the north room that also is a typical eight-panel door with a Carpenter lock replacing a mortise lock, and it has "CLARK" hinges.

The stair hall has typical flooring, baseboard, and architrave, but has no cornice. There is a two-run stairway with a landing at the north end that cuts through a window. The stair ascends along the east wall to the landing and has tapered round balusters, a ¾-round handrail, and a turned, tapered newel post. The bottoms of the newel posts at the landing have small turned drops. The stair is an open stringer with a broken field and a bead at the bottom edge. On the west elevation is a door that is a typical eight-panel door with "CLARK" hinges and a Carpenter lock that replaces the mortise lock.

The north room in the main block has the typical flooring, baseboard, architrave, and cornice. There is a ceiling medallion with three beads on the inside ring, and a fillet flanked on either side by a bead forming the center and outer rings. On the west elevation is a fireplace that is identical to that in the south room, and the mantel is identical except that the pilaster necking has four-lobed rosettes. South of the fireplace is a closet with a typical eight-panel door. A Carpenter lock on the outer face of the door replaces a rim lock that was on the interior side. The rim lock was not the Carpenter lock now on the door. There are "CLARK" hinges and typical architrave. North of the fireplace is a typical eight-panel door with typical architrave, "CLARK" hinges, and a Carpenter lock that replaces a mortise lock. The window on the north elevation is a typical twelve-over-twelve sash like those in the south room, and the window well is recessed. The east elevation has a door set to the north that leads to a closet beneath the stairway. It is a typical eight-panel door with a Carpenter lock that replaces a rim lock on the inner side, three "CLARK" hinges, and typical architrave. The closet beneath the stairs has typical flooring, but the baseboard only has a broken field. The window on the north elevation is a typical twelve-over-twelve sash and has typical architrave.

The north wing room floor is raised slightly above the level of the main block, and is 3 ½-inch-wide pine that runs north-south. The baseboard has a broken field. The window architrave has a beaded interior edge and is side cut. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash that are not mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and are hung on metal tube springs. The muntins have an ovolo profile and are narrow. The sash appears to be 20th century replacements. The door architrave varies, having all had crossettes added, with a quirked ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. The east door architrave is mitered and the soffit and each jamb have one typical panel. The north door has nine lights over a cross buck design, and the architrave has a broken field. The architrave is side cut. The south door, to the east, has six panels that are identical to the eight-panel doors. There is a large iron plate rim lock that is not original, as there is a ghost of a larger rim lock. The door is hung on three stamped plate butt hinges with loose joints. To the west of this door is another door like it, with six panels, and it has thin plywood added to one side of the door. The hinges are the same as the door to the east of it, and the Carpenter lock could be original. There is a fireplace on the east elevation with a wood mantel that is identical to that in the passage. It is nailed to the wall with wire nails. The mantel is much wider than the hearth, and the hearth appears to be laid mortar. The firebox has splayed brick jambs of irregular pressed brick with narrow joints. The ceiling has one wide beam in the center that runs north-south, and two smaller beams that run east-west. Above these beams are wood boards with "V" grooves at the edges, and these boards also run east-west.

The service stair hall is located between the south rooms in the main block and the wing. It has a linoleum tile floor and the baseboard has a quarter round moulding on top. There is a wood dentil cornice that appears to be a 20th century addition. The east door architrave has a quirked ogee back band and a beaded interior edge, and is mitered at the corners. There is one typical panel on the soffit and each jamb. The north door architrave is the same as the east door, but is side cut, and the west door matches the north door architrave. The west door is a typical eight-panel door hung on stamped plate butt hinges with loose joints, and has a 20th century mortise lock. It appears the door had a rim lock on the west side, but this side is now covered with plywood. In the northeast corner is a built-in closet that also appears to date to the 20th century. There is an enclosed two-run stair on the south that ascends along the west wall to a landing at the south end, and descends to the cellar along the east. The door to the cellar stair has six typical panels, three stamped plate butt hinges with loose joints, and a large Carpenter lock with brass knobs that is labeled "CARPENTER AND CO. PATENTEES," and appears to be original.

The south wing room is a circa 1950s kitchen with metal cabinets labeled "CUSTOMIZED TRACY KITCHENS" and a green and black linoleum tile floor with narrow diagonal stripes and a black border. The baseboard is the same as the service stairs and the window sash are the same as the north wing, with 10-inch by 15-inch lights. The architrave is side cut and has a beaded interior edge. There is a 20th-century built-in corner cupboard in the northeast corner. A room was added in the northwest corner that has curved corners and contains a bathroom. The toilet tank is labeled "AMERICAN STANDARD" and "MAY 31ST 1950." The west wall of the kitchen and bathroom has a closed-off fireplace.

The second story has a center transverse passage that runs east-west, with two rooms to the south and two rooms and the stair hall to the north. The passage connects to the wing on the west. The wing consists of a center vestibule at the top of the service stairs with a room to the north, two rooms to the west, and a room to the south just west of the service stair. The passage flooring is 4 ¼-inch to 4 ¾-inch pine that runs north-south. The baseboard has a broken field, and there is a short section on the north, west of the stairs that also has the ogee carried around from the stairway. The stairway has a complete baseboard, but the fillet is dropped off. The architrave has a sunk field with ogee moulds on either side and a beaded interior edge. There are bulls-eye corner blocks that align with the symmetrical part of the architrave only, and do not cover the bead. The two south doors and the east door each have three-light transoms. The east door is a typical eight-panel door with cast iron butt hinges labeled "W. H. CARR PATENT PHILADELPHIA," and it had a rim lock on the east side, but only the knob and escutcheon survive. The south door, to the east, is a typical eight-panel door with "CARR" hinges and a Carpenter lock that appears to be original. The south door, to the west is a typical eight-panel door with "CARR" hinges, but the rim lock is missing and it has a 20th-century mortise lock. The west door has six typical panels, "CARR" hinges, and an original Carpenter lock. The north door, to the west, is a typical eight-panel door

with "CARR" hinges and an original Carpenter lock. The north door, to the east, is the same as the north door to the west.

The northeast chamber has the same flooring and baseboard as the passage, which is typical, and has sheetrock on the ceiling. There is a fireplace on the east elevation, near the south wall, with a stone hearth that could be soapstone, splayed, pressed brick jambs, and a parged surround. The wood mantel has plain pilaster strips with simple scroll brackets above with a grooved cut in the bed mould and a grooved cut in the edge of the mantelshelf. The architrave matches that in the passage, which is typical, and this architrave is used beneath the windowsills as a panel. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pegged, and have 12-inch by 14-inch lights, lancet-profile muntins, and parting beads. The sash have spring latches, and also have a latch added on the side of the frame with a lever that, when turned, presses a small metal plate against the sash, using friction to hold it in place. The east sash is a nine-over-nine and the north sash has a twelve-over-twelve in the center, flanked by a three-over-three on each side.

There is a small chamber at the east end of the passage with typical baseboard and architrave, and a typical nine-over-nine sash on the east elevation. There is a chimney flue inside this small room, on the north wall, about 15 inches west of the window. The southeast chamber has typical flooring and baseboard, and a typical mantel on the east elevation, set to the north. The windows match those of the northeast chamber, with the nine-over-nine sash to the south of the fireplace and the tripartite sash on the south elevation. The west wall is a masonry wall with a door in the center that has two panels, stamped plate butt hinges with loose joints, and a mortise lock that dates to circa 1920's. The architrave has a small cavetto on the back band, is mitered at the corners, and is rounded off on the inner edge. This doorway leads to a closet that extends the width of the chamber and has another door from the closet to the southwest chamber.

The southwest chamber has typical flooring, baseboard, and architrave. The typical twelve-over-twelve sash have 12-inch by 14-inch lights, parting beads, and spring latches. The window wells are recessed, with one lying panel below the sill that has a sunk field and a quirked Greek ogee panel mould. On the west elevation is a typical second-story mantel, with splayed, pressed brick jambs, a parged surround, and a brick hearth to the fireplace. The east wall is frame with typical baseboard and architrave, but was apparently added to create a closet and has a two-panel door hung on butt hinges with loose joints. The west elevation, south of the fireplace, has a typical eight-panel door to a small closet. A modern mortise lock replaces the rim lock, and there are "CARR" hinges. A doorway has been cut through the back of the closet leading into the wing.

The northwest chamber has the typical second-story flooring, baseboard, architrave, and mantel on the west elevation. The fireplace has pressed brick splayed jambs, a parged surround, and a brick hearth. There is a typical twelve-over-twelve sash on the north elevation that is not recessed and does not have a panel beneath the sill. The architrave is also used under the sill. On the west elevation, north of the fireplace, is a closet with a typical eight-panel door, a plain cast iron rim lock, and "CARR" hinges.

The wing center passage has an enclosed dogleg stair from the first story at the south end. The architrave has a torus and cavetto back band and a beaded interior edge. There is a dentil cornice identical to that in the first story service stair passage. The doorway that leads to the transverse passage has one panel on each jamb and the soffit, with sunk fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. There are three steps down to the wing. The north door has six panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. It is hung on "CLARK" hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and a modern mortise lock replaces the rim lock. Both doors to the west and the south door are identical to the north door. The flooring is random-width pine from 3 ¾ inches to 7 inches, and runs east-west. It appears to be face-nailed with wire finish nails. The baseboard has a quarter-round moulding on top that may have been added to plain original baseboard.

The wing northeast chamber floor matches that of the wing passage. There is plain baseboard and the architrave has a beaded interior edge and no back band. It is side cut. On the east elevation is a fireplace with splayed, pressed brick jambs. The back of the firebox, at the bottom, is parged while the top of the firebox above the parging is brick. The brick jambs are not tied into the

parging, as if they were done later. The surround is parged. There is a wood mantel with plain pilaster strips, a plain frieze, and a quirked Greek ovolo bed mould with a sharp profile that is close to being just a bevel. The window is a six-over-six double hung sash with 10-inch by 14-inch lights, parting beads, and metal tube springs like the first story wing. There is a door on the west elevation that is identical to the passage doors.

The wing northwest chamber has flooring, baseboard, architrave, and window on the north that is typical for the second story wing. The doors have the same architrave as the passage, but with a back band added. The windows have the same architrave as the wing northeast chamber. There are two closets on the west elevation with typical six-panel doors and no locks, just new knobs that replace small rim locks. The closets appear to be original. There is a door on the south with head cut architrave and a back band added later. It has a typical six-panel door for the wing, but has "BALDWIN PATENT" cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. A new knob replaces the rim lock.

The wing southwest chamber has the typical wing flooring, baseboard, door architrave with the back band, and window architrave without the back band. There is a fireplace on the west elevation that has splayed, pressed brick jambs, a parged surround, and the same arrangement to the back of the firebox as was found in the northeast wing chamber. The hearth appears to be painted stone. To the south of the fireplace is a closet with a typical six-panel wing door that has a new knob that replaces a small rim lock. The southeast wing chamber is a bathroom with a claw foot tub and a new six-over-six sash on the south. There is an enclosed straight run staircase on the east wall that leads to the wing attic. It has a beaded-edge, vertical-board door with an iron plate rim lock and cast iron "CLARK" butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints.

The wing attic east wall is the west wall of the main block, and has Flemish bond brick with struck joints. There is the ghost of a lower gable roof on this wall consisting of two parallel lines. The top line apparently shows the top edge of the roof, while the bottom line shows the attic ceiling, with traces of plaster on the wall, and suggests that there was a collar beam here. The original chimney projects one wythe of brick out to the west. The top of the gable and the north half of the wall are rebuilt brick with no clear bond pattern. There is a brick chimneystack to the north that functions for the fireplace in the north wing room and the northeast wing chamber. It is cut into the rebuilt wall, as though it was added later and does not penetrate the roof. The attic joists are sash sawn, are 3 inches to 3 ½ inches by 8 inches and run north-south. There is riven lath for the ceiling below. There is a summer beam in the center and it is set in pockets cut into both walls, and runs east-west. The summer is actually two typical joists ganged together with wood pegs, and the joists are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged into the summer beams with what appears to be a center tenon with a beveled haunch. The floor is random-width butted boards. There are two trusses that run east-west and support the roof. They have hewn sills that rest on the joists, with three hewn posts set on each sill that support purlins. There are up braces from the posts to the purlins. There are also four sash sawn collar beams that connect the purlins. The sills are 6 inches wide by 10 inches deep, the purlins are 6 inches wide by 8 ½ inches deep, and the collar beams are 3 inches by 9 inches deep. All the joints are mortised and tenoned and pegged. The rafters are sash sawn and are miter cut and butted at the ridge. They are notched over top of the purlin and have a bird's mouth cut at the foot that laps the false plate. The rafters are set over top of the joists, however. The rafters are tapered from about 5 inches at the ridge to 7 ½ inches at the foot and are 3 inches wide. They are spaced 16 inches to 18 inches on centers. The west elevation has the ghost of the earlier roof ridge on the chimney, and this aligns with the ghost on the west wall of the main block. There is a brick chimney flue that has been added to the south side of the existing chimney. This must have been done after the roof was raised, as the ghost does not continue onto the added flue and the brick of the flue corbels out where it would have interfered with the rafters of the original roof structure. The original chimney wall has plaster on it below the floor, at the second story level, with a stud wall with lath and plaster added on the east side. There is a ghost in the plaster that indicates a wall that formerly ran east-west about 3 feet north of where the original cellar wall may be. These features are only visible through a gap in the attic floor. The west wall is a combination of brick and rubble stone with two new six-light sash, one on each side of the chimney. The rafters support sash sawn sheathing. The wall below was approximately 2 feet south of the summer beam and about 3 feet south of the original ridge. The pitch of the original gable roof was 40 degrees.

The main block attic has a short transverse passage with one large room on the west, rooms in the southeast and northeast corners, and a small room between these at the east end of the passage. The handrail is ramped and the balusters match those of the first story. The random width pine floor varies between 4 ¾ inches and 7 ¼ inches wide, is tongue-and-grooved, and is blind nailed. The baseboard is plain. The west door architrave has a beaded interior edge and is mitered at the corners. The door has six panels with sunk fields and ogee and fillet panel moulds. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and they are not labeled. The rim lock is gone. The reverse side of the door has flat sunk panels. The southeast, east, and northeast doors are identical to the west door. All of the rooms are finished with plaster on lathe or masonry, with ceilings at collar beam level.

The west attic room floor and baseboard match that in the attic passage. The ceiling has circular sawn lath fastened with cut nails, and the dormer well also has cut nails. The south dormer window is a segmentally-arched six-over-six sash that is mortised and tenoned and pegged, and has no parting bead. The west window is a new six-light sash with typical attic architrave. The north dormer is identical to the south dormer. The rafters are sash sawn and support sash sawn board sheathing. The ridge has an open-faced bridle and peg joint. The collar beams are 2 ½ inches by 7 inches, are sash sawn, and have a half dovetail that is nailed to the rafter. The rafter has a half lap but the collars are not half lapped, so they project beyond the plane of the rafter pair. There is counter-sealing beneath the floor. The attic roof pitch is 33 degrees.

The southeast attic room floor is 4 1/8 inch wide pine at the north end that runs east-west and is blind-nailed with cut nails. The south end of the room has random-width flooring that is face nailed with wire nails. The center of the flooring has been removed, exposing the counter-sealing beneath. The joists are sash sawn, are 2 ¾ inches to 3 ¼ inches wide by 9 inches deep, and run north-south. The ceiling has circular sawn lath with cut nails. There is a fireplace on the east elevation, set to the north, with splayed brick jambs and parged surrounds. It has a wood mantel with plain pilaster strips, a plain frieze, and a bed mould with a groove run in the middle of it. South of the fireplace is a six-over-six sash with a beaded-interior-edge architrave that is mitered at the corners. The sash is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, and has parting beads and a checkrail. The dormer on the south elevation has a segmentally-arched six-over-six sash that is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged but has no parting beads or check rail. The north elevation has a doorway set to the west.

The rafters are very smooth, with the saw marks hardly visible. They are 2 ½ inches to 2 ¾ inches wide and are 6 ½ inches deep at the ridge, tapering to 9 inches deep at the foot. The joists pass through the brick wall, which is three wythes thick or one foot, one inch thick. The false plate is nailed to the joist ends beyond the wall, and the rafter feet have a birds mouth cut that laps the false plate. The rafter feet do not align with the joists.

The east room attic is a narrow closet with random-width tongue-and-grooved flooring that varies between 4 ½ inches and 7 ¼ inches, and runs east-west. There is plain baseboard and a six-over-six sash on the east that is identical to the east window in the southeast attic room. At the east end, above the collar beams where the ceiling is opened, the two brick fireplaces are connected by a segmental arch that carries the brick chimney above it. There is a parged chimney to the north, about 1 foot away from the window, that continues the chimney from below. The door on the west elevation was added after the north and south walls were plastered and the baseboard installed. The studs and shims are all exposed on the east side and are toe nailed with cut nails. The west side of this wall has tongue-and-grooved boards above the door and a single board on either side of it.

The northeast attic room has random-width floor between 4 1/8 inches and 7 ½ inches. It is tongue and grooved and is blind-nailed. There is plain baseboard and sash-sawn lath with plaster. The east elevation has a fireplace set to the south that is identical to the southeast attic fireplace, as is the mantel, but the hearth is brick. The window on the east is the same as the southeast attic east sash, and the dormer on the north is also typical of the dormers elsewhere. The fireplace has two narrow iron bars that support the brick jack arch.

About 20 feet north of the house is a small grotto made of granite ashlar set in a semicircle. The wall is about 5 feet high in the back center, and steps down to near ground level on each end. There is a wall across the front of the grotto that is one course of ashlar. In this small grotto are concrete cherubs that are badly deteriorated.

About 150 feet west of the house is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay outbuilding with a gable roof of asphalt shingles that has an east-west ridge. The building has a concrete foundation and asbestos shingle siding. The south elevation has a boarded-up door in the center and boarded-up windows in the east and west bays. There is a brick chimney on the ridge, set east of center. The east elevation has a boarded-up window in the center. The north and west elevations have no openings. The west elevation has board-and-batten siding with wire nails and tarpaper beneath it.

About 4 feet west of the outbuilding is a wagon shed. It is a one-story, two-bay by two-bay structure with a dirt floor, vertical-board siding, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with an east-west ridge. The east elevation had a door on rollers set to the south, and a south elevation door on rollers set to the west. The north and west elevations have no openings. The building is constructed with circular-sawn 4 by 4 posts and 2 by 4's between them, all wire-nailed. The plate on the south is hewn, and is reused. The rafters are circular-sawn 3 by 3's and have a ridge beam.

There is a fake well of granite ashlar about 4 feet high located about 35 feet northwest of the house. It is covered by a concave hip roof with flat metal roofing and a wood spire. The roof has a wood box cornice and is set on four chamfered wood posts with up braces that are also chamfered. The soffit of the structure is masonite. There is a pipe just above the ground passing from this well toward the house. The pipe turns and goes below the ground.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-264

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

Specific dates

Architect/Builder A. R. Blakeney

Construction dates 1841-44

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____ Maryland Register X 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.)

The early history of Perry Hall has been covered in detail in the earlier National Register nomination for the property, and need not be repeated in full, but knowledge of the first house on the property is necessary for an understanding of the existing building. After the death of ironmaster Corbin Lee in December 1773, the property was offered for sale, and was purchased by Archibald Buchanan. He, in turn, advertised the estate for sale in April 1774, and the description provides a good portrait of the property for later comparison. "The improvements consist of an elegant brick house, 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms on a floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry and good, the inside work of the house not yet finished, a large stone kitchen, 40 by 30, two story high, finished, a store house, 35 by 22, two story high, a framed house two story, 25 by 22, piazza well finished, a garden of 3 acres, with a pleasant summer house, a large frame barn with brick stables underneath, and sundry other eminent outhouses." Harry Dorsey Gough of Anne Arundel County purchased the 1000-acre parcel, and he named it Perry Hall after a relative's country seat in Staffordshire. The house and farm are well documented through surviving account books and especially through four oil paintings. The earliest is dated c. 1795, shows the house in its landscape, and has traditionally been attributed to Francis Guy, but this attribution is now in doubt. The other three are by Guy, and are dated c. 1805. One of them shows the house from a different angle, but the two views of the house are consistent in their details. They show a 2-½ story, five-bay Georgian brick house with a center entrance and a one-bay, one-story temple front porch or portico. The center bay of the second story, above the porch, has three windows. There is a red-tile roof with three dormer windows. On either end are one-story wings that each appear to have a Palladian window on the front. Attached to these are low hyphens that connect the wings to square, one-story, hip-roofed flankers with large cupolas at the peak of each. They also seem to have Palladian windows on the front. Judging from the 1774 description, the wings, hyphens, and flankers must have been added by Gough over the twenty years after he purchased the house. Edith Rossiter Bevan has interpreted a letter from Robert Coke in December 1784 and large quantities of building material listed in account books for 1782-83 as the period when these additions were made. The west flanker was reportedly a bathhouse and the east flanker a Methodist chapel. (1)

Gough died in 1808 and left "Perry Hall" to his widow for her life, and then to their daughter, Mrs. James Carroll, in trust for her son, Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll (1795-1866). The latter, who grew up at "Mount Clare," married Eliza Ridgely of "Hampton" in 1815. Shortly afterward he made "Perry Hall" his country seat. The inventory of the estate of Harry Dorsey Gough at Perry Hall, made in December 1808, listed the following rooms in the house and outbuildings: "Drawing Room, Hall, Dining Room, Music Room, Office, Chapel, Best Lodging Room, Portico Chamber, Mrs. Gough's Room, Bed Room, Preacher's Room, Garret, Miss Anna's Room, Miss Hannah's Room, Molly's Room + Pantry, Cellar, Kitchen, Paint Shop, Room by Stephen's Shop, Stable, Wash House, Cooper's Shop, Garden, Quarter, Overseer's House, Blacksmith's Shop." Bevan noted (and she was apparently not the first) that the existing house was much smaller than that shown in the paintings, and she stated that there was a fire that destroyed much of the house. Based on building activity indicated in Carroll's account books in the 1820s, she assumed that this was when the old house was damaged and rebuilt, though there was always a question as to the extent of the

loss. John McGrain has recently found a notice of the fire in the Baltimore Sun of December 1839, stating: " the mansion house of H. D. G. Carroll, Esq., at Perry Hall, Baltimore County, caught fire and was consumed with a considerable portion of its contents." Carroll's account books document the work of rebuilding "Perry Hall" to some degree, though they are not without problems. Beyond variable spelling, which is minimal, many charges are not described, but merely the name of the workman given. These have been compared with the Baltimore City directories to shed light on most of the workmen, but there is always the possibility of error. Also, there is insufficient detail to know just what is being paid for in most cases. The building accounts were kept separate from the daily bills of operating and maintaining the farm, though there is always the possibility that an item or two were placed in the wrong account or that some orders overlapped both accounts but were not divided up just to make things simpler. Finally, there is no way of knowing how promptly Carroll paid his bills, and this probably varied from one supplier to another. Nonetheless, there is still much to learn from a careful consideration of the books. (2)

From an examination of the house, it would appear that the foundation walls were all reused, with the exception of the east wall, which must be completely rebuilt. Most of the west wall of the house remained standing after the fire and was reused, too, with the top of the chimney and much of the gable end being rebuilt. The original brickwork here is a Flemish bond. The north wall of the main block only survived for about five feet from the west corner at the foundation level, and it is not clear how much remained above this point. The stone foundation has galleting and the brickwork is English bond. In the wing, the west wall has a bit of rebuilding and the addition of a fireplace and chimney to the existing flue. Because the house was stuccoed, the extent of the surviving walls cannot be determined beyond this. However, it seems that only a small portion of the walls was standing, being much less than half the original house. It seems odd that, with so little to work from, Carroll did not pull down the remains and start fresh on the old foundation. Working with the existing walls seems to have caused many problems, as they vary in thickness and are not plumb, causing rooms to vary from one side to the other by more than five inches. Carroll may have wanted the house stuccoed anyway, but reusing the walls did not give him any choice; the burned and patched brick had to be covered.

Carroll chose to rebuild the wing first, probably because he needed a place to live while at "Perry Hall," and this work would be relatively quick. The wing in question was clearly the west one, as the east wing apparently was completely destroyed. The first charges are in March 1840. Carroll apparently hired Caleb Peregoy, one of a family of Baltimore carpenters, and apparently was paying his whole company $200 a month for his services. The final charge from the Peregoys was paid in December 1840, where it was noted that Nicholas Peregoy and company worked for $1.75 per day and had their board covered at a rate of $1.75 per week. This rate suggests that Caleb Peregoy was working in collaboration with three other carpenters. Who they were is never clear, but in addition to Caleb and Nicholas, there was also James, Charles, and James L. Peregoy working in Baltimore. Carroll got most of his labor from Baltimore, which is perhaps not surprising since he lived there much of the year. Other charges were to Joseph Turner for flooring plank and Thomas Matthews, a Baltimore lumber merchant. In April Carroll paid Baltimore slater William Bayley $108 for 13 ½ squares of slate, enough to cover the wing roof (which is still covered in slate). A final payment was made to Bayley in early June, suggesting that the wing was under roof by that point. A small charge of just under $15 was made from William Bird, a Baltimore bricklayer, in mid-June. This hardly seems like enough to cover much rebuilding of walls, and is more likely for some work on fireplaces or other masonry that required greater than average skill. The explanation may be in some charges from a Patrick Mooney beginning in mid-April. There is only one man by this name in the Baltimore directories, and he is listed as a carter. This may be the same man, but in January 1841 there is a payment to a Whisler "for hauling 12 loads lumber + slate," and in 1842 Carroll paid him for additional carting of lumber. Payments to Mooney on later work, which will be discussed below, suggest that he was a mason, not a carter, and the implication is that he was responsible for repairing the damaged walls of the wing. The total amount paid to him, $115.90, suggests that the walls did not need a great deal of work. Presumably, brick and stone left over from the ruins were used for much of the work on the new walls. (3)

As an indication of how quickly things were progressing, by the end of May Carroll was paying for paint, brushes, oil, and glass, at least some of this coming from the oil and paint store of Hugh Bolton & Co. on McElderry's Wharf. Another indication of progress was that by late July he had paid "Foble + Foreman" $202.36. This was apparently Henry P. Fowble and Evan Foreman, two Baltimore plasterers. The following two months there were other charges for painting supplies, including 269 lbs. of French yellow ochre. This was a substantial amount of the yellow earth pigment, and was probably used to paint all the fresh plaster walls. At the end of the year Carroll paid James Peregoy for "600 fron brick," probably a good Baltimore pressed brick, and presumably what Bird used in his repairs. In January 1841 Carroll paid the bill of C. Evatt, a Baltimore lock and gunsmith, for installing servants call bells. Some of the hardware from this system is still in place in the basement of the main block of the house, but the actual location of the bells has not yet been determined. The bill for hardware amounted to $103.35, a rather large sum that raises some questions because of the supplier. Philip B. Sadtler & Son were optical and mathematical instrument makers in Baltimore, and advertised the sale of "spectacles, thermometers, barometers, spyglasses," not locks and hinges. Whether their stock was broader than they advertised or Carroll had something unique in mind for "Perry Hall" is not clear at this time. Some of the lumber in the house apparently came from "Perry Hall" wood lots, and the charges listed are likely for sawing the timber, though this is not expressly stated. The last charges for the rebuilding of the wing were for sand and lime, which was probably purchased from the neighborhood, and for several laborers who cannot be identified, including a painter, W. Bloomer. Some work was provided by farm hands, and there may have been one slave working on the site, as Carroll credits "Ben's time from 15th March to Sept. 1 @ $100 pr year." The total cost of the work, paid off by late January, was $2961.58. (4)

As work on the wing was completed, reconstruction of the main block of the house must have begun, and the first charges for it come in late November 1840. Strangely, these are for lumber, including flooring from North Carolina, from Thomas Matthews, and 283 lbs. of French yellow ochre. Perhaps Carroll was stocking up on materials ahead of time. Carroll hired Baltimore carpenter A. R. Blakeney to work on the main block, rather than the Pergoys, for unknown reasons. Blakeney worked each month of 1841 from January through October, when things seem to have shut down for the building season. The January bill was enormous, at $546.43, but the rest of the monthly charges were always under $100. The exact nature of his work is not specified. Another item not detailed is work on the masonry walls. As already discussed, most of the walls had to be repaired or completely rebuilt, but no mason is listed in the accounts. That masons were on the job is indicated by the entry "tenders to masons to this day." A possible explanation is the recurring payments to Patrick Mooney, identified earlier for his work on the wing. One of them, in September, is for his work plastering the cellar. Though not a common name, there may have been more than one Patrick Mooney, though only one was listed in Baltimore City. Clearly, Mooney had some skill and training if he was plastering, even if it was only the basement, and it is not unreasonable for a bricklayer to have some facility in a related field such as this. Also, in 1844 Mooney was paid for "building piers +c," which were probably the porch piers that still survive beneath the porch, so he must have had training as a brick layer. In the end, however, there is no evidence to settle this question. Bloomer, the painter, was paid for work on flooring and the cellar windows and doors in April, and these doors received locks by May. The house must have been under roof by September, as Carroll paid Baltimore tinner John Freeburger, Jr., $380.37 ½ for a tin roof. Why Carroll put slate on the wing but chose metal roofing for the main block remains a mystery. The wing contains two massive trusses, presumably to support the weight of the slate, and perhaps Carroll and Blakeney felt that constructing an even larger set of trusses for the main block would have been too much, or would have made the attic story unusable. Galvanized iron was still a very new product, and may have been seen as just as desirable as slate. It was certainly touted for its fire retardant qualities, which would have been essential to Carroll. At the same time that the roof was being completed, Carroll paid for lightning rods. The windows were then painted and glazed by Wilson & Lutz, sign, ornamental, and house painters of Baltimore. One of the last charges for the season was for marble sills, which must have been installed earlier as the walls and window frames were going in. The sills were supplied by John F. Connolly, whose marble yard near the Baltimore City Jail had an "extensive supply of marble in the rough and from the saw." (5)

For unknown reasons, little work was done on "Perry Hall" in 1842 and 1843. Blakeney only worked 16 days in 1842, and based on the charges, spent even less time at "Perry Hall" the following year. Other work in 1842 included paying S. Walker for "boring pillars," which was probably porch columns. Walker does not show up in the Baltimore directories, and was most likely a county carpenter or pump maker with the tools and experience to drill out large posts. Painting supplies and nails were also acquired from undisclosed sources, and a large quantity of non-itemized hardware from Baltimore hardware merchant John G. Brian. In 1843 Carroll was accumulating more lumber from Matthews and hair (for plaster) from what was probably a local supplier, G. Pearce. He also paid another apparently local craftsman, J. Reese, for "turning 22 pillars." These were likely the same pillars that had been hollowed out the year before and allowed to season before being finished. If accurate, it would indicate that the porch had not been added at this time. The exact arrangement of the porch columns, based on the piers beneath the rebuilt porch, is not clear. (6)

Work on "Perry Hall" accelerated with the beginning of the 1844 building season. Carroll purchased lumber from a different Baltimore dealer, Joshua Creamer & Son, and hardware from Daniel Melchor, listed as a cutler in the Baltimore directories. Blakeney returned in February and worked through the end of the year. In April tinner J. C. Brown of Baltimore was paid for repairing the roof, and the following month someone was paid to paint it. Supplies continued to arrive: lumber from Matthews and Creamer, lime, varnish, and hardware from Henry Dodge, whose name has not been found elsewhere and is likely a misprint. Later entries credit Henry Doize for hardware, and he is listed in the directories as a hardware dealer in Baltimore. James Kelly was paid for "fixtures for stove." It is not clear whether this was a cooking stove or one for heat. There were several James Kellys in Baltimore, but Carroll was most likely dealing with the coppersmith, who advertised "copper, tin & sheet iron ware, & copper, tin & zinc roofing." The fixtures could have been something such as stovepipe. The stove itself never shows up in the accounts, though it may have been among the hardware acquired from one of the dealers. House and sign painter R. S. Bowie was paid for priming the doors in early June. Plastering was apparently going on in the house at the time, as some unnamed laborers were paid for assisting them. Edward Binix was apparently at work plastering, but he was not paid until early August. (There was also a Baltimore plasterer named Elisha Benix. Carroll only ever gives the first initial of the name, so it is assumed, but not certain, that he hired Binix and spelled the name correctly.) The sum, $300.67, was substantial, but Binix's work was not done. Another payment came in early November, possibly for the upper stories, or for finish work such as the ceiling medallions. Lumber merchants Burns & Sloan supplied calcined plaster for this work. Lewis G. Curlett, who operated "the cheapest steam turning establishment in Baltimore" and offered such items as "poplar for columns, maple for banisters, newels" provided the stair balusters. One of the charges in August was for an "earthen crate." It is tempting to speculate that this could have been an early earth closet, an indoor toilet that did not use water to flush, but there is too little evidence to know for certain, and the earliest documented earth closets are apparently later. What else it might be is not clear. (7)

Materials continued to be paid for in September and October, including paint and oil from the Baltimore store of George R. Dodge, and hardware from Baltimore dealers Pike & Ward and as yet unidentified Colton & Allen. H. W. Ford was paid for laying hearths in September, but his identity is also not known. Creamer continued to ship lumber, and some other materials came from unknown sources. Among these were nails, sprigs, screws, spikes, sandpaper, glue, butt hinges, Carpenter locks, and mortise locks. Most of the first story doors originally had mortise locks, but these were removed at some time and replaced with Carpenter locks. There is evidence that most of the door locks on the second story were originally rim locks of the size of Carpenter locks, but in most cases these were removed and replaced with modern mortise locks. Most likely, the first story locks were moved down from the second story in a misguided Colonial Revival attempt to make the house look older than it really was. Thomas Clark made the first story butt hinges, and William H. Carr of Philadelphia manufactured the butt hinges used on the second story, and stamped his name and location on them. The marble mantels were supplied by Bell & Packie, stonecutters, and cost Carroll $120. Baltimore locksmith and bell hanger John H. Hibner hung the servants' bells in the main block. Denmead & Daniels, proprietors of the Monument Foundry, supplied the sash weights and hardware merchants Lowry & Browne

the sash cords. Not all of the windows were hung on weights. Thus. Carroll went to hardware merchants Moellinger & Gorsuch for "sash fastgs," which were probably spring latches for holding the windows open. J. Kelly provided the interior transoms, and painter R. S. Bowie returned to glaze them. Baltimore hardware merchant John Diffenderfer supplied "lamp hooks," which were probably the ceiling hooks to hold chandeliers. (8)

The ledger ends with 1844, and there is no surviving one for 1845, so it is possible that Carroll paid additional bills that we know nothing of. Those that survive suggest that the house was virtually complete by the end of 1844, and tell us something about the building process of the time. Carroll clearly acted as his own general contractor, having to go to many different suppliers to get the goods he needed. One merchant was not just as good as the other, probably because they competed to be the sole agent for a particular brand of good. Thus, Carroll was forced to use many different hardware merchants. No payment is listed for an architect, and though this could be an item in some missing account book, it more likely reflects the fact that Carroll, with the assistance of Blakeney, acted as his own designer. Nothing about "Perry Hall" is cutting edge for its time, so it would have all been familiar to a wealthy patron and an experienced builder. Carroll did not use the same craftsmen for the main block of the house that he used on the wing. Either he was unhappy with them all, which seems unlikely, or he could not get them back because they were engaged elsewhere, or he felt that they were acceptable for what would become the service wing, but not for Carroll's vision of his grand country house.

A number of features of the house are worthy of detailed consideration. On the west end of the main block foundation are a series of brick arches that are 5 feet deep. The purpose of these arches is not clear, and neither is their date. The center piers of the arches are actually constructed of stone, faced with brick, and these piers support the fireplaces above. The width of the arches varies, and they do not seem to support anything. It appears as if the brick facing was added, as well as the arches, and perhaps they were meant to stabilize the base of the wall that survived the fire. Similar arches have been observed at "Mt. Airy," in Virginia, an 18th century structure that also burned and was rebuilt in the 1840s by Baltimore craftsmen. The south wall of the wing may have originally been set back from the plane of the main block, as there is a brick interior wall set about 8 feet north of the south wall. However. the paintings of the house seem to show the wing and the main block in the same plane, and the accounts of the rebuilding of the wing suggest that little masonry work was done on the walls. The north wall of the wing is in the same plane as the main block, is of stone, and has galleting, but the galleting is of a different character than that in the foundation of the main block. Since the house was stuccoed when rebuilt, which hid the galleting, it seems likely that the galleted wing wall was original, and not rebuilt after the fire. Considering the appearance of the house in the early paintings, the front wing walls were presumably of brick, while the rear walls, of secondary importance, were of stone. However, the front walls seem to be just as thick as the rear walls, and perhaps were stone that was stuccoed and painted from the beginning to match the red brick of the main block. The wing roof was raised, as is evident by the ghost of the earlier wing roof preserved on the west wall of the main block, in the attic of the wing. Thus, the masonry walls had to be raised. This is evident on the chimney at the west end of the wing attic. The flue for the second story fireplace was clearly added, as it is not toothed into the brickwork of the first story chimney, until it reaches several feet above the floor, where the chimney is built as one. The roof framing of the wing differs in its details from the main block. For example, though they both use what was by this time the very common false plate, the rafters in the wing align with the joists, while in the main block not attempt was made (nor was it needed) to align them. This could be perceived as evidence that the wing roof survives from an earlier period, but both the physical and documentary evidence shows that the wing roof was rebuilt. The difference can be attributed to the work of two different carpenters, as the records in the Carroll account books show. (9)

The first-story fireplaces in the main block have soapstone linings, a feature common in better houses of the 1830s and '40s. However, there are fine jambs of pressed brick with narrow "butter" joints behind the soapstone. This suggests that the fireboxes were rebuilt, probably with the "fron" brick that Carroll purchased while the wing was being rebuilt. Since the west wall of the

main block was standing, and also served as the east wall of the wing, it is reasonable to assume that work was done to stabilize this wall, too. Four years later, then, when the interior of "Perry Hall" was being completed, a decision must have been made to add the soapstone linings. They could have been added at a later date, but the mantels are appropriate for the early 1840s and appear not to have been removed or altered. If the fireboxes were repaired, then they are in the same spot as the 18th century house, and the floor plan of the west half of that building must have been very similar to the existing plan. The one unknown, however, is the location of the original stairway. If it was in the center passage, then the second story plan likely mirrored the first story, and was not like the present second story. The fireplace in the first story passage was clearly added in the twentieth century, and the chimney passes awkwardly near the window of the closet above, then is built against the original 1840s chimney stack to create a "T" plan chimney stack. The mantel, which has often been conjectured to be a survival from the original house, is probably of the same period as the fireplace. Though it is heavily covered with paint, there is no evidence of any pegged construction. The same holds true for the mantel in the north wing room on the first story. This fireplace was probably added in the 1840s, but for unknown reasons the mantel was changed. The house construction also employed countersealing, probably to retard the spread of fire. This was a common feature used in buildings constructed in Baltimore or by Baltimore workmen, but does not show up in the vernacular farmhouses of the region.

A few years after the new house was completed, Carroll patented his "Perry Hall" lands, consisting of 1,344 acres, and in 1852 he sold 894 acres, with the house, to William Meredith of Philadelphia for $22,000. At this point "Perry Hall" apparently shifted from being a country estate in the midst of several tenant farms to just another tenant farm. Meredith sold a half interest in the estate to Eli Slifer of Harrisburg in 1866. In 1884 William H. Deal was the tenant farmer, but nothing more is known of him or any of the other farmers who may have occupied "Perry Hall" in this period. The house was described as "a dilapidated house built on the foundation of the old mansion, which burned many years ago." Perhaps because it was only a tenant property, few changes were made to the building at this time. William Dunty, Sr. purchased 335 acres and the grand house in 1888, and at this time "Perry Hall" apparently shifted again, to become a large family farm. Dunty was a local farmer in his late forties who also operated a hotel and served as postmaster in Fork, and one suspects that he purchased the property to establish his son in farming, as he sold 124 acres to William Dunty, Jr. in 1894. Presumably, the house was included, though this is not certain. The 1898 Bromley Atlas seems to indicate that Dunty, Jr. was at "Perry Hall" and Dunty, Sr. had a farm just north of it, perhaps on another part of the acreage he had acquired with "Perry Hall." Dunty, Jr. later acquired an additional 79 acres in 1904, and the following year it was reported that he occupied the old mansion. A photograph of the house that accompanied the article shows little change from that time to today. The chimney for the first story passage fireplace has clearly not been added. (10)

Dunty sold the farm in 1915 and it passed through a number of hands for ten years until acquired by Joseph Plumer in late 1924. It was likely Plumer who made some of the Colonial Revival changes to the house. Plumer then sold the farm in 1948 and again it went through several hands, at the same time being subdivided for new houses. "Perry Hall's" life as a farm was at an end, and it became a house in the middle of a new subdivision. In 1953 Benjamin and Mabel Kaestner purchased the house, and in 1966 sold it to Thomas and Marjorie Mele. During the ownership of these two families a new kitchen and bathroom were put in the wing, and a new ceiling added to the north room of the wing, all on the first story. The mouldings on the walls of the passage and the chair rail there were also added in this period. The east doors in the passage were replaced with glazed doors, and there were probably transoms over these doors that were closed off at this time. No doubt they were seen as redundant since glazed doors were being used. As noted by John McGrain, photographs show that the porch pediment on the front underwent some changes in this period, being converted from book-matched diagonal boards to horizontal weatherboards. Early twentieth century photographs indicate that the porch had paired columns rather than the single ones of present. Presumably, this change was made because some of the columns had deteriorated. The porches were also connected to make a large, wrap-around porch. The surviving piers indicate that there were separate porches on the front, rear, and the east side. Several of these piers on the south side contain rusticated ashlar, and are probably reused from the original house. The Mele family hired architect John Sprinkle,

of Hall, Sprinkle and Ritter, to make changes to the house. The work was done by H. L. Chambers Co., of Baltimore. (11)

Only one outbuilding exists on the property, and it probably dates to the mid-twentieth century. One house in the neighborhood is reportedly constructed on the foundation of the barn, and there is a photograph of a square stone building that was romantically known as the old slave jail. This building, which was reportedly demolished in 1913, was described as having no windows, and having hooks in the ceiling from which to hang up people. This building sounds suspiciously like a smokehouse, but it was reportedly far from the house, having been on the present-day farm of Gustav C. Klausmeier. If so, it would likely have been a smokehouse for one of the other tenant farms that surrounded "Perry Hall" and were part of the whole estate. Little is known of the outbuildings on the estate. In 1918 the tax assessment noted, in addition to the house, a barn, 38 by 50 feet, a chicken house, 16 by 50 feet with a wing or second such building nearby that was 10 by 40 feet. There was also a second house on the property that was 16 by 25 feet. (12)

Notes:

(1) Edith Rossiter Bevan, "Perry Hall: Country Seat of the Gough and Carroll Families," Maryland Historical Magazine 45 (March 1950): 33-45. Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, 11 June 1774, p. 1, quoted in John McGrain and Louise K. Lantz, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Perry Hall." Stiles Tuttle Colwill, Francis Guy: 1760-1820 (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1981), pp. 60-62, 111.

(2) Maryland Historical Society, MS 2560, Box 1. Sun (Baltimore), 16 December 1839, quoted in John McGrain to Orlando Ridout V, 15 December 1995. Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll, Ledger and Family Accounts, 1827-1844, p. 119. Maryland Historical Society, MS 400, Box 2. Hereafter referred to as Carroll Account.

(3) There is a brief biography of a Charles Peregoy, born in 1818 and the son of Nicholas Peregoy, in Scharf's History of Baltimore City and County. It makes no mention of carpentry, however, but states that Charles worked for machinists, including Poole and Hunt. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County, pp. 887-88. Nicholas Peregoy's brick carpenter's shop on Clay Street, along with carpenter's benches, window sash and frames, and lumber was auctioned by the constable in 1848. Republican & Argus (Baltimore) 15 January 1848, p. 3. Carroll Account, p. 119. Baltimore City Directories, 1842.

(4) Carroll Account, p. 119. Baltimore City Directories, 1842.

(5) Carroll Account, p. 124. Baltimore City Directories, 1842.

(6) Carroll Account, p. 124. Baltimore City Directories, 1842.

(7) Carroll Account, pp. 124, 217. Baltimore City Directories, 1842. For earth closets, see Merritt Ierley, The Comforts of Home: The American House and the Evolution of Modern Convenience (New York: Clarkson Potter, 1999), pp. 147-48.

(8) Carroll Account, p. 217. Baltimore City Directories, 1842, 1845. Lee H. Nelson, Introduction, Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company (New Britain, Conn., 1865. Reprint, Association for Preservation Technology, 1980), pp. viii-ix.

(9) I am indebted to Tom Rinehart and Marcia Miller for this observation on Mt. Airy.

(10) Baltimore County Union, 22 December 1884. Dunty only owned 33 acres in 1877, but the extent of his land holdings throughout his life is unknown. G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia, 1877), noted in McGrain and Lantz, NR nomination. Baltimore County Land Records, GHB 5-552. HMF 2-181. JHL 55-4. JWS 168-156. LMB 203-447. WPC 280-549. Sun (Baltimore), 30 July 1905, p. 12.

(11) Joann Harris, "Perry Hall: Sister Mansion of Hampton House," Sun (Baltimore), Magazine, 20 July 1969, p. 22. Noted in McGrain and Lantz, NR form. The Mele family sold the house to Baltimore County in 2001. Historic American Buildings Survey, MD.3, "Perry Hall." Baltimore County Land Records, WPC 448-249. WPC 465-312. WPC 501-532. WPC 506-453. WPC 608-206. TBS 1705-444. TBS 1841-457. TBS 1896-98. TBS 1905-422. GLB 2350-401. GLB 2350-401. 4681-157. 11071-173. 15894-558.

(12) Baltimore County Tax Assessment Ledger, District 11, 1918. Maryland State Archives, folio 463. Noted in McGrain and Lantz, NR form.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-264

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3.911 A.

Acreage of historical setting 3.911 A.

Quadrangle name White Marsh

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the remaining land from the estate, surrounded now by subdivisions.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Kenneth M. Short		
organization		date	01/27/2003
street and number	610 Regester Ave.	telephone	410-377-4953
city or town	Baltimore	state MD	zip code 21212-1915

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 not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

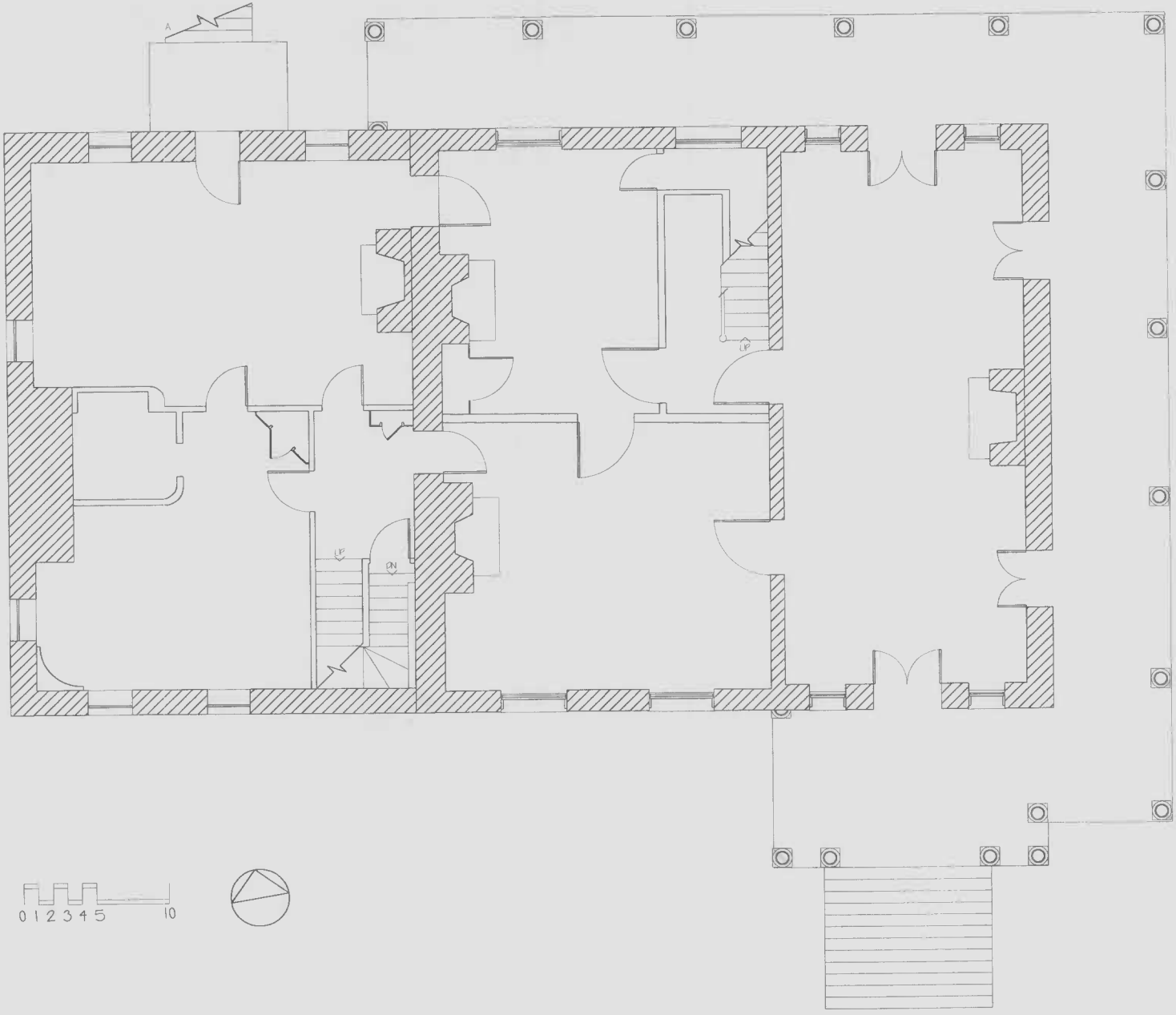
Inventory No. BA-264

Name "Perry Hall"
Continuation Sheet
Number 9 Page 1

See endnotes

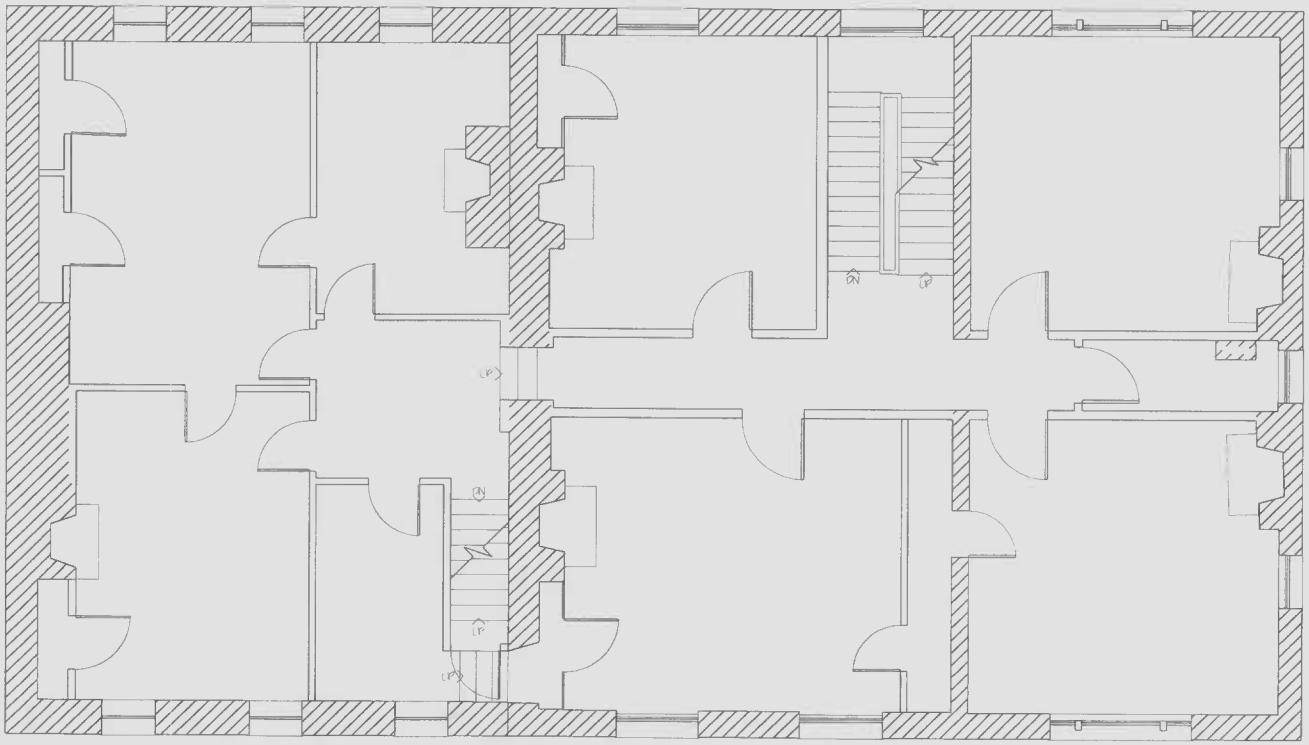
NOTES:

A CONCRETE SLAB PORCH DECK
W/ WOOD STEPS NOT SHOWN



BA-264 "PERRY HALL" 3930 PERRY HALL ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED BY TOM RINEHART. MARCIA MILLER KEN SHORT. HEATHER BARRETT. & KAY SMITH DRAWN BY KEN SHORT JULY 2002



BA-264 "PERRY HALL" 3930 PERRY HALL ROAD

SECOND FLOOR PLAN MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, KAY SMITH, HEATHER BARRETT, NICOLE DIELMAN, & TOM RINEHART DRAWN BY KEN SHORT JULY 2002

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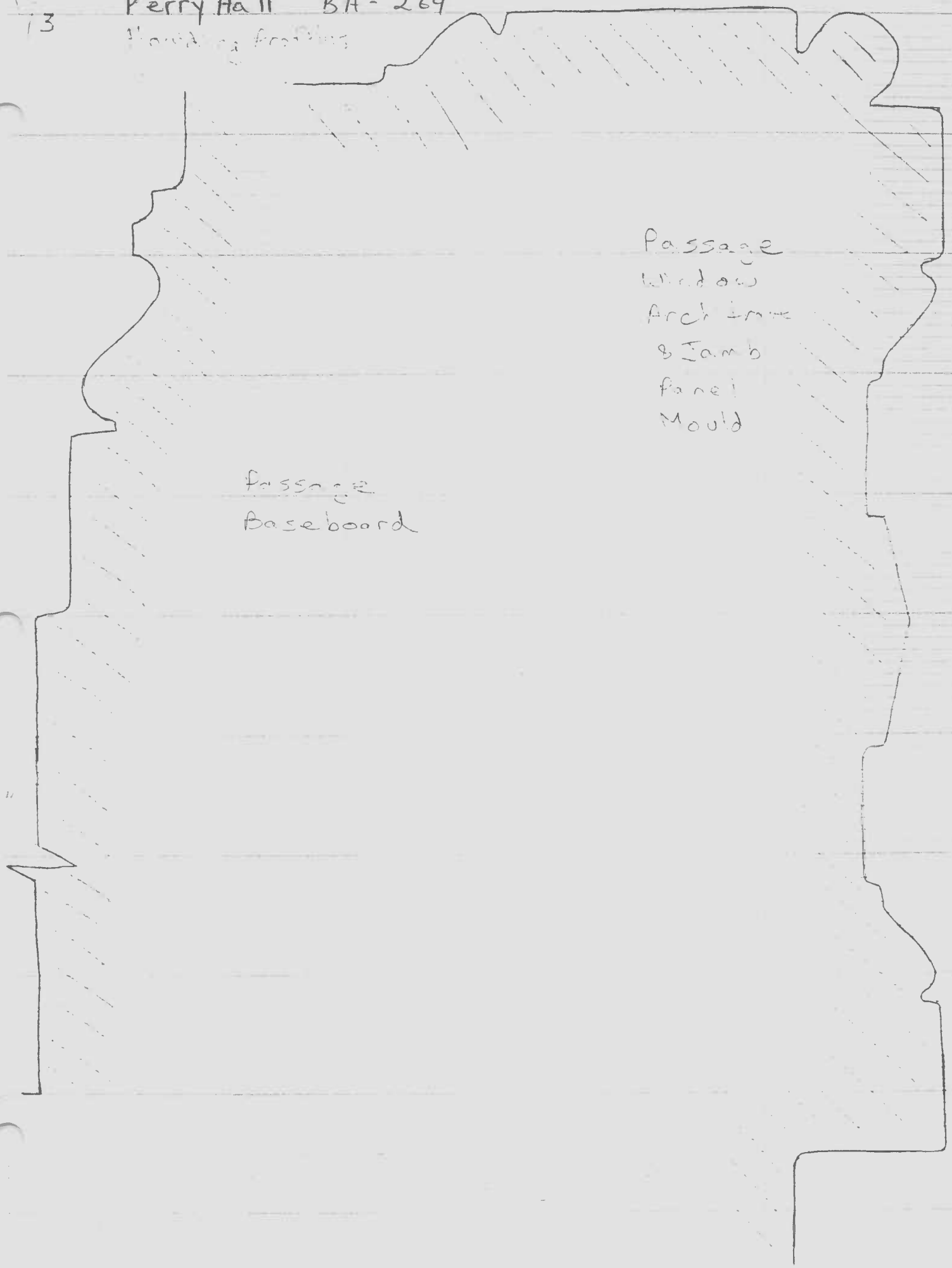
Moulding profiles

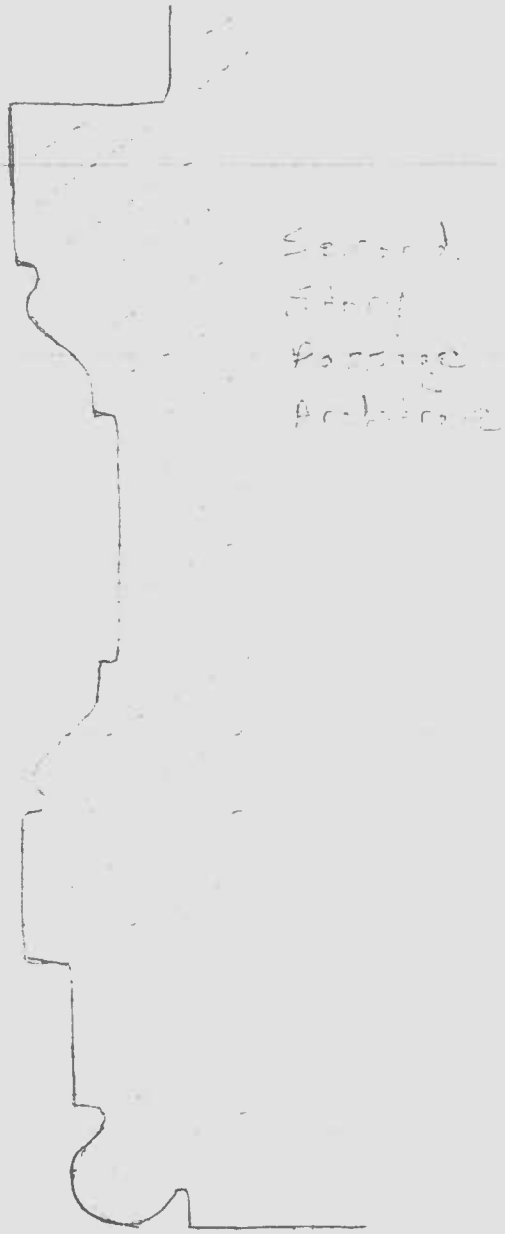


2/3 Perry Hall BA-264

Mounting Profiles

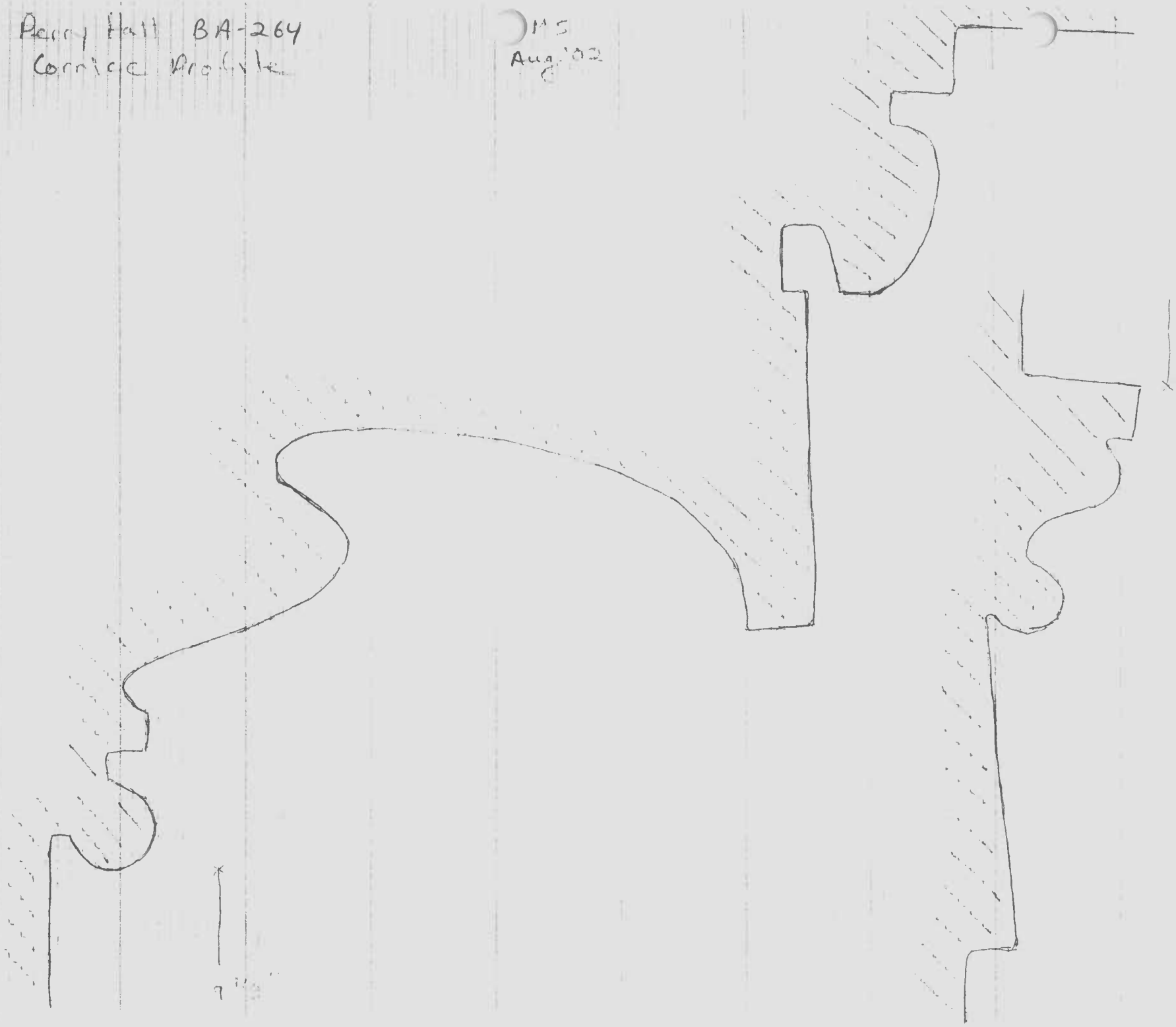
KPC

1 May '03



3/3 Perry Hall BA-264
Cornice Profile

MS
Aug '02



1.180

BA-264

3930 Perry Hall Rd

15894 558

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Thomas W. Mele II surviving trustee	Balto Co.	Balto. Co, MD	–	12 Dec 2001	15894	558	Deed fee S	$335,000 11th dist 3.911 A. TWR d. 27 May 1998
Thomas W. Mele	?	Thomas W. Mele & Thomas W. Mele II, trustees	?	13 Apr 1995	11071	173	Deed fee S	MIR d. 4 Oct 1988 3.911 A.
Benjamin H. & Mabel G. Kaestner, (wf)	?	Thomas W & Marjorie Joy Mele (wf)	?	5 Oct 1966	4681	157	Deed fee S	$5.00 3.911 A.
Gordon L. & Katherine Eva Smith (wf)	Balto Co	Benjamin H & Mabel G. Kaestner (wf)	Balto Co	1 Sept 1953	GLB 2350	401	Deed fee S	$5.00 3.911 A.
John B Gontrum & wf Mary VanW.	Balto Co	Gordon L Smith & wf Katherine Eva	?	2 Nov. 1950	TBS 1905	422	Deed fee S	$5.00 23.45 A
John F. & Mary S De Vault (wf)	Balto Co	John B & Mary VanW Gontrum (wf)	?	7 Oct 1950	TBS 1896	98	Deed fee S	$5.00 ① 124+A. ② 79+A - 2.71 A.
George Fry & Ella K. Bryson (wf)	Balto Co	John B. & Mary VanW Gontrum John F. & Mary S De Vault	?	6 Jun 1950	TBS 1841	457	Deed fee S	$5.00 ① 124+A ② 79+A - 2.71 A
Joseph W Plumer unmarried	Balto Co	George Fry & Ella K Bryson (wf)	?	3 Nov 1948	TBS 1705	444	Deed fee S	$10.00 ① 124+A ② 79+A
Harry A. & Estella May Shackelford	Balto Co.	Joseph W Plumer	Balto City	30 Dec 1924	WPC 608	206	Deed fee S	$5.00 ① 7 A. ② 79+A
Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co of Balto & Samuel K. Smith, trustees	MD corp	Harry A. & Estella May Shackelford (wf)	?	9 Jan 1919	WPC 506	453	Deed fee S	$13,750 ① 124+A ② 79+A

B.1-264

3930 Perry Hall Rd

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS-ACTION	COMMENTS
Sarah Agnes Watson Coursey & hus. Charles Henry	Balto Co.	Mecantile Trust & Deposit Co of Balto Samuel K Smith	MD. Corp	3 Aug 1918	WPC 501	532	Deed fee S.	$5.00 ① 124+A ② 79+A pt of "Perry Hall" + 2 lot son Ashland Ave, Balto City + 37A on Curtis Bay, Balto City
George F. Buchholz & wf Annie C.	Balto City	Sarah Agnes Watson Coursey wf of Dr. Charles Henry Coursey	A. A. Co	19 July 1916	WPC 465	312	Deed fee S.	$5.00 ① 124+A ② 79+A
William Dunty & wf Elizabeth	Balto Co	George F. Buchholz	Balto City	13 July 1915	WPC 448	249	Deed fee S.	$5.00 ① 124+A ② 79+A. "Perry Hall" tract
William Dunty, Sr. Widower	Balto Co	William Dunty, Jr.	Balto Co	12 Mar 1894	LMB 203	447	Deed fee S	$2,100.00 124+A ①
Charles F. Harley assignee of mort. John Dunty & wf to Wm. Dunty, Sr.	?	William Dunty, Jr.	?	15 Dec. 1904	WPC 280	549	Deed fee S	Sale 14 Sept. 1904 $2,550 Frank Dietz high bidder, Wm. Dunty Jr. substituted 79+A ②
Gertrude G. Biddle & hus. James C. etal trustees of William M. Meredith heirs	Phila, PA.	William Dunty, Sr.	Balto Co	29 Feb 1888	JWS 168	156	Deed fee S.	$8,000 335A "Perry Hall" ① & ②
William M. Meredith	Phila, PA.	Meredith heirs children William, Elizabeth, Gertrude & Catherine get 415-45 to Peter McCollaty trustees for dau. Eulchemin wf of Hardman P. Norris	?	written 9 Nov. 1866 probated 19 Nov. 1873	Wills OPM 4	282	Bequest fee S	Eli Slifer was a witness just RE in MD [no prev. ref.]
William M. Meredith	Phila, PA.	Eli Slifer	Harrisburg, PA	9 Nov. 1866	JHC 55	4	Deed fee S	$11,000 1/2 interest in "Perry Hall" 894+A. & 1/2 int. in 1A. bo fr. Rich^d R B Whaley in 1860
Harry D. G. Carroll	Balto. City	William M. Meredith	Phila, PA.	24 May 1852	HMF 2	181	Deed	$22,000 pt of "Perry Hall" 894+A.
		Harry D. G. Carroll		7 Oct. 1847	G.H.B. 5	552	Patent	

MERLIN Online Map

Base Maps

3.75' Quarter Quad Grid

White Marsh Quad 7.5' Topo

N 195603.14m E 447247.86m

0 4 00m

N

Coordinates at center of image in Maryland State Plane, NAD 1983 meters

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BA-264
"Perry Hall"
3930 Perry Hall Rd

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co., MD
Ken Short
Feb 2002
MD SHPC
Southeku

1/11

ART
346 69** N N N-2-18 (043)®
<NO. 2 >104

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co., MD
Ken Short
Feb 2002
MD SHPO
East elev
2/11

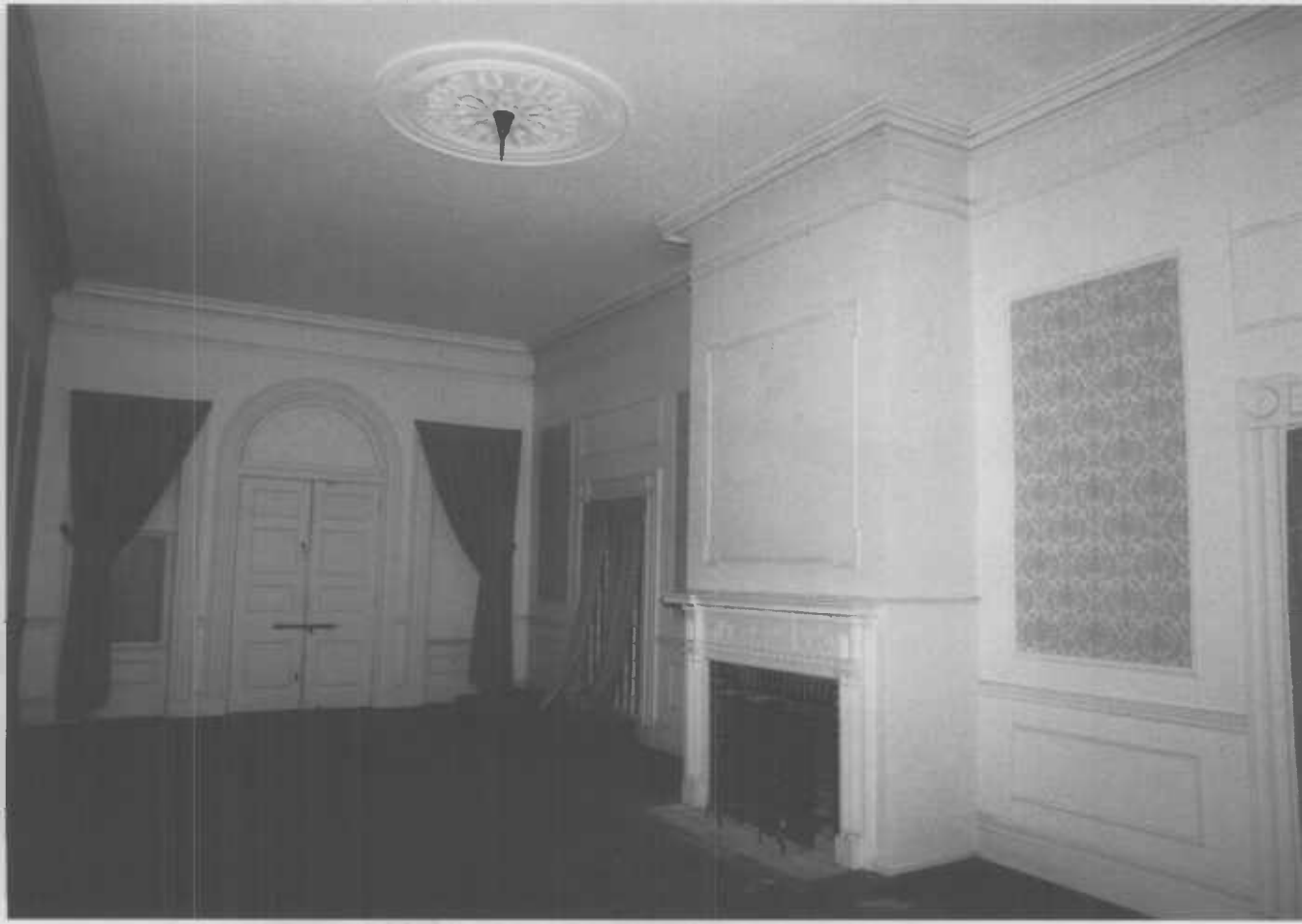
ART <No. 3 >107
346 69** N N N-4 01 (043)®

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto Co, MD
Ken Short
Feb. 2002
MDSHPO
East & north elevs
3/11

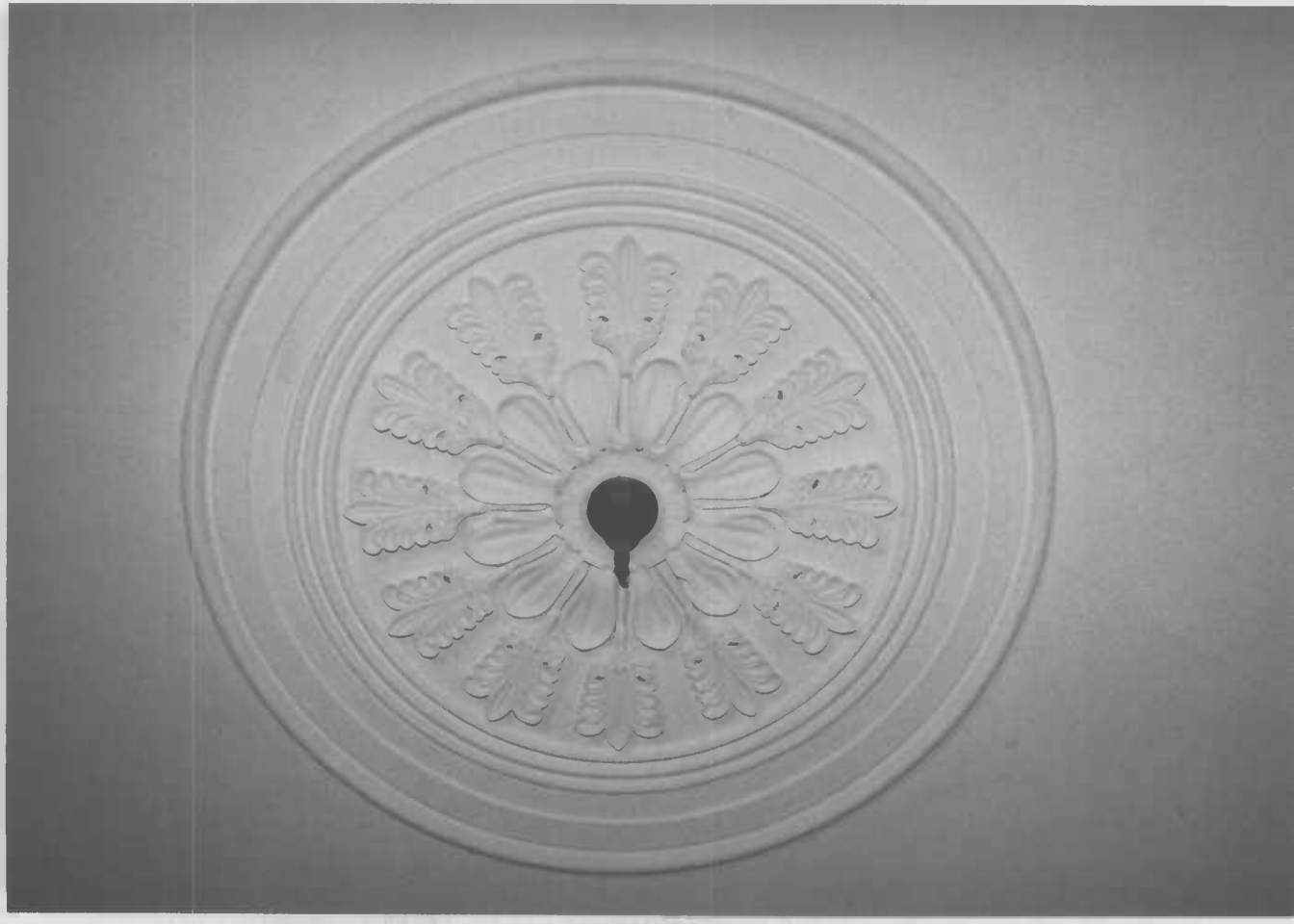
ART 346 69** N N N-1-01 (043)@ <No. 4 >108

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
Feb 2002
MD SHPO
North & west elevs
4/11

ART <No. 5 >110
346 69** N N N-1-18 (043)@



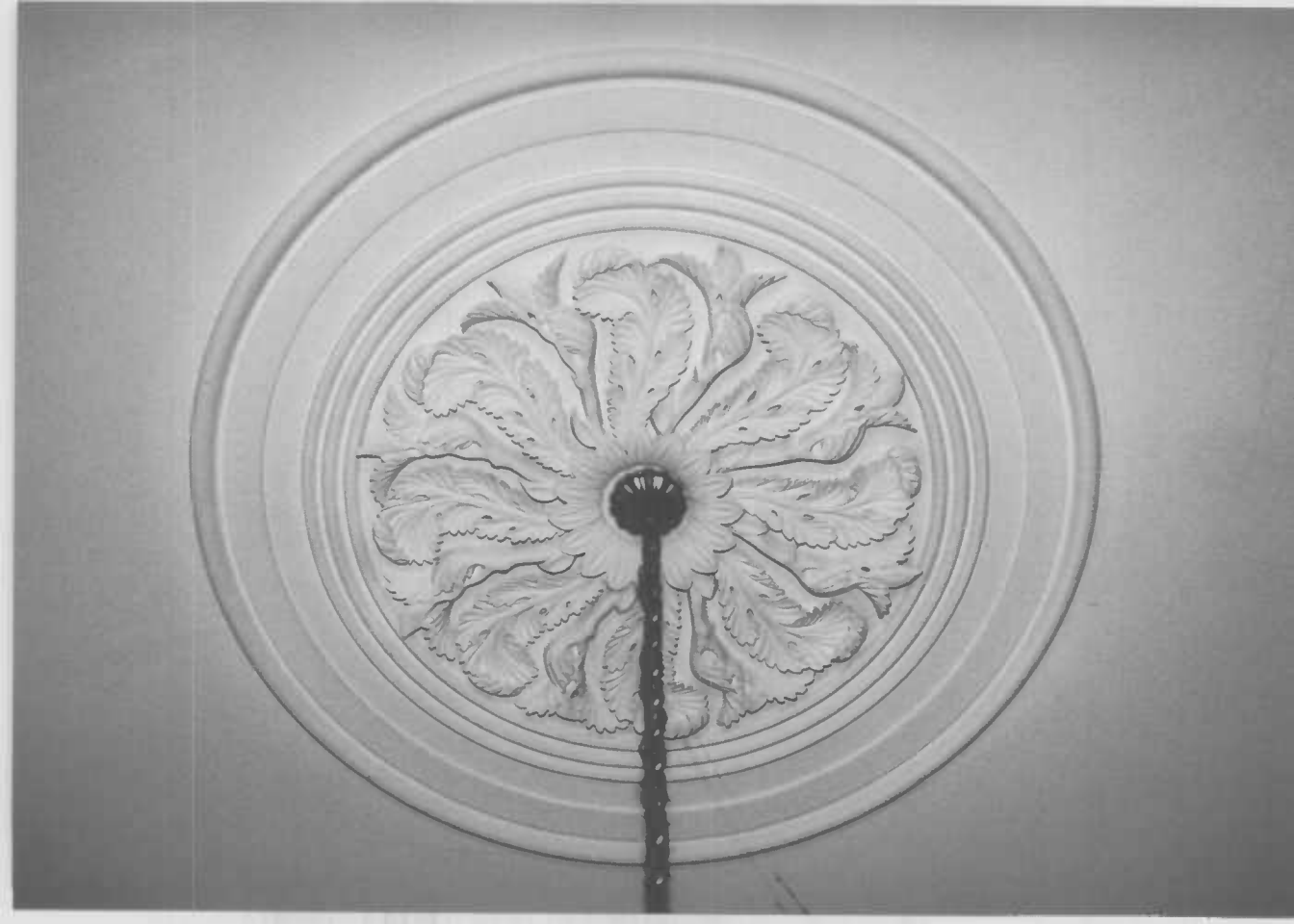
BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co., MD
Ken Short
May 2002
MD SHPO
Passage - vw. northeast
5/11



BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto Co., MD
Ken Short
May 2002
MD SHPO
Passage Ceiling medallion
6/11

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
May 2002
MD SHPO
Southern, vw. northwest
7/11

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
May 2002
MD SHPO
South rm. mantel
8/11



BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
May 2002
MD SHPO
South rm ceiling medallion
9/11

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
May 2002
MD SHPO
Wing north room mantel
10/11

BA-264
Perry Hall
3930 Perry Hall Rd
Balto. Co., MD
Ken Short
May 2002
MD SHPO
Wing north rm mantel detail
"/"

FORM NPS 10-300 (REV. 9-77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
BA-264
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Perry Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER End of Perry Hall Road, one mile northwest of U. S. Route 1 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Perry Hall — X VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Second

STATE Maryland — CODE 24 — COUNTY Baltimore — CODE 005

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Thomas W. and Marjorie Joy Mele

STREET & NUMBER Perry Hall Road

CITY, TOWN Perry Hall — __ VICINITY OF — STATE Maryland 21128

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Courts Building

STREET & NUMBER 401 Bosley Avenue, Room 406

CITY, TOWN Towson — STATE Maryland 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE — __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN — STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	BA-264
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE	
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____	
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Perry Hall is located in the center of a subdivision at the end of Perry Hall Road, one mile northwest of U. S. Route 1 north of Perry Hall in Baltimore County, Maryland. In its present form it is a three-bay, two-story with dormers brick house with a two-story, three-bay wing. This structure is the surviving part of a large house begun in 1773 by Corbin Lee.

The Originial House

The main block of the house excluding the portico which was probably added later, was almost a duplication of Berkeley Plantation, the birth place of Benjamin Harrison in Charles City County, Virginia, which Corbin Lee, a native Virginia, may have seen. Both manor houses were superbly symmetrical, with a central door flanked by two pairs of windows, five windows on the second story, and three pedimented dormers above. The earlier house (Berkeley was completed in 1726) has a simple belt course and austere window trim on its facade.[1] Early painting of Perry Hall show this same stringcourse and quietly dignified detail. Portions of the original exterior brick wall, laid in Flemish bond, are visible from the attic of the raised wing of Perry Hall. The main outside walls still remaining measure 12" to 18" thick with footings deeper than five feet. The roof was originally red tile. The house originally had a three-bay, one-story wing at each end.

The house originally had a central hall plan with two rooms on either side. There were doors at either end of the hall and the stairs were located in one of the rooms. This transverse hall uncluttered by stairs was a popular plan after 1760, probably based on the works of Palladio and others.[2]

The floor plan at Perry Hall is similar to that of Hampton, Baltimore County. The main portion of Perry Hall was only slightly smaller than Hampton, being 65' X 45' and Hampton 71' x 47'. The staircase in each is simple in design and located to the side of the great hall rather than in it as in Berkeley and the Wythe House. According to Baltimore County tax assessments for 1798 at the Maryland Historical Society, Perry Hall and six outbuildings were assessed at $9,000, while Hampton and three "inferior" houses were valued at $12,000.

The four-column entrance porch was similar to the small Roman porticos of Belle Grove (circa 1795) and Old Sweet Springs (1830s) in West Virginia.[3] These, like Perry Hall, are raised porches with broad stairs and pedimented roofs, but with the addition of railings. Similar porches are found on several eighteenth century houses in Maryland: e.g., Stone Hall in Baltimore County and Kingston Hall and Almodington in Somerset County.[4] Two of the most famous early American houses with four-column porches are Monticello and Mulberry Plantation. These single story, tabernacle-like porticos with two to four free-standing columns in front and often two rear engaged columns were an attempt at academic splendor[5] The portico at Perry Hall added distinction and formality to the original brick main block.

Fanlights over the door, like the one still in place over Perry Hall's original main entrance, grace the doors of several Maryland 18th century houses; e.g., Combsberry (18th century) in Talbot County and Thomas House (circa 1795) in Queen Anne's County.[6] Later Federal Doors increased the width of the arched fanlight.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

Form No 10 300a
Rev. 10 74)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

A fire in 1824 destroyed the east wing and part of the main house. The house was rebuilt but only little over half the main section and the west wing were salvaged. The house now terminates with the original central great hall. Some additional rooms were supplied by the construction of a second story on the surviving west wing. The Palladian window is now gone from this wing as are some of the fanlights over the doors of the ballroom. The fanlights and some of the porch pillars are believed to have been vandalize in the 1930s when the house was unoccupied.[7] The one remaining fanlight is now placed over the main door.

The Present House

The main block of the present house consists of the central hall and two west rooms of the original house. It is a stuccoed brick structure on a raised basement. The south facade has the main entrance in the east bay with a three-part window above it. There are two 12/12 sash windows in the other two bays of each floor. There are pedimented dormers above the east and west bays. The entrance has double doors with a fanlight flanked by two narrow 6/4 sash windows.

The east end has three windows in both the second story and the attic and two Frenc doors on the first floor. The latter open onto a wide pillared veranda that extends from the front entrance around the east end and across the entire north facade. The chimney at the roof peak at this end is a false one installed to balance the original chimney at the other end.

The north facade has an entrance in the east bay with a simple three-part window above and a 12/12 sash window in the two other bays on each floor. There is a pedimente dormer above both the east and west bays.

The west end has an interior end chimney and a window on either side of the flue at attic level. The rear of this facade is covered by the wing.

Rubble from the fire was used to repair the building, and when the stucco was recently removed from portions of the building for repairs, the conglomeration of broker bricks and stone used to reconstruct the walls was revealed.[8] It was probably after the fire that the house was stuccoed, partly to conceal irregular repairs and partly to con to the early 19th century fashion.[9] Stuccoing added weatherproofness, increased warmth and gave the desired appearance of stone construction.[10]

The present wing consists of the original west wing, on its raised basement with a second story added after the fire. There are three 6/6 sash windows on both the firs and second stories of the south facade. The north facade has three 6/6 windows on the second story and a doorway flanked by two 6/6 windows on the first story. The west end has an interior end chimney with nine-light casement windows in the gable and one window on the first floor

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

On one wall of the kitchen in the basement of the wing is a huge fireplace with crain in place. Wide steps lead down to the stone cellar under the main house, which is divided into rooms by brick partitions. The lime plaster coating, called a counterseal, was probably applied after the fire to the cellar ceiling to insulate against moisture.[11]

The present interior wood trim in the main areas of the house was probably applied after the fire since it is of a post-1815 style.[12] It is similar to woodwork in the original part of Winterthur Museum in Delaware built in 1839 and is typical Empire block-corner style not seen in earlier American Interiors.[13] It remains in good condition.

The interior doors are wide paneled ones, and the chandeliers are old, but not original to the house.[14]

A heavily carved Adamesque mantel has a pair of slender colonettes, a central urn design, and a grouping of classical figures on each side. There is no overmantel. Some of the mantels in other rooms appear Victorian. A black marble mantel is located in the former formal dining room.

Some of the plaster ceiling decorations made by John Rawlins, who also created decorations for George Washington's banquet hall in Mount Vernon, still remain. Original window glass; the wine cellar beneath the basement; and and large locks bearing the maker's name, Carpenter, and dating from the 1820s are some of the other surviving original features.

Remodeling and restoration undertaken in the 1950s and 1960s by the Gordon L. Smiths, the Benjamin H. Kaestners, and the Thomas Meles have included the installation of a modern kitchen, the lowering of the ceiling in the room used as an informal living room, and a general refurbishing of floors, walls, and wallpaper. A colonnaded porte-cochere was added to the existing wing in the 1950s, forming a compatible shelter for vehicles or outdoor entertaining.[15]

Perry Hall and Hampton, as they existed at the end of the 18th century, represented way of life of landed gentry accustomed to gracious living. These two Georgian mansions spacious in size, symmetrical in design, and ornamented with cupolas, manifested the forma elegance and dignity suitable to the means and modes of their owners. Perry Hall, as one visitor wrote after a visit, "was the largest dwelling house I had ever seen, and all the arrangements within and without were tasteful and elegant; yet simplicity and utility seemed to be stamped upon the whole." [16]

Louise K. Lantz
Goucher College
December 1976

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

[1]Thomas Tileston Waterman, The Mansions of Virginia (New York, 1945), pp. 164-165.

[2]Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic (New York, 1950), pp. 76-78.

[3]John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz, "What Style Is It?" Historic Preservation, (July-September, 1976) : 36.

[4]Henry Chandlee Forman, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland (Easton, 1954) pp. 110, 152-153.

[5]Kimball, Domestic Architecture, pp. 69, 97-99, 187.

[6]Forman, Early Manors, pp. 194-201.

[7]"Perry Hall Mansion, A Gracious Monument to Maryland's Past," Belair Road Booster, July 12, 1962, p. 12.

[8]Mrs. Thomas W. Mele, interview with Louise K. Lantz, 1976.

[9]Hampton House, built 1783-1790, was built of local stone and stuccoed.

[10]Kimball, Domestic Architecture, pp. 68, 153.

[11]Smith interview.

[12]Hilton Brown, associate professor of visual arts, Goucher College, authority on architectural interiors, agrees with this conclusion.

[13]John A. H. Sweeney, Winterthur Illustrated (1963), p. 106.

[14]Smith interview

[15]Smith interview

[16]"Honored names in Methodism," Baltimore American, October 8, 1900.

SIGNIFICANCE

BA-264

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY) local history
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1773, 1826 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

Perry Hall is a massive remnant of a remarkably large house begun in 1773 and damaged by fire circa 1826. The original house was a show place in its time, and the surviving two-thirds is representative of the scale and quality of the original and retains much original woodwork. The exterior reflects the taste of the 1820s, when the house was repaired after the fire.

The appearance of original house is preserved in three large paintings made about 1803 by Francis Guy. The present house was recorded in the 1930s by the WPA Historic American Buildings Survey; these photographs demonstrate that the character of the house has not been changed by subsequent restoration work.

Harry Dorsey Gough, first occupant of the house, was a well-known figure in Baltimore County. Prominent because of his great wealth, he also played an important role in the early history of Methodism in the state. He built the wings on the house one of which contained a chapel. He also had finish work done on the house, including interior plaster decoration, some of which still survives.

Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll and his wife were the next owners of the house. It was under their ownership that the fire occurred, and the repairs and new appearance made at that time were their work. Carroll named the property Perry Hall.

HISTORY

The land survey on which the house stands, called The Adventure, was laid out for George Lingan of Calvert County in 1684. In the mid-18th century, the tract was acquired by Corbin Lee, an ironmaster of the Nottingham Company, which had its forge 2½ miles away. Lee died in December of 1773, without finishing the large house that was the centerpiece of a developing plantation. He had probably never moved into the house, and classified ads in the Maryland Gazette of 1760 mention his residence as Nottingham Forge.[1]

Lee left a widow but no children. He left no will. His kinsmen from Prince George County undertook the settlement of the estate and in 1774 sold the property to Archibald Buchanan, who was apparently only interested in it for resale.[2] Buchanan advertised the Lee estate in Baltimore's first newspaper in April and June of 1774:

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Baltimore-Town, April 16, 1974

> To be sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Corbin Lee, Esq., containing 1000 acres, lying on the Great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Baltimore-Town, 6 miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from the Nottingham Forges, and within 4 and 5 miles of several Market Mills; the improvements consist of an elegant brick house, 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms on a floor floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry and good, the inside work of the house not yet finished, a large stone kitchen, 40 by 30, two story high, finished, a store house, 35 by 22, two story high, a framed house two story, 25 by 22, piazza well finished, a garden of 3 acres, with a pleasant summer house, a large frame barn with brick stables underneath, and sundry other eminent outhouses, there is about 350 acres of land cleared and under good fence, about 70 acres in wheat, the tract is pleasantly situated in a healthy country, and the whole commands an entire prospect of the country and bay, and from its vicinity to the Iron-Works the wood, of which there is a large quantity, will find ready sale. . . it is contiguous to an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles circuit of uncultivated land, held by the Iron-Works, from whence any number of cattle may be raised. The main branch of the river gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very fine mill-seat; the valuable improvements on the land, with the goodness of the soil renders it a convenient seat, either for a Gentleman, Miller, or Farmer. . . . [3]

The large house soon found a buyer in the person of Harry Dorsey Gough, who had no difficulty paying for it.[4] Gough (the name rhymes with "cough") was a native of Anne Arundel County and related to prominent families there; his maternal uncle was Caleb Dorsey, ironmaster of Elkridge Furnace. In a cash-poor society, Harry Dorsey Gough had the extraordinary luck at age 21 to become executor and residuary legatee of an English relative, the woolen-draper of Bristol, Isaac Burgess. Gough came into £70,0 and he wrote to his agents in England to liquidate the estate in 1774 after he had agreed to purchase the Corbin Lee plantation.[5]

Gough promptly settled on the tract and named it Perry Hall for the country seat of one of his Gough relatives in Staffordshire. His name was linked with Perry Hall in the report of a horse race that took place in the autumn of 1774, when his steed Garrick took a 30-pound purse at the meet at Baltimore. The plat of Perry Hall drawn in December of that year shows the house as an ordinary rectangule, its wings not yet added; total acreage was 1,129.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Gough took no part in the early part of the Revolution because of his religious beliefs. He was listed as a non-juror in 1779 when an oath of fidelity was required of all citizens.[6] American Methodists were for a time regarded by patriotic bodies of Tory sympathizers rather than persons who wished to avoid wordly distractions, and a number of non-jurors were considered for prosecution by the Grand Jury. As in the case of many other Methodists, no witnesses appeared against Gough and nor further proceedings ensued. By 1781 Gough was in sufficient good graces of local government for the State Council to order the Treasurer to pay him 383 pounds.[7]

A few months after Yorktown, Gough petitioned for permission to go to New York to dispatch an agent to look after some 8,000 pounds owing to him in England. Gough made the following statement which is at variance with the rumor that he was an active Tory:

> Your petitioner would therefore hope, that as he is attached as well by Principle as Habit to America and would wish to have all his Property in it, that no objection would be made to the present Application. . . .[8]

Additional construction took place at Perry Hall about 1784 because, as Mrs. Bevan writes, the Rev. Thomas Coke recorded staying in a noble room in the elegant mansion house Gouch had just built, and also recorded that Gough had gone to Europe to buy furniture for it. Mrs. Bevan interprets this project as the building of the balancing wings. One of the end buildings was a marble bath in Roman style.

In 1785 one of Gough's recent workmen was employed by George Washington to install molded plaster work in the banquet hall at Mount Vernon. In 1789 one of the other craftsmen advertised in the papers:

> KENNEDY, Joseph, stucco-workman, plasterer, and plain painter from Dublin, has settled in Baltimore, and carries on his profession. He has a letter from H.D. Gough at Perry Hall, recommending him.[9]

The two outer wings were in place by the time Francis Guy did his three paintings circa 1803. One shows a meadow in front of the house, while another view, obviously later, shows the results of landscaping, planting, and fencing.

H. D. Gough was an important personage: a wealthy merchant, well connected with great planting and ironmaking families, so famous that maps of 1800 or so show the present Bel Air Road--not then a through road to Harford County--as Perry Hall Road or Harry Dorsey Gough's Road. Gough was also an important figure in two movement of his time: Methodism and agricultural improvement.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Gough's wife, Prudence Carnan, was converted to Methodism by the preaching of Francis Asbury in 1773, and her husband made the move a few years later. Perry Hall came to be a center of Methodist activity and remained so for thirty years. Most of the great circuit riders stopped at Perry Hall. Francis Asbury recorded his first stop there in 1776.[10] In September of 1780, Asbury recorded: "Saturday 20. Rode to Mr. Gough's; this is a good house to do business at."[11] At the time of the famous Christmas Conference of 1784, a number of Methodist preachers met at Perry Hall and rode from there to Lovely Lane Meeting House in Baltimore Town; the party included Thomas Coke, Richard Whatcoat, Thomas Vasey, and William Black.[12] Both Mr. and Mrs. Gough are depicted in the front row in the engraving that shows Asbury's ordination as superintendent at that conference.

One wing of Perry Hall was a private chapel, and its bell was rung for morning and evening prayer, attended by the owners and their slaves. Bishop Asbury recorded in 1801, "I came on to Perry Hall. Here were things to attest my attention--out of sixty or seventy servants, many shouting and praising God."[13]

Mr. Gough's chapel bell was apparently an unexpected improvement in its day; a Sunpapers story written in 1905 recorded the tradition:

> When Gough erected his chapel, he built a steeple and in it he put a bell, that being the first Methodist place of worship in the United States that had one. At that time, it was considered an innovation and as indicating a leaning toward Papacy, and much indignation was excited.[14]

Mrs. Bevans writes that Methodism changed Gough's life considerably: he manumitted some of his slaves, gave up fencing, cards, strong drink, and horse racing, and turned to formal gardening and agricultural experimentation and improvements. He became the first president of the Society for the Encouragement and Improvement of Agriculture in Maryland in 1786. He was one of the first in Maryland to import blooded livestock such as English cattle and work horses. He held an auction of some of the products of his breeding program as early as 1788. In the succeeding years, Gough had Persian broad-tailed sheep, Cape of Good Hope sheep, and York-Perry Hall rated a visit from the English agriculturalist, Richard Parkinson, who at that time was farming near Baltimore at what is now called Orangeville. Parkinson recorded his visit in his travel book and commented that Gough laid too much stress on the size of cattle.[15]

The 1798 tax list for this particular hundred has been lost, but the index pages survive and contain a summary evaluation, showing the house and its nearest outbuildings on the home two acres with a value of $9,000, a figure 3½ times that of the very impressive Stemmer Mansion located in the same hundred.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7.

(SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED)

Gough died in Baltimore City in 1808 and his funeral was conducted by Bishop Asbury and attended by 2,000 persons. Gough had been expelled from the church, but was reconverted in 1800 and his last years were passed in Methodist activism. As Asbury recorded, "that he did depart from God is well known; but it is equally certain that he was visibly restored."[16]

Mrs. Gough inherited a life interest in the estate, and it was to pass to her daughter, Mrs. James Carroll of Mount Clare, in trust for her second son, Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll. Carroll, born at Mount Clare, came to Perry Hall in 1822 with his wife Eliza Ridgely Carroll, following the death of his aunt. During the early Carroll tenure, Perry Hall suffered a disastrous fire, and two bays of the main block and one of the wings were lost. The exact date of the fire has not been found, but an account of November, 1826 shows H.D.G. Carroll making enormous purchases of plank, lath, nails, window glass, and paint for the dwelling. It is quite evident that the owners had to retrench. Even after losing two-fifths of the house, Perry Hall remains an impressive and spacious dwelling.

Carroll owned a grist mill on the Great Gunpowder Falls downstream of present Belair Road (U.S. 1) near Broad Run, and it was listed by Charles Varle in his 1833 tour book.[17] Carroll sold the mill to Thomas Wilson in 1848.[18]

In 1847 Carroll had the property resurveyed and repatented in the State Land Office under the name "Perry Hall." The number of acres was established as 1,344.[19] In 1852 Carroll sold out to a Philadelphian, William M. Meredith, and thereafter for some 35 years, persons with Philadelphia connections held the house.[20] In 1866 Meredith sold a half-interest to Eli Slifer, and in 1873 he died. The 1876 tax ledger charged Eli Slifer and William Meredith's heirs with 883 acres.[21]

The 1877 atlas by G.M. Hopkins shows Slifer and the heirs of Meredith as owners; it also shows Slifer's water-powered sawmill on the fringe of the property, south bank of Great Gunpowder Falls, west of Belair Road. In 1970 an octogenerian resident, Edward Schroeder, recalled that as a boy, he had seen the sawmill, which was in a deteriorated state; it manufactured, in addition to lumber, chair rounds, axe handles, baseball bats and, he believed, potato mashers.[22]

In 1888, Gertrude G. Biddle and other Philadelphia heirs of William Meredith sold the house to a Baltimore County resident, William Dunty, who had been listed in the earlier atlas patron list as a farmer, born in the State in 1842.[23] Dunty also operated the turnpike hotel in Fork and was appointed postmaster at that village in 1888.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

At the time of the 1896 tax list, the property was charged to William Dunty, Jr., who was charged with an "old mansion" worth $700 and a steam engine and sawmill worth $300.[24] The steam engine was also mentioned in the 1911 tax list and Paul W. Lacey, the adjoining property owner, recalls that the sawmill, one of several, was located in the present Perry Hall Manor subdivision, used to cut over the extensive woods on the property.[25] The local papers reported that a log rolled over and broke Jacob Robertson's leg at Dunty's Sawmill in 1894.[26]

In the autumn of 1900, Mr. Dunty played host to six omnibusses full of Methodists, 200 persons in all, led by the Rev. John B. Goucher. The pilgrimage began at the end of the "electric car line" and switched to the omnibusses, which were pulled by "teams furnished by Mr. George W. Della." Mr. Dunty took the visitors through the house and also showed them the "slave jail" on the premises, a windowless stone building with overhead hooks, supposedly for hanging up people. The group included Dr. John M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, and also Bishop Charles B. Golloway, who spoke at Camp Chapel, their next stop, and mentioned Mr. Gough's controversial bell.[27]

The old slave jail was some distance from the mansion, on the present Paul W. Lacey farm and lasted until 1913 per Matilda C. Lacey's 1970 local history.[28] J. Alexis Shriver informed Mrs. Bevans that the Gough bathhouse, which last saw service as an office, was demolished in 1916.[29] Another Methodist tour occurred in 1921 when automobiles became common.[30]

The house was assessed at $1,200 in the 1911 tax ledger. In 1915, Dunty sold to George F. Bucholtz. A year later, Bucholtz sold to Sarah Agnes Watson Coursey, who conveyed to a trust company in 1918. The 1918 tax ledger charged Mrs. Coursey with 100 acres of tillable land, 104 acres of woods, and the following structures:

House	40x44	28x40	–	$5,000.	
Barn	38x50		$969.		
Chicken House	16x50	10x40	288.	1,257.	
House #2	16x25		300.		
Other Buildings			50.	350.	(31)

In 1919, Harry A. Shackleford bought the property, held it five years, and sold to Joseph W. Plummer, who retained the house and 203 acres until 1948. During all this time, Perry Hall was no longer the center of great estate, but the dwelling of an ordinary farm.

Successive owners in this century were:

George Roy and Ella K. Bryson	1948
John B. and Mary Von W. Gontrum	1950
Gordon L. and Katherine Eva Smith	1950
Benjamin H. Kaestner and wife	1953

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Perry Hall changed hands twice the year the Bevan study was published, and presumably it had belonged to the Brysons when the data was being collected. The author forthrightly described the house as it was:

> Perry Hall is not a proud house today. Steps and columns are missing from the long piazza (modern) which runs the length of the north side of the house and across the east end. Here and there where stucco has fallen, brick walls are exposed. These walls are unmistakably the original walls of the house which Harry Dorsey Gough purchased in 1774.[32]

Shortly after the article was published, a city real estate firm offered the house for sale with a 5-acre lot and the asking price was $15,000. Outside dimensions were given as 72 by 42 feet.[33] Two years later, the house was again on the market, the asking price bein $34,000. "as is" and $38,000. if the program of improvement and modernization were carried to completion.[34] A photo of the house taken by Harry Patton of Towson circa 1953 showed the place much improved from dingy views taken in the thirties and forties.[35]

In 1966, now surrounded by 3.911 acres, the house was acquired by Thomas W. Mele and wife, who launched a year of repair work before they moved in. Restoration architect was John Sprinkle and decoration was supervised by Albert Cousins of H.L. Chambers Company, Baltimore. By the summer of 1969, the restoration was so far advanced that the restoration was so far advanced that the house was the featured home of the week in the Sunday Sun Magazine. Later work included installation of a new porch in 1976 after winter damage and silicon compound was applied before replacing the outer covering.

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[1]T. J. Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 816. There is no deed to Lee indexed, although he is shown as owner of The Adventure and other tracts in the debt book of 1755-71.

[2]B.C. Deeds, AL No. L, f. 113, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

[3]Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, June 11, 1774, p. 1.

[4]B.C. Deeds, AL No. L, f. 123, Hall of Records.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

[5]Edith Rossiter Bevan, "Perry Hall: Country Seat of the Gough and Carroll Families," Maryland Historical Magazine, 45 (March, 1950): 35-36.

[6]B.C. Court Minutes, 1772-1781, p. 313. Also, Archives of Maryland, 45:616.

[7]Edwin Schell, Those Incredible Methodists (Baltimore, 1972), pp. 44, 45, 49. Also, Archives of Maryland, 48:75.

[8]Archives of Maryland, 47:584.

[9]Maryland Journal, October 6, 1789.

[10]The Journals and Letters of Francis Asbury, Elmer T. Clark, Editor (London, 1958), 1:180.

[11]Journals, 1:347.

[12]Journals, 1:423 or 473.

[13]Journals, 2:302.

[14]"Perry Hall, A Historic Old Mansion in the Vicinity of Baltimore, Sun, July 30, 1905.

[15]Richard Parkinson, A Tour in America, 1798-1800 (London, 1805).

[16]Journals, 2:569.

[17]Charles Varle, A Complete Picture of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1833), p. 102.

[18]B. City Deeds, AWB 391:260.

[19]Patents, Liber GGB 5:552, Hall of Records.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #11.

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

[20]B.C. Deeds, HMF 2: 181, Towson.

[21]Assessment Books, 11th District, 1876, f. 143, Records Management Office, Towson.

[22]Edward Schroeder to Matilda C. Lacey, Perry Hall, Maryland, 1970, interview in connection with neighborhood book.

[23]B.C. Deeds, JWS 168:156

[24]Assessment Book, 11th District, 1896, unpaged, Records Management Office, Towson.

[25]Paul W. Lacey, Perry Hall, to J.W. McGrain, September 28, 1978.

[26]Baltimore County Union,Towson, December 22, 1894, p. 3. col. 3.

[27]"At a Methodist Shrine," Sun, October 10, 1900.

[28]Matilda C. Lacey, Perry Hall: So Called Since 1775 (Perry Hall, 1970), p. 30.

[29]Bevan, "Perry Hall," 45:37.

[30]"Something of Perry Hall, Where Methodist Heroes Met in Days Long Gone." Sun, October 30, 1921,p.2.

[31]Tax Ledger, 11th District, 1918, f. 463, Towson Courthouse.

[32]Bevan, "Perry Hall," 45:45.

[33]"For Sale, Perry Hall Mansion," advertising sheet by George Jenkins Agency, Baltimore, General Clipping File, MHS.

[34]Martin L. Sutch To Senator George L. Radcliffe, September 9, 1952, General Clipping File, MHS.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #12.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

[35]Mrs. Van Noyes Verplank, "Perry Hall," Maryland Gardener, 8 (May , 1954):3.

[36]Joann Harris, "Perry Hall: Sister Mansion of Hampton House," Sun Magazine, July 20, 1969, pp. 23-25.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BA-264

SEE FOOTNOTES TO DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3.91 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME White Marsh Quad QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	374410	436511 60	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

N 83°45'W, 438.20 feet; S 00°34'E, 296.19 feet; SW, by curve to left on 100-foot radius to distance of 115.75 feet; S 66°53'E, 182 feet; N 72°23'E, 218 feet; N 00°34'W, 345.0 feet.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE John W. McGrain, Executive Secretary; Louise K. Lantz, Student, Goucher College

ORGANIZATION Landmarks Preservation Commission, Office of Planning & Zonine (Baltimore County) DATE October 1978

STREET & NUMBER 401 Bosley Avenue, Room 406 TELEPHONE (301)494-3495

CITY OR TOWN Towson STATE Maryland 21204

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE 2-11-80

TITLE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

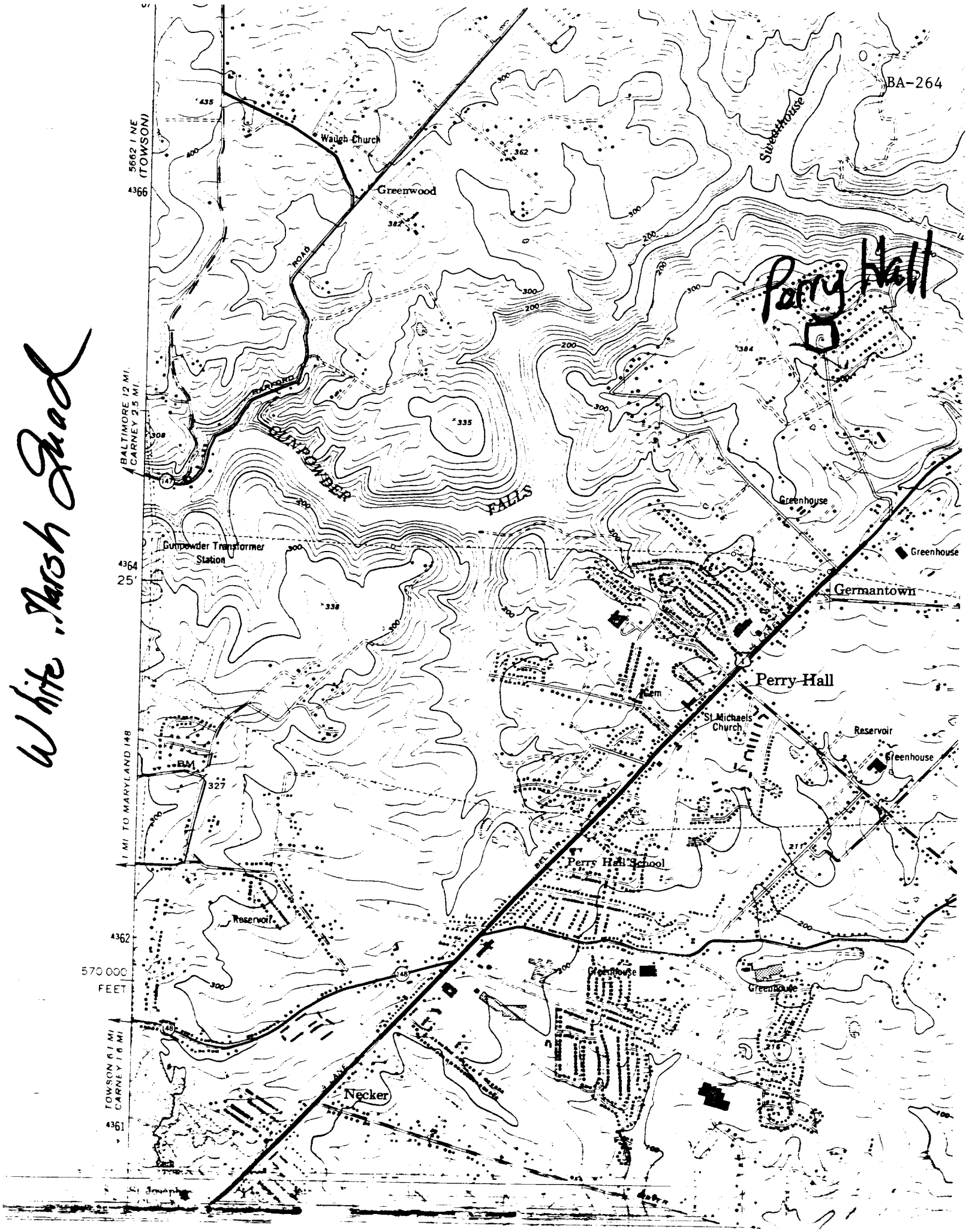
DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

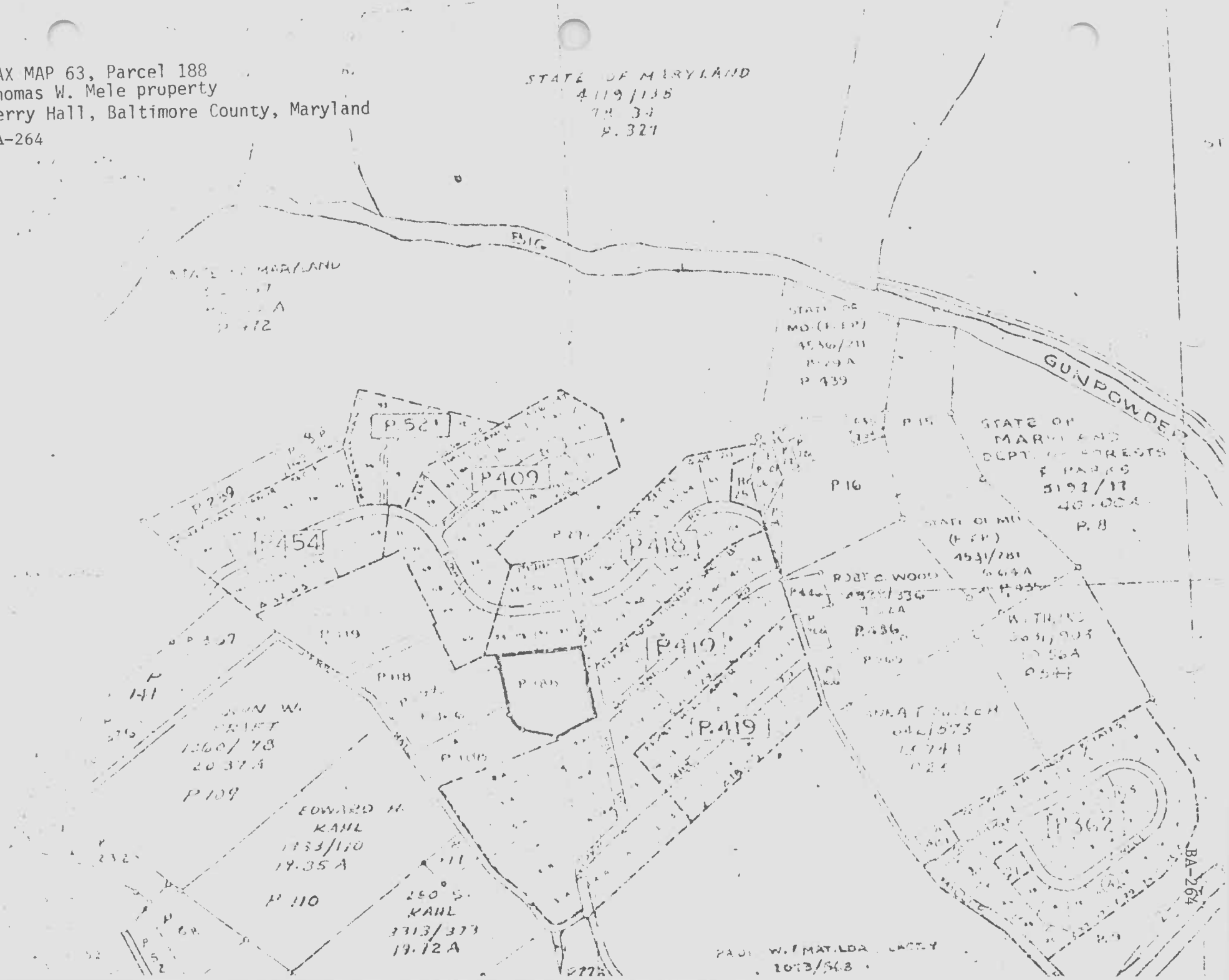
BA-264

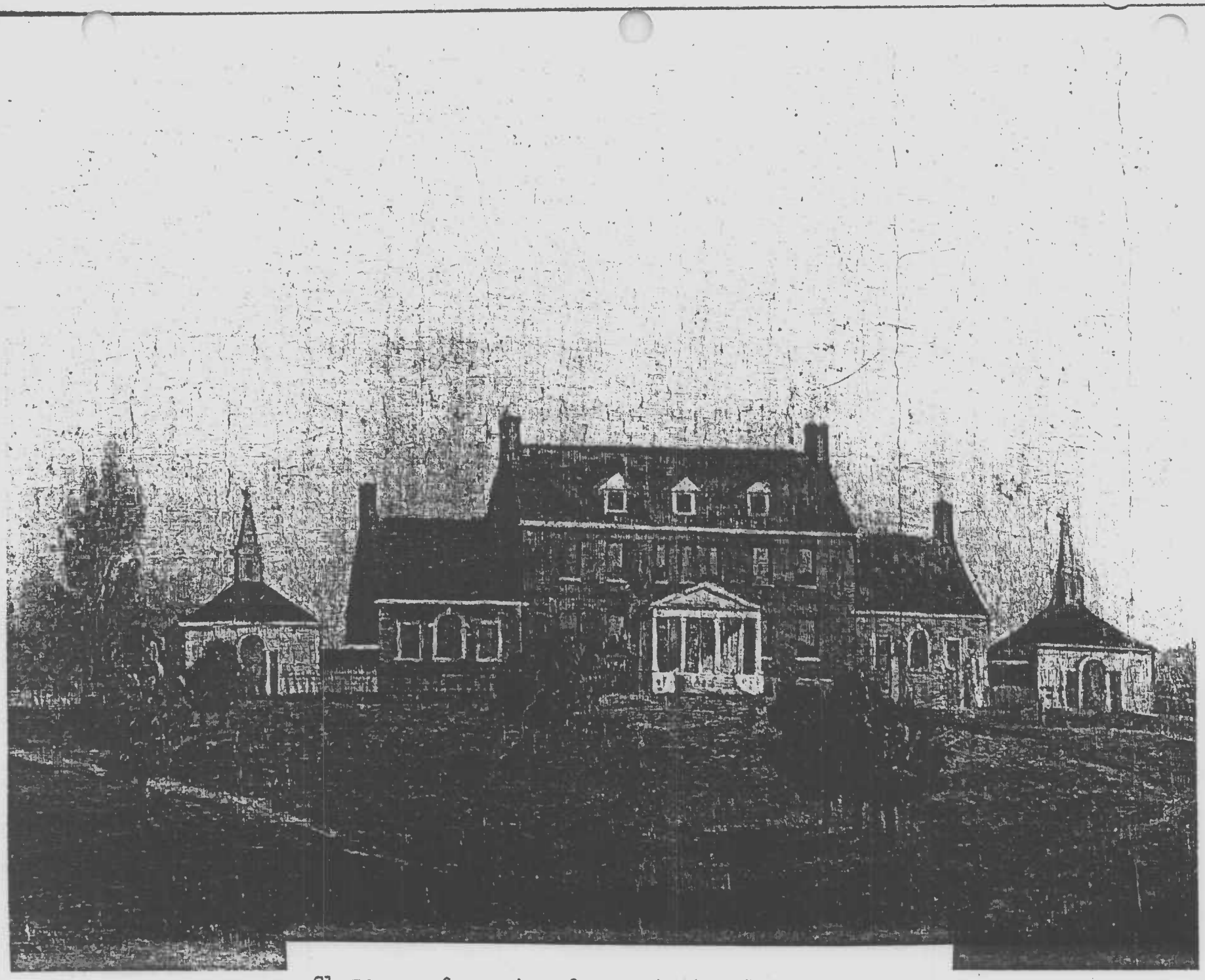


White Marsh Road

TAX MAP 63, Parcel 188
Thomas W. Mele property
Perry Hall, Baltimore County, Maryland

BA-264





Close-up of mansion from painting "Perry Hall" by
Francis Guy, 1807-1808

BA-264

XI - WHI-264 PERRY HALL

BA-264

10/78 copy of 8x10 B&W detail of Francis Gray's painting "Perry Hall"