

Easement

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. BA 511

Magi No. 0305115304

DOE ___yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Oliver House

and/or common Harewood

2. Location

street & number 7310 Gunpowder Road not for publication

city, town Chase vicinity of X congressional district: 2nd

state MD 21027 county Baltimore Co. Councilmanic District: 5

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Present Use. Includes checkboxes for building(s), site, object, public/private, occupied/unoccupied, and various present uses like museum, park, residential, etc.

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

name Emerald Development Corporation

street & number 16 Oakridge Court telephone no.: (301) 574-2000

city, town Lutherville state and zip code MD 21093

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber SM 8585

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 298

city, town Towson state MD 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

date December 8, 1971 federal X state X county local

depository for survey records 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state MD 21401

7. Description

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

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

The Oliver House is a long, low dwelling built in two sections of brick and stucco, Federal in style, originally fitted with broad porches on both front and back, designed to serve as a waterside resort. The south porch shown in the 1830 engraving has vanished, leaving a more classical looking facade. The house is fairly simple but clearly Federal in style, built with good materials. The main block is three bays wide. Doors on each side have rectangular transoms and sidelights. Center windows on both facades are three-part clusters. There is a well designed center hall and a long, well laid out drawing room with fireplace and decorative mouldings and plaster medallions. The first story also contains a small but well designed master bedroom with wainscoted walls with the woodwork reaching within about two feet of the ceiling. The second story rooms are remarkably low and very plain. The house was designed to pack in a large number of guests from shooting and hunting parties, but its living conditions were sumptuous in comparison to Philadelphia Road inns or waterfront shacks.

There are two distinct blocks, the main formal section, and its small eastern wing; the wing is flush with the facade of the main block on the south (or land side) but set back from the facade on the north (the waterside). The south facade comes into view of the

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motorist traveling down Gunpowder Road, which apparently follows the bed of the estate driveway shown in G.M. Hopkins 1877 atlas plate for the Twelfth Election District. Both roads approach the house at an angle. It was the driveway side or south facade that appeared in the engraving of the house published in the American Turf and Sporting Register in 1830, reproduced in Baltimore As Seen By Visitors in 1953. The engraving shows the house without any screen of trees although hedgerows separate some of the distant fields.

The original stucco of 1821 is apparently still attached to the house; the recent owner, Mr. Luckey reports making only occasional patch repairs over the last 35 years. The Oliver Record Books reveal that "John Wilson, plasterer" was paid for the external "rough casting" or stucco work; possibly Wilson was the craftsman who executed the interior mouldings and medallions.

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8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1819-1821 **Builder/Architect** Robert Mills, architect

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

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

} For members of
LPC to decide
upon

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

Robert Oliver (1757-1834) was one of the city's first mercantile millionaires. Born in Northern Ireland, he came to America at age 26 and engaged in importing during the golden age of the port's explosive growth. He reached a pinnacle of prosperity about 1815 and gradually withdrew from trade, concentrating on investments and real estate. A full length biography of Oliver by Stuart Weems Bruchey was published in 1956 but only covered his business career down to 1819.¹

At that advanced age, Oliver had the creative energy to assemble an enormous tidewater estate in Baltimore County and begin the construction of a "country seat" suited to hunting and fishing as well as a place for scientific farming.

Oliver had owned an in-close suburban estate since about 1800 and a large city house on Gay Street since 1805. The suburban residence was called Green Mount and appeared on Warner and Hanna's 1801 map of Baltimore; it was later developed into Baltimore's most prestigious cemetery.² The house had stood where the Gothic chapel is now located.³

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The property that became Oliver Beach or Harewood was described in the 1819 deeds as "Surveyor's Point Resurveyed" and "Harwood's Lyon." Captain Thomas Harwood was the first settler, having 300 acres surveyed under the name "Lyon" in November 1664. The 1754 Debt Book listed Major Thomas Harwood as the owner of the tracts "Lyon" and "Hazard." Thus, the name "Harewood" does not stem from a great English country house near Leeds in Yorkshire.⁴

By the 1783 tax list, the property belonged to George G. Presbury, who had £ 100 worth of improvements. He was also owner in the 1798 tax list.⁵

In October, 1817, the following advertisement offered the large water front property for sale:

SURVEYOR'S POINT. I will sell on very liberal terms that valuable farm called Surveyor's Point containing 500 acres, situated on Gunpowder River, 14 miles from Baltimore (on one of the best roads leading thereto)--the farm is adapted to clover and timothy: a considerable quantity of both are now in a flourishing state--a full crop is now in the ground--there is a valuable Fishery on this farm--the buildings are large and comfortable. There is a marsh attached to this farm, where from 100 to 150 tons of hay (which is very fine for

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horned cattle) can be cured annually, without any expense save that of cutting. The Stock, Farming Utensils and Fishing apparatus, will be disposed of with the farm if wanting ... enquire ... GEO. G. PRESBURY 3d. ⁶

Two years later, Robert Oliver and his brother John bought two properties on Gunpowder River, first acquiring 380 acres from James Johnston and others on August 29, 1819, and two days later buying the 494-acre Presbury tract, paying \$8,146 and \$8,000, respectively.⁷ The Presbury family reserved a private burying ground from the conveyance, although no measurements were recorded to describe its location.

By the time of the 1823 Assessment, the Olivers were charged with:

Robert Oliver & John Oliver	From James Cook Heirs	307 Acres	
	From John Halton of A	150 Acres	
	Black W. G. Neck Hooks Range	91 Acres	
	From Geo. G. Presbury	494 Acres	
	Improvements		\$1,667
	Slaves	13 ⁸	

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The \$1,667 value of the improvements on the property would be enough to estimate the construction date of the house at 1820 to 1823, but the Oliver business ledgers in the Maryland Historical Society allow a week-by-week estimate of the progress through 1819 to 1821. The ledgers show purchases of brick, stone, lumber, and finally furnishings and rugs. William Patterson and Company, John P. Thomas & Berry, and Colonel Moore supplied three lots of brick, James Kelly, Thomas Mills, and Thomas Hull the stone, and Job Smith and W. S. Cross and Company, the lumber.⁹ The house was certainly complete by July 24, 1821, when the ledger recorded payment:

Harewood: To John Wilson (plasterer) for amount of his acct. for plastering rough-casting &c of my new building at country seat.¹⁰

Rough-cast was the exterior stucco coating added to the walls of masonry houses at that period.

Supposedly retired, Cliver filled his letter books and ledgers with constant transactions in city lots, rural land, investments in turnpike roads and bank stocks; numerous letters attempted to collect back debts from Europe, the West Indies, and South America. In 1821, Oliver purchased a one-third interest in the Hockley flour mill at Elkridge.¹¹ The same year he acquired an interest in Calverton Mill No. 3 from the bankrupt Dennis A. Smith

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of St. Denis fame. He also acquired the Oakland Mill on Columbia Pike (now U. S. 29) East of the present Columbia in Howard County. His career lasted long enough to permit him to serve on the first B. & O. Board of Directors at age 70.¹² The young railroad named one of its Roman-style stone bridges in his honor, the Oliver Viaduct over Main Street in Ellicott City. Oliver was present at its dedication in 1830 and set the last stone in place; one arch of his viaduct can still be seen on the west side of the main street. The B. & O. directors reached the scene in a train of cars pulled by Peter Cooper's experimental steam engine that in later years acquired the name Tom Thumb, the first inter-urban trip under steam on the B. & O.¹³

Oliver had fifteen years to enjoy Harewood and it was the scene of lavish entertainment for shooting and ducking parties. The earliest illustration of the estate was published in the American Turf and Sporting Register in 1830:¹⁴ Raphael Semmes in his Baltimore as Seen by Visitors reported that Tyrone Power, an Irish stage comedian, was a guest there in the 1830s and recorded that Harewood was just "a plain sporting-lodge, without any outward appearance or pretension. It is well situated upon a gentle eminence overlooking a couple of fine reaches of the Gunpowder river; on the land side the deer-park spreads away to the forest, being divided from the lawn by an invisible fence."¹⁵

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Semmes concluded his summary of the visit:

Here Mr. Oliver had, not without difficulty, managed to breed and domesticate a herd of four hundred deer. The death of Mr. Oliver occurred shortly after Power's visit and it left, the actor said, "a gap in the hospitality of Baltimore that will be felt by hundreds." Although born in Ireland, "his affections, his sympathies, his prejudices, were all on the side of his adopted country, which in his eyes had no equal in the world." He added that Mr. Oliver was "one of a class of excellent open-house men, ...whose frank hospitality is of itself sufficient to keep up the reputation of the country amongst strangers; many of these yet live, and I trust will long live, to the lasting honour of the States."

Proof of the deer park can also be found in legal records. Oliver's biographer reported:

An inventory of Harewood made in 1835 lists "300 Deer," and if their presence indicates Oliver's interest in hunting, other items show his gentlemanly interest in farming. At Harewood were a bull, 18 cows, 7 calves, a pair of oxen, 82 Disby and South Down sheep, a ram, 63 "common sheep," 8 horses, 8 mules, 8 brood sows, 42 pigs,

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6 old turkeys and 35 young ones, 3 fowls and 18 hens. There was also a threshing machine, a 4-horse power grist mill, a hay press, wagons, an ox cart, horse carts, and 5 large plows. There were 75 acres of wheat "in the ground," and 12 acres of rye; in the cornhouse were about 250 bushels of corn; there were 14 slaves. In the wine cellar were 2,166 bottles of Madeira, claret, rum, whiskey, champagne, etc.¹⁶

There is no doubt that Oliver had the entire complex built himself because only seven years after his death, the following advertisement appeared in the American:

... real estate of late Robert Oliver ... part of Harewood 483 acres ... excellent fishing and ducking shores. The improvements consist of a large double two story MANSION HOUSE, with basement rooms, an overseer's house, barns and sheds sufficient for a large number of cattle and horses all built by the late Robert Oliver in the most substantial manner. The farm has upon it a large number of choice fruit trees

ALONZO LILLY

JOHN ARMSTRONG¹⁷

The most interesting aspect of the Oliver House is its architect. Dr. Robert L. Alexander of the University of Iowa is

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working on a biography of Robert Mills, the first native-born professionally trained American architect. In 1990, Dr. Alexander corresponded with the planning office and noted three sources for the attribution of the design to Mills:

Mike Trostel was very good to tell you of my interest in Harewood. I have several documents that are in Charleston and Washington, as well as the accounts of construction in the Oliver Papers at the Maryland Historical Society. I thought the house was completely destroyed in the fire about 1868, so I was astonished to see the group of photos in the Pratt Library that show it standing and apparently in good condition. I spent several hours driving around the region, but never did find it. I am glad to hear that it will survive the present attempt to sell the property. Perhaps one day I will see it.¹⁸

Mills was active in Baltimore at the time of the Harewood purchase. He not only had borrowed money from Robert Oliver in 1819, but the next year, his publication proposing a trans-Maryland Canal was published at the expense of Oliver, Robert Goodloe Harper, and other public spirited citizens.¹⁹ The Oliver day books show that Mills was the on-site architect, and in February 1820, he disbursed \$1,000 to John Spicer, presumably the contractor, "For so much paid on account of the House at Harewood per agreement."²⁰

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Additional proof appeared in the ledger for June 1, 1820:

Harewood Dr. to Robert Mills for cost of building
two houses per agreement and
settlement--\$6,532.75²¹

John Oliver had died in 1823 and Robert Oliver died in 1834. It took almost forty years to settle Robert Oliver's estate, which was complicated with trusts set up for two married daughters. The Oliver papers are almost as extensive during the lifetime of the estate as during the lifetime of its creator.

The "Hare Wood" Estate was advertised by Oliver's executors in the American in 1836 and one of the assets was "a mill for grinding flour by horse power." The property included a "valuable Sulphur Spring well know formerly as Martin's Mineral Spring." The Port Deposit Railroad (now Amtrak) passed through the property and included the right to "a turn-out" and running privately owned railway cars onto the line.²²

In 1843 George Brown, son and heir of banker Alexander Brown, acquired the property.²³ Brown leased the 483 acres to Andrew Ruff, a person listed in the 1835-1836 city directory as a Baltimore Street hatter.²⁴ By late 1844, Ruff's executors were advertising the property.²⁵ In 1845, the lease was acruired by William Martin. During some of this period, the place was apparently used as a resort called the "Harewood Hotel."²⁶

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In 1848, George Brown and wife sold in fee to Martin, who operated as a farmer.²⁷ In 1854, Martin advertised the property in the county paper:

HAREWOOD ...

... 483 acres ... The Deer Park is three fields of about 50 acres each formerly owned and a favorite place of the late Robert Oliver

.... The Improvements are a large and extensive mansion 50 by 60 feet built of brick and stone, rough cast, and elevated 6 feet from the ground, with high piazzas, full length and 12 feet wide; the basement has 6 rooms and a large hall in the centre; second floor has 6 rooms. It stands in the centre of a lawn of 8 acres. Managers and Gardeners houses are built of brick, stone and wood; houses for laborers, and provisions, work and tool houses are connected; Mill House 30 by 40 feet, and the mill in good order for grinding wish to retire from farming. WILLIAM MARTIN²⁸

Martin sold on August 8, 1856, to Charles A. Waterbury of New York for \$40,000.²⁹ The property turned over several times, and some of the parties were unable to pay for it.

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The entire chain of owners were:

Robert Oliver	1819	1834
Andrew Ruff	1836	1844
George Brown and wife	184_	1848
William Martin	1848	1856
Charles A. Waterbury	1856-	1858
Thomas House Taylor	1858	1858
Stephen Knowlton	1858	1861
George R. Jackson	1861	1862
Francis Kirk	1862	1864
P. Adam Ames	1864	1872
Geo. Small & Wm. W. McClellan	1872	1876
George Small	1876	1882
Christian Hax	1882	1890
J. Alexander Preston	1890	1908
Harewood Suburban Company	1908	1930
Safe Deposit & Trust Company	1930	1931
August A. Gassinger (and his family corporation)	1931	1947
Louis & Pearl Barattini	1947	1952
Calvin H. Coblentz	1952	1952
Ralph J. Luckey and wife	1952	1990

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A subdivision plan drawn by the engineering firm of Reding and Howard was filed in 1909 by the Harewood Suburban Company.³⁰ The mansion and some miscellaneous outbuildings appear on various lots as then planned. At the time of the 1915 Bromley Atlas, there was no suburban street network shown. The 1918 tax ledger shows that an array of farm buildings was still in place:

Harewood Suburban Co.

480 acres Harewood Park

House	32 x 48	\$4,531
Barn	40 x 64	870
Farm House	16 x 30 &	
	14 x 14	870
Kitchen	8 x 12	57
Barn	26 x 30	253
Shed	18 x 56	302
Building	24 x 26	100
Garage	17 x 22	122
Farm House	16 x 20 &	
	10 x 14	575
Shed	14 x 36	102
Barn	22 x 46	328
Cowshed	32 x 75	360
Shed	18 x 50	90
Barn	17 x 22	280

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Vehicles

Water Tank & Gas Engines

200 ³¹

A revised plan for Sections A and B was filed in 1940.³² In a recent neighborhood history published in the local weekly there is an account of suburban growth through the 1930s and 1940s. However, the name "Garrison" is a typographical error for "Gassinger" the family corporation that carried out the development:

Garrison apparently had big plans for Oliver Beach. He wanted it to be a unique neighborhood so he studied the traditions of surrounding communities and laid out a somewhat strange set of rules.

The people who would buy lots from Garrison could not put up fences, could not raise pigs nor erect additional buildings.

The houses had to be somewhat in line with the neighbors and the porches a certain distance from the road.

Despite these rather unconventional requirements, Garrison greatly assisted the new land owners by clearing a dirt road into the community. He later turned it over

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to the County but gave the access to the road ends to the local improvement association.

Garrison kept a watchful eye over his community as it blossomed with vacation homes. Old timers remember him as a kindly German gentleman who was genuinely concerned about Oliver Beach.

He was not the only one concerned. Oliver Beach residents took great pride in their summer homes and its sprawling waterfront.

In 1932, they formed the Oliver Beach Improvement Assn. and since then it has become one of the most active civic groups in the area.

It was Garrison's hope that everyone in the area would join the association so he turned over seven beaches for the exclusive use of the improvement association members along with the property where the community center now stands.

Today, members of the neighborhood constantly use the center. Along with meetings of the association, it houses a weekly adult recreation club and is a gathering place for various neighborhood activities.

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Although the improvement association was formed 45 years ago, it was not until about eight years ago that Oliver Beach residents became permanent dwellers.

The year 1971 brought water and sewer lines into the area and that convinced most people to convert their summer homes into year round residences.

With only 400 homes it is the peace and quiet of Oliver Beach which houses so many of its residents.³³

NOTES:

1. Stuart Weems Bruchey, Robert Oliver, Merchant of Baltimore 1783-1819 (Baltimore, 1956, pp 19-27.
2. Sherry L. Olson, Baltimore: The Building of An American City (Baltimore, 1980), p. 36.
3. Gerald W. Johnsson, Green Mount Cemetery: One Hundredth Anniversary (Baltimore, 1938), pp. 89-90.
4. F. Edward Wright, Inhabitants of Baltimore County, 1692-1763 (Silver Spring, 1987), p. 67.
5. Federal Direct Tax List, 1798, Middle River Lower Hundred, Microfilm at Office of Planning.
6. Baltimore American, October 8, 1817, p. 4.
7. Baltimore County Deeds, WG 147:41, 44, Hall of Records, Annapolis. Also copied into Oliver Record Books, Maryland Historical Society, MS. 626.1 (Box 30), f. 142-143.
8. Assessment, 1823, Old District 4, Hall of Records.

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9. Oliver Record Books, MS. 621.1 (Box 27), Day Book, folio 3, 4, 12, 26, 43, 108, 120, 128. (Box 23), Day Book, folio 446, 461, 498, 564, 562.
10. Ibid., f. 57. John J. Wilson, "Plasterer," is listed in the 1819 Matchett's city directory.
11. Ibid., f. 67.
12. Olson, Baltimore, p. 73.
13. Baltimore American, August 30, 1830.
14. "Sports at Harewood," American Turf and Sporting Register, 2 (April 1830): 105, 130.
15. Raphael Semmes, Baltimore as Seen by Visitors (Baltimore, 1953), pp. 127-128.
16. Bruchey, Robert Oliver, p. 26, quoting Inventories 44:425, Hall of Records.
17. Baltimore American, December 2, 1844.
18. Robert L. Alexander, Iowa City, to John McGrain, Towson, July 4, 1990. (We have no data on an 1868 fire.)
19. Oliver Record Books, MS 626.1 (Box 30), Deeds Books, folio 159. Also Day Book (Box 27), folio 10, 13. Also, Olson, Baltimore, p. 72.
20. Oliver Record Books, MS. 626.1 Day Book (Box 23), f. 502 (February 10, 1820).
21. Ibid., (Box 23), f. 533.
22. Baltimore American, May 31, 1836.
23. Baltimore County Deeds, TK 334:383.
24. Baltimore County Deeds, TK 334:388.
25. Baltimore American, December 2, 1844.
26. Baltimore County Deeds, TK 358:398. Sun, June 3, 1841, adv.

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27. Baltimore County Deeds, George Brown & wife to William Morton, December 5, 1848, Hall of Records.
28. Towson, Baltimore County Advocate, May 27, 1854. Martin did not mention that the mill was driven by horse-power. At this period, John T. H. Southron was advertising accommodations at the "Harewood Hotel," Sun, May 25, 1854.
29. Baltimore County Deeds, HMF 16:344.
30. Baltimore County Plat Books, WPC 6:12.
31. Baltimore County Tax Ledger, District 15, 1918, f. 300.
32. Baltimore County Plat Books, CWB JR. 12:56.
33. Lynn B. Guttenberger, "Oliver Beach: Hard to Find But Worth It," Essex Times, November 1, 1979.

BA-511

Oliver Beach residents want constraints on development surrounding historic home

By Jackie Dimeler

The Oliver Beach Improvement Association is concerned about the proposed construction of 13 homes on the grounds of the historic Oliver House. The home (estimated to be about 200 years old) and surrounding 3-plus acres of land, was sold on Aug. 31 to Emerald Development Corporation, according to O.B.I.A. president Bill Bukowski.

The acreage is zoned DR 5.5, permitting the development in compliance with Baltimore County codes. According to Mr. Bukowski, the developer's plans as set forth at a recent County Review Group meeting, are for the historic home to remain on its present site retaining about 1/2 acre of land. The remaining property would be divided into 13 additional lots, about 70 x 100 feet each. The Department of Recreation and Parks would be deeded part of the remaining land to be designated as Open Space.

The developer has promised to design the new homes in styles to blend with the historic structure. The houses will sell in the \$125,000 to

\$150,000 range, informs Mr. Bukowski. The homes will reportedly be built per order, because of the decline in the real estate market.

The civic association is attempting to negotiate certain compromises with the builder, who attended the last association meeting, answering members' question for about an hour.

The main concerns of the residents of Oliver Beach are storm water management, swales and wetlands, rare trees on the site, and the preservation of the integrity of the historic site. They are in agreement with the developer on requested waiver of curbs and gutters.

The association meets the first Monday of the month at 8 p.m. at the community building at the end of Susquehanna Road. A representative of the developer is expected to attend on Nov. 5. In addition, a committee of O.B.I.A. along with representatives of the Heritage Society of Essex-Middle River plan to attend a meeting of the Baltimore County Landmark Commission on Nov. 8 to discuss their concerns.



The Oliver House

THE AVENUE NEWS
OCTOBER 18, 1990



DEER PARK AT HAREWOOD, ROBERT OLIVER'S HUNTING LODGE

Engraving from *American Turf Register*, Nov., 1830

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA 511

Stuart Weems Bruchey, Robert Oliver, Merchant of Baltimore (Baltimore, 1956).

Oliver Record Books, Maryland Historical Society, Manuscript MS 621.1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.58 (Lot 12)

Quadrangle name Gunpowder, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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

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

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Originally bounded by Gunpowder Road, Patapsco Road, Green Bank Road, and Gassinger Road. Located on Lot 12 of 1990 C.R.G. plan for "Oliver Landing."

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrain, Ex. Sect., Landmarks Preservation Commission

organization Office of Planning

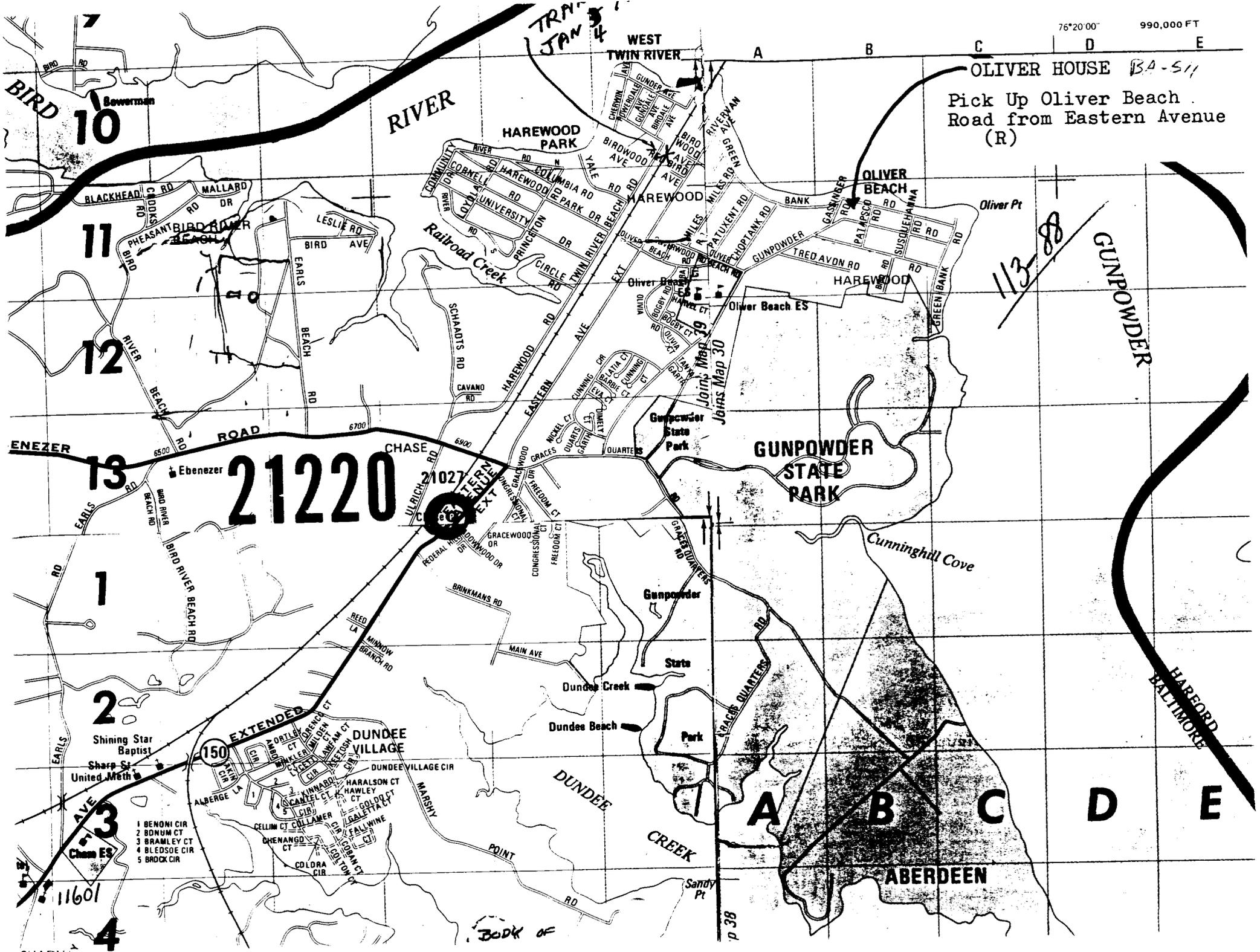
date October 19, 1990

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

telephone (301) 887-3211

city or town Towson

state MD 21204



TRN
JAN 3 4

OLIVER HOUSE BA-511
Pick Up Oliver Beach
Road from Eastern Avenue
(R)

113 88

21220

21027

BIRD 10

11

12

13

1

2

3

4

A

B

C

D

E

- 1 BENONI CIR
- 2 BDNUM CT
- 3 BRAMLEY CT
- 4 BLEDSOE CIR
- 5 BROCK CIR

EXTENDED

150

BOOK OF

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