

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-251
Chilham House
10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Baltimore County
1800 ca.
Private

Chilham House is located in a distinct community comprised of three historic properties, which includes the primary dwellings known as Mount Peru (BA-252) and Ormar Heights (BA-359). The community is located near Kingsville and Bradshaw, overlooking the convergence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls at the Gunpowder River, one of the earliest settlement locations in Baltimore County. Members of the Taylor family historically owned this property, consisting of numerous tracts, as early as 1813. The property remained part of a single Taylor estate until 1917, when it was divided into the three separate properties with three architecturally significant dwellings. Individually, and collectively, these dwellings are excellent examples of the early settlement in Baltimore County. The property as a whole represents three distinct phases of architectural development, including vernacular log and stone construction, and the fashionable Italianate style.

Constructed circa 1800, the three-bay wide vernacular stone dwelling, known as Chilham House, is located at 10631 Jones Road. The two-story main block features an off-center entry and a larger two-bay stuccoed 1941 two-and-a-half story projecting wing addition. It is constructed of constructed of concrete block with a steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof. The side gabled roof was originally clad in wooden shingles that were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1964. The roofs are accented with a molded wood cornice with slightly overhanging eaves. The main block features a rebuilt large interior end chimney with a corbeled cap. The central interior chimney on the addition is also constructed of brick with a corbeled cap. A small shed roofed overhang clad in wood shingles shelters the entry. The house sits on the northeast side of Jones Road and is surrounded by rolling hills with a circa 1941 barn, and circa 1970 garage and shed.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0251

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Chilham House

other

2. Location

street and number 10631 Jones Road not for publication

city, town Kingsville vicinity

county Baltimore

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

name David B. and Dawn C. Hugunin

street and number 10631 Jones Road telephone Unknown

city, town Kingsville state MD zip code 21087

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel M64/P647

city, town Towson liber 1424C folio 341

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Survey district
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
___ district	___ public	__^ agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	__^ commerce/trade	—2_____1_____ buildings
__^ structure	___ both	__^ defense	_____1_____ structures
___ site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ objects
___ object		___ education	—2_____2_____ Total
		___ funerary	
		___ government	
		__^ health care	
		__^ industry	
		Jandscape	
		jerecreation/culture	
		jeligion	
		_social	
		Jransportation	
		.work in progress	
		.unknown	
		_vacant/not in use	
		-other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			4 _____

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0251

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.

CHILHAM HOUSE (BA-0251)

Constructed circa 1800, the three-bay wide vernacular stone dwelling, known as Chilham House, is located at 10631 Jones Road. The two-story main block features an off-center entry and a larger two-bay stuccoed 1941 two-and-a-half story projecting wing addition. It is constructed of constructed of concrete block with a steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof. The side gabled roof was originally clad in wooden shingles that were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1964. The roofs are accented with a molded wood cornice with slightly overhanging eaves. The main block features a rebuilt large interior end chimney with a corbeled cap. The central interior chimney on the addition is also constructed of brick with a corbeled cap. A small shed roofed overhang clad in wood shingles shelters the entry. The house sits on the northeast side of Jones Road and is surrounded by rolling hills with a circa 1941 barn, and circa 1970 garage and shed.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary facade, facing southeast, consists of the stone main block and stuccoed wing addition. The two-story, three-bay symmetrical main block has an off-center entry with a vertical board door that is sheltered by a wood shingled shed roof overhang. The door has a molded wood surround and a rowlock replacement brick sill. It is reached by a brick walk that runs the length of the main block. The first story is also pierced with two 12/12 windows with molded wood surrounds, narrow square-edged wood lintels, and replacement header-lock brick sills. The second story has three 12/8 windows with molded wood surrounds and square-edged stone sills. The addition is symmetrically fenestrated and is two bays wide on the southeast elevation. The first story displays two 8/8 windows with wood surrounds and header-lock brick sills. The second story is similarly lit with two 12/8 windows with molded wood surrounds and header-lock brick sills.

The northeast elevation is composed entirely of the wing addition. It is three bays deep with a central first-story built-in exterior cupboard with a two-leaf louvered shutter door. Two 8/8 windows with molded wood surrounds and header-lock brick sills flank the cupboard. Additionally, an entry is located on the northernmost end with a single-leaf four-light and three-paneled door. A small shed roofed overhang supported by triangular brackets and clad in wood shingles shelters it. A square brick patio extends the length of the elevation. The second story has three evenly spaced 8/8 windows with molded wood surrounds and header-lock brick sills. Additionally, the attic story has two 6/6 windows with molded wood surrounds and header-lock brick sills.

The northwest, or rear, elevation is composed of the main block and addition. The main block exhibits two 12/12 windows with molded wood surrounds, narrow square-edged wood lintels, and replacement header-lock brick sills. The first floor also has a projecting one-story shed roofed entry vestibule addition. It is clad in wood weatherboard siding, wood posts and screen. There are two ten-light fixed windows at each front corner and a double-leaf wood and screen door. A central single-leaf six-light and two-panel wood door with a molded wood surround accesses the main block, inside the vestibule. The second story has three 12/8 windows with molded square-edged wood surrounds with stone square-edged sills. The window on the northwest end, above the shed vestibule, is slightly unaligned, probably denoting the interior stair. The wing addition displays two

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

inventory NO BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number _7_ Page 2

8/8 windows with molded wood surrounds and header-lock sills on the first floor. The second story has two 12/8 windows with molded wood surrounds and header-lock sills, which are located just beneath the slightly overhanging eaves.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of Chilham House was not accessible at the time of the survey.

OUTBUILDINGS

A circa 1941 gambrel roofed bam replaced a previous bam that was destroyed by fire. The one-and-a-half-story concrete block structure was constructed at the same time the wing addition was added to the dwelling. It has a standing seam metal roof accented with overhanging flared eaves and a boxed wood cornice. The gambrel end is clad with weatherboard siding and has a central square vent opening. The facade, facing southwest, has a flush, single-leaf wooden door with a molded wood surround and chamfered head trim. Additionally, there is a small window that has been retrofitted with a portable air conditioner. The bam has numerous circa 1970 to 1990 additions, including a shed roofed vertical board one-story addition to the side, a flat-roofed one-story gable addition clad in vertical board to the rear and to shed side additions to that.

A circa 1970 garage is also present on the property. It is a large one-and a half-story side-gabled building with an asphalt-shingled roof and a poured concrete foundation. It is constructed with a wood frame clad in vertical board siding and displays slightly overhanging eaves. A large two-leaf sliding vertical board garage door is located on the southeast elevation. Additionally, a one-leaf six-paneled metal door is present. The garage has a small, hipped-roof porch addition on the northeast end that has been enclosed with lattice. The southwest end has a one-story gabled portion with overhanging eaves, a concrete block foundation and vertical board siding. A single-leaf metal six-paneled door accesses this portion.

A small one-story, one-bay circa 1970 shed with a corrugated metal shed roof, overhanging eaves and vertical board siding is located to the north of the main block.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0251

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

Specific dates 1800 ca. **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1800 ca.

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

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

The Chilham House is located in a distinct community comprised of three historic properties, which includes the primary dwellings known as Mount Peru (BA-0252) and Ormar Heights (BA-0359). The community is located near Kingsville and Bradshaw, overlooking the convergence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls at the Gunpowder River, one of the earliest settlement locations in Baltimore County. Members of the Taylor family historically owned this property, consisting of numerous tracts, as early as 1813. The property remained part of a single Taylor estate until 1917, when it was divided into the three separate properties. The oldest of the buildings, dating from circa 1680, is an unnotched log dwelling, now part of the Ormar Heights property. In the period between 1772 and 1800, a stone vernacular dwelling, known as Chilham House was constructed on the property. Once joined under the ownership of the Taylor family, the property was improved circa 1850 by the construction of large Italianate dwelling known as Mount Peru. Individually, and collectively, these dwellings are excellent examples of the early settlement in Baltimore County. The property as a whole represents three distinct phases of architectural development, including vernacular log and stone construction, and the fashionable Italianate style.

OWNERSHIP HISTORY

The property is made up of three tracts, each containing a freestanding dwelling. The oldest of these is a circa 1680 log structure known as Ormar Heights (located at 10613 Jones Road). This building was subsequently enlarged by the construction of a two-story stone addition in circa 1800. The second dwelling, dating from circa 1772, is a two-story stone structure known as the Chilham House at 10631 Jones Road. The last improvement is a two-story wood frame dwelling, designed in the Italianate style, that dates from circa 1850 (located 10627 Jones Road).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Edward Swanson settled this area of Baltimore County, located along Upper Gunpowder Falls, as early as 1665. Annanias Divers later owned most of the land between the delta and the Little Gunpowder Falls. Historically owned by a number of individuals, the property as a whole was later known as Mount Peru. It was purchased by members of the Taylor family in stages. One of the oldest conveyances for this land by the Taylor family consisted of a fifteen-acre tract known as part of Simm's Choice, which was purchased in 1673. The Taylor family, having emigrated from Ireland, purchased an addition one-hundred-and-ninety-two acres on the fork of the Gunpowder River, known as Pimlico, in 1713.

Robert Taylor (born in 1780) continued to add to the vast family landholdings. By 1868, Taylor's son, Benjamin Franklin Taylor, had gained sole ownership of the property. B. F. Taylor, born in Baltimore City, rose to the ranks of Colonel in the Second Maryland Regiment during the Civil War. By the surrender at Appomattox in 1865, Colonel Taylor was commanding his own regiment, the Sixth and Eleventh New Hampshire, part of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps.¹ After the war, Taylor was placed in charge of seven thousand Confederate prisoners.

Benjamin Taylor had made a petition in 1860 to the Commissioners of the Land Office in Baltimore County to have the vast landholdings of Robert Taylor re-surveyed. The re-survey was not completed until April 1885. This patent describes the land as containing 431 acres. According to the patent, one of the first purchases made by Robert Taylor included a portion of the land historically owned by Annanias Divers. This 1813 sale appears to have included "a part of Lot 1 and Lot 2," which encompasses a part of the property. On this tract, existing improvements included the stone house and log wing known as Ormar Heights. A 1798 tax list attributes Annanias Divers as the owner of a two-story stone mill and a log house (now the wing to the building known as Ormar Heights).

In 1839, Taylor had bought another portion of land that had been part of Divers' estate, which included the stone Chilham House. This land, known as Onion's Inheritance, was patented to Stephen Onion in 1746. Onion had subdivided this property, bequeathing it to William F.H. Onion and John B. Onion. The Onions sold both parcels to Annanias Divers in 1797. It was ultimately conveyed or transferred to Salathiel Divers. Benjamin Buck, who appears to have been married to a member of the Divers family, acquired it in 1816. Buck also acquired part of the adjoining property from Baruch Fowler in 1816.³ Ortho Scott, trustee for the deceased Benjamin Buck, deeded 410 acres to Robert Taylor in 1839. Scott also sold portions to John Woodland who transferred it to B. Carter. Taylor purchased this part of the property from Carter in 1840.⁵ An adjacent piece

¹ J. Thomas Scharf. *History of Baltimore City and County From the earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*, (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881) p. 922.

² Deeds August 17, 1797, WG 53/363 and WG 53/366.

³ Deed WG 139/979 in 1816.

⁴ Deed TK 392/435 September 19, 1839.

⁵ Deed July 10, 1840 TK 300/399.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

was transferred from Nicholas Maccubbin to Issac Ludley, who sold it to John Woodland, who then sold it to Robert Taylor in 1840.⁶ It is uncertain whether this was originally a Divers holding.

Additionally, from Buck's estate, Taylor purchased a four-acre tract "being known by the reputation by the name of the cottage and is situated on the road leading from the Franklinville Factory to the road from Kingsville to Onion's Works."⁷ The cottage noted in the deed appears to be the stone building now known as the Chilham House (erected circa 1772). As advertised in 1838 in the *Baltimore American*, Buck's property also included barns, sheds, store house, cooper's shop and several other buildings on navigable water.

Among Taylor's other purchases in 1839 were the portions of Annanias Divers' estate called Pardoner's Discovery and Federal Meadow. He also purchased Diver's Island, a Divers tract encompassing twenty-six acres. The final purchase made by Robert Taylor was in 1844, when he bought Peru Mills. This tract consisted of a forty-acre parcel also originally belonged to Annanias Divers. Salathial Divers sold it in 1814 to Charles Crook⁹, who, in turn, sold it to Robert Taylor.

With the purchase of Peru Mills, the nomenclature of the entire land tract was renamed "Mount Peru." In 1843, the mill buildings were consumed by fire. During the ownership of Taylor, he lived in the stone dwelling known as Ormar Heights. By 1850, Taylor had the Italianate wood frame building erected on the property as the main dwelling of his estate. The use of the buildings known as Ormar Heights and the Chilham House by the Taylor family is unknown after 1850. The property remained in the Taylor family until 1917, when it was divided into multiple parcels and sold. The subdivision separated the ownership of the dwellings known as Mount Peru, Ormar Heights and Chilham House.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

The early settlement of the area was due to its proximity to the navigable waters of the Gunpowder River. It has been disputed that an early county seat was located on the property in the Ormar Heights log dwelling, but has since been dispelled as a misinterpretation of records.¹⁰ However, the land known as Mount Peru is located "almost within view" of the first county seat, which was located on Bush River in what is now Harford County."¹¹ Known as Old Baltimore, this site functioned as the seat for a number of years after the county's founding circa 1659. In 1707, the legislature proposed a change to a site on Foster's Neck, which would

⁶ Deed July 10, 1840 TK 300/398.

⁷ Deed Robert Taylor to Philip Snowden, May 16, 1860 Liber GHC 28 Folio 28.

⁸ *Baltimore American*, June 16, 1838. As quoted in Maryland Historical Trust File BA-0251 and mentioned in John McGrain's *Roads to Philadelphia: Historic Background Philadelphia Road Corridor Study*. Maryland Historical Trust. November 1989.

⁹ Deeds WG 127/100 April 6, 1814 and WG 131/192 and WG 139/339 and Deed December 19, 1844 TK 348/26.

¹⁰ MHT Inventory Form, BA-0251.

"Scharf, p. 923.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

function as a port of entry. However, the Queen vetoed the act and the seat continued to remain in Old Baltimore until 1712. The Foster's Neck site is located just south of Mount Peru on a tract of land across Foster's Creek from the nearby town of Joppa, which was owned by the Honorable John Carroll Walsh. In 1712, a new act passed and a new county seat was established in the port town of Joppa, also south of Mount Peru. This property was known as Taylor's Mount, which may have fostered some misinterpretation as to the association of the Mount Peru property and the county seat. However, at the time Joppa was established as the county seat, it was no longer owned by any Taylor family, but by Annie Felks.¹³

Joppa was also a flourishing tobacco market, which was an important cash crop, as the act that established it as a county seat also created it as a commercial center. The act stated that:

There shall be allowed to all debtors whatsoever, owing any tobacco to any person or persons whatsoever, or howsoever, such debtor bringing his tobacco to the town aforesaid, and there paying the same to his creditor or creditors, or his or her receivers, the sum often pounds of tobacco per cent for every hundred pounds of tobacco so brought to the place aforesaid, and there paid as aforesaid; to be deducted out of such debtor's debts, or allowed of in bar or discount of any creditor or creditors, in any court within this province.

Joppa thrived as a seaport town and county seat until 1768 when Baltimore became the dominant city. By 1881, much of the town of Joppa had faded and crumbled away.

The early settlement of this coastal region of Baltimore County perpetuated the construction of major roads, the majority of which led to Joppa. This included a post road, traces of which are still evident in the Mount Peru survey district. Another of the earliest routes to Philadelphia from Virginia, which was also used as a post road, crossed Great Falls near Mount Peru at Onion's Iron Works. By 1785, the dangerous ford was replaced with a bridge. The roadbed may have been part of the present driveway at Chilham House, which linked to the present Jones Road.¹⁷ Oral history has revealed that this house may have once stood as a roadside inn, but no conclusive evidence has been found.¹⁸ John J. Jones, for whom Jones Road is named, bought the Chilham House property in 1920. Jones also owned the nearby Charmony Farm.

The importance of these early routes was evident in their use in the Revolutionary period by many notable figures including Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette Rochambeau and Pulaski, as well as many European nobles

¹² Scharf, p. 923.

¹³ Scharf, p. 44.

¹⁴ Scharf, p. 46.

¹⁵ Scharf, p. 47.

¹⁶ McGrain, p. 2.

¹⁷ McGrain, p. 2.

¹⁸ McGrain, p. 2.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

and scholars.¹⁹ By 1813, congressional acts demanded improved routes, which were maintained by a private turnpike company. Some of the roads followed the original paths, including the crossing at Onion's Mills. This became Maryland Route 7 in 1940. Another road through the Chilham property once linked to the Governor Nice Highway named for the governor in 1937. However, as the governor was still living, the namesake was illegal and the road was called Pulaski Highway. The route linked to the Philadelphia Turnpike.

Oral history also reveals that Chilham House may have been used as the slave quarters for the estate of Annanias Divers.²¹ Although no evidence to support the theory was found, it is known that Divers was a slaveholder. He advertised in 1810 for the return of his escaped slave, John Alexander, who had boarded the ship *Jolly Miller* in Baltimore to flee. Divers advertised for his return on a poster printed at the *American* office.²²

ARCHITECTURAL DISCUSSION

Stone construction, represented by the Chilham House and the Ormar Heights addition, is also a distinctive mark of mid-Atlantic architectural development. Also of Germanic origin, stone construction was considered a symbol of status, often favored by rural gentry. The material was either locally quarried or collected fieldstone assembled by local masons. Although, often simple or uncoursed, the stone could be dressed and decorative elements such as quoins, sills and lintels were often added.

¹⁹ McGrain, p.4.

²⁰ Deed CWB, Jr. 1092/190.

²¹ Interview with Robert and Bette Langley, owners of Chilham House, May 2000.

²² Maryland Historical Society MHT Site BA-357, April 14, 2000.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

CHAIN OF TITLE: CHILHAM HOUSE

July 27, 1746	State of Maryland Patent to Stephen Onion
August 1797	Stephen Onion to John B. and William F. Onion Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WG 53 Folio 363 and Liber WG 53 Folio 366
1798 1799 1816	John B. and William F. Onion to Salathial Divers Part 1: Baruch Fowler to Benjamin Buck Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WG 139 Folio 979
1816	Part 2: Salathial Divers to Benjamin Buck Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 139 Folio 665
September 19, 1839	Ortho Scott, Trustee of Benjamin Buck, to Robert Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber TK 392 Folio 435
May 16, 1860:	Robert Taylor to Philip M. Snowden, Estate Trustee Life estate for Hester Ann Taylor, wife of Robert Taylor, To heirs of Robert Taylor: Benjamin Franklin Taylor, Joseph J. Taylor and Sidney Ann Taylor, Robert A. Taylor, Ann E. Taylor, William H. Taylor, Mary C. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Maggie Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber GHC 28 Folio 28
September 29, 1868	Joseph J. Taylor and Sidney Ann Taylor, Robert A. Taylor, Ann E. Taylor, William H. Taylor, Mary C. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Maggie Taylor to Benjamin Franklin Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber EHA 59 Folio 443
April 1, 1885:	State of Maryland Patent to Benjamin F. Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WRH2 Folio 118
April 1, 1885:	State of Maryland Patent to Benjamin F. Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WRH2 Folio 118
November 30, 1917:	Benjamin F. Taylor and Mary J. Taylor, wife to Gottlieb M. Stengel Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WPC 491 Folio 111
September 25, 1920:	Gottlieb M. Stengel and Edith T. Stengel, wife to John J. Jones and Elizabeth Jones, wife Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 531 Folio 235
May 23, 1938:	John J. Jones, widower, to Ortho G. Moores and Frances E. Moores, wife Land Records of Baltimore County

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

Liber CWB Jr. 1029 Folio 500

January 6, 1940: Otho G. Moores and Frances E. Moores, wife, to Llewellyn A. Digges and Nuncia L Digges
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber CWB Jr. 1092 Folio 190

August 23, 1976: Nuncia L. Digges, widow, to Thomas Russell Kane and Elizabeth Beers Kane
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 5669 Folio 43

March 15, 1979 Thomas Russell Kane and Elizabeth Beers Kane to Robert E. Langley and Bette M. Langley, wife
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 6000 Folio 464

f*J

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-0251

Baltimore American, June 16, 1838. As quoted in Maryland Historical Trust File BA 0251.

Maryland Historical Society MHT Site BA-357. Narrative, April 14, 2000.

Maryland Historical Trust District Inventory for Baltimore County Historic Properties.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>2.87 ACRES</u>		
Acreage of historical setting	<u>431 ACRES</u>		
Quadrangle name	<u>White Marsh</u>	Quadrangle scale:	<u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Built circa 1800, Chilham House is historically associated with the 2.87 acres known as parcel 647 located on grid 22 of map 64 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L.V. Trieschmann, J.J. Bunting, and A.L. McDonald, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	5/5/2003 updated
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

inventory NO BA-0251

Chilham House, 10631 Jones Road, Kingsville
Continuation Sheet

Number _9_ Page 2

Bibliography Continued:

Mayre, William B. "The Old Indian Road," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Volume 15. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1920, pp. 208-229.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.

McGrain, John. *Roads to Philadelphia: Historic Background Philadelphia Road Corridor Study*. Maryland Historical Trust, November, 1989.

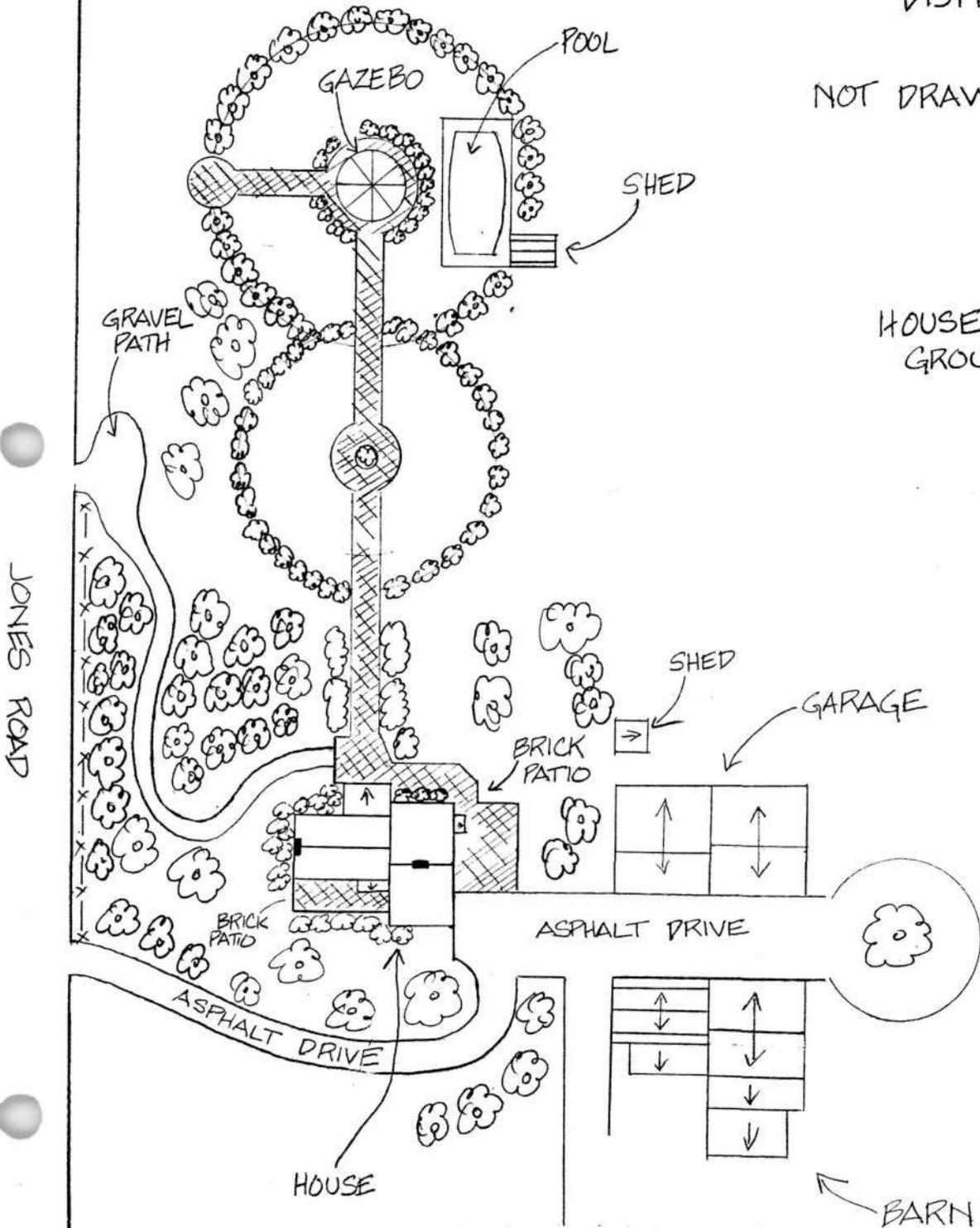
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

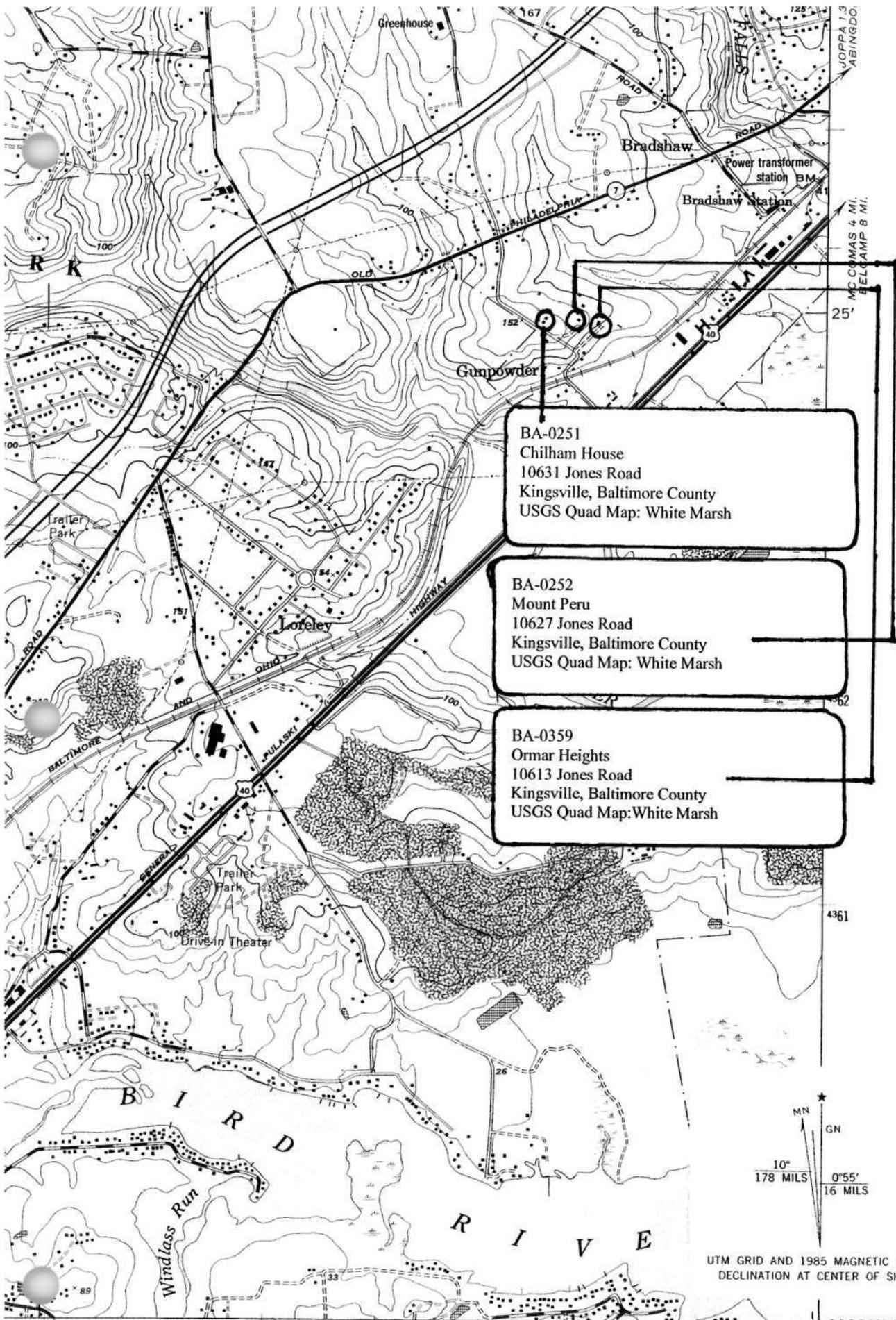
BA 251

CHILLAM HOUSE
10631 JONES ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

— MOUNT PERU SURVEY DISTRICT —

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

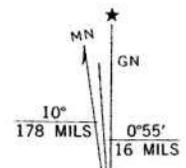




BA-0251
 Chilham House
 10631 Jones Road
 Kingsville, Baltimore County
 USGS Quad Map: White Marsh

BA-0252
 Mount Peru
 10627 Jones Road
 Kingsville, Baltimore County
 USGS Quad Map: White Marsh

BA-0359
 Ormar Heights
 10613 Jones Road
 Kingsville, Baltimore County
 USGS Quad Map: White Marsh



UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

25' CHASE 3 MI.
 HAREWOOD 4.4 MI.

379000m E

• INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987

39° 22' 30"
 76° 22' 30"

MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———

(GUNPOWDER 5702 IV)



BA 251
CHILHAM HOUSE
10631 JONES ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, KINGSVILLE
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPD
EASTERN ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

1 OF 5



BA 251
CHILHAM HOUSE
10631 JONES ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, KINGSVILLE
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPO
NORTHERN ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

2 OF 5



BA 251
CHILHAM HOUSE
10631 JONES ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, KINGSVILLE
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPD
SOUTH WEST CORNER, LOOKING EAST
3 OF 5



BA 251
CHILHAM HOUSE
10631 JONES ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, KINGSVILLE
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPD
BARN, SOUTHWEST CORNER LOOKING EAST
4 OF 5



BA 251
CHILHAM HOUSE
10631 JONES ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, KINGSVILLE
TRACERIES
5/00
MDSHPD
GARAGE, NORTH EAST CORNER LOOKING WEST

5 OF 5

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•Vh 251

CHILHAM HOUSE - 1772 - Jones Road, north side, Bradshaw. Original old stone structure stood on a former route of the Post Road to Philadelphia, and was said to have been a tavern. Modern masonry additions and large brick chimneys. Paneled interior, large brick fireplace, thick walls, original glass windows. Attractively landscaped and set on high ground overlooking Little Gunpowder Falls. Owned by Digges family, who selected the name Chilham. Not found in 1798 tax account of Annanias Divers. The property had \$100 worth of improvements in 1819. A stone dwelling was advertised in American, June 16, 1838.

<p>i. STATE Maryland COUNTY Baltimore TOWN Bradshaw VICINITY Dist. XI STREET NO. Jones Road</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE WALL CONSTRUCTION NO. OF STORIES</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY <i>BA-11^Z67</i></p> <p>2. NAME Chilham House</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD <i>M / 2</i> STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC</p> <p>Original old stone structure abutting on Old Philadelphia Post Road, said to have been a tavern. Modern masonry additions, and large brick chimneys. Panelled interior, large brick fireplace, thick walls, original glass windows. Attractively landscaped, on hilltop location overlooking the Big and Little Gunpowder Rivers. Owners, Mr. & Mrs. Llewellyn A. Digges.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(second HABS report) E. Prances Offutt HABS COMMITTEE OP BALTIMORE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY March 20, 1968</p> <p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior</p>	
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p>	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p>
<p>3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>	<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD</p>



HABS-EDDC
Form 2C
VII.28.1959

BUFF

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Architect's Work Sheet for "Photo-data Books" (Part II)

"Chilham House" Md. Talto, Bradshaw
name of structure state, county, township, locality, etc.

2 Story with attic - Original part gray stone, Later addition by present owners concrete block
number of stories type wall construction layout

GENERAL STATEMENT

Architectural interest and merit The combined original stone structure (a colonial tavern) with the large addition erected by the present owner, present a quaint colonial appearance.
Condition of fabric In good condition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR

Overall demensions
Original tavern 17 ft by 25 ft
Later addition 22 " " 32 "

Foundations Old part stone New part concrete - neither has cellar
Oil baseboard hot water heat throughout.

Wall construction

Original part thick stone walls stone said to be laid in "the Irish manner"
Later addition is concrete block painted white.
Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.

2 red brick platform porches edged around with gray stone
both with hipped roof covering i.e. one running the length of the old building at base of south front door; the other at door on north side of building. There are 2 doors to outside on east end of new building.

Chimneys One large red brick chimney on west side of original part.
One large chimney serving dining room and kitchen, with heatulator.

Openings - doorways and doors
In addition to the above four outside doors there are 10 inside doors and 8 doors to closets

windows and shutters

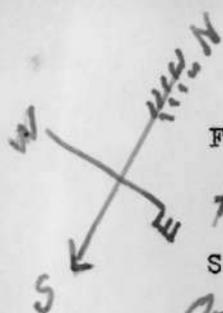
29 windows in both sections - No shutters.

Roof - shape, covering

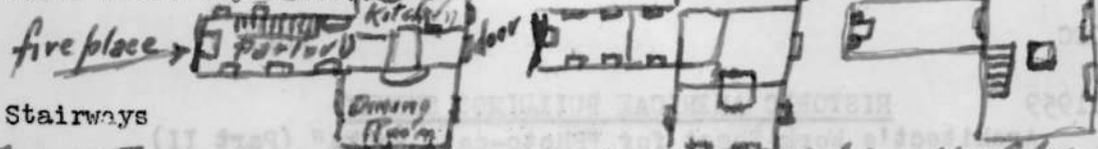
New roof laid in 1964 - best fireproof composition replacing the previous cedar shingle roof. The shant and pitch of roof for both buildings coincides in one plane.
cornice, eaves

dormers, cupolas

No dormers, no cupolas.



Floor plans (by floor)



Stairways

One stairway rising from n. side ground floor of old section
 One stairway rising from 2nd floor, new section to attic.

Flooring

Wide random width original flooring in old section replaced by hardwood as floor was sagging and worn. Concrete flooring throughout on 1st floor of new section - and upstairs hardwood with wall and ceiling finish tile in bath.
 Ponderosa pine paneling installed on 1st floor covering very thick plaster on stone walls which had no insulation

Doorways and doors

Batten doors (pine) throughout - with old fashioned hinges, deep window seats

Trim White on eaves, cornices, windows etc.

Hardware

Varied - Crown and satin in large four place in old section

Lighting

Electric

Heating (fireplaces, stoves, central, etc.)

Hot water central heat (baseboard) throughout from oil furnace

SITE

Orientation (by compass reading and general setting)

Home faces slightly east of south.

Enclosures (fences, etc.)

No fencing. Evergreen hedges are used - Several varieties of boxwood, yew, red cedar

Outbuildings

Small hip roofed concrete block barn painted white
 Large garage - concrete block white - Both aluminum roofed.

Walks, driveways, etc.

White gravel driveway into the approximate 10 acres - Paths through gardens surrounding the house

Landscaping, gardens, etc.

Boxwood, yew, magnolia, cedar, balsam, Ligustrum, holly, pine, figs, nandina, baywood, flowering trees & shrubs etc. etc.

Prepared by Llewellyn A. Diggins

Date Aug 24 - 1965

HABS-EODC
Form 3B
VII.15.1959

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

BLUE
8/24/65

Historian's Work Sheet for "Photo-data Books" (Part I)

Name of Structure "Chilham House" *{ This name was given the house by present owners.*

Address E. side Jones Road Bradshaw, Md.

State, county, township, locality, street address or location

Present Owner (give address) Llewellyn A. and Nuncia L. Digges - Bradshaw, Md.

Present Occupant the owners

Present Use Home

Brief Statement of Significance (historical): Built 1772 beside Old Philadelphia Post Road as a Tavern. Present driveway is part of that road. Imbedded in south wall are iron shafts which held the tavern sign. On Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage May 1962 - See their description attached.

PHYSICAL HISTORY (All statements shall be documented)

Original and subsequent owners -

Builder is supposed to have been Ananias Divers - 1772

Date of Erection of original portion of building

Architect of addition (built by present owner)

Builder, suppliers, etc. Fitzpatrick - (deceased)
Original building 17 ft x 25 ft - old fireplace
New addition 22 " x 32 " " " " "

Original plans, construction, etc. Old masonry at north end of present building indicates there were other extensions to the original structure.

Notes on alterations and additions

also 2 dormers to outside

The larger portion of the present home was built by present owners - concrete block walls, 2 story and attic. Prof. continues same plan and line as original part - 18 windows in new part. Ground floor has dining room with fireplace, kitchen, hall, utility room and 1st floor of new section - 2nd floor new section has 2 bedrooms, hall, stairway to attic and bath and attic above. Throughout both old and new parts, batten doors with old style hinges are used, and on ground floor unfinished Ponderosa pine panelling is used throughout except in kitchen and utility room. Old part has 2 dormers to outside, 24 panes each (4 over 6) and up stairs 6 windows 20 panes each (4 over 5) with 1 bedroom, 1 library. Down stairs, old part has 2 back floor platforms retained by stone, without roof.

4. CHILHAM HOUSE, (1st floor only) the home of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn A. Digges on Jones Road in Bradshaw, was built in 1772 of gray stone. Modern masonry of appropriate design and large red brick chimneys have been added. Originally a tavern, according to the embedded metal sign posts, it abuts on the old colonial Philadelphia Post Road, a part of which constitutes the present driveway. The paneled interior has a large brick fireplace with crane and spit, deep window seats, small-paned windows with some of the original glass, and an interesting old stairway to the library above. There are heirloom pieces of Sheraton and Chippendale furniture, family portraits and old silver. The grounds are attractively landscaped with contrasting masses of holly, magnolia grandiflora, yews, Maryland red cedar, candelabra boxwood, and various pines. In the hilltop fields overlooking the confluence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Rivers old English boxwood flourishes.

HISTORICAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH STRUCTURE

Earliest use as a tavern on the then main highway from Baltimore to Philadelphia names of its colonial patrons are left to conjecture - Washington? Rochambeau? Lafayette?

Extensive gardens surround all four sides of house.

Important old views
(with location)

Sources of information
(with location)

Mr. Wm B. Maye of the Md. Historical Society told me he thinks this tavern which we now call Chilham House "was built by Ananias Divers - a man of substance"

Likely sources not yet investigated

Title search to the possible ownership by Ananias Divers.

Prepared by

Shelley P. Diver

Date

Aug 24 - 1965

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOCUMENTATION

Published references: Give author's full name, exact title from title page (underlined), publisher, place of publication, date, page references.

Manuscript references: Give Location of manuscript and note if longhand or typed. Cite "from," "to," date, etc.

Interviews: If information came from a personal interview, give complete name and address of informant.

CONTINUATIONS: Any of the above entries may be continued on additional sheets. Exact transcripts in quotes from pertinent documents are especially welcomed as appendices or otherwise.



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"Chilham House" - Bradshaw, Md. 1925

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