

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Beachmont Farm Inventory Number: BA-530
 Address: 6415 Mount Vista Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Kingsville Zip Code: 21087 County: Baltimore County
 USGS Quadrangle(s): White Marsh
 Property Owner: Redeemer Presbyterian Church Inc Tax Account ID Number: 1106045532
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0108 Tax Map Number: 54
 Project: MD, 147 Glen Arm Rd., and Mt. Vista Rd., Project No. BA465 Agency: State Highway Administration
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Tracerics
 Preparer's Name: John Liebertz Date Prepared: 6/20/2012

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Beachmont Farm is located at 6415 Mount Vista Road in Kingsville, Baltimore County, Maryland. The original circa 1836 house was constructed by Jesse Garrett. The building is no longer visible, but may have been incorporated into the extant circa 1870 Second Empire-styled dwelling. The Victorian-era property was a prosperous farm with slave quarters, overseer's house, several tenant houses, carriage house, two large barns, blacksmith shop, carpenter shops, corn houses, ice house, stable, colt's barn, piggery, potato house, and chicken house. In the twentieth century, the property became a dairy farm and three large silos noted to be some of the largest in the state were constructed. All the buildings except for the main dwelling, a possible slave quarters, carriage house, and blacksmith shop have been demolished.

Architectural Description

Beachmont Farm House is setback approximately 170 feet from Mount Vista Road by a manicured lawn. The property is accessed via a wide asphalt-paved driveway that quickly tapers to a single lane. The entrance to the driveway is defined by a rough cut, irregular-coursed, stone wall. The curved driveway continues to the south of the building, offering access to the attached single-car garage, slave quarters, former carriage house (now a church), former blacksmith shop (now a shed), prefabricated school buildings,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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 Date
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 Date

playground, parking lots, and late-twentieth-century sheds. The driveway continues to the east of the dwelling and connects to a separate access road leading back to Mount Vista Road.

While the north elevation of the main dwelling faces Mount Vista Road, it historically was not the building's facade. Individuals traveling on Harford and Mount Vista Roads viewed the east and west elevations, resulting in their architectural primacy. As depicted in historic aerials, the west elevation served as the building's primary facade. As visitors approached the building, the secondary outbuildings and the possible slave quarters, were hidden from view by the slope of the terrain, the two-story main dwelling, and mature trees. Beachmont Farm has maintained the western section of this historic driveway, but the eastern and southern sections accessing the agricultural property have been altered. A smaller access road, which is no longer present, to the east of the dwelling terminated at the slave quarters; however, in the nineteenth century, such an approach would have been inappropriate for such a grand property.

Manicured lawns, trees, and shrubbery are located to the north, east, and west of the main house. The east elevation of the dwelling adjoins a stone patio that opens onto a landscaped garden. The garden is visually divided by a five-foot hedge row. Adjacent to the southeast corner of the dwelling, a three-foot picket privacy fence encloses a portion of the patio and a small landscaped area. The overseer's house is located 30 feet to the east of the main dwelling, at the southern extent of the garden. Further to the southeast is a twentieth-century prefabricated shed.

The circulation network to the south of the main house has been altered to accommodate the school. Directly south of the circular driveway, across from the overseer's house is the former carriage house that now serves as the church building. Located approximately 700 feet to the south, the former blacksmith shop is separated from the carriage house by three prefabricated school buildings (ca. 1994), a playground, and other non-contributing outbuildings (four sheds and a prefabricated building). Directly to the west of the blacksmith shop is a non-contributing, side-gable, one-story barn with wide wood plank clapboard siding on its facade. The side and rear elevations are clad in asphalt shingle and vertical wood butt-edge siding. The barn, however, is not visible in the 1950s aerial photographs and features numerous replacement materials, removing all possible historic integrity. The only other extant historic building associated with the residence is the spring house located on the opposite side of Mount Vista Road; however, the building was not evaluated as it is no longer within the property's legal boundaries.

Second Empire Dwelling

The two-story Second Empire-style dwelling, constructed circa 1870—possibly encapsulating the circa 1836 house, has an asymmetrical plan. The building's rectangular footprint has been augmented by three twentieth-century additions to the south. The stone dwelling rests on a stone foundation, which, like the walls, is covered with stucco. The building has a mansard roof with rows of square-edge and octagonal wood shingles on its northern, eastern, and western slopes. Typical of the Second Empire style, the roof is pierced by gable dormers and features slightly overhanging eaves with decorative wood brackets and acorn drop pendants. The southern slope features a simple raking wood cornice with returns. The elevation is less stylized since it is located at the rear of the building and is not viewable from Mount Vista Road. The roof contains two interior stretcher-bond brick chimneys with hipped caps and an exterior-end brick chimney with a hipped cap covered in stucco.

The one-and-a-half-story gable addition to the southwest and the one-story, flat roof enclosed porch with rooftop balcony to the southeast was constructed circa 1960. Similar to the historic section, the gable addition's stone walls are covered with stucco. The asphalt-shingled roof is pierced by wall dormers on the east and west elevations. While the thickness of the walls is indicative of an earlier construction period, the addition or enclosed porch are not evident on the 1956 and 1957 aerial photographs; however, it is shown on the 1964 aerial photographs. Further interior investigations may indicate an earlier construction date. The last development to the dwelling consists of the late-1990s one-story, gable roof hyphen and garage extending from the southwest

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

 Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program

 Date

corner of the 1960 gable addition. The masonry building is covered with stucco to match the rest of the residence and features limited fenestration; its gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The building's eight-bay west elevation consists of three construction periods seamlessly joined by stucco: the historic Second Empire-styled main block, one-and-a-half-story circa 1957 addition, and the late-1990s garage addition. The Second Empire block consists of five bays. The northern bay features the main entry to the building; it is covered by a single-bay wide, wood-framed, wrap-around, one-story porch resting on a stone foundation. The porch's flat roof is supported by Doric wood columns and features an ornate balustrade. The main entry contains a single-leaf, paneled wood door with four-light sidelights. The subsequent two bays to the south feature 2/2 windows with wood sills. The next bay consists of a two-story, three-sided bay window continuing the façade's mansard roof. The southern bay has a 2/2 window with a wood sill. The second story matches the first, except for the northernmost bay that features a 2/2 window in place of the door. The mansard roof contains six gable dormers, three of which are located on the projecting bay. The two dormers to the north and the one dormer to the south of the bay have 2/2 windows. The bay features three narrower gable dormers with 1/1 windows. The one-and-a-half-story gable addition's west elevation is two bays wide. The first story features a six-light bull's-eye window with an operable lower sash to the north and a 6/1 window to the south. The one-story garage addition has a single 6/6 vinyl window.

The south elevation of the main block is partially obscured by the two gable additions on the southwest corner and an enclosed one story porch on the southeast corner. In the 1960s, the second story of the historic block was punctured to accommodate a set of adjacent six-light, single-leaf, wood doors accessing the flat-roof balcony of the one-story enclosed porch. The doors are covered by an asphalt-shingled shed roof supported by wood posts. The historic section's upper hipped end features a central round-headed 2/2 wood window with an ornate wood surround matching the dormers. A louvered wood vent featuring an ornate wood surround is located above the window and a six-light vinyl casement window is located towards the upper hipped end's eastern extent. The circa 1960, one-and-a-half-story gable addition's south elevation is partially obscured by the garage addition. The first story contains a paired six-light casement window and the upper gable end has a four-light casement window. The one-story, single-car garage has a roll-up garage door. The enclosed porch to the southeast of the historic block is four bays wide. The western three bays feature a ribbon of 1/1 windows and the eastern bay contains a 15-light wood door. The flat-roof balcony is accessed via a wood stair.

The east elevation consists of three sections: the one-story garage and hyphen, the one-and-a-half-story gable addition partially obscured by the one-story enclosed porch with a flat-roof balcony, and the Second Empire-styled historic main block. The garage's fenestration matches the west elevation with a 6/6 vinyl window. The hyphen, however, is slightly setback from the garage and contains a centrally located 15-light door. The enclosed porch consists of five bays and extends to the face of the main block. The central bay contains a 15-light door flanked by 1/1 windows. Above the enclosed porch, the one-and-a-half-story gable addition's wall dormer contains a three-light door accessing the rooftop balcony. The first story of the main block's west elevation consists of 10 bays. Towards the southern extent, a 15-light wood door is flanked by a ribbon of four paired eight-light casement windows to the south and two paired eight-light casement windows to the north. The door is protected by a flat roof portico supported by iron posts covered in ivy and accessed via a stone stair. The subsequent two bays feature 1/1 windows. The northernmost bay contains a 15-light door that is protected by the one-story, wrap-around, wood-framed porch matching the west elevation. The second story of the Second Empire section contains six bays. The westernmost bay features a 2/2 window. The subsequent three bays to the north consist of a ribbon of three tripartite windows. Each window features a paired eight-light casement window flanked by four-light fixed sidelights. The three northernmost bays have 1/1 windows; the northernmost window opens onto the one-story, wrap-around porch's roof. The mansard roof contains four gable dormers, all with 2/2 windows. All of the window openings on the main block have wood sills.

The north elevation consists of only the Second Empire section and is defined by the one-story, wood-framed, flat roof porch that

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

extends beyond the building's extent. The porch is supported by Doric columns and rests on a stone foundation. The roof contains an ornate wood balustrade; however, sections of the balustrade are missing. The first story has one opening towards the western extent, featuring a picture window flanked by 6/6 sidelights. The second story contains no fenestration and the mansard roof features a single dormer with a ribbon of three 12/1 windows. The upper sash contains decorative stain glass.

Slave Quarters

The two-story slave quarters, a use that is not fully supported by documentation but has become traditional lore, rests on a solid stone foundation. Both the foundation and the stone walls are covered with stucco, obscuring alterations and possible indications of its original use. The front-gable, asphalt-shingled roof is pierced by two brick chimneys with corbeled caps that are located at the eastern and western extents of the southern slope. A portion of the western chimney has been reconstructed with replacement brick. A skylight has been added to the eastern end of the northern slope. The east and west elevations mirror one another, each with a single-leaf wood door and a single opening in the upper gable end. The north and south elevations are three bays wide. The north elevation features irregularly placed windows on the first and second stories, consisting of 6/6, 3/3, and fixed six-light casement. The south elevations contains of 6/6 wood windows on the first and second stories. The roof contains a gable dormer with asbestos-shingled cheek walls and paired 6/6 windows.

Carriage House (now Church)

The circa 1870, two-story carriage house currently serves as a church. The stone building rests on a solid stone foundation. The stucco walls match the main dwelling and slave quarters. The carriage house's side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof extends to a shed roof on the north elevation. The roof contains a large central brick chimney covered in stucco on its southern slope and an exterior-end, concrete block chimney on the northern slope's western end.

The north elevation historically served as the building's primary façade where the owners stored carriages and, later, automobiles. The elevation's openings, however, were enclosed at an unknown date. Two gable dormers contain paired 6/6 windows.

The east elevation now functions as the primary façade for the church building. The first story contains three bays, consisting of the main entry and two window openings. The entry, located towards the southern end, is protected by a two-bay, wood-framed, portico supported by three square Doric posts. The central bay contains a 1/1 window and the northern bay features a tripartite window. The second story contains two 1/1 window openings.

The first story of the south elevation consists of three bays, a centrally located single-leaf door flanked by paired four-light casement windows. The second story contains a wall dormer comprised of a single-leaf, 9-light, wood door on the eastern end and two four-light casement windows to the west. The door is accessed by a wooden dog-leg stair.

The west elevation's first story consists of three bays. A central door is flanked on the south by a 6/6 wood window and on the north by a bay window containing five 10-light casement windows. The second story has two 1/1 windows.

Blacksmith Shop

The turn-of-the-twentieth-century, front-gable blacksmith shop is the sole remaining historic barn at Beachmont Farm. The wood-framed building rests on a stone foundation and features board-and-batten walls. The slate roof is pierced by two terra cotta ventilators along the ridge and an interior brick chimney with a decorative arched hood. The open eaves are capped by a wood fascia.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

The building's east elevation features a modern roll-up garage door. The size of the opening has likely been increased to accommodate the new door, but large openings were typical of blacksmith shops to increase ventilation and to easily repair equipment. The upper gable end contains a 1/1 vinyl window. The south elevation consists of two bays: the eastern bay has a single-leaf, paneled wood replacement door and the western bay has a 6/6 window protected by vinyl storms. The west elevation contains no window or door openings on the first story. The upper gable end, however, has a hay-loft door likely added after the building was no longer utilized as a blacksmith shop. The north elevation contains two window openings covered with plywood; all the sashes have been removed.

Historic Context

At the turn of the nineteenth century, Beachmont Farm was part of a larger holding owned by the Gittings family. Thomas Gittings immigrated to Maryland circa 1684 and obtained a land patent for a tract named Gittings' Choice (1). James Gittings, Sr., a descendent of Thomas, was born in 1735, died in 1823, and lived on the property at Long Green Farm (BA-139), located northwest of present-day Beachmont Farm (2). The family's holdings continued to expand and by 1800 included the Hill's Forest and Thompson's Choice tracts located on either side of Harford Road (3). Thomas Gittings, the son of James Gittings, Sr., lived on the Hill's Forest tract. The 1798 Direct Tax assessed him for 731 acres of land valued at \$2,221, a two-story stone mansion and other outbuildings. (4). Thomas's farm and mansion, named The Homestead (BA-386), were located three-quarters of a mile west of Beachmont Farm on the opposite side of Harford Road (5). Therefore, Beachmont Farm likely consisted of unimproved farmland until purchased by Jesse Garrett.

This area of Northeast Baltimore County continued to develop as the Belair and Harford Roads connected farms to Baltimore City. Harford Road, laid out by 1795, was further improved by the establishment of the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike Company on January 3, 1816.(6). These transportation developments led to an increase in the number of farms in the region.

On November 7, 1836, Thomas and Julia Gittings sold approximately 90 acres of the present-day Beachmont Farm to Jesse Garrett for \$1,321 (7). Two years later, Garrett acquired an additional 260 acres from the Gittings (8). Garrett married Mary Chambers on October 13, 1835 and likely constructed a dwelling on the lot to serve as the couple's residence (9). It is possibly, although no documentation has been located to support this thesis, that a circa 1836 building may have been encapsulated within the circa 1870 Second Empire-styled dwelling. The fenestration pattern, particularly the asymmetrical windows on the east elevation's northern and southern bays, the interior chimneys, and the stucco cladding all suggest two different building periods.

Jesse Garrett, born on October 22, 1796 in Willistown, Pennsylvania, was a well-respected farmer in Baltimore County. The 1840 United States Census lists Garrett and his family living on the property, then called Chestnut Grove Farm, with six slaves (10). Ten years later, the 1850 United States Census recorder assessed the estate at \$10,000. Jesse and Mary resided on the property with their daughter, Martha J. Garrett, and five other individuals, Elisabeth Cassle, Maria Hardison, John Murphy, William Harlin, and William W. Bruce (11). The 1860 United States Census records Garrett's real estate and personal estate at \$8,000 and \$2,900, respectively. Other individuals living on the property include Ann Chambers, likely a relative of Mary, and three farm laborers, Patrick Cronan, Charles Gittings, and Charles Johnson (12). The subsequent 1870 United States Census recorder assessed Garrett's real estate and personal estate at \$20,000 and \$3,000, respectively. The 150% increase in real estate value likely accounts for improvements to the property and the construction of the circa 1870 Second Empire-styled dwelling (13). Garrett died at the estate on April 8, 1878 (14). The property passed to his son-in-law and daughter, Thomas and Martha J. Armstrong (15).

The construction of the Second Empire-dwelling by Garrett is supported by an 1896 Baltimore Sun classified advertisement for the property, giving further insight to late-nineteenth-century appearance of the main house at Beachmont Farm:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
 Criteria: A B C D **Considerations:** A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

 Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program

 Date

"The VALUABLE ESTATE in the LOWER GREEN VALLEY, Baltimore County, about 11½ miles from the centre of Baltimore City, and on which THOMAS ARMSTRONG [Garrett's son-in-law] resided, containing 273 ACRES, more or less, IN FEE; 200 ACRES being under CULTIVATION, balance in WOODLAND. The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a LARGE and COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, HOT and COLD WATER, CEDAR CLOTHES PRESSES and ALL MODERN CONVIENCES; a LARGE, NEW BARN, slate roof, concrete floor, CONVENIENCES for the care of STOCK and the HANDLING OF CROPS, carriage house, stable, colt's barn, piggery, potato house, chicken house, OVERSEER'S HOUSE and SEVERAL TENANT HOUSES. The MANSION and OUTBUILDINGS were erected by the late owner [Jesse Garrett] in the best manner without regard to cost. There is WATER in ALL the OUTBUILDINGS, MANSION and RUNNING WATER in every field.

The ESTATE is considered by competent judge to be the most THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED and UP-TO-DATE FARM in the vicinity of Baltimore and is in addition to its being a CHARMING HOME admirably adapted to dairy or stock farming (16)."

Then-owner Thomas Armstrong was still living at the time of the advertisement; therefore, reference to the "late owner" could only imply Jesse Garrett who resided at the property for over 33 years. The 1995 MIHP form documents Armstrong as the builder of the Second Empire-style dwelling, but available evidence does not support such conclusions.

Thomas and Martha Armstrong married on October 22, 1862 in St. Johns Episcopal Church, Kingsville, Maryland. After Jesse Garrett's death, Martha inherited the property. In contrast to Jesse Garrett, farming was not Armstrong's principal interest. The 1880 United States Census, however, lists the Armstrongs as living in Baltimore City, not Beachmont Farm (17). In all likelihood, they utilized the property as a summer house and an additional source of income. Thomas Armstrong, born in Ireland in November 9, 1834, operated and owned James Armstrong & Co, a soap manufacturing company in Baltimore City. His uncle established the business on a small scale in the 1850s, but the company's profit margins and size dramatically increased during the Civil War (18). Martha Armstrong died on February 4, 1881 and Beachmont Farm passed to Jesse Garrett's sisters (19). Her family conveyed the land back to Thomas Armstrong in 1888, but in all likelihood he continued to be the property's steward after Martha's death (20).

By 1890, however, Armstrong's company was experiencing financial difficulty, forcing him to convey Beachmont Farm to George R. Willis and William H. Dawson in a deed of trust (21). In 1896, the soap manufacturing company failed and Armstrong conveyed all his properties to Dawson and Willis to cover his debts (22). The following year, on December 1, 1897, Willis and Dawson sold the property to John M. Griffith (23).

John M. Griffith was born in 1837 in Baltimore City. He was the founder and owner of Griffith & Turner Company, an agricultural machinery and seed business (24). He married Rose Julia Griffith in 1861. Beachmont Farm initially served as the family's summer estate, but eventually may have become their primary residence (25). During his ownership, advertisements ran in the Baltimore Sun for the wintering of horses, "HORSES WINTERED at CHESNUT GROVE FARM; fine Stabling; large run; good references (26)." On July 24, 1907 the Griffiths transferred the 273-acre property to William Chamings for \$15,000 in property and \$20,000 in cash (27).

William Chamings and his wife, Mary L. Chamings, were born in England in 1856 and 1857, respectively. William immigrated to the United States in 1871. The 1910 United States Census records his profession as a general farmer (28). He operated a stock farm at Beachmont Farms. A 1916 notice in The Field Illustrated: A Journal of Advanced Agricultural, Scientific Breeding and Rural Sports stated, "Wm. N. Chamings of Chestnut Grove Stock Farm, Hydes, Baltimore County, Md., has recently purchased his uncle's herd of Berkshire, consisting of nine brood sows, a board and several young pigs (29)." The same year, an advertisement ran in the Southern Planter:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
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MHT Comments:													
_____							_____						
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
_____							_____						
Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

"Chestnut Grove Berkshires, Hampshire down sheep, 20 pigs, 3 service boars, and bred gilts, the king that have made a pound a day from birth. 10 ram lambs, weighing at 4 months old 100 pounds each. Book your order for something good, W.N. Chaming, Hydes, Md (30)."

On June 6, 1918, the Chamings sold the property to Albert D. and Amelia D. Cover for \$25,000 (31). The 1920 United States Census recorded the Covers and their daughter, Marie, living on the property (32). Albert is listed as a grain merchant. During his ownership, "30 Horses and Mules" were sold at a public auction on the farm (33). Cover placed Beachmont Farm for sale in 1922. The advertisement stated:

"Located on the Harford State Road, opposite the noted Bonaparte Estate: a magnificent farm that we consider the best in the State; about 200 acres is in the highest state of cultivation; balance in pasture and excellent timber. The farm is all divided into well-fenced fields; nearly all of them can be turned to from the barn, spring water in nearly every field. About 70 acres of this farm is now set to blue grass, and also about 40 of 50 acres in timothy and alfalfa. This land has produced as much as 20 bbls [barrels]. Of corn to the acre and as much as 3 1/2 tons of hay - a record for any farm. The improvements consist of a splendid mansion, stone and stucco, containing 13 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, large porches, cemented cellar. The large barn building is of white pine, 60x160, cement floors under entire building; also another barn, containing 12 box stalls, 80x160, large hog houses, double white [sic] corn houses, capacity 600 bbls.; black smith and carpenter shops, fully equipped; 2 modern chicken houses with double cement floors; garage with three finished rooms above. Manager's house, large ice house, barn, and spring house. All buildings are supplied with spring water forced by rain. All stock, crops, implements and machinery, of which we have a complete [sic], so with sale. Price \$50,000 (34)."

The following year, the Covers sold the estate to Charles F. and Emma F. Thompson (35). Thompson briefly operated a stock farm at Beachmont Farm before selling the property to George W. and Helen E. White in 1926 (36).

George and Helen White were born in Maryland in 1896 and 1900, respectively, and married in 1920. George operated a large dairy farm at Beachmont Farm. The 1930 United States Census records the Whites living on the property with their four children and five dairy laborers. Three additional dairy laborers rented nearby dwellings (37). An advertisement in the Baltimore Sun gave insight to the scale of the operation; it stated, "ALWAYS on hand, 200 head Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey, fresh and close springs; some registered; also good registered bulls (38)."

After the Great Depression, the property went into foreclosure and was sold to William P. Cole in 1931 (39). Cole was born in Towson, Maryland, in 1889. He graduated from the Maryland Agricultural College as a civil engineer and studied law at the University of Maryland. He served in World War I and later was elected to Congress and served as a judge on the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (40). Cole owned Beachmont for seven years and continued to operate it as a dairy farm before selling the property to Edwin T. Foreman and his son, Theodore Foreman, in 1938 (41).

Edwin T. Foreman owned and operated the Foreman Company, a hauling business that collected Baltimore city's trash (42). Local oral history suggests that German prisoners of World War II may have been sent from Pikesville Armory to work on Beachmont Farm (43). At the time of Edwin's death in 1947, his total estate was valued at \$462,723 (44). Theodore became the sole owner of Beachmont Farm and sold the 336-acre farm to William N. and Aimee B. Foard in 1950 (45).

The Foards continued farming operations at Beachmont Farm. Reverend Ronald D. Standiford, administrator of Beachmont Farm, stated that the Foards spent a year making improvements to the dwelling, farm, and garden after their purchase of the property. The following year, in 1951, the Foards transferred their pure bred Guernsey cattle to the farm and continued dairy operations (46).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
_____							_____						
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After William's death in 1967, farming operations likely stopped, as aerial photographs show the demolition of the property's largest barn between 1967 and 1971. In addition, Aimee Foards donated a portion of the farm to a Christian ministry (47). She died in 1984; her will directed that the farm be used for Christian purposes. Redeemer Presbyterian Church acquired the property in 2000 and currently operates a school and camp on the premises (48). The dwelling, however, continues to be utilized as a single-family home for the reverend.

Integrity Assessment

Beachmont Farm retains a low level of integrity as a Victorian-era farm due to the property's decrease in acreage, the demolition of agricultural barns, outbuildings, overseer house, and tenant houses, and the addition of modern school buildings. In addition, the construction of parking lots, prefabricated school building, and other non-contributing buildings have fractured the dwelling's visual association with the one remaining agricultural building, the blacksmith shop, and the surrounding land. Other than the main dwelling, the extant agricultural properties themselves have undergone multiple alterations diminishing their integrity of design. The remaining buildings and acreage fail to convey the site's historic context as one of the region's most prosperous agricultural farms.

Beachmont Farm retains a low integrity of location and setting. The buildings remain in their original location along Mount Vista Road to the north and Harford Road to the west. The property's acreage, however, has decreased from 273 acres to approximately 50 acres. While the dwelling, possible slave house, carriage house, and blacksmith shop remain in their original location, their relationship to one another is no longer visible. The school buildings, playground with wooden ship, and parking lots added to the property circa 1994 are located between the carriage house and the blacksmith shop, interrupting the circulation network between the dwelling and sole agricultural building. The one-story school buildings are 60'x70', 60'x80', and 60'x110', further blocking view sheds. Moreover, the agricultural circulation network evident in the 1950s aerials no longer exists. Other than the yearly corn maze, the property no longer serves as an agricultural property.

The property retains a moderate-to-low integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The Second Empire-styled dwelling remains largely intact. The building's stone construction, asymmetrical plan, mansard roof, wood shingles, gable dormers, overhanging eaves with brackets, acorn drop pendants, and windows remain intact and reflect Victorian-era architecture. The application of stucco to the dwelling in the early 1900s obscures the craftsmanship of the builders and structural materials. In addition, a number of the brackets and balustrades are missing due to deterioration, and the wrap-around porch's wood flooring has been replaced in favor of stone. Moreover, while numerous additions, including a one-story garage, were sympathetically placed on the rear elevation, they obscured and removed historic fabric and further disconnect the dwelling from the agricultural property.

The outbuildings have undergone multiple renovations, lessening their integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The carriage house underwent numerous alterations to transform the building into a church, including the removal of its most character-defining feature when the three large garage openings on the north elevation were enclosed. Other alterations include the addition of a bay window on the west elevation. The blacksmith shop's primary elevation has been altered to accommodate a large flip-up garage door, diminishing the building's integrity of design and materials. In addition, two windows on the north elevation were removed and infilled with plywood. Integrity of feeling and association are minimally intact at Beachmont Farm. The loss of the large agricultural barns and silos diminishes the property's historic character. The 1986 garden tour transcript notes the presence of "monstrous barns" and "silos [that] were the largest on the east coast at the time of their construction." The demolition of all these buildings removes the property's historic context as an agricultural property. The addition of the modern school buildings further diminishes the property's Victorian-era context. Furthermore, agricultural production ceased at Beachmont Farm in the 1960s.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Date

Eligibility Determination

Beachmont Farm is located at 6415 Mount Vista Road in Kingsville, Baltimore County, Maryland. Although the property was designated a Baltimore County Historic Landmark in 1996, the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as it fails to represent the property's 1836-1907 period of development. The development period incorporates the construction of the original 1836 dwelling (possibly within the extant dwelling), slave quarters, the current Second Empire dwelling, carriage house, blacksmith shop, and all other buildings associated with Beachmont Farm prior to the start of stock farming by Griffith. Other than the blacksmith shop, all the historic agricultural buildings that served the general farm, stock farm, and dairy farm over the property's 130 year history have been razed. The demolition of the massive 60'x160' and 60'x180' barns significantly lessen the property's agricultural association. Moreover, the acreage has been notably reduced. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion A. Beachmont Farm is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Beachmont Farm is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties under Criterion C, as an intact late-nineteenth-century agricultural property. Further, the main dwelling is not a good representative example of the Second Empire style. The main building as it appears today from the exterior was constructed circa 1870. It is possible the original house constructed by Jesse Garret circa 1836 may have been incorporated into the circa 1870 structure. No physical evidence other than asymmetrically fenestration, chimney placement, and the stucco cladding has been yet located to verify this. However, the 1850 Map of the City and County of Baltimore indicates that Jesse Garrett's farm, then named Chestnut Grove, had a dwelling located in the approximate location of the current house. Based on a substantial increase of the property's assessment value in the 1870 United States Census, Garrett is believed to have expanded the existing structure or replaced it with a new, more fashionable dwelling. Since the original house is no longer evident, the historic significance of Beachmont Farm is limited to the circa 1870 construction period. The loss of the property's agricultural buildings and acreage removes the dwelling from its historic context as a prosperous late nineteenth century farm. Evaluation of the dwelling itself without the surrounding property fails to encapsulate its evolution. Moreover, the Second Empire-style dwelling does not have the architectural merit to be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, due to alterations and additions in the late twentieth century.

In addition, the undocumented slave quarters does not adequately convey the property's early nineteenth century history. The building is covered in stucco and has not been fully documented as a slave quarters. If, however, the structure was related to the housing of enslaved persons during the Antebellum period, its significance has been diminished by the reduced size of the property, loss of pre-Civil War agricultural buildings, new construction on the property, and alterations to the building itself. The building's proximity to the dwelling suggests it may have served another purpose, possibly as the overseer's house or summer kitchen. In addition, the 1896 Baltimore Sun advertisement lists "several tenant houses." Additional research and an interior survey of the slave quarter may reveal the original use of the building.

The remaining buildings, including the carriage house and blacksmith shop, fail to convey Beachmont Farm's context as an agricultural property. The carriage house was likely built in conjunction with the Second Empire-style dwelling circa 1870 as the building is noted in the 1896 Baltimore Sun classified advertisement. The building, however, no longer retains its character-defining feature—the garage openings—and thereby no longer contributes to the historic nature of the property.

The blacksmith shop is located to the south of the carriage house. Built at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century, the one-and-a-half-story, front gable building is not listed in the 1896 Baltimore Sun classified advertisement; however, it is listed in the subsequent 1922 advertisement, supporting a later construction date. While the board-and-batten siding contains up-and-down saw marks indicative of the mid-nineteenth century, the irregular rhythm and spacing of the boards suggests the materials may have been repurposed from an older structure. The addition of a modern flip-up garage door lessens its integrity as a blacksmith shop. The

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

building on its own fails to encapsulate the history of a prosperous, 273-acre agricultural property.

Beachmont Farm was not evaluated for its archaeological potential under Criterion D.

Interior surveys of the Second Empire dwelling, slave quarters, and carriage house and in-depth documentation of the early-nineteenth-century history of the property may reveal further information regarding the buildings' construction date and historic uses.

Boundary Justification

Beachmont Farm is located at 6415 Mount Vista Road, east of Harford Road (MD 147). The dwelling, carriage house, slave quarters, and blacksmith shop are situated on 50.7 acres of land. A portion of the property is split by an access road and the blacksmith shop is located immediately south of the legal boundaries according to the county's website. Although reduced from 273 acres, the buildings have been historically associated with this lot since their construction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The site is bound on the north by Mount Vista Road, on the east by Beachmont Christian Camp, on the south by open land, and on the west by private residences and a larger wooded area.

- (1) Brantz Meyer, Baltimore: Past and Present (Baltimore: Richardson and Bennett, 1871), 289.
- (2) Maryland Historical Trust, "Long Green Farm," BA-139, 8-1, <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).
- (3) Maryland Historical Trust, "Long Green Farm," BA-139, 8-2.
- (4) Maryland Historical Trust, "The Homestead," BA-386, 8-1, <http://www.mdihp.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).
- (5) Maryland Historical Trust, "The Homestead," BA-386.
- (6) Eric Holcomb, The City as Suburb: A History of Northeast Baltimore Since 1660 (Chicago: The Center for American Places at Columbia College Chicago, 2008), 51-52.
- (7) Baltimore County Court, Thomas Gittings to Jesse Garrett, Liber TK 264, Folio 490, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).
- (8) Baltimore County Court, Thomas and Julia Gittings to Jesse Garrett, Liber TK 304, Folio 226, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).
- (9) Ancestry.com, Maryland Marriages, 1655-1850 (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2004).
- (10) Ancestry.com, 1840 United States Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2010), Baltimore County, District 2.
- (11) Ancestry.com, 1850 United States Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2009), Baltimore County, District 2.
- (12) Ancestry.com, 1860 United States Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2009), Baltimore County, District 11.
- (13) Ancestry.com, 1870 United States Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2009), Baltimore County, District 11.
- (14) The Baltimore Sun, "Died: Garrett," April 11, 1878, <http://www.genealogybank.com>.
- (15) For information on the transfer of the property to Thomas Armstrong, Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Abigail Amoss and Garrett Amoss to Thomas Armstrong," WMI 147, Folio 104, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).
- (16) Baltimore Sun, "Trustees' Sale of Valuable Country Seat and Farm (Chestnut Grove) in Baltimore County," July 10, 1897, <http://www.proquest.com>.
- (17) Ancestry.com, 1880 United States Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2010), Baltimore City, Ward 11, Precinct 5.
- (18) Baltimore Sun, "An Old Soap Firm Fails. Assignment of James Armstrong & Co. - The Firm was Established Half a Century Ago," July 24, 1896, <http://www.proquest.com>.
- (19) For more information of Martha Armstrong, The Baltimore Sun, "Died: Armstrong," February 5, 1881, <http://www.proquest.com>. For information on the transfer of the property to Thomas Armstrong, Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Abigail Amoss and Garrett Amoss to Thomas Armstrong," WMI 147, Folio 104, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

2012).

(20) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Abigail Amoss and Garrett Amoss to Thomas Armstrong," WMI 147, Folio 104, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(21) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Thomas Armstrong to George R. Willis and William H. Dawson," Liber LMB 217, Folio 487, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(22) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Thomas and Letitia Armstrong to George R. Willis and William H. Dawson," LMB 219, Folio 344, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(23) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "George R. Willis and William H. Dawson to John M Griffith and Rose J. Dawson," NBM 229, Folio 66, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(24) Baltimore Sun, "John M. Griffith Dead," October 05, 1914, <http://www.genealogybank.com>.

(25) Baltimore Sun, "Miscellany," May 30, 1899, <http://www.genealogybank.com>; Baltimore Sun, "Suburban Personals," April 11, 1904, <http://www.proquest.com>.

(26) Baltimore Sun, "Classified Advertisements: Horses Wintered," November 22, 1906, <http://www.proquest.com>.

(27) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "John M. and Rose J. Griffith to William Chamings," Liber WRC 317, Folio 354, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(28) Ancestry.com, 1910 United States Federal Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2006), Baltimore City, District 11, Precinct 1.

(29) A.H. Godfey, "Berkshire Sale," The Field Illustrated: A Journal of Advanced Agricultural, Scientific Breeding and Rural Sports 26 (June 1916): 714.

(30) "Chestnut Grove Bershires," The Southern Planter 77 (September 1916): 533.

(31) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Williams Chamings to Albert D. Cover," Liber WRC 502, Folio 267, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(32) Ancestry.com, 1920 United States Federal Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2006), Baltimore City, District 11, Precinct 1.

(33) Baltimore Sun, "Classified Advertisements: Horses, Mules, Etc.," March 23, 1920, <http://www.proquest.com>.

(34) Baltimore Sun, "Chestnut Grove Farm," January 01, 1922, <http://www.genealogybank.com>.

(35) Baltimore County Circuit court, "Albert Cover to Charles Thompson," WRC 574, Folio 87, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(36) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Charles F. and Emma F. Thompson to George W. and Helen E. White," Liber WRC 631, Folio 100, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(37) Ancestry.com, 1930 United States Federal Census (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2002), Baltimore City, District 11.

(38) Baltimore Sun, "Classified Advertisements: Horses, Livestock, Etc.," June 08, 1928, <http://www.proquest.com>.

(39) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "William P. Cole, Jr. to Cole Farms, Inc.," Liber LMCLM 880, Folio 76, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(40) Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, "Cole, William Purington, Jr.," <http://www.bioguide.congress.gov> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(41) For more information on Cole, Baltimore Sun "Judge Cole Dies at 68," September 23, 1957, <http://www.proquest.com>. For more information regarding the transfer of property, Baltimore County Circuit Court, "William P. Cole, Jr. to Edwin T. Foreman and Son," Liber CWB Jr. 1026, Folio 172, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(42) Baltimore Sun, "E.T. Foreman is Dead at 66," May 03, 1947, <http://www.proquest.com>.

(43) See the previous MIHP Form, Maryland Historical Trust, "Beachmont Farm (House)," BA-530, 8-3.

(44) Baltimore Sun, "Foreman Estate Put At \$462,723," June 18, 1947, <http://www.proquest.com>.

(45) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Theo. F. Foreman et al to Wm N. Foard et al," Liber TBS 1873, Folio 582, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

(46) See the previous MIHP Form, Maryland Historical Trust, "Beachmont Farm (House)," BA-530, 8-3.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

(47) Baltimore County Circuit Court, Liber EHK, Jr. 5504, Folio 685.

(48) Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Ronald D. Standiford, Personal Representative of the Estate of Aimee B. Foard to Redeemer Presbyterian Church, Inc.," Liber 14567, Folio 721, <http://www.mdlandrec.net> (accessed June 19, 2012).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

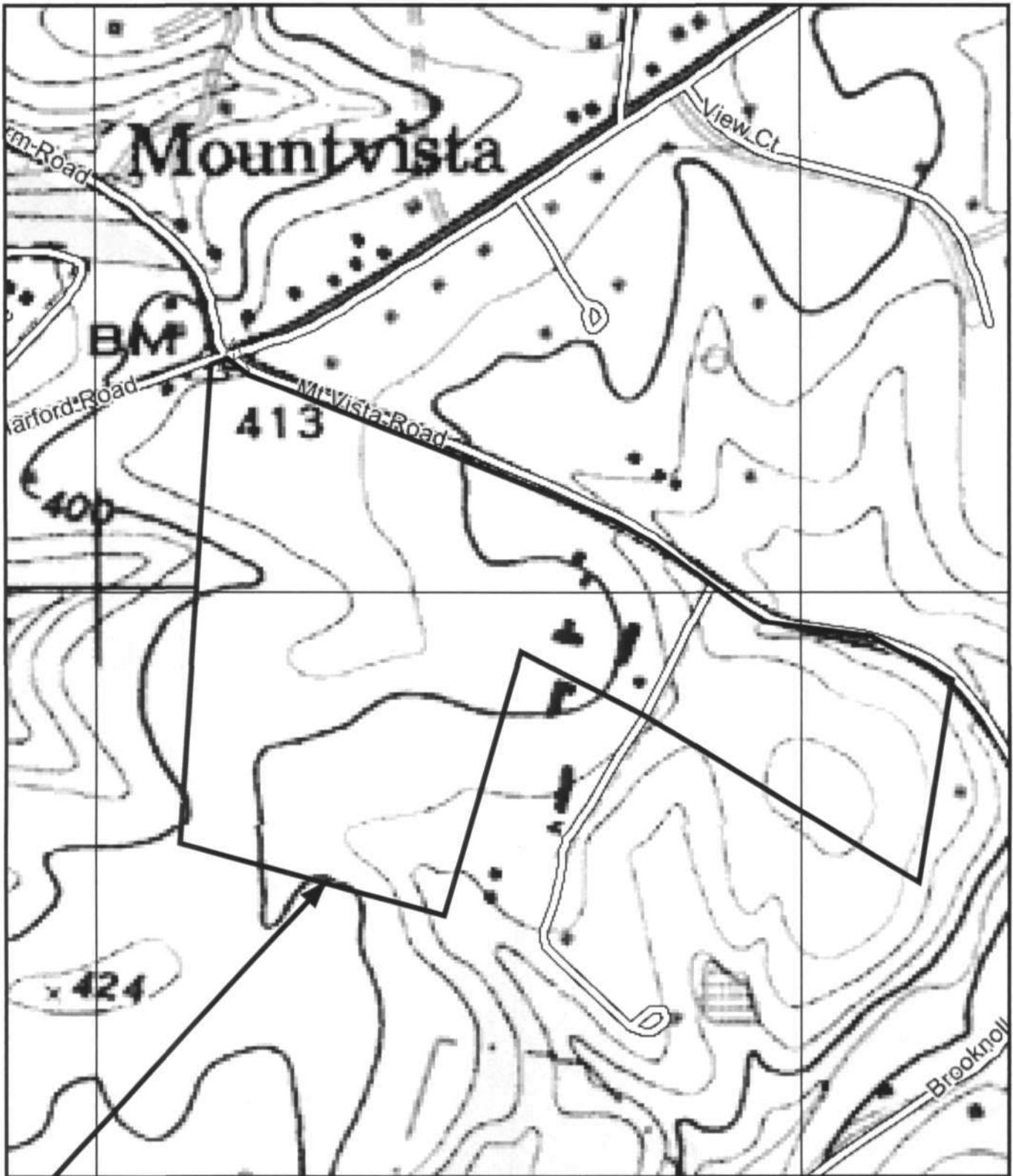
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date



Beachmont Farm
BA-530
6415 Mount Vista Road
Kingsville, Baltimore County, Maryland, 21087
Map Courtesy of Baltimore County Office of Information Technology
Prepared By EHT Tracerics, 2012





BA-530, 6415 Mount Vista Road
Baltimore County, MD
White Marsh, USGS Topographic Map, 1949, Revised 1986
EHT Traceries, 2012





BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

DWELLING, NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS,
LOOKING SOUTHEAST

* 1 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

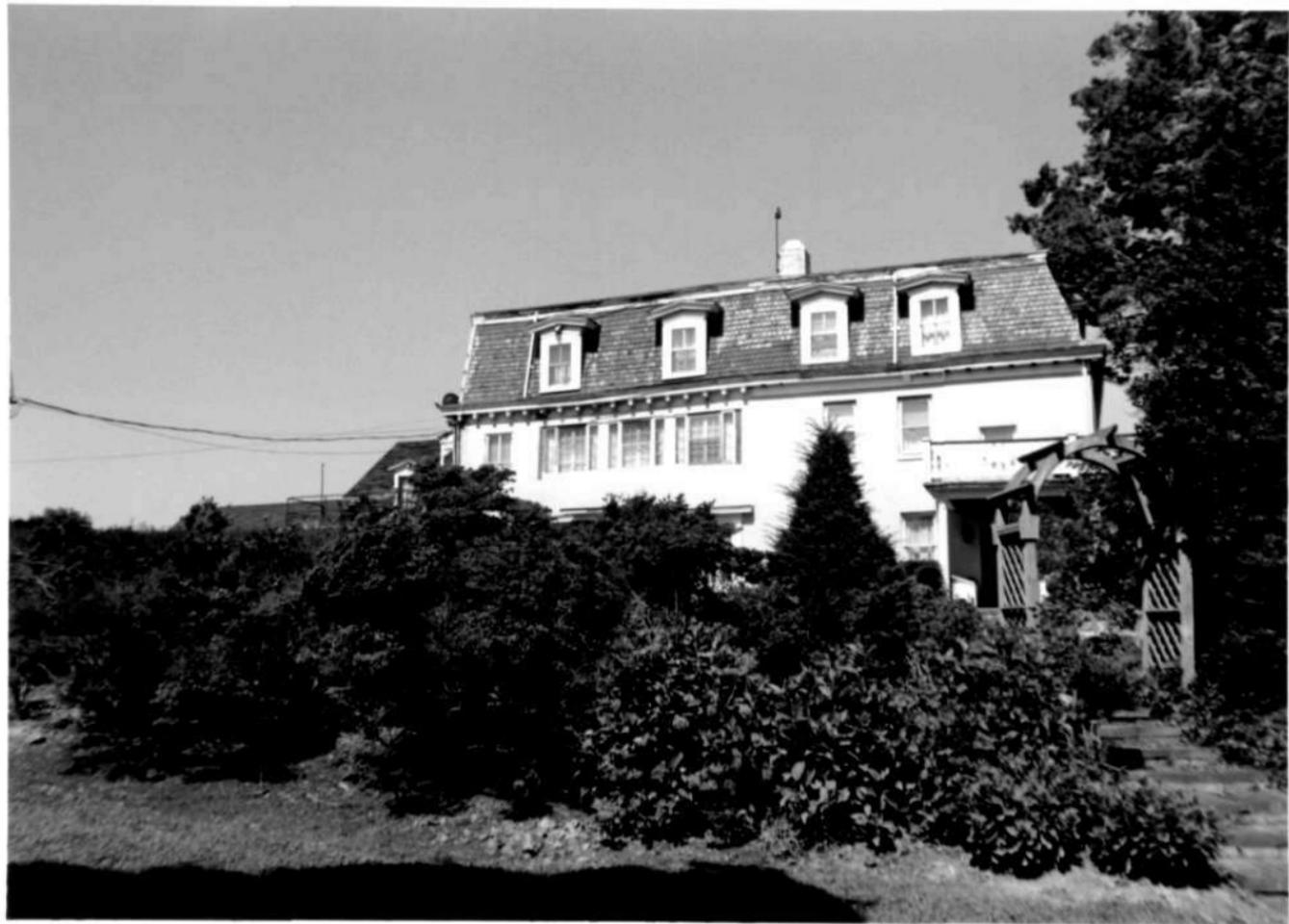
EHT TRACER LES

4/2012

MDCHPO

DWELLING, NORTH ELEVATION,
LOOKING SOUTH

* 2 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

DWELLING, EAST ELEVATION,

LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#30F17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

DWELLING, NORTHERN EXTENT
OF EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

#4 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

10415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MOSHPO

DWELLING, SOUTHERN EXTENT
OF EAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

* 5 OF 17



BA-530

BEDCHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPD

DWELLING, SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS,
LOOKING NORTHWEST

* 6 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

GARAGE & GABLE ADDITION TO DWELLING,
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST

* 1 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

DWELLING, SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

*80F17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIBS

6/2012

MDSHPO

DRAWING, SOUTH & WEST ELEVATIONS,

LOOKING NORTHEAST

* 9 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDGHP0

SLAVE QUARTERS, SOUTH & WEST
ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NORTH

* 10 of 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

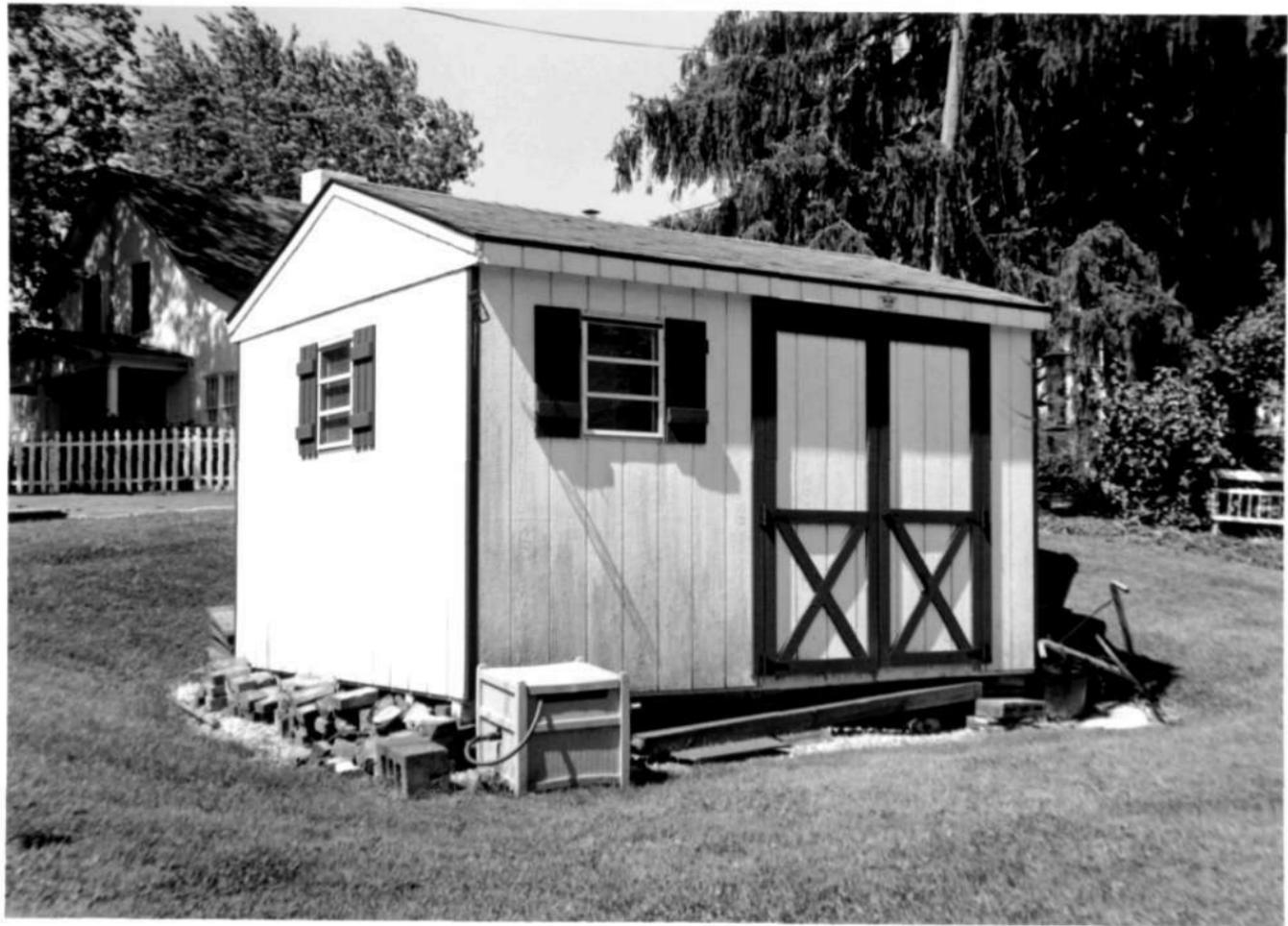
EHT TRACES

6/2012

MDSHPO

SLAVE QUARTERS & DWELLING,
LOOKING EAST

* 11 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

WIS MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

PREFABRICATED SHED, NORTH & EAST
ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

*12 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

CARRIAGE HOUSE, SOUTH & WEST
ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

*130F17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

CARRIAGE HOUSE, SOUTH &
WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST

*14 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

BLACKSMITH SHOP, SOUTH &
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST

#15 OF 17



BA-530

BEACMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACES

6/20/12

MOSHPO

TWENTIETH CENTURY BARN/SHED, SOUTH &
EAST ELEVATION LOOKING, NORTHWEST

#16 OF 17



BA-530

BEACHMONT FARM

6415 MOUNT VISTA ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

EHT TRACERULES

6/2012

MDSHPO

SPRING HOUSE, SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS,

LOOKING NORTHWEST

#17 OF 17

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. BA 530

Magi No. 0305305204

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic BEACHMONT FARM (HOUSE)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 6415 Mount Vista Road not for publicationcity, town Kingsville vicinity of Councilmanic District - 5

congressional district 2nd

state MD county Baltimore County

3. Classification

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

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

name Rev. R.D. Standiford, Personal Rep. of
Estate of Aimee B. Foard

street & number 6415 Mount Vista Road telephone no.: 592-5521

city, town Kingsville state and zip code MD 21087

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building Will record 97
liber

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 159

city, town Towson state MD 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory

date On-going since 1965 federal state county local

depository for survey records 100 Community Place

city, town state MD 21032

7. Description

Survey No. BA 530

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair unexposed

Check One

unaltered
 altered

Check One

original site
 moved

date of move _____

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

Beachmont Farm House is a prominent hilltop dwelling in a well landscaped setting with large trees in front, and old boxwoods scattered about. Facing the road there is a full-width porch. The house is two stories plus a mansard level. The east and west sides are different in layout, with a side entrance on the east, a 2½ story three-sided bay window on the west. There is a lot of bracketing on the eaves and various wooden applied decorations are used as well. The rear wing is a very small 2-story structure of considerable antiquity as revealed by its primitive fireplace. The starter house is blended into the luxurious mansard section by a coating of white stucco. The house reflects an era of almost frontier type construction combined with an elaborate Victorian showplace built by a railroad entrepreneur. There are some 20th century outbuildings in the house cluster but they are not in the same style as the mansion.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA 530

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<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	ca. 1823--	Builder/Architect	unknown
----------------	------------	-------------------	---------

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

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

The Rev. Ronald D. Standiford, administrator of Beachmont Farm, provided the following history for the 1986 garden tour:

HISTORY OF BEACHMONT FARM

Originally part of the Susquehannock Indian hunting grounds, Beachmont land was not under colonial ownership until 1684. Captain Richard Hill of Anne Arundel County joined other sea captains and gentlemen seeking to invest in undeveloped land. Even though Capt. Hill patented 1,000 acres known as Hill's Forest, there was virtually no access to it. Settlement did not come to this area for another thirty years.

Part of "Hill's Forest" eventually became the family farm of James Gittings in the late 1700s. In 1791, records show that James Gittings was one of three men appointed by the legislature to lay out the present Harford Road. Beside the part of the main house they built, the only other building left standing from the Gittings years is the dependency for the slaves.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Beachmont Farm (House)

Section number 8 Page 2

In 1838, Jesse Garrett, a 42-year-old Quaker farmer, purchased the farm from the Gittings heirs. He, his wife and daughter, spent the rest of their lives at this farm, then known as "Chestnut Grove." When Mr. Garrett died in 1878, his estate inventory shows simple but comfortable furnishings, and a plain operation for the farm. He was also a man of respect and means, because he had financially helped and acted as surety for neighbors in times of need.

When son-in-law Thomas Armstrong purchased the farm from the Garrett heirs in 1885, things began to change. A French Victorian architectural style took his eye and the place was transformed into its present appearance. All these improvements were too much for his pocketbook. Even though he was a Treasurer of the Md. and Pa. Railroad, and owned a soap and candle manufacturing company, his debts were too great. The farm was sold for \$14,000, and the Armstrongs built a smaller, but comfortable house near the Glen Arm train station.

A series of Baltimore families owned Beachmont for the next thirty years, some using it as a summer home to escape the city heat.

In 1926 George White purchased the farm for a large scale dairy operation. He added to the already monstrous barn, and built more farm buildings. His silos were the largest on the east coast at the time of construction. When the Great Depression struck, Mr. White was forced to sell Beachmont. Beachmont was once again sold to pay off debts.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Beachmont Farm (House)

Section number 8 Page 3

New life came to Beachmont when purchased by the W.P. Coles. Mr. Cole was a well loved congressman who did a lot for the neighborhood and state. University of Maryland named Cole Field House in his honor for all he had done for the school. Being a good democrat, President Roosevelt appointed him to a federal judgeship. So the Coles left Beachmont for New York.

When purchased in 1938 by the Foreman brothers, the farm became the home of the overseer, Mr. Crewe. German prisoners of W.W. II were brought from the Pikesville Armory to work in Beachmont's fields watched by shot gun bearing guards.

Beachmont underwent another renovation when W.H. and Aimee Burton Foard made their 1950 purchase.¹ They spent one year making exterior improvements and repairs to the house, gardens and farm buildings. In 1951, they brought their pure bred Gurnsey business to Beachmont. Foard cows were record producers in the State, and the milk supplied the patients at City Hospital.

When the Foards retired from farming in 1966, they sought to use the farm for the good of the neighborhood. After Mr. Foard's death in 1967, his wife searched for a ministry, and donated ground for Beachmont Christian Camp in 1973. In 1984, she was killed in an automobile accident when hit by a drunk driver. Her will directed that Beachmont Farm be used for a Christian purpose, which is presently under study. In the meantime, Beachmont continues as a family residence and center of much activity.

BA 530

MHT Inventory No.

Maryland Historical Trust/
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of property: Beachmont Farm (House)

Section number 8 Page 4

The house appeared on the 1850 map by J.C. Sidney and P.J. Browne, marked as residence of J. Garrett, "Chestnut Grove." One of the visitors on the 1986 garden tour noted, "Primitive fireplace with cranes...great interior for a movie set in Victorian style."

NOTE:

1. Baltimore County Deeds, TBS 1873:582.

BEACHMNT/PZONE/LANDMARK

