CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-940
Shaw-Bauer House
2901 Bauers Farm Road
Baltimore, Baltimore County
Circa 1800
Private

The Shaw-Bauer House, constructed around the turn of the 19th century, is located on the Back River, off North Point Road, in the Fifteenth District of Baltimore County. Just prior to 1915, the Fifteenth District was developed out of the Twelfth District. The Twelfth District was divided into three districts, the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth. According to Scharf in 1881, the Twelfth District, was the largest in square-mileage and second in total population among all the districts in Baltimore County. The Fifteenth District is known for the availability of commercial and recreational fishing and hunting along the Patapasco River, Middle River, Back River, and Gunpowder River. The Shaw-Bauer House is noted on the 1850 map as Mrs. Porter's property. It is not shown on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas, however it is denoted on the 1915 Bromley Atlas as the property of J.A.A. Reinecke consisting of approximately 204 acres on the Back River.

The Shaw-Bauer House is a Georgian-style, two-story, six-bay dwelling dating circa 1800. The solid stone foundation and brick structural system are stuccoed. The first story has an entry vestibule with four jalousie windows and a one-leaf aluminum door with a one-light transom. Both stories have wood sash, double-hung 2/2 windows set in square-edge wood surrounds. The house has a wood cornice and soffit, and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There are two interior-end, plastered chimneys with brick corbeled caps. A two-story wood frame addition (circa 1920) was constructed onto the rear elevation of the house, but has collapsed in the last ten years. The property contains three historic buildings, two historic structures, one non-historic structure, and two non-historic building.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA- 940

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Shaw-Bauer House
other	

2. Location

street and number	2901 Bauers Farm Road	___ not for publication
city, town	Baltimore	___ vicinity
county	Baltimore County	

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

name	Earl E. and Mildred L. Bauer				
street and number	c/o Mildred B. Wolfkill/8024 Neighbors Avenue			telephone	Not Available
city, town	Baltimore	state	MD	zip code	21237-1624

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse	tax map and parcel:	111/91
city, town	Towson	liber 6459	folio 718

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

___ Contributing Resource in National Register District
___ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
___ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
___ Other

6. Classification

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

Ownership
___ public
X private
___ both

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

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
2	1	sites
		structures
		objects
6	3	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA- 940

Condition

___ excellent	_X_ deteriorated
___ 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.

The Shaw-Bauer House is a Georgian-style, two-story, six-bay dwelling dating circa 1800. The solid stone foundation and brick structural system are stuccoed. The first story has an entry vestibule with four jalousie windows and a one-leaf aluminum door with a one-light transom. Both stories have wood sash, double-hung 2/2 windows set in square-edge wood surrounds. The house has a wood cornice and soffit, and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There are two interior-end, plastered chimneys with brick corbeled caps. A two-story wood frame addition (circa 1920) was constructed onto the rear elevation of the house, but has collapsed in the last ten years.

The property contains three historic buildings, two historic structures, one non-historic structure, and two non-historic building. A one-and-half story, one-bay garage, circa 1920, has had its first story rebuilt with concrete block. It features one roll-up wood paneled door, a 6/6-light double-hung, wood sash window, square-edged surrounds, German weatherboard in the gable, overhanging eaves with a wood soffit, and a front gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The circa 1930, post-in-ground, one-and-a-half stories, three-bay barn is in poor condition. Clad with board-and-batten, it has a cross-gable roof covered with corrugated sheet metal. The garage/machine shop, circa 1930, is one-story in height and three-bays long. Built of concrete block, it has two multiple-light industrial windows, one roll-up wood paneled door, one single-leaf wood door, pressed metal cladding on the gable ends, and a side-gable roof with corrugated sheet metal. There is also a collapsed wood-frame shed with vertical board cladding and a metal standing seam roof. A wood-frame, one-and-a-half story single dwelling, with a front gable roof and asphalt shingles, circa 1940, stands at the rear of the property. A photograph and complete survey of this building was not possible due to vegetation and a vicious dog.

Another single-dwelling, circa 1960, is sited at the front of the property. The one-and-a-half story, four bay house has a solid brick foundation and structural system laid in a stretcher bond. There a one-leaf wood paneled door, two aluminum sash windows with 1/1-lights, a fixed diamond pane window, and two 1x1 sliding sash windows, all with rowlock sills. The cross gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and there is a brick exterior-end chimney.
The one-story, one-bay shed, circa 1960, is clad with vertical boards and has a shed roof with corrugated sheet metal. An above-ground pool, circa 1975, and constructed with aluminum and plastic, lies behind the circa 1960 single dwelling.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA- 940

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

Specific dates 1770 ca. **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates 1770ca., 1800ca

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____ Maryland Register X not evaluated

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

The Shaw-Bauer House, constructed around the turn of the 19th century, is located on the Back River, off North Point Road, in the Fifteenth District of Baltimore County. Just prior to 1915, the Fifteenth District was developed out of the Twelfth District. The Twelfth District was divided into three districts, the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth. According to Scharf in 1881, the Twelfth District, was the largest in square-mileage and second in total population among all the districts in Baltimore County.(1) The Fifteenth District is known for the availability of commercial and recreational fishing and hunting along the Patapasco River, Middle River, Back River, and Gunpowder River. The Shaw-Bauer House is noted on the 1850 map as Mrs. Porter's property.(2) It is not shown on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas.(3) It is denoted on the 1915 Bromley Atlas as the property of J.A.A. Reinecke consisting of approximately 204 acres on the Back River.(4)

ENDNOTES

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. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 926.

2. J.C. Sidney, Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850).

3. Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).

4. Map of Baltimore County (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA- 940

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.00 acre

Acreage of historical setting 1.00

Quadrangle name Sparrows Point Quadrangle scale 1 : 24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Shaw-Bauer House constructed circa 1770, is located at 2801 Bauer's Farm Road in Edgemere in the Fifteenth District of Baltimore County. It has been historically associated with tax map 111, parcel 380 since its construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	K. Baynard & J. Riggle, Architectural Historians		
organization	E.H.T. Traceries	date	8/26/02
street and number	1121 Fifth Street, NW	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state DC	zip code 20001

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
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA- 940

Name Shaw-Bauer House
Continuation Sheet
Number 9 Page 1

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory.
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
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. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

BA – 940
Shaw-Bauer House
2701 Bauers Farm Road
Sparrows Point USGS Quad Map
Baltimore County

BA-940

SHAW-BAUER HOUSE

2901 BAUERS FARM ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

HOUSE, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

1 OF 4

BA-940

SHAW-BAUER HOUSE

2901 BAUERS FARM ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

GARAGE, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

2 OF 4

BA-940

SHAW-BAUER HOUSE

2901 BAUERS FARM ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

BARNS, VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

3 OF 4

BA-940
SHAW-BAUER HOUSE
2901 BAUER FARM ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES
8/2002
MD SHPO
GARAGE / MACHINE SHOP, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
4 OF 4

BA-940
"Shaw's Discovery"
2901 Bauer's Farm Road
Edgemere vic.
Private
c. 1784-94

Shaw's Discovery is located at 2801 Bauer's Farm Road on North Point Road, in eastern Baltimore County, Maryland. The house sits back from North Point Road over 1,000 feet and faces southwest toward that road. Bauer's Farm Road, a gravel road, runs along the northwest side of the house, and there is a driveway along the southwest side. The farm complex consists of a stuccoed brick house, a one-story frame barn, two sheds, a two-story garage, and another two-story building. The four outbuildings, other than the barn, are all constructed with CMUs. The house is a two-story, six-bay by one-bay stuccoed structure with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are four lightening rods on this ridge with milk glass balls. There is an interior stuccoed chimney on each gable end. On the southwest elevation, the first story has a three-bay-wide porch that is one story tall and has a shed roof with asphalt shingles. It has stuccoed walls and jalousie windows and door. The south-center bay has a door that is new and above it is a leaded glass fanlight that is set upside down. The remaining five bays have windows with two-over-two double-hung sash set in wide frames that are mortised and tenoned and pegged, and have an ogee back band. The second story has six two-over-two sash. There is a fret dentil bed mould below a wood box cornice. There is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame ell on the northeast side of the house. It has a shed roof that slopes down to the northwest, but the roof is mostly collapsed and the interior is also collapsing in. The southeast elevation of the ell has a one-story porch with a shed roof covered with asbestos shingles on the southeast elevation. The house is a

center-passage, single-pile plan with an ell that had an unknown configuration. There is a winder stair on the southeast, with a straight run along the southeast wall up to a winder in the east corner. It has a closed stringer with turned balusters and newel posts.

Listed on the 1783 tax assessments was Thomas K[night Smith] Shaw, who owned 81 acres on North Point. The improvements on his property were valued at £20, which would suggest that Thomas K. S. Shaw did not have a very large or well-finished house on his farm in 1783. In 1785 Thomas K. S. Shaw bought 30 acres, and the following year had his various lands resurveyed and patented as "Shaw's Discovery." The patent was for 203 acres. Thomas K. S. Shaw died in 1794, leaving a will in which he devised a life estate in his dwelling house and outbuildings to his widow, Sarah, along with half of the land. The other half of the land was bequeathed to his nephew, Thomas Joyce, for life. Ultimately, the whole farm would pass to Joyce's son, Thomas Night Smith Shaw Joyce. According to the 1798 tax list, Sarah Shaw had 82 acres, "half of Nightsmith Shaw's land," where she was living. It was improved with "a 2 story brick dwelling neatly finished in a plain manner + in good repair 42-18, wood kitchen 24 by 18, log meat house 10 by 10, a hen house 8 by 8. The wood buildings are ordinary + of little value." Also on her property were an "old frame barn 25 by 20, a log stable 16 by 12, an old stable and an old dwelling or lumber house no value." At the same time, Thomas Joyce had 85 acres, "part of Nightsmith Shaw's land adjoining Sarah Shaw's with a one story framed dwelling 20 by 16, log kitchen 16 by 12, log stable 16 by 12. All rough + ordinary." The description suggests a great deal about the house on "Shaw's Discovery." The improvements listed in 1783 probably included one of the wood houses mentioned in

1798. Thus, the brick house must have been built after 1783, and perhaps at or just after the resurvey of the farm. The brick portion of the existing house matches closely the size of the brick house on the tax list, and must be that building. The house was constructed in two stages, with the addition also having been completed by 1798; it probably dates to before the death of Thomas K. S. Shaw in 1794. The house as originally constructed was a two-room, or hall-parlor, plan, of four bays, probably with a fireplace at the northwest end and an enclosed winder stair in the east corner. The entrance was likely in one of the two center bays, both of which are now windows. The addition of one room enabled Shaw to create a center passage, Georgian-plan dwelling by removing the stairway and building a larger open staircase in its place. This stairway has a closed stringer, which is an indication of its early age, and yet it was generally out of fashion at the time it was built. The details of both halves of the house are quite similar, suggesting that they were constructed close together in time.

"Shaw's Discovery" was witness to an historic event when the British landed at North Point in 1814 and marched toward Baltimore. Thomas Knight Smith Shaw Joyce sold the "Shaw's Discovery" farm, consisting of 162 acres, in March 1816 to Mary Todd, the wife of Bernard Todd. The Todd's had lost their house in 1814 when the British burned it. Richard and Mary Shaw sold the farm in 1821 to Thomas Shaw, Sr., the same Thomas Shaw who lived across the road. This was probably meant as an investment, and when he died in 1829, at age 84, Shaw left this and all his other property to his wife, Ann, for life. The farm then passed to their son, Thomas Shaw, Jr. When he died in 1842 the farm became involved in a lawsuit to settle the estate. William Shaw, the son of Richard

Shaw, purchased the farm. William Shaw only held the farm for three years before selling it to Elizabeth Porter in 1848. Over the next thirty years the farm sold frequently, and the sales price fluctuated wildly. Some of the owners were residents of Baltimore City, and it would seem that most of them were only interested in the farm as an investment or as a country house. The 1857 Taylor map notes that the farm was known as "Blyth Hall" during the brief ownership of Joseph Reynolds. Henry Cole may have been the last of the absentee landlords on "Shaw's Discovery." He purchased the farm in 1876 and by 1881 was in court for not paying the mortgage. It was offered for sale in April of that year. The new owner, William Reinecke, probably rebuilt the farm, and it was likely the Reinecke family that was responsible for replacing the rear wing, too. The Reinecke family owned the farm until 1940, when Edward and Catherine Bauer, the parents of the present owner, purchased it. The number of surviving buildings that were standing during the Battle of North Point is not known, but cannot be too great, making "Shaw's Discovery" one of the most historically significant structures in Black Marsh.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-940

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	"Shaw's Discovery"
other	Bauer Farm

2. Location

street and number	2901 Bauer's Farm Road	___ not for publication
city, town	Edgemere	X vicinity
county	Baltimore County	

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

name	Earl E. Bauer, c/o Mildred B. Wolfkill				
street and number	8024 Neighbors Avenue			telephone	n/a
city, town	Baltimore	state	MD	zip code	21237-1624

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse	tax map and parcel:	111-91
city, town	Towson	liber 6459	folio 718

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

___ Contributing Resource in National Register District
___ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
___ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
___ Other

6. Classification

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

Ownership
___ public
X private
___ both

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

Resource Count

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

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-940

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
_X_ good	_X_ ruins
___ fair	___ altered

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

Shaw's Discovery is located at 2901 Bauer's Farm Road on North Point Road, in eastern Baltimore County, Maryland. The house sits back from North Point Road over 1,000 feet and faces southwest toward that road. Bauer's Farm Road, a gravel road, runs along the northwest side of the house, and there is a driveway along the southwest side. The farm complex consists of a stuccoed brick house, a one-story frame barn, two sheds, a two-story garage, and another two-story building. The four outbuildings, other than the barn, are all constructed with CMUs.

The house is a two-story, six-bay by one-bay stuccoed structure with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are four lightening rods on this ridge with milk glass balls. There is an interior stuccoed chimney on each gable end. On the southwest elevation, the west bay of the foundation has a three-light sash. There is a water table and belt course covered in stucco. The first story has a three-bay-wide porch that is one story tall and has a shed roof with asphalt shingles. It has stuccoed walls and jalousie windows and door. There are brick steps, a concrete deck, and a beaded-edge-and-center board soffit. The south-center bay has a door that is new and above it is a leaded glass fanlight that is set upside down. There are fluted pilaster strips on either side of the door that appear not to be old, and the door frame has a beaded interior edge, and is mitered at the corners. The remaining five bays have windows with two-over-two double-hung sash set in wide frames that are mortised and tenoned and pegged, and have an ogee back band. The wood sills are also pegged. There are pintels for window blinds in the window frames. The stucco projects beyond the back band less than 1 inch. The second story has six two-over-two sash. There is a fret dentil bed mould below a wood box cornice. The cornice does not have returns. At the second story is a crack in the stucco between the four west bays and the two south bays, with a gap in the cornice, as well. This suggests that the two south bays were added.

The southeast elevation has no openings on the first or second stories. There is a one-light sash set south of the chimney in the gable end, and it has a wide wood frame. There are tapered rake boards that have a beaded bottom edge.

There is a two-story, three-bay by one-bay frame ell on the northeast side of the house. It has a shed roof that slopes down to the northwest, but the roof is mostly collapsed and the interior is also collapsing in. The southeast elevation of the ell has a one-story porch with a shed roof covered with asbestos shingles on the southeast elevation. There are two one-over-one sash to the south, a door with four lights over three lying panels in the center, and two pair of eight-light casements to the east. The second story has a two-over-two sash in each end bay and nothing in the center. There is a wood cornice and two lightening rods at the ridge of the roof.
The northeast elevation of the main block, on the second story, has a two-over-two sash with beaded-interior-edge trim. There is a wood box cornice with an ogee bed mould. The northeast elevation of the ell has no openings on the first or second stories. The porch has a pair of eight-light casements. The northwest elevation of the ell has stucco over German siding that is fastened with wire nails. The stucco is cracked and collapsing. The first and second stories both have two-over-two sash in each of the end bays, and there is an interior brick chimney with a Bishop's cap in the center.

The northeast elevation of the main block, on the first story, has a projecting one-story, one-bay stuccoed wing in the second bay from the north. This wing has a door with four lights over two panels, and has a gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge and asphalt shingles. The gable end of this wing has asbestos shingles. The door is set at ground level and leads to stairs into the basement. The north bay of the first story has a three-light sash in the foundation, a two-over-two sash with a bull nose frame on the first story. On the second story, the east bay has no opening. The north bay has a typical two-over-two sash, but with no pintels and no back band. The wood box cornice has an ogee bed mould. The brick wall is exposed where the ell is pulling away from the main block, indicating that the stucco came after the addition of the ell. The northwest elevation of the main block has no openings in the foundation, first story, or second story. The gable end has a one-light sash set west of the chimney with a wide wood frame. There are also tapered rake boards.

There is a basement under the northeast section of the main block. This was originally a very shallow room, but the floor has been excavated and laid in concrete. The first story joists run northeast-southwest, and are part hewn and part sash-sawn. They are 6 ½ inches to 7 inches deep and 3 ¼ inches to 4 inches wide, and are spaced 19 inches to 21 ½ inches on centers. The joists rest on a 1-inch thick board set on top of the foundation wall and they are set into pockets in the brick wall. The flooring above it is gauged, and runs southeast-northwest. The boards alternate between tongues on both sides and grooves on both sides. According to Mr. Bauer, the owner, there was a drain in the basement consisting of oyster shells about 18 inches – 24 inches deep. On the northeast elevation is a beaded-edge-and-center, vertical-board door that leads to stairs to the exterior. The owner constructed the stair enclosure on the northeast circa 1945. The foundation and fireplace buttress on the northwest are of rubble stone. The hearth trimmers have three tenons with face pegs. The hearth support consists of three boards set into the buttress wall at one end, with the other end nailed to the bottoms of the joist that acts as a hearth header. These boards in turn support several boards that then support the brick hearth. At the southeast end of the basement is a straight run of stairs to the first story. The joist to the northwest side of the stairwell has a mortise in the center of it. There is no evidence of a fireplace on this end of the building, so the mortise must have held a stair trimmer for a narrower stairway in the east corner, such as a winder stair.

The house is a center-passage, single-pile plan with an ell that had an unknown configuration. The passage has pine flooring that is 2 ½ inches wide and runs southwest-northeast. There is a drop ceiling. The window on the southwest has an ogee on the edge of the jamb boards. The door has fluted pilaster strips with a new back band, and all of it is probably new trim. There is a winder stair on the southeast, with a straight run along the southeast wall up to a winder in the east corner. It has a closed stringer with turned balusters and newel posts and a moulded handrail that is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the newel. The wall under the stairs has flush, beaded-edge horizontal boards. There is a six-panel door under the stairs that leads to the cellar. The panels have slightly raised fields. The butt hinges are gone and there is now a cast iron Suffolk latch. The beaded-interior-edge architrave is mitered. The stairs to the second story are constructed with wrought nails. Some of the boards are pit sawn, and others appear to be adzed on the backside of several of the risers. The southeast stair stringer, which is against the partition wall, has a diagonal post supporting the center of it and resting on several wood shims on top of the stone foundation wall. The southeast sill ends at a joint where a header was mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged to it and this header has been cut out and removed leaving only the joint. A new header has been nailed in place to the southwest of the location of the original header. This stair header joint is directly across from the mortise in the joist. On the southeast elevation of the passage is a door with six panels that have slightly raised fields. It is hung on new hinges and the old hinge mortises are patched on the door and frame. There is a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob that is not original to the door, as the door has been patched. The jamb boards for the door have an ovolo on the edge, and there is a recessed wood frame that is mortised and tenoned and pegged and set inside the jamb board. On the northeast elevation is a four-panel door with a plain cast iron rim lock that has mineral knobs. The butt hinges have three knuckles. The architrave has a torus in the center, two beads to each side, and a bead on the interior edge. The northwest wall has a wide opening.

The northwest room floor and ceiling are the same as in the passage. There is evidence of chair rail on the southwest elevation between the windows, where there is patched plaster. There is no clear evidence west of the windows that there was chair rail, but the walls have been skim coated before the addition of three layers of wallpaper. The walls had a blue-pigmented whitewash, as did those in the southeast room and the center and northwest chambers. The southwest windows have an ovolo on the window frame. Below the sill is a cavetto and bead moulding, with another bead at the bottom edge. The trim is painted white and has a grained or combed finish beneath it, with several other paint layers below that, and a dark blue paint layer that may be the original finish. The northeast window has a small bead on the inner edge and a small bead near the center of the architrave. This same trim is used below the windowsill. The baseboard is plain and has a brown paint beneath the white paint that is not clearly graining. The northwest elevation has a fireplace that has been closed off. There is a wood mantel with columns, a paneled frieze that is sunk and flat and has quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds, and a bed mould with a bead below a cavetto below a large bead. The mantelshelf has a bevel on the bottom of it. The mantel has been pulled off and put back on.

In the southeast room, the northwest door architrave is mitered at the corners and has a broken field with a bead at the break and another on the inner edge. The baseboard has a quirked ogee and bevel. The window has an ovolo on the edge of the frame. The southeast elevation has a closet in the south corner with beaded-interior-edge mitered architrave. There is a six-panel door with sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and once had a Suffolk latch. There are three shelves in the closet. The flooring is 2-½ inch pine that runs northwest-southeast. The walls are plaster on brick. There is a fireplace in the center of the southeast wall that was closed off by the owners, and there is no mantel here now. To the east of the fireplace is a closet with a four-panel door that has slightly sunk fields and ovolo panel moulds. Based on the patched holes of the door, there were probably two Suffolk latches, each at a different period. The butt hinges have three knuckles with loose joints. The architrave is wide and has a beaded interior edge. It is head cut. There are three shelves that were put in by the owners, and the top two have a semi-circular cut out. The northeast elevation has a doorway set to the east that has six panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. The architrave matches that of the northwest door and the hinges are the same as the east closet door. There is a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob. To the north is a doorway with four lights over two panels, and the architrave matches that of the northeast door in the passage. It also has bull's-eye corner blocks. The door is hung on butt hinges with five knuckles and ball finials. The jambs have two panels and the soffit one panel, with quirked ogee and bevel panel moulds. The ell has wood lath and plaster on the walls and ceiling, with some expanded metal lath that may be a patch. The architrave in the ell matches that of the northeast door in the passage.

The second story floor plan matches the first story, but has a chamber at the southwest end of the passage, as well. The northwest chamber has the same flooring as the first story, and it runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge and the window frames have an ovolo moulding. There is the ghost of chair rail, and one windowsill is cut at an angle where the chair rail shelf would have lapped it. The northwest elevation has a fireplace that has been closed off, and the present flooring covers the hearth. There is a wood mantel with plain pilaster strips, a plain frieze, and a beveled bed mould. On either side of the fireplace is a four-panel door to a closet. The west closet has a beaded-edge, tongue-and-grooved, vertical-board wall that is hand-planed. One of the boards passes behind the mantel, and the baseboard is set on top of these boards. The door header is mortised-and-tenoned-and pegged to these boards. There is an applied ogee back band on the boards. The door has flush fields and ovolo panel moulds. It is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints, and has a plain latch that is not original. The backside of the door has no panel moulds. The interior of the closet has two rows of wood pegs on three sides of the closet. The pegs are square, with chamfered edges. The boards on the sides of the closet are also hand-planed, but the three boards over the door are rough-sawn. The north closet door, hardware, and back band are the same as the west closet. The board walls are also the same, but they project further into the room, as if they were added later. There is also a narrow board across the top of the board wall at the ceiling level to help keep the wall boards in place. The baseboard butts against these boards, and is not set on top of them as with the west closet. Inside of the north closet the boards are planed on the sides and rough-sawn over top of the door. The header is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged to the boards, as well. There is a three-sided shelf set high in the closet, and there was another one lower down, the ghost of which can still be seen in the plaster. The interiors of both closets have trim boards fastened with rose-head nails. The southeast door has six panels with slightly sunk fields and ovolo panel moulds on the southeast side. The northwest side of the door has no panel moulds. The southeast side appears to have a dark wood such as walnut beneath the white paint, and this does not seem to be graining, although only a small section could be examined. The door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints, and has a plain cast iron rim lock that is not original to the door. The frame is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged and has an ogee back band. The plaster walls are flush with the back band. There is a piece of vertical lath next to the jamb, but in general it appears that there is only lath on the southeast side of this wall. Only a small section could be examined, and further exploration is warranted to determine whether this is original or has been altered at a later date.

The center chamber is the southwest end of the center passage and was closed off for a bathroom by the Bauer family. It has a two-

panel door. In the passage, the stairway from the first story in the east corner is enclosed with a plaster wall. There is a six-panel door at the top of the stairway that has flush fields and ovolo panel moulds. It is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged, and has a cast iron rim lock with a brass seal that has an American eagle and "No 60". The lock has a mineral knob. The door is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and is patched on the top and the lock stile, suggesting that is was moved to this location. Beneath the white paint is graining. The architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. There is a door on the northeast elevation with four panels that have sunk fields and ogee panel moulds. It has a plain cast iron rim lock with a porcelain knob, and the architrave is miter cut and matches that of the first story passage northeast door. There is a winder stair to the attic in the north corner. It has a four-panel door with slightly sunk fields and ovolo panel moulds. It is hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints, and had two different Suffolk latches, but now has a hasp. There is a small one-panel door beneath the stairway that has a sunk, flat panel with ovolo panel mould. There is graining beneath the white paint of this door. It is hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints, and had a Suffolk latch but now has a hasp. The doorframe is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. Inside the winder stair closet there is chair rail with a bead on the bottom edge, but the chair rail shelf is missing. There is ghost of chair rail in the rest of the passage. The stairs are constructed with cut nails, one of which appears to be a double struck head, but the rest are too rusted to identify clearly.
The door to the southeast chamber has six panels with slightly raised fields and ovolo panel moulds. The architrave has an ogee back band and a beaded interior edge. The door has butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints, and a cast iron rim lock with a brass seal and a mineral knob. It appears that this door had an earlier latch, as there is a patch on the southeast side of the door, but not on the northwest side. The southeast side has no panel moulds, and the architrave has an ogee back band only. The windows have an ovolo on the edge of the frame. The flooring is identical to the first story and the baseboard has a bead and a new moulding set on top of it. There is no evidence of chair rail in this room. On the southeast elevation is a closet, set to the east, with a four-panel door that has flush fields and ovolo panel moulds. It has butt hinges with three knuckles and fast joints, and had a Suffolk latch but now has a typical latch for the house. The closet boards are nailed in place with cut nails, and there are metal hooks screwed in place. The fireplace in the center of this elevation was closed off by the Bauer's and has no mantel. East of the fireplace is a closet with a ten-light door above a one-panel door that has sunk, flat panels and ovolo panel moulds. It has small cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints, and the lock is gone. The architrave is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The glazed door is mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. The closet has three wood shelves. On the northeast elevation is a window with mitered architrave that has a beaded interior edge. Beneath the windowsill is a piece of architrave that matches that in the ell.

The northwest attic stairs have riven lath and plaster on top of boards that appear to be unpainted and slightly rough in finish. It would appear that the plaster was added after the stairs were added. The rafters have an open-faced bridal joint and peg at the ridge, and a collar beam with a half-dovetailed half lap that is nailed with rose head nails that have chisel points. The rafters are partially hewn and partially sawn, and appear to be pit sawn. They are between 2 ¾ inches and 3 ½ inches wide and are tapered from 2 ½ inches to 3 inches deep at the ridge to 4 ¼ inches deep at the foot. They are spaced 21 ½ inches to 23 inches on centers and have sawn Roman numerals. The rafter feet are cut off and nailed to a false plate that is flush with the floor.) The rafters support sawn shingle lath and wood shingles with cut nails. There is a patch in the floor just to the northwest side of the partition wall that suggests that the stairway originally came up here. The flooring is random-width between 8 and 13 ¼ inches, runs northwest-southeast, and the boards alternate between having tongues on both sides and having grooves on both sides. The southeast elevation had a window in the center, but this has been converted to a doorway.

The southeast attic covers the original southeast exterior wall, which is 3 to 1 common bond brick that retains some whitewash. There are tapered rake boards with beaded bottom edges and wrought nails, it appears, hidden behind the northern-most rafter pair of the southeast attic. It does not appear that the rake boards were ever painted, and they are not very weathered either, but are oxidized as if they were soon covered. The floor is random-width between 8 ¼ inches and 11 inches and runs northwest-southeast. The rafters are partly hewn and partly sawn, and appear to be pit sawn. They are 2 ½ inches to 3 inches wide and are

tapered from 4 inches deep at the ridge to 5 inches deep at the foot. The ridge has an open-faced bridal and peg. The rafters have half-lapped collar beams that are not dovetailed and are nailed with two rose head nails in each joint. The rafters support sawn shingle lath with cut nails and circular sawn shingles. The rafter feet are cut off and nailed to a false plate that is flush with the floor. They also have sawn Roman numerals.

There is a one-story frame barn with a T-plan about 120 feet south of the house. It has a gable roof with corrugated metal over wood shingles and a southeast-northwest ridge, and also has board and batten siding. The cross bar of the T also has a gable roof of corrugated metal with a southwest-northeast ridge. It has a CMU foundation and German siding. The cross bar of the T is on the southeast side of the T. The frame has large posts and girts, but they are not mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged. The joists are circular-sawn and are approximately 2 x 6s.

There are two long CMU sheds with gable roofs of inverted-V-seam metal and corrugated metal with northwest-southeast ridges approximately 50 feet east-southeast of the house. Both sheds are open on the southwest and have no other openings. There is a two-story building about 40 feet south of the house that has a CMU first story and German siding on the second story. It has a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge and has corrugated metal roofing. There is also a two-story garage about 150 feet southeast of the house. It has CMU walls and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a southwest-northeast ridge. The doors are on the northwest elevation.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-940

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

Specific dates n/a **Architect/Builder** n/a

Construction dates c. 1784-94

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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Back River Neck, of which "Shaw's Discovery" is a part, has been considered to have the earliest recorded settlement by Europeans in present-day Baltimore County, and whether or not this is accurate, it was certainly settled early. John Smith noted natives in this area, known as Black Marsh, but did not observe any large villages on the neck. Thomas Thomas and William Battin patented 1,150 acres in 1652, under the tract name "Old Road." Thomas Todd purchased the "Old Road" tract from Thomas and Battin in 1664 and moved to the region from his estate in Gloucester County, Virginia known as "Toddsbury." Todd supposedly built a house where the present-day "Todd's Inheritance" house now stands, and it was the earlier house that was reportedly burned in the War of 1812. A story of unknown origin claims that Thomas Todd II or Thomas Todd III freed an indentured servant named John Shaw in 1699, and this was apparently the origin of the Shaw family on the neck. In 1745 John Shaw, a planter living on the neck, purchased 50 acres of the Todd's Range tract. This apparently passed to Thomas Shaw (1735-1829), who is believed to have been the son of John Shaw. Thomas Shaw was assessed in 1783 for 50 acres of Todd's Range, with improvements valued at £15. This farm was located on the southwest side of Back River Neck Road, and contained a frame house that was demolished in 1976 by the owner, Bethlehem Steel Company, just one month before being placed on the National Register. The house was reputed to date to the mid-eighteenth century. (1)

Also listed on the 1783 tax assessments was Thomas K[night Smith] Shaw, perhaps a cousin of Thomas Shaw. Thomas K. S. Shaw owned 81 acres, but the name of the property was unknown. Presumably, 21 acres was an orchard on the "Harryman's Hope" tract, which he had purchased the year before, but other purchases of land could not be uncovered. The improvements on his property were valued at £20. Some improvements were valued in the £10-20 range, a few in the £30-60 range, and some between £100-120. Thomas Todd's improvements were valued at £100. This would suggest that Thomas K. S. Shaw did not have a very large or well-finished house on his farm in 1783. He also owned six horses and sixteen cattle, worth £69, and owned no slaves. In 1785 Thomas K. S. Shaw bought 30 acres of "Venture," and the following year had his various lands resurveyed and patented as "Shaw's Discovery." The patent was for 203 acres, only 9 ¼ of which was vacant land, but how and when Shaw acquired the other tracts could not be discovered. The missing tracts were parts of "Todd's Range" and "Darby," and were contiguous to his other lands. They could have come from the family of his wife, Sarah Stansbury, whom he married 31 December 1777. (2)

Thomas K. S. Shaw died in 1794, leaving a will in which he devised a life estate in his dwelling house and outbuildings to his widow, Sarah, along with half of the land. The other half of the land was bequeathed to his nephew, Thomas Joyce, for life. Ultimately, the whole farm would pass to Joyce's son, Thomas Night Smith Shaw Joyce. Sarah Shaw also received one third of the personal property, along with a riding horse and chair, two plow horses, a cart, a plow, and two slaves. It would seem that since 1783 Shaw had invested in slave labor, but he apparently was not comfortable with it. He stipulated that one of the two slaves passing to his wife, Little Easter [Esther?], was to serve 10 years after his death, and then be freed, and the other, a boy

named Jack, was to serve 15 years and be freed. The rest of his slaves, a man named Robert, a lad named Pompey, a boy named Jacob, and a woman named Big Esther, were all to be freed. It is tempting to speculate that these slaves were all of one family, but there is no evidence, beyond the relative ages of the slaves and the similarity of the women's names, to suggest this was the case. The inventory of his property gives some insight into life at "Shaw's Discovery." His livestock included six horses, 34 cattle, 45 hogs, 25 sheep, and 23 geese, all of which were large numbers for an average sized farm, and probably reflect the fact that he had slave labor to increase his production. Since he apparently had no children, he would have needed extra labor of some kind, and perhaps this is why he turned to slavery. Amongst the foodstuffs on hand were corn and corn flour, wheat, turnips, potatoes, Indian peas, apples, and 10 hogsheads full of cider. Shaw's farm tools included a cider mill. Meals were served on Queensware plates, dishes, and bowls, with blue and white or red and white china cups, saucers, and slop bowls. (3)

According to the 1798 tax list, Sarah Shaw had 82 acres, "half of Nightsmith Shaw's land," where she was living. It was improved with "a 2 story brick dwelling neatly finished in a plain manner + in good repair 42-18, wood kitchen 24 by 18, log meat house 10 by 10, a hen house 8 by 8. The wood buildings are ordinary + of little value." Also on her property were an "old frame barn 25 by 20, a log stable 16 by 12, an old stable and an old dwelling or lumber house no value." She also had two slaves, both of whom were between the ages of 12 and 50, and thus were taxable. At the same time, Thomas Joyce had 85 acres, "part of Nightsmith Shaw's land adjoining Sarah Shaw's with a one story framed dwelling 20 by 16, log kitchen 16 by 12, log stable 16 by 12. All rough + ordinary." Joyce also owned four slaves, only two of who were taxable. The description suggests a great deal about the house on "Shaw's Discovery." The improvements listed in 1783 probably included one of the wood houses mentioned in 1798, such as Joyce's one-story frame house, only 16 by 20 feet. Certainly a large, brick house would have had a greater valuation. Thus, the brick house must have been built after 1783, and perhaps at or just after the resurvey of the farm. The brick portion of the existing house matches closely the size of the brick house on the tax list, and must be that building. The house was constructed in two stages, with the addition also having been completed by 1798. The addition could have been intended to accommodate another family, such as that of the nephew, Joyce, but since he was living in another house on the property, even when Sarah Shaw was apparently living alone with her two slaves in the large dwelling, it seems more likely that the addition was primarily a fashion statement; it thus probably dates to before the death of Thomas K. S. Shaw in 1794. The house as originally constructed was a two-room, or hall-parlor, plan, of four bays, probably with a fireplace at the northwest end and an enclosed winder stair in the east corner. The entrance was likely in one of the two center bays, both of which are now windows. The addition of one room enabled Shaw to create a center passage, Georgian-plan dwelling by removing the stairway and building a larger open staircase in its place. This stairway has a closed stringer, which is an indication of its early age, and yet it was generally out of fashion at the time it was built. The details of both halves of the house are quite similar, suggesting that they were constructed close together in time. The 1798 tax also mentions a wood kitchen on the property, 18 by 24 feet in size. This is very close to the size of the frame addition on the rear of the existing dwelling, which is about 16 ½ feet by 25 ½ feet. All of the visible details of this wing, which has collapsed in and is not safe to enter, appear to date it to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century, so the size could be a coincidence and the kitchen could have been a freestanding building. On the other hand, the existing wing could have been rebuilt on the foundation of the older wing. It could also be that the kitchen wing was the earlier house from the 1783 tax, to which a new section was added. Unfortunately, without access, it is not possible to find any small clues that might answer these suppositions. (4)

Sarah Shaw's will was probated in January 1803, and in it she bequeathed the slave Jack to her brother, Isaac Stansbury, for the seven years remaining from her late husband's will. Little Esther is not mentioned, no doubt because she had been freed by this time. The 1804 tax records do not list any Joyce, though one of them had clearly inherited the whole property by this time. "Shaw's Discovery" was witness to an historic event when the British landed at North Point in 1814 and marched toward Baltimore. The fate of the Todd House is well known, and Thomas Shaw's house was reportedly where General Ross spent his last night before being killed in battle. Histories of the Battle of North Point fail to mention any role for the Shaw farm, but they

are generally not that detailed, and this aspect of its history deserves further exploration. The farm is clearly shown on James Kearney's "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore," made in 1814. Thomas Knight Smith Shaw Joyce sold the "Shaw's Discovery" farm, consisting of 162 acres, in March 1816 to Mary Todd, the wife of Bernard Todd. The Todd's had lost their house in 1814 when the British burned it. Whether they sought refuge in the Shaw-Joyce house is not known, but they simply could have been expanding their farm, since it was located just southwest of "Shaw's Discovery." In September of 1816 Bernard Todd died, and the following July Mary Todd married Richard Shaw. The Kearney map shows an R. Shaw on a farm just southeast of "Shaw's Discovery," and this was presumably Richard Shaw, but nothing more is known about him. (5)

Richard and Mary Shaw sold the farm in 1821 to Thomas Shaw, Sr., the same Thomas Shaw who lived across the road. This was probably meant as an investment, and when he died in 1829, at age 84, Shaw left this and all his other property to his wife, Ann, for life. The farm then passed to their son, Thomas Shaw, Jr. When he died in 1842 the farm became involved in a lawsuit to settle the estate. In July 1844 the farm was offered for sale. At this time it had grown to 212 acres, and the improvements included "a two-story brick dwelling house, with two rooms and passage on each floor, and a good frame barn, nearly new. . . . There is also a good fishing and ducking shore." The court records add that little of the land was wooded, and what existed was all located at one end of the farm. In addition, there was only one dwelling, and no outbuildings other than the barn. Apparently, all of the buildings listed in 1798, other than the brick house, had burned or deteriorated and been removed. William Shaw, the son of Richard Shaw, purchased the farm for $2,410, actually $20 less than what his father had sold the farm for in 1821, but the acreage had increased. The decline in value probably reflects a general lack of attention given to a tenant property, which resulted in the loss of buildings, and could also be the result of the depression in the late 1830's. William Shaw only held the farm for three years before selling it to Elizabeth Porter in 1848. Over the next thirty years the farm sold frequently, and the sales price fluctuated wildly. Some of the owners were residents of Baltimore City, and it would seem that most of them were only interested in the farm as an investment or as a country house. The 1857 Taylor map notes that the farm was known as "Blyth Hall" during the brief ownership of Joseph Reynolds. (6)

Henry Cole may have been the last of the absentee landlords on "Shaw's Discovery." He purchased the farm in 1876 for an undisclosed amount of money, and by 1881 was in court for not paying the mortgage. Adam and Kunigunda Elgert were living on the farm when it was offered for sale in April of that year. As described at the time, "the improvements consist of a two-story brick dwelling, 16 ½ x 40 feet, and frame back building 18 x 45 feet, a frame barn, a carriage house and shed adjoining, a frame cow stable 16 x 100 feet and a frame horse stable, all in good condition and adjoining the barn." The farm was 203 acres, but now reportedly had plenty of timber on the property. As with the 1844 sale, it was noted: "there is also an established and excellent ducking shore upon the property, which in the proper season abundance of ducks are killed." The trustee who created the ad, or the typesetter who laid it out, must have gotten the dimensions of the two parts of the building mixed, since the sizes are exact, but for the opposite sections. Other than the barn, the outbuildings must have been constructed over the past 35 years, but none of these buildings seem to survive, as the existing outbuildings all seem to date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This probably reflects a third rebuilding of the farm by the new owner, William Reinecke. The purchase price was $3600, a far cry from the $10,000 paid in 1868, suggesting, in part, that the outbuildings listed in the sale ad were not of very good quality, and thus eventually needed replacement. It was likely the Reinecke family that was responsible for replacing the rear wing, too. (7)

According to the owner, Fred Heinz rented the farm from the Reineckes, who reportedly bought about three dairy farms and moved to Pennsylvania. The Reinecke family owned the farm until 1940, when Edward and Catherine Bauer, the parents of the present owner, purchased it. A family named Fitzell was renting the farm at the time the Bauers bought it, according to the owner. Around the time they moved in they made some changes to the property. These included creating a wide opening from the passage into the northwest room, enclosing the front and side porches, and stuccoing the brick. The house has sat vacant for

about 15 years, during which the rear ell has deteriorated to the point of almost complete collapse, yet the original brick sections remain very sound. The number of surviving buildings that were standing during the Battle of North Point is not known, but cannot be too great, making "Shaw's Discovery" one of the most historically significant structures in Black Marsh. (8)

Notes:

(1) "Old Maryland Farms and Families on Patapsco Neck," Sun, 10 January 1909, p. 16. John Milner Associates, Inc., "Todd's Inheritance Phase 1 Archeological Investigation of the House Precinct," May 2001, p. 37. Hettie L. Ballweber, "Cultural Resources Survey of the Black Marsh Area, Baltimore County, Maryland," Department of Natural Resources, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, report 223, 1988, pp. 16, 59. Kathy Lee Erlandson Liston, "The House the Todds Built," Baltimore County History Trails 32, nos. 1 & 2 (Autumn-Winter 1997), pp. 1-8. Maryland Tax List, 1783, Baltimore County (Philadelphia: Rhistoric Publications, Inc., 1970), p. 143.

(2) Maryland Tax List, 1783, p. 143. Baltimore County Land Records, WG M-10, WG W-300, 1C #C-34. Local tradition, recounted by the owner, states that a man named Caesar owned the property and built the house, at an unknown date. He married a woman in England and brought her to Black Marsh, but after she saw the home he had constructed, she moved back to her native land. Caesar then buried his money under a tree and hung himself from it. A 25-acre field to the northwest of the house is still known as Caesar's field. There is nothing in the historical record to indicate that there is any truth to the story.

(3) Thomas Night Smith Shaw Will, 5-213, Inventory, 17-320.

(4) Federal Direct Tax, Patapsco Lower Hundred, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1798. Microfilm, Maryland State Archives.

(5) Sarah Shaw Will, 7-130. James Kearney "Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore and its Vicinity and of Patapsco Neck to North Point," 1814. Tracing in the files of the Baltimore County Department of Planning. Baltimore County Land Records, WG 135-403. Liston, "The House the Todds Built," p. 4.

(6) Baltimore County Land Records, WG 160-271. AWB 359-118. Thomas Shaw, Sr., Will, 13-332. Baltimore County Circuit Court, Equity TK 34-361. Sun (Baltimore), 4 July 1844, p. 3. Robert Taylor, "Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland," 1857.

(7) Baltimore County Land Records, EHA 59-360, JB 98-569, WMJ 129-29. Maryland Journal (Towson), 2 April 1881, p. 3.

(8) Baltimore County Land Records, CWB Jr. 1104-291.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 5 A.

Acreage of historical setting 203 A.

Quadrangle name Sparrow's Point

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Only the area surrounding the original house was surveyed. Most of the remaining 194 acres is farm land, but there is also a group of cabins along the waterfront that was not inventoried.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization

date 01/16/2003

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

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

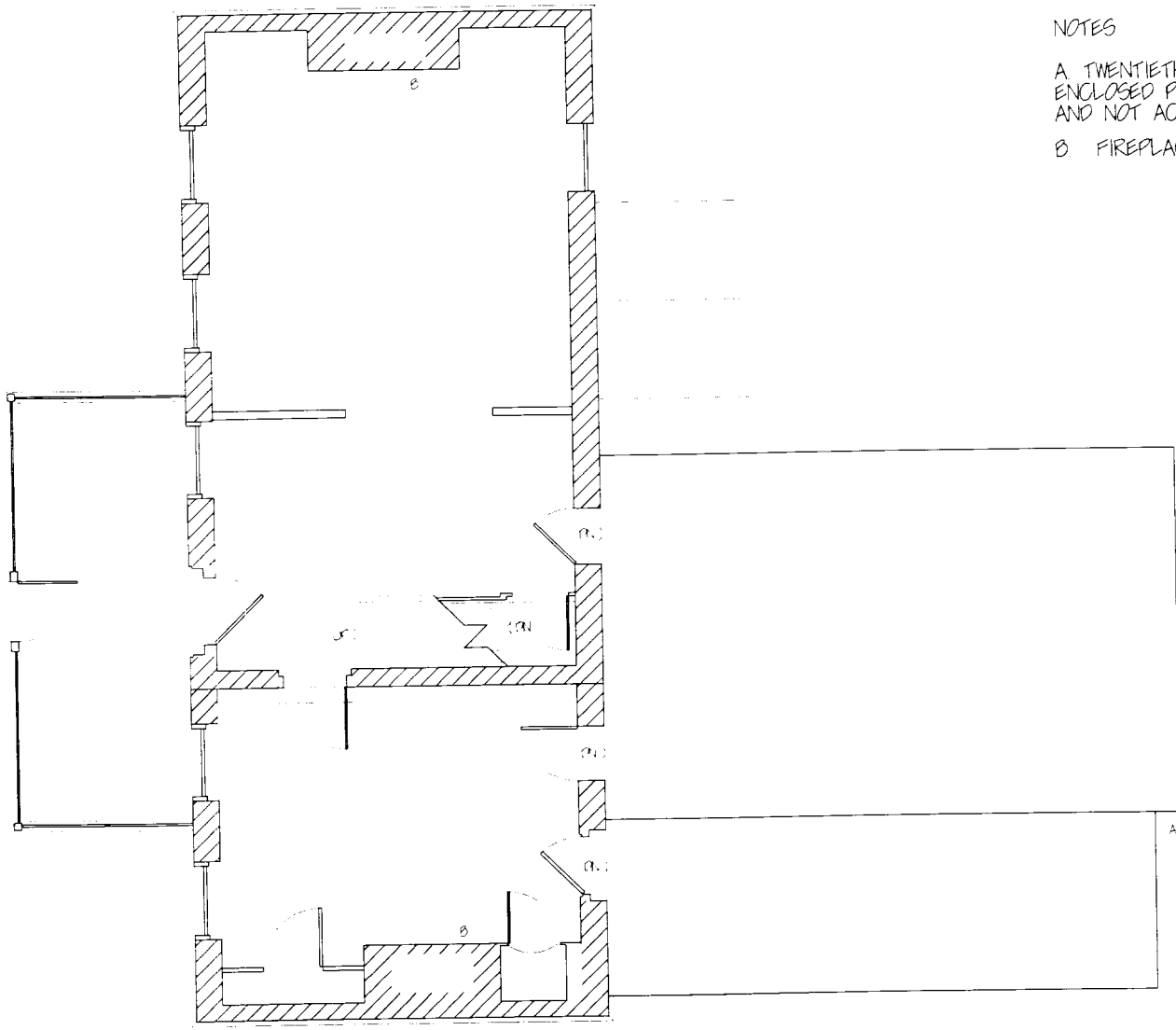
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-940

Name "Shaw's Discovery"
Continuation Sheet
Number 9 Page 1

See endnotes.



NOTES

A TWENTIETH CENTURY WING AND ENCLOSED PORCH COLLAPSING AND NOT ACCESSIBLE FOR MEASUREMENT.

B FIREPLACES CLOSED OFF

0 1 2 3 4 5 10

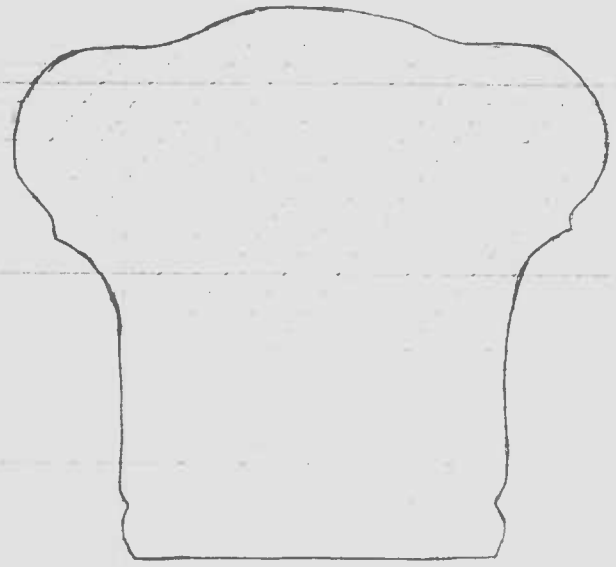
BA-940

BA-0000 "SHAW'S DISCOVERY" 2801 BAUER'S FARM ROAD

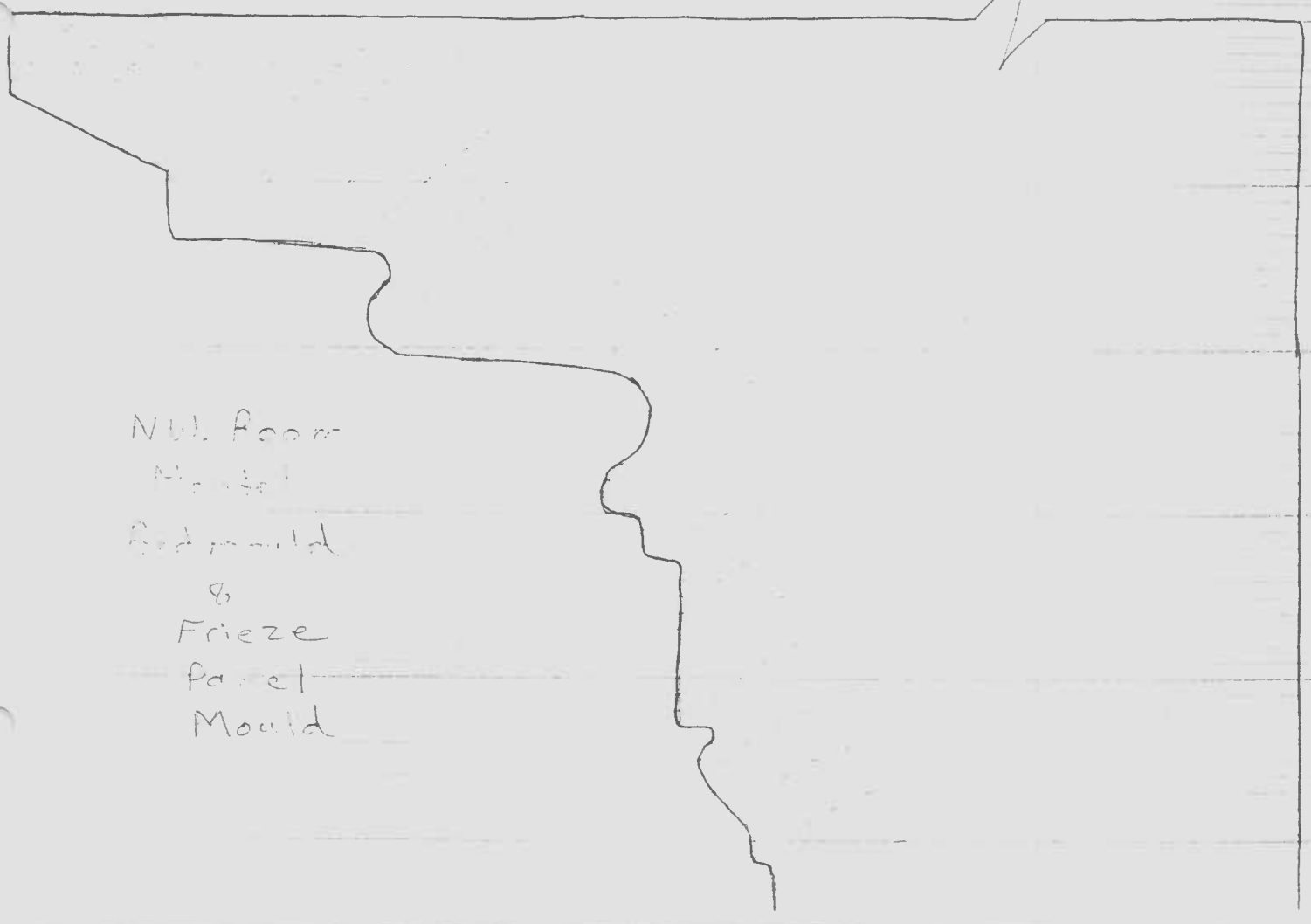
FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT DECEMBER 2001

1/2 Bauer's Farm Rd BA-940 KMS

Moulding Profiles Dec '01



Handrail



NW Room
Mantel
Redmould
&
Frieze
Panel
Mould

2/2 Francis Farm Rd. BA-940 KHS Dec '01

~~12th~~ Dist. 10 Patap. Lower

BA-940

Bauer's Farm Rd

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	GRANTOR COUNTY	GRANTEE	GRANTEE COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Earl E & Mildred L. Bauer (wf)	Balto Co	Earl E & Mildred L Bauer (wf)	Balto Co	18 Nov 1982	6459	718	Deed fees.	$0.
Earl E & Mildred L. Bauer (wf)	Balto Co	Earl. E Bauer Jr. Edward J. " Richard George " F. Lee "	?	31 Dec. 1974	5500	648	Deed fees	$5.00 life estate to grantors pt. 1st, 2nd & 3rd parcels, below 8.446A - 2A
E. June Shock	Balto Co.	Earl Edward & Mildred L Bauer (wf)	?	24 Sept 1953	GLB 2364	315	Deed fees	$5.00 4 tracts ① 20.3A ② 1+A ③ 30sqp ④ 1+A
Earl Edward & Mildred L. Bauer (wf)	Balto Co	E. June Shock	?	24 Sept 1953	GLB 2364	311	Deed fees	$5.00 4 tracts
Edward J. Bauer Widower	Balto Co	Earl Edward Bauer	?	30 Oct 1951	GLB 2054	346	Deed fees.	$5.00 4 tracts
[illegible]	Balto Co	[illegible]	Balto Co	23 May 1940	CWB Jr 1104	291	Deed fees	$36,250 private sale public sale 21 Sept. 1939 $34,000 - ct set it aside Agnes Annetta Grove et al v John W. Reinecke et al 25 July 193 ★ Equity 40-46
William A. & Anna Matilda Reinecke (wf)	?	John A.A. & Maggie M. Reinecke (wf)	?	6 Apr 1898	NBM 232	432	Deed fees	$4,000 12th Dist 200 A
Robert R. Boarman Assignee	Balto Co	William A Reinecke	?	20 Apr 1882	WMJ 129	29	Deed fees.	public sale 19 Apr. 1881 Equity Franklin S Burgan v. Thomas Burgan lunatic sold to George & John Smith $3600 Reinecke substituted ★ 200 A
~~Edward~~ McKay & wf Joshua P. Emily JB	?	Henry A. Cole	Balto City	18 Dec 1876	JB 98	569	Deed fees.	Todd's Range, John's Industry & Shaw's Discovery 203 A - 3A.
Alfred Jenkins & wf Elizabeth C	Balto City	Joshua P. McCay	Balto City	19 Sept 1868	EHA 59	360	Deed fees	$10,000 on Patapsco Neck Todd's Range, John's Interest, Shaw's Discovery 203+A N65 W26P

★ See Equity Case Boarman v. Henry A. Cole, 27 Jun 1881

★ See w. of Margaret M. Reinecke JPC 33 - ?

BA-940

Banes Farm Rd

CHAIN OF TITLE

Wesley W. Levy & wf Mary C.	Balto City	Alfred Jenkins	Balto. City	25 Oct. 1864	JHL 43	20	Deed fee simple	$6,500 203+A
Nicholas R. Woodward	Balto. City	Wesley W. Levy	Wash. D.C.	14 July 1863	GHC 38	254	Deed	$2,050 & assume debt of $4,000 from mortgage of 30 Dec. 1861 203+A. reserving the crops now growing to Woodward
Sophia C. Read	Balto City	Nicholas R. Woodward	Balto City	30 Dec 1861	GHC 33	484	Deed fee s.	wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, grass & clover $7500 203+A
Joseph Roberts & wf Caroline	Balto City	Sophia C. Read	Balto City	2 Nov. 1861	GHC 33	257	Deed Indenture fee	$5.00 & leasehold prop @ 574 W. Fayette St. w/ value of $10,000 203+A 1st parcel in 22-49
Aquila P. Giles & wf Rebecca N.	Balto. Co	Joseph Reynolds	Balto City	12 Sept. 1855	HMF 13	21	Deed Indenture	$6,718.38 203+A 3 deeds
Joseph Reynolds & wf Lucy H.	Balto City	Joseph Roberts	Balto City	1 May 1858	GHC 22	49	Deed fee	$8,750.00 203+A
James Young, trustee John Young & wf		Aquila P. Giles		19 Sept 1854	HMF 4 mort.	478		
John Q. Hewlett		Aquila P. Giles		18 Sept 1854	HMF 4 mort.	480		
Thomas Ruskell, trustee & wf Mary George Ruskell Lewis Roberts	Balto City Balto Co	Aquila P. Giles	Balto. Co	27 Oct 1853	HMF 6	345	Deed	$3,250, subject to 2 mortgages. Shaw's Discovery & Johnson's Adventure on Patapsco Neck. 212 A. seven #
Elizabeth F. Porter widow	Balto. Co.	Thomas Ruskell trustee	Balto. Co	16 Sept. 1853	HMF 6	184	Deed Indenture	$3,000.00 ?? A. in trust for Mary George Ruskell, wf of Thos. Johnson's Adventure & Shaw's Discovery

BA-940

Bauer's Farm Rd

CHAIN OF TITLE

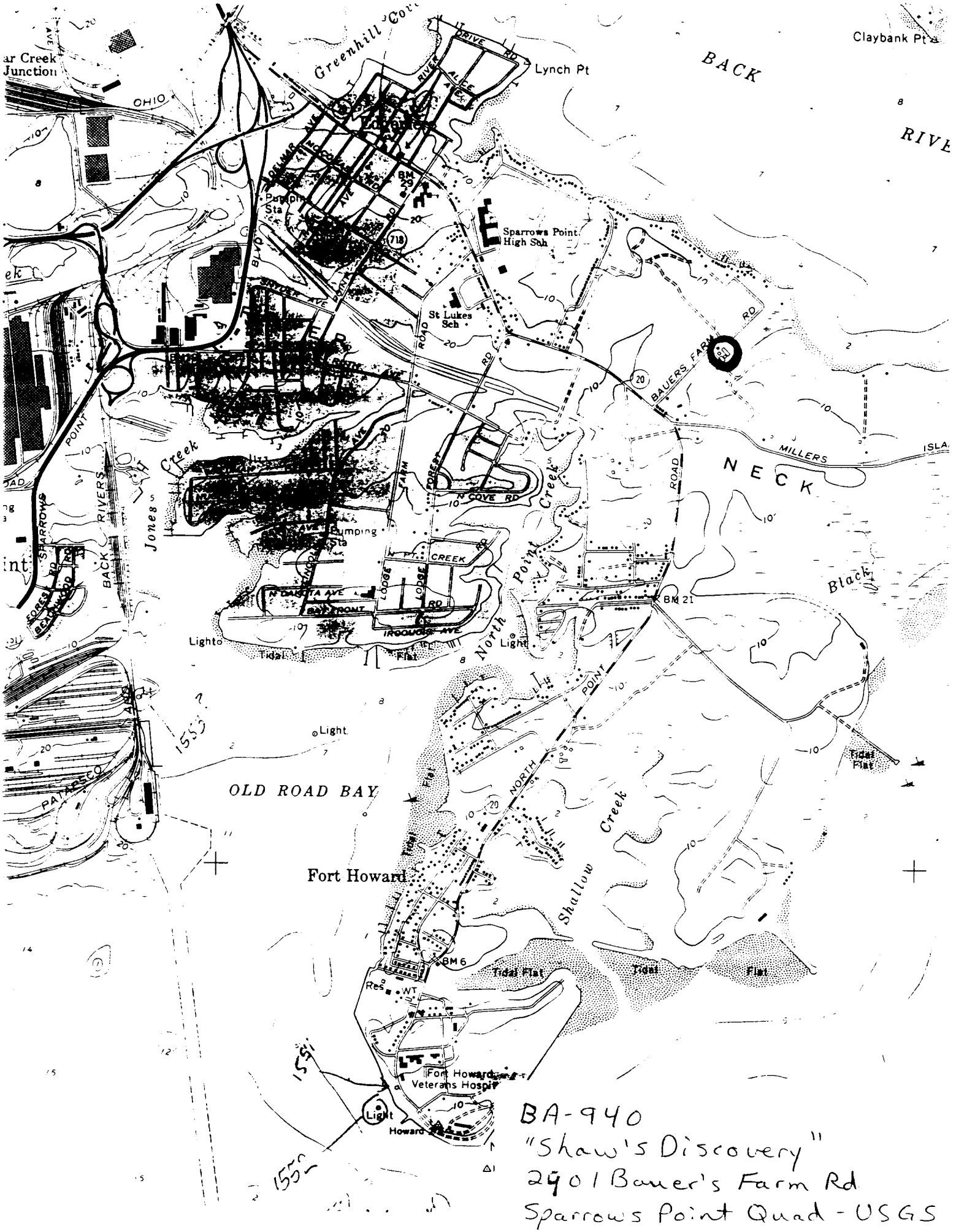
Thomas Ruskell Bnf		John Young		16 Sept 1853	HMF 3 mort.	190		
William Shaw of Richard	Balto Co	Elizabeth F. Porter	Balto. Co	11 Oct 1848	AWB 403	18[illegible]	Deed Indenture	#2400? 2 tracts ??A.
William H. Gillis & T. Yates Walsh, trustees	Balto City	William Shaw	Balto Co MD	4 Nov. 1845	AWB 359	118	Deed Indenture	Equity 24 Jun 1844 Wm Shaw et al v. James Pennington & wf & sale 19 July 1844 #2410
Thomas Shaw, Sr.	Balto. Co.	Thomas Shaw, Jr.	?	21 Sept. 1829 30 Dec. 1829	Wills 13	332	Bequest	[Improv. req'd]
Richard Shaw & wf Mary	Balto Co	Thomas Shaw, Sr	Balto Co	8 Feb 1821	WG 160	271	Deed Indenture	#2,430 Shaws Discovery & Patapsco Neck 162 A / Mary Shaw was Mary Todd
Thomas Knight Smith Shaw Joyce	Balto Co.	Mary Todd, wf of Bernard Todd	Balto Co.	25 Mar. 1816	WG 135	403	Deed Indenture	Shaws Discovery on Patap Neck 162 A.
Thomas Knight Smith Shaw	Balto Co.	Thomas Knight Smith Shaw Joyce	?	will Hen 13 Nov. 1794 probated 27 Nov. 1794	Wills 5	213	Bequest	Dwelling plantation
		Thomas Knight Smith Shaw	Balto. Co.	28 Dec. 1786	IC#B 620 IC#C 34		Patent	203 A Harryman's Hope, 29 Sept 1765 grant to Geo. Harryman 21 A. Venture, 17 Oct. 1765 grant to John Walsh? 30 A.
			Certificate on 1 July 1785	Warranton 17 Dec 1784	194 A + 944 A Vacant	£1.6.8	Shaw's Discovery	pt. Todds Range 8 Aug 1720 grant to Thomas Todd 400 A. pt. Darby, 6 May 1726 grant to Nathaniel Darby 56 A. all contig. + some vacant land
John Watts	Balto Co.	Thomas Knight Smith Shaw	?	21 May 1785	WG W	300	Indenture fee simple	2 45 Venture on Patapsco Neck by patent 30 A adj'g Harryman's Hope

BA-940

Bauer's Farm Rd

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
George Harryman [Sr.] Thomas Fowler	Balto Co	Thomas Knight Smith Shaw	Balto. Co	9 Nov. 1782	WG M	10	Indenture	Will of George Harryman [Sr.] 24 Dec 1773 gives orchard called Harryman's Hope to his dau. Thamer? son Geo to sell or lease for her patent 29 Sept 1765 21 A £112.10.0
Samuel Harryman Planter	Patapsco Neck Balto Co	John Shaw planter	Same	28 July 1745	TB E	274	Indenture	four and forty pounds Todds Range S. side of Back River 50 A.



BA-940
"Shaw's Discovery"
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Sparrows Point Quad - USGS

BA-940
Shaw's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2001
MD SHPO
Southwest & South east elevs
1/10

BA-940
Slaw's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Balto. Co., MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2001
MD SHPO
southwest elev - cornice
2/10

BA-940
Shaw's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2001
MD SHPO
Southwest elev - transom
3/10

BA - 940
Shaw's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec 2001
MD SHPO
Northeast elev
4/10

BA-940
Shaw's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Balto Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2001
MD SHPO
Northwest elev
5/10

BA-940
Slave's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec 2001
MD SHPO
Northwestern matrix
6/10

BA-940
Shaw's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd.
Balto. Co., MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2001
MD SHPO
Northwest rm mantel detail
7/10

BA-940
Slawi's Discovery
2901 Bauer's Farm Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2001
MDSHPO
1st stg passage, vw. southeast
8/10

BA-940
Shaw's Discovery
2901 Baker's Farm Rd
Balto. Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec. 2001
MD SHPO
Northwest Chamber, north west elev
9/10

BA-940
Shaw's Discovery
2901 Baker's Farm Rd
Balto Co, MD
Ken Short
Dec 2001
MD SHPO
Barn - northwest & southeast oblique
10/10