BA-2188

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[illegible] Department [illegible] Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS [illegible] only
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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common Long Green Valley Historic District

2. Location

street & number Glen Arm Road, Baldwin Mill Road, Manor Road and Harford Road areas N/A not for publication

city, town Glen Arm, Hydes, Baldwin ___ vicinity of congressional district Second

state Maryland code 24 county Baltimore County code 005

3. Classification

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

Ownership
___ public
___ private
X both

Public Acquisition
___ in process
___ being considered
X N/A

Status
X occupied
___ unoccupied
___ work in progress

Accessible
___ yes: restricted
X yes: unrestricted
___ no

Present Use
X agriculture
X commercial
___ educational
___ entertainment
___ government
___ industrial
___ military
___ museum
___ park
X private residence
X religious
___ scientific
___ transportation
___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple public and private (more than 50)

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

city, town Towson state Maryland 21204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1980-1981 ___ federal X state ___ county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

BA-2188

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ xcellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

NOTE: See Continuation Sheets Numbers 11 through 15 for lists of contributive and non-contributive structures and objects in the district.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Long Green Valley Historic District is an approximately 6,066 acre rural agricultural area to the northeast of the city of Baltimore. The valley has a distinct physical unity created by gently rolling fields dotted with cross-roads villages such as Glen Arm and Baldwin and farm complexes. Its architecture covers the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries and is generally conservative with most of the major architectural styles of these periods evident. In some examples, more than one style is found in the same building because of renovations. The majority of the structures are domestic or farm related such as barns and utility buildings. Commercial structures stand in the village areas. The older structures are generally of stone or brick construction with frame dominating the mid-nineteenth century to present era. The houses vary in scale, design, and craftsmanship depending on the history of the structure. Approximately 125 individual buildings, complexes, and objects stand in the district with the majority contributing to the significance of the district. The major intrusions or non-contributive elements are industrial complexes around Glen Arm and groupings of past 1930s houses.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Long Green Valley is formed by Long Green Creek, a tributary of the Gunpowder Falls, and Haystack Branch which joins Long Green Creek just before the latter joins the Gunpowder. These streams flow in a southerly direction. The valleys are largely cleared, relatively broad farmlands and they are flanked by gentle but pronounced ridges. The Long Green Pike extends north through the length of the valley, an important old artery to the nearby city of Baltimore. A single milestone (mile 13) remains of a series once placed on this turnpike, as on most turnpikes, to guide travelers to their destination. Harford and Manor Roads, other old arteries into the City, flank the valley, and several roads cross it, including Glen Arm Road at the southerly end of the district, Long Green Road, Williams Road, Hydes Road, Patterson Road and finally Baldwin Mill Road at the northerly end of the district. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad formerly extended north through the valley to link Baltimore and York, Pennsylvania; once an important commercial artery it remains but a memory today with a few stations adapted to other uses and a few cuts and fills.

No road is over two lanes in width, with minimal or no shoulders. They are curvey and hilly, far below the ideal late twentieth-century standard of road construction, but they are wholly compatible with the district and in their present state they are not adverse intrusions.

There are no bridges on public roads which pre-date the mid-twentieth century.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Approximately one hundred and twelve properties have been identified by their age as historic, contributing positively to the character of this district. Many are farm dwellings while the others are associated with rural villages, the dwellings of rural merchants, tradesmen, artisans and professionals. Almost all of these properties retain one or more of the outbuildings which were once required to support rural and village life. These structures date from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth. The vast majority are conservative in their design but some contain details of great significance.

Villages developed at crossroads and mill sites. All mills are gone and with them the villages, but a few dwellings preserve some sense of a village at the site of Hartley Mill. Baldwin retains a few early structures as well as a few small unobtrusive modern commercial buildings to serve the community. Glen Arm has developed as the sole contemporary industrial center, the major intrusion, and a very small one it is by late twentieth-century standards. The early railroad station remains as well as several nineteenth-century commercial structures.

Intrusions

Three industries in Glen Arm are today's greatest intrusions in the historic scene but their concentration, low profile and non-air-polluting nature make their negative intrusion less of a threat than the spectre of massive residential development which might be expected so close to the City. Major developments, be they residential, commercial or industrial, will create the need for massive road building and utility projects which will destroy the existing ambience of the area.

Rural development (i.e. individually designed single family residences on lots exceeding one-half acre) has occurred, principally along Manor Road and in two areas on the floor of the valley. The Manor Road development, one lot in depth along the road, and along two roads leading into the district from Manor Road, is excluded from the proposed historic district but its presence at the very boundary is an intrusion. The developments within the district are on lots of about two acres or larger; the houses are individually designed, and landscaping helps alleviate their negative impact. There are, scattered throughout the district, individual non-historic houses on small lots. They are not concentrated, they are modest in size and scale and they are well maintained; their negative impact is minimal. Likewise, with the few small commercial structures at Baldwin and Glen Arm.

Another intrusion is a single set of power transmission lines extending in a northerly direction through the valley, a facility which has existed for over thirty years.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Architecture

With a few exceptions the architecture of the Long Green Valley is conservative. Traditional, utterly simple design persisted well into the late nineteenth century. Small architectural details, as well as technological details, relate these traditional structures to their period. The architecture of the Long Green Valley is closely related to that of other nearby areas of Baltimore and Harford Counties. Most of the earliest settlers migrated from tidewater Maryland, but there was a minor migration down from Pennsylvania and both influences may be seen. Nature and available building materials were stronger influences on design than the identifiable characteristics of either particular regional tradition. Stone and timber were abundant and free. Clay was scarce, and with few exceptions brick construction was limited to the thin walls of chimneys.

Abundant water power, one of the major early attractions, made sawmills an early industry, witnessed by the early use of mill-sawn timber and lumber, typical of all upland Maryland. The machine-cut nail replaced the wrought one beginning in the late eighteenth century. Trade routes were well developed by this time, and such major technological advances were not long in reaching this region.

The next major technological advance, in the mid-nineteenth century, was the use of the closed stove for heating and cooking rather than the open fireplace. This caused a radical change in the design of chimneys: a single small flue could serve several rooms in more than one story; no longer would chimneys have to be massive to enclose a separate flue for each room's fireplace.

Two home improvements which became commonplace in the twentieth century are central heating systems and the gas or electric cooking range. The absence of these features determined two basic features of the rural Maryland house: unless an overwhelmingly strong reason dictated otherwise, the dwelling was oriented with its longest and principal facade to the south; and the kitchen was a separately structured construction, generally attached to the dwelling, however, in this upland region. The southerly orientation was a basic passive solar consideration; aesthetically it is the most pleasant fron for a dwelling. The separately structured kitchen was a matter of basic fire protection; quite often the kitchen was of stone or log even if the dwelling was of frame. Seldom was the reverse true. Masonry and log are highly resistant to fire and rodents. Separate structuring was also cleaner; early cooking, especially before the advent of the closed kitchen range, was extremely dirty and smelly. A strong tradition persists at many dwellings that the kitchen predates the main dwelling, but the tradition probably stems from the kitchen's lower status and its correspondingly simpler and seemingly earlier detailing, lower ceiling

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

heights, smaller windows, etc. Kitchen wings are contemporary with the main dwellings as frequently as they predate or postdate them. Often, when the kitchen postdates the dwelling, the difference in construction sequence seems to have been related to the presence of an earlier dwelling which served as the kitchen for the newer and present dwelling until a more up-to-date replacement kitchen could be erected. In other cases smaller dwellings served as combined kitchens and dwellings; later a kitchen would be added and the earlier structure would be updated with added detailing and finishes.

The Eighteenth Century

The earliest houses which have survived to our day are the substantial ones, those whose owners have, through the years, considered worthy to retain. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax records indicate that the vast majority of houses then standing were small, one story in height, most of log or frame construction. As owners could afford better, these earliest dwellings were replaced by more substantial ones.

Four houses standing today have been identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax records; all date from the late eighteenth century. They are PROSPECT HILL, the HOMESTEAD, GLEN MEADOWS and the GITTINGS-BALDWIN HOUSE. PROSPECT HILL is of brick, originally stuccoed, and it is unquestionably the most sophisticated of the earliest dwellings, its porches and its interior detailing among the finest late eighteenth-century details in America. The other three of this earliest group are of stone. Stone was - and is - an abundant material in the region; it was permanent, fireproof, rodent-proof, highly weather-resistant, and no one had to be paid for its manufacture. These stone houses are conservative in their designs. The HOMESTEAD retains interior detailing from the English pattern books of the day, equal to any in tidewater Maryland. GLEN MEADOWS and the GITTINGS-BALDWIN HOUSE are less elaborate but no less interesting in their detailing and each has important features. The HOMESTEAD and GLEN MEADOWS received important additions early in the nineteenth century and GLEN MEADOWS retains most of its ancillary structures which were necessary to support rural life in past centuries.

HAYSTACK FARM may, in part, be a fifth house identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax records. Also of stone, with unique (in this district) vaulted cellar, it received additions in the early neneteenth century and alterations in the early twentieth.

AVONDELL has not been identified in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax records but it was described carefully in an earlier record, a description fitting the present west wing, a structure retaining the form and technological details of eighteenth-century construction. It is the unique frame survivor from the eighteenth century and its log kitchen may be contemporary with the dwelling house.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

1800 - 1820

The surviving dwellings dating from the first two decades of the nineteenth century are conservative in design, closely related, architecturally, to their counterparts on the earlier side of that turn-of-the-centuries. Only their machine-cut nails, their smallest details - and their absence from that most important of all documents in architectural research of this period, the 1798 Federal Tax records - indicate their nineteenth century construction. Most of the surviving dwellings dating from the first two dedades of the nineteenth century are stone: SERENDIPITY, LIMESPRING, the YODER house, the NORMAN house, MERRYLAND and important additions to GLEN MEADOWS. While conservative externally, these houses received elegant detailing in such principal features as staircases and mantels. SERENDIPITY, with its several early nineteenth-century additions, is one of the most picturesque masses of early America.

The CARTER house, of frame and log, may be the only wooden survivor identified as of this period. At first a very samll, plain house, it received modest additions later in the century.

1820 - 1840

The second quarter of the nineteenth century was the period of the Greek Revival, but its impact in the Long Green Valley is barely seen. Stucco was the preferred exterior finish in that period, simulating cut stone. HOMESTEAD received a west wing of traditional design, and the two-story gallery across the principal front of the newly stuccoed eighteenth-century house is the sole known outward reference to the Greek Revival in this district, other than small details such as an entrance portico or mantel. Though conservative externally, the LONG GREEN FARM (GITTINGS' CHOICE) is a house of major importance and it retains a wealth of interior plaster and wood detailing of the early Greek Revival period. The LANG-DIETZ house is a large but conservative example of the period. Traditional in design, of stone construction, are the JOHN FOARD house and the small oversears' houses of MERRYLAND and HAYSTACK farms.

Several log houses survive from this period - though with log construction one cannot be precise about dating - including the SMITHWICK house, the HERSHFIELD house, the HAILE house, the DAWSON house and DUBLIN. Log construction was once a most commonplace building material but survivors are rare today. In the past log construction was not considered especially permanent and most log houses are small; hence most were replaced as something bigger and more stylish was affordable.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

1840 - 1860

During the middle two decades of the nineteenth century the Greek Revival continued to flourish and other architectural revivals developed including the Italianate and the Gothic. Traditional construction continued in popularity, particularly in this district. The west wing of LIMESPRING provided stylish double parlors for the earlier dwelling; externally it was an extension of the original stone construction, all newly stuccoed, deliberately conservative, seemingly deliberately compatible with the original. A small portico at the original entrance provided a subtle reference to the Greek Revival. The CHURCH of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST is one of the state's earlier and more academic examples of Early English Gothic Revival. With its spectacular tower and other details MONTROSE is one of the state's most important but least known examples of the Italianate-villa style.

WINNAFORD is a large brick house of this period, very traditional in design, conservative in detail, with some mid-twentieth-century alterations to disguise its mid-nineteenth-century origins. Earlier AVONDELL received a modest addition in this period to provide a stylish stairhall and parlor. OVERLAND and the KOLK farm are unusual in their brick construction; their traditionalism is related to the Mennonite religion of their builders. The CARTER and MORRISON houses belong to the same tradition and they may, at least in part, be earlier. The MANOR HILL FARM and the DENISCH house probably date from this same period, though the latter was much altered in the twentieth century.

Developing villages at such corssroads as Glen Arm, and at such industrial sites as Hartley Mill, saw the construction of modest houses for workers and tradesmen. The MILLER'S HOUSE and the RANDALL house at Hartley Mill are such structures.

GOD'S GRACE, the HERTZGAARD house and BRINTON WOODS have small wings which may be their earlier sections, probably of log construction and probably dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. The westerly CURRENS house and the DALTON house, both of log, probably date from this period as does the FRANCE house.

1860 - 1880

The revivals of antiquity continued: this period saw, nationally, the end of the Greek Revival; the Italianate flourished early in this period, and the Gothic Revival continued, especially in ecclesiastical architecture, and in the late nineteenth century it led to other picturesque styles largely based on medieval forms.

INGLEWOOD and PLEASANT VIEW are dwellings of traditional form having modest touches of the Italianate style. They date from the opening years of this period, or at the very end of the previous one.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The OVERSEER'S HOUSE on Long Green Farm, and SUNNY KNOLL, a former tenant house of the same farm, have Gothic details seldom used on residential structures, including label lintels over the windows of the former (as well as a steep gable above its principal facade) and an enclosed entrance porch on the latter. With its pair of gables and jig-sawn verge boards, ELLENDALE is in the manner of a Downing picturesque villa. The AMBROSE and PRIGEL houses are of one and one-half stories, nearly square, with important gables in all facades. The AMBROSE house formerly had jig-sawn verge boards furthering its Gothic Revival statement.

RIDGEVIEW, MANOR HILL, the ST. JOHN'S RECTORY and the LEONARD FOARD houses are dwellings of traditional form but with pronounced gables above their principal facades linking them with the Gothic Revival tradition. The RECTORY has a projecting central bay and jig-sawn verge boards as well. The central gable is a feature which became almost inevitable on country and village houses in the late nineteenth century, in this district and elsewhere throughout Maryland. The earlier NORMAN house received such an addition in this period.

The LONG GREEN SCHOOL/I.O.O.F. LODGE is a structure of utter simplicity, purely functional, indicative of those built for and by the newly-freed Black communities following the Civil War. This building burned to the ground in the spring of 1981 as the research for this project progressed.

1880 - 1900

The pronounced center gable above the principal facade gave that facade greater importance, it emphasized symmetry, it provided increased light and headroom in the upper story. It first appeared in America in the most sophisticated of eighteenth-century houses, the classical pediment of renaissance design. It became a favorite element of the Gothic Revival and its use continued throughout the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth. It is often the single detail of an otherwise traditional house which links it to a particular style: the GUNNARSSON house (and several others in its immediate vicinity), BRINTON WOODS, ADY TAVERN, DIMMIT'S DELIGHT, EHRHARDT house and the SOLTER house, among others, are in this category. The KNOEBEL house, the DAY house and the MOORE house are totally traditional in form, lacking this gable. Gables were added to earlier GLEN MEADOWS and the JOHN FOARD house in this period, updating style and providing the practical advantages as well.

The extra bays in the length of ADY TAVERN bespeak its original function as a combined dwelling-commercial structure. This same feature at the KNOEBEL house indicates a similar origin.

GREENLEA had a gable, originally, but its roof was altered later in the Colonial Revival period. GREENLEA was built as the dwelling of a rural doctor and the adjacent DOCTOR'S OFFICE is an important document in understanding the practice of medicine in early rural America. With its characteristic mansard roof the GREENLEA WINDPUMP TOWER is an excellent example (and in this district

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

a unique example) of the Second Empire style, applied to a utilitarian ancillary structure.

The Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (as it has been known since 1901) was extended through the Long Green Valley in this period. Never more than a single track and known for its winding and picturesque right-of-way, this line is now defunct. Engineering structures related to it have all but vanished like the railroad itself; only a few cuts and fills remain. Four stations remain: GLEN ARM, HYDES, LONG GREEN and the OLD LONG GREEN STATION. The GLEN ARM and both LONG GREEN stations are in the mainstream of American railroad station design, being of the picturesque school; but the HYDES STATION is more in the tradition of the early nineteenth-century inn with its two stories of galleries. Adjacent to it is the TOOL HOUSE. At the Long Green Station is an early WAREHOUSE associated with the railroad and the TOOL HOUSE is relocated to an adjacent property.

The UNFRIED house and the MACALUSO house are modest ventures in the Queen Anne style, as are the HINDER house, the easterly CURRENS house and the slightly later GLEN ARM SCHOOL. Several features most notably the low arched dormers, place an enlarged GOD'S GRACE in this style.

1900 - 1920

The opening years of the twentieth century saw a continuation of the picturesque late nineteenth-century styles. SHANKLIN'S STORE has the central gable in the picturesque tradition above an otherwise simple structure. The pointed entrance door and gable window of the CHURCH of the BRETHERN place this very simple structure in the Gothic Revival tradition.

The Colonial Revival, which started with the Centennial period of 1876, emerged as the dominant style of the early twentieth century. An early twentieth-century form is a very simple two-story cube or short rectangle with a pyramidal or short-ridged hipped roof such as the WEDGE and the KEMPSKE house. The PAGE house is the same form made slightly more picturesque and given a medieval flavor with vertical elements to simulate half timering. REMEMBRANCE is a highly developed example of the Colonial Revival, complete with orders and a wealth of other eighteenth-century details. The gambrel roofs of largish New England houses were popular with the Colonial-revivalists and older GREENLEA received one in this period. AVONDELL received something in almost every period; its Colonial Revival details include a pair of large dormers, each with a Palladian window. WESTON, built between the two World Wars, continues the Colonial Revival tradition well into the twentieth century.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Not all structures can be placed in a particular "style" of course and the ROBERT'S STORE, the GLEN ARM I.O.O.F. LODGE and the CHARLES HOTEL are all utilitarian structures to serve their intended purpose with pure contemporary functionalism. The display bay window of ROBERT'S STORE is a rare surviving detail of its original function.

1920 - 1940

The bungalow and cottage styles of suburban and village America are the historic styles of these decades. Two good examples of cottages are the BOTZLER house and the FRANK FOARD house; an excellent bungalow is the FISCHER house.

Outbuildings

Outbuildings were required at every property, before the advent of modern utilities and machinery, to support rural and village life. The Long Green Valley retains many original outbuildings: barns, corn houses; those smaller structures associated with the preservation of food: smoke or meat houses, spring or dairy houses, ice houses and root cellars; and the smallest of outbuildings associated with civilized life, be it urban or rural, the necessary or privy house. Outbuildings are a rapidly-vanishing class, especially the larger ones which require expensive maintenance in the late twentieth century - barns and corn houses. Among the smaller structures those which are the least adaptable to twentieth-century needs are the rarest - ice houses and privies.

Several farms retain a remarkable number of their outbuildings including LONG GREEN FARM, LIMESPRING, GLEN MEADOWS, AVONDELL, GITTINGS-BALDWIN and ELLENDALE. Outbuildings in the Long Green Valley generally had no ornamental features to place them in a particular "style" but those of LONG GREEN FARM and ELLENDALE are exceptions where ornamental cupolas and gables place them in the Gothic Revival tradition.

Great barns are associated with rural upland Maryland. Functionally obsolete today their high maintenance costs and high susceptibility to fire are causing their rapid disappearance. The barns recorded in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax are generally small and none have survived in this area. The small stone barn or carriage house at LONG GREEN FARM, now adapted as a dwelling, may be the oldest barn in the district. The oldest of the great bank barns date from the first half of the nineteenth century. Hewn timber braced framing persisted well into the second half of the nineteenth century and braced framing techniques with circular-sawn timber and lumber persisted into

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

the twentieth century for barn construction. Four early barns are of stone construction: GLEN MEADOWS, HAYSTACK, LONG GREEN FARM and LIMESPRING with its unique (in this district) hipped roof. The pent roof across the gable end sheltering the lower story wall is a characteristic feature of barns in this district, including some of these stone barns, and of the early frame HAILE and MANOR HILL barns as well. Other notable frame barns include HOMESTEAD, GITTINGS-BALDWIN, SMITHWICK, GITTINGS MILL, MORRISON, YODER, SERENDIPITY, McCOMAS, INGLEWOOD, PLEASANT VIEW, ELLENDALE, MONTROSE, DIMMIT'S DELIGHT, two at WINNAFORD and the octagonal barn made from older timbers at HOMESTEAD. Another small barn at LONG GREEN has Gothic Revival gables and cupola.

The typical corn house of this region - Harford and Baltimore Counties - was a two story braced-frame structure having corn cribs on one or both sides of a driveway with a loft above. Now functionally obsolete and highly susceptible to decay these structures are rare. Excellent examples of this type survive at HAYSTACK, HOMESTEAD, ELLENDALE, YODER, MANOR HILL, KOLK, GITTINGS-BALDWIN and GLEN MEADOWS. Early corn houses also survive at LIMESPRING and LONG GREEN FARM, the latter with Gothic Revival gable and cupola.

Early shops and sheds survive at GLEN MEADOWS, LONG GREEN FARM, GITTINGS-BALDWIN and the YODER farm. Early carriage houses survive at ELLENDALE, YODER and the NORMAN house.

Smoke or meat houses are the most adaptable of the smaller outbuildings. By their very nature they were usually made fireproof - masonry or log - and their enclosed design has made them resistant to the elements. Stone smoke houses survive at LIMESPRING, HOMESTEAD, GLEN MEADOWS, AVONDELL, the NORMAN house, DUBLIN and at the CARTER house, the last being octogonal in shape. MERRYLAND'S stone smoke house has a unique stone floor supported on log jousts above a cellar. The JOHN FOARD house retains a brick smoke house and the smoke houses of HAYSTACK, KOLK, MONTROSE and the HAILE farms are of frame.

Spring or dairy houses, by their location, had to be highly resistant to decay and they were generally of stone. Remaining examples of stone include LIMESPRING, GLEN MEADOWS, AVONDELL, WINNAFORD, SMITHWICK, LEONARD FOARD house, REMEMBRANCE and MANOR HILL. HOMESTEAD has a round spring house (rapidly falling into ruins) with a very interesting roof structure and Gothic Revival pointed-arched windows and doors. The spring house of the LONG GREEN FARM is exceptionally large with several rooms and a utilitarian fireplace for convenience. ELLENDALE has a frame spring house of unusually large size.

The underground stone-vaulted root cellars, seen with some frequency in northern Baltimore County, are not found in tidewater Maryland. Four remain in this district including the HAILE farm, AVONDELL, YODER and DENISCH farms. AVONDELL'S root cellar is interesting in that it shares an entrance with the adjacent spring house. HAYSTACK has a vaulted cellar beneath the dwelling.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Ice houses were deeply excavated structures and they, too, had to be resistant to decay as well as heat-proof. The deep pit renders them unadaptable to contemporary use and they are quite rare. Two remain: LIMESPRING and LONG GREEN FARM.

Privies could be of any material but by their unadaptable small size and all-too-prosaic nature they were razed in most cases as soon as plumbing was installed. Rare two-compartment (for ladies and gentlemen) privies remain at LONG GREEN FARM and ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. The HAILE farm retains its privy while the privy at ELLENDALE is moved to an adjacent property where it serves as a tool house. The outline of a stone privy remains on the back wall of the stone smoke house at GLEN MEADOWS.

Separate kitchens were not the rule in this northerly climate but two, often known in this region as summer kitchens, remain: a log example at AVONDELL and a stone one at the YODER farm, the latter with decorative sponge painting on its palstered interior walls.

Slave quarters have vanished, like slavery itself, but some may remain which were adapted to other uses following the Civil War. At REMEMBRANCE is a stone structure with a cellar, said to have been a quarter. At LONG GREEN FARM is a stone structure which may have been a quarter. An early frame quarter remains at the PRIGEL FARM.

Canning was an important industry in late nineteenth and early twentieth-century rural Maryland and small canning houses once were prolific. Generally of simple, often almost hasty construction, only one remains, relocated and adapted as a shop, at the HAILE farm.

At LONG GREEN FARM is a frame chicken house with ornamental Gothic Revival verge boards.

ELLENDALE has the distinction of having the only historic engineering structure, a bridge, a single arch of stone masonry carrying a farm lane over a small spring branch.

The garage was a new outbuilding which made its appearance with the advent of the automobile. Earlier, barns and carriage houses were adaptable for this purpose, but early automobile garages of significance include those at WESTON and at DIMMIT'S DELIGHT.

Not to be overlooked in recording early twentieth-century history are two early gasoline pumps, one at LONG GREEN FARM and one at the HOMESTEAD.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #11

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Private cemeteries on farms were commonplace in early Maryland when the distance to the church was often great. The GITTINGS CEMETERY at the LONG GREEN FARM (GlTTlNGS' CHOlCE) contains eighteenth and early nineteenth-century graves including a group of table tombstones seldom found in small private cemeteries. The WILSON CEMETERY remotely located between MANOR HlLL and the YODER farm is but a ruined stone wall, all graves, presumably, having been moved.

Church cemeteries are at ST. JOHN'S and the LONG GREEN CHURCH of the BRETHERN. The stone-walled MENNONITE CEMETERY is not associated with a standing church and the graves from the original site of ST JOHN'S CHURCH have, presumably, been moved to the present location.

Non-Contributing Structures and Objects

Map #	Location	Description
1C	Glen Arm Road Glen Arm village	6 small houses, Long Green Florist Lyons and Lyons Supply
2C	SW corner Glen Arm Rd. & Long Green Pike, adj. to 9B and 10B	5 small houses
3C	Long Green Pike Glen Arm village	Glen Arm Post Office
4C	Hillrise Road	10 houses, modest, including 3 farms
5C	NW corner Glen Arm & Williams Road behind 27A	10 houses, substantial, set back off roads
6C	Williams Road crest of ridge	8 houses, substantial, set back, both sides
8C	Hydes Road	Hydes Post Office
9C	S side Patterson Road E of 63B	4 new houses, substantial
10C	Long Green Pike Baldwin, both sides	11 houses, older modest, newer substantial & set back, Long Green Market, Peterson's Store
11C	Long Green Pike Baldwin	Baldwin Post Office

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #12

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Non-Contributing Structures and Objects

Map #	Location	Description
1D	crosses Glen Arm, Long Green, & Hydes Roads	power line
2D	Glen Arm Road, corner, village, opp. 6B	Koppers Corp.
3D	Glen Arm Road village	Prosser Corp. office on road, shed behind
4D	Long Green Pike village	Glen Arm Lumber, Long Concrete Block
5D	E & W side Long Green Pike, village	E side - new Grumman Aeorspace W side - old Grumman
6D	W side Pike	Fischer Homes, modest
7D	W side Pike	Imperial Industries, modest, empty

Contributing Structures

Name of Building	Map No.
Ady Tavern	49
Ambrose House	48
Avondell	74
Botzler house (Glen Arm village)	10C
Brinton Woods	37
Bunker Hill	75
Carter House	80
Charles Hotel	58
Church of the Brethern	77
Craven house (Glen Arm village)	17
E. Currens house	77a
J. Currens house	78

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Contributing Structures (Continued)

Name of Building	Map No.
Dalton house	78a
Dawson house	10e
Day house	59
Dean house (Glen Arm village)	10
Denisch house	94
Devlin house (Glen Arm village)	15
Dietz tenant	19
Dietz tenant	20
Dietz farm	21
Dimmit's Delight	64
Dovecote Farm	80
Dublin Farm	91
Ehrhardt house	62a
Ellendale	55
Fischer house	10d
John Foard farm	30
Leonard Foard farm	50
Robert Foard house	28
France house	41a
Gittings Choice	46
Gittings-Baldwin house	62
Glen Arm R. R. Station	6
Glen Arm School	11
Glen Meadows	27
God's Grace Farm	61
Greenlea	73
Grumman (gable) (Glen Arm village)	10b
Grumman (gambrel) Glen Arm village)	12
Gunnarsson house (Glen Arm village)	13
Gwynn house	23
Haile farm	69
Haystack farm	29
Hershfield house	26
Hertsgaard house	36
Hinder house	79
Hooper house (Glen Arm village)	5
Homestead	22
Hunter House	42
Hydes R. R. Station	65

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #14

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Contrubuting Structures (Continued)

Name of Building	Map No.
Inglewood farm	45
Kempske house (Glen Arm village)	9
Knoebel house	90
Kolk farm	92
Lang-Dietz farm	21
Limespring	18
Long Green Farm	46
Long Green Farm Miller's house	70
Long Green School	83
Long Green R. R. Station 71	
Macaluso house (Glen Arm village)	8
Manor Hill Farm	96
Mast house (R. Foard)	28
McComas house	41
Mennonite Cemetery	86
Merryland Farm tenant	34
Merryland Farm overseer's	35
Miller's house, Long Green farm	70
Miller's house, Hartley Mill	25
Montrose	56
Moore house (Glen Arm village)	10a
Morrison house	72
Mumma House	43
Norman House	88
Nowowieski house (Glen Arm village)	16
Odd Fellows Hall, Glen Arm	40
Odd Fellows Hall, Long Green	83
Overalnd Farm	89
Page house (Glen Arm Village	4
Pleasant View farm	52
Prigel house	76
Prospect Hill	85
Randall house	24
Remembrance Farm	51
Ridgeview Farm	47
Roberts Store (Glen Arm village)	39

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #15

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Contributing Structures (Continued)

Name of Building	Map No.
St. John's Church	53
St. John's Rectory	54
Sandler house	57
Serendipity	2
Shanklin's Store (Glen Arm village)	3
Smithwick house	68
Solter house	1
Spencer house	38
Spencer house (Glen Arm village)	14
Sunny Knoll	32
Unfried house (Glen Arm village)	7
Wade house	33
Watkins Tavern	58
Wedge	67
Welsh house	25
Weston	44
White tenant	66
Winnaford farm	63
Yellott house	47
Yoder farm	81

8. Significance

BA-2188

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

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A and C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The significance of the Long Green Valley Historic District derives from the collection of eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings that are situated in a rural agricultural setting. The buildings, primarily houses and farm structures, embody the distinctive design characteristics of the major architectural styles popular in the United States from the Neoclassical of the 1700s to the Georgian Revival of the pre 1935 period. The buildings range from modest to elaborate in size and exhibit varying degrees of craftsmanship as well as a record of changes in construction techniques in Baltimore County. The buildings also are evidence of the productive agricultural nature of the valley since it was settled in the 1720s thus recording ways of life that have disappeared in other regions surrounding metropolitan Baltimore.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Long Green Valley is a product of geological upheavals and millenia of erosion. The valley floor is underlain by marble, and the hills surrounding the valley are composed of mica schist. Geologists call the valley floor "Cockeysville Marble," and the hills "Wissahickon Formation." The marble underlies several other valleys in Baltimore County – Green Spring, Worthington and Dulaney, to name a few. Marble makes good building stone, and, when burned in a limekiln, makes agricultural lime and whitewash.

Valleys, being relatively flat, make prime agricultural land. The first settlers in Long Green Valley prospered by raising tobacco. Most of the settlers had formerly farmed the shores of Chesapeake Bay, and, moving inland, they were glad to find virgin soil that had not been exhausted by tobacco culture.

Today, most of Long Green Valley is still farmed intensively, but corn, small grains, and hay are produced instead of tobacco. Some farmers grow vegetables for market, and some grow grapes for wine. Considerable pasture land has been reserved for grazing horses, cattle and sheep. Steep slopes are generally wooded.

The origin of the name "Long Green" is something of a mystery. The stream that runs through the valley was called "Long Green" in court records as early as 1736, so it is not surprising that the valley is given the same name. Later, a farm, a post office, a railroad station, a village, two roads, churches and schools were named Long Green. There are four hamlets in England named Long Green, according to a gazetteer of the British Isles. James Gittings

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #16

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

named his plantation "Long Green Farm", so it is plausible that the Gittings family has roots in one of these English hamlets.

Long Green Creek is a tributary of Big Gunpowder Falls between Loch Raven and tidewater. As noted above, this creek drains Long Green Valley. Its headwaters are near Carroll Manor School. Descending into the marble valley, it passes near Hyde Station and Long Green Station. Next, it cuts through a low ridge of mica schist, and then it crosses a smaller marble valley before emptying into the gorge occupied by Hartley Mill Road. The smaller marble valley is a separate part of Long Green Valley. The eastern end of this smaller valley is drained by Haystack Branch, a tributary of Long Green Creek, so sometimes that area is called Haystack Valley, although it is called Long Green in old documents.

To introduce the history of Long Green Valley, it should be noted that Indians hunted in the area for some ten thousand years before the coming of the white man. Arrowheads or points and other evidences of Indians have been found and are still being found throughout the area. No indications of permanent camps or settlements have been discovered. Schoolboys of half a century ago delighted in exploring the overhanging rocks called "Indian Caves" along Hartley Mill Road.

It may be presumed that the first white men to set foot in the valley were game hunters in the 1600s. However, the recorded history begins with the first surveys made in 1683, about 300 years ago. "Cullens Lot," 300 acres, was surveyed for James Cullen of St. Mary's County on June 17, 1683. "His Lordship's Manor," 7031 acres adjoining Cullens Lot was surveyed for Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, on June 28, 1683. "Land of Promises," 2000 acres adjoining the manor, was surveyed for Henry Darnall, one of Lord Baltimore's high-ranking officials, in the year 1683. Cullens Lot, and an addition called "Cullens Addition", 500 acres, include most of the smaller Long Green Valley. The manor, and a small part of Land of Promise, include the main part of Long Green Valley.

Lord Baltimore had a number of manors in the province, two of which were in Baltimore County. He gave one of these to his fourth wife, Lady Margaret, called My Lady's Manor." He retained the other one for his own use. In official documents, it is called "His Lordship's Manor in the Forks of the Gunpowder," or just "His Lordship's Manor." The latter name is still used in legal description of property adjoining the manor boundary line. A short name for the manor is "Gunpowder Manor."

Neither Lord Baltimore nor Lady Baltimore intended to live on their manors in Baltimore County. Their main interest was to produce income. Immigrants to Maryland seldom had capital to purchase land, so they were glad to rent it. Some landlords accepted produce, especially tobacco, in lieu of hard currency, which was very scarce in the colony.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #17

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

James Cullen and his heirs may have rented Cullens Lot and Addition, but records are lacking. Thomas Tolley bought this land in 1725 and named it "Tolley's Purchase." He had an overseer and 6 taxable slaves working on the farm in 1737. After Thomas died, part of the land escheated to the Lord Proprietary. Walter Tolley bought it back and renamed it "Tolley's Double Purchase." (The old-timers had a sense of humor.)

In 1757, the surveyor recorded that Tolley had one rotten clapboard dwelling house 16 feet by 15 feet, of no value except to burn for nails., 4 tobacco houses described as quite rotten, 2 corn houses 25 X 12 feet made of round logs, and 5 small negro quarters made of round logs.

In 1773, the tax assessor reported that Walter Tolley had an overseer and 4 taxable slaves, and Walter Tolley, Jr. had 4 servants and 3 slaves. In 1783, Walter Tolley willed his land, after the death of his wife, to his daughter Ann, who was the wife of Aquila Hall, a prominent attorney and landholder in Harford County. Aquila bought some adjoining property at Fork Church, at Glen Arm, and at Hartley's Mill, so that in the 1798 assessment, he was charged with 1421 acres, 39 slaves, a stone mansion, 2 tenant houses, 5 log negro quarters, 15 farm buildings, and a stone grist mill (later called Hartley's mill.)

This, then, is the description of the development of farmland in the smaller section of Long Green Valley in the eighteenth century.

In the main part of Long Green Valley, in the manor, it appears that Thomas Gittings, John Fuller and William Demmitt were living there in 1721, which is the year in which a surveyor marked off the boundaries fo their farms. In 1737, the tax assessor listed the following names:

John fuller, 2 sons (3 taxables)
Thomas Giddens (sic), 2 servants, 8 slaves (11 taxables)
John Fuller, Jr., 2 servants (3 taxables)
William Demmitt, 1 servant (2 taxables)
William Demmitt, Jr., 1 slave (2 taxables)
James Demmitt, (1 taxable)
George Elliott, 3 servants, 13 slaves (17 taxables)

George's lease is dated September 30, 1736, but he may have been there earlier, and 1736 may be the date of a new lease.

Thomas Gittings acquired more land during his lifetime, both inside and outside the manor. The Fuller family moved to Carolina, and MichaelJenkins became the tenant. The Demmitt family stayed. George Elliott died and John Chamberlain (son-in-law of Thomas Gittings) became the tenant. By 1767, the principal lease-holders in the valley within the manor were James Gittings, John Chamberlain, James Demmitt, Michael Jenkins, and Benjamin Kidd Wilson.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #18

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

The last-named leaseholder had inherited his farm from his father, William, whose lease was dated 1746. As of 1767, most houses in the manor were log houses, some were frame, none was brick or stone.

In 1773, the tax assessor listed the following names:

James Gittings, 9 servants, 14 slaves (24 taxables)
John Chamberlain, 2 sons, 1 servant, 7 slaves (11 taxables)
Samuel Chamberlain, 2 servants (3 taxables)
James Dimmett (sic), 2 servants (3 taxables)
Michael Jenkins, 5 slaves (6 taxables)
Jonathan Jenkins, 2 servants, 2 slaves (5 taxables)
Benkid Wilson, 8 slaves (9 taxables)

John Chamberlain died, and his lands were acquired by James Gittings. The Demmitt property was sold. Gittings, Jenkins and Wilson increased their holdings, so that in 1798, we find that James Gittings had 2005 acres, 50 slaves, a stone mansion, a stone mill, a log house for negroes, and 6 farm buildings. His son Thomas had 731 acres, 14 slaves, a stone mansion, 3 smaller houses, and 8 farm buildings. James Gittings, Jr. had 5 slaves, an old frame house, and a new stone house under construction. Michael Jenkins had 489 acres, 13 slaves, a frame house, 3 small houses, and 5 farm buildings. Benjamin Wilson had 198 acres, 11 slaves, and 1 house. His brother Henry had 481 acres, 22 slaves, a frame house, a log quarter house, and 6 farm buildings.

This completes the description of the principal landowners in Long Green Valley at the close of the eighteenth century. The statistics contain some approximations - for example, part of James Gittings' land was east of the Harford Road and therefore outside of Long Green Valley. Some smaller landowners have been omitted, but the statistics give a broad picture of the expansion of agricultural activity in the area from the early 1700s when Maryland was a colony of Great Britain, to 1798 when Maryland was struggling as a state in the newly formed republic.

A majority of the valley buildings standing today date from the nineteenth century. Descendants of Gittings, Jenkins, Wilson, and other families continued as valley residents in houses of their own (see notes on houses below). A new influence was an influx of Mennonites from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, beginning around 1849. They settled in a broad arc from Carroll Manor School to the village of Long Green, thence to Hartley's Mill, Haystack Valley and almost to Fork Church. Christian Hertzler bought 90 acres on Manor Road in 1853. His brother-in-law, John Smoker (Schumucker) bought 90 acres adjoining on the same date. Justice Eicholtz bought 33 acres adjoining between 1858 and 1867. Jacob Hertzler bought 125 acres on Manor Road adjoining Christian in 1853. Daniel Nafzinger bought 100 acres on Manor Road adjoining Jacob Hertzler in 1850. Moses Miller bought Prospect Hill 263 acres on Kanes Road

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #19

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

adjoining Nafzinger in 1850. Moses was born in Germany, but his wife and children were born in Pennsylvania. In 1863, he sold the mansion with 135 acres to James Kane (born in Ireland). In 1864, he sold back acreage, 61 acres to Andrew Miller and 58 acres to David Warfel, with right-of-way through Prospect Hill to Kanes Road (Hydes Road was non-existent at that time). John Neuhauser bought 114 acres adjoining Prospect Hill in 1859. Andrew Miller bought 40 acres containing Gittings' mill and miller's house in 1862. Isaac Hertzler bought 309 acres (former Wilson estate). He sold 36 acres to Samuel Kennel in 1868 (BA521), and 111 acres to Solomon Yoder in 1854. He retained the balance. South of Hertzler is 166 acres (former Wilson estate) bought by Peter Nafzinger in 1851. The Wilson cemetery at the end of Briedenbaugh Lane was excluded in the sale to Nafzinger. The Mennonite cemetery on Kanes Road was excluded in the sale of Prospect Hill to James Kane in 1863. A lot for the Mennonite church on Kanes Road was bought in 1894. After the church burned, the lot was sold and a dwelling stands on the foundation. John and Christian Kennel bought 33 acres in 1851 (later called Hartley's mill, now razed). John Mast bought Haystack Farm 435 acres in 1850. Benjamin Foard and his descendants have farmed in Haystack Valley for several generations since the Mast family departed.

Limespring was built by Robert Hall circa 1820. This house has had many owners and has been the subject of many court-ordered sales. The War Between the States was the direct cause of one foreclosure. Joshua Price sold his farm in Virginia and bought Limespring just before the outbreak of hostilities. The purchaser of the Virginia farm had deposited the money in a Virginia bank, and the funds were frozen. At the close of the war, the Confederate dollars in the Virginia bank were unacceptable to the mortgage-holder of Limespring, so the property had to be sold.

There was great excitement in the valley at one point during the war. Harry Gilmor's raiders passed through enroute to burn the railroad bridge on the Baltimore and Philadelphia line. One of Joshua Price's sons was in Gilmor's party, so he invited Gilmor to spend the night at Limespring, which he did. It was the following morning that Gilmor lost one of his scouts who was shot by Ishmael Day when he attempted to take down Day's flag on Sunshine Avenue.

Adjoining Limespring on the east is the Judson Duckett farm (BA-1920) purchased from the widow of Aquila Hall in 1824. The house was probably built in the 1820s.

Serendipity is on Land of Promise, originally patented by Henry Darnall. Francis Darnall sold 140 acres (including the site of Serendipity) to Benjamin Wilson in 1796. The tax assessment of 1798 does not reflect the existence of the house, so it is assumed that Benjamin or Benjamin's son, Benjamin, built the house, which has been enlarged later. H. C. Forman described the house as an old Wilson house of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A picture of the house is in Forman's Tidewater Maryland: Architecture and Gardens.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #20

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

The main house on the Long Green Farm is on the tract called Gittings Choice, surveyed in 1721 for Thomas Gittings. As of 1767, the main house was a frame building 40 feet by 35 feet with brick chimneys. According to family tradition; this house burned and was replaced by a stone house as recorded in the 1798 tax list. The present house is also constructed of stone, apparently built in the 1820s. James Gittings (1735-1823) was quite a gentleman. Besides being the owner of 2000 acres and 50 slaves, he served as Justice, Baltimore County Court, for seven years, and as a Lieut. Col., Gunpowder Battalion, Baltimore County melitia during the Revolution. He advertised his stud horse in the Baltimore American in 1792. A large painting of his family by Charles Willson Peale was executed in 1791. Peale recorded in his diary that the "seat of Mr. Gittings is situated in a rich valley where he has all the blessings that a country life can afford." Richard Parkinson, who visited the farm in 1798, wrote that Mr. Gittings had the finest timothy meadows in America.

The Jenkins homestead was on the tract called Fullers Forest, surveyed in 1721 for John Fuller. As of 1767, the house was frame 16 feet by 24 feet. By 1798, dormers had been added and the house lengthened to 38 feet. William Armour Jenkins replaced this house with a new one in 1906.

The Demmitt homestead was on the tract called Demmitt's Delight, surveyed in 1721 for William Demmitt. As of 1767, the house was frame 20 feet by 24 feet. In 1798, it was described as frame 18 feet by 28 feet (2 stories) with log kitchen 18 by 14 feet. An advertisement in 1880 listed the house part frame, part stone 20 feet by 60 feet, part 3 stories. The present house is still larger and may be on a new site.

Transportation was the very life-blood of the early farmer. His cash crop was tobacco, and to get it to tidewater for export, it was necessary to build rolling roads for rolling hogsheads of tobacco to a landing. One such road was called the Manor to Joppa Road, from My Lady's Manor to Sweet Air, thence to Baldwin via Patterson Road, and on to Fork and Joppa.

Another important road was the Great Road. From Bel Air, it entered Baltimore County via Pleasantville Road, through Baldwin and Glen Arm to Cromwell's Bridge, Cub Hill Road and Old Harford Road.

A third important road was the Old York Road which followed Manor Road from My Lady's Manor through Sweet Air to Knoebel's Tavern and thence to Towson.

The Joppa Road lost its importance with the decline of Joppa and abandonment of tobacco culture just before the Revolution. The Great Road and the Old York Road were overshadowed by the construction of the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike, respectively.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #21

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

The turnpikes in turn were outmoded by the railroads. In 1883, the Maryland Central (later Maryland and Pennsylvania) was built through the valley, connecting Baltimore with Bel Air, and eventually with York, Pennsylvania. Four stations were established in the valley: Baldwin, Hyde, Long Green, and Glen Arm. The last-named three stationhouses are still standing (BA-861 and 863). Although it was only a single-track line, the Maryland and Pennsylvania did a booming business in the early 1900s. For example, in 1914 there were 15 regularly scheduled passenger trains plus freight trains every weekday serving the valley. There were ten trains on Sunday. Transportation of milk and cream was important for the farmers in the valley. The milk train carried the milk to Baltimore every morning, and an evening train brought back the empty cans. Four trains were designated mail trains. Before the advent of school buses, children rode the train to and from high school and college. During the summer, some Baltimoreans "beat the heat" by moving their families to the country. If they did not have a country home, they boarded at one of the farmhouses in the valley. The first commuters to Baltimore were these summer residents who worked in the city and slept in the country. The Maryland and Pennsylvania never operated with automatic signals, but employed train orders. However, a former station agent, Charles Adler, Jr. is credited with installing what is considered to be the first automatic crossing signal in the United States. It was a stop sign that turned at right angles to the road 20 seconds before the arrival of a train. It was used to replace the watchman at the blind crossing on "watchbox hill" just north of Glen Arm.

Unfortunately for the railroad, its glory years came to an end with the advent of the motor age and hard-surfaced roads. Passenger service ended in 1954 and freight service died out four years later. Public roads in the valley were paved with concrete or asphalt, but they remained narrow (two lanes with little or no shoulders to accomodate disabled vehicles). There are no interstate or state highways crossing the valley. The nearest state highway is Harford Road which borders the valley on the east. Nearly all bridges have been replaced with modern structures in recent years. One notable exception is the Long Green Pike bridge over Long Green Creek, which is dangerously narrow, and is subject to flooding when Long Green Creek is high. It may be stated that, although some roads are winding and narrow, all are passable for school buses, fire trucks and commercial vehicles.

Before the Revolution, the principal occupation was farming. Supporting occupations included the innkeeper, the blacksmith, the miller, and the tanner. Jeremiah Chance opened an inn on the Old York Road in 1762. The 1767 inventory listed Mr. Gittings with a blacksmith shop built of logs 18 X 16 feet, and it listed George Hunter with a tan house 45 X 18 feet of logs. There were two mills in operation in 1867. Long Green Creek furnished the water power. Lucas' Mill (later Hartley's) was on the left bank between Glen Arm and Harford Road. Gittings' mill (later Miller's) was on the right bank just north of Long Green Road. Both mills are gone.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #22

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

After the Revolution, many taverns existed along the main arteries to Baltimore. In the 1800s, there was Watkins Hotel, Ady's Tavern and Greenwood Hotel on Long Green Pike, formerly the West Branch of the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike. Also, there was Webb's Tavern and Knoebel's, formerly Patterson's Tavern on Manor Road, formerly the Old York Road.

The development of educational facilities is an interesting story. Before the creation of the county system, a group of neighbors would band together and elect trustees to build a schoolhouse, hire a teacher, and charge tuition. One such school is mentioned in a deed dated 1812 as the "old" schoolhouse near the intersection of Williams Road and Glen Arm Road.

In the 1840s Wilson Carey operated a school for young ladies. He employed two teachers who taught French, Italian, German and music (piano, guitar, and voice). The advertisement located the school on Haystack Farm.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church opened a school in about 1858. There were no county schools until 1887, when the county built Hydes School. This school was sold in 1920, and the building has been razed. The county built Glen Arm school in 1900. It is now a residence. The school was closed in 1935 when Carroll Manor School was opened and school buses carried the children to the consolidated school.

Baltimore County operated separate schools for colored children, usually in facilities furnished by the neighborhood. One such school was on Kanes Road, Long Green. It occupied the first floor of an I.O.O.F. Hall built by the lodge. This building was used as a school from 1873 to 1927, when the county built a new school nearby. The latter school was converted to a dwelling after the races were integrated in 1951. The lodge hall, vacant for many years, was burned in 1981.

The first church in the valley was St. John's Catholic Church built in 1855, successor to St. John's on the Ridge which burned earlier that same year. As already noted, the Mennonites built a church on Kanes Road circa 1895. The church was not rebuilt after a fire in 1914. The Church of the Brethern built a church on Long Green Road in 1908.

The construction of the railroad through the valley in 1883 resulted in the development of two large commercial enterprises. The Hyde cannery on Hydes Road was a major private enterprise between 1882 and 1906. Its "Sweet Egyptian Corn" was marketed in the United States and Europe. Mr. Samuel Hyde was a shrewd promoter. It is recorded that he served hot corn to members of the Baltimore City Council and a party of 100 persons in 1883 when the railroad was opened. He escorted the party on a tour of his cannery. Today, the cannery is gone and the land has been returned to farming. The other enterprise was the F. X. Hooper Company on Glen Arm Road. Mr. Hooper came from Baltimore and built a plant for making containers and printing labels. Today the plant

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #23

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

is part of the Koppers Company, and is famous for the manufacture of container machinery.

Some other enterprises spawned by the railroad were stores, post offices, a coal yard, and a steam laundry. They have since disappeared or the buildings converted to other uses.

Today, the population of Long Green Valley is more heterogeneous than in the past. There are some working farms of several hundred acres in size, and there are small residential lots scattered throughout the valley. Residents include farmers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, businessmen, artisans, and tradesmen. There are two black communities, each of which had a one-room school in the past. One community is on Kanes Road, and the other is near Hartley Mill. There are two small food markets and an auto shop at Baldwin. Glen Arm is a major village, where there is a florist shop, a feed and grain supply, a hardware store, and two small contracting establishments. The major employers of non-local labor are located at Glen Arm: Koppers Company (container machinery), Grumman Aerospace Corporation (airplane parts), and the smaller Prosser Company (consulting engineers, fiberglass). All three are low profile in terms of noise, traffic, roof-line, and pollution. Koppers has an interesting history, having taken over the F. X. Hooper Company as already mentioned. Mr. Hooper purchased the site of his Glen Arm plant in 1893. Grumman is relatively new, having come to Glen Arm in 1967. Originally on the west side of Long Green Pike, it nas recently expanded to the east side of the road where it has taken over agricultural land. The Long Green Valley Association has entered into a covenant with Grumman to prevent furtner expansion into agricultural land.

Other intrusions are minimal, although residential development along Manor, Sweet Air and Harford Roads threatens to drop down into the valley. It is to minimize these threats and to preserve the farmland with its many significant buildings that the establishment of the Long Green Valley Historic District is proposed.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The proposed Long Green Valley Historic District is a succinct geographical and historical unit. Boundaries have been drawn largely on a visual and topographical basis. The broad floor of the limestone valley extends east and west from the north-south course of Long Green Creek. Ridges rise on the west toward Manor and Sweet Air Roads, and on the east toward Harford Road. An irregular transverse ridge in the south divides Long Green Valley from Haystack Valley, and central Long Green from the southern or Glen Arm section. Ribbon residential developments along Manor Road and Harford Road have been excluded. Scattered new residences within the boundaries are mostly traditional in design and are not considered offensive. The only serious intrusion is industry (Koppers, Prosser, Grumman) in Glen Arm, near the intersection of Glen Arm Road and Long Green Pike. It is impossible to exclude these industries from the district as they abut on several important houses, as well as on Glen Arm village which contains some twenty worthy vernacular structures. The farms included along the boundary edges all look into the valley and are considered an integral part of it.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, UTM REFERENCES

A. 18 / 374060 / 4373520
B. 18 / 375090 / 4370140
C. 18 / 374500 / 4368320
D. 18 / 372500 / 4367080
E. 18 / 371020 / 4367400
F. 18 / 368990 / 4368560
G. 18 / 368800 / 4372580
H. 18 / 370600 / 4373460

9. Major Bibliographical References

BA-2188

Baltimore County Land Records, Courthouse, Towson, MD
Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory: Baltimore County, multiple sites

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6066 acres

Quadrangle name Phoenix, Md; Jarrettsville, Md. Towson, Md.; White Marsh, Md.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #24 for UTM

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The district boundaries are delineated on the attached map.
The boundary description is given on Continuation Sheet No. 24

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James T. Wollon, Jr., A.I.A.; Elmer R. Haile, Jr.; Julia Randall

organization Historic Long Green Valley, Inc. date August 3, 1981

street & number c/o Julia Randall 5539 Hillrise telephone 301-592-2629

city or town Glen Arm state Maryland 21057

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature J. Michel 11-8-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

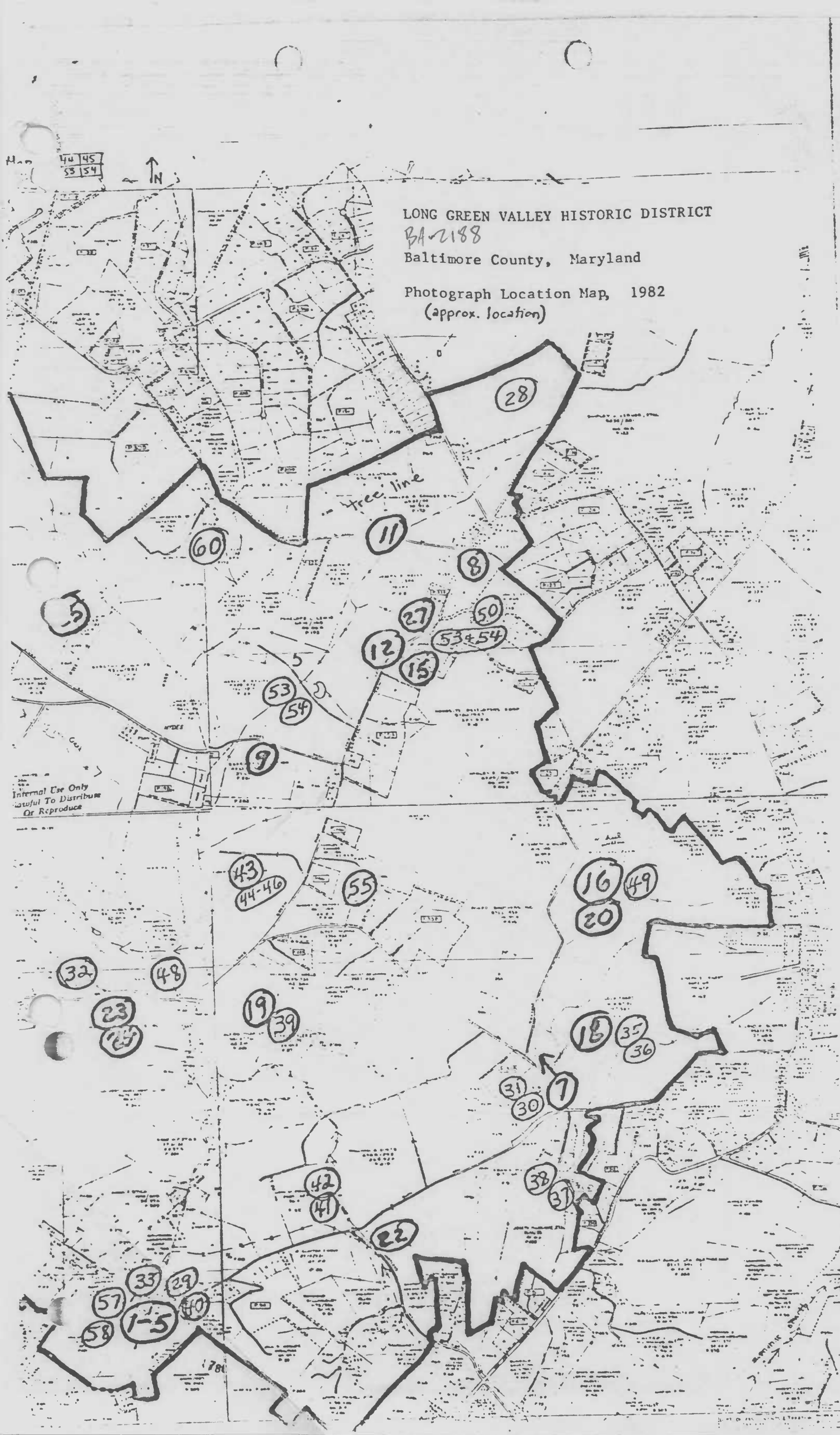
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration


LONG GREEN VALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
BA-2188
Baltimore County, Maryland
Photograph Location Map, 1982
(approx. location)
N
tree line
Internal Use Only
Unlawful To Distribute
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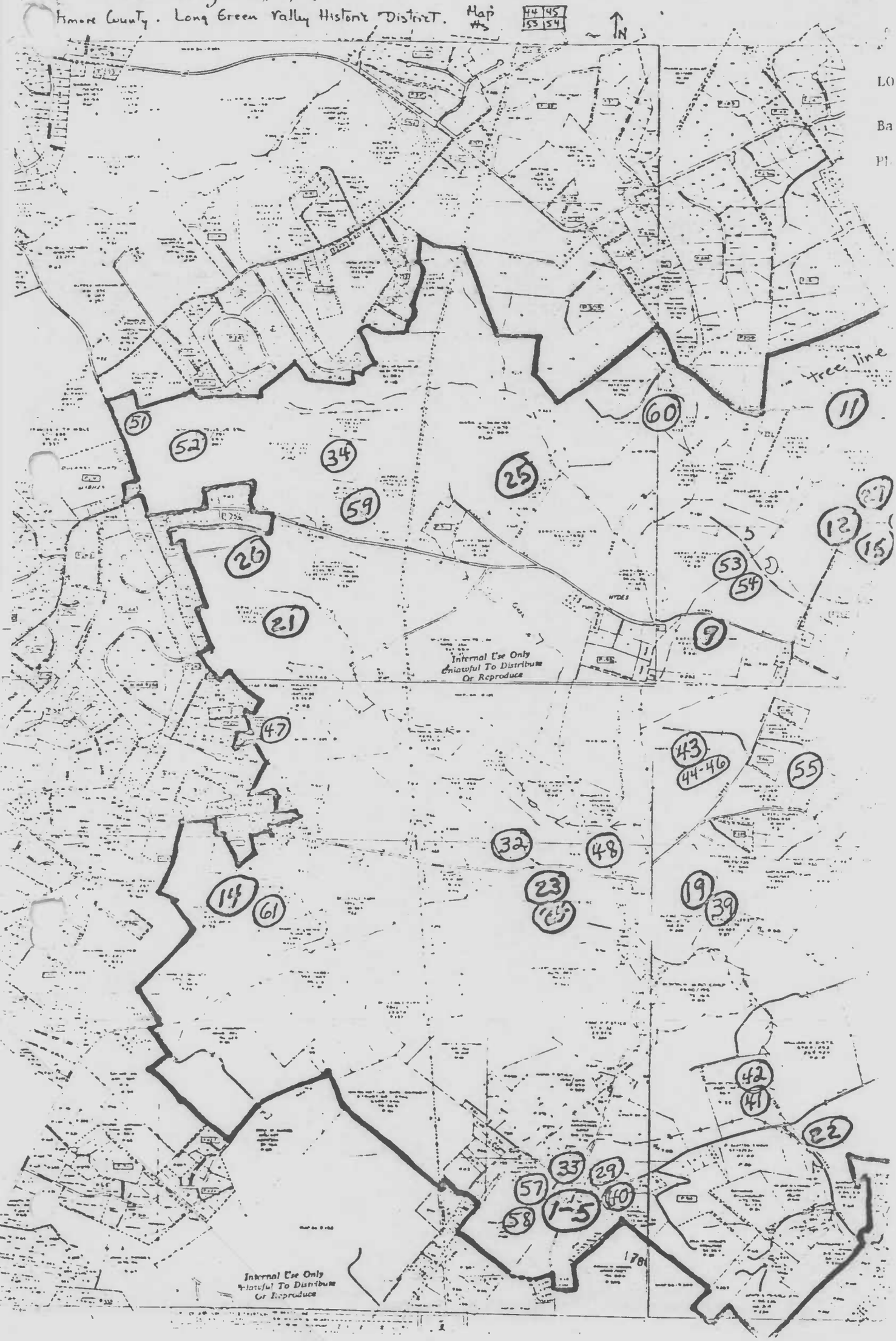
BA-2188

Harford County. Long Green Valley Historic District. Map #5