BA-2210

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Baltimore
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Glyndon

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: north and south sides of Butler Road; east and west sides of Chatsworth/ Avenue.

CITY OR TOWN:	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Glyndon	Second

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore	005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[X] District [ ] Building [ ] Site [ ] Structure [ ] Object	[ ] Public [ ] Private [X] Both	Public Acquisition: [ ] In Process [ ] Being Considered	[X] Occupied [ ] Unoccupied [ ] Preservation work in progress	Yes: [ ] Restricted [X] Unrestricted [ ] No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

[ ] Agricultural	[ ] Government	[ ] Park	[ ] Transportation	[ ] Comments
[X] Commercial	[ ] Industrial	[X] Private Residence	[ ] Other (Specify)	
[ ] Educational	[ ] Military	[ ] Religious		
[ ] Entertainment	[ ] Museum	[ ] Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple owners contact: Ms. Joan Mersinger, President, Historical / Glyndon, Inc.

STREET AND NUMBER: Box 26

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Glyndon	Maryland	24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Baltimore County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Towson	Maryland	24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: [ ] Federal [X] State [ ] County [ ] Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Annapolis	Maryland	24

STATE	COUNTY:	FOR NPS USE ONLY
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)		
	☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed		
	(Check One)	(Check One)	
	☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved ☒ Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Glyndon is a turn of the century community northeast of Reisterstown, Maryland, that began as a summer resort. The historic district begins on the northwest corner of Butler Road and Worthington Avenue and extends directly south following eastern property lines to Bond Avenue; it extends east on the south side of Bond Avenue approximately 840 feet then east to the Western Maryland Railway tracks following the rear property lines on the south side of Bond Avenue; then north following the west side of the Western Maryland Railway tracks to a point opposite the intersection of Wabash Avenue and Sacred Heart Lane; then west and north following Sacred Heart Lane to the north side of Butler Road; then east on Butler Road to the west side of the Western Maryland Railway tracks and north along the west side of the tracks to a point at the northern property line of the Emory Grove Camp ground; then directly east and southeast following the northern property lines to the east side of Butler Road then south with the east side of Butler Road to the beginning.

The pre World War I community follows a "T" shape. The stem of the "T" is Central Avenue, the principal north-south street to which cross streets adjoin (Chatsworth, Central and Glyndon Avenues). The cross bar, Butler Avenue, connects Glyndon with Reisterstown and major county thoroughfares. The district is residential except for a small business district located at the intersection of Butler Road and the Western Maryland Railway tracks. The Emory Grove Campground on the northern boundary is occupied in the summer. Temperance Park at the northeastern section was a second religious summer community which is now occupied by full time residents.

A decided architectural homogeneity exists in Glyndon, particularly within the area of Central, Chatsworth and Glyndon Avenues. These structures, typically of frame construction, represent the rank and file of Glyndon's architecture, which is important to the total scope of the historic district by establishing the general character. Their street facades present a sampling of Samuel Sloan cottage designs which could have been translated directly from his book Homestead Architecture, or from the various editions of A. J. Downing or Calvert Vaux. Typically, these houses are two and a half stories high with one, or occassionally two story front porches. Houses with three symmetrical bays have their attic levels defined with a simple gable, a central gabled tower form, or are un-gabled. In numerous instances two bay gabled facades face the street. These are, in addition, several variations of the "L" plan having a gabled wing perpedicular to the street and wing parallel to the street, with a porch infilling the angle.

In most of the examples the porches are ornamented with jig saw cut detailing which, in several examples, includes the porch supports, with handsome open-work design as well as corner brackets and balustrades. The use of pointed head windows with wide trim is also unusually prevalent in Glyndon. These windows, often paired, are generally hung with louvered blinds cut to fit the triangular profile.

Completing the spectrum of typical Glyndon architecture,are several excellent examples of Shingle Style houses which are particularly interesting with their long sweeping gambrel roof forms and Georgian Revival detailing. Though there are several structures which could be called

(see continuation sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

No. 7. Description Continued

typically Georgian Revival, the Wroe House (see below) built in 1910, is by far the finest example.

The establishment of Emory Grove initiated the growth of Glyndon. Today the campground consists of roughly three dozen, one story frame summer cottages. Long and narrow in shape these simple structures provide rudimentary protection from the elements. (Summer residents continue to fill them although the religious emphasis of the campground has declined.) Two open tabernacles, consisting simply of supporting piers and a roof, provided the central focus of Emory Grove, but today receive infrequent use. The Emory Grove Hotel (1887), a retardataire example of the Second Empire style, is located at the southwest corner of the camp ground on Waugh Avenue. It is a three story, frame, mansard roof structure with a one story porch which encircles the entire structure. The upper two floors contain forty guest rooms which are no longer used. Two parlors and a dining room are located on the first floor. The Emory Grove Association maintains a library in one of the parlors and occasionally uses the dining room.

A second religious community, Temperance Park, is located southeast of Emory Grove on the south side of Butler Road. Thirteen one and a half story frame cottages line a large open lawn. These structures have an architectural similarity with the cottage style structures (described above) on Central, Calsworth, Glyndon Avenues. The summer cottages at Temperance Park, following Emory Grove's example, replaced tents which provided the initial shelter (circa 1880's). In recent years owners have converted the structures into full time residences.

Of first importance to the architecture of Glyndon, though its Italianate details were somewhat behind the mainstream of American architecture, is the Broadbent House which Samuel Townsend build for himself between 1871 and 1875. The two and a half story, five bay house is of frame construction, covered in an early version of German siding, painted white and sits on a brick foundation. An entrance tower or pavilion, facing south and one bay wide, projects from the front facade and extends above the eaves of the main hipped roof. The gable roofed pavilion has an open pediment ornameted with enlarged modillions, or brackets, which support the eave returns and are inclined to support the soffit of the verges. These brackets are identical in detail to the closely spaced brackets of the main roof cornice. A two over two light, semicirclar arched attic window, which extends into the gable, is above double second floor, four over four light, square headed windows enriched with a projecting moulded lintel with a scrolled facia supported on brackets at the center mullion and at the jambs. The pavilion is fronted at the first floor with a one story porch which projects semioctagonally in plan and extends the width of the front facade. Tuscan type columns, squared to complement the angles of the projection of the roof and square at the corners, support an entablature ornamented with smaller scaled brackets. Ornamental relief corner brackets are set above the capitals of the columns. In contrast, the rear porch, within the angle of the main house and its rear two story

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

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Glyndon

No. 7. Description Continued

wing with continuous bracketed eaves, is supported on slender columns, has pilasters at the walls, and has a plain entablature.

The roof line is punctuated with interior chimneys symmetrically flanking the front pavilion,which have washes above the roof slope and corbeled caps and neckings. Two segmentally arched dormers are set on the side and rear slopes of the main roof. The dormers have moulded hoods following the arc of the wooded vault of each roof and wide flat trim, which is ornamented with a key stone motif and flares at the roof juncture.

Sidelights extending to the head of the transom, all glazed with colored leaded glass form the surround of the double entrance doors with their moulded panels. The flanking pairs of windows opening onto the porch are full length, with four over six light sash. Typically, the other window openings have four over four light sash, all set within flat board trim with a simple drip moulding above their heads. The bay windows are semi-hexagonal and uniformly glazed on each face, with the area below the sills being paneled and the cornice being bracketed to match the porch cornice.

In sum, this house, probably the most significant in Glyndon, presents a grand view on its large lot surrounded by green lawns and venerable old trees.

In the sequence of architectural styles in Glyndon, probably the Burgess House, 23 Butler Road, is more typical of late Victorian houses constructed during the 1880's. The house was originally built for Mr. Townsend in the Eastlake style and appears to have been a speclative house which was sold to Edwin Warfield. The Warfields used it as a summer home until they had the Georgian Revival rear wing constructed. This wing, designed by G. Walter Tovell, a Reisterstown architect, provided additional space needed for a permanent residence.

The Burgess house is a two and half story frame structure on a stone foundation. Clapboard siding has been covered with white aluminum siding, though much of the character of the original material has been retained. It appears that the house originally was square in plan and had four gables, at the same ridge height on each elevation, with a pair of windows. The rear gable was extended for the later wing.

At the front facade, the one story porch is the outstanding architectural feature of the house. Its five bays extend beyond, and partially wrap around, the sides of the house. Turned columns support the porch roof and are infilled below the eaves with an open-work, lattice frieze. Diagonal corner brackets extend from the top of the column, turning to third points on the soffit of the lattice frieze, and are terminated with ball pendants. Each bracket contains a circular motif and an open hex design. The champhered column pedestals receive the plain balustrade with closely spaced square balusters, which completement the vertical-horizontal qualities of the porch frieze and the similar lattice work in the top of the front and side gables. This lattice, nearly flush with the moulded rakes of the widely overhanging gable verges, has a central member, extending directly into the apex from a horizontal tie, which supports the

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Glyndon

No. 7. Description Continued

lattice and is supported on a shallow, curved brackets. The eaves of house are moulded and form returns to receive the gable rakes.

There are two ridge chimneys on the equilateral gabled roof which has asphalt shingles. The windows of the oldest portion of the house are typically one over one light sash and are hung with louvered blinds, including the west, two story bay window, which forms a balcony at the attic, or third floor level, and at the bay window extending on to the front porch from the front parlor.

Like the classical balcony balustrade, with its turned balusters and moulded railing, the front door, with its elliptical transom and sidelights, may be a project of the pre-1897 remodeling. The front door surround is characterized by an architrave surround and colonettes between the sidelights and doorway. The transom has leaded colored glass infilling which was removed from the sidelights and the glazed and paneled front door. Additional leaded colored glass is found in the stair landing window, the upper lights of the present dining room's cross mullioned window, and in the lunettes of the three windows which are now in the present kitchen originally the dining room. The square, lower one light sash of these windows can be raised within the square head of the interior frame.

Since 1932 Glyndon's first school has functioned viably in its adaptive use as the Glyndon Woman's Clubhouse. Built in the same year as the Emory Grove Hotel, 1887, by contractor John Marshall, the old school was considerably more representative of the contemporary architectural trends. It is probably best described as being in the Queen Anne style, having a central entrance tower and Georgian Revival details.

The clubhouse is a red brick structure, laid in common bond, and set on a high brick foundation which resulted when the grade of Butler Road was lowered. The main window openings are segmentally arched with double row lock arches which extend into the decorative brick entablature of the classical wood cornice. Brick headers in the entablature, several courses in depth, project alternatingly in a checker board pattern, a design repeated in upper panels of the two projecting end chimneys with their multicoursed, stepped brick caps. The chimney of the west has weathering to accommodate a large firebox, while the east chimney appears to have contained only a flue. Basement windows have plain brick flat arches.

The cornice extends around the structure and up the rakes of the jerkin head, or truncated roof, with the resulting gable form being filled with scolloped shingles and a pair of attic windows with small two over two light sash on either side of each chimney, similar to the end windows of the main floor. Five windows are spaced across the rear, south, elevation of the structure. There is a central opening flanked by double windows on each side. The windows have decorative nine light upper sash with narrow muntins forming a border of rectangular and square corner panes around large central panes. The lower sash are four lights with wide vertical muntins and narrow horizontal muntins all set in plain flat soffit frames with brownstone sills.

The front facade is characterized by the central entrance tower,

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Glyndon

No. 7. Description Continued

which originally provided an assymmetrical composition when the main roof slope extended over a small front wing set flush with the tower and filling in the angle of the tower projection which allowed one window bay on the main structure. Probably in 1932, when architect G. Walter Tovell remodeled the building for the Woman's Club, the front facade was made symmetrical when the west wing was duplicated to the east of the tower and completed with a similar decoratively muntined, square nine light window.

At the entrance to the tower vestibule the double front doors have eight panels in each, four rectangular panels over four square panels. The jambs of the recessed entry are similarly paneled. Ghosted hinge rebates indicate that the doors have been reset back from the face of the opening and the arched and fanlighted transom. The fanlight extends above the eaves of the flanking side wings almost to the cornice which supports the flared scolloped shingling of the louvered upper tower structure. The entrance is reached by a double flight of modern brick steps from the sidewalk, along Butler Road.

The David Freese House is dated 1894[1] although stylisticaly it would appear to have been built a decade earlier. The two and a half story "T" shape frame house is notable for the proliferation of steeply pitched attic gable. The one story porch has decoratively turned columns supporting a projecting crown molding supported on brackets with pendants set on each column. The brackets extend through the frieze and architrave to the soffit, ornamented with raised raised relief corner brackets. Similarly detailed, though smaller scalled semicircular pendants or drops and located in the center of each bay. The principal entrance consists of glazed double doors of Eastlake type lower panels. The fenestration varies from full length casement windows opening into the porch to two over two sash and six over six sash windows, to arched casement windows in the gables.

The construction of the Georgian Revival Wroe House (1910) ended the period of substantial building in Glyndon, which has continued at a slow pace as the automobile defined the character of the outlying Baltimore metropolitan communities. Designed by G. Walter Trovell the Reisterstown architect, the Wroe House is a two and a half story, rectangular structure with a one story kitchen wing. Brown shingles cover the frame exterior. The symmetrical three bay front facade has a one story entrance porch of Roman Doric columns each supporting two beams of cymarecta profile ends. The structure carries the shallow entablature and the rounded porch roof of its exposed rafter ends. The circular podium receives the projecting porch closets on either side of the front entrance. At the east and west facades have covered brick paved terraces. Roman Doric columns support the roof carried on painted beams with cymarecta cut ends on the columns, all in the manner of pergolas. At the rear, along the north facade and kitchen, runs a two story porch supported by square Tuscan type columns. The gambrel roof is slate covered and has a full classical cornice with modillions.

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[1] Baltimore County Tax Assessment, Index files, Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 15th Century
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 17th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [X] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal
- [ ] Prehistoric
- [ ] Historic

- [ ] Agriculture
- [X] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [X] Religion/Philosophy
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glyndon is a turn of the century community northeast of Reisterstown that began as a summer resort. The advent of the automobile caused the most significant change in Glyndon, by transforming the village from a summer resort to a community of year-round residence. However the architectural character of the village has remained constant.

The beginnings of Glyndon encompass a railroad, a Methodist camp meeting and an American consul. By 1860 the Western Maryland Railroad had extended from Baltimore to the future site of Glyndon, thereby making the area easily accessible. Eight years later a group of Methodists established a campground close to the railroad tracks. The group, called the Emory Grove Camp Meeting Association, began evangelical meetings under a large tent. People flocked to the summer services remaining for extended periods and living in tents. By 1887 the popularity of the meeting had encouraged the Association to construct the forty room Emory Grove Hotel. Gradually the tents were replaced with wooden cottages and in 1900 an open market house moved from Hanover, Pennsylvania, replaced the canvas tabernacle. By the 1920's Emory Grove had proved enormously successful. Evangelists like Billy Sunday drew large crowds from Baltimore in addition to the summer residents. The campground encouraged the development of Glyndon as a summer resort--several devotees of Emory Grove erected their own more substantial summerhouses adjacent to the campground.

Physically, Emory Grove has not changed significantly. The simple, one story rectangular cottages encircle the open tabernacle. The Emory Grove Hotel, a three story, frame, mansard roof structure continues to function as a dining room and library. Health codes prohibit the use of the rooms. Summer residents fill the cottages each year. The tabernacle continues to offer religious services during the summer although the evangelistic fervor has lessened. The Emory Grove Campground conveys the important role organized religion and evangelism played in the Progressive Era in America.

Temperance Park across Butler Road is another example of the spirit of Methodism in Glyndon. Founded in 1887 it was the first temperance park in Maryland. Thirteen frame cottages line the south side of a green open space originally the site of meetings devoted to prohibition. An annual service is held in Temperance Park which preserves the open space.

The railroad and the camp meetings at Emory Grove opened up the area. Dr. Charles Leas took the most concrete steps toward the creation of Glyndon in 1871 when he bought a farm which is now the southern section

(see continuation sheet # 5)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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Glyndon

No. 8. Significance continued

of the village. Leas found it difficult to adopt the life style of a gentleman farmer after his active career as the first health officer in Baltimore City and as United States Consul to Sweden, Norway, Madeira and British Honduras. He occupied himself by laying out lots and streets on his farm. Samuel Townsend joined Leas' development efforts on a tract he had purchased between Leas' farm and Emory Grove. Townsend financed the construction of a hotel, a town hall and a general store thereby initiating the small business district at Butler Road and Railroad Avenue. Both men sold lots and constructed speculative houses. Townsend's own house on the north side of Butler Road is the most outstanding building in the community. The five bay frame house has Italianate details, notably the tall tower which projects from the central bay.

Initially Glyndon grew slowly; by 1877 only twelve houses had been constructed. The potential of the community became evident to the Western Maryland Railroad who, in 1879, established a station at Glyndon which replaced the stop at Emory Grove. In 1895 a Baltimore streetcar line reached Glyndon which coincided with the most concentrated period of the town's growth.

Architecturally Glyndon represents vernacular examples of late nineteenth century styles. The Burgess House (23 Butler Road) was constructed in the Eastlake style as a speculative, summer residence. The Glyndon Women's Club, farther west on Butler Road, is a brick structure in in a Queen Anne style with Georgian Revival details, especially a superb mantelpiece. This building was built for a public school and the Women's Club has preserved it as its headquarters. Scattered throughout Glyndon, but especially on Central, Chatsworth and Glyndon Avenues, are frame houses that seem to have been directly taken from carpenter's books by men like Samuel Sloan, Calvert Vaux, and Andrew Jackson Downing. These frame structures, the backbone of Glyndon's architectural heritage, are two and a half story high with a front porch usually with the gable end facing the street and jig saw cut detailing. Several of them have pointed head windows that are outlined in white trim.

The proposed Glyndon Historic District includes two tracts currently used as open space: the Emory Grove Association property and Camp Glyndon. Both were included to preserve the vista across the Worthington Valley and to maintain the open, semi-rural character of the community. The three houses in St. George's are contemporaneous with the development of Glyndon and have been incorporated within the comminity's activities and self identification. The Emory Grove Campground has historically been closely associated with Glyndon providing a livelyhood for the few merchants along Railroad Avenue and by bringing summer residents to the community.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore County Land and Probate Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Glyndon Centennial Edition. The Community Times. (Randallstown, Maryland). September 9, 1971.

Historic Glyndon, Inc. Inventory of Historic Sites; Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland, and Glyndon, Maryland.

(see continuation sheet # 6)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39 °	29 '	01 "	76 °	49 '	22 "		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	39 °	28 '	56 "	76 °	48 '	15 "							
SE	39 °	28 '	04 "	76 °	48 '	03 "							
SW	39 °	28 '	10 "	76 °	49 '	19 "							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 560 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Rodd L. Wheaton for Historic Glyndon, Inc., and Nancy Miller, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust

DATE:

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name Orlando Ridout IV

Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date April 10, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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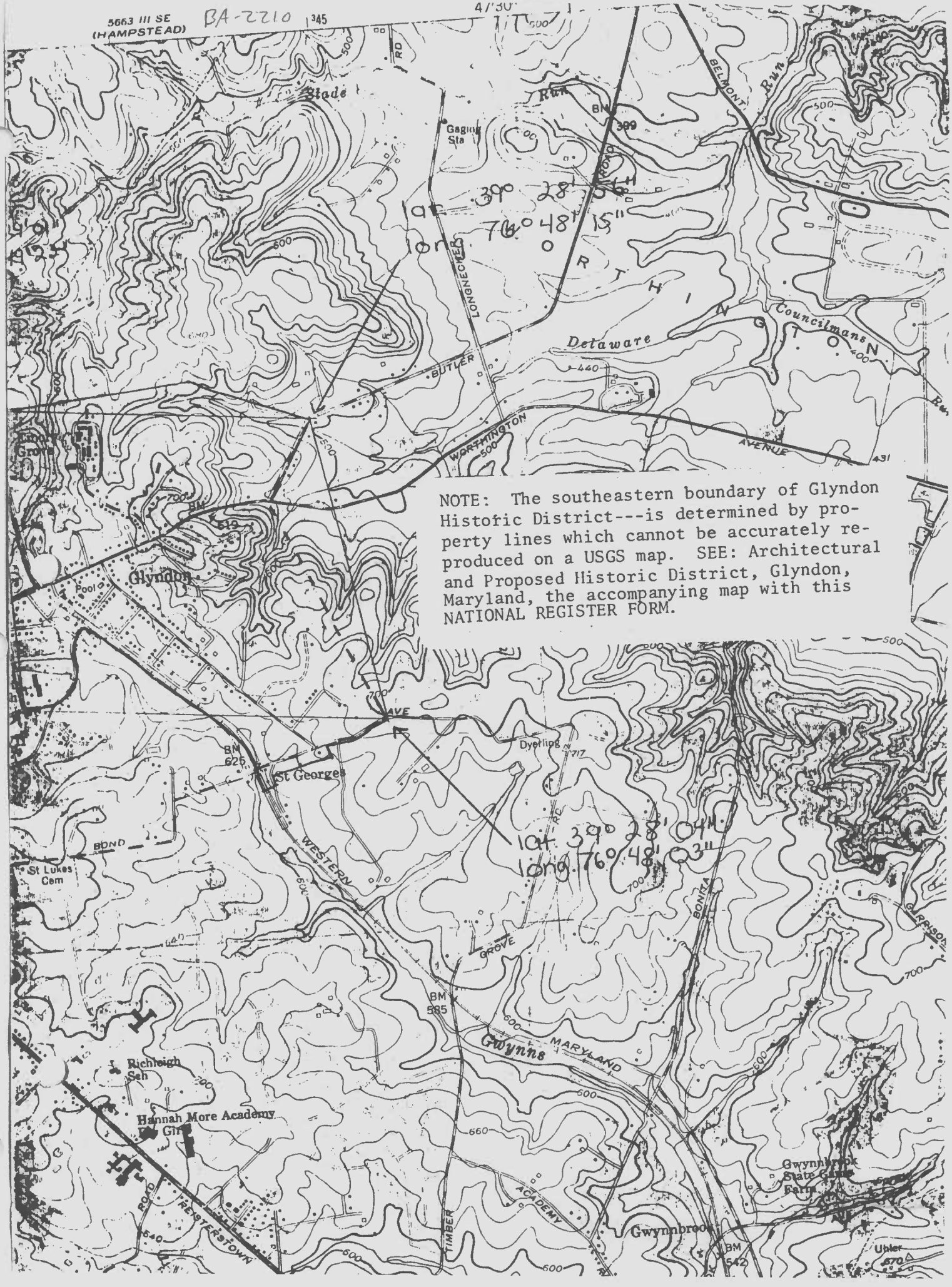
No. 9. Major Bibliographical References Continued

Eckhardt, Myrtle C. The Story of Glyndon 1871-1971. Glyndon, Maryland: The Glyndon Community Association, Inc., 1971.

Hopkins, C. M. Atlas of Baltimore County. 1877. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.



NOTE: The southeastern boundary of Glyndon Historic District---is determined by property lines which cannot be accurately reproduced on a USGS map. SEE: Architectural and Proposed Historic District, Glyndon, Maryland, the accompanying map with this NATIONAL REGISTER FORM.

LOOKING SOUTH
WALIGH AVE in
EMORY GROVE CAMPGROUND
GLYNDON
Baltimore Co, Md

ANTHONY O. JAMES
7/73

BA-2210

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

TEMPERANCE PARK
GLYNDON
BALTIMORE CO

ANTHONY O JAMES
TJB

AZ 8734

WEST street vista:

CHATSWORTH AVE.
GLYNDON

BALTIMORE Co, MD

ANTHONY O. JAMES
7/73

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

SOUTHEAST

STREET VISTA:
CHATSWORTH AVE
GLYNDON
Baltimore Co., Md.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

Anthony O. James
7/73