FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

BA-2225

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

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: Lorraine Cemetery Gate Lodge

and/or common: Lorraine Park Cemetery Gatehouse (preferred)

2. Location

street & number: 5608 Dogwood Road — n/a not for publication

city, town: Woodlawn — X vicinity of — congressional district: Seventh

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Baltimore — code: 005

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name: Mr. Gilbert Allis, President
Lorraine Park Cemetery and Mausoleum

street & number: 6 East Franklin Street

city, town: Baltimore — n/a vicinity of — state: Maryland 21202

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Baltimore County Courthouse

street & number:

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: 1984 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
3	0	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: commercial, residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Lorraine Park Cemetery Gatehouse is a Queen Anne style stone and frame building designed by Baltimore architect Henry Brauns and constructed 1884 near Woodlawn in Baltimore County, Maryland. The house faces south, and is irregular in plan and massing: roughly L-shaped, it stands 1½ stories above a raised basement. The lower levels of the house are constructed of roughly-squared granite block. The upper levels are frame, with a variety of decorative treatments including fishscale shingles, expressed framing, curved brackets, and molded and sawn details. The main block is covered by a slate-clad hipped roof, whose ridge runs east-west. The eastern half of the facade is dominated by a two-story, gable-roofed projection. On the western half of the facade, an extension of the roof slope forms a porch over the entrance. A three-story tower rises from the intersection of the main block and the projecting gable. The third level is an open belfry, with chamfered square posts and curved brackets supporting its bell-cast roof. A one-bay-wide, one-story wing extends from the west side of the main block. The interior of the Gatehouse is quite plain. The most salient decorative elements are the marbleized slate mantel in the front room, and the stair which features a heavy turned newel, turned balusters, and scrolled step ends. Adjacent to the house on the southwest are the ornate cast and wrought iron Lorraine Cemetery gates. Southeast of the house stands a small shingled outbuilding used as a garage. Both of these resources are contemporaneous with the Gatehouse and contribute to the significance of the site.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Lorraine Park Cemetery Gatehouse is a Queen Anne style stone and frame building designed by Baltimore architect Henry Brauns and constructed in 1884 near Woodlawn in Baltimore County, Maryland. The house faces south, and is irregular in plan and massing: roughly L-shaped, it stands 1½ stories above a raised basement. The lower levels of the house are constructed of roughly-squared granite block, pointed with a dark grey colored mortar; a light colored, dense, smooth stone is used for lintels and a belt course above the basement. The upper levels are frame, with a variety of decorative treatments including fishscale shingles, expressed framing, curved brackets, and molded and sawn details.

The main block is covered by a slate-clad hipped roof, whose ridge runs east-west. The eastern half of the facade is dominated by a two-story, gable-roofed projection: This ell has a three-sided oriel centered on its stone first story; the upper level is frame, clad in fishscale shingles and lighted by two 2/2 sash windows. The eaves project on curved brackets, and stick-style ornament appears in the gable peak.

On the western half of the facade, an extension of the roof slope forms a porch over the entrance. This porch is supported on turned posts and reached by a long flight of steps; it features stick-style detailing in its cross gable and balustrade. Above the cross gable is a gabled dormer with paired 1/1 sash; the decoration of its gable peak matches that of the peak of the larger, front-facing gable to its right.

A three-story tower rises from the intersection of the main block and the projecting gable. On the second-story level it is clad in fishscale shingles with expressed framing, and has a 2/2 window centered on its south and west sides. The third level is an open belfry, with chamfered square posts and curved brackets supporting its bell-cast roof, which is crowned by a terra cotta finial.

The west end is two bays wide, with two large 2/2 windows lighting the principal floor. A gabled dormer like the one on the south slope is centered on the west hip of the roof; overhang on curved brackets over a fishscale-shingled frieze. The triangular area under the sloping porch roof is filled with a screen of vertical boards above a frieze which is pierced with sawn slots forming a pattern of concentric semicircles.

On the north (rear) elevation, there are three dormers; a paneled brick chimney rises from the ridge of the roof between the west and central dormers. The overhanging eave and frieze details described above continue across this elevation. A low one-story gable-roofed frame wing was recently added on this

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

side of the house; this addition is small in scale and is concealed by dense evergreens and a privacy fence on a steeply-rising slope, so that it does not compromise the visual effect of the building.

A one-bay wide, one-story wing extends from the west side of the main block; a paneled brick chimney marks the intersection. This wing, which houses the kitchen, has a hipped roof with a slight kick at the eaves. There is a single 2/2 window roughly centered on the south and north sides; the north slope of the roof has a small gabled dormer with a single 1/1 sash. The west end wall of the wing has a 2/2 window on the left, which lights a pantry, and a doorway on the right.

The interior plan is designed to accommodate the building's dual function as office and residence. From the porch, glazed double-leaf doors open into a large room which serves as the office for the Lorraine Park Cemetery. A brick fireplace is centered on the east wall of this room; to the left of the fireplace is a door which affords access to the living quarters. This door opens into the back of the stair hall, which runs north-south. East of the stair hall lie two rooms: a dining room lies behind the front room, which is lighted by the bay window on the south facade and heated by an angled fireplace with marbleized slate mantel in its northeast corner. The east wing is the kitchen, opening off the dining room. At the east end of the kitchen is a pantry, which retains vertical-board wainscoting. The interior of the first stage of the tower is fitted out as a bathroom, and is accessible from either the office or living quarters. (See sketch plan, Continuation Sheet No. 6)

The second-floor plan repeats that of the floor below, with three simply-finished bedrooms and a bath.

A modern family room occupies a frame addition which extends to the north, utilizing a former exterior doorway at the north end of the stair hall.

In contrast to its exuberant exterior, the interior of the Gatehouse is quite plain. The most salient decorative elements are the marbleized slate mantel in the front room, and the stair which features a heavy turned newel, turned balusters (two per tread). and scrolled step ends. Doors are standard Victorian 4-panel, framed by architraves consisting of beaded fascia with a reeded backband.

Adjacent to the house on the southwest are the ornate cast and wrought iron Lorraine Cemetery gates. Southeast of the house stands a small shingled outbuilding with a gable roof used as a garage; its interior is completely finished in narrow vertical boards. Both of these resources are contemporaneous with the Gatehouse and contribute to the significance of the site.

8. Significance

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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	___ 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
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1884 **~~Builder~~/Architect** Henry Brauns

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Lorraine Park Cemetery Gatehouse is significant for its architecture. Designed by Baltimore architect Henry Brauns, the building embodies the picturesque eclecticism characteristic of the late 19th century suburban architecture, combining a variety of materials, forms, and details. Its combination of stone and frame construction, irregular massing, multiple gable forms, and elaborate Stick-style detailing make it one of the most expressive Queen Anne buildings in Baltimore County. The architectural sighificance of the Gatehouse is enhanced by its excellent state of preservation; the building has been carefully maintained and remains essentially unaltered.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The extension by 1871 of horse-drawn streetcar lines from Baltimore to the rural area outside the western limits of the city spurred the development of the suburban community of Woodlawn. The large areas of open space, easily accessible from the city, made the area attractive to entrepreneurs seeking to organize cemeteries. The first of three large memorial parks developed in the Woodlawn area before 1930 was the Lorraine Cemetery, which was established in 1883 on a rolling 65-acre tract called "Lorraine." William Prescott Webb, the owner of this property and one of the founding directors of the Lorraine Cemetery sold his land to the Company for $45,000 in April 1883. The cemetery landscaping, which was touted in promotional literature as the first in the South to use the innovative, picturesque "lawn plan" without gravel paths, iron plot fences, copings, high corner stones, or slab headstones, was designed by Joseph Earnshaw of Cincinnati.

One of the first concerns of the directors was the design and construction of a gatehouse to be sited at the southeast corner of the cemetery to serve as the company's office and the residence of the superintendent. In May, 1884, the board adopted plans submitted by Baltimore architect Henry Brauns, and the treasurer moved that as soon as contractors' bids were received "the Gate Lodge and Gateway be erected at once without any delay, recognizing as he did the necessity for such things."[1] By June of the same year, the contracts were let: John Waters of Baltimore was awarded the contract to erect the Gate Lodge for $9,300; William Peat of Baltimore received the contract for the stonework of the Gateway, for $1043; and J. M. Touchstone of Port Deposit was engaged for the ironwork of the Gateway for $250.[2]

Henry Brauns, architect of the "Gate Lodge," was active in Baltimore in the last quarter of the 19th century and first quarter of the 20th. The gatehouse represents his only known residential commission; his other work in Baltimore includes the Gail and Ax Tobacco Works (1886), Mount Royal Pumping Station (1897), Brown's Arcade (a 1904 adaptive reuse project), and the Eastern Avenue Sewage Pumping Station (1912). His best-known work is the Pratt Street Power Station, built in 1895 as the powerhouse for the City and Suburban Railway Company.

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[1] Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Lorraine Cemetery Company, 21 May 1884.

[2] Minutes, 4 June 1884

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Dorsey, John and James D. Dilts, A Guide to Baltimore Architecture, (Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 2nd ed. 1981).

Hunter, Wilbur H., Jr. and Charles H. Elam, Century of Baltimore Architecture, (Baltimore: The Peale Museum, 1957).

Vertical files, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Library.

Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Lorraine Cemetery Company.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description: See attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, less than one acre, comprises the resource within its immediate setting. Boundaries are determined by tree lines on the east, north, and west, and by Dogwood Road on the south.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet No. 4

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore West, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	351 870	4352 720	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 4 and 5

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

state	code	county	code
n/a			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Assistant National Register Administrator

organization Maryland Historical Trust date March 1985

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

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 [signature] 6-12-85

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

For HCRS use only

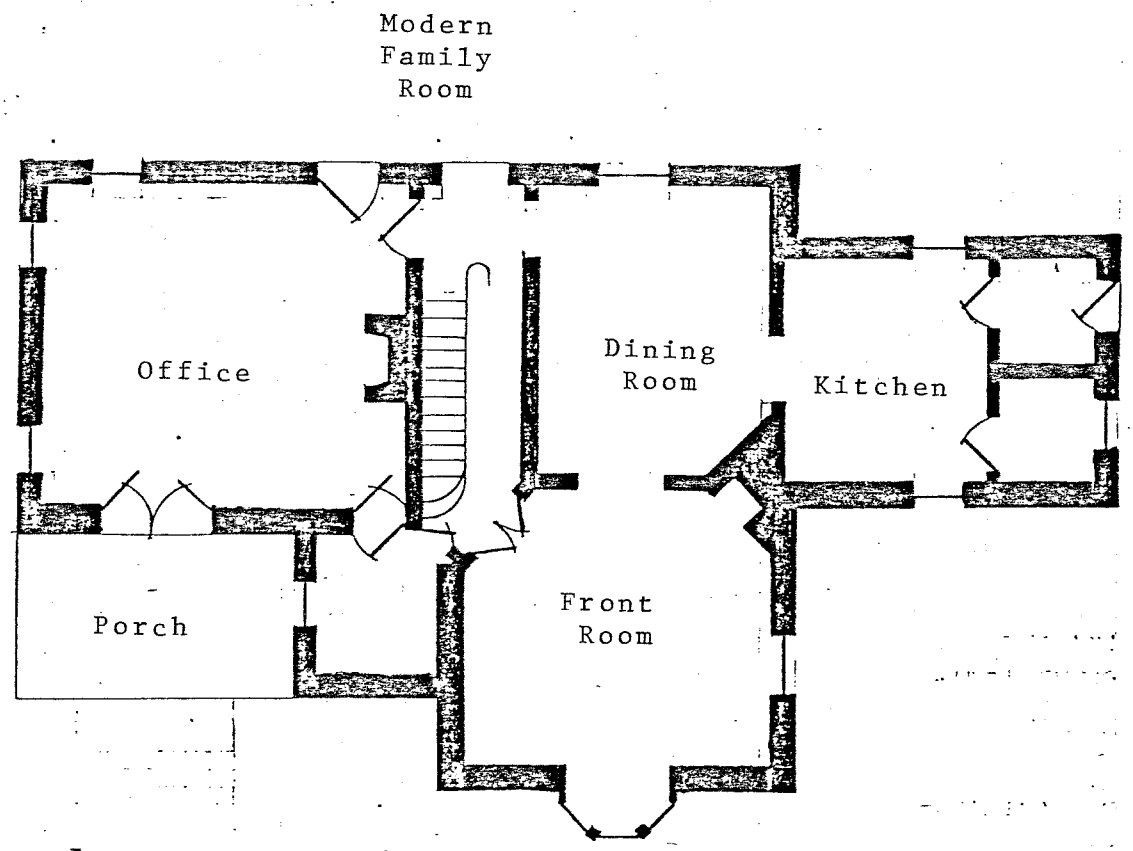
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration



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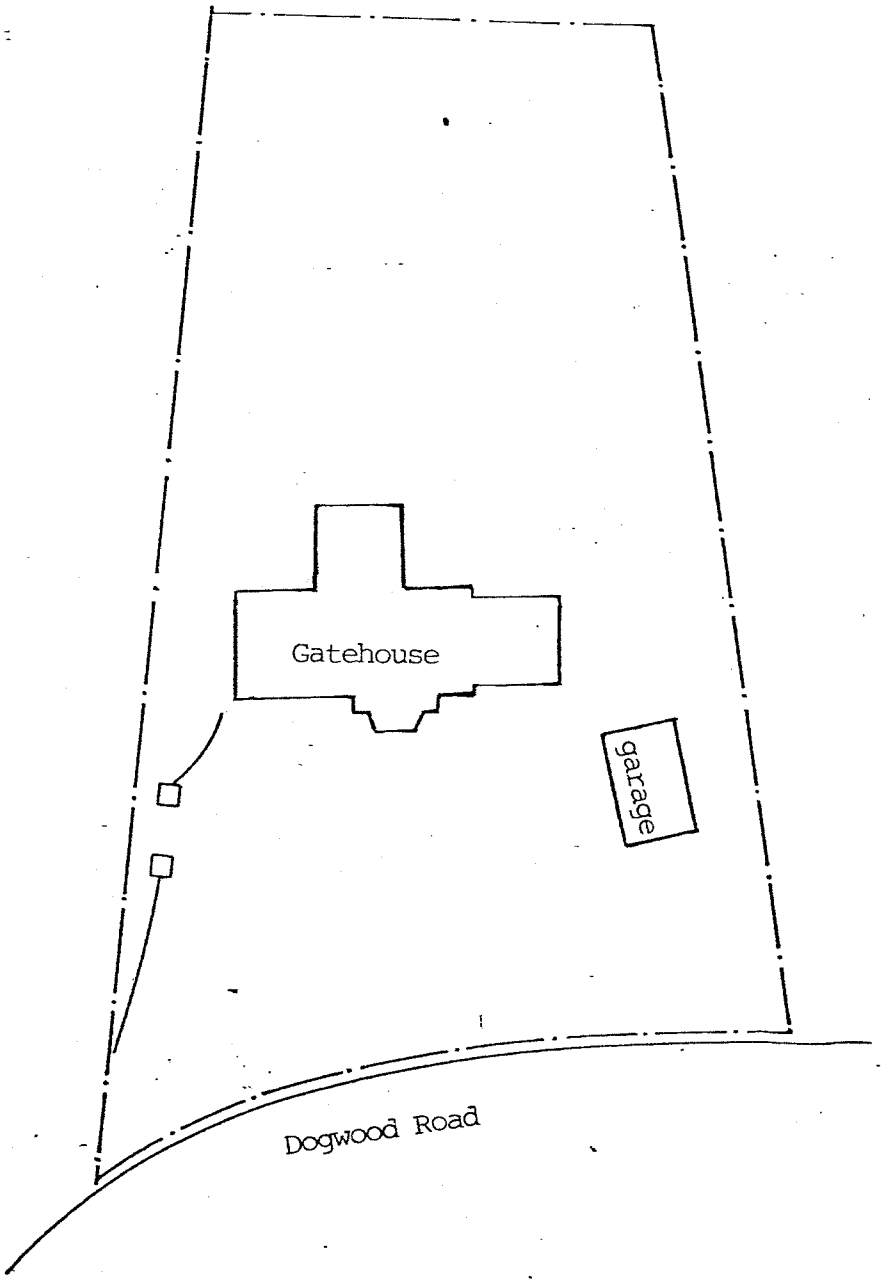
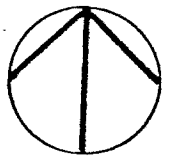
Lorraine Park Cemetery Gatehouse
Baltimore County, Maryland

Sketch Plan -- not to scale



BA-2225
Lorraine Park Cemetery Gatehouse
Baltimore County, Maryland

National Register Boundaries
March, 1985



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LORRAINE PARK
CEMETERY
GATEHOUSE

BALTIMORE
COUNTY,
MARYLAND

351870-
4352720

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BA-2225
LORRAINE PARK CEMETERY GATEHOUSE
WOODLAWN VIC., BALTO. CO., MD
PETER KURTZE, 2/84
~~WEST~~ SOUTH ELEVATION

~~2~~ 75