INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Winston, ~~6346~~ 6348 Fred.Rd., Balto. Survey Number: BA-2544

Project: Paradise Assisted Living Agency: HUD

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no XX yes Name L. Bowlin Date May 1992

Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility not recommended XX

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Winston is a large three-story, gable-roofed frame house constructed c. 1870 located on Frederick Road, Catonsville vicinity. The principal facade is symmetrical, three bays; the building has a center passage, double-pile plan with a two-story service ell at the rear. the building reflects the influence of the Italian Villa style of domestic architecture. ever, in the early 20th century, the facade was altered by the construction of a broad Colonial Revival porch across the ground story, and smaller porches on the central bay of the second and third stories. Other changes to the facade include alteration of the third-floor windows, removal of scrolled brackets from the overhanging eaves, and application of stucco over the original German siding. The 20th century alterations have compromised building's integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the extent that it is not eligible for the NR.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory Form BA-2544

Prepared by: Peter E. Kurtze

L. L. Bowlin August 21, 1992
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

R Andrews 8.25.92
Reviewer, NR program Date

DT

Survey No. BA-2544

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
XX	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
XX	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
____	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

____	Subsistence
____	Settlement
____	Political
____	Demographic
____	Religion
____	Technology
____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

____	Agriculture
XX	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
____	Government/Law
____	Military
____	Religion
____	Social/Educational/Cultural
____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building,domestic

Historic Environment: suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): residential

Known Design Source: _____

BA-2544

Winston
6348 Frederick Road, Catonsville vicinity
Baltimore County

ca. 1870

Winston is a large three-story gable-roofed frame house constructed ca. 1870, when the area of Frederick Road west of the city line was becoming increasingly popular as a location for the country seats and summer residences of well-to-do Baltimoreans. The building is located on the north side of Frederick Road, set back a short distance from the road. The topography falls away to the east, resulting in an elevated ground story at the east gable end. The principal (south) facade is symmetrical, three bays wide; the building has a center passage, double-pile plan with a two-story service ell at the rear. In the early 20th century, the facade was altered by the construction of a broad Colonial Revival porch across the ground story, and smaller porches on the central bay of the second and third stories. Other changes to the facade include alteration of the third-floor windows, removal of scrolled brackets from the overhanging eaves, and application of stucco over the original German siding.

The building reflects the influence of the Italian Villa style of domestic architecture. This style achieved widespread popularity in the mid-nineteenth century, following the publication of style books such as Andrew Jackson Downing's Cottage Residences (1842) and The Architecture of Country Houses (1850). Throughout the third quarter of the nineteenth century, it was frequently chosen for the country seats of wealthy urbanites, as its exotic, picturesque character seemed especially well suited to that context.

While alterations have compromised the Italianate character of the exterior, the building retains considerable integrity on the interior, where the majority of early decorative detailing remains intact and in good condition. This includes such features as marbleized slate mantels in each of the rooms on both the first and second stories of the main block; a foliated plaster ceiling medallion in the entrance hall, and plaster cornice moldings throughout the first floor; and an elegant stair with a heavy turned walnut newel, turned balusters, and scrolled step ends. Several of the fireplaces are fitted with nineteenth-century iron screens and inserts, including an elaborate gas log in the northeast room on the first floor.

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Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Winston

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 6348 Frederick Road ~~n/a~~ not for publication

city, town Catonsville x vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
x building(s)	x private	x unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ 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	x other: vacant

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

name Vista Development, c/o Harold H. Burns, Jr., President

street & number 300 Cathedral St., Suite 200 telephone no.: (410)528-0044

city, town Baltimore state and zip code MD 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Courts Building folio

city, town Towson state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title n/a

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2544

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	X deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

Winston is a large three-story gable-roofed frame house constructed ca. 1870, when the area of Frederick Road west of the city line was becoming increasingly popular as a location for the country seats and summer residences of well-to-do Baltimoreans. The building is located on the north side of Frederick Road, set back a short distance from the road. The topography falls away to the east, resulting in an elevated ground story at the east gable end. The principal (south) facade is symmetrical, three bays wide; the building has a center passage, double-pile plan with a two-story service ell at the rear. In the early 20th century, the facade was altered by the construction of a broad Colonial Revival porch across the ground story, and smaller porches on the central bay of the second and third stories. Other changes to the facade include alteration of the third-floor windows, removal of scrolled brackets from the overhanging eaves, and application of stucco over the original German siding.

The building reflects the influence of the Italian Villa style of domestic architecture. This style achieved widespread popularity in the mid-nineteenth century, following the publication of style books such as Andrew Jackson Downing's Cottage Residences (1842) and The Architecture of Country Houses (1850). Throughout the third quarter of the nineteenth century, it was frequently chosen for the country seats of wealthy urbanites, as its exotic, picturesque character seemed especially well suited to that context.

A broad Colonial Revival porch with turned columns spans the south facade and wraps across the east gable end; a porte-cochere projects diagonally from the southeast corner, and an octagonal gazebo is attached at the southwest corner. The entrance, located in the central bay, is framed with a transom and sidelights. Tall floor-to-ceiling 6/6 sash windows occupy the flanking bays on the south facade, and the three fenestrated bays of the east gable (a fourth bay is blank on the gable end). On the second and third stories of the south facade, early 20th century "apartment house" porches have been added at the central bay. The flanking bays hold 6/6 sash on the second story and paired 2/2 sash (an early 20th century alteration) on third. Front-facing gables top the outer bays, suggesting symmetrical towers. Scrolled brackets have been removed from the deep overhanging soffits of these gables.

The east gable elevation is four bays wide; the southeast bay is blank, and the remaining bays hold floor-to-ceiling 6/6 windows on the first floor, and large 6/6 sash on the second. Two round-headed 2/2 windows are located in the inner bays on the third-floor level, and a small arched louvered vent is centered in the gable peak. The overhanging eaves retain scrolled brackets. A pair of brick interior end chimneys rise above the eaves; they apparently formerly had corbeled caps, but have been truncated.

The west gable elevation is fenestrated similarly, with large 6/6 windows on the first and second stories and round-headed 2/2 sash on the third; scrolled brackets survive under the eaves, and the two interior end chimneys retain their corbeled caps on this elevation.

The north elevation is largely obscured by an original two-story gable-roofed service ell, a series of shed-roofed projections, and multi-story porches. Its roofline features a pair of symmetrical cross gables, as on the south facade.

A lower, two-story gabled service wing projects to the north a distance of four bays. The depth of this ell covers approximately the eastern half of the north elevation of the main block, and its east wall is flush with the east gable end. A brick interior end chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the peak of the roof at the north end. A one-story, flat-roofed addition supported on brick piers spans the north end of the ell.

A two-story shed-roofed projection, one bay deep, is located at the rear, in the reentrant corner of the ell; its bracketed cornice suggests that it is an early feature. In the early 20th century, the first story of this projection was absorbed in a larger one-story addition with a stone exterior chimney.

Winston represents a vernacular interpretation of the Italian Villa style which was fashionable at the time of its construction. Its original facade probably comprised two projecting gabled pavilions flanking a central entrance bay; a small portico may have sheltered the entrance, and a verandah probably spanned the east gable end. This design is related in spirit to designs published in Downing's <u>Cottage Residences</u> and other popular books of the period. The building's facade and detailing reflect fashionable characteristics of the Italian Villa style, including multiple roof forms with deeply overhanging bracketed cornices, round-arched window heads, and floor-to-ceiling windows on the ground story. However, it lacks the irregularity of form and plan which are particularly characteristic of the style. In its general form, massing, and floor plan (comprising two rooms on

either side of a central stair hall and a service wing extending to the rear perpendicular to the main block), the building conforms to traditional concepts which were at least a century old at the time of its construction. On the interior as well, stylish Italianate mantels, plaster ornament, moldings and woodwork[1] trim spaces laid out in a familiar, traditional manner.

The building achieved its current exterior appearance in an early 20th century remodeling,[2] when the original German siding was covered with stucco, and a two-story shed-roofed addition was constructed at the rear, in the reentrant corner of the ell. A broad Colonial Revival porch was added across the facade, with a polygonal gazebo attached at the west end, and a porte-cochere projecting from the southeast corner. The porch wrapped across the east elevation of the main block (probably replacing or incorporating an existing structure). Smaller "apartment house" balconies were built at the central bay on the second and third stories. Scrolled brackets were also removed from the soffits of the front-facing gables on the facade. Two of the building's five chimneys have lost their corbeled caps.

While these alterations have compromised the Italianate character of the exterior, the building retains considerable integrity on the interior, where the majority of early decorative detailing remains intact and in good condition. This includes such features as marbleized slate mantels in each of the rooms on both the first and second stories of the main block; a foliated plaster ceiling medallion in the entrance hall, and plaster cornice moldings throughout the first floor; and an elegant stair with a heavy turned walnut newel, turned balusters, and scrolled step ends. Several of the fireplaces are fitted with nineteenth-century iron screens and inserts, including an elaborate gas log in the northeast room on the first floor.

The dining room in the addition is finished to reflect an early twentieth century interpretation of a Medieval English hall: it has dark stained pine wainscotting, a coffered ceiling treatment, and a large stone fireplace veneered with river cobbles. This room also retains period lighting fixtures, including wall sconces whose design carries out the Medieval motif. The kitchen at the north end of the ell retains an early 20th century pressed metal ceiling.

The state of preservation of the interior is noteworthy in view of the building's conversion to apartment and office use in the 20th century. Alterations to the original spaces were minimal, and are generally confined to the provision of modern kitchen and plumbing facilities, heating and electrical service, and the installation of mid-twentieth century parquet flooring throughout the first and second

stories of the main block.

Notes:

1. Decorative detailing throughout the house comprises standard elements available from local suppliers of the period; for example, one of the second-floor mantels corresponds directly to a design (designated No. 8) advertised in 1868-69 by George O. Stevens & Co., "manufacturers and dealers in doors, sashes, blinds, mouldings, slate mantles [*sic*], and building materials," located at 47 West Pratt Street, Baltimore. (see Woods' Baltimore City Directory, 1868-69.

2. The precise date of these alterations is undetermined, but it appears likely that the construction of the northwest addition and Colonial Revival porch took place between 1915 and 1930. The 1915 edition of Bromley's Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, shows the house with a cruciform footprint, unchanged from that shown in the 1898 edition. The 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates the building in its present configuration, including the porch, gazebo, and porte-cochere.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2544

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 ca. 1870 **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state X local

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

The property is eligible for listing in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties under criterion A, for its association with the early development of the Frederick Road area as a suburb of Baltimore in the third quarter of the nineteenth century; this area was a favorite location for the "country seats" of wealthy Baltimore merchants of the 1860s and 1870s, and the subject property is one of very few examples of these country residences surviving in the area from this early period. The property is also significant under criterion C for its retention of architectural features characteristic of the period, primarily on the interior.

Documentary and architectural evidence suggest that the house was built in 1870 for Henry K. Hoffman, a Baltimore merchant; Hoffman's country seat was named "Winston," and was cited in an 1871 description of sights along the route of the new horse-drawn Baltimore & Catonsville Suburban Railway as among "some of the finest country residences around the city, from here [i. e., the vicinity of St. Joseph's Monastery in present West Baltimore] to Catonsville being taken up almost entirely with country seats and summer retreats."[1]

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the property on which the building stands was owned by one Ferdinand Smith of Baltimore, who died in 1862. A parcel of slightly over two acres, comprising part of two lots which had been purchased by Smith in 1810 and 1828, was sold in 1864 by the executors of Smith's estate to Thomas M. Reese for $2500. Reese was the first of several successful Baltimore merchants to take title to the property during the next few years. He was a grocer and tea dealer, a partner in the firm of G. H. Reese and Brother, who maintained a city residence at 181 West Lombard Street. The following year, John M. Spencer bought the property for $3600. Spencer was also a Baltimore trader, doing business in hosiery and tailor's "trimmings."

Five years later, in 1870, Spencer sold the property, along with four additional acres, to Henry K. Hoffman for the sum of $6000. Hoffman is listed in Baltimore city directories of the period as a principal in a succession of firms dealing in groceries, liquor, and commission merchandise. During the 1860s, Hoffman resided at various locations within the city of Baltimore, but the 1872 directory gives his address as "Baltimore County," and the edition for the following year specifies "Frederick Avenue." By 1875, Hoffman had become President of the Maryland Beneficial Association.

By 1898, a county atlas showed James Bates as owner of the property; it passed to Miss Anna McDonogh by 1915. Later in the twentieth century, the upper floors were converted to apartments, and the ground floor served as a medical office.

The mid-19th century movement to develop country residences is largely creditable to the influence of landscape gardener and architectural critic Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852). Downing's background in landscape architecture contributed to his emphasis on considering buildings as features in a landscape, and planning and siting them so as to take maximum advantage of views. He published a series of extremely popular books espousing his ideas, illustrated with plans and drawings of buildings appropriate for rural settings, derived from romantic, exotic sources such as the Italianate or Gothic.[2] The Italianate-derived designs advocated by Downing are particularly characterized by irregularity of plan and massing, with multiple projecting roof forms, pavilions, towers, and wings, and picturesque detailing including arcaded porches, various shapes and sizes of windows, and deeply overhanging eaves with decorative brackets.

In the third quarter of the nineteenth century the area of Frederick Road west of the city line was becoming increasingly popular as a location for the country seats and summer residences of well-to-do Baltimoreans. A map of Baltimore city and county published around 1850 shows relatively sparse development along the Frederick Turnpike Road between the current western city boundary and Nunnery Lane;[3] by 1857, however, this area boasted several estates, with picturesque names such as Rosedale, Mount Pleasant, Sunnyside, Athelwood, Montrose, Woodlawn, Cloud Cap, and Willow Grove.[4] The number of country seats in the area continued to grow through the succeeding decade, reaching 23 by 1871.[5] In 1881, historian J. Thomas Scharf observed "numerous merchants of Baltimore city have their county residences near Catonsville, and in the central and eastern parts of the [First] district."[6] By 1889, the Frederick Road corridor was fully developed with "a very large number of elegant and comfortable places," and increasing development of the areas to the west was beginning to cause traffic difficulties:

> The Frederick Road, which was once the great highway of the famous wagon trade with the West, has become entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the daily local travel to and from the city in that direction. While along its borders, as far as the village of Catonsville, a thrifty and industrious population has rapidly accumulated and a line of horse railway is in active and successful operation, still, the development of the country more remote from it, on both sides, has rendered the opening of new avenues and the construction of new bridges indispensably necessary.[7]

The 1898 Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County shows the Frederick Road corridor at the turn of the century (see attached).[8] The road was lined principally with irregular parcels ranging from about 12 to 75 acres; curving drives wound through these estates, serving residences and outbuildings which appear to have been sited with particular regard to topographic features. A few smaller, more geometric lots of two to five acres also appeared, and subdivision of the area south of Frederick Road and west of Paradise Lane had already occurred.

Further subdivision proceeded relatively slowly in the area of the subject property; by the 1915 edition of the Bromley Atlas, only a few of the smaller parcels near Winston had been laid off into suburban lots (see attached).[9] Development activity during this period appears to have been concentrated around East Catonsville and the western boundary of Baltimore city, bracketing the Paradise area. By the mid-twentieth century, however, development had spread to this area; the large late nineteenth century houses which had escaped demolition were generally divided into apartments and hemmed in by suburban cottages and rowhouses. The area of Frederick Road between St. Joseph's Monastery and Catonsville, described in 1871 as running "through a beautiful rolling country, along which are some of the finest country residences around the city,"[10] including some 23 country estates, is now taken up almost entirely with dense suburban development of the twentieth century.

Notes:

1. Maryland Journal, Towsontown, August 12, 1871.

2. For background on the mid-19th century picturesque movement and its relationship to the development of country residences, see especially William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and their Architects: Technology and the Picturesque, Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1978, pp. 270-389; also see Leland M. Roth, A Concise History of American Architecture, New York: Harper & Row, 1979, pp. 100-108. Andrew Jackson Downing's influential Cottage Residences, originally published in 1842, is available in reprint form as Victorian Cottage Residences, New York, Dover Publications, Inc., 1981.

3. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Baltimore: James M. Stephens, ca. 1850.

4. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Baltimore: Robert Taylor, 1857.

5. Maryland Journal, op. cit.

6. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881, p. 820.

7. George W. Howard, The Monumental City: its Past History and Present Resources. Baltimore: M. Curlander, 1889, p. 458.

8. G. W. & Walter S. Bromley, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley & Co., 1898.

9. G. W. & Walter S. Bromley, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley & Co., 1915.

10. Maryland Journal, op. cit.

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Architecture: suburban vernacular; standing structure

Category: Building

Historic Environment: early suburban development

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic; single dwelling

Known Design Source: unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2544

See Notes, Section 8, Page 4

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.4 acres

Quadrangle name Baltimore West, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries comprise the entire parcel currently associated with the property, including the remnant of its historic setting.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Architectural Historian

organization n/a

date July 20, 1992

street & number 109 Brandon Road

telephone (410) 296-7538

city or town Baltimore

state MD 21212

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCE
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

EVALUATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
Winston (BA-2544)
6348 Frederick Road
Baltimore County, Maryland

Summary: The property known as Winston, constructed ca. 1870 at 6348 Frederick Road, Baltimore County, Maryland, has been evaluated according to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The property and its setting have undergone extensive alteration in the 20th century, which has compromised its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the extent that it is not eligible for listing in the National Register. A detailed outline of this evaluation follows. Background information on the property's history and associations is contained in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form which accompanies this report (BA-2544).

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register of Historic Places considers properties that retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Assessment of the integrity of Winston

Location: The property is located on its original site, and therefore retains integrity of location.

Setting: The property occupies a parcel comprising 1.4 acres, reduced from its original extent. An impression of spaciousness in the surroundings was essential to mid-19th century picturesque ideals, and constitutes an important character-defining feature of the early country seat. The area surrounding Winston has been densely developed in the mid-20th century; whereas the property retained open surroundings and a visual connection with other similar estates as recently as 1915 (as documented by the 1915 Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County), it is now hemmed in by dense development, compromising its integrity of setting.

Design, materials, workmanship: Extensive alteration to the exterior of the property has compromised these qualities. The original design is no longer clearly expressed (Photo 1). Integrity of materials has been compromised by the application of stucco rendering over the exterior wood siding. Several features representative of 19th century design and workmanship have been removed, including the original porch, scrollwork eave brackets, and chimney corbels. Other later features have been introduced that are not compatible with the Italianate style, including the present Colonial Revival porch with gazebo and porte-cochere, apartment balconies, paired 2/2 windows, and the stone exterior fireplace serving the dining room which is decorated in the Medieval style. The existing exterior design, workmanship and materials are primarily 20th century in character.

The interior retains considerable early decorative detailing; however, deterioration and vandalism have begun to affect these elements. The building has remained vacant for several years while approvals for its redevelopment were in process. In the interim, it has been impossible to fully secure the structure from vandals, who have entered the property and damaged the stair balustrade, kicked through interior walls, and broken windows (Photos 2-4). The second story of the service wing has suffered fire damage (Photo 5). Interior finishes also are deteriorating through the action of humidity trapped within the building. The early 20th century conversion to apartments involved partitioning of upper-story spaces and the construction of kitchens and bathrooms; this was generally confined to the rear service areas, and had a relatively minor effect on the plan. The Medieval-style hall which was added in early 20th century is incompatible with the generally late-19th-century character of other decorative detailing.

Feeling: The compromises to its environmental setting and exterior character detract from the property's ability to evoke a sense of the "feeling" associated with late-19th century country residence.

Association: The property's association with the theme of country-seat development is not readily perceptible. Compromises to its setting and exterior character, both highly important aspects of property types with this association, affect this.

Application of National Register Criteria for Evaluation

A. Association with events: the property is associated with a broad trend -- evolution of country houses -- that has significance both locally and nationally. However, compromises to integrity erase this association. Several properties with this association, located in Baltimore County, have been listed in the National Register; these properties retain a significantly higher degree of integrity than Winston. Examples include Villa Anneslie (BA-101; Photo 6) and Bare Hills House (BA-881; Photo 7). In addition, other properties not yet listed in the Register exist with similar associations; an outstanding example is the former D. C. Howell estate, later known as Belle Grove (Photo

BA-2544

8), which stands on the opposite side of Frederick Road a short distance to the east of Winston (sight lines linked the two properties prior to the intervention of suburban development).

B. Association with individuals: the property is associated with Henry K. Hoffman, a Baltimore merchant of the upper middle class. A crucial test of the significance of this association is whether Hoffman would still recognize his country residence in its present condition. The changes to the setting and exterior render this unlikely.

C. Architectural significance: alterations and deterioration, as described above, have severely compromised the property's architectural integrity in terms of National Register eligibility. It has lost many of the distinctive characteristics of its type and period, and its early appearance is not readily perceptible. As noted above under A, several 19th-century country houses with a higher degree of integrity exist in Baltimore County; these properties are more representative of the type than Winston. The designs of these properties are closely derived from mid 19th century pattern books; they therefore more closely approach the popular ideal of the period than does Winston, which represents a vernacular interpretation of these architectural trends.

A concerted effort was made to identify the architect, with negative results; even if it were possible to document the property's association with a recognized expert, the compromises to the integrity of the original design would undermine a case for significance as the "work of a master."

D. Information potential: It is highly unlikely that this property has the capacity to yield information which would not be more readily available elsewhere. Numerous similar properties exist, both in Baltimore County and statewide, which retain a higher degree of integrity and which therefore offer more complete and more readily accessible information on this resource type.

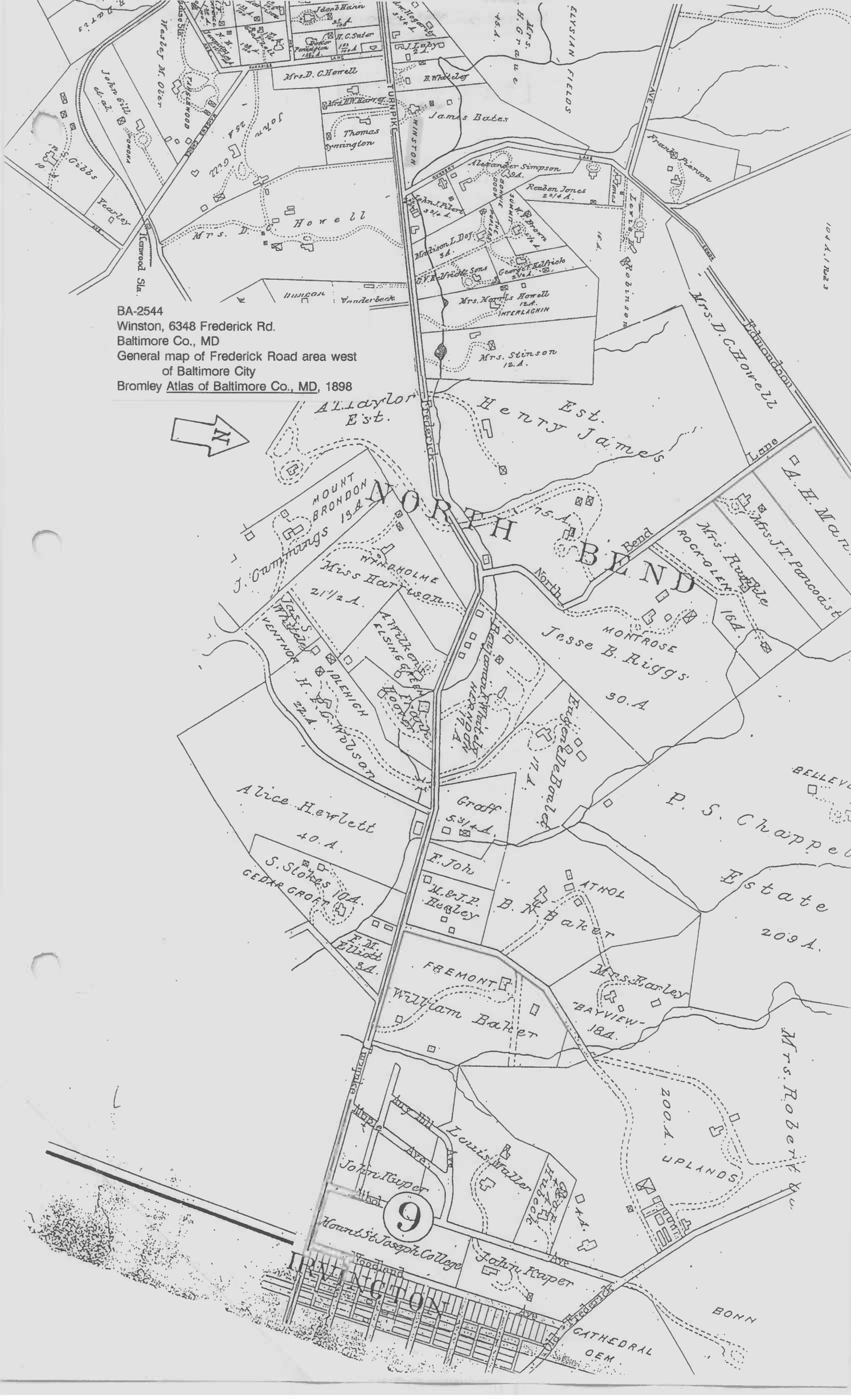
Conclusion:

Alterations to the property have compromised its integrity to the extent that it does not meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation, and it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation prepared by:

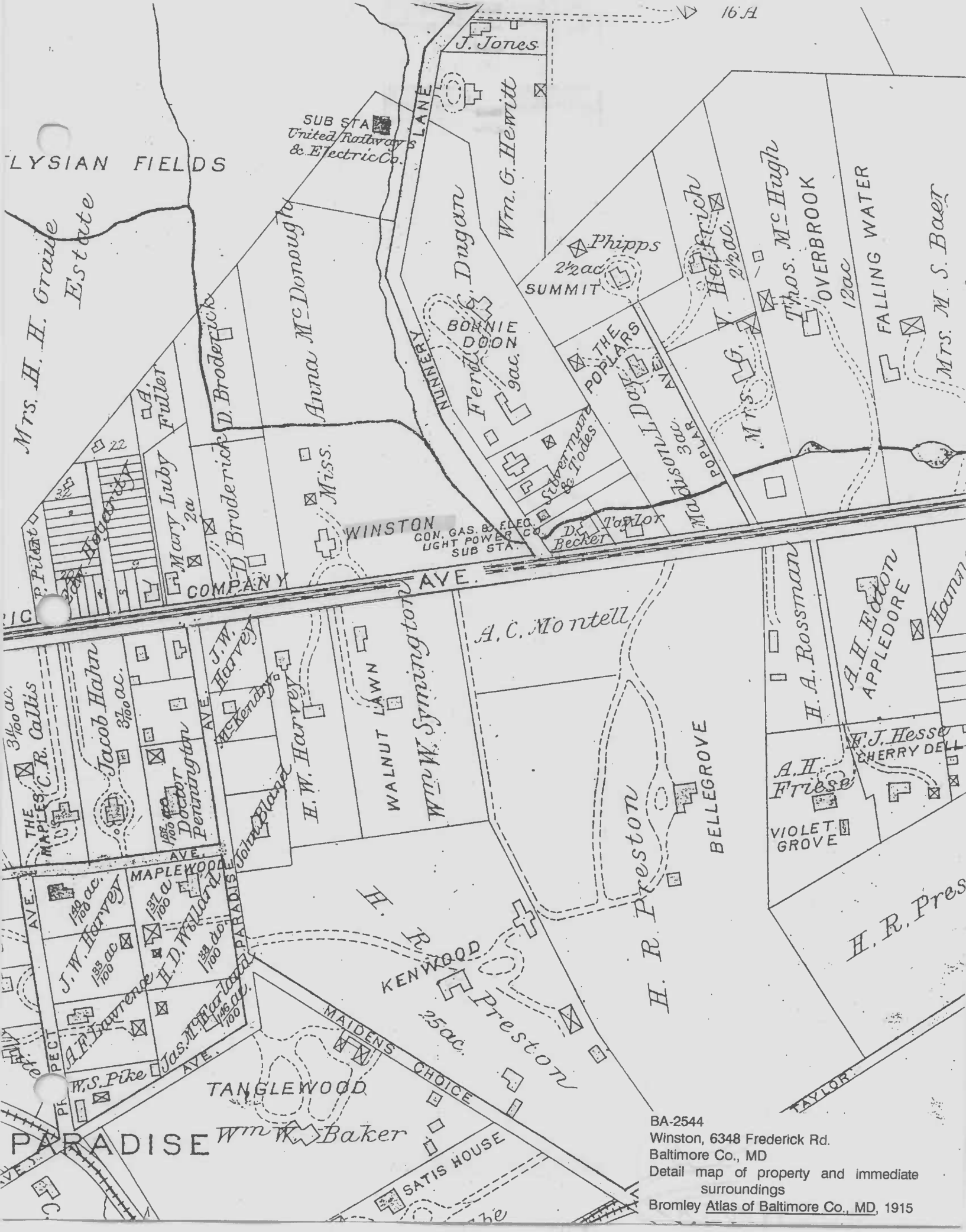
Peter E. Kurtze
109 Brandon Road
Baltimore, MD 21212 (410) 296-7538

July 20, 1992

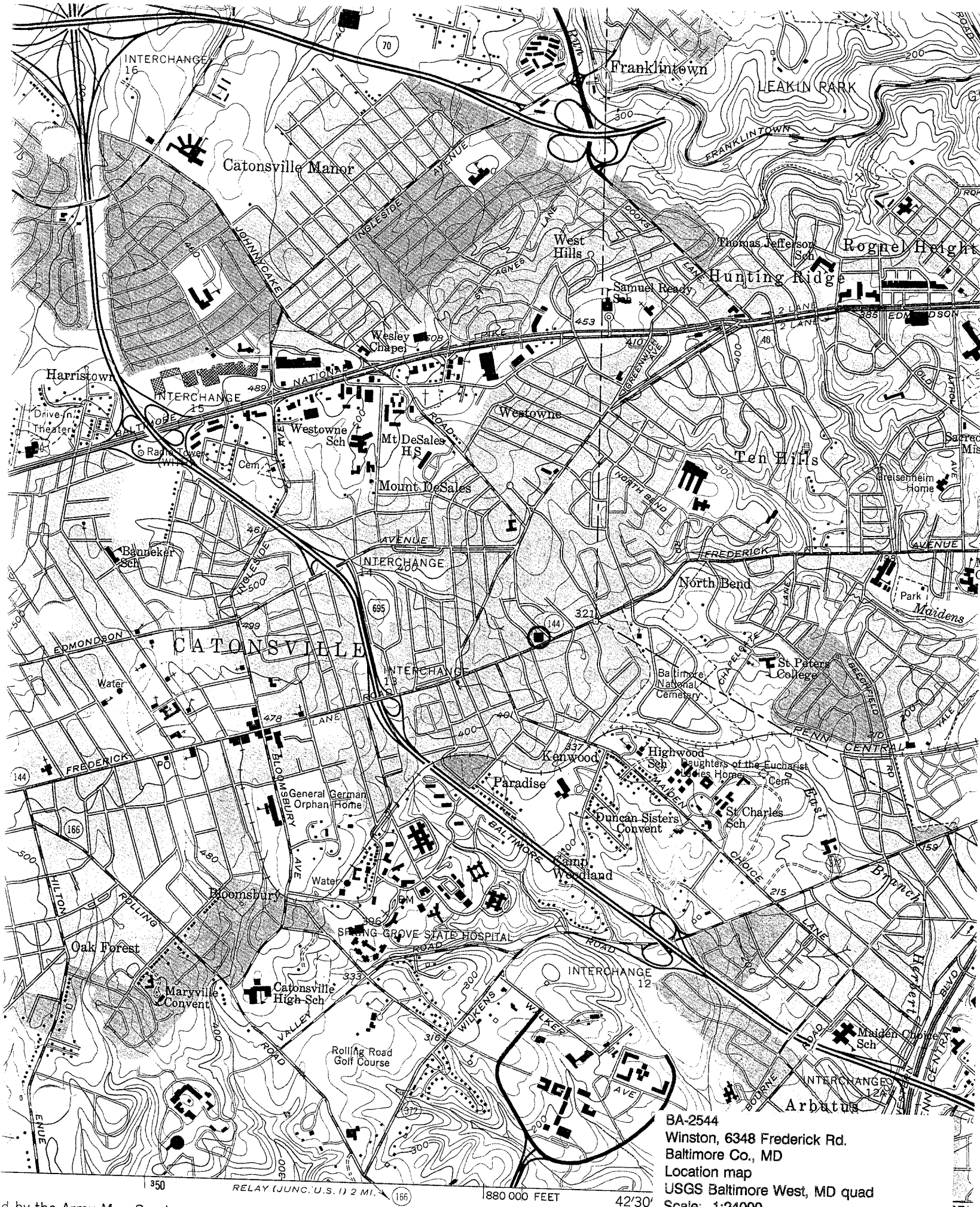


BA-2544
Winston, 6348 Frederick Rd.
Baltimore Co., MD
General map of Frederick Road area west
of Baltimore City
Bromley Atlas of Baltimore Co., MD, 1898
N
NORTH BEND
Henry James Est.
A. T. Taylor Est.
Mrs. D. C. Howell
James Bates
Thomas Symington
Mrs. D. C. Howell
Alexander Simpson
Reuben Jones
Mrs. Morris Howell
Mrs. Stinson
Mount Brondon
J. Cummings
Miss Harrison
Jesse B. Riggs
Montrose
Alice Hewlett
S. Stokes
Cedar Croft
Graff
F. Joh
M. & J. P. Hegley
B. N. Baker
Athol
Fremont
William Baker
Mrs. Earley
"Bayview"
P. S. Chappel Estate
Mrs. Robert
Uplands
Louis Waller
John Kuper
Mount St. Joseph College
Irvington
Cathedral Cem.
Bonn
Frederick
Turnpike
Edmondson
Lane
Bend
North
Winston
Kenwood Sta.
Wesley M. Oler
John Gill
Yearley
Frank Pierson
Elysian Fields
Mrs. H. Graue
Mrs. J. T. Pancoast
Mrs. Ruffle
Rockolen
Mrs. Robert
Woodland
Athol
9

BA-2544
Winston, 6348 Frederick Rd.
Baltimore Co., MD
Detail map of property and immediate surroundings
Bromley Atlas of Baltimore Co., MD, 1898



BA-2544
Winston, 6348 Frederick Rd.
Baltimore Co., MD
Detail map of property and immediate surroundings
Bromley Atlas of Baltimore Co., MD, 1915



BA-2544
Winston, 6348 Frederick Rd.
Baltimore Co., MD
Location map
USGS Baltimore West, MD quad
Scale: 1:24000

d by the Army Map Service
and published by the Geological Survey

SCALE 1

BA-2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT
SOUTH FACADE

#1 OF 9

BA-2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO, MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT
VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST
2 OF 9

BA-2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT
EAST ELEVATION, VIEW FROM SE
#3 OF 9

BA - 2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT

STAIR

#4 OF 9

BA-2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT
PLASTER CEILING MEDALLION
IN STAIR HALL

#5 OF 9

BA - 2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD.
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT
TYPICAL DOOR, FIRST FLOOR

6 OF 9

BA - 2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT

MANTEL, SOUTHWEST ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

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BA-2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT
MANTEL, SECOND FLOOR
8 OF 9

BA-2544
WINSTON
BALTIMORE CO., MD
PETER E. KURTZE, 1/90
NEG AT MHT

EARLY 20TH CENTURY ADDITION, INTERIOR
VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST
9 OF 9