

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**

~~BA-3008~~ BA-2298  
**Union Hall Servants Quarters**  
**1610 Cottage Lane**  
**Towson, Baltimore County**  
**Circa 1830**  
**Private**

The dwelling at 1610 Cottage Lane is significant for its association with William E. Stansbury and his large estate. The Stansbury family is notable to the Towson area as large landholding residents. This stone dwelling was built contemporaneous with the stone dwelling at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard, known as Union Hall (MHT BA-<sup>2428</sup>~~3039~~). Elijah Taylor originally owned the land prior to death in 1867. Taylor gave his property to his children, one of them being Christiana Taylor Stansbury. The Stansbury family had this property built and remained here for approximately 100 years, from circa 1830 to 1925. The property changed hands numerous times throughout the 20th century. The longest period of ownership in the 20th century was the Stange family from 1979 to 2000. This dwelling is associated with one of the earliest large estate dwellings of the 18th and 19th centuries in Towson.

This stone dwelling was built as a servants quarters for Union Hall, the stone dwelling standing to the southeast at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard. On a small grassy lot, this house is surrounded by mature trees and shrubs, foundation plantings, and an iron fence. A gravel driveway leads to the house from Pleasant Plains Road to the northwest and from Loch Ness Road on the east. The vernacular dwelling is comprised of two historic sections dating from the early 19th century, as well as two 1990s additions. Due to the lack of architectural evidence it is difficult to discern which section is the original block of the dwelling. Each of the historic sections, the western and central blocks, are one-and-a-half stories in height and two bays wide. The central block is much smaller in form than the western block. The western block features two interior-end stone chimneys and the central block has one interior-end stone chimney. Both sections are capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof, with overhanging eaves with a wide aluminum fascia board and cornice. The windows have thin slate sills.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

~~BA-3008~~ BA-2298

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Union Hall Servants Quarters

other

### 2. Location

street and number 1610 Cottage Lane not for publication

city, town Towson vicinity

county Baltimore County

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

name Laura E. Joss & Stuart E. Meehan

street and number 1610 Cottage Lane telephone Not Available

city, town Towson state MD zip code 21286-8201

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 70, 466

city, town Towson liber 14515 folio 364

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing    Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	_____ 1            _____ 2
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	_____            _____
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____            _____ 2
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____            _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	_____ 1            _____ 4
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	_____            _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	_____            _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	_____            _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			_____ 0 _____

## 7. Description

Inventory No.

BA-3008

BA-2298

### Condition

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent       | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair            | <input type="checkbox"/> altered      |

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

This stone dwelling, constructed 1820, was built as a servants quarters for Union Hall, the stone dwelling standing to the southeast at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard. On a small grassy lot, this house is surrounded by mature trees and shrubs, foundation plantings, and an iron fence. A gravel driveway leads to the house from Pleasant Plains Road to the northwest and from Loch Ness Road on the east.

The vernacular dwelling is comprised of two historic sections dating from the early 19th century, as well as two 1990s additions. Due to the lack of architectural evidence it is difficult to discern which section is the original block of the dwelling. Each of the historic sections, the western and central blocks, are one-and-a-half stories in height and two bays wide. The central block is much smaller in form than the western block. The western block features two interior-end stone chimneys and the central block has one interior-end stone chimney. Both sections are capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof, with overhanging eaves with a wide aluminum fascia board and cornice. The windows have thin slate sills.

One 1990s addition was constructed on the northeast elevation of the central block. This addition is capped with a clipped-gable roof and features an interior-side brick chimney with a corbeled cap. A two-story addition was constructed on the northwest elevation of the western block. Both additions are clad with vinyl German siding and sit on a solid parged foundation. An enclosed non-historic porch was added to the rear of the central block.

Three 1990s wood-frame sheds and one non-historic in-ground concrete pool are associated with the property. One shed stands one story high, measures one bay wide, and is capped with a gambrel roof. The second shed is one story high and measures two bays wide. It is clad with plywood and is capped with a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The third shed is one story high and two bays wide. It is clad with pressed vertical-board siding and capped with an off-center gable roof.

### EXTERIOR

The façade of the dwelling faces towards Union Hall. The basement has two 3-light metal awning windows. In front of each basement window, below grade, are brick wells that allow natural light. The first story of the western stone block is pierced by two 6/6 wood-sash windows. Two gable dormers were added to the upper-half story, each containing one 6/6 wood-sash window and clad with vinyl German siding. The center block sits slightly back from the western block. The façade of this section is pierced with two 6/6 wood-sash windows. Centered on the roof of this section is one non-historic gable dormer, clad with vinyl German siding, and containing one 6/6 wood-sash window. In front of the central section is a modern sunken patio with a solid stone balustrade and a slate floor. The roof on the center section is slightly overhanging with a wood soffit. The addition on the northeast elevation is one story high, one bay wide, and is capped by a sloping roof with a clipped gable. This wood-frame section rests on a poured concrete foundation, and is clad with vinyl German siding. A bay window on this elevation is comprised of one 8/12 wood-sash window flanked by two 6/9 wood-sash windows.

On the northeast elevation, the first story of the western section is pierced by one single-leaf 9-light/cross-paneled Dutch wood door. This door features a slate sill. The upper story of this section holds one wood-sash window. A 2/2 wood-sash window is visible on the northeast elevation in the central block. A second entry on the northeast elevation is centered in the side frame addition. Covering the Dutch door is a wood canopy roof covered with asphalt shingles. A wood louvered vent is located above the door. Not visible on the exterior due to the screen porch, the rear ell addition has a single-leaf 4-light/3-panel wood door. The rear ell addition has a gable wall dormer with a 6/6 wood-sash window.

The first story of the northwest elevation of the western section contains one 6/6 wood-sash window. The northwest elevation of the central block is pierced with two 2/2 wood-sash windows. The northwest elevation of the side addition is pierced by two 6/6 wood-sash windows. A shed-roof screened porch supported with square wood posts was added onto the rear of the central block.

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Name Union Hall Servants Quarters  
Continuation Sheet

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One bay wide, the northwest elevation of the rear ell contains one 6/6 wood-sash window on both the first and second stories. Above the second story window is a small louvered vent.

Centered on both the first and second stories on the southwest elevation of the western block is one 6/6 wood-sash window. Centered on the first story of the rear-ell addition is one 8/8 wood-sash window. The wall dormer on the second story of the rear ell contains one 6/6 wood-sash window.

### INTERIOR

The first floor of western block contains one large room, the living room, with an open-stringer dog-leg stair. The balustrade ends at the thin turned newel post on a high plinth on the second step. The round balusters rest on small plinths and the stair features scroll-sawn stair brackets. The replacement random-width oak floorboards are tongue-and-groove. The original lath and plaster walls are papered on the northwest wall and painted on the other three walls and ceiling. The replacement five-inch baseboard consists of an astragal, a cyma reversa, and a shoe molding. The exterior door features a brass knob and an historic lock box. The wood door casings are reeded with small corner blocks and recessed panels. The replacement window sills consist of fillets, scotia, and a ovolo molding. The replacement chair rail consists of several fillets, and a cyma reversa molding. The living room has a replacement ovolo crown molding. The fireplace has been in-filled and covered with plaster. There is no extant mantle. A complex molding is exhibited at the ceiling of the chimney breast. It consists of a torus, fillet, cyma recta, fascia, and a cyma recta.

The dining room located in the central block has the same replacement floorboards as the living room. The lath and plaster walls are papered and the lath and plaster ceiling is painted. A replacement decorative plastered medallion is centered on the ceiling around the light fixture. The baseboard, chair rail, window sills, door casings, crown molding are similar to the living room materials. The wood 4-panel door in the dining room has a brass knob. No evidence remains of the interior-end chimney in this room.

The back hall of the western section contains a buffet with leaded stained glass. A straight-flight stair to the basement is accessed through a sliding 2-panel wood door. The floorboards are the same as the living room. The lath and plaster walls and ceiling are painted. The baseboard is the same as the dining room. The door casings are reeded with flush corner blocks.

The wood-frame addition on the northeast of the dining room consists of a hall, bathroom, and a den. The addition has the same floorboards as the living room. The drywall ceiling and walls in the hall are painted and papered respectively. The original baseboard consists of a scotia, fascia, and a shoe molding. The original door casings have small fillets, and the crown molding is denticulated. There are 2-panel wood doors and one 6-panel wood door, each with brass knobs, in the hall. The bathroom has a tile floor and the walls are tiled and painted. The bathroom ceiling is clad with stucco and painted.

The den features painted wainscoting and wallpaper above the chair rail. The ceiling is painted and the crown molding is similar to the material in the hall. A fireplace is located in the northeast corner of the den. The fireplace features a tile hearth, a wood surround with fluted pilasters, and a denticulated mantel shelf. A 6-panel wood door with a brass knob covers the closet in the den. The exterior Dutch door has a brass knob and a lock box.

Only the western stone section has an unfinished basement. The random-rubble stone walls are painted and the ceiling is painted.

The kitchen in the rear ell addition has a tile floor and the walls are drywall, covered with pressed vertical boards and covered with wallpaper. The drywall ceiling is painted. The 4-light/3-panel wood door has a similar casing as in the den. Around the kitchen is a flush railing with a quarter-round molding.

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The second floor of the western block has one bedroom and one bathroom. Both the central stone section and the rear ell each have one bedroom. The details are similar to the first floor.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3008- BA-2298

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

Specific dates	Ca. 1830	Architect/Builder	Not Known
Construction dates	Ca. 1830, 1860		

Evaluation for:

National Register       Maryland Register       not evaluated

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

### SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The dwelling at 1610 Cottage Lane is significant for its association with William E. Stansbury and his large estate. The Stansbury family is notable to the Towson area as large landholding residents. This stone dwelling was built contemporaneous with the stone dwelling at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard, known as Union Hall (MHT BA-3039). Elijah Taylor originally owned the land prior to death in 1867. Taylor gave his property to his children, one of them being Christiana Taylor Stansbury. The Stansbury family had this property built and remained here for approximately 100 years, from circa 1830 to 1925. The property changed hands numerous times throughout the 20th century. The longest period of ownership in the 20th century was the Stange family from 1979 to 2000. This dwelling is associated with one of the earliest large estate dwellings of the 18th and 19th centuries in Towson.

### HISTORY

The dwelling at 1610 Cottage Lane is located in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. The Ninth District is one of the smallest in Baltimore County, however, it has one of the highest population counts. According to Scharf in 1881, the Ninth District was more than double that of any other district. In 1880, the population was 21,414, which was increase of approximately one hundred percent from 1870.(1) The District is bounded on the south by Baltimore City, on the west by the Third District, on the north by the Eighth and Eleventh Districts, and on the east by the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts. Several important turnpikes traverse its terrain, such as York Road, Harford Road, Charles Street, and Dulaney Valley Road. The Ninth District has several important water sources which provide for Baltimore City. These sources include Lake Roland, Loch Raven Reservoir, and Lake Montebello.

Towson, located within the Ninth District along York Road, is the Baltimore County seat. In 1881, Towson had a population of 1,316 people. The name Towson, comes from a local family, whom ran Towson's Tavern.(2) Originally, the name of the area was Towsontown, and became the county seat in 1854. On December 15, 1869, a meeting was held to petition for the incorporation of Towsontown with the courthouse at its center with a square-mile boundary. The boundary was amended to make the intersection of York and Dulaney Valley Roads the center of Towson.

This small secondary stone vernacular dwelling is associated with the main dwelling located at 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard. It was constructed in the same manner as the main dwelling. Vernacular buildings tend to have little to no stylistic detailing and are typically constructed by local builders with locally available tools and materials. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society, rather than the whims of the architect. Throughout Baltimore County, there are a number of vernacular stone houses from this period. Stone was readily available in the county, with both marble and granite quarries located throughout the region. Commonly, these random rubble stone dwellings are two stories in height,

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single-pile with side gable roofs.

The land on which Union Hall is located was originally owned by Elijah Taylor. Taylor owned a large tract of land east of Towson totaling approximately 1,218 acres. He lived from 1786 to 1867. The property was divided amongst his eight children prior to his death. The property on which Union Hall is located, was given to his daughter Christiana Stansbury. This property was then given to William E. Stansbury, son of Christiana Stansbury. The Sidney Map of 1850 denotes the dwelling east of Pleasant Plains Road belonging to William Stansbury. The Hopkins Atlas in 1877 shows the property lines of two large Stansbury estates south of Joppa road east of Towson. The largest of the two estates was that of Dr. J. T. Stansbury with his home known as Eudowood. Four dwellings are denoted on the Hopkins Atlas as part of Eudowood. The second estate, known as Union Hall, was the home of William E. Stansbury. Two dwellings are denoted on the 1877 Atlas within William E. Stansbury's property. These dwellings are 8240 Loch Raven Boulevard and 1610 Cottage Lane. In 1908, William E. Stansbury deeded Union Hall to Alice Stansbury. The 1915 Bromley Atlas denotes Union Hall as the property of Mrs. Alice Stansbury. Union Hall, is depicted with a complex of buildings including the main dwelling, a large stable, two barns, and three secondary dwellings/outbuildings. The neighboring property to the northwest is denoted as Eudowood Sanatorium.

Alice E. Stansbury deeded the estate to the Property Holding Company in 1925. The estate changed hands between property holding companies three times before it was sold to William A. and Maude E. Hahn in 1940. The property was sold numerous times until 1958 when John and Dorothy E. Hocheder, Jr. conveyed it to James C. and Doris M. Donohue. The Donohue family remained here until 1978 when it was sold to Edward H. Greene. The following year, Greene sold the property to Elizabeth Stange. Robert W. Stange, former husband of Elizabeth Stange, remained here for twenty-one years. Stange deeded the property to Laura E. Joss and Stuart E. Meehan, the present owners.

### CHAIN OF TITLE

1867	Elijah Taylor to children Will Records of Baltimore County Liber JLR 3 Folio 231
October 6, 1908	William E. Stansbury to Alice Stansbury Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WPC 333 Folio 362
March 28, 1925	Alice Stansbury to Property Holding Company Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 608 Folio 463
August 25, 1932	Property Holding Company to Mount Pleasant Corporation Land Records of Baltimore County Liber LMCLM 902 Folio 160
December 30, 1938	Mount Pleasant Corporation to Pleasant Plains Corporation Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 1048 Folio 464
December 30, 1938	Pleasant Plains to William A. Hahn and Arthur E. Reinheimer Land Records of Baltimore County

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Liber 1048 Folio 466

- December 30, 1938 William A. Hahn to Fiduciary Holding Company  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber CWB, Jr. 1048 Folio 469
- November 7, 1940 C. Blanche Dyer to William A. and Maude E. Hahn  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber CWB, Jr. 1126 Folio 482
- November 20, 1951 William Hahn to James Dorment  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 2042 Folio 531
- November 20, 1951 William A. and Naude E. Hahn to John and Dorothy Hocheder, Jr.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
GLB 2043 Folio 312
- January 29, 1953 James and Marguerite Dorment to John and Dorothy E. Hocheder, Jr.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 2244 Folio 72
- July 1, 1958 John and Dorothy E. Hocheder, Jr. to James C. and Doris M. Donohue  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GLB 3378 Folio 297
- December 19, 1974 James C. Donohue to James C. and Margaret B. Donohue  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 5500 Folio 330
- January 3, 1978 James C. and Margaret B. Donohue to Edward H. Greene  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 5844 Folio 479
- March 16, 1979 Edward Greene to Robert W. and Elizabeth B. Stange  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 6027 Folio 470
- June 14, 1996 Robert W. Stange and Elizabeth B. Stange to Robert W. Stange  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 11672 Folio 146
- February 6, 1998 Robert W. Stange to Robert W. & Lynn L. Stange  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 12670 Folio 341

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
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June 9, 2000

Robert W. Stange to Laura E. Joss & Stuart E. Meehan  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 14515 Folio 364

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. ~~BA-3008~~ BA-2298

See continuation sheet.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 0.877 acresAcreage of historical setting unknownQuadrangle name TowsonQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The house is located at 1610 Cottage Lane near Towson in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. It has been historically associated with tax map 70 parcel 466 since its construction.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title K. Baynard & J. Riggle, Architectural Historiansorganization E.H.T. Tracericsdate 9/5/02street and number 1121 Fifth Street, NWtelephone 202/393-1199city or town Washingtonstate DC zip code 20001

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

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

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

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Union Hall Servants Quarters

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Gravestones of the Cemetery at Taylor's Chapel, Baltimore, Maryland, listed on the internet at

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/md/baltimorecity/cemeteries/taylor.txt>

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

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

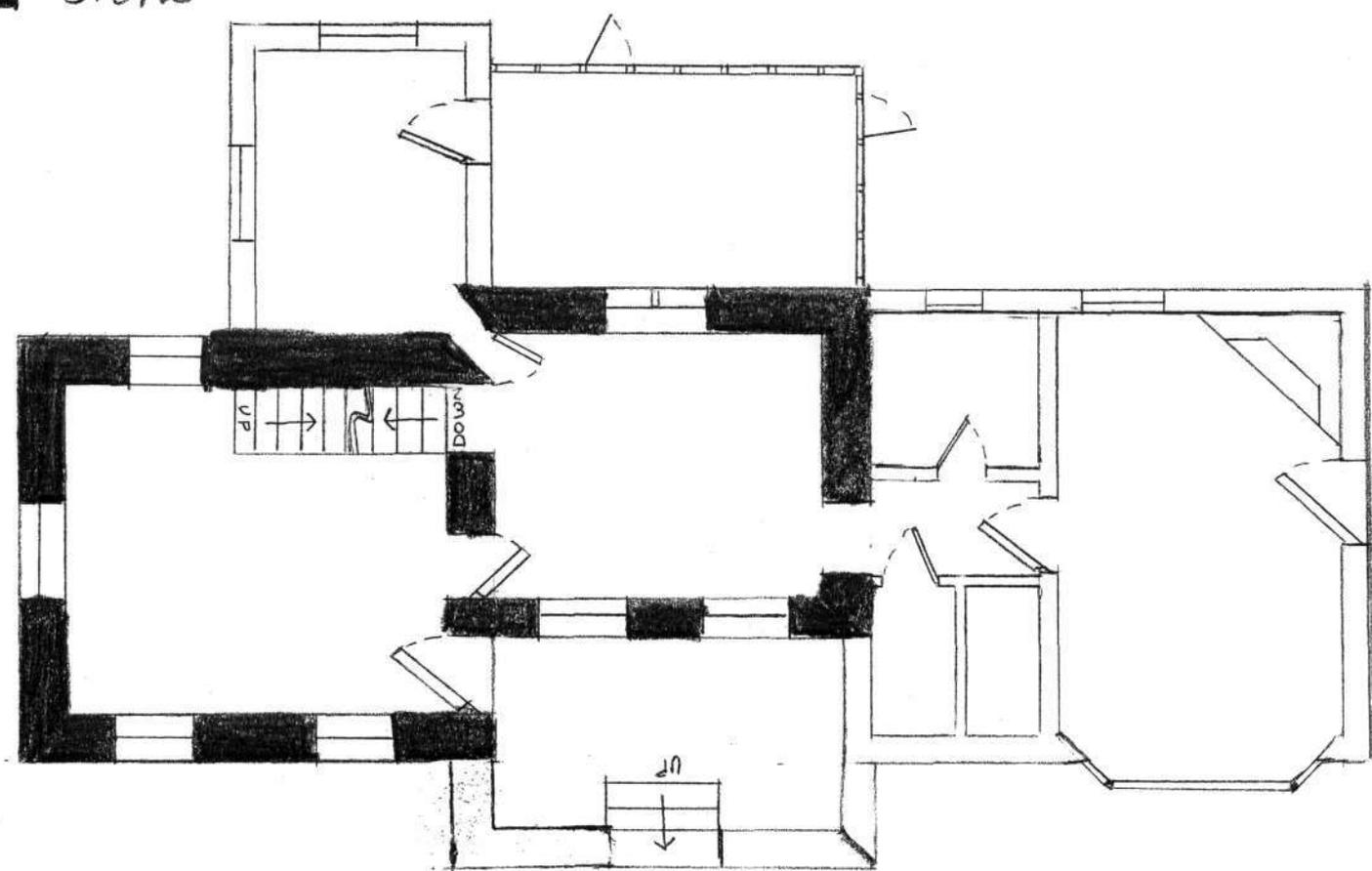
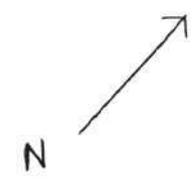
Sidney, J. C. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. The University of Georgia Press: Athens, GA, 1986.

~~BA-3008~~ BA-2298  
1610 COTTAGE LANE  
TOWSON  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
8/2002

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

■ STONE

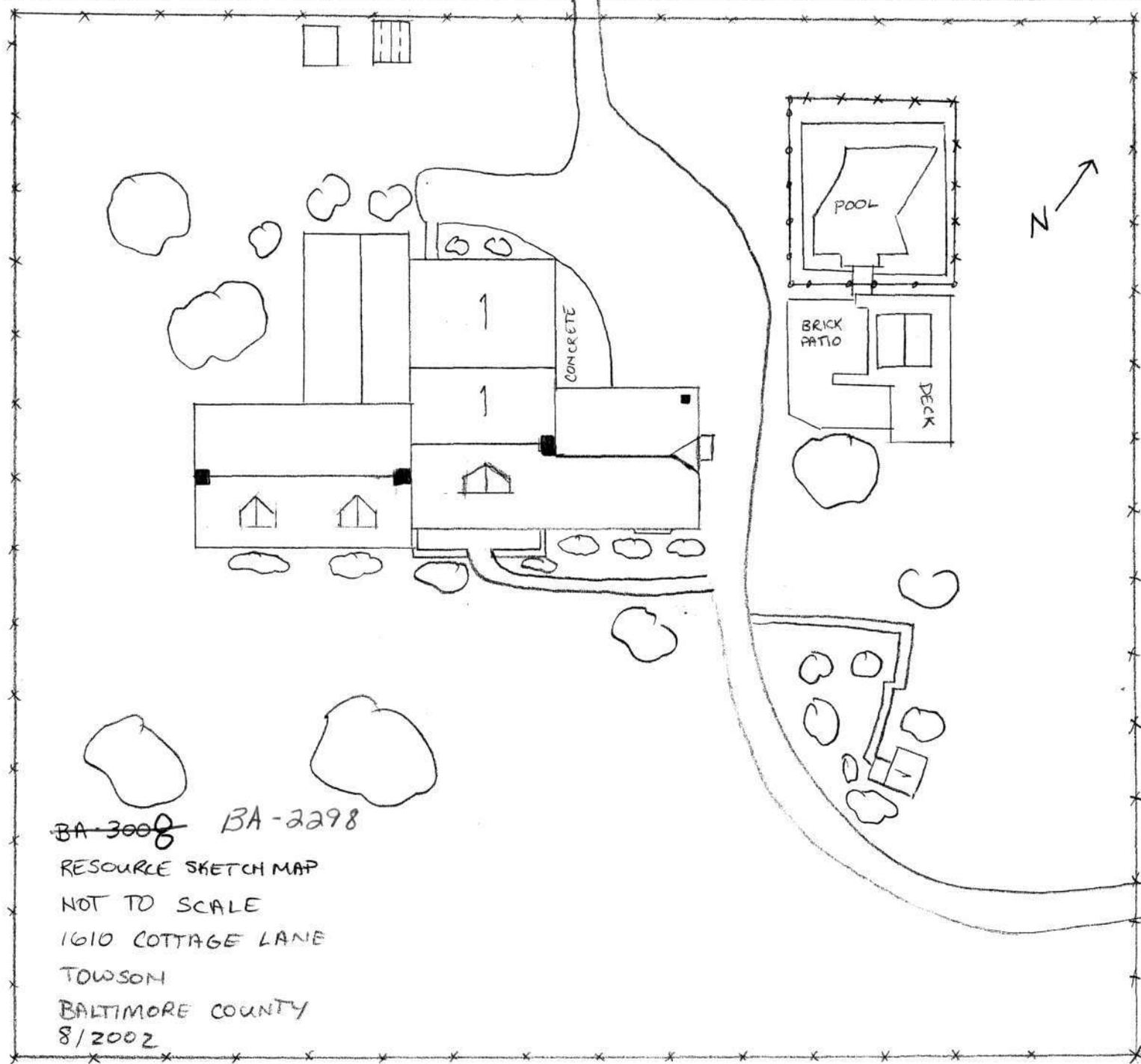


COTTAGE LANE

PLEASANT PLAINS

ROAD

LOCH NESS ROAD



~~BA-3008~~ BA-2298

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

NOT TO SCALE

1610 COTTAGE LANE

TOWSON

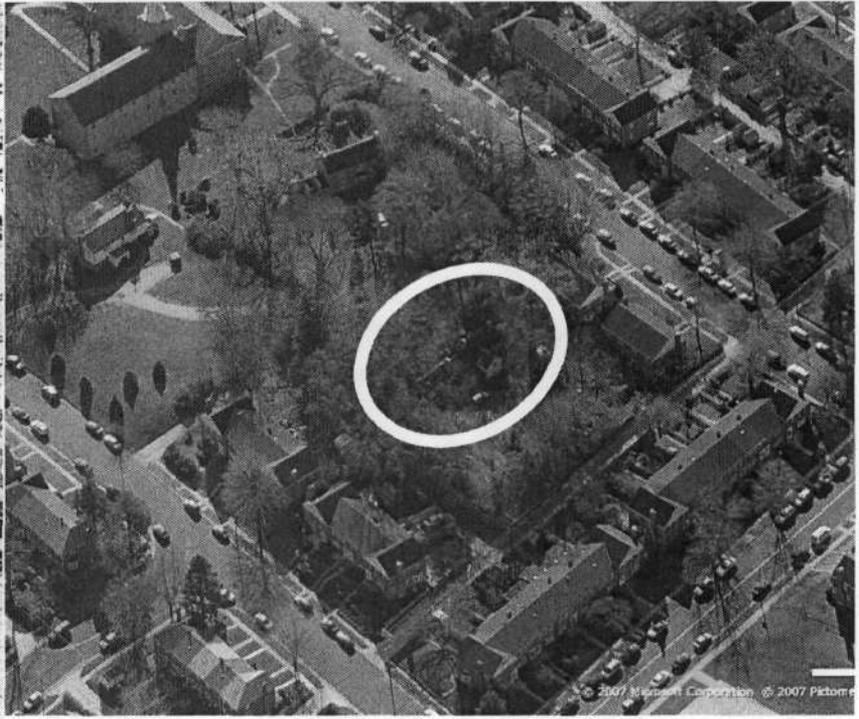
BALTIMORE COUNTY

8/2002

BA-2298  
Stange-Stansbury House (Union Hall Servants Quarters)  
1610 Cottage Lane, Towson  
Towson quadrangle

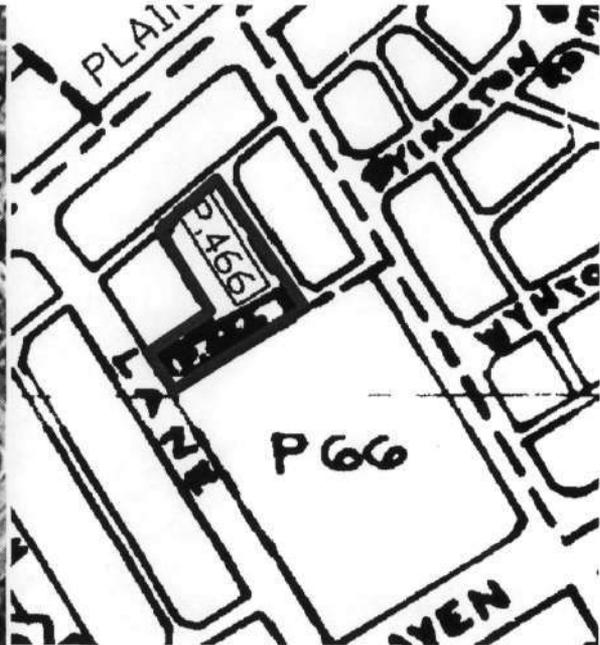
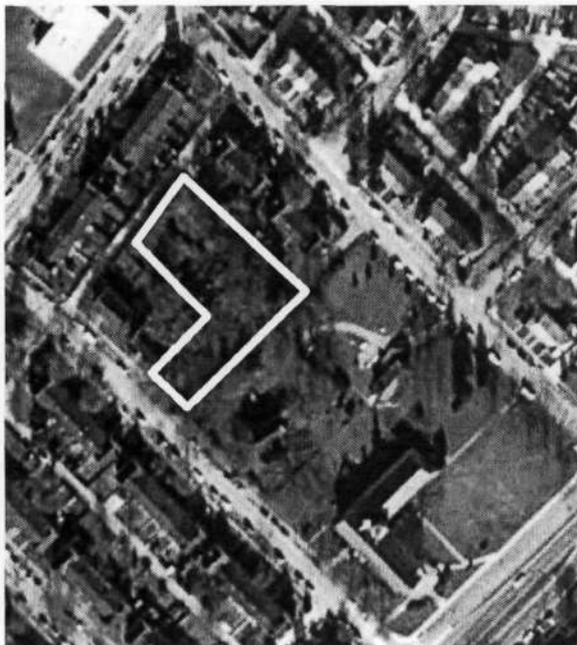
Live Search image, 2007

Facing South



Google Earth image, c. 2007

Tax Map 70, p. 466





BA-2298

1610 COTTAGE LANE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

HOUSE, SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

1 OF 7



BA-2298

1610 COTTAGE LANE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

HOUSE, NORTHEAST ELEVATION

2 OF 7



BA-2298

1610 COTTAGE LANE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

HOUSE, NORTHWEST ELEVATION

3 OF 7



BA-2298

1610 COTTAGE LANE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

LIVING ROOM, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 7



BA-2298

1610 COTTAGE LANE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD  
TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

DINING ROOM, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

5 OF 7



BA-2298

1610 COTTAGE LANE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

DEN, VIEW LOOKING EAST

6 OF 7



BA-2298

1610 COTTAGE LANE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

8/2002

MD SHPO

KITCHEN, VIEW LOOKING WEST

7 OF 7

BA- 2298

**STANGE-STANSBURY HOUSE** - c. 1800 - 1610 Cottage Lane, Loch Raven Village. Small stone telescope-house of one story plus a dormer level. An outbuilding of Union Hall, possibly a distillery converted for residential use. Shown as William E. Stansbury's in 1877 atlas. Before that it was John Ridgely's. Not found in 1798 tax list but primitive in appearance. It passed to William A. Hahn in 1926. House survived during the suburbanization of the area. Construction date uncertain. Located just west of the Babcock Memorial Presbyterian Church which itself fronts on Loch Raven Boulevard. Long history in Jeffersonian, September 13, 1930.