NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name GLADDEN FARM (preferred)

other names/site number Gladden-Roming Stone House HA-1600

2. Location

street & number 3881 Rocks Station Road N/A [ ] not for publication

city, town Street [X] vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Harford code 025 zip code 21154

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[X] building(s)	4	1 buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district		1 sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site		structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure		objects
	[ ] object	4	2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER Date 4/20/93

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE
roof SLATE
other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Gladden farm is located on Rocks Station Road near the former Rocks Station of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, in the rural north-central section of Harford County, Maryland; Gladden Branch, a small tributary of Deer Creek, passes through the farm about 100 yards from the house. There are three historically significant structures on the farm, all built by members of the locally prominent Gladden family: a large (roughly 46' by 22'), five-bay, rubblestone bank house with Federal detailing, a one-story rubble-stone spring house, and a one-story, board-and-batten frame shop; the first two structures probably date to c.1820, the latter from the mid-19th century. There are two full stories in the main house; in addition, there is a fully exposed basement facing north; basement and first story are sheltered by a two-story shed-roofed frame porch which spans five bays of the facade. The house's gable roof is covered in slate shingles and is finished by a simple box cornice and frieze board; interior gable-end brick chimneys rise flush with the east and west gable ends. The rubblestone is left rough but is laid with deliberate coursing; in addition, all windows and doors are crowned with large, unfinished monoliths. Both main facades have a centrally-placed, paneled, recessed entrance; sash windows (which also have stone sills) are symmetrically placed on all stories. The interior has a center stairhall plan with one equal-sized square room to each side. The exterior of the house appears to be entirely original, as do all window frames, interior window paneling, doors (interior and exterior), flooring, hardware, and baseboards; in 1945 Baltimore antique dealer J. Frederick Roming bought the house and remodeled the parlor by adding highly elegant federal-era trim (mantel and built-in cabinets/bookcases) from a demolished house on Franklin Street in Baltimore. The finished, three-room working basement has foundations of a fireplace at the west wall of the main (center) room; the main room's north wall is panelled in English oak removed from another demolished Baltimore dwelling. A small one-story stone kitchen wing perpendicular and to the south of the present dining room dates to c.1950; it was built to replace the original frame kitchen wing; a porch, formerly opening off the present dining room, was enclosed in clapboard in the early 1950s. The one-story, 19' by 14', gable-roofed frame shop stands about 75' south of the house; the one-story, square, hipped-roof still-functioning stone springhouse is approximately 50' southwest of the dwelling.

[X] See continuation sheet No. 1
For General Description

8. Statement of Significance

HA-1600

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☒ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	c.1800-1945	c.1800
Commerce		c.1820
		1834
		1881
	Cultural Affiliation	1945
	N/A	

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Gladden farm is significant for the architectural character of the main house and for association with the Gladden family which played prominent roles in the agricultural and commercial development of this section of Harford County. The house, a large, five-bay, two-story stone structure, embodies the distinctive characteristic of a locally rare building type--the bank house. Common throughout central Pennsylvania, bank houses and bank barns are somewhat unusual in Harford County, Maryland, where they are generally found in sections settled by emigres from Pennsylvania. This is the precisely the case here, for the farm's acreage was assembled and the house was built by William Gladden, a native of York County, Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Harford County in the late 18th century. Moreover, the house is a superior and largely unaltered example of this locally rare type: built into a hill overlooking a small stream called Gladden's Branch, the stone house is a full three stories tall on its main (south) facade and only two stories tall on the north. The house is also of interest as a regional example of a timeless and near-universal rule, i.e., that design dicta, after being promulgated by the wealthy and sophisticated, eventually get reinterpreted by less wealthy neighbors. When built c.1820, the Gladden house was probably the second most ambitious house in the rural, inland Dublin District of Harford County. The only finer dwelling was the nearby c.1805 Col. John Streett House (National Register). Both exemplify federal-era design but on two different levels: the Flemish bond brick Streett house, with its beaded mortar joints, attenuated brick arches, elaborate brick cornice, and, especially, its grained interior doors and marbleized mantels, was obviously built by a wealthy, travelled individual. The Gladden house is identical to the Streett house in scale, massing, plan, and overall approach to design, yet is much more informally executed. The walls are laid in coursed rubblestone and there are no grained doors. The Gladden house is, however, far more ambitious than anything around it (excepting only the Streett house) evincing the highly important roles the Gladden family played in the history of this section of Harford County. The Gladdens were leading and innovative farmers, they saw to it that the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad was built through this part of the county, and they established a station stop near their farm at The Rocks. Known for their Guernsey dairy herds, the Gladdens' interest in milk production may be clearly seen at their house, for the full cellar, cooled by a locally famous spring, proved ideally suited to short-term milk storage. The Gladden family lived on this farm until 1945 when they sold it out of the family.

☒ See continuation sheet No. 6

For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

9. Major Bibliographical References

HA-1600

See Continuation Sheet No. 16

[X] See continuation sheet No. 16

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 114.75 acres

USGS Quad: Fawn Grove, MD-PA

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	379470	4389350
B	18	379600	4388230
C	18	379240	4388120
D	18	378990	4388550

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

This property is marked on the enclosed Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation map: Harford County, map 17, parcel 138.

[X] See continuation sheet No. 17

Boundary Justification

The nominated property, 114.75 acres, represents the acreage held by the Gladden family from soon after the property was acquired by William Gladden until his descendants sold the farm in 1945. This reflects the historic period of significance.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher Weeks, Preservation Planner

organization Harford County Department of Planning and Zoning date May 1, 1992

street & number 220 South Main Street telephone (410) 838-6000

city or town Bel Air state Maryland zip code 21014

*U.S GPO 1988-0-223-918

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Gladden farm, made up of several small tracts but known throughout the 19th century as the Gladden farm, consists of 114.75 acres in the hilly, still-rural north central section of Harford County, Maryland, approximately 10 miles north of the county seat, Bel Air; the acreage has always been associated with the house and its owners. Geographically, the farm is closer to York County, Pennsylvania, than to Bel Air and Pennsylvania has historically had a strong influence on the lives of the farm's owners and, indeed, on the configuration of the farm's buildings. The contributing resources were all built by York County native William Gladden and his direct descendants, locally prominent farmers who assembled the acreage in a series of small purchases beginning around c.1800; the Gladdens would own the property until 1945.

Gladden Run, a small, west-flowing tributary of Deer Creek, traverses the farm about 100 yards from the house. In the 1880s the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad line (connecting Baltimore and York) was built through the farm, at least partially through the efforts of the Gladdens, who established and built the station and post office at The Rocks. The line was shut down in the 1950s and tracks were removed; the station was demolished when the railroad stopped running in the 1950s but the farm's address is still Rocks Station Road.

Main House, c.1820

The main house, a large two-story, five-bay bank structure, was built around 1820; it was apparently under construction in 1814 and was almost certainly standing when William Gladden died in 1829. The two main stories of their gable-roofed bank house measure approximately 46' by 22'. (The cellar measures 62' by 22'; the flat roof of the extra 16-foot section was used as a porch on the main story originally.) While built of unfinished rubblestone, the stone is obviously laid in courses with fine mortar joints; other indications of the care with which the house was built are the massive monoliths--also undressed--which act as lintels to all windows and doors.

The Gladden house is three levels tall beneath a slate-covered gable roof; facing north and built into a hill its cellar is fully exposed on the main facade. The entire structure is one room deep. The three-room finished cellar, built into a hillside and water-cooled by the nearby spring, probably functioned as a dairy. The cellar is further cooled by an apparently original two-story, shed-roofed porch which shades it and the main story in the house; the porch is open at cellar level (and marked by large, simple support posts) and is screened above.

The main facades of the main block of the house are symmetrically arranged with a recessed six-panel panelled door (and panelled, bevelled door enclosure) in the center of the main story and 6/6 windows at the other bays. Doors, window framing, hardware, and panelling appear to be original. The interior contains a large through center stairhall with single matching rooms to each side. Measuring roughly 16' by 22', with 9'4" ceilings and two tall windows on the long

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

walls, the rooms are noticeably spacious and light. Only the east room (parlor) has a fireplace; it uses the same flue which serves the single cellar fireplace. The hallway is dominated by the graceful, two-tier stair.

In 1945 the house and farm were purchased by Baltimore antique dealer J. Frederick Roming; Roming was also a noted fancier of old buildings and when a favorite federal-era Baltimore townhouse was demolished, he salvaged much of the interior woodwork (mantel, cupboards, chairrail) and installed it in his Harford County home. (The house stood in the unit block of East Franklin Street.) The woodwork, while probably more elegant than that originally built by the Gladdens, is nonetheless precisely of the period of the house; moreover salvaging period woodwork and reinstalling it in federal-era Harford County houses was very much in vogue at the time: perhaps the most notable example may be seen at Olney (National Register), a c.1805 five-bay farmhouse which historian and dilettante J. Alexis Shriver turned into a veritable museum of Baltimore woodwork in the early and mid-20th century. Roming also installed English oak panelling across the north wall of the cellar. There is, nonetheless, the original plan and a good deal of original decorative detailing left in the interior of the house (the exterior is virtually completely intact). This includes door- and window-trim (primarily symmetrical molding with corner blocks), the bevelled window panelling (built to take capitalize on the 18-inch thick stone walls), baseboards, hardware, doors, and random-width flooring; actual configuration of rooms is also largely unchanged.

The second story is intact except for necessary additions such as modern bathrooms. Its rooms have simple baseboards, cornices, window trim, and doors typically seen in the "less important" second story in federal era houses. The two-room attic is fully finished in lime-and-horse-hair plaster that is, presumably, original.

The original frame kitchen was in a one-story extension perpendicular to the west of the main story. This was replaced in the 1950s by a modern stone kitchen with dimensions equal to those of the old wing. The space formed by the kitchen wing and the rear facade of the main block has been paved in stone to form a terrace bordered by clumps of herbs.

Springhouse, c.1800

Southwest of the house is a one-story twelve-foot-square, still-functioning springhouse. Built of the same rubblestone as the main dwelling, the springhouse contains one fully-plastered room beneath a hipped roof. The concrete floor is divided into pools of varying depth; it was used to cool milk in the 19th century; the 1814 tax rolls list William Gladden as owning a "milk house 14 x 12, stone", which probably refers to this building. The composition shingles of the roof are modern replacements of the original slate.

Shop, mid-19th century

One story tall, this white-washed frame outbuilding stands approximately

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

75 feet northeast of the dwelling. Of uncertain original use (it has been called a "shop" in the 20th century) it measures 14' by 19' and is covered in original board-and-batten siding beneath a slate gable roof and above rubblestone foundations. The shop's framing consists of mitered tree trunks; joists are logs planed only on their exposed surface.

Garage, mid-20th century, 1 non-contributing building

There is a small, one-story frame garage just east of the main house; it is non contributing.

Landscaping, 1 non-contributing site

The house's sloping site has been attractively landscaped by the present owners. They have created grassy swaths separated by irregularly-shaped beds of perennials in a manner somewhat suggestive of 19th-century garden design; a row of venerable maple trees shades the house's main (south) facade and are particularly notable specimens.

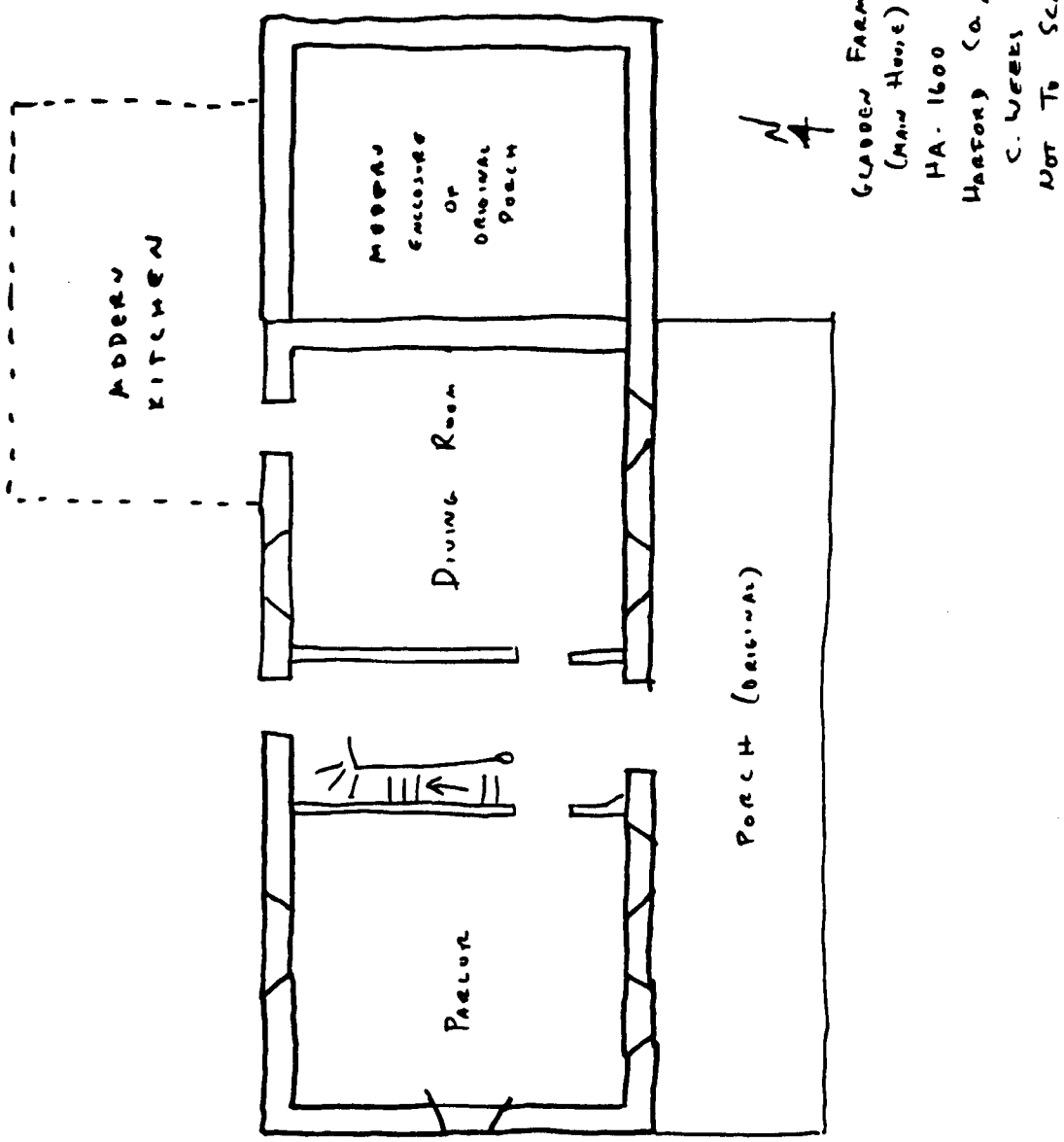
Barn, probably c.1900

Frame, one story structure with gable roof.

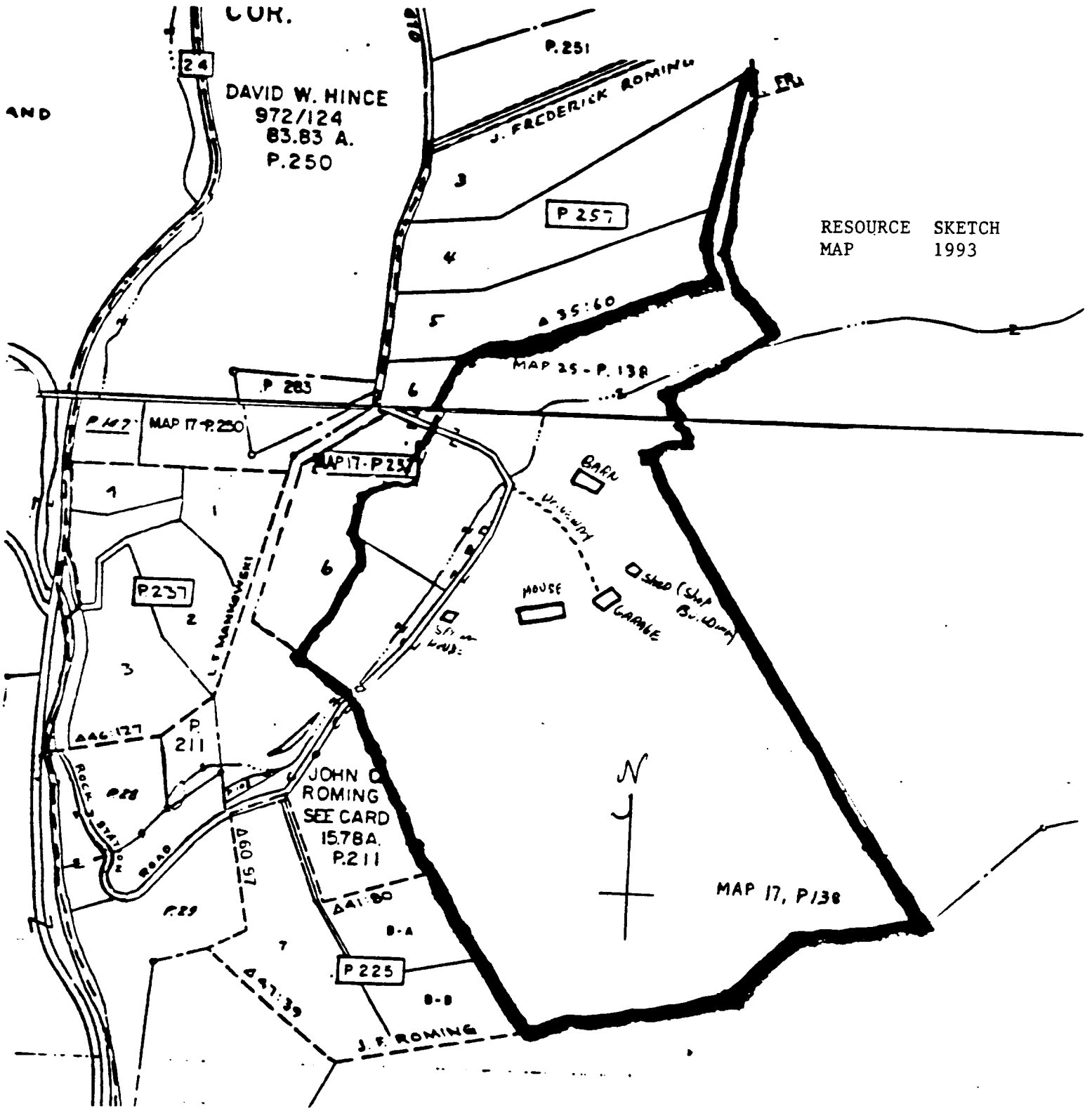
Gladden Farm, Harford County, Maryland
Photographer Edson H. Beall, May 21, 1992
Negative Location: Harford County Department of Planning & Zoning, Bel Air, MD

1. View southeast of complex from driveway
2. View east from spring house
3. North and West sides of house
4. North side of house
5. Main entrance detail, north side of house
6. Basement entrance, north side of house
7. First floor window detail, north side of house
8. East side of house
9. North and west sides of house
10. Southeast sides of house
11. Interior of house, main entrance
12. Interior of house, interior of main entrance
13. Interior of house, parlor fireplace
14. Interior of house, parlor fireplace detail
15. Interior of house, parlor bookcase
16. Interior of house, parlor window
17. South and west sides of shed
18. View south toward house and shed
19. Vew southwest toward spring house from driveway
20. View southwest beyond spring house

See Continuation Sheet No. 4



See Continuation Sheet No. 5



RESOURCE SKETCH
MAP 1993

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agricultural Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
Economic

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: None

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Although the Tidewater area of Harford County was thickly settled during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the vast inland, Piedmont regions of the county remained relatively unexplored and unimproved until about the time of the American Revolution. There are several reasons for this, of course, but perhaps the most basic is that, for a century or more, there was simply no reason to look beyond the county's shoreline for land because the banks of the Gunpowder, Bush, and Susquehanna had more than enough land for the County's limited population.

During the federal era, however, matters changed. Harford and Baltimore counties were divided in 1773 and the county seat of the new Harford was established (over protests of many Tidewater residents) far above the Fall Line at the inland community of Bel Air, laid out in 1780. Simultaneously, Baltimore City was experiencing a period of rampant growth due largely to its position as the nation's leading exporter of flour; this is perhaps best summed up in Maryland: A New Guide to the Old Line State: the first shipment of flour left Baltimore in 1750 and "this was the turning point in the town's fortunes....Baltimore traders traveled through the high, well-watered valleys of the Piedmont, in Maryland and southern Pennsylvania, dealing for the wheat crops that flourished in the region...[and] the backlands filled with settlers."[1]

Harford County's fertile lands and swift streams attracted its own share of grain-growing immigrants to the inland areas, many of whom came to Harford not from Southern Maryland (where the county's Tidewater settlers had generally come from) but from nearby Pennsylvania. The Lower Deer Creek Valley was quickly taken up by such men and women--people with surnames such as Stump and Smithson, Harlan and Forwood. These men and women formed a cogent, coherent community which spread along Deer Creek from its junction with the Susquehanna inland about eight miles. The region beyond that--west of the Lower Deer Creek and north of Bel Air--attracted many similar settlers in the late 18th century. But these settlers, with surnames such as Wysong and Gladden and Streett, had little to do with the Stumps and Silvers of the Lower Deer Creek; they didn't intermarry; they lived their own lives; and their communities--Dublin, Pylesville, Norrisville, and The Rocks--were and are totally independent of Darlington, Glenville, Lapidum, and other towns in the Lower Deer Creek Valley.

The lives of William Gladden and his descendants clearly support these arguments. An 1890s account of the family notes that "William Gladden was a native of York County, Pa., whence he removed to Harford County during the latter part of the eighteenth century."[2] Gladden slowly assembled a farm for himself by means of small-scale patents, such as his 41-acre patent which he called Gladden's Prospect. Boundaries were vague in this part of Harford: in 1802, for example, Gladden and a neighbor, one James Lytle, had to execute a boundary-settling agreement which stated that each man owned part of the tract Ward's Intent, but the bounds were imprecise; the agreement drew a mutually-agreeable line, using such landmarks as a "small branch" and "a spring descending from a maple tree."[3] The stream known as Gladden's Branch is the only notable stream in the area and it is highly likely that the land under dispute is the land the extant house is built on; this idea is further supported by the other landmarks

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

for the spring on the farm (contained within the springhouse, see Description) is famous in the neighborhood for size and reliability; moreover, it bubbles away just a few feet from a line of sizeable maples, trees whose girth strongly suggests that they were standing 190 years ago. This certainly isn't conclusive, but, when coupled with another piece of documentary evidence, it argues strongly that the land in question then was the land Gladden would build his house on. The other evidence comes in the 1814 tax list; of Gladden's 183 acres, 127 acres came from Ward's Intent, the property under discussion between Gladden and Lytle, the property with the noteworthy branch, spring, and maple. (See below.)

The scale of Gladden's operations is instructive, especially when compared to the dealings of the neighboring Streett family: while William Gladden was dealing in scores of acres, Thomas Streett was assembling an estate of roughly 1,500 acres just to the north of Ward's Intent; Thomas's son, John, born in 1762, had put together his own estate of 1,320 acres by the time the Federal Direct Tax was levied in 1798. That most thorough document does not list William Gladden as owning any land or buildings in Harford County, suggesting that he was still a tenant farmer. (Son John Gladden, for example, is cited as renting James Rampley's 380-acre farm.)

Gladden made slow but steady progress towards landed prosperity and influence in Harford County. He did so, like many of his neighbors, by taking advantage of nearby Baltimore and her grain trade. Of all the goods and chattels listed in his estate inventory, made upon his death in 1829 (and with a total value of $1,676.31), most relate to grain farming, from the numerous entries of "old flour barrels" of varying value to "good fallow plough and 2 horse team, $8" to "1 wheat fan, $7" to his most valuable assets, namely "lot of corn in the ground, $70", "lot of oats, $20", "lot of wheat, $27", and "lot of rye in the ground, $40." He was a good farmer, careful to replenish the soil--note "4 barrels with ashes, $6." He had also tapped Deer Creek to establish a mill for his grain: his inventory is full of references to "old mill bags" and "old wheat riddle" and "half bushel measure" and in his Last Will and Testament, he left his son Jacob his "mill and machinery."[4]

A biographer notes that "during the War of 1812 he [Gladden] served in the American army and participated in a number of engagements with the enemy."[5] Perhaps he had his affluent neighbor, John Streett, to thank for his tour-of-duty: when the war broke out Streett enlisted and was commissioned a colonel; when the British threatened Baltimore in 1814 "a call was made for troops from the surrounding counties. Colonel Streett marched with his ...[volunteers] from Harford County to the defense of that city"; Streett was commended by Major General Samuel Smith (supreme American commander during the battles for Baltimore) for "bravery and efficiency in action"[6] and when peace was secured was elected to represent Harford County in the Maryland General Assembly. Gladden, on the other hand, resumed farming. (Another Gladden--named James R. Gladden and presumably William's brother--was also active in the area: on August 3, 1807, he agreed with one Francis Barnhouse that Barnhouse's son John "aged 16" would be apprenticed to Gladden for five years "to learn the art and mastery of shoe and boot making."[7])

See Continuation Sheet No. 9

William Gladden and John Streett began building houses in the neighborhood known as The Rocks at about the same time: Streett's vast acreage was unimproved in 1798 but by the time of the 1814 tax, it contained a two-story brick house measuring 42' by 21'; in all he was worth $20,662. Gladden, as noted, owned no buildings or land in 1798; by 1814 he owned 183 acres (127 acres of Ward's Intent, 41 acres of Gladden's Prospect, and 15 acres of Jacob's Dream). The farm (total appraised value $2,565.50) was improved by a log barn (56' by 24'), a log cornhouse (16' by 9'), and a stone milkhouse (14' by 12'); there was also "1 dwelling house under construction, 34 x 16, 1 story high, 1/2 stone 1/2 logs."

As was the case with the spring, maple, and branch, nothing here conclusively dates the extant stone house to the federal period; the following scenario is, however, at least arguable, namely that Gladden and his neighbor Lytle settled on their respective boundaries in 1803; Gladden erected a simple log house on Ward's Intent and settled down to farming--the 1890s history notes that "the occupation followed by the Gladden family, as far back as the record can be traced, has been that of agriculture";[8] content to live in a simple log dwelling, at least for the moment, Gladden made certain that his farm buildings were substantial (note the 56 by 24 foot barn) and he took trouble to build a shelter for that noteworthy spring--the still standing --stone springhouse; Gladden then took some time off to go to war, encouraged to do so by his grand neighbor, John Streett; Streett is known to have completed his substantial brick house by 1814; certainly Gladden could have decided to emulate Streett and build a substantial masonry house of his own, and the 1814 tax assessor was referring to that structure--the extant dwelling--when he noted that William Gladden's house was half log, half stone, and "under construction." The dimensions cited in 1814 are a good deal smaller than those of the extant house and probably represent the dimensions (with the one-story height) of the earlier log house.

The two extant houses--Streett's and Gladden's--are identical in scale (both measure 46' by 22'), massing, and plan (a broad center stairhall with one equal-sized room to each side). Moreover, a thorough examination of the 1798 and 1814 tax rolls reveals that the Gladden and Streett houses are the most architecturally ambitious dwellings of their time (the federal era) and place (the Upper Deer Creek hundred of Harford County). They also afford interesting comparisons. The cosmopolitan Streett, hero of the War of 1812, long-term member of the Maryland General Assembly, and owner of thousands of acres of land, built one of the most sophisticated federal dwellings in northeastern Maryland. William Gladden lived on a considerably simpler level than Streett and this is borne out in the houses. Most basic, of course, is the material each chose: in an area known as The Rocks Streett went to the trouble of firing bricks while Gladden simply used what was easily available, namely, rocks. Moreover, Gladden's house, built of rubblestone, lacks such refinements as the beaded mortar joints, grained doors, and marbleized mantels that make the Flemish bond brick Streett house such a spectacular high-style survivor of the federal era; nevertheless, Gladden was of great local prominence and was--with his bountiful crops of corn, wheat, and rye, and with his mill--enjoying a good deal of steady prosperity. Certainly architecture is a time-honored manner to announce one's prosperity to the world and it seems significant that William Gladden took trouble to give the stone walls coursing (as well as massive lintels), panelled

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

door and window insets, a graceful interior stair, a floorplan identical to Streett's house, and other touches clearly evincing his architectural aspirations and his emulation of the renowned Col. Streett. Gladden must have been pleased indeed when one of his daughters (Elizabeth) married one of Streett's sons.

The histories of a few other representative stone houses in the county underscore all this. According to the 1798 tax rolls John Stump of Stafford was living in a "24 x 20, two-story wood house" on his 1,500-acre Stafford estate (valued at over $23,000) on the Lower Deer Creek several miles downstream from Gladden; Stump, thought to be in relative terms the richest person ever to live in Harford County (when he died in 1816 his personal property alone was inventoried at about $233,000), had by 1814 replaced that wooden dwelling with the still-standing stone house which, according to the appraisers, measured 45' by 28' and was two stories tall; Stump's cousin William Stump ("a practical farmer...[who] owned several fine properties in the county...[and] was also the possessor of a large body of land in Ohio"[9]) followed virtually the same process in building his still-standing dwelling, known as the Stump-Holloway House.

It seems significant that forty-something by twenty-something was the standard module for masonry dwellings among Harford's federal-era elite and Gladden was able to match that. It is also significant that Gladden didn't or couldn't match the exquisite workmanship of these other dwellings: Streett's house--bricks, beaded mortar, grained doors, marbleized mantels--has been discussed; the two Stump houses similarly reflect their builders' great wealth: William Stump, for example, is known to have hired an English mason (David Hopkins) to build his house and Hopkins, according to one 19th-century account, "took unusual pains in the construction...he selected his corners and frontings with extreme care; and arranged the stone in the front so that each row whether wide or narrow, was continued exactly the same width entirely across from corner to corner";[10] the carefully-cut granite blocks at John Stump's house are similarly coursed and they display the further refinement of apex pointing, a detail that only John Streett, among Harford's other federal era builders, used. Gladden's mason (who was perhaps Gladden himself) used rubblestone but clearly did his best to lay the random-width rocks in courses that would approximate that seen among the dwellings of his richer neighbors.

William Gladden's five-bay stone house differs from these other federal period five-bay masonry dwellings in another important way as well: it, alone, is a bank house. Banked structures of any type are relatively rare in Harford County. Of the few known banked buildings (fewer than a dozen structures in a county-wide inventory of historic buildings comprising about 1,800 structures), most are barns. American banked structures are not exclusively Pennsylvanian, but, as folk historian Henry Glassie notes, Pennsylvania farmhouses, whether of English or German derivation, "are frequently built into a bank with a semisubterranean cellar."[11] William Gladden, as noted, "was a native of York County, Pa., whence he removed to Harford County during the latter part of the eighteenth century."[12]

When William Gladden died in 1829 he willed his son John the house and farm "where I now reside", $1,200 in cash, an "eight-day clock", and one "poplar

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

bedstead"; son Jacob, the executor, was left (as noted) the mill[13] and 204 acres as well as one slave and another bedstead; daughters Hannah, Jane, Nancy, and Mary, were all left cash bequests (varying from $200 to $400), specific pieces of furniture, and small parcels of land: Nancy, for example, got 96 acres; two other daughters were to divide a 161-acre tract. Daughter Elizabeth, possibly because she had married into the rich Streett family, made due with a single bequest of $200 cash. Regrettably William's estate appraisers carried out their task in a somewhat slap-dash manner, not listing the household goods in a room-by-room manner but jumbling them all up. Still it is possible to glean an impression of the dwelling: the parlor (?) had an elegant "looking glass, gilt frame"; there was a good deal of "Japan'd ware, 9 pieces"; at least one room had a "floor carpet, $12"; Gladden's "lot of books, $2" was a somewhat unusual occurrence in Harford County at the time for most residents didn't own a library, however small; there were four "poplar bedsteads low posts", all with feather bedding as well as "1 mahogany bedstead high posts." The "3 window blinds" were important enough to note, but whether that refers to the extant built-in shutters for the deeply inset windows (the stone walls are 18 inches thick) isn't clear.

In 1834 Jacob Gladden was able to buy out his brother's interest in the home farm--he paid $1,550 for 162 3/4 acres, "part of Ward's Intent, Jacob's Dream, and Gladden's Prospect" that "John had inherited from their father William Gladden."[14]

Before discussing the substantial contributions these later Gladdens made to their neighborhood, it might be helpful to note that in 1867 Jacob died and willed the farm to his son James W. Gladden; an 1897 historian wrote that James "was born February 23, 1835" on "the farm where he now resides" (i.e., that Jacob had bought from John in 1834) and that Jacob as well "was born on the farm where James W. now resides"[15] when the patriarch, William, still owned it. So the line of descent is clear.

After Jacob Gladden acquired the stone house, spring, and farm, "here his life was actively passed in the cultivation of his land."[16] When he died in 1867, the farm, as noted, passed to son James. Jacob's estate appraisers went about their business in a more systematic manner than had been the case when William died in 1829. William's household goods were listed without reference to rooms, but this is not the case with Jacob: unfortunately Jacob's appraisers didn't describe the contents of the house in a room-by-room manner, but some entries note specific spaces and the spaces certainly suggest the present house: "Bed Room No. 1", "Bed Room No. 2", and "Bed Room No. 3"; note also these references, "Kitchen furniture including tables, stove &c", "Carpet in dining room", "Carpet in Parlor No. 1, clock and window blinds", "stair carpet and riggings", "Carpet and window blinds in Parlor No. 2", "Hat rack and Lamp in Passage", "Carpet on Attick [sic] floor", and "Carpet on Attick [sic] steps."

In all Jacob's tangible property was valued at $2,006.45. As had been the case with his father, most of this consisted of farm goods such as "1 threshing machine $30", "corn and cob grinder, $5", several wagons, etc.; the most valuable entries--again as had been the case with William Gladden--were crops, such as "125 bushels wheat not threshed $250", "13 acres wheat in the Ground, $130", and

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

"40 Barrels Corn, $180." Certainly, as the 1890s biographer observed, "the occupation followed by the Gladden family, as far back as the record can be traced, has been that of agriculture"!

Jacob left cash bequests of over $6,000 to his other children including $3,000 to son Abraham, $650 to daughter Hannah and $2,000 to daughter Caroline; Caroline also received a few specific pieces of furniture and "a home and living in my mansion house during her single life."[17]

When James W. Gladden inherited the family farm and "mansion house" he began to diversify his interests, all the while keeping agriculture in the foreground. The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal was opened in 1839 to link Havre de Grace on the Chesapeake Bay with interior Pennsylvania; it was intended to tap "the grain [which] could be procured from the fertile fields of northern Harford and lower York counties" and "the chief market was to be the fast-growing city of Baltimore, to be reached by the canal, Chesapeake Bay, and Patapsco River."[18] After a somewhat slow start canal "business boomed until it reached its peak about 1870."[19]

The canal was a boon to residents and industrialists along the Lower Deer Creek Valley, but it didn't sit well with the farmers and millers way upstream, such as the Gladdens. The Rev. Thomas T. Wysong, minister, farmer, historian, and neighbor of the Gladdens published his classic The Rocks of Deer Creek in 1880, based on a text he delivered to a local gathering during the Centennial Celebrations of 1876. (Much of the book is still valid and is much quoted in the most recent county history, C. Milton Wright's 1967 Our Harford Heritage.) Wysong wrote that "after the Tidewater Canal was completed, our [inland] citizens, agitated" about the loss of trade to the Lower Deer Creek, decided to start a railroad. Wysong took a few pot shots at the canal--"canals and fevers are synonymous terms"--before going on to note "instead of slack water, locks, and dams, with increasing disease, we should have a rail road." In his book, Wysong observed that "the enterprise, thrift, and judgment of such gentlemen as the Messrs Streett, Butler, Gladden and others should stimulate us in this little work."

The result was the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (remembered as the Ma and Pa) and, a modern historian has noted, "it was not until 1881 that work really began." The line linked Baltimore and York; "track was laid from Baltimore to Towsontown by 1882...by the summer of 1883 the road was completed as far as Fallston....Crews of workmen grading and laying track from both Bel Air and Delta laid the last rail near Rocks early in 1884."[20]

"Thrifty" James Gladden was indeed involved with it all for he was "the founder of the postoffice and station of The Rocks"; thus his 1890s biographer could write that while Gladden "has made agriculture his vocation and in it has gained prosperity...he has had other interests....As mentioned he founded and built what is called The Rocks Post Office, and from the rental of the popular pic-nic grounds there, which he owned, he received considerable money. For three years he ran the...store." James was further described as being "active...in politics and is a Democrat, first, last and all the time."[21]

See Continuation Sheet No. 13

Gladden's post office and store--a single frame building which burned to the ground in the 1950s--seems to have been the largest station on the line; a rambling, 2 1/2-story, six-bay structure, its attic was pierced by five dormer windows of varying size. It was sketched for a c.1950 commemorative booklet on the Ma and Pa, and the artist asked his readers to "notice the large building with its dormer-type windows....The building served the community as a general store and post office, too."[22]

"The coming of the new railroad marked the beginning of a period of prosperity and development for all middle and upper Harford," wrote historian C. Milton Wright in the 1960s.[23] The line, whose "most prosperous period was prior to World War I",[24] effected a revolution in area farming and "the milk business was little short of booming. The early morning train into Baltimore that carried most of the milk was informally called the Milky Way, and occasionally the entire railroad was referred to in the press by the same fashion. Between 1901 and 1914...milk made up about half the road's gross."[25]

The Gladdens, who helped cause this revolution, took active roles in the shift from grain to milk farming. Through a complicated series of deeds, in the 1890s "the home farm", specified as 184 acres "near the Rocks Station",[26] passed to John J. Gladden and his wife, Mary. (Mary evidently was the more active farmer, for in 1889 John J. had sold her, for $1,000, "the following ...property on the farm on which I reside situate near The Rocks" consisting of two horses, "about 150 barrels of corn" and "5 cows and 12 head young Guernsey cattle."[27]) By the 1920s John and Mary Gladden had died and their children got caught up in an equity case to settle matters. A 1925 newspaper ad for the farm, again specified at 184 acres, calls it a "Desirable and Productive DAIRY FARM...at or near the Rocks Station, on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad....This property is improved by a stone, slate roof DWELLING with eight rooms, bath room and attic." After describing the outbuildings and "a good young orchard" the ad points out "this is an exceptional opportunity for anyone to buy a dairy farm, being less than a mile from the station and not over a mile from the State Road....The farm is in a high state of cultivation." Significantly, the attorney felt it worthwhile to point out that "there is a number one spring on this property which supplies the water"--surely the "spring descending from a maple tree" William Gladden noted in 1802 and the spring still sheltered by the stone milkhouse described in the 1814 tax list. Mary and John's children assumed joint ownership of the farm and ran it until 1945 when the sold "184 acres near The Rocks Station" to Baltimore antique dealer J. Frederick Roming.

This ended 150 years of Gladden ownership, a period of time that saw the family move to inland Harford from Pennsylvania, gradually acquire a landed estate, go off to the War of 1812, and return to build as high-style a residence as they could; it saw them achieve a steady prosperity through grain farming and milling; it saw them revolutionize the area by bringing in the Ma and Pa Railroad and it saw them build and operate the line's station, store, and post office. The Gladdens are still memorialized in the area by Gladden Branch, which flows in front of their stone house to join Deer Creek near The Rocks, but their selling the property in 1945 clearly ends the farm's period of significance.

See Continuation Sheet No. 14

1. Edward C. Papenfuse et al., Maryland: A New Guide to the Old Line State, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976), pp. 352-353.

2. Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, (New York: Chapman Publihser Company, 1897) , p. 473.

3. Harford County Deed Book HD Q, Page 308.

4. Harford County Will SR 1/488.

5. Portrait and Biographical, p. 473.

6. See: Colonel John Streett House nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

7. Indenture in the archives of the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

8. Portrait and Biographical, p. 473.

9. Dr. W. Stump Forwood, "Homes on Deer Creek", in the AEgis, December 19, 1879.

10. Forwood, "Homes".

11. Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), p. 55; for a broader discussion of all this, see Glassie, pp. 49-62.

12. Portrait and Biographical, p. 473.

13. The history of the mill quickly separates from the history of the house and farm. According to Maryland mill expert John McGrain in his "Molinography of Harford County", the Gladden family lost the mill in the 1830s in an equity case and by 1838 it was owned by one John Lilly. Lilly was listed with the mill in the 1850 census but, writes McGrain, "by 1880 Lilly had moved to Harford Furnace" and presumably adandoned the old Gladden mill; no traces of the Gladden mill have been detected in twenty years' of historic site surveying in the county.

14. Deed HD 17/174.

See Continuation Sheet No. 15

15. Portrait and Biographical, p. 473.

16. Portrait and Biographical, p. 473.

17. Will BHH 8/41.

18. C. Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air: privately printed, 1968), p. 121.

19. Wright, Harford, p. 124.

20. Wright, Harford, p. 131. See also T.T. Wysong, Rocks of Deer Creek, (privately printed: Bel Air, 1880), manuscript in the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

21. Portrait and Biographical, p. 473.

22. Material in the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

23. Wright, Harford, p.130.

24. "County's Romance with the Ma & Pa", in the Sunday Weekly, September 14, 1986.

25. "Romance."

26. See, e.g., deeds ALJ 69/378 (1891) and WSF 83/128 (1895).

27. Bill of sale in the Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Harford County. Maryland Historical Trust. Crownsville, Maryland.

Land, Equity, and Probate Records of Harford County, Maryland.

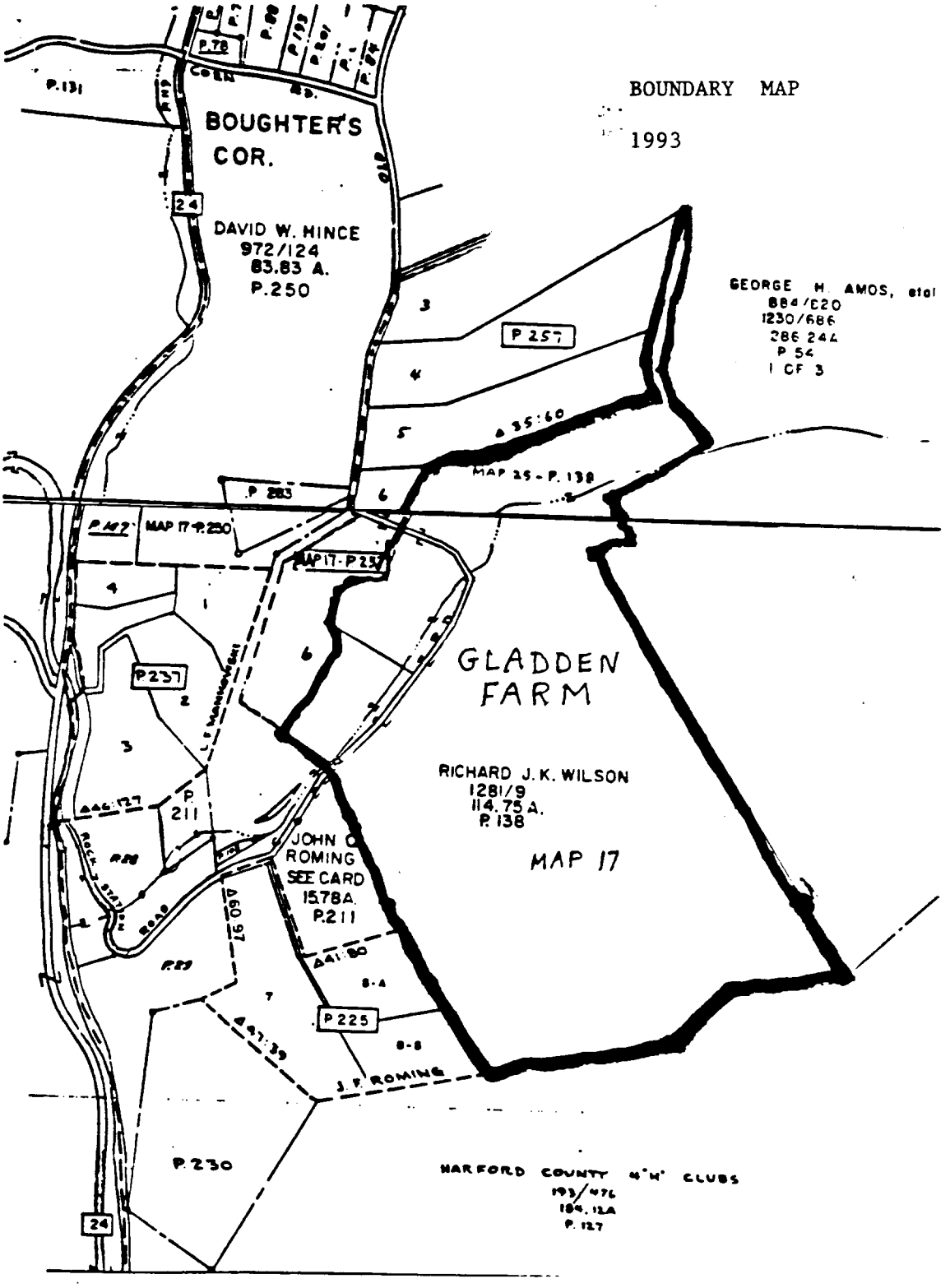
C. Milton Wright, Our Harford Heritage, (Bel Air: privately printed, 1967).

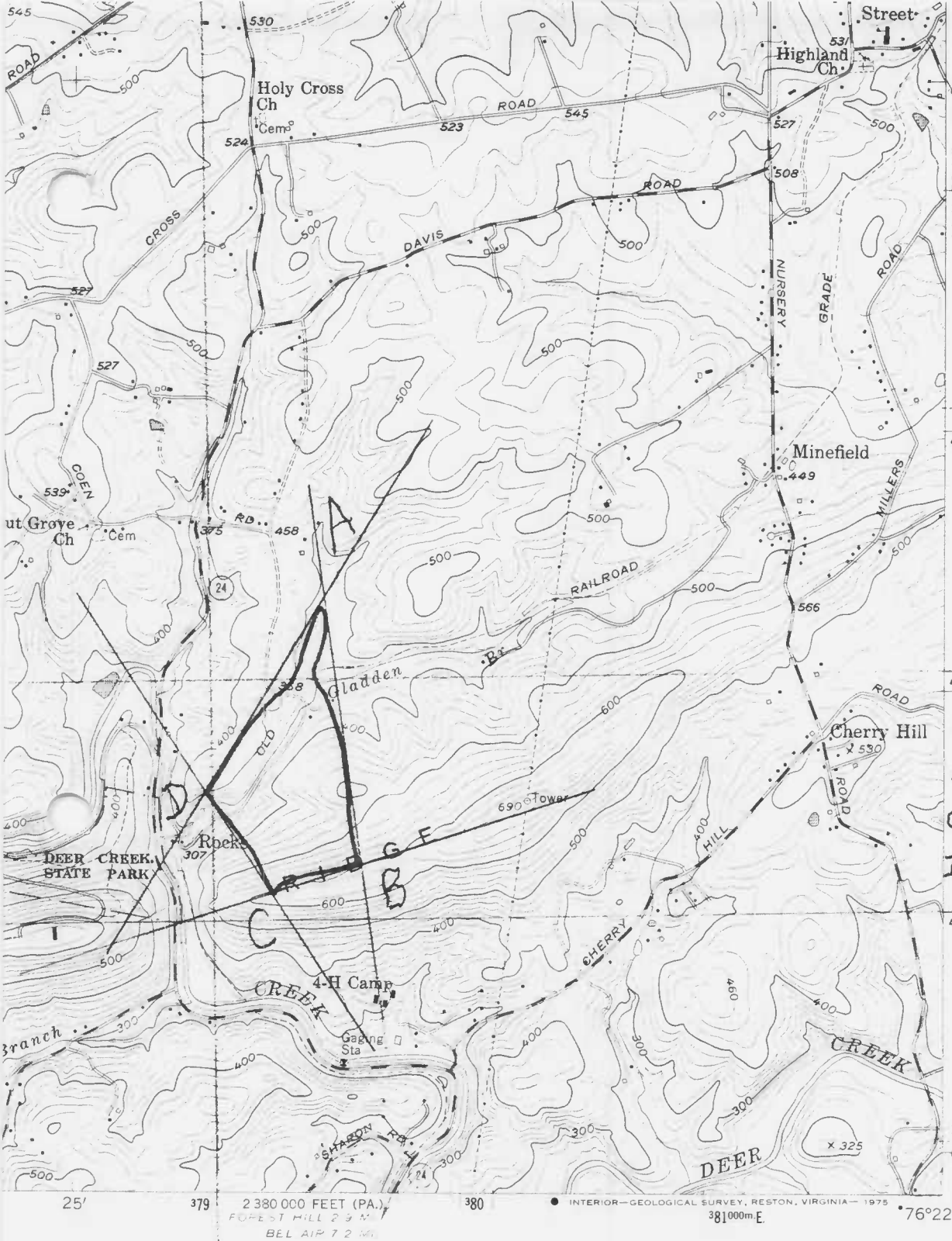
Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968).

Portrait and Biographical Record of Harford and Cecil Counties, (New York: Chapman Publishing Company, 1897).

Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation Harford County maps 17 and 25

This property is also described in Harford County Land Records, Book 1281, Page 9





Gladden Farm
HA-1600
Harford Co.
Maryland

A 18/379470/4389350
B 18/379600/4388230
C 18/379240/4388120
D 18/378990/4388550

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FAWN GROVE, MD.—PA.

N3937.5—W7622.5/7.5

1956
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 5763 III NW—SERIES V833

Revisions shown in purple compiled from [illegible] photographs taken 1974. This informati[illegible]ot field checked

HA-1100

Gladden-Homing House

Rocks, Md.

Capsule-Summary

This large scale stone residence contains architectural details salvaged from demolished Baltimore City townhouses of the 19th century. There are also 20th century additions of stone done by the present owner. This site retains only one intact outbuilding as of 12-1980, since a large post and beam barn has collapsed. Not surveyed but of equal interestis the shell of a large stone residence approximately ¼ mile to the northeast.

Note- per request of owner, do not give out copies of this report or location.

HA-1600

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

NOTE OWNER REQUESTS THIS REPORT REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Gladden-Roming Stone House

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 3881 Rocks Station Road

CITY, TOWN: Rocks ___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: ~~Maryland~~ Maryland

COUNTY: Harford

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___DISTRICT	___PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	___AGRICULTURE	___MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	___UNOCCUPIED	___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
		___NO	___MILITARY	___OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: J. Fred Roming Telephone #: 879-4001

STREET & NUMBER: 3881 Rocks Station Road

CITY, TOWN: Streett ___ VICINITY OF STATE: Maryland Zip code: 21154

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Harford County Courthouse

Liber #: 291

Folio #: 464

STREET & NUMBER: 40 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN: Bel Air STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE:

DATE:

___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

CITY, TOWN: STATE:

7 DESCRIPTION

HA-1600

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This site is located at 3881 Rocks Station Road, a dirt lane running east off of MD Rte 24, at Rocks State Park. The site includes a large 3 level stone bank house, 2 surviving outbuildings, and the remains of a collapsed post and beam barn. Approximately ¼ mile to the northeast of the residence is the remains or shell of a large stone residence, which has been abandoned for some time-no roof or interior partitions. The latter was not examined due to funding difficulties as of 12/80, but it certainly warrants further attention.

The Gladden - Roming house faces southwest and has a gable end roof running east-west. It is two stories high with an exposed basement story on the south, and has modern additions to the southeast, including a stone kitchen wing that replaced an earlier frame ell. This addition was done by the present owner himself, and executed quite accurately in matching stonework.

The main block of the house measures 62' long by 22'5" deep and is 5 bays wide by 2 long bays deep, with large interior end chimneys. On the south elevation is a shed roof porch that runs the entire length of the first floor level. It is supported on wooden posts, and the overhanging porrch floor shelters a work space below at basement level. There is a symetrically placed center entrance (on both the north and south elevations). Windows are double hung 6/6 wood sash. The stone is rubble, but there is deliberate coursing; indeed, this is a finely accomplished piece of stone masonry. Lintels over the windows and doors are huge stone monoliths that are only roughly dressed. The roof is of modern materials, and at the eaves, there is a plain box cornice including a frieze board. The eaves are not returned at the gable ends.

The interior has a center hall and flanking parlor plan on both the first and second floors. There is a fireplace in the east parlor only. The present owner has moved a great deal of authentic Federal period trim from house that once stood on Franklin Street (opposite the Tio Pepe Restaurant). This house was demolished for a parking garage, but the trim, including book-shelves, and a fireplace surround were installed in this stone house. The house does retain its original door and window trim, floors, baseboard, and surface mount locks (on all but the south door). The latter have an eagle emblem on a 7/8" diameter brass circle, and are identified as "No. 60 Improved Lock". First floor ceiling height is 9'4". Access to the second floor is via a dog leg stairway with a full sized landing window. NOTE-Present chairrail and crown moulding were installed by the present owner.

The attic revealed the following structural information. The rafters are vertically mechanically sawn and mitred at the ridge with no ridge board. Riven lathes are attached with cut nails and covered with hair-lime plaster. The attic is finished into two rooms.

The floors were seen to be random width 5½" to 7½" wide, fastened with cut nails. Doors are 3 tier, 6 panel. Both exterior doorways are trimmed with beveled panel inserts in the jambs. Stone walls are 18" thick.

The basement has some intersting and not fully explained features. (See floorplan) There is a fireplace foundation at the west end, and there is no evidence that there was a working fireplace at this level. In the center section of the basement is a 10½" square hewn summer beam which shows evidence of having had studs attached to it as there are several mortises. Apparently there was a walled room on the south side of the basement, accessible via a

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

HA-1600

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Land records indicate that this property was in th possession of the Gladden family through most of the 19th century. Those same records show several generations of the Gladdens involved in a number of real estate transactions in the immediate area, including Jacob Gladden owning "Jacobs Dream" and "Gladdens Prospect" (land tracts) in 1834. There are records of a horse sale between a Jacob Gladden and a member of the Streett family, who owned much land nearby, that date from March 25, 1775.

While some of the outbuildings are gone from this site, a late 19th century photograph suggests that the exterior of the house has changed little in the past one hundred years. Also, the area surrounding the house is still essentially rural in character, no doubt partly due to the fact that it is state park land. One aspect of life gone forever from this area though, and one that must have played a role in the every-day life of the local inhabitants, was the railroad. The old Maryland and Pennsylvania or MA and Pa as it was last known only survives in the name of the road, Rocks Station Road, and the nearby abutments of the trestle that once spanned the Deer Creek.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

HA-1600

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION DATE

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN STATE

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

a doorway at the east, which has since been closed up. The present owner has installed English Oak panelling from another demolished Baltimore City rowhouse on the north wall of the basement. To the east is another room which was once open with a one story frame "sick room" over it. No evidence of flues or fireplace foundations were visible in this area.

Approximately 75' north of the house is a frame shop, one story in height and measuring 14' by 19'. This has a slate covered gable end roof and board and batten siding. It is constructed with hewn sills and circular sawn studs and rafters. The foundation is exposed from between one and two feet about the perimeter, and is of rubblestone. The interior space is divided with an enclosed attic space accessible via a ladder. The entire interior was whitewashed.

Approximately 250' north of the house is the collapsed ruin of a hewn post and beam barn. It measures approximately 36' by 20' and had vertically sawn siding, attached in a vertical position with cut nails. Treepole rafters were used, and they were mitred and nailed at the ridge with no ridgeboard. The joists were logs hewn flat on the top side only. The sills measured 8" by 11" and the posts were 6" by 7". The exterior had been whitewashed. The barn foundation was of rubblestone, and as with the house, the high quality of the masonry work is apparent. The rubble was squared and coursed, and there was definite quoining. The foundation at the southeast corner was 7' 3" high, and measured 23" thick. There was also the remains of a poured concrete silo, and a small shed constructed of circular sawn material about 30' south of the barn.

To the southeast of the house (front yard area) is a one story spring-house with 18" stone walls, covered by a hipped roof. The interior floor is of concrete with spaces formed for pools created by the water flowing through (see drawing). An old photograph of the house (late 19th cent.) in the possession of the owners shows the south facade of the large stone house and also a one story frame bank cottage at the same location as this extant springhouse. It appears that the springhouse is actually the remains of the ground level of the cottage. Beside the two buildings, this photo also shows numerous cattle grazing in front of the main house, a small outbuilding to the north of the house, and a small pony drawn cart carrying two young ladies coming down the drive.

Gladden-Roming House

Title Search
HA-1600

1.	291/464	Nov. 7, 1945	Grantor: Stan Davis et al & J. Edgar Gladden Grantee: Fred and Eunice Roming 184 acres
2.	282/350	April 17, 1944	Grantor: H. Pocock et al Grantee: Stan Davis
3.	198/237	May 4, 1926	Grantor: John Pocock, executor Grantee: J.E. Gladden
4.	83/128	Feb. 2, 1895	Grantor: John J. Gladden et al GranteeMary E. Gladden "The farm near the Rocks Station on the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad where the said Gladden now resides."
5.	69/378	Jan. 28, 1891	Grantor: Mary E. & John J. Gladden Grantee: James M. and Mary B. Gladden et al 184 acres via will of Jacob Gladden (Wills 8/41) "Unto my son John J. Gladden...all my farm and plantation on which I now reside... about 184 acres." He had 8 children (4 sons, 4 daughters)
6.	Jacob Gladden is shown as the grantee in the following land transactions 19/252, 19/248, 17/232, 13/424, 12/340, 8/36, 7/439		
7.	F/27	March 25, 1775	Jacob Gladden buys fromThomas Streett for £ 14 L S 10 P. one sorrel horse and one grey mare.
	9/299	Dec. 30, 1802	Grantor: William Gladeen Grantee: Jacob Gladden 96 acres of"..ards Intent"

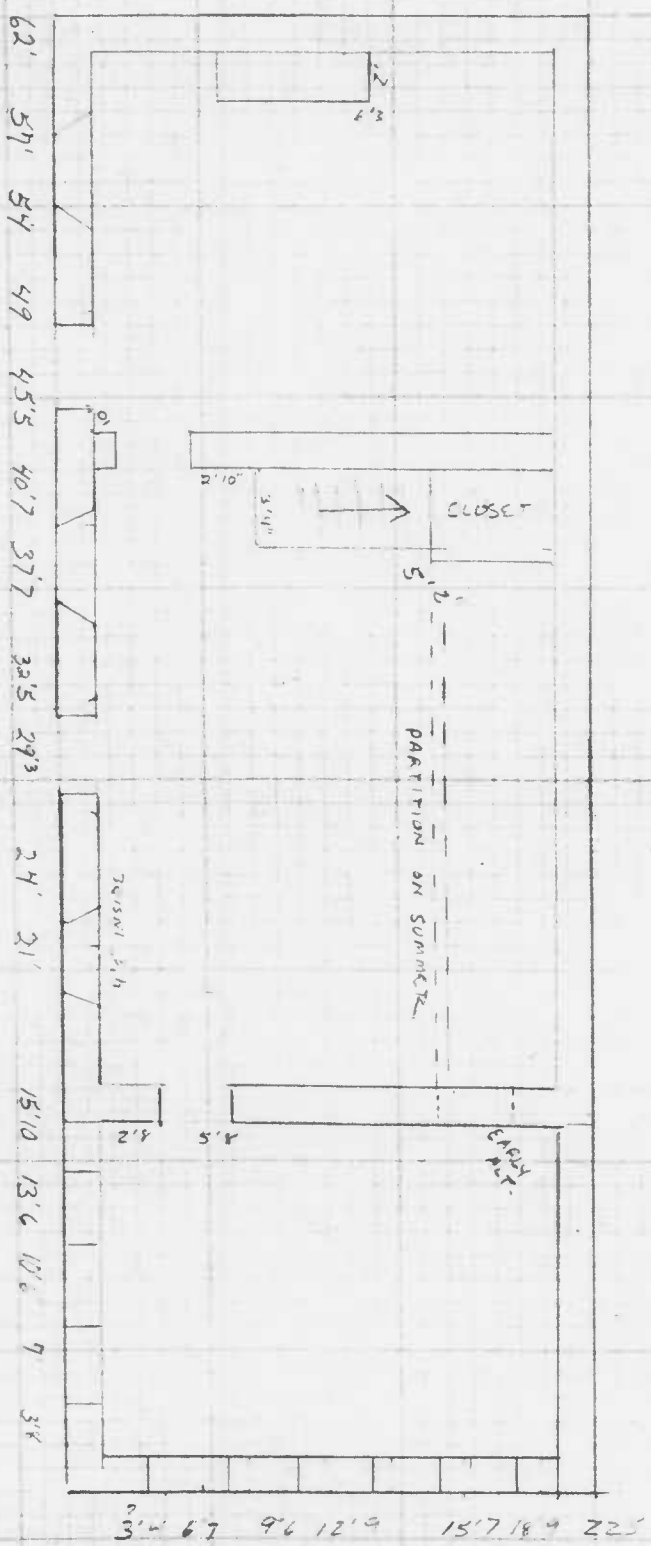
Title Search Continuation Sheet #2
Gladden-Roming House
HA-1600

8. HD 17/174 April 20, 1834 Grantor: John Gladden
Grantee: Jacob Gladden
part of Hards Intent, part of Jacob's Dream and a tract called Gladden's Prospect 162 3/4 acres, inherited by son from his father William.

BY _____ DATE 12/10 SUBJECT HA-1600 SHEET NO _____ OF _____

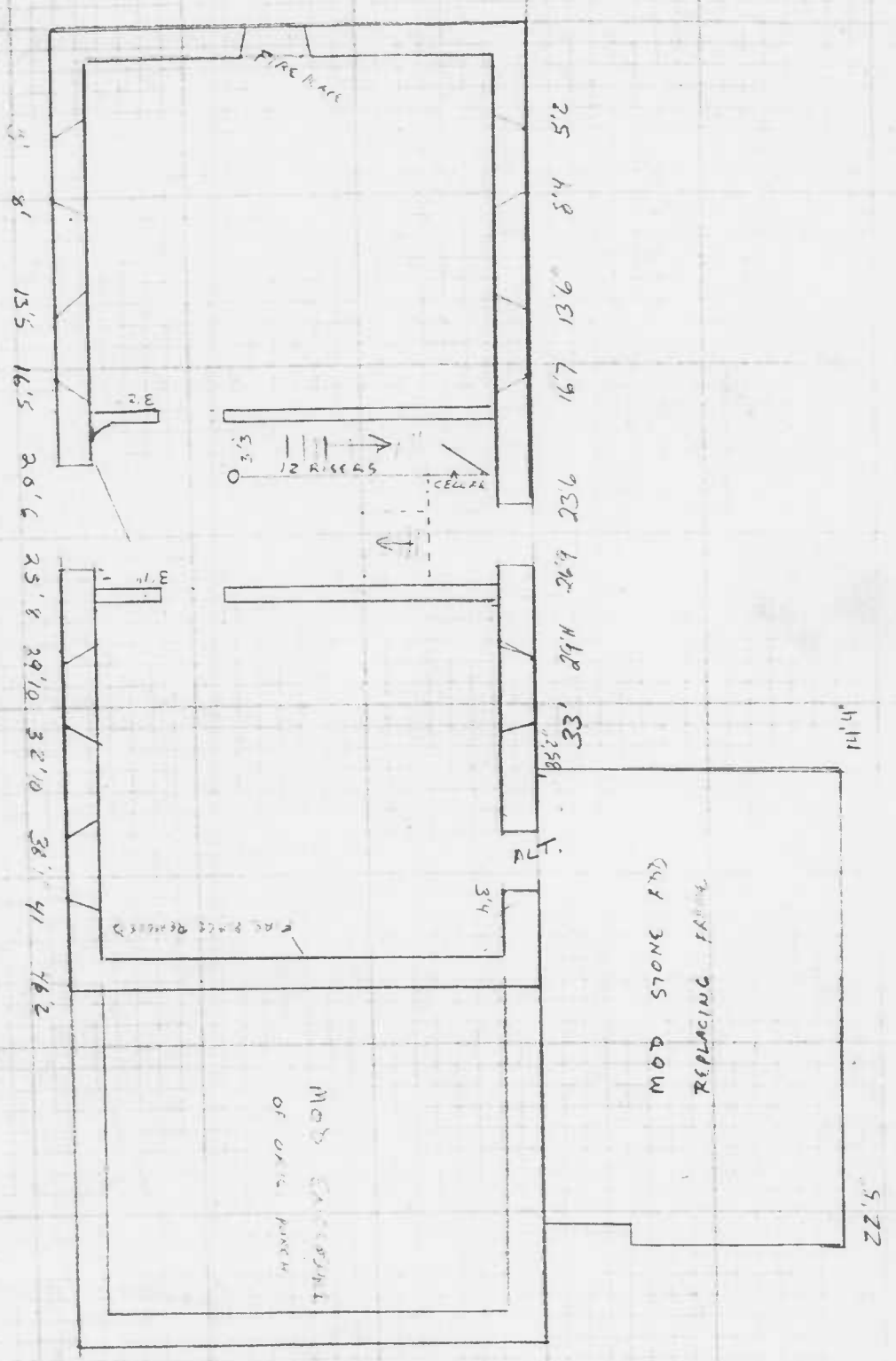
CHKD BY _____ DATE _____ JOB NO HA-1600

22 2 x 62
1'8" wall



BY _____ DATE 12/82 SUBJECT Gladden HA-1600 SHEET NO _____ OF _____

CHKD BY. _____ DATE _____ JOB NO HA-1600



DIETZGEN 1086 Rag Finish Vellum

BY PL DATE 12/80 SUBJECT SPRINGHOUSE

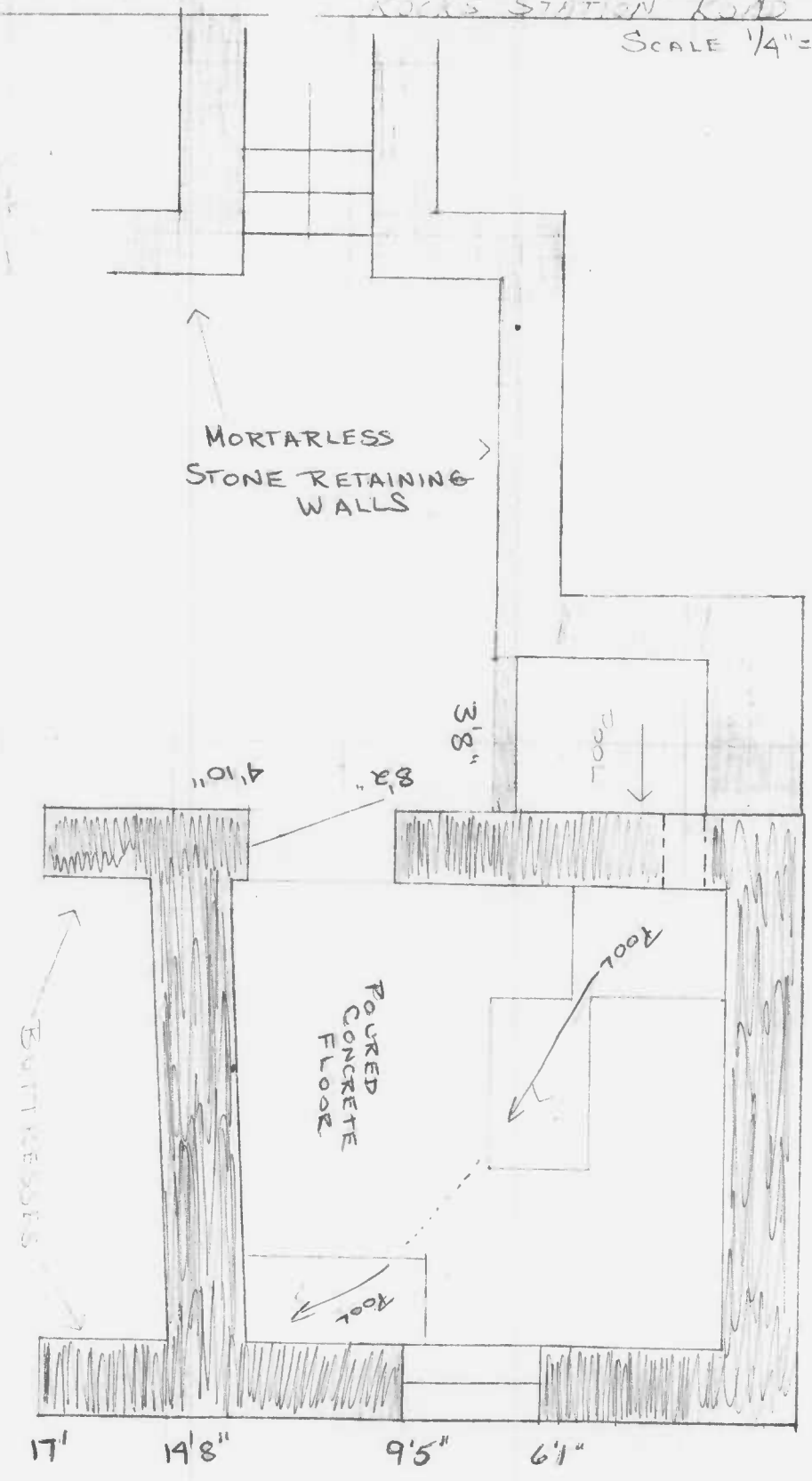
CHKD. BY ____ DATE ____ RUMING PROPERTY

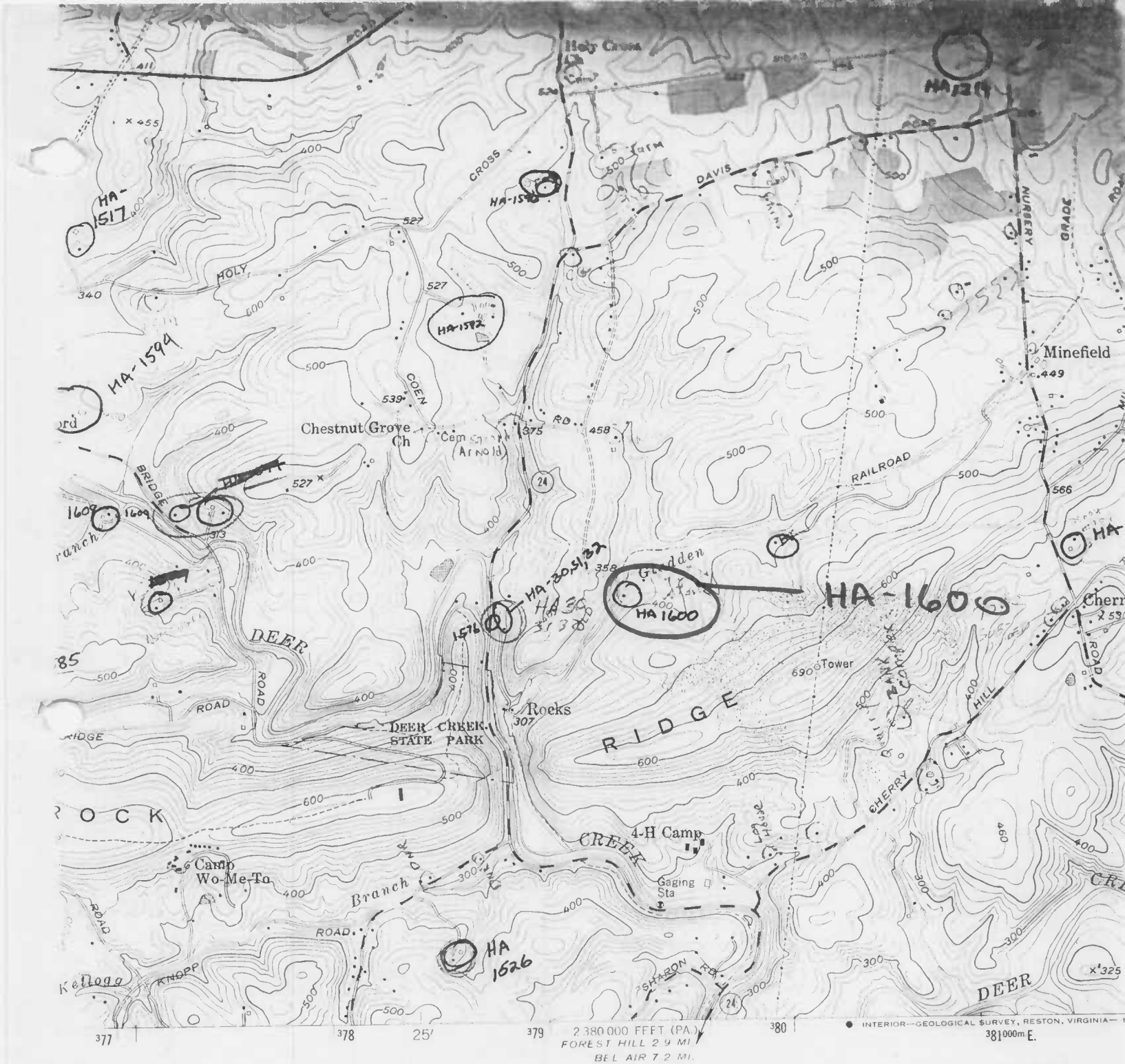
ROCKS STATION ROAD

SHEET NO. ____ OF ____

JOB NO. HA-1600

SCALE 1/4" = 1 FOOT





INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—

4000

1 MILE

4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

AL 20 FEET

AL DATUM OF 1929

AL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
RVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

FAWN GROVE QUAD
USGS 7.5 MIN
Series

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route
State Route

MARYLAND

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1974. This information not field checked

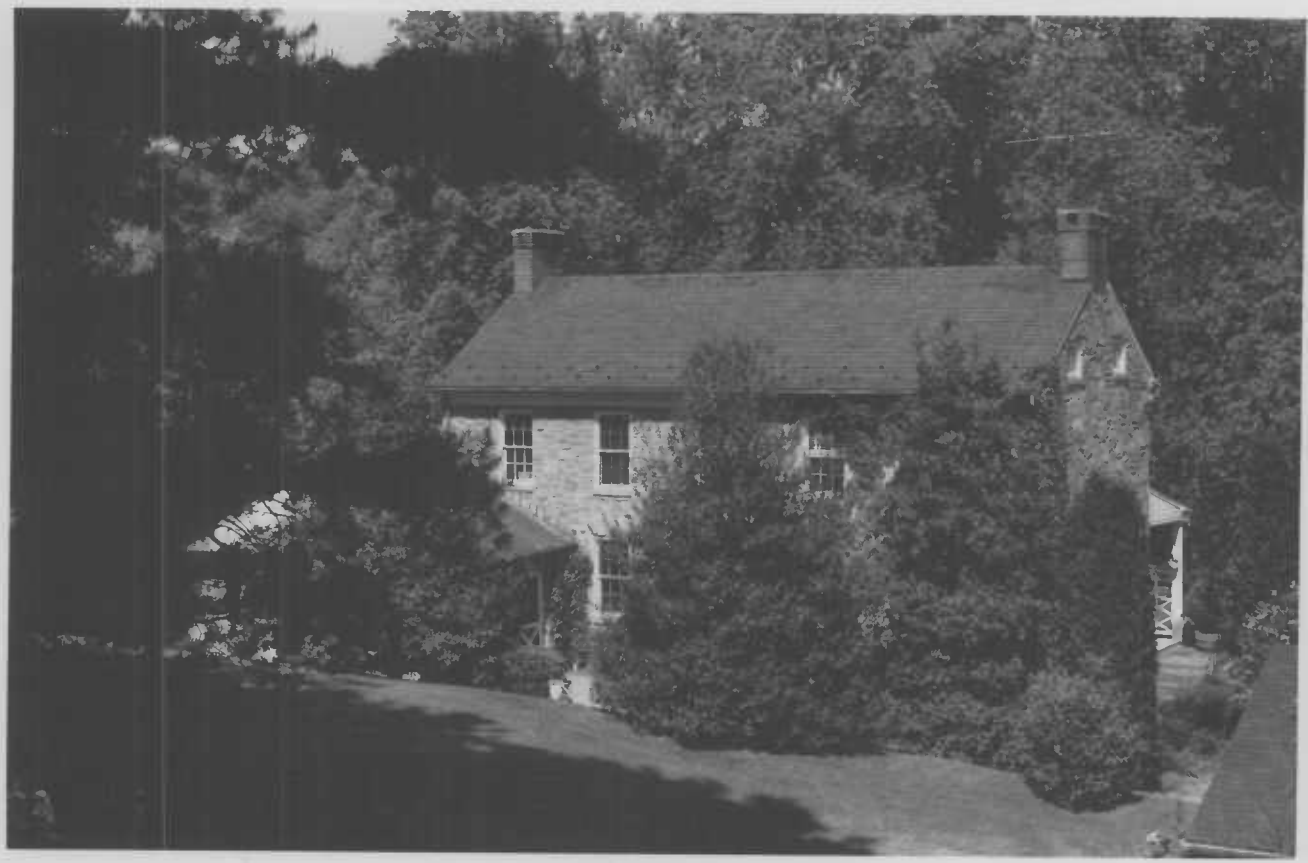
FAWN GROVE, MD

N3937.5—W7622.5/

1956
PHOTOREVISED 19
AMS 5763 III NW—SERIES

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md 5.



HA-1600

Glidden Farm Harford Co. Md 7.

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md 6

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md 4.

Gladden Farm
Harford Co. MD
Edson Beall 5/92
Harford Co. Planning & Zoning
House view. N.W

HA-1605 2.

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md. #1

HR-1000

HA-1600

(2)

Gladden Farm Harford co. Md 3.

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md. 9.

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. MD 8.

HA-1600

Gladden Farm, Harford Co. Md 10

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md 11

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md 16

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co Md 19

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co, Md. 17

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. MD 18

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. MD 28

HA-1600

Gladden Farm - Harford Co. MD 14

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co, Md 15

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md 13

HA-1600

Gladden Farm Harford Co. Md 12

Gladden-Roming House HA-1600

Rocks, Md.

Phillip Lord 12/80

House south elevation

Gladden-Roming House HA-1600

Rocks, Md.

Phillip Lord 12/80

House northeast elevation

Gladden-Roming House HA-1600

Rocks, Md.

Phillip Lord 12/80

Looking east at outbuilding
and barn site