

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Booth Log House Inventory Number: HA-1631
 Address: 2024 Churchville Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Bel Air Zip Code: 21015 County: Harford
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Bel Air
 Property Owner: Prospect Mill Venture LLC Tax Account ID Number: 042960
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 26 Tax Map Number: 42
 Project: MD 22 from Prospect Mill Road to Thomas Run Road (HA341 Agency: SHA
 Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Emma Waterloo Date Prepared: 6/27/2012
 Documentation is presented in: DOE form and MIHP form

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Booth Log House is situated on the northwest side of Churchville Road (MD 22), approximately 135 feet northwest of the intersection of Churchville and Prospect Mill roads. The residence is set back roughly 110 feet from the Churchville Road right-of-way, on a large, flat, grassy lot. The lot is dotted with shrubs and mature trees, the majority of which are concentrated along the northern property boundary. Landscaping also includes foundation plantings around the residence, garage, and sheds. It is accessed by a looping grass-and-gravel driveway that extends west from Prospect Mill Road, and curves around the house before returning to Prospect Mill Road. A concrete path connects the driveway with an entrance on the west elevation of the house. In addition to the residence, a garage built ca. 1916, two sheds, both ca. 1960, a barn built ca. 1916, and a prefabricated pet house, erected ca. 2000, are located on the property.

Booth Log House

The two-story, Booth Log House, as it stands today, was influenced by the Classical Revival style. It has an irregular plan, and is capped by a complex roof. It was built in four sections: the original side-gable log house; the single-story, hipped-roof kitchen

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments:	
<u>Jim Talan</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>8/21/2012</u> Date
<u>B. Antz</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>8/24/12</u> Date

addition; the two-story, end-gable Classical Revival-style addition; and the two-story, shed-roof north addition. The early-nineteenth-century original log house was moved to the Booth property ca. 1830, and relocated to its present location ca. 1880. The kitchen addition was appended to the northwest corner of the log house ca. 1900. The Classical Revival-style addition and a wrap-around porch were constructed ca. 1925. The north addition was likely added at the same time the residence was reclad in asbestos shingles, during the 1950s.

The residence, as it appears today, rests on a parged, solid, stone foundation, and is topped by an asphalt-shingled roof. An interior brick chimney, located in the Classical Revival-style addition, completes the roofline. The building is entirely clad in wavy asbestos shingles, obscuring all visible evidence of construction phases within the sections. A variety of window types are located throughout the residence, and include vinyl double-hung sash, sliding windows, awning windows, false divided-light vinyl casements, and wood divided-light windows.

The east elevation of the original log house is one bay wide. A false divided-light 6/6 vinyl sash pierces the south side of the first story, and a false divided-light 6/6 vinyl sash is centered on the second story. The bay is capped by an end-gable roof. The south façade is completely obscured by the Classical Revival-style addition. A false divided-light 6/6 vinyl sash, centered on the second story, and the end-gable roof are the only visible elements on the west elevation. The north elevation is two bays wide, and the only visible architectural element is a false divided-light 6/6 vinyl sash on the second story of the west bay.

The single-story kitchen addition is appended to the northwest corner of the original log house, and is capped by a hipped roof. The north elevation is two bays wide, and features two small windows on the west bay. The easternmost window is a vinyl awning replacement sash, and the westernmost window is a fixed six-light wood sash. The east elevation is obscured by subsequent additions. The south elevation extends one bay west from the main block of the house, and has a secondary entrance comprised of a single-leaf panel-and-glass door, set in a minimal surround. The west façade features two windows separated by another secondary entrance. The window to the north is a vinyl sliding sash; the window to the south is comprised of six-light, paired casements. The single-leaf panel-and-glass door is set in a minimal surround, and protected by an aluminum storm door. It is accessed by two brick steps. All three openings are shaded by aluminum awnings.

The substantial south addition, influenced by the Classical Revival-style, is two bays wide, and one bay long. The first story is shaded by a wrap-around porch on the south, east, and west sides. The porch rests on a brick pier foundation, and is accessed by a wide flight of five wood steps, centered on the south facade. The shed roof of the porch is supported by equally spaced Tuscan columns, spanned by a turned-spindle balustrade. The primary entrance and a pair of windows pierce the first story of the south (primary) façade. The primary entrance is comprised of a replacement single-leaf flush door with three rectangular lights on a diagonal alignment. It is set in a simple surround, and protected by an aluminum storm door. The 6/6 paired sash are separated by a wood mullion. Two symmetrical 6/6 sash are set into the second story. Paired, six-light, fixed, wood windows are located in the gable end. The gable end is accentuated by slight eave returns. The east and west elevations are identical, and have one 6/6 sash centered on both the first and second stories. The north elevation is appended to the original log house.

The two-story rear addition is one-bay square. The north elevation has a window on the east side of both the first and second stories. The first-story window is a false divided-light vinyl casement set in a plain wood surround. The second-story window is a 1/1 vinyl sash. The south elevation is appended to the original log house. The east elevation has a 1/1 vinyl sash set in a flush wood surround, centered over a secondary entrance shaded by an aluminum awning. The entrance is comprised of a single-leaf door, set in a thin molded wood surround, and protected by an aluminum storm door. The west elevation does not have any architectural features.

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Eligibility recommended _____				Eligibility not recommended _____								
Criteria:	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> B	<u> </u> C	<u> </u> D	Considerations:	<u> </u> A	<u> </u> B	<u> </u> C	<u> </u> D	<u> </u> E	<u> </u> F	<u> </u> G
MHT Comments:												
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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services						Date						
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Reviewer, National Register Program						Date						

Garage

The single-story, rectangular-plan garage is located west of the residence. It rests on a concrete slab foundation, and is capped by an asphalt-shingled end-gable roof. The building is clad in vertical wood siding. The south (primary) façade has two large garage door openings with chamfered corners. A six-light, fixed wood window pierces the west elevation. The north and east elevations do not contain architectural elements.

Shed 1

The single-story, rectangular-plan shed 1 is situated south of the garage. It rests on a concrete foundation, and is capped by a metal standing-seam, side-gable roof. The gable is shorter on the south façade than on the north elevation, and supported by knee brackets. Moving from east to west across the south façade are a wood paneled door accessed by two concrete steps, a garage bay opening, a wood panel door, and a boarded-up square window opening. The bay opening is closed by an overhead, roll-up, wood-paneled door. The other elevations do not have architectural elements located on them.

Shed 2

The single-story, rectangular-plan shed 2 is located northwest of shed 1. It rests on a concrete foundation, and is capped by a shed roof that slopes down to the north. It is clad in wide, vertical-board siding. The entrance is located on the east façade, and consists of a single-leaf, vertical-board door, hung on triangular hinges, and set in a wood surround. The other elevations do not have architectural elements located on them.

Barn

The two-story, rectangular-plan barn is located north of shed 2. The foundation is not visible, and it is capped by a standing-seam metal side-gable roof. It clad in painted asbestos shingles placed over vertical planks. The south (primary) façade is three bays wide. Three single-leaf, vertical-board doors, hung on strap hinges, are spaced across the first story. The central door is access by a concrete step. A vertical-board hay door is set in the west side of the second story. A boarded-up window opening is located on the north elevation. The east and west elevations do not contain architectural elements.

Pet house

The prefabricated pet house is located north of the residence. The square-plan, side-gable structure rests on a wood foundation, and is capped by a wood-shingled roof. It is clad in vertical-board siding. Double, wood, cross-braced doors pierce the south elevation. Boarded-up window openings are located on the north and west elevations. A wood vertical-board cross-braced door with a window opening is set into the east elevation. A small bi-level deck spanned by a turned-spindle balustrade is appended to the east elevation.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Booth Log House was the first home of Junius Brutus Booth, and his mistress, Mary Ann Holmes, after the pair immigrated to the United States from England in 1821. Booth was a successful Shakespearian stage actor, and when he immigrated, deserted his wife, Marie Delannoy, and young son. (1) In 1824, Booth acquired a 1,000-year lease for an agricultural parcel outside of Bel Air, Maryland, at a rate of one cent per year. (2) Upon acquisition of the land, Booth moved a two-story, three-bay log house to the farm. (3) The original location of the hand-hewn residence is unknown. The log house served as the birthplace for several of his children, including Edwin Booth (1833-1893) and John Wilkes Booth (1838-1865). (4)

Since Booth could not marry Mary Ann Holmes, and therefore provide her with a legal claim to the property if he died, he sold the property in trust to Edwin Forrest in 1833. In the deed, he included specific terms that would allow Holmes to have sole legal use of the property for as long as she lived, and indicated that the rent and profits of the land should be invested for his children's

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future in the case of his death. (5) In 1847, Booth constructed Tudor Hall (HA-117) on the property. Tudor Hall is a Gothic Revival-style cottage, and was built after designs found in the 1847 pattern book, *The Architect*, by William H. Ranlett. Upon its completion, the Booth family moved into Tudor Hall, and left the log house on the property. (6) Four years later in 1851, Booth was finally granted a divorce by his wife, and was then able to marry Holmes. (7)

Booth died in 1852, so he did not live to see his son, John Wilkes, become infamous for the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865. (8) During this time, Mary Ann Booth moved to New York City. The property outside of Bel Air, Maryland, changed hands before being sold directly to her in 1869. (9) Mrs. Booth owned the property for nine years before selling it Samuel A.S. Kyle in 1878. (10) As of the 1880 US Census, Samuel A.S. Kyle was a retired Irish merchant. His wife, Ella, was 41 years his junior, and the two had a six-month-old daughter named Grace. The family had one house servant. (11)

Kyle moved the log house to its present location at the intersection of Churchville and Prospect Mill roads, which was a distant corner of the farm, ca. 1880. (12) Kyle died on July 1, 1893, leaving his estate, which included the Booth Log House, to his widow and two daughters. The three initially decided to divide the estate amongst themselves; however, it appears that Grace H. Kyle ended up with the majority of the land. (13) It is likely that during the Kyle family ownership of the Tudor Hall property, a single-story kitchen addition was appended to the northwest corner of the Booth Log House. (14)

Grace Kyle sold approximately 57 acres of the Tudor Hall estate to Charlotte Potter in 1916. (15) Charlotte Potter, originally from Maryland, was married to James C. Potter, and the couple lived in Rhode Island. James Potter was a Scottish immigrant who owned a manufacturing business, and the two had a son, who also worked in manufacturing. The couple's wealth is evident in their ability to employ a paid household staff of four, including a housekeeper, an Irish cook, an Irish chambermaid, and a servant. (16) Because of their wealth, and Charlotte Potter's connection to Maryland, the Potters may have used the property containing the Booth Log House as a country retreat.

The Potters owned the Booth Log House from 1916 to 1928. It is likely that during this time, the Booth Log House was enlarged with the large two-story addition and wrap-around porch, appended to the south elevation of the original house. The addition reoriented the residence 90-degrees south to face Churchville Road, and an interior staircase was built along the common wall between the addition and the original house. (17) It was also during this time that the garage and barn may have been added to the property. (18) The widowed Charlotte Potter sold the property to Fred and Page Jennings in 1928. (19)

After the Jennings acquired the property, it changed hands every few years between 1928 and 1951. The property was subdivided in 1947, and again in 1951, resulting in the present size of 1.75 acres. (20) In 1951 John M. Handy, Jr. and his wife, Valerie, purchased the residence. (21) During the Handy's ownership of the house, it was likely that the two-story north addition was added, and then the whole residence was reclad in asbestos shingles. While construction was going on at the house, Handy may have also constructed the two sheds at the same time. John M. Handy, Jr. died in 2000, and his widow sold the property to Prospect Mill Venture, LLC, who currently utilizes the house as a rental property. (22)

EVALUATION

The Booth Log House lacks integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, location, setting, and association. The residence has had replacement materials installed on nearly every surface, including replacement cladding, roofing, doors, and windows. The many additions that precipitated the installation of replacement materials obscured the original design and configuration of the Booth Log House. The house has been incased by the three additions, to the point where the majority of the historic elevations are no longer visible. Moreover, the introduction of the massive additions, and the recladding of the entire building have completely erased the workmanship and feeling of the house as an early-nineteenth-century log house. Further, the house has been physically

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moved twice, negating its integrity of location. The property on which the residence sits has been subdivided and somewhat isolated from the original Booth estate, therefore compromising its integrity of setting and association as the first residence on the Booth family farm.

The period of development of the Booth Log House is 1830 to 1880. This encompasses the initial relocation of the log house to the Booth property, the use of the house by the Booth family, and the move to its present location in 1880. Research was unable to establish the connection between the Booth Log House and a specific historical event; therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion A. The Booth Log House is connected with the Booths, a family of prominent nineteenth-century Shakespearian actors. However, Tudor Hall is the residence more strongly associated with the Booth family, and the Booth Log House has not been part of the Booth estate for approximately 100 years. Moreover, it has been too altered to properly reflect its original association with the Booth family. Therefore it is not eligible under Criterion B. The Booth Log House no longer retains integrity. The design, materials, and workmanship of the log house have been eradicated by subsequent additions, and the application of replacement cladding, roofing, and windows. The integrity of setting, feeling, location, and association has been compromised due to the fact that the house was moved, and then its site subdivided from the Booth estate. Further, the residence as a whole lacks the architectural distinction necessary to convey the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Therefore it is not eligible under Criterion C. The Booth Log House was not evaluated for its archaeological potential under Criterion D.

Moving the Booth Log House to a far corner of the farm, which was subsequently sold off, destroyed the association the house had with the Booth family, thereby disqualifying the house under Criterion Consideration B. Additionally, the log house was the birthplace of John Wilkes Booth, infamous for his role in the assassination of President Lincoln. John Wilkes Booth meets the standard as an historical figure of outstanding importance. However, there are other historical sites still extant that are more closely associated with Booth's life and his legendary actions in the killing of the president. For example, Tudor Hall (HA-117) is the residence where Booth grew up and honed his acting skills while working with his famous father and older brother. Ford's Theatre National Historic Site is the physical location where the assassination of President Lincoln was carried out. Further, Green Mount Cemetery, where Booth was buried, is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These three locations are more strongly associated with Booth as an actor and with the assassination of President Lincoln than the Booth Log House. Therefore, the Booth Log House is not eligible under Criterion Consideration C.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Situated at the northwest corner of the intersection of Churchville (MD 22) and Prospect Mill roads, the Booth Log House is located 3.5 miles northeast of the town of Bel Air in Harford County, Maryland. Once part of the larger estate of Junius Brutus Booth, the property now encompasses 1.75 acres. It is bound to the northeast and east by Prospect Mill Road, to the northwest and west by private development, and to the south by Churchville Road. The boundaries for the residence coincide with the tax parcel on which it sits, since it has not been associated with the historic estate since at least 1928. The Booth Log House was surveyed in connection with the Maryland State Highway Administration's (SHA) proposal to make improvements to Churchville Road from Prospect Mill Road west to Thomas Run Road.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Kauffman, Michael W., American Brutus: John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln Conspiracies, New York: Random House, 2004, 88-89.
- (2) Deed of Sale from Richard M. Hall, et all, to Junius Brutus Booth, June 4, 1824, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 7, folio 407, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (3) Townsend, Arthur, "Tudor Hall," National Register Nomination, June 27, 1972, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, HA-

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Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

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HA-1631

Booth Log House

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- 117, Section 8.
- (4) Davis, Janet, "Booth Log House," Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Form, HA-1631, December 3, 1981, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, Section 8.
- (5) Deed of Sale from Junius Brutus Booth to Edwin Forrest, Trustee, et all, April 25, 1833, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 16, folio 97, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (6) Townsend, Arthur, "Tudor Hall," National Register Nomination, June 27, 1972, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, HA-117, Section 8.
- (7) Kauffman, Michael W., American Brutus: John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln Conspiracies, New York: Random House, 2004, 88-89.
- (8) Townsend, Arthur, "Tudor Hall," National Register Nomination, June 27, 1972, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, HA-117, Section 8.
- (9) Deed of Sale from Thomas S. le Smith to Mary Ann Booth, June 5, 1869, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 22, folio 469, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air Maryland.
- (10) Deed of Sale from Mary Ann Booth to Samuel A.S. Kyle, April 16, 1878, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 37, folio 95, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (11) 1880 United States Census (Schedule 1), Churchville, Harford, Maryland, page 99A, dwelling 73, family 74, lines 33-36, June 5 and June 6, 1880, Family History Film: 1254511.
- (12) Townsend, Arthur, "Tudor Hall," National Register Nomination, June 27, 1972, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, HA-117, Section 8.
- (13) Deed of Sale from Ella V. Mahoney, Anna K. Cooley, and Amos H. Cooley to Grace H. Kyle, April 30, 1909, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 127, folio 51, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (14) Davis, Janet, "Booth Log House," Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Form, HA-1631, December 3, 1981, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, Section 7.
- (15) Deed of Sale from Grace H. Kyle to Charlotte Potter, January 21, 1916, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 150, folio 353, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (16) 1920 United States Census, Pawtucket, Ward 2, Providence, Rhode Island, page 19B, dwelling 277, family 319, lines 89-95, January 14, 1920, NARA Microfilm: T625_1674.
- (17) Davis, Janet, "Booth Log House," Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Form, HA-1631, December 3, 1981, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, Section 7.
- (18) Davis, Janet, "Booth Log House," Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Form, HA-1631, December 3, 1981, On file with the Maryland Historical Trust, Section 7.
- (19) Deed of Sale from Charlotte Potter to Fred Jennings and Page Jennings, May 26, 1928, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 208, folio 304, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (20) Deed of Sale from Minnie L. Andrews to James O. DeBow and Gladys C. DeBow, June 2, 1947, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 306, folio 119, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland; Deed of Sale from James O. DeBow and Gladys C. DeBow to John M. Handy, Jr. and Valerie H. Handy, November 13, 1951, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 365, folio 333, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (21) Deed of Sale from James O. DeBow and Gladys C. DeBow to John M. Handy, Jr. and Valerie H. Handy, November 13, 1951, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 365, folio 333, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.
- (22) Deed of Sale from John M. Handy, Jr. and wife to Prospect Mill Venture, LLC, August 30, 2002, Harford County, Maryland, Liber 4122, folio 669, Harford County Circuit Court, Bel Air, Maryland.

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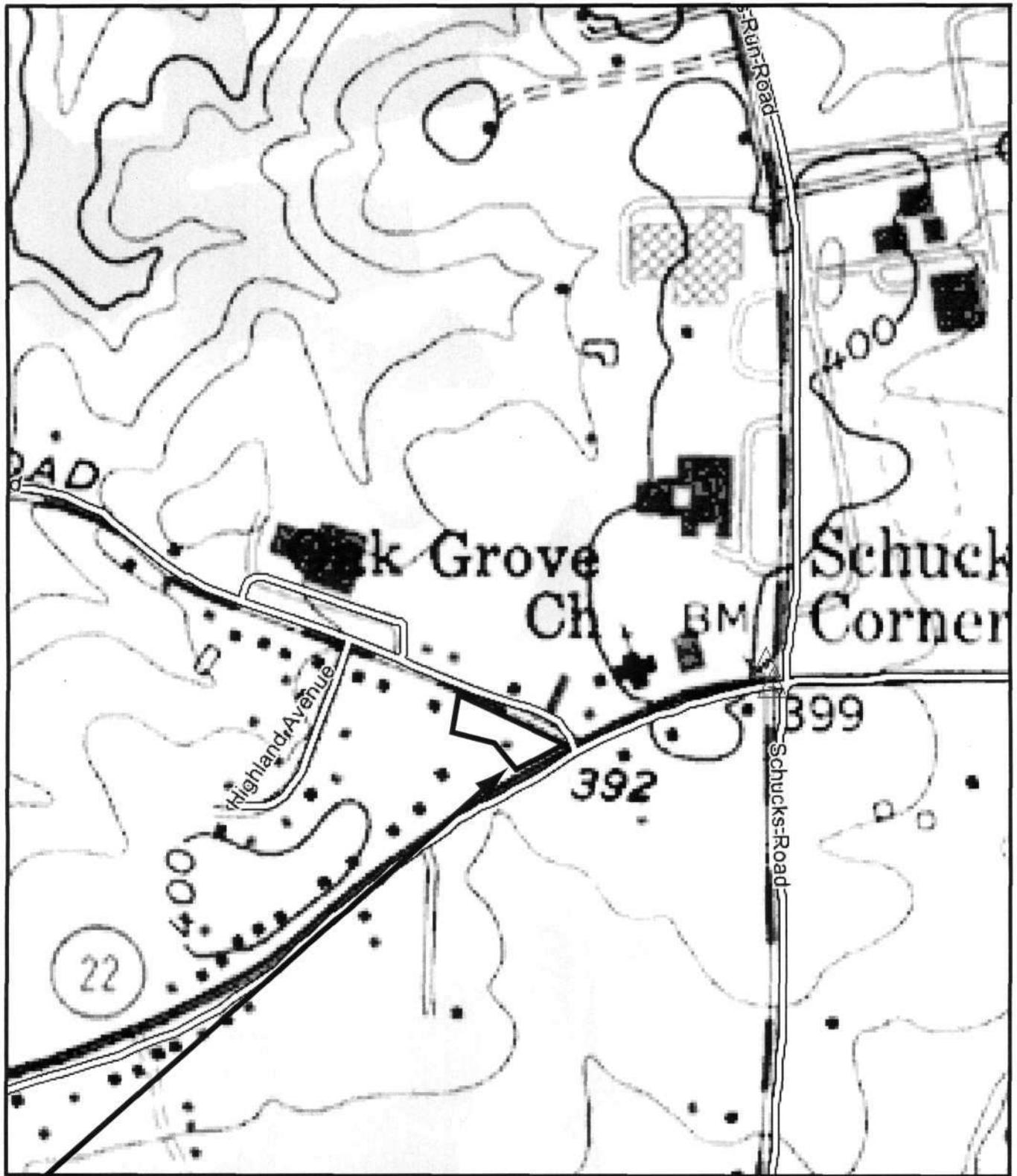
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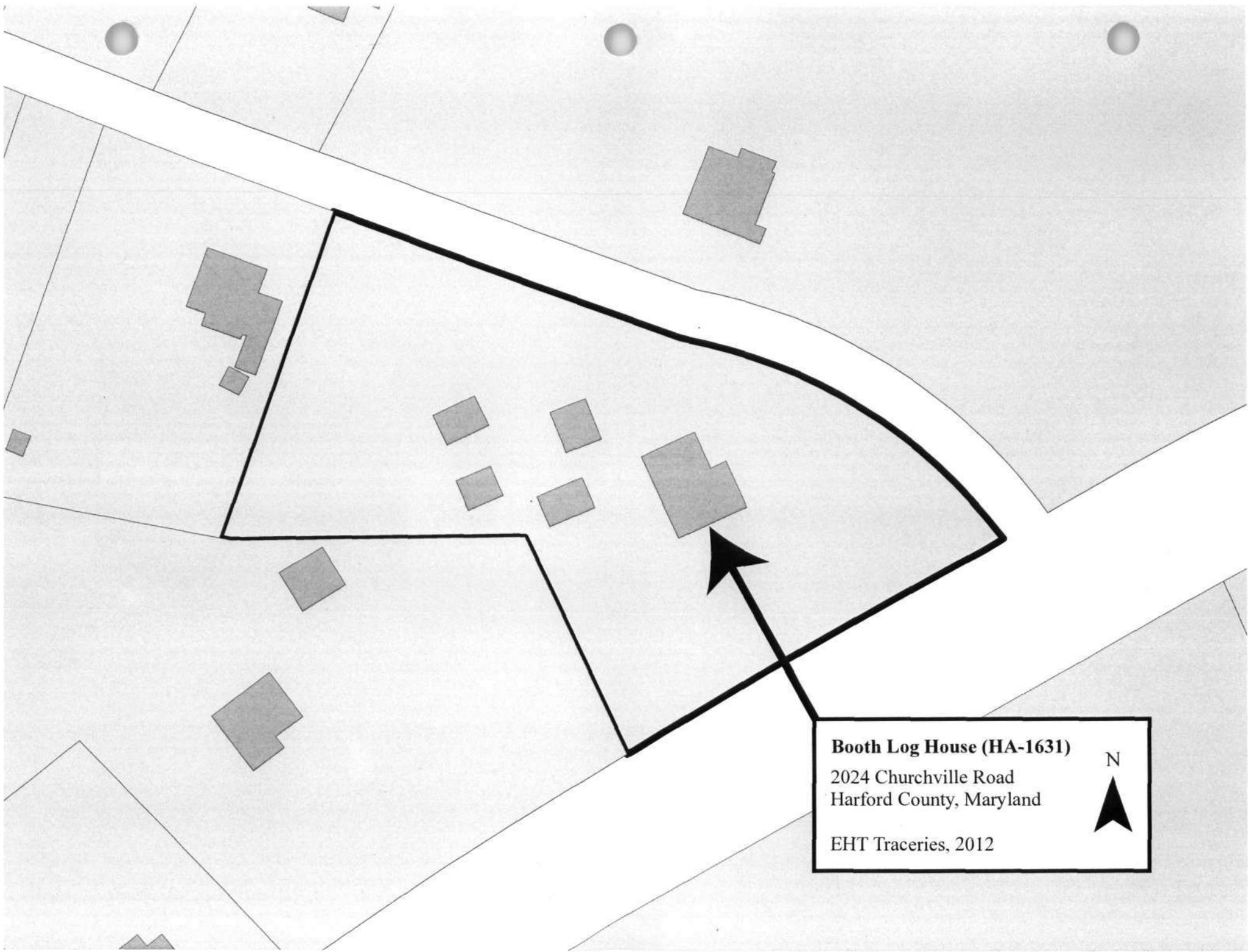
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date



Booth Log House (HA-1631)
2024 Churchville Road
Harford County, MD
Bel Air, USGS Topographic Map, 1956, Revised 1986
EHT Traceries, 2012





Booth Log House (HA-1631)

2024 Churchville Road
Harford County, Maryland

EHT Traceries, 2012





HA-1631

BOTH LOG CABIN

2024 CHURCHVILLE ROAD

BELAIR, MD

EHT TRACEMIES

6/2012

MD SHPO

MAINHOUSE, FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

* 1 of 9



HA-1631

BOOTH LOG CABIN

2024 CHURCHVILLE ROAD

BEL AIR, MD

EHT TRACES

6/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, FACADE, LOOKING EAST

2 OF 9



HA-1431

BOTH VOG CABIN

2024 CHURCHVILLE ROAD

BEL AIR, MD

EHT TRACES

6/2012

MDSHPO

MAIN HOUSE, FACADE, LOOKING NORTHEAST

3 OF 9



HA-1631

BOOTH LOG CABIN

2024 CHURCHVILLE ROAD

BEL AIR, MD

EHT TRACES

6/2012

MDSHPO

GARAGE, LOOKING EAST

* 4 OF 9



HA-1631

BOOTH LOG CABIN

2024 CHURCH VILLE ROAD

BEL AIR, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHP 0

SHED 1, LOOKING NORTHEAST

*S JF 9



HA-1631

BOOTH LOG CABIN

2024 CHURCHVILLE ROAD

BEL AIR, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

SHED 2, LOOKING WEST

#6 OF 9



HA-1031

BOOTH LOG CABIN

2024 CHURCHVILLE ROAD

BELAIR, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

BARN, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

* 7 OF 9



HA-1631

BATH LOG CABIN

2024 CHURCHVILLE ROAD

BEL AIR, MD

EHT TRACERIES

6/2012

MDSHPO

PETHOUSE, LOOKING EAST

* 8 OF 9



HA-1631

BOOTH LOG CABIN

2024 OHLICHVINE ROAD

BELAIR, MD

HT TRACES

6/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#9 of 9

HA-1631

c. 1840

BOOTH LOG HOUSE

Vicinity of Bel Air

Private

The Booth Log House is the original country house of Junius Brutus Booth and was the birthplace of his children, including Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. The hand-hewn log structure is largely intact in the original section. The house was moved from its original location to the Booth property in about 1837-40 and to the present location in about 1880. (See the National Register nomination on Tudor Hall for additional information on the Booth family.)

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Booth Log House

AND/OR COMMON

John Handy House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

NW corner Churchville Rd. (MD 22) and Prospect Mill Rd.

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Harford

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. & Mrs. John Handy, Jr.

Telephone #: (301) 734-6480

STREET & NUMBER

Churchville Rd., Schucks Corner

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

MD 21014

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Harford County Court House

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

40 S. Main St.

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

STATE

MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>1880</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Booth Log House is a two-story log and frame house with a shed porch and asphalt shingle siding located on the northwest corner of Prospect Mill Road and Churchville Road (MD 22). It dates from about 1837-40 and has a stone foundation and gable roof with the ridge on a north-south axis. The original orientation was toward the east.

The original log section was a two-story, three-bay house with a single room on the ground floor. An enclosed winding staircase was placed in the northeast corner of the room. The small attic was reached by a ladder which is now enclosed in a closet in one of the upper rooms. The stone chimney was on the south gable end. The west elevation had a shed roofed porch. This basic plan is retained in the present house, but has been altered. The porch was enclosed and a two-story addition with a shed porch built on the south elevation, probably in the 1920's. The main entrance was relocated in this addition and faces south toward Churchville Road. The chimney was removed, although the stone foundation remains below ground in the cellar. A staircase was placed at the common wall between the addition and old section

A one-story kitchen addition was built in the late 19th or early 20th century on the north gable end. A recent remodeling of this addition lowered the floor level about 1½ feet below that of the original section.

The present exterior covering is asphalt shingles painted white. The foundation is stone and concrete and the roof is modern composition material. A frame early 20th century garage is located west of the house and a second frame building, use unknown, stands just northeast of the garage.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

HA-1631

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1840; c. 1920

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Booth Log House is the original country house of Junius Brutus Booth and was the birthplace of his children, including Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. The hand-hewn log structure is largely intact in the original section and, in spite of several subsequent alterations, the low ceilings and narrow winding stairs remain unchanged. The house was moved from its original unknown location to the Booth property in about 1837-40. It remained there after Booth built Tudor Hall, the extant Gothic Revival cottage, in 1847. In 1880, Samuel Kyle, then owner of the Tudor Hall property, moved the log house to its present location at the corner of Prospect Mill and Churchville Roads. This corner was part of the Tudor Hall farm at that period. (See the National Register nomination on Tudor Hall for additional information on the Booth family.)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

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

Janet Davis, MHT/SHA Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

December 3, 1981

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

(301) 269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

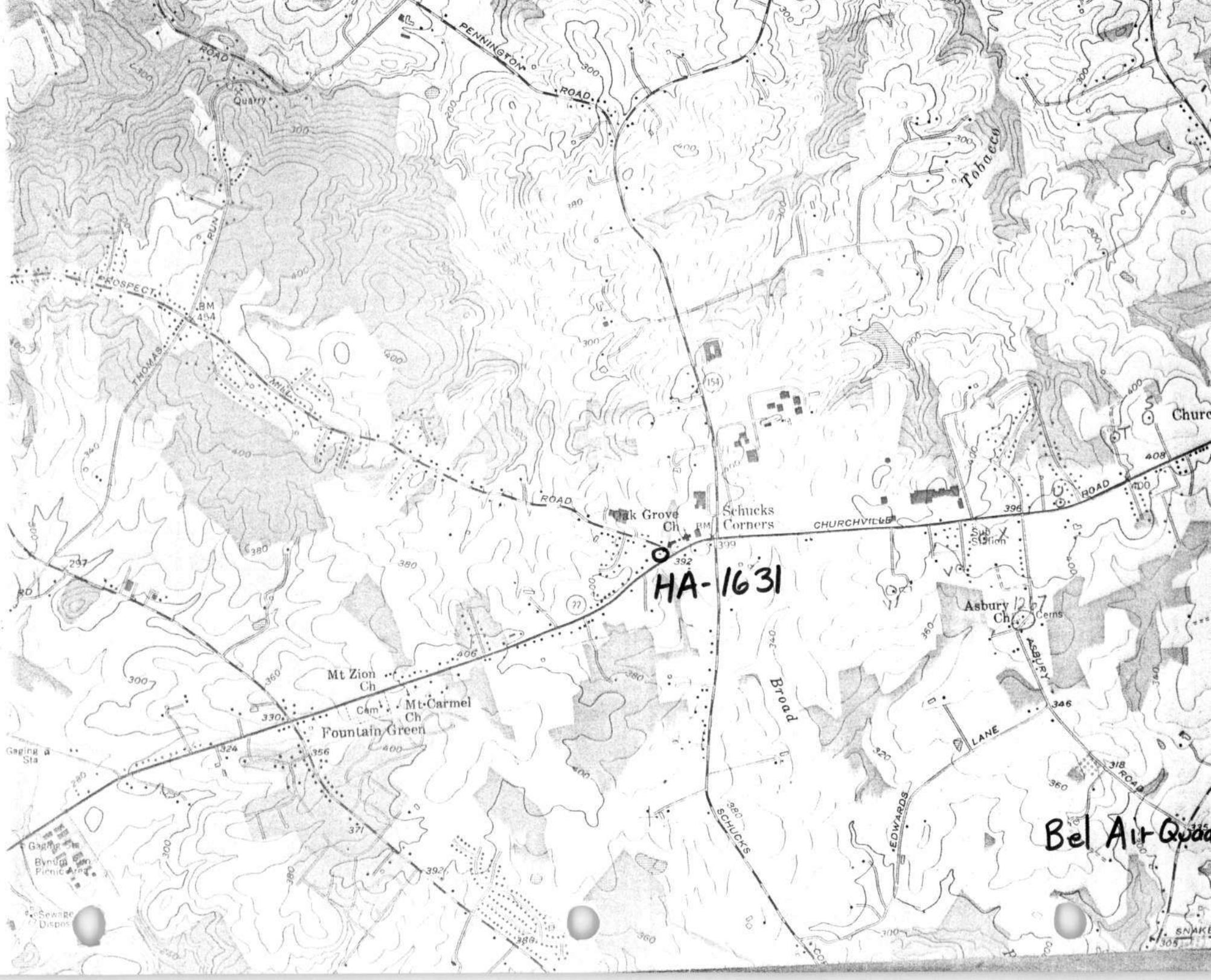
STATE

MD 21401

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



HA-1631

Bel Air Quad

DISTRICT



TUDOR HALL
HARFORD COUNTY



HA-1631

Booth Log House

Churchville Rd. at Prospect Mill Rd.

Hartford County

photo: Janet Davis

November 1981

Maryland Historical Trust

W elevation

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Booth Log House

Churchville Rd. of Prospect Mills Rd.

Hartford County

photo: Janet Davis

November 1981

Maryland Historical Trust

SE elevation

HA-163A

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