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

other names/site number LAWYERS HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT HO-610

2. Location

street & number Lawyers Hill and Old Lawyers Hill rds, Elibank Dr. N/A [ ] not for publication

city, town Elkridge [X] vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Howard code 027 zip code 21227

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[ ] building(s)	47	20	buildings
[ ] public-local	[X] district			sites
[X] public-State	[ ] site	1		structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure			objects
	[ ] object	48	20	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 6

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 8/19/93

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

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

GEORGIAN
GOTHIC REVIVAL
QUEEN ANNE

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK
walls WOOD, STONE, BRICK, STUCCO
roof ASPHALT
other VINYL

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Lawyers Hill Historic District is located at a point of dramatic topographic change, where Maryland's tidewater region meets the piedmont range. At the Patapsco River's fall line near Elkridge, the coastal plateau of southern Maryland vanishes and a steep range of hills rises 300 feet above the river. Stretching from Elkridge to Ellicott City along the Patapsco River's Main Branch, the Falls Hills run along the Baltimore County and Howard County sides of the river. The architecture in the Lawyers Hill Historic District encompasses a broad array of styles ranging from 1738 Georgian Colonial to 1941 Georgian Revival. The collection of Victorian domestic architecture (circa 1841 to 1880) clustered around the Lawyers Hill Road and Old Lawyers Hill Road area is unparalleled in the county. While the houses are similar in terms of mass, proportion and materials, no two are exactly alike. As a result the Lawyers Hill landscape reads like a chronology of American architectural history, with each house reflecting the style of the time and expressing the individuality of its builder. There are variations of the American Gothic Revival form, (including an unusual example of a castellated Gothic estate), Italianate, Queen Anne and Shingle-style structures. There is also a range of Colonial Revival houses, from Craftsman era rustic cottages to more formal Georgian, and mass-produced Dutch Colonial models from the early 20th century. While the inhabitants of the Hill, by 19th century standards, were considered wealthy, their homes did not reflect ostentatious lifestyles. Houses were often architect-designed and usually included room for servants quarters, but in general the scale remained in keeping with the rural landscape. Some of the later cottages, especially those designed by Philadelphia architect Brognard Okie, more closely resemble rustic camping lodges then country estates. Typically, the mid-19th century houses were built in the traditional Gothic tri-gable ell form with an eaves front orientation. Construction is predominantly wood, both post and beam and balloon frame, with wood siding, usually clapboard, shingles or board and batten. Roof materials included wood shingles, metal or slate. Some of the houses feature decorative Queen Anne shingle patterns. All of the pre-1900 buildings have random fieldstone foundations. Most of the tri-gabled buildings have a traditional arrangement of corbelled chimneys; two interior brick chimneys at the either end of the roof ridge and a third chimney at the rear of the ell. Craftsman-era houses have large stone end chimneys typical of the Colonial revival movement.

[X] See continuation sheet No. 1
For GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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NOTE: HO- prefixed numbers refer to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties.

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Settlers have been drawn to the fertile valley for thousands of years. First Algonquian tribes set up camps along the shores of the river and centuries later English explorers, sailing upriver from the Chesapeake Bay, established a port on the Patapsco at a site they named Elk Ridge Landing.

The Landing made an attractive port site in the early 18th century because of its location at the head of navigation on the Patapsco, six miles upriver from what would later become the Baltimore Harbor. The region's wealth of natural mineral resources combined with fertile soil stimulated the town's development. Iron, mined and processed at Elkridge, and tobacco, grown throughout Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties, were valuable exports. But the mining industry had profound effects on the landscape. Nineteenth century deeds refer to the area as "Barren Hills," indicating that the first growth forests had been stripped when the hillsides were mined. Depressions are still visible on the river side of Lawyers Hill where early industrialists mined granite, flint and ore.

By 1840 the river valley was fully industrialized, active with iron furnaces, paper mills, saw mills and grist mills. Yet the valley appeared pristine to visitors and residents alike. Writers throughout the 19th century saw a lush landscape that was described as "picturesque," and called a "Hudson River valley in miniature." In an 1880s account of an autumn Elkridge Hunt Club meet, a writer recalled the "russett red hillsides where the master colorist nature had finished her work." Even the well-traveled lawyer John H.B. Latrobe wrote sonnets in praise of the Patapsco landscape, calling it "as pretty a place as there was in Maryland."

In the early 1800s the river valley's industrial base collapsed when the iron mining industry developed in the midwest and shipping activity shifted to the new port at Baltimore. As a result nature began to reclaim the valley around Elkridge. Today's landscape reflects substantial new forest growth, as well as

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generations of rural residential gardening practices dating from the 1840s.

Historically, there has been a great emphasis on landscaping in Lawyers Hill. Early residents, undoubtedly influenced by the American landscape theorist Andrew Jackson Downing, embraced nature by virtually "planting" their houses in the hillsides. A biography of lawyer Thomas Donaldson who came to the hill 1843 and built the Edgewood estate, described it as "the home of his affections, which he adorned with shade trees flowers and fruit." A wide diversity of forest trees continue to flourish on the hill, among them ash, beech, chestnut, sugar maple, oak, hickory, cedar, blue spruce, pine, lindens, dogwoods and hollies. Numerous ornamental trees and shrubs also survive on Lawyers Hill, some over one hundred years old, including boxwoods, paulownia, wisteria, rhododendron and roses. Mature fruit trees planted in the yards of many houses include apples, pears, peaches and cherry. The landscape is a carefully guarded legacy. Nearly all the residents maintain flower gardens and some have created wildlife habitats. The historic flower garden at Hursley is under restoration, and one family planted a grove of more than two dozen holly trees during the mid-20th century.

While the historic district is surrounded by rigid physical boundaries created by the highways and the river, the definition of internal boundaries between properties is nearly nonexistent. Scattered throughout the hill are the remains of 19th-century split rail fences and fence posts left from the small-scale farming conducted by residents who kept a few chickens, and a single cow or horse. The open, rolling landscape is generally without artificial boundaries, creating the overall impression that there are no property lines, rather simply a series of different environments flowing unobstructed from one to another.

Roads have linked Rockburn and Belmont plantations with the port and River Road since the 18th century. The major road through the district, now known as Old Lawyers Hill Road, developed after the Thomas Viaduct ushered in rail service to the area in 1835 and residents needed a way to get from the station at Relay to their homes on the Hill. On an 1882 deed plat, the current Old Lawyers Hill Road is labeled "Road to Dobbin house." The earliest reference to the road as "Old Lawyers Hill Road," was found in a 1923 deed. This older road snaked down the hill crossing the B&O Railroad tracks south of the viaduct until it was cut off by I-895 in the 1970s. Smaller driveways to the earliest cottages built near the east side of the Hill were known as "Road to Donaldsons," and "Gill Road."

Lawyers Hill Road, the main thoroughfare through the district today, was built in 1915 to replace Old Lawyers Hill Road as the route from the hill to Elkridge. More circuitous, but safer, Lawyers Hill Road runs around the hill and meets River Road under the Thomas Viaduct's southernmost arch.

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There is an enormous diversity of outbuildings in the district including an early 18th-century stone barn, Gothic Revival barns with board and batten siding, and garages dating from the early auto age. Numerous outbuildings and at least seven Lawyers Hill houses, ranging in date from 1843 to 1899, have been lost over the years. Fortunately, the replacement houses, many of which are now historic in their own right, were built on the footprints of the original structures, which has helped maintain the character of each site.

COLONIAL ERA (1730-1800)

Belmont, 6555 Belmont Woods Road (HO-43): A 1½ story gable-roofed brick structure built in 1738, of Georgian architecture and situated atop a gently rolling hill, the house overlooks acres of pastures and former tobacco fields

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divided by tree lines and split rail fencing. This house was built for Caleb Dorsey, Jr. There have been two major changes to the original structure: two flanking two-story additions with hyphens, dating from 1800, which complete a traditional five-part plan; and two 1927 additions, an east wing service area and a ballroom on the north side. A winding mile-long driveway leads to the estate culminating in a grand allee of mature oak trees. At 63 acres it is only a fraction of its original size, Belmont is surrounded by 600 acres of state-owned park land which helps preserve the plantation character of the property. A number of important original outbuildings survive on the property including a gabled-roof log building and a hipped-roof fieldstone smokehouse, both located east of the service wing, and a gabled-roof fieldstone bank barn, believed to date from the early-to-mid 1700s, located southeast of the house. A frame pump house, circa 1800, is located north of the main house, as is a gabled-roof frame horse barn (recently remodeled as a conference space), and two gambrel-roof tenant houses from the early 20th century. There is also a noncontributing tennis court, swimming pool and small meeting hall on the site.

Hockley, 5925 River Road (HO-387): One of the most unusual and least documented structures in the county, it is architecturally distinct among Howard County historic buildings. A 1½-story English colonial style gambrel-roof structure with small-paned fixed sash and casement windows, Hockley is the only 18th century Dutch Colonial structure in the county, and probably dates from 1750. Its most striking feature is its construction, which features a fieldstone first story and a brick second story laid in an English bond. Built as a residence, it was part of the Dorsey Belmont estate and was probably used as a tenant house for the Hockley grist mill, which operated in the mid-to-late 18th century across River Road on the banks of the Patapsco River. Outbuildings including two frame kitchens, a smokehouse, a milk house and three smaller wood frame houses listed in 1798 tax assessment records are no longer standing. Flanking the original section is a 1920s-era 1½-story hipped roof addition and a 1950s-era two-story gabled roof enclosed porch with shingle siding. There is also a noncontributing frame garage.

Rockburn, 6581 Belmont Woods Drive (HO-151): It is believed that this 2½-story gabled-roof brick house was originally a much smaller one-story structure, built as an office for the first Dorsey forge on the Rockburn Branch. It was enlarged and remodeled in the 1820s with 2½-story flanking wings and now features Federal-Greek Revival transitional details including a pedimented entrance portico with a fanlight and splayed arch lintels with keystones above the windows. The house is located on 43 acres, which are under the state's conservation easement program, in a rural valley setting characterized by new growth forests and wild meadows.

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THE GOTHIC ERA (1840-1860)

The earliest of the summer residences built on Lawyers Hill date from 1841. Built during the height of the Gothic Revival movement in America, these houses reflect the romantic approach to architecture heralded by authors Andrew Jackson Downing and A.J. Davis. These houses feature irregular forms and Gothic-style details typical of the period, and were designed to blend with natural terrain.

The Lawn, 6036 Old Lawyers Hill Road (HO-141): A National Register Landmark with a Maryland Historical Trust easement, The Lawn is a textbook example of the American Gothic Revival style. Built in phases between 1842 and 1860, The Lawn, exemplifies the Gothic cottage in form, materials and setting. The original cottage is a 1½-story rectangular frame structure with a gable roof. Rich in Gothic detail it includes elaborate bargeboard decoration in the roof, gabled-dormer windows and cornice brackets. In 1845 the cottage was enlarged with a two-story jerkin-head gable wing. Wide verandas were added encircling both the new and older structure and were supported by square columns. In 1860 the house was enlarged again with a 2-story frame gable roof wing which connected the 1-story kitchen with main house. A third floor observatory room was also added to the 1845 wing at this time creating a tower effect.

While there were once a number of outbuildings, including barns and ice house, smoke house and tenant houses only three dependencies remain. Two 1850s-era gabled-roof cottages were moved during the I-95 construction and are now located south of The Lawn: The Rose House, a 1½ story, L-shaped frame structure with scalloped barge boards and the Lilac Cottage, a 2-story frame cottage. Both are clad in asbestos siding. Also moved during the highway construction was a late 19th-century 1½ story gabled-roof frame stable with a central louvered ventilator now located west of the main house. There are four noncontributing mid-20th century structures on the property: a concrete and metal greenhouse, a rectangular frame building used as a youth hostel dormitory, a frame garage and a frame chicken house. Only a small fraction of The Lawn's lawn survives, but elements of the early landscaping still exist, among them rhododendron bushes dating from the early 1870s. Three of the most important early Gothic houses, Fairy Knowe (1850), Edgewood (c.1843) and Wyndhurst (c.1850) are no longer standing. But various parts of the landscaping on these properties remains. Without a complete historic landscape analysis it is difficult to determine the exact dates of the plantings. But based on discussions with a landscape historian it is evident that a multi-layered Gothic and Victorian landscape exists on the Hill.

Fairy Knowe, 6005 Old Lawyers Hill Road: Many features, representing generations of landscaping design, are visible here including a fully matured

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boxwood alley, pear trees, and varieties of pine trees and ornamental shrubs lining winding pathways. Based on photographic research it is evident that the property contains archeological sites which merit further investigation. Plans and photographs of the property show the locations of a number of different outbuildings and gardens including an ice house, a greenhouse (the ruins of which still stand in the southeastern corner of the property), a wood shed and windmill. Archeological research could provide valuable information about the domestic culture of the mid-19th century period. The remains of what might have been the first hydraulic ram water pump system in this country also probably still exist under the ground. The only pre-1900 building that is extant is a large 1½-story gabled-roof bank barn on a brick foundation, which appears to have been built on the site of an earlier barn with a stone foundation. The building has a number of Shingle-style features including its asymmetrical massing and a shingled gable story, and an engaged two story tower. The barn's first story was covered with asbestos siding during the 1930s when it was converted to a residence. A cobblestone carriageway, flanked by a four-foot high curved brick wall, leads to the stable underneath where horse stalls with their cast iron dividers still survive. A 2-story gabled-roof brick Georgian Revival-style house is located at the entrance to the property next to the estate's original stone gateposts. It was built in 1937 by Alexis Badart and replaced a 1½-story gabled-roof frame gatehouse which burned that year.

Tutbury, 6440 Elibank Drive (HO-452): This 2½-story gabled-roof brick building, is an unusual example of a formal castellated Gothic form from about 1850. One of the few masonry houses on Lawyers Hill, its dominant feature is a two story projecting entrance portico with a parapet roof. A 3-story central tower with a steeply-pitched hipped roof is set behind the portico and two massive chimneys rise from the center of the structure. In keeping with the Gothic style, the house has a variety of sizes of openings including two bay windows, circular pediment windows and trefoil patterned windows. Once part of a 100-acre estate, Tutbury's extensive formal gardens, orchards and outbuildings were destroyed during I-95 construction. The gardener's cottage at Tutbury, is now a separate residence (6450 Elibank Drive). Gothic in style with steeply pitched cross gables and diamond paned casement windows, the diminutive two by one bay frame cottage was enlarged later with a five bay by one bay wing.

The Cottage, 6460 Elibank Drive: This building was one of at least four estates connected to Lawyers Hill Road by long drives until I-95 was built and the driveways were severed. After the highway was completed Elibank Drive was created to serve the disconnected properties. The Cottage is a 2½-story gabled-roof wood frame structure built in stages from about 1850. It is L-shaped with an eaves front orientation and an open porch on the east side. It is distinguished by oriel windows on both the south and north sides. There is a

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contributing barn on the site. Various outbuildings, including a tool house, an ice house, a chicken house and a privy, are no longer standing and a grand maple-lined drive was destroyed when the highway was built.

6464 Elibank Drive: South of The Cottage is a 1½-story gabled-roof wood frame house on a stone foundation which once served as a tenant house for The Cottage. Probably built about 1850, it has a shed roof addition on the south side. A new porch is under construction on the north side.

Claremont, 6051 Lawyers Hill Road: A 2-story gabled roof frame house was built in 1854 atop the southernmost section of Lawyers Hill. Designed by R. Snowden Andrews, a prominent Baltimore architect who also designed the Eastern Female Seminary and the rectory for the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Claremont's style is eclectic, reflecting both Gothic and Italianate characteristics. Oriented to the east, Claremont is more formal than most of the other houses on the hill, and its setting takes advantage of the broad valley views. The building consists of symmetrical paired gables flanking a small central dormer window. There is a large central corbelled chimney on the ridge of each gable. The gables are broad with overhanging eaves supported by ornate brackets. A prominent first-story porch is supported by paired columns and wraps around the south and east side of the house. There is a pair of rounded cornice arches on the south side. With the exception of asbestos siding and aluminum window awnings, the structure is unaltered. A one-story brick pyramid-roofed summer kitchen is located west of the main house. A pumphouse still stands at the southeast corner of the front lawn. Two tenant houses, one located on the hillside east of the house, and the other west of the kitchen house were demolished in the 1960s, as was a frame barn on the south side of the driveway near the noncontributing garage.

THE VICTORIAN ERA (1860-1880)

The Gables, 6235 Lawyers Hill Road: An 1850-era building consisting of a 2-story gabled-roof main block with an ell. In the 1890s a gabled-roof wing was added to the south side of the building with a wide open porch running the length of the west side and a projecting central bay window supported by oversized brackets was added to the second floor above the entrance. There are four brick chimneys, including a pair of large exterior chimneys on the east wall, and a slate roof. The outbuildings associated with the house are very unusual. Robert Stead, who owned the property during the late 19th century was a noted Washington D.C. architect and probably designed the 1890s addition as well as two outbuildings. These include a 1-story brick L-shaped Tudor-style childrens' playhouse with diamond shaped panes and a shingled roof, and a rustic Adirondack-style octagonal wood gazebo constructed with unfinished cedar branches forming

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the roof truss system, brackets, seats and a table. There is also a noncontributing frame garage built about 1960 on the brick foundation of a demolished barn.

Hursley, 6162 Lawyers Hill Road: Like The Gables, Hursley is a classic frame Gothic Cottage with a steeply pitched roof and tri-gabled ell form. The 1850s main block is 2½ stories with an eaves front orientation and gables decorated with bargeboard. There is a large corbelled central chimney. Adjoining the west wall is a gabled-roof 1½-story Queen Anne addition from 1897 with gabled-roof dormer windows and a large corbelled brick central chimney. Extending north from the wing are two flat-roofed additions. A porch supported by square paired columns wraps around the north and east sides and a porte-cochere projects from the porch front. The wood-shingled roof has a fishscale pattern and the siding is narrow weatherboard. A second story sleeping porch connected to the ell on the east side of main block was demolished in the 1980s. A frame recreation hall, a stable, and three tenant houses were lost to I-95. Ruins of the 1920-era greenhouse on a Formstone foundation and a connected cottage with a brick chimney stand northwest of the house.

Armagh, 6204 Lawyers Hill Road (HO-378): Dating from 1860, Armagh displays the classic Italianate form with a 2½-story rectangular block joining a smaller square block of about the same height to form an L-shaped structure. The building has a flat roof and a prominent cornice with modillion blocks. Windows are elongated on the first two floors and shortened on the third story, and there is a large central corbelled brick chimney in the west block. The south side of the west block has two connected bay windows on the first and second stories surmounted by a cornice with modillion blocks. The structure was altered during the 1960s when a Georgian-style door and entrance portico on a concrete foundation were added. Aluminum siding was also added at that time. The estate once had numerous outbuildings which were lost during I-95 construction. Although the buildings were not documented, former residents remember a wood frame barn and a tenant house.

Elkridge Assembly Rooms, 6090 Lawyers Hill Road: Dating from 1871, the Assembly Rooms was built as a social gathering place for residents on the Hill. There is no documentation of an earlier structure, it is thought to be the second Assembly building on the site. The first is believed to have been built in 1869 and destroyed by fire. Built at the center of the Hill at the intersection of Old Lawyers Hill Road and Lawyers Hill Road, it is a rectangular one-story Shingle-style building with a gable front orientation and a gabled entrance portico supported by shingled columns. The building is distinguished by broad overhanging eaves supported by brackets, a pair of eyebrow dormers and a circular window in the front gable. The eaves sides have banks of large casement windows

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with multiple small panes. The windows open onto a concrete patio which overlooks the site of the former tennis melted. The former court area, surrounded by mature oak trees, now functions as community open space.

Wayside, 6060 Lawyers Hill Road: Built about 1870, this 2-story gabled-roof wood frame building, like many of the 19th century houses on the Hill is rural vernacular in form with very little embellishment. A 1900-era gabled roof addition on the north section of the east side creates an L-shape form. It has two narrow corbelled chimneys at either end of the gable ridge and a hipped roof porch runs along its west and south sides. The only decoration is a small gable screen and a louvered arched gable vent on the south side. Also on the property is a contributing 1-story gabled-roof frame building from about 1910, which was used as an art studio, and a noncontributing mid-20th century 1-story frame chicken house.

QUEEN ANNE/COLONIAL REVIVAL ERA (1880-1916)

Maycroft, 6060 Old Lawyers Hill Road (HO-447): Arguably the finest Queen Anne structure in the county, Maycroft is a quintessential example of the style. Built in 1881, this 2½-story wood frame structure features a broad gable roof and an asymmetrical form. In the pediment of the gable are courses of fishscale shingles and a stylized Palladian window with a sunburst decoration surmounting a tripartite window. On the facade's second story, two oriel windows flank a carved wood square-in-a-square design. A 2-story gabled-roof wing extends from the east side of the building. A large rectangular corbelled chimney is located on the gable ridge on the north side of the building. There is a single gabled-roof dormer on the east side and two gable-roofed dormer windows are located on the west side; the northern window was rebuilt after a 1985 fire. A wide hipped-roof porch lines the south, east and west sides of the building. The carriage house and two servant quarters were lost during the 1960s. The remaining tenant house built in 1900, was converted to a residence (6064 Old Lawyers Hill Road). A 1-story frame "honeymoon" cottage from about 1900 was moved 100 yards north of its site to a location near the tenant house and is now used as a pottery studio.

Hursley Gatehouse, 6130 Lawyers Hill Road: This rambling three-part Shingle-style house has a 2-story main block with a long wing connected to the northeast corner which includes a 2-story pyramidal-roofed section and a 2-story low-pitched gable-roofed section. There is a slender brick chimney located in center of the wing.

Edgewood Cottage, 6061 Old Lawyers Hill Road: Built as part of the Edgewood estate complex, the Edgewood Cottage, along with The Little Hill House, served as housing for grown children of the Donaldson family. The gabled-roof central

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section was probably built in 1850 and enlarged with an L-shaped addition in the 1880s. Its most distinguishing feature is its Tudor style casement windows with diamond panes. It has clapboard siding and a simple shed roofed porch on the east side. The house has been abandoned since 1966 when the owners built a frame contemporary house nearby and is in poor condition.

Old Grace Church Rectory, 5970 Washington Boulevard: This 2-story gabled-roof frame structure is representative of the late Queen Anne style. Built in 1883 with a remodeling after an early 1900s fire, it is a tri-gabled L-shaped building with two square corbelled brick chimneys in the ridges of the north and east blocks. The second story is shingled and decorated with a gable screen. A hipped-roof enclosed porch extends from the south side of the building, and a mid-20th century 1-story flat-roofed stone garage/office addition extends from the east side.

Little Hill House, 6053 Old Lawyers Hill Road: This 1½-story gabled-roof wood frame house was built in 1916 and designed by Brognard Okie, a prolific Philadelphia-based architect who specialized in the Colonial Revival styles. The original section of the house, built for Donaldson family members as part of the nearby Edgewood estate, is two bays by two bays with a large rectangular brick end chimney. There is an enclosed shed roof porch projecting from the south side. A 1½-story wing dating from 1945 complements the original house in form and mass.

Lift-a-Latch, 6176 Lawyers Hill Road (HO-444): Also designed by Brognard Okie, Lift-a-Latch is a 1½-story gabled-roof frame structure built in 1914. The early Colonial style is evident in its extended hall and parlor plan and oversized end chimney. In form, it resembles Little Hill House with an eaves front orientation and an unadorned shed-roofed porch running the full length of the facade. The interior is more elaborate with a massive stone hearth and decorative wood and iron Work. Like so many houses on Lawyers Hill, Lift-a-Latch was set into the hillside, consciously designed to blend in with existing environment.

Springhurst/Rohleder House, 6219 Lawyers Hill Road (HO-443): A sprawling 2½-story Shingle-style house, Springhurst was built in 1911. Designed With an irregular T-shaped plan, it features a broad gabled roof with a single-bay shingled porch in the pediment and a 2-story shingled engaged tower on the west side. A wide semi-enclosed porch supported by shingled columns wraps around the northeast corner of the first floor. There is also short central corbelled brick chimney. A 2-story gabled-roof ell projects from the south side of the main block and a long wing creates a rectangular east-west block and includes a porte-cochere. The building displays Queen Anne details including a decorative wood

See Continuation Sheet No. 11

work in the front gable and multi-paned lights. There is also a 1-story frame contributing barn/garage located east of the house. The house is currently vacant and is in poor condition.

6170 Lawyers Hill Road: A 2-story structure building in 1910 with a shallow gabled roof, a central shed dormer and shingle siding, this house is typical of the American four square form popular in the early 1900s. An enclosed sleeping porch adjoins the east side of the first floor and a projecting shed roof runs along the front facade with a central gable over the entrance.

MODERN ERA (1916-1941)

6195 Lawyers Hill Road: A 2-story Dutch Colonial style structure, it features a gambrel roof and a shed-roofed dormer window running length of facade. Flared eaves hold an arched entrance portico supported by round columns and on the west side of first story is an enclosed sleeping porch. Probably a Sears catalogue house, it nearly matches a model advertised in the 1927 Sears catalogue of Honor-Built Homes, and the construction date of the house was that same year. A contributing wood-frame detached garage of the same era is located to the southeast of the house.

6017 Old Lawyers Hill Road: This house, built in 1937, is a later example of the simplified Colonial Revival style evident in the Brognard Okie-designed houses on the Hill. It is a 1½-story steeply-pitched shed-roofed structure with a central brick chimney and central shed-roofed dormer. It has a connecting garage wing to the east which follows the form of the main block. Designed by local architect Addison Worthington in 1937, the house replaced the 1843 Edgewood estate razed that year. This small house reflects the response to the change in the economic status of residents after the Depression and the deteriorating condition of Lawyers Hill houses during the mid-part of this century. At least three houses were razed and two abandoned between 1935 and 1970 as families were no longer able to maintain their large aging houses.

6074 Old Lawyers Hill Road: A 1½-story gabled-roof clapboard house, it is arranged in a shortened L-shape with a slender exterior brick chimney on the northeast corner. The house is typical of the 20th century replacement structures on Lawyers Hill in that it was built on the footprint of an earlier house. In this case, Glenholme, an 1840s-era house, was razed in 1938 and replaced with this modest Colonial Revival style cottage. A grand circular driveway probably connected to the original house leads to the smaller 1938 house. Many of the interior features of Glenholme were used in the creation of the new house including wood paneling and floors. Siding from an older tenant house that was razed in 1980s was used to fashion wainscoting in a 1-story rear

See Continuation Sheet No. 12

addition. There is a noncontributing frame barn located southeast of the house.

Bonniewood, 6117 Lawyers Hill Road(HO-445): The most formal of the Colonial Revival structures on the Hill, Bonniewood was built 1932, after a fire destroyed the earlier house on the site. It is a 1½-story gabled brick structure, T-shaped in form with a columned entrance porch, porte-cochere and a slate roof. There are two contributing barns on the site dating from the 1840s which were part of the original Bonniewood estate of the same era. A board and batten bank barn and a board and batten carriage barn with a center gable and louvered ventilator are located southeast of the house. There is also a contributing tennis court site northwest of the house and a noncontributing swimming pool located south of the house.

Noncontributing buildings: The following houses were constructed after 1941. This list does not include noncontributing secondary structures listed with contributing buildings.

6554 Belmont Woods Road
6560 Belmont Woods Road
6566 Belmont Woods Road
6565 Belmont Woods Road
6567 Belmont Woods Road
6570 Belmont Woods Road
7585 Belmont Woods Road

6446 Elibank Drive

6061 Lawyers Hill Road
6063 Lawyers Hill Road
6166 Lawyers Hill Road
6067 Lawyers Hill Road
6071 Lawyers Hill Road
6086 Lawyers Hill Road
6089 Lawyers Hill Road
6199 Lawyers Hill Road

6011 Old Lawyers Hill Road
6014 Old Lawyers Hill Road
6017 Old Lawyers Hill Road
6018 Old Lawyers Hill Road

See Continuation Sheet No. 13

PHOTOGRAPH LABELS:

Lawyers Hill Historic District
Howard County, Maryland
September 1991
Photographer: Amy Worden
Negative location: Maryland SHPO

1. Belmont, Southeast elevation
2. Belmont, North elevation
3. Belmont, Barn
4. Rockburn, Southeast elevation
5. Tutbury, Southeast elevation
6. The Gable, West elevation
7. The Gables, Gazebo
8. 6170 Lawyers Hill Road, Southwest elevation
9. 6195 Lawyers Hill Road, Northeast elevation
10. Hursley Gatehouse, West elevation
11. Hursley, Southeast elevation
12. Bonniewood, Northwest elevation
13. Bonniewood, Southwest elevation of barn
14. Elkridge Assembly Rooms, Southeast elevation
15. Elkridge Assembly Rooms, Interior
16. Maycroft, Southwest elevation
17. Fairy Knowe, Northwest elevation of barn
18. The Lawn, Southeast elevation

See Continuation Sheet No. 14

19. Old Grace Church Rectory, Northwest elevation

20. Claremont, Southeast elevation

21. Hockley, Southeast elevation

22. 6089 Lawyers Hill Road, Typical property entrance drive

8. Statement of Significance

HO-610

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	1730-1941	1730
Community Planning and Development		1941

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Architect/Builder: See Continuation Sheet No. 15

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Lawyers Hill Historic District is significant for its diverse collection of Victorian-era architecture and for its role as a 19th century summer community and early commuter suburb for prominent Baltimoreans. Although the area historically known as Lawyers Hill was divided into two sections by I-95 in the 1960s, there have been virtually no other adverse impacts on either section and the area as a whole has retained its historic character. The architecture on the Hill reflects the dramatic series of social and economic changes occurring in the nation between 1730, the earliest of the properties which became Lawyers Hill, and 1941. But the Hill's unique character is based on its concentration of 19th century domestic dwellings located in the center of the community along Lawyers Hill and Old Lawyers Hill roads. The structures represent a range of 19th century residential architectural styles. While the buildings vary in style, they are closely related in setting, scale and materials. Lawyers Hill is also significant for its landscape architecture and community planning. Houses were built to fit the contours of the hillside and blend with the natural landscape. Most of the buildings are set back at least one hundred yards from the narrow and winding roads, evoking the spirit of the pre-auto era. The natural and man-made landscape has been allowed to mature, shrouding the houses in foliage and creating thick canopies over the roads. With the opening of the Thomas Viaduct in 1836, the Patapsco Valley south of the river was easily accessible to Baltimoreans. Many of the first residents were respected lawyers and doctors active in many of the professional and cultural organizations still vital in the state today. During the 1840s, as railroad service improved, Lawyers Hill residents began commuting to Baltimore on a daily and weekly basis, establishing the community as the state's first railroad commuter suburb.

☒ See continuation sheet No. 16
For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA.

Architect/Builder R. Snowden Andrews
Brognard Okie
Robert Stead
George Worthington
Addison Worthington

See Continuation Sheet No. 16

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

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

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: Various

See Continuation Sheet No. 17

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The area around Lawyers Hill has changed dramatically during the last two decades as dense apartment and townhouse developments have grown up around it. The U.S. Route 1 (Washington-Baltimore Boulevard) corridor below the Hill has grown steadily since the north-south truck route was created more than fifty years ago. But unlike other 19th century summer communities-turned suburbs Lawyers Hill has not been lost among modern developments. Its rural roots are still apparent in the existing landscape. The Lawyers Hill Historic District incorporates two 17th century land grants: Moore's Morning Choice, a 1,395 acre parcel granted to Caleb Dorsey in 1695 and Hockley, the first land grant in what is now Howard County, from 1670. The Dorseys were early iron magnates who made their fortune exploiting the natural resources of the valley. The family empire began with small forge on the Rockburn Branch. Within the next century it had evolved into the vast Avalon Ironworks which straddled the river above the community of Elkridge. The Dorsey plantation, known as Belmont, was connected to the success of Elkridge and played a key role in the economy of the region. In addition to the network of iron furnaces and forges along the river were smaller saw and flour mills along Rockburn Branch which helped stimulate the area's economy. During the mid-19th century, the Dorsey's began experiencing economic troubles, probably related to the decline of the port and the iron trade. Family members began to sell off pieces of property to city dwellers seeking a healthy country environment free from the disease and humidity of urban summers. At the same time members of the Ellicott family, who ran mills along the Patapsco River between Elkridge and Ellicott City sold Hockley to George Washington Dobbin, the first lawyer to build a house on Lawyers Hill.

In contrast to the colonial plantation culture the new Lawyers Hill residents established compact country estates centered around a "romantic cottage" and a few dependencies, (usually a small barn and a tenant house) and vegetable and flower gardens. Although lots at 10 to 20 acres were large by today's standards, the area quickly became densely populated for its time. But patterns of settlement more closely resembled those that would develop forty years later in summer communities such as Catonsville and Sudbrook in Baltimore County, with houses facing the road and built in loosely-knit rows. Unlike the later planned suburbs, Lawyers Hill developed organically as each family grew and lots were divided to accommodate the next generation.

Lawyers Hill settlement as a summer community was made possible by the opening of the Thomas Viaduct in 1835. A major engineering feat, the Viaduct is the oldest multiple-arched curved railroad bridge in the world. Baltimoreans, who previously would have had to make the trek to Elkridge by carriage over the poorly-maintained Washington Turnpike, could now reach their destination in 15

See Continuation Sheet No. 18

minutes aboard the B&O Railroad. Early residents maintained houses in fashionable Baltimore neighborhoods such as Bolton Hill and Mt. Vernon for weekday and winter use. Some families even had third homes on the rivers near Annapolis. While it initially began as a summer retreat, Lawyers Hill evolved quickly into a commuter suburb as residents started taking the train to work on a regular basis. By 1873 there was regular passenger service to Baltimore. Although not formally created as a railroad suburb it became one, predating Baltimore's planned commuter railroad and streetcar suburbs by nearly 40 years. Residents commuted from Relay, a busy junction where the B&O's old Main line running west and the Washington branch met. As recently as the 1930s residents commuted to Baltimore from Relay. After World War II train service was drastically reduced and was finally eliminated when the hotel and station was demolished in 1950.

The early residents of Lawyers Hill were among the most influential people in Maryland in the mid-19th century. They were the creators and leaders of major professional and cultural institutions of the 19th century and helped shape many organizations still active today. George Washington Dobbin, a prominent Baltimore lawyer was instrumental in founding the Baltimore Bar Association and was one of the first group of five judges named to the newly created Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in 1867. In the early 1840s Dobbin invited a few of his colleagues to join him on the Hill, among them John H.B. Latrobe, legal counsel for B&O, and Thomas Donaldson also a founder of the Baltimore Bar, and counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Latrobe, Donaldson and Dobbin were members of the original boards of the Peabody Institute, the Maryland Art Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Maryland Historical Society. Latrobe and Dr. James Hall, who lived at Claremont, were active in the Maryland Colonization Association, which advocated the creation of a free black state in Liberia. In addition to lawyers, the community welcomed other professionals and their families, among them doctors and businessmen. Among the business leaders with homes on the Hill were Arthur Davis and James Hemphill who owned Viaduct Manufacturing, originally located at the base of the Viaduct. The company, founded by the Davis family in the 1880s, was one of the earliest producer of telegraph, telephone and electric light supplies. That company later became Davis and Hemphill, which is still in business in Elkridge making screw machinery.

The Hill was also the site of a variety of important technological developments. In 1843 Samuel Morse, laying his telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington along B&O right of way, reached the viaduct and realized the line could not be buried in the bridge structure, so he devised a system of poles to hold wires above ground. This was the first use of telegraph poles. The hilly location also provided a challenge in getting fresh water to the houses. In the

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1850s Latrobe imported a new pump system, called the "hydraulic ram," which had been developed in England. In his journal he wrote that he was the first to bring this device into U.S. The ram systems were still in use throughout the Hill as recently as the 1940s. The mechanical remains of this early water pumping technology still exist on the Rockburn Branch and probably in wells located on most of the properties on the Hill.

In addition to helping introduce 19th-century technology, Lawyers Hill residents were also inventors. John H.B. Latrobe designed the Latrobe stove in 1856, which represented a radical departure from the traditional Franklin stove. Unlike its predecessor, the Latrobe stove fit flush into the fireplace and incorporated a device that fed coal automatically for 8 to 12 hours. The stove revolutionized household heating in this country by making it more economical and efficient. George Washington Dobbin was an amateur photographer and astronomer long before the average person owned a camera or telescope. At The Lawn he set up a dark room and observatory built specifically for his needs with the latest technological features. His observatory's ingenious design featured a removable skylight which still exists in the roof of the third floor of the Lawn.

The houses on Lawyers Hill reflect the status and individuality of their owners, where a rich diversity of architecture represents generations of development. Since it was common for families to subdivide their land for their children, or simply build homes for them on their land, the architectural legacy that remains shows trends in styles as they matured and changed from one generation to the next. The houses could be generally characterized as rural interpretations of high style architecture, often built before the styles gained mass popularity, suggesting that architects were involved in their design. There are five known architects who designed buildings on hill:

R. Snowden Andrews (1830-1903), a Baltimore architect who designed Claremont in 1854 in a Gothic-Italianate style. Andrews began his career with the famed Baltimore firm Niernsee and Nelson and later joined Eben Faxon in the firm of Andrews and Faxon. In addition to the Eastern Female High School, the Church of the Redeemer and Franklin Street Presbyterian Church rectory, Andrews also designed the Governor's mansion in Annapolis and the south wing of the Treasury Building in Washington.

Brognard Okie (1875-1945), a partner in the Philadelphia-based firm of Duhring, Okie and Ziegler, built Lift-a-Latch and the Little Hill House in an Arts and Crafts-inspired Colonial Revival style. Okie's firm designed planned communities around Philadelphia in the early 1900s based on Medieval English models.

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Robert Stead (1856-1943), a summer resident of the Hill owner of the Gables between about 1890 and 1940, was a Washington D.C.-based architect who designed houses, apartment buildings and schools in Washington during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is believed that he designed the unusual playhouse and gazebo at the Gables. He also lived at the house during the time that the south wing was built, so there is a good possibility that he designed that addition as well.

George Worthington (1855-1933) and Addison Worthington (1889-1975) had deep family connections to the Lawyers Hill area dating to the 18th century. Both George and Addison practiced architecture in Baltimore and their passion for early Colonial architecture and craftsmanship is demonstrated in the buildings they designed on Lawyers Hill, in the saltbox and Georgian forms and the log and masonry construction with prominent chimneys. George Worthington designed Grace Episcopal Church in Elkridge, where most Lawyers hill residents worshipped, and other institutional buildings in Baltimore. Addison Worthington designed the massive stone barn at Elibank (6450 Elibank Drive) in the 1950s with two-foot-thick exterior walls and tiled interior walls and the small saltbox cottage at 6017 Old Lawyers Hill Road that replaced Edgewood in 1937. He also designed buildings at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland.

As members of the wealthy class, Lawyers Hill residents could have afforded to hire architects. But some of the residents were talented amateur architects and ingenious builders. John H.B. Latrobe, while not trained in architecture, designed memorials and a few buildings during his life, including the Baltimore cottages at White Sulphur Springs (now The Greenbriar Hotel), and the entrance gate and gate house at Druid Hill park. Robert Carey Long designed the first Fairy Knowe. It is not known who designed the second house on the site. Although no documentation has been unearthed to confirm the design of The Lawn, it might have been built by Dobbin himself. As an educated and highly creative man, he no doubt would have been able to obtain pattern books such as Andrew Jackson Downing's, Cottage Residences, which clearly influenced the design of the Lawn.

Lawyers Hill played an important role in the defense of Baltimore during the Civil War. The viaduct provided the only rail connection with Washington and across the river at Relay was the junction of this north-south route and the east-west route of the B&O Railroad. The Hill, rising above the Viaduct and Relay junction, was a strategic site for the protection of both the bridge and the railroad from sabotage-minded southern sympathizers and from Confederate troops. Under the command of General Benjamin Butler, Union artillery regiments were a permanent, and often unwelcomed presence on the Hill for the entire length of the War. Several installations were established on the Hill including a two-

See Continuation Sheet No. 21

gun battery near the B&O right-of-way, and Cooks Battery, also a two-gun battery, located further up the Lawyers Hill on the Claremont property. The remains of the earthworks from the battery existed until the construction of the I-895 spur in the early 1970s. Just below the Hill on what is now Levering Avenue was a Union army facility called Camp Essex.

The War created a deep rift among families on the Hill: some supported the south and others were staunch northerners. The Dobbins were very active in the Confederate effort, assisting southerners trying to escape to the north and arranging for medical supplies to be transported to the south. Even after the war Dobbin was helping former members of the Confederate army by assisting exiled leaders return to this country.

This tense political environment might have inspired the creation of the central social and cultural institution on the Hill: the Elkridge Assembly Rooms. The residents of Lawyers Hill, like all members of the swelling ranks of the upper class who profited from the growth of new industry, had a great deal of leisure time to enjoy their wealth. Family members, including women, were highly educated, exposed to art and culture, and well-traveled, giving rise to an unusual intellectual atmosphere on the Hill. When parlors became crowded with heated political discussion residents pitched in to erect a "neutral zone" where families could socialize and entertain one another. In 1869 Dobbin donated land to the community and residents purchased stocks to build the Hall. The building was maintained by annual dues and volunteer labor, the way it is still maintained today. Dancing classes, theatrical performances, and tableaux, or variety shows, were held at the Hall on a regular basis. During at least one season in the early 1900s, the Lawyers Hill drama troupe was so successful that the B&O ran special trains to coincide with performance times. Still the heart of community life on the Hill, the Hall keeps the residents linked together and is the site of potluck dinners and the community Fourth of July Celebration, a 75-year old tradition.

The cultured atmosphere was cultivated in the homes as well. Music and language lessons, Shakespeare and Bible readings were part of the daily routine for generations of Lawyers Hill children. Inspired by the pastoral landscape many of the residents expressed their creativity through art, music and poetry. John Latrobe wrote odes to his home, Fairy Knowe, describing evenings there when "many voices were heard from the cottage where laughing and sparkling eyed girls gave joy to the night. . ." While there are still amateur and professional artists living on the Hill, the legacy of earlier generations of artists survives in the landscape and in the small studios scattered throughout the Hill.

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Lawyers Hill also played a role in the development of horse sports in Maryland. In 1878 Murray Hanson, along with friends from Lawyers Hill Road, founded the Elkridge Hunt Club at Belmont, the first organized fox hunting club in Maryland and the second in the country. Now known as the Elkridge-Harford Hunt, it is still active in Jarrettsville. Later generations of family members at Belmont engaged in serious horse breeding. The Bruce family, who lived at Belmont during the early decades of the 20th century, raised champion race horses among them the legendary thoroughbred, Billy Barton, who won the Maryland Hunt Cup in 1926 and placed second in the Grand National Steeplechase the same year.

By the 1930s life began to change on Lawyers Hill. Residents could no longer afford the high maintenance bills on the large, aging houses and at least three were demolished during this decade. Other houses survived periods of neglect and have been restored or are currently undergoing restoration. Even some of the outbuildings have been recycled; the Fairy Knowe barn is now a residence, and the Maycroft tenant house and "honeymoon" cottage, are now used as a house and studio respectively.

The single most disruptive intrusion the character of the historic district occurred in the mid 1960s when the community was divided by Interstate 95. The highway runs north to south through district between Montgomery Road and the Patapsco River. Fortunately, because properties were spread out no houses were lost. Instead, construction cut through front driveway areas of the houses now on Elibank Drive and the backyards of properties on the west side of Lawyers Hill Road. However, a number of important landscape features were lost; the boxwood gardens of Tutbury, the allee of maples leading to The Cottage, and the formal gardens at Hursley. At least one dozen outbuildings were destroyed, including tenant houses and barns connected with Armagh, Hursley, Wayside, Maycroft and the Lawn. Two significant pre-1860 properties purchased by the state during the construction and abandoned, were destroyed by arson: Wyndhurst (1850), a Gothic Revival cottage which was located north of the Lawn, and Maplewood (1850), a vernacular farmhouse, located on the north side of Lawyers Hill Road near the junction of Montgomery Road, were both lost in the 1970s. The highway now divides the Belmont/Rockburn area from Lawyers Hill Road area, although the connections--stone gateposts and lines of mature trees leading to the highway off Lawyers Hill Road--are still visible. The historic connection between the two areas was verified by former residents and is evident in maps dating from 1878 to 1960, and aerial photographs which pre-date I-95. The houses on the north side of I-95 are now accessed by the newly created Elibank Road which parallels the highway. The area again felt the impact of highway construction when the Harbor Tunnel Thruway (I-895) connector was built along west side of the hill in the early 1970s. This road cut through four acres of forest at Fairy Knowe. The construction of modern houses in the district is far less intrusive. There are

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only eight post World War II houses in the Belmont section and six along Lawyers Hill and Old Lawyers Hill roads. Each new house has been well-integrated with no adverse effect on the rural environment or the historic integrity of the district. Lawyers Hill was no longer a sought after residential area following World War II. As in most communities in Maryland, young families, with the encouragement of the Federal government through Federal Housing Administration programs, and popular magazines, looked for smaller, newer houses near shopping centers and schools.

9. Major Bibliographical References

HO-610

See Continuation Sheet No. 24

[X] See continuation sheet No. 24

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
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 650 acres

USGS Quad: Relay, MD Quad

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	352120	430900
B	18	352110	430800
C	18	349730	430350
D	18	348950	430970

[X] See continuation sheet No. 25

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet No. 25

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet No. 25

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy Worden, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Howard County Dept of Planning & Zoning date 1992

street & number 3430 Court House Drive telephone (410) 313-2037

city or town Ellicott City state Maryland zip code 21043

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

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Archival resources of the American Institute of Architects, The Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, B&O Railroad Museum, Davis and Hemphill Company, Enoch Pratt Library, Howard County Historical Society, and the Maryland State Archives.

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Semmes, John E. John H.B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803-1891. Baltimore: Norman Remington Co., 1917.

Travers, Paul. The Patapsco. Centreville: Tidewater Publishing Co., 1990.

The following individuals also supplied valuable research information: Nick Badart, Florence Bahr, Bonnie Ballinger, James and Birgit Davis, Kathryn Davis, Tilton Dobbin, Richard and Jan Menear, Anna Mae Miller, Virginia Sandlass, Ed Shull, Van Wensil Strow, Helen Voris, Myrtle Young, Tom Zeimis.

UTM REFERENCES: (Continued)

E. 18 348990 4343420

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries are drawn to include the concentration of resources that contribute to the historical and architectural character of the district. The boundaries are also drawn to exclude buildings and areas surrounding the district that do not contribute to its character. The district is made up of residential buildings, primarily in Victorian-era styles, located in a still-rural area defined by broad fields and mature forests on rolling hills. The area immediately east of the district is extensively developed with 20th century commercial buildings and industrial parks. The area south of the district has densely packed townhouse and apartment developments. The district, which historically included virtually all the land between Belmont in the north and Claremont in the south, was divided into two sections in the mid-1960s by the construction of Interstate 95. These sections are still linked by their strong historical and visual connections and by the fact that each area maintains a high level of integrity of historic character.

The district grew from two plantation estates: Hockley along the Patapsco River, and Belmont to the west. Hockley is located on a plain lower than the district. Belmont is on a flat plain with rolling fields and woods. This open space characteristic of Belmont has been maintained for the district designation in spite of the new houses dotted back from but along Belmont Woods Road, an early drive to Belmont. Open space also characterizes the included parcels along the north side of Lawyers Hill Road east of Rowanberry Drive.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the Lawyers Hill Historic District, delineated on the Resource Sketch and Photograph Map, consist generally of property and curb lines with the occasional arbitrary line to connect existing absolute lines as was done to connect sections of the district separated by the interstate highways. On the east end of the east section, the boundary is formed in part by the Patapsco River and the railway right-of-way. Although historically an integral part of Lawyers Hill, the Thomas Viaduct is not included in the district, but it does abut the district. The viaduct is a National Historic Landmark.

PROPERTY OWNERS:

NOTE: City and State for all owners is Elkridge, Maryland 21227, unless otherwise indicated.

1. Mr. & Mrs. Dale Fahnestock
   6440 Elibank Road

2. Mr. Nessly Craig
   6570 Belmont Woods Road

3. Mr. Dale Schumacher and
   Ms. Barbara Parker
   6581 Belmont Woods Road

4. Ann C. Higgins
   American Chemical Society
   6555 Belmont Woods Road

5. Mr. Kevin Gaynor
   7585 Belmont Woods Road

6. Mr. Burnet Chalmers
   6560 Belmont Woods Road

7. Ms. Joyce Glover and
   Mr. Dermid McDonald
   6450 Elibank Road

8. Mr. & Mrs. Howard Stewart
   6460 Elibank Road

9. Holy Trinity Russian
   Orthodox Church
   1723 E. Fairmont Street
   Baltimore, Maryland 21231

10. Mr. Roy Millar and
    Ms. Fay Millar
    6520 Elibank Road

11. Mr. George Wilson
    6085 Lawyers Hill Road

12. Ms. Marie Caruso
    6071 Lawers Hill Road

13. Van Wensil & Larwrence Strow
    6064 Old Lawyers Hill Road

14. Mr. Earl Armiger
    3300 N. Ridge Road, Suite 230
    Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

15. Mr. Evlas Dollard
    6067 Lawyers Hill Road

16. Mr. Charles Irby
    5970 Washington Boulevard

17. Mr. Michael Brand and
    Ms. Ellen Beausoleil
    6204 Lawyers Hill Road

18. Mr. Torrey C. Brown
    Secretary, Department of
    Natural Resources
    Tawes State Office Building
    580 Taylor Avenue
    Annapolis, Maryland 21401

19. Mr. John Malkmus
    6554 Belmont Woods Road

20. Mr. Oliver Hand
    Lovell America, Inc.
    9030 Red Branch Road, Suite 200
    Columbia, Maryland 21045

21. The Elk Ridge Assembly Rooms
    c/o Gary Tichnor
    6060 Old Lawyers Hill Road

See Continuation Sheet No. 27

PROPERTY OWNERS: (Continued)

22. Mrs. Badart
6005 Old Lawyers Hill Road

23. Dr. Paul Meyer
6051 Lawyers Hill Road

24. Ms. Kathryn Davis
6017 Old Layers Hill Road

25. Ms. Marilyn Pollard
6063 Lawyers Hill Road

26. Ms. Margaret Schneider
6011 Old Lawyers Hill Road

27. Ms. Audrey Suhr
6021 Old Lawyers Hill Road

28. Mr. & Mrs. Bill Dillon
6053 Old Lawyers Hill Road

29. Ms. Helen Voris
6086 Old Lawyers Hill Road

30. Mr. & Mrs. Gary Tichnor
6060 Old Lawyers Hill Road

31. Mr. Tom Zeimis
6162 Lawyers Hill Road

32. Mr. & Mrs. Pam D'Aiutolo
6130 Lawyers Hill Road

33. Mr. & Mrs. Gary Lutz
6060 Old Lawyers Hill Road

34. Mr. Neil B. Coggins
6078 Old Lawyers Hill Road

35. Mr. & and Michael Menear
6036 Old Lawyers Hill Road

36. Mr. & Mrs. James Davis
6176 Lawyers Hill Road

37. Mr. & Mrs. Michael Dougherry
6040 Old Lawyers Hill Road

38. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ballinger
6079 Old Lawyers Hill Road

39. Ms. Florence Bahr
6061 Old Lawyers Hill Road

40. Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Hudson
6018 Old Lawyers Hill Road

41. Ms. Virginia Sandlass
6014 Old Lawyers Hill road

42. Ms. Gloria Berthold
6044 Old Lawyers Hill Road

43. Mr. & Mrs. Edward Bridge
6170 Lawyers Hill Road

44. Reverend Harold A. Ammons
6166 Lawyers Hill Road

45. Mr. G.B. Bachman
6199 Lawyers Hill Road

46. Mr. & Mrs. John O'Connell
6195 Lawyers Hill Road

47. Mr. & Mrs. Walter Miller
6117 Lawyers Hill Road

48. Mrs. Myrtle Young
6089 Old Lawyers Hill Road

See Continuation Sheet No. 28

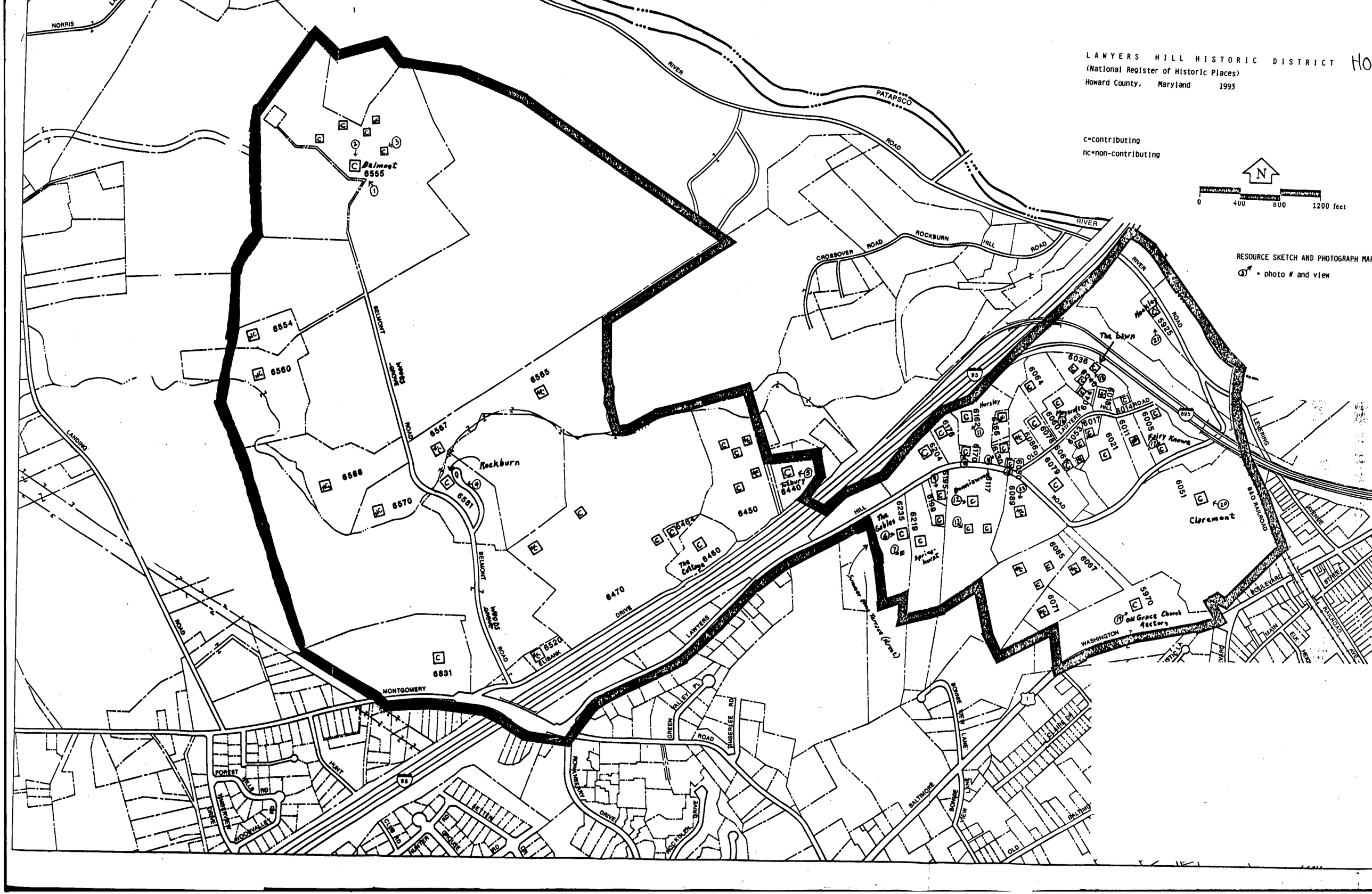
LAWYERS HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT HO
(National Register of Historic Places)
Howard County, Maryland 1993

c=contributing
nc=non-contributing

N

0 400 800 1200 feet

RESOURCE SKETCH AND PHOTOGRAPH MAP
③ = photo # and view



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HO-610

Lawyers Hill Historic District HO-610

Howard Co. MD

A 18/352120/4342900

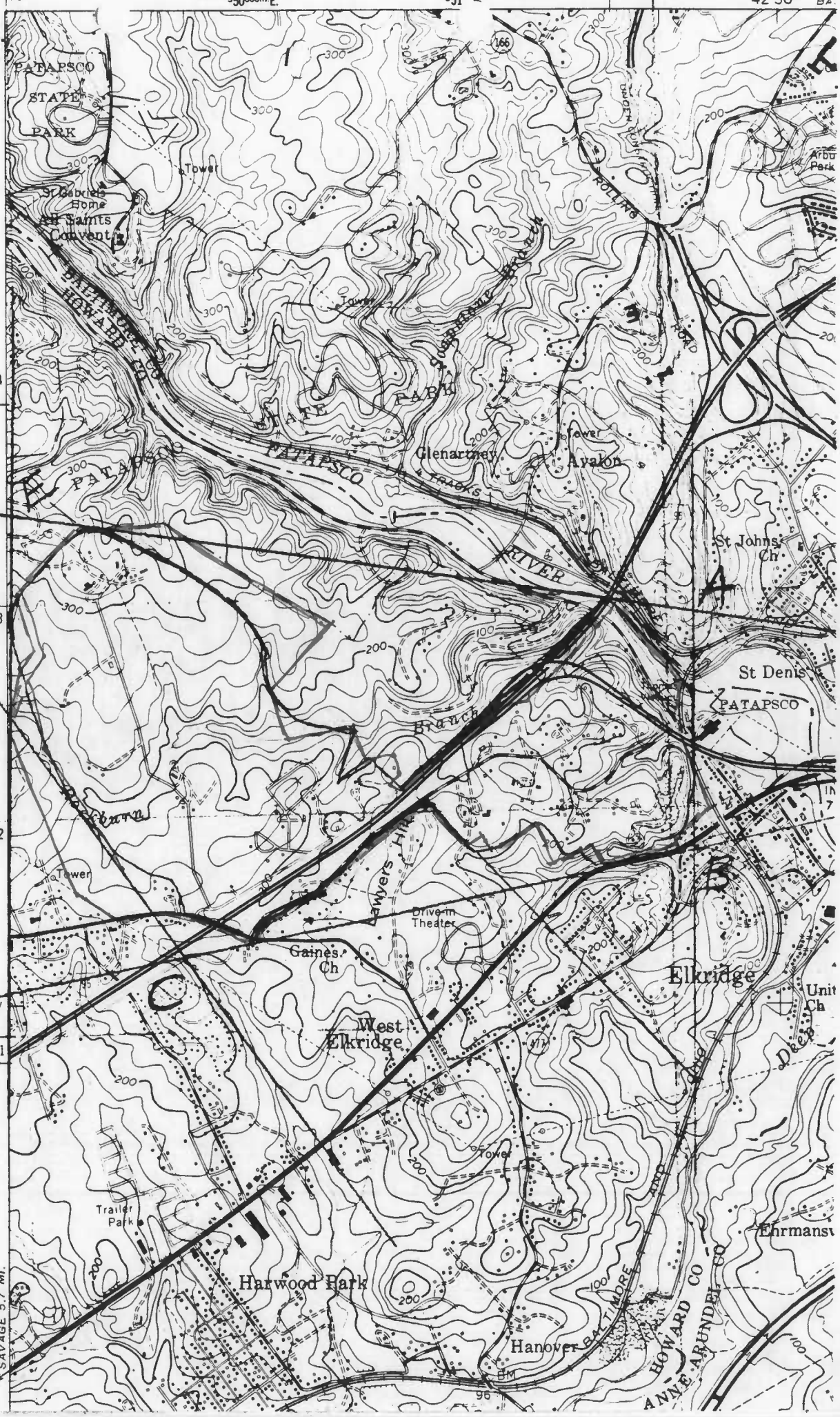
B 18/352110/4341800

C 18/349730/4341350

D 18/348950/4342970

E 18/348990/4343420

Relay



Lawyers Hill Historic District, Howard Co., MD

11/22

HO-610

Lawyers Hill Historic District, Howard Co., MD

22/22

HO-610

LAWRENCE HILL
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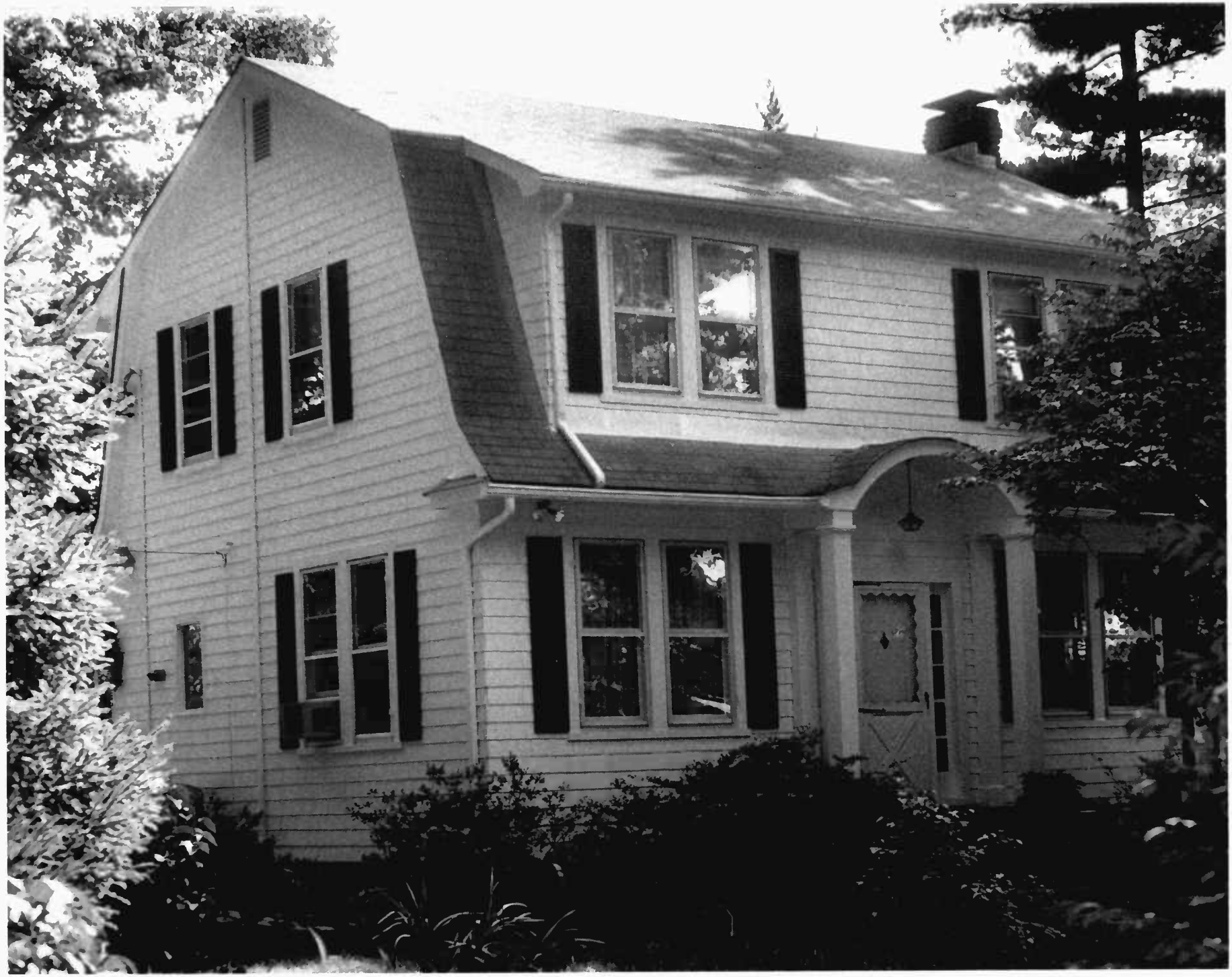

6170

6014