9602937

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

AA-2162

Property/District Name: Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District Number ~~AA-2161~~

Project: Glen Burnie Light Rail Extension Agency: FTA/MTA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name E. Hannold, P. Kurtze Date June 20, 1996

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility **not** recommended _X_

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

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

Based on the available information, the Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria. Composed of 51 buildings, dwellings and associated garages and sheds, located on Crain Highway NW, Georgia Avenue NW, Maple Avenue NW and Maple Lane, the survey district contains a vairety of dwelling types constructed between c. 1910 and c. 1970. According to residents of the area, the working-class houses along Maple Lane were first built in the 1920s, when the area was known as Chinquapin Hollow, with the lots between the center of town and this area on the outskirts filling in with the post-war building boom. Constructed over a broad span of time, the dwellings do not appear to represent a cohesive architectural style or trend. The survey district does not possess sufficient architectural significance to warrant inclusion under Criterion C or to have any particular significance under any other Criteria. It located ell north of the National Register-eligible Glen Burnie Historic District.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Maryland Inventory Form AA-2162

Prepared by: Elizabeth O'Brien, JMA Inc.

Elizabeth Hannold — November 4, 1996
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: _X_ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Peter E. Kurtze — 11/7/96
Reviewer, NR program — Date

Survey No. AA-2162

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

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

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic -single dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-2162

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District

2. Location

street & number See Section 7 ___not for publication

city, town Glen Burnie ___vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	X private residence
___site	**Public Acqusition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	X yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
	___not applicable	___no	___military	___other:

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

name Multiple

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. N/A liber

street & number folio

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date ___federal ___state ___county ___local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-2162

Condition		Check one	Check one
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_X_original site
_X_good	___ruins	_X_altered	___moved date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed		

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

Contributing Resourses Count: 51 buildings.

The Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District includes three buildings on the northwest side (308, 400, and 402 Crain Highway NW) and one on the southeast side of Crain Highway (401-403 Crain Highway), and eleven dwellings on the northeast side of Georgia Avenue, NW (8, 10, 12, 14, 20, 22, 24, 26, 100, 104, 106, and 108 Georgia Avenue NW). It also includes twenty dwellings facing both sides of Maple Avenue NW (403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 420, 421, 423, 424, and 425 Maple Lane, NW). The dwellings on Georgia Avenue represent a wide variety of dwelling types constructed between about 1910 and 1970. The oldest of the dwellings is probably 26 Georgia Avenue, which is of the open-gabled type that appears in turn-of-the-century photographs of Glen Burnie. This dwelling has a rear addition with a deck, synthetic siding, and new windows. The one-story hip-roofed dwellings at 16, 20, and 24 Georgia Avenue date from the second decade of the twentieth century. Both 14 and 24 Georgia Avenue are constructed of textured concrete block, but differ in shape and size. The former is elongated to three-bays deep and the latter has a hip-roofed front porch. The frame dwelling at 24 Georgia Avenue has a gabled side addition. Its large property also includes a large frame shed and a concrete-block garage with a stepped parapet on its gable-fronted elevation.

The district also includes three American foursquare dwellings at 14 Georgia Avenue and at 308 and 401-403 Crain Highway. Both 14 Georgia Avenue and 308 Crain Highway are stucco, while 401-403 has been completely sheathed in synthetic siding. While 14 Georgia Avenue is in excellent condition, 308 Crain Highway is vacant, and its windows are boarded up. Its front porch has been removed, exposing the building's hollow-tile construction. Across the street, 301-303 Crain Highway has been reconfigured as a duplex, and the windows and doors on its front elevation appear to have been reconfigured. To the rear of the dwelling is a modern shed-roofed building which is used as a car-detailing garage. Two other dwellings in the survey district that have also been converted for commercial use are 400 and 402 Crain Highway. These nearly identical three-bay, symmetrical stone-clad dwellings probably date from the 1930s. They both have interior end chimneys, two gabled dormers, and central front doors with classically detailed, segmentally arched wood surrounds.

The district also includes some newer dwellings, including 8, 104, and 108 Georgia Avenue, which are two-story, side-gable-roofed Colonial-Revival dwellings, probably dating from the 1940s or 1950s. Also a side-gabled dwelling, 12 Georgia Avenue is 1½ stories with a large gabled dormer. It is stucco and likely constructed of concrete block, although its window sills are all brick. Another 1940s dwelling on the street is likely 10 Georgia Avenue, which is a one-story, side-gable-roofed dwelling very similar to the mid-century dwellings in the survey districts on the south side of Georgia Avenue and the west end of Greenway Avenue. The one-story dwelling at 106 Georgia Avenue is likely the most recent on the street and appears to have been built in the 1960s.

Maple Lane, NW, intersects Georgia Avenue on the north side between 26 and 100 Georgia Avenue. The historic buildings on Maple Lane line both sides of the street as it extends to the northeast to an intersection with Glen Oak Lane. The dwellings on Maple Lane north of Glen Oak Lane appear to have been built within the last fifty years. The most predominant historic house type on Maple Lane is the front-gabled bungalow or bungalow cottage, which describes 406, 407, 408, 410, 412, 415, 417, 421, and 424 Maple Lane, as well as 22 and 100 Georgia Avenue. Although these dwellings all have similar roof lines, they have different front porch configurations. One or one-and-one-half-story side-gabled dwellings are also common on the street and characterize 414, 416, 418, 420, and 423 Maple Lane, which all appear to have been built in the 1920s or 1930s, as well as 409 Maple Lane, which likely dates from the 1940s or 1950s. The cross-gabled dwellings at 404 and 425 Maple Lane, and the hip-roofed dwelling at 403 Maple Lane appear more recent than their neighbors and were likely built in the mid-twentieth century. Except for 308 and 401-403 Crain Highway, the buildings in this survey district have deeper yards than most of the other dwellings in Glen Burnie and back up into woods, rather then alleys. A number of the properties include outbuildings, such as garages and sheds, and several have backyard swimming pools.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-2162

Period	Areas of Significance--Check and justify below			
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistory	X community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	___social/ humanitarian
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transporation
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	___politics/government	___other (specify)
		___invention		

Specific dates Unknown **Builder/Architect** Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

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

According to the 1889 plan for the town of Glen Burnie, the road now called Georgia Avenue, was originally planned as Fourth Avenue, and marked the northeastern boundary of the town. A 1925 plat map of Glen Burnie shows long lots with frontages of more than 100 feet facing Fourth Avenue. Although no dwellings are shown on this map, most of the dwellings on the northeast side of Georgia Avenue were likely standing at the time. According to Audrey Dietz, an occupant of 20 Georgia Avenue, her house was built in 1916 shortly before construction was begun on 14 Georgia Avenue. On the outskirts of Glen Burnie at the time, Fourth Avenue was paved with oyster shells. Dietz claims that the first house built on the street was 26 Georgia Avenue at the corner of Maple Lane. A number of the dwellings on Maple Lane appear to have been built in he 1910s or 1920s, although a 1925 plat map of Glen Burnie does not indicate a road or any land subdivisions for house lots. According to residents of the area, the working-class houses along Maple Lane were first built in the 1920s, when the area was known as Chinquapin Hollow. With the post-war building boom beginning in 1946, the lots between the center of town and this area on the outskirts were filled in.

With the exception of the derelict 308 Crain Highway and 410-403 Crain Highway, which has been vastly altered and converted to a multi-family residence and car-detailing business, the dwellings in the Georgia Avenue Survey District retain historic integrity. They do not as a group, however, appear to represent any cohesive architectural style or historical trend and do not appear to meet any of the National Register criteria for significance. This survey district is therefore recommended not eligible.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

Survey No. AA-2162

Anonymous. *Title Plat of Property of Curtis Creak Mining, Furnace, and Manufacturing Co. in the Fifth ElectionDistrit of Anne Arundel County* (Map on File, Keuthe Library, Glen Burnie, Maryland).

Dietz, Audrey. Personal Communication, May 2, 1996.

Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railroad.] *Anne Arundel Homes.* Guggenheimer, Weil and Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1889.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nomiated property Approximately 12.5 acres

Quadrangle name Relay, Curtis Bay, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM Refernces do NOT complete UTM references

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien, Project Architectural Historian

organization John Milner Associates, Inc. **date** June 1996

street & number 5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 410 **telephone** 703-354-9737

city or town Alexandria **state** Virginia 22312

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
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032
(301-514-7600)

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930; Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

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

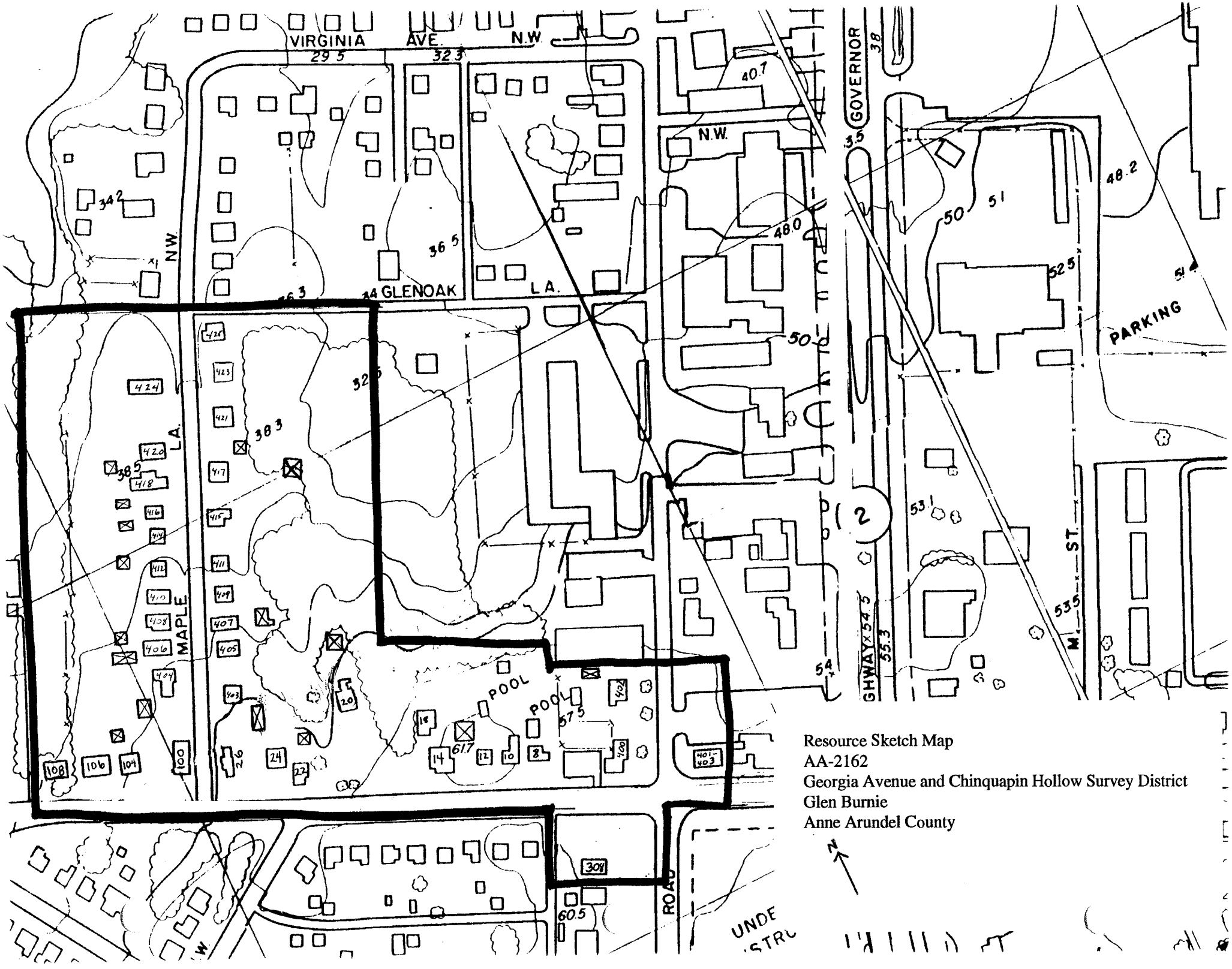
Resource Type:

Category: District

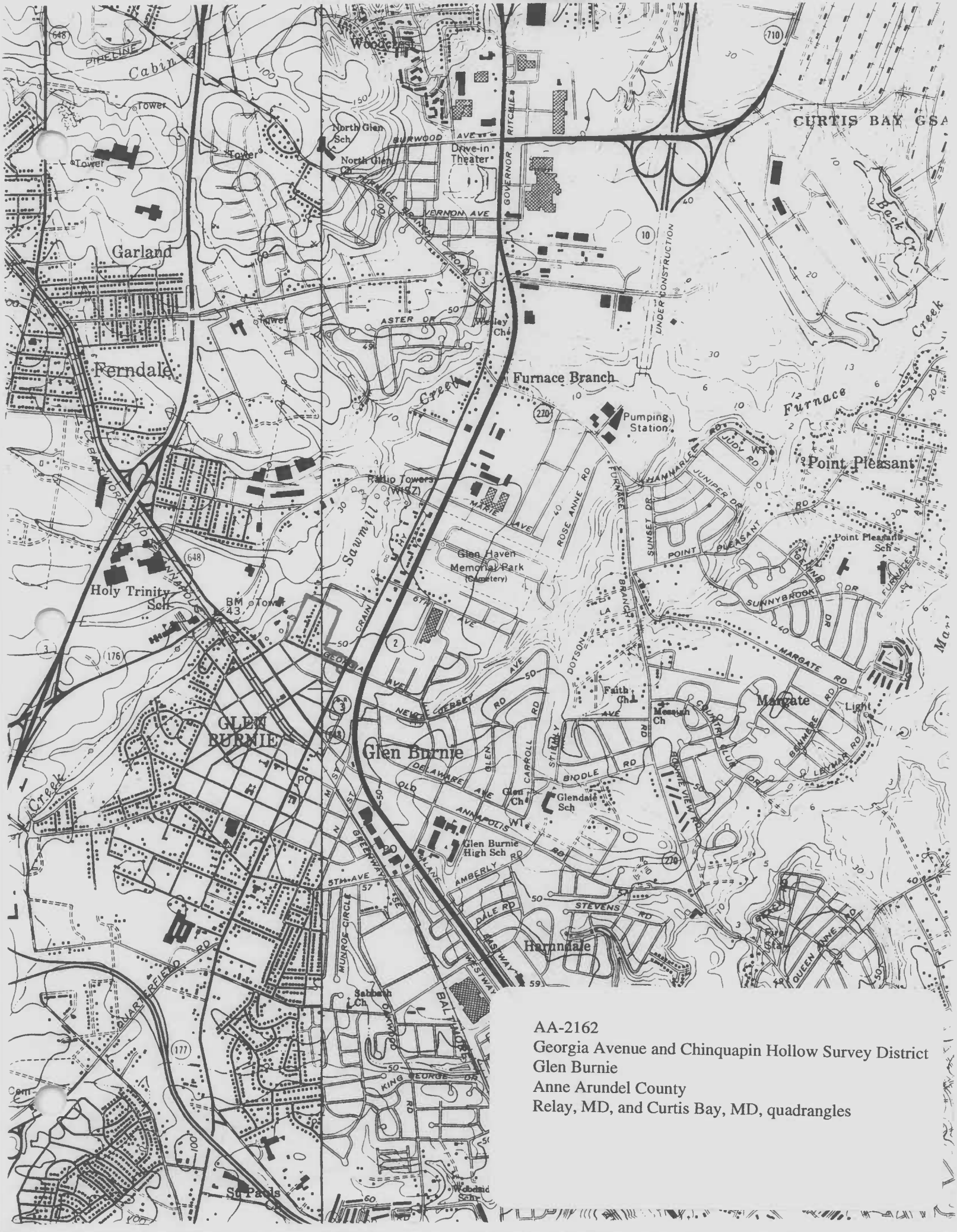
Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: None



Resource Sketch Map
AA-2162
Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District
Glen Burnie
Anne Arundel County



AA-2162
Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District
Glen Burnie
Anne Arundel County
Relay, MD, and Curtis Bay, MD, quadrangles

AA-2162
Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District
Glen Burnie Anne Arundel County
Elizabeth B. O'Brien 1/96
Negative at MDSHPO

102, 100, and 26 Georgia Avenue NW (from left to right), from southeast
Photo #1 of 4

AA-2162
Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District
Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel county
Elizabeth B. O'Brien 1/96
Negative at MDSHPO

14, 12, 10, and 8 Georgia Avenue NW (from left to right)

from west
photo # 2 of 4

AA-2162
Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District
Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County
Elizabeth B. O'Brien 5/96
Negative at MDSHPO

400 Crain Highway NW, from northeast
photo # 3 of 4

AA-2162
Georgia Avenue and Chinquapin Hollow Survey District
Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County
Elizabeth B. O'Brien 6/96
Negative at MDSHPO

404, 406, 408, 410, and 412 Maple Lane NW (from left to right),
from southeast
photo # 4 of 4