MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Property Name: Shanklin House at Willow Grove Farm
Inventory Number: BA-2768

Address: 2175 Cromwell Bridge Road
City: Towson
Zip Code: 21234

County: Baltimore
USGS Topographic Map: Towson

Owner: State of MD/Managed by Baltimore County Rec & Parks

Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

Tax Parcel Number: 216
Tax Map Number: 62
Tax Account ID Number: 092200017007

Project: Baltimore County Renovations to Merrick House
Agency: Balto County Dept of Rec & Parks

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no _yes Name: ________________________ Date: ____________

Is the property located within a historic district? yes X no

If the property is within a district
District Inventory Number: ________________________
NR-listed district_____yes Eligible district_____yes District Name: ________________________
Preparer’s Recommendation: Contributing resource_____yes_____no Non-contributing but eligible in another context

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
Preparer’s Recommendation: Eligible X yes______no

Criteria: X A X B C D
Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination:
(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)
The Merrick House in Cromwell Valley Park is part of the larger Willow Grove farm that consists of the Shanklin House, open gable barn, springhouse, log corncrib and custodian residence to the rear. The area surrounding the Merrick House is known as Lime Kiln Bottom because of the once booming limekiln industry that attracted many of the local residents. Constructed by the Shanklin family circa 1860, the farmhouse was built on land acquired by John W. Shanklin in 1848. The family constructed the farm and developed a limekiln operation that would later be co-owned with neighbor Thomas Jenifer. This was a valuable and lucrative business that provided much needed lime for agricultural replenishment of the soil. Lime helped to make the Mid-Atlantic region the "wheat belt" of the world from the late eighteenth century up through the late nineteenth century and the Shanklin-Jenifer mines were one of the most successful and well known mine operations in the area. The Shanklin farmstead is significant as a collection of artifacts illustrating the historical evolution of agriculture in Baltimore County. It is representative as an example of a largely intact and successful large farm operation, which contributed to the development and importance of Baltimore County through lime production and agriculture. The farm is also significant for its association with the Long Island tract owned by the Risteau and Jenifer families. Therefore, the property qualifies for eligibility under Criterion A. The Shanklin family members were notable citizens in Baltimore County, especially in the Towson area. They held prominent positions in Baltimore County government and were business leaders in the community. They are significant examples of successful businessmen and farmers in Baltimore County that developed goods and services which greatly

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW™
Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: Xs A B A C D
Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Comments: ____________________________

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

Date
and were business leaders in the community. They are significant examples of successful businessmen and farmers in Baltimore County that developed goods and services which greatly benefited the County and State. Therefore, the property also qualifies under Criterion B. The property was not evaluated under Criterion C or D. The recommended period of significance, 1860-1920, is confined to the period when limekiln and agricultural production was the main part of the farm's operations under the Shanklin family ownership.

The Merrick House is located in an area of Baltimore County called Lime Kiln Bottom in the Cromwell Valley area. The farm property is comprised of several significant outbuildings including a barn, corn crib, log tenant house, lime kilns and spring house (Attachment A). Two 20th century tenant houses are also located on site. Based on the construction method and materials used, it is likely that the barn, corn crib and spring house buildings date to the time when the main house was constructed. The limekilns and log tenant house most likely pre-date the house and other farm buildings. They represent the limekiln business that was established by the time the Shanklin family acquired the property.

The barn is two-story built with adze-hewn, square logs on a stone foundation and is in good condition. The members are assembled at the corners with V-notches, the only style of joinery ever noted in this county for log buildings. There are double doors located at the front with a rear sliding door. Vertical wood boards cover the exterior.

The corn crib is constructed of log and sitting on a stone foundation with a wood shingled gable roof and is in fair condition. Usually the building was constructed in such a way that air could pass between the boards to dry the corn. The two gable peaks of the structure are clad in vertical wood boards. Two vertical board doors are located at different heights on one gable end. There is evidence of some termite damage to the logs and the foundation may require some stabilization.

Springhouses are normally constructed near or over a spring, to protect a water source from pollutants and animals and to provide a cool, clean place for storing food, particularly dairy products. Springhouses were constructed as outbuildings on both 18th and 19th century farms but most surviving examples are 19th century. The rubble stone spring house has a gable roof constructed of cedar shake with overhanging eaves. It is in good condition but could possibly benefit from some rehabilitation to the roof and door. A centered single light window is located under the gable peak and above the vertical board door that serves as the entrance. Another single light window is located on the south side of the building. Springhouses were usually constructed of stone or brick with shingled roofs but some log examples survive. Stone and brick provided better insulation than wood and because of the inherent dampness; they were a more permanent construction.

The two 20th-century tenant houses are not of the same period as the other building on the property. They are characteristic of a Tidewater style that presents an example of farm buildings from the 1930's and 1940's. Their approximate construction date places them outside the period of significance and ownership of the Shanklin family but they are in generally good condition. They are both currently occupied by tenants.

The Merrick log tenant house was constructed in four distinct phases with the log section dating to circa 1783. The two-and-a-half story log dwelling has an interior-end random-rubble stone chimney, a side-gable roof, a random-rubble stone foundation, and V-notched logs. Architectural evidence suggests the southwest elevation was the original façade featuring two single-leaf doors on the first story. The façade was re-oriented to the southeast when the two-story wood-frame addition was constructed on the southwest elevation circa 1840 to 1860. This addition contains an interior-end brick corbeled chimney. Other additions to the log dwelling include a two-story section on the northeast elevation, circa 1890, a 1950s shed-roof section on the southeast elevation, and a one-room shed-roof addition, circa 1980, on the northeast elevation of the 1950s section. Although all the exterior materials are still intact, the German-board siding and trim has suffered some deterioration from water damage. It currently is in fair condition but in definite need of rehabilitation and stabilization. The windows have been boarded up with one exception, which makes the interior of the building vulnerable to weather, vandalism and pests.

The stone and brick kilns are bunkered three in a row into the hillside, with the third kiln resting approximately 75 feet from the Merrick log tenant house structure. The third kiln, Kiln No. 3, is a vertical shaft continuous kiln. The middle
kiln, Kiln No. 2, is a more primitive intermittent box kiln. The southernmost kiln, Kiln No. 1, is also a vertical shaft continuous kiln that is similar to Kiln No. 3, except that the main block tapers in slightly towards the top of the kiln.

Kiln No. 1, the southernmost vertical shaft continuous kiln, is built in stone and brick. It is 8 feet wide at the base of the kiln; the arch of the is 6 feet 6 inches from the floor to the inner curve; the inner chamber at the bottom is 7 feet deep, front to rear. The kiln is equipped with an iron cooler apparatus still full of lime set in the roof of the arch. Long-handled iron tongs used to open and close the cooler apparatus are still in place. Kiln No. 1, unlike the other vertical shaft kiln, tapers towards the top of the kiln, moving from a 14-foot square dimension at its base to 12-feet square at the height of the main shaft. In addition, the buttress walls in Kiln No. 1 are angled; whereas, in Kiln No. 3 they are squared. There are two sets of wood braces along the edges of each three of the facades that protrude from the hillside that are held in place with iron framing to form a skeletal brace within the kiln. This bracing system restrained the outward movement of the kiln under pressure. The iron rods are corroding and in some places they are broken off. The top of the kiln is approximately 12-feet square, with one wall bunkered into the hillside. The oven area measures approximately 4 feet in diameter. The oven area is filled in with limestone pieces and brick, likely the brick from a vertical shaft chimney no longer in existence. A brick chimney would have carried the noxious fumes out of distance of the workers at the top of the kiln. An iron rod approximately 1.5 inches in diameter trims an approximate 9-foot square shape within the top of the kiln. This kiln is in very good condition with the bricks largely intact.

Kiln No. 2 is comprised of three stone facades that protrude from the hillside. An occasional limestone or marble stone is contained within walls that, like the other kilns, are predominantly made of gneiss biotite stone. The front facing facade measures approximately 15 feet across, and the two side facades are partially built into the hillside. The stones on the north side of the front façade are stained orange. The cave-like opening at the base is crude compared to the elegant brick arches of the vertical shaft kilns. It is approximately two feet wide and two feet high, with three bricks capping the top. Kiln No. 2 is in fair condition with some collapse of the stones.

The northernmost stone/brick kiln is similar in dimensions and features to Kiln No. 1, except the top walls are square to the top. Although there are not similar wooden braces still attached to the structure, the end bolts of the internal iron, 1.5-inch diameter skeletal rod system are approximately 2-3 inches away from the stone kiln wall, possibly indicating that wooden braces were also used on this kiln. This stone/brick kiln is 8 feet wide at the base; the arch at the bottom is 6 feet 6 inches from the floor to the inner curve; the inner chamber at the bottom is 7 feet deep, front to rear. The kiln also has a similar styled iron cooler apparatus as in Kiln No. 1, but it is placed further to the rear of the arched chamber. This kiln also has in place long-handled iron tongs used to open and close the cooler apparatus. There is a pile of gray colored lime under the cooler apparatus. Each side of the kiln contains a three-course brick arch over an opening like that in Kiln No. 3, and the main bloc of the kiln also has the same iron/steel skeletal rod and pin bracing system. The top of Kiln No. 1 measures approximately 13-feet square. Like Kiln No. 3, this kiln has a 4-foot diameter oven area filled with brick and limestone pieces. It is also in very good condition with the bricks largely intact.

The cemetery is located to the west of the main farmhouse and is circled with a crude rubble stone wall that is collapsing in some spots. There are no tombstones visible; there are some stone pieces that are probably remnants of markers. A large tree is located in the middle, which may contribute to the uneven level of some parts of the grounds. It is in definite need of further evaluation and stabilization of the stone walls and any trees or shrubs that may be endangering the ground.

Baltimore County was not a major player in the tobacco economy that predominated in the Chesapeake Bay region in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, largely because only 20% of its land area was comprised of flat sandy lands that were suitable for tobacco cultivation. The 1798 tax list reveals a sparsely inhabited and primitively developed county with only 1,495 total residences, over half of which were constructed in log.¹ Cromwell Valley was comprised of several large late seventeenth and early eighteenth patented tracts of land including Fellowship, Vulcania and Long

The name Cromwell became attached to the area through the marriage of William Cromwell into the Raven and Risteau families.  

By the early part of the nineteenth century, the Baltimore region came from behind to become a major player in the world economy. The county had rich deposits of iron ore, clay soils suitable for growing wheat, and several rivers than ran across the fall line providing mills with water power. One of the county’s biggest assets was the Patapsco River, the deepest river on the Chesapeake Bay, where Baltimore Town (now Baltimore City) was located. By the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the region was transformed from a primitive backwater to a flourishing center of trade. By 1830, the county (which was then its current size of 640 acres) contained 40,250 residents, with textile mills and farming both accounting for the growing population. Baltimore City also grew rapidly, with a population increasing from 26, 514 in 1800 to 60, 738 residents by 1820.  

Cromwell Valley did not undergo this type of population growth in the nineteenth century. There were only three houses shown in the valley on the J. C. Sidney Map of 1850: Carlisle Howard’s, John Plaskitt’s, and Dr. T.C. Risteau’s. Although the valley did not have much of a population, it was becoming important as a center of small-scale lime production. In the Baltimore American on August 23, 1801, there appeared an advertisement to sell woodland adjoining Charles Ridgeley’s Hampton Estate, and the land was described as lying "near lime kilns" where the burners would pay $3.50 per load of wood.  

While it is difficult to determine the exact date of when production in the region began, the term "Lime Kiln Hollow" turns up as early as 1824 in the will of William Welsh. Kilns in Lime Kiln Bottom were also mentioned in a 1826 deed to property on Satyr Hill Road in Cromwell Valley. Making lime was not a new concept, but the idea of using lime for soil restoration was popularized in the early 1800’s. The colonial people had burned oyster shells to make lime as early as 1697 when it was mentioned in a letter written from Annapolis. In Baltimore County, a kiln belonging to John Cockey was mentioned in 1792 as a point on Old Court Road. However, before the soil restoration movement, lime was mostly used in mixing mortar for the construction of brick houses. Decades of tobacco production and poor crop management ruined the productivity of the land for agricultural growth. Using lime as a soil conditioner helped so much that Maryland farmers joined supporters like President Washington and Jefferson in writing to the American Farmer about their positive experiences. Lime production was also popular in the Texas area near Cockeysville and by 1852 there were 51 limekilns in operation. The owner of the neighboring Gays Good Fellowship tract, John Plaskitt, also was involved in the lime business. A sale ad for Plaskitt’s farm in the 1860’s referred specifically to a profitable limekiln operation as well as other successful crops including fruit trees and wheat. Lime production continued until the late 19th century and early 20th centuries but waned as many existing kilns were not modernized and no longer produced profitable results that could compete with large scale operations. In 1929, the Maryland Geological Survey reported that the only kiln still in operation in Baltimore County was the Lindsay kiln in Texas.  

Thomas C. Risteau was likely the owner of some of the early kilns since he was one of few property owners identified on the 1850 J.C. Sidney Map. The eighteenth century Risteau house, called "Long Island" still stands directly across Minebank Run. These kilns and log house remained in the Risteau family ownership at least through 1865. Doctor Risteau deeded Long Island to his son-in-law, Daniel Jenifer, Sr. to hold in trust for grandson Thomas Risteau Jenifer.  

6 Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland JHL 47:58  
13 Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland JHL 47:58
Land records show that John W. Shanklin, father of John W., Arthur W. and W. Jeff Shanklin, purchased 67 acres which was known as "Lot 5" in Grand Division A of Obediah Towson's property in 1845 although his family appears in the US Federal Census as early as 1840. The deed describes the tract as being on the "main road" and was named "Small Valley". The Towson family deed of division contains an early reference to "the road leading from the Lime Kilns." The house is depicted on the Taylor 1857 Atlas of Baltimore County and is called "Fox Hall" (Attachment B). Later references to the house, which was demolished in the 1980's, refer to it as "Forest Hall". The early maps show the present Satyr Hill Road as the "Old Harford Road". By 1860, the entire family lived on John W. Shanklin's property according the US Federal Census and the real estate was valued at $20,000. The 1860 manufacturers' census of the 9th District showed John W. Shanklin listed under "limeburning" with $1000.00 capital investment and one employee. Annual output was 10,000 bu of lime worth $2800.00; raw material was 1000 bu of stone (costing $200.00) and 300 cords of wood ($900).

By 1870, A. W. Shanklin had a wife, 2 small children, a laborer and domestic servant. Based on that information, it is logical to conclude that the Shanklin House was constructed between 1860 and 1870. The 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County depicts an "A.W. Shanklin" with 180 acres directly above the Jenifer Kilns. It also shows the property owned by John W. Shanklin, and J.W. Shanklin next to parcels owned by Jenifer and O. Towson. Based on the visual depiction of the size of the parcels, it is safe to presume that John W. was the father and J.W. was the son. Lime Shaft #2 is also closely located to J.W. Shanklin's parcel of land (Attachment C). The 1870 census data concurs with the fact that father and son maintained separate households. The youngest son, W. Jeff Shanklin, is shown as a member of his father's household.

John W. Shanklin's will divided up the various parcels and businesses between his three sons. It bequeathed, "to son Wm. J. Shanklin all the rest of my land that is to say this place where we now live, the old Hilton place, the John E. Howard place." He also divided up the farm property and his limeburning business: "to son Arthur W. Shanklin the lime Kiln Bottom place by his letting John and Jeff have Agricultural lime stone to burn for the land they get them their selves at their own expense."

An early indication of a business relationship between Shanklin and Jenifer was documented through a reference to "Shanklin" in an 1876 ledger in which Jenifer kept detailed accounts of his lime business. The notation indicated that Shanklin had "borrowed" lime. Jenifer and O.G. Towson owned the kiln property although Towson was not mentioned in Jenifer's 1876 ledger. In 1883, Jenifer and John W. Shanklin, formed a new firm for burning agricultural lime. The Maryland Journal of January 2, 1883 reported that, "The bottom lime is recognized by builders as the purest and whitest in the state for white coating and free from gritt." Jenifer's 1883 ledger reported many references to transactions between A.W. Shanklin and brothers J.W. and W. Jeff Shanklin. The ledger also noted that the newly formed company built a kiln in the spring of 1883 at a cost of $1,181.00 with $301.50 of this amount to pay the mason. After being in business for ten years, the Shanklin-Jenifer kilns became so successful that they announced the following in the Baltimore County Democrat on June 3, 1883:

Having increased facilities for burning lime, we take this method of informing the people of Baltimore and Harford Counties that we are now prepared to furnish BUILDING, WHITENWASH, and AGRICULTURAL LIME which we offer at reasonable rates. Our stone being of superior quality we guarantee satisfaction.

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15 Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland TX 349:164
16 Map of the city and county of Baltimore, Maryland. From actual surveys by Robert Taylor. Lith by Hunckel & Son, 1857.
17 Baltimore County Public Library, Legacy Web Collection, Image # 4375002
18 United States Federal Census, Baltimore County, Election District 9, 1860.
20 United States Federal Census, Baltimore County, Election District 9, 1870
22 United States Federal Census, Baltimore County, Election District 9, 1870
23 Baltimore County Register of Wills TP 7:126.
24 Baltimore County Register of Wills TP 7:126.
26 Abe, Kimberly R., "The Limekiln Age and the Bottom Lime" History Trails 36 (Spring 2004) : 3-4, p.5.
Maryland Historical Trust
NR-Eligibility Review Form

Continuation Sheet No. 5

Jenifer family records indicate that the firm did regular business with the National Building Supply Company, with warehouses at Spear's Wharf and Patterson Street in Baltimore. This company sold coal, fire brick and cement to Jenifer and Shanklin. In return, they purchased "Bottom" lime. The business exchange used the freight cars of the Baltimore and Delta Railroad, which later became the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, that ran next to Cromwell Bridge Road. W. Jeff Shanklin, brother of Arthur and John W. Shanklin, invested in the railroad that distributed the lime. He owned at least ten shares valued at $50.00 each.

After 1890, relatively little information has been discovered about the limekiln operation. The 1896 tax ledger for District 9 listed Thomas A. Jenifer with "1 patent Lime Kiln" in "Lime Kiln Valley". It was assessed for $200.00. The last receipt found was dated September 1, 1897 and was addressed to "Messrs. Shanklin and Jenifer". The Bromley Atlas of 1898 shows both the A.W. Shanklin Farm and the W.J. Shanklin farm along with the limekiln presently located on the A.W. Shanklin property (Attachment D). The 1896 assessment records for Baltimore County indicated that A.W. Shanklin had a house, barn, animals, and stock. By 1898, W. Jeff Shanklin started his own lime business. The details of the business was described on an advertisement:

W. Jeff Shanklin, OF THE LATE FIRM OF SHANKLIN AND JENIFER, MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED BOTTOM LIME, For Building, Agricultural and Whitewashing Purposes. Lots of 50 Bushels or over Delivered by Team at Reasonable Advance if desired. All orders will receive prompt attention, and respectfully solicited. Address, W. JEFF SHANKLIN, Loch Raven, Baltimore County, Md.

There was no mention of the kilns in the tax ledgers of 1911 and 1918. The Bromley Atlas of 1915 showed the name A.W. Shanklin in the location of the limekilns. Based on the Baltimore County, Maryland Farmer's Directory of 1915, it appears that W. Jeff Shanklin is managing the farm. It is listed with 218 acres, 2 horses, and 2 cattle. His brother John W. is listed as retired and A.P. Shanklin, son of Arthur, is listed as an attorney-at-law in Towson. John W. Shanklin was also a former Clerk of the Court for Baltimore County; Arthur served as a County Treasurer. A.W. Shanklin died in 1919 and the main part of the farm, comprising over 126 acres, was conveyed to Frank M. Dunkes Jr. by two of A.W. Shanklin's children who served as executors of his estate. The Sun of November 2, 1919, called the property "Willow Grove Farm."

According to the US Federal Census of 1930, Frank M. Dunkes and his siblings Albert and Minnie lived on the former Shanklin property and were actively farming. The Dunkes' later conveyed various parcels of the site to William and Helen Merrick and Robert and Anne Merrick in 1943 and 1946. Later, Robert Merrick would acquire other acreage that would later comprise "Satyr Hill Farm", his family's rural retreat.

Prepared by: Teri Rising Date Prepared: December 18, 2007

28 Towson, Baltimore County Democrat, June 3, 1873.
31 Map of Baltimore County, Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1898.
34 Kelly, Patricia Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form: Merrick House at Willow Grove Farm. Maryland Historical Trust, 19995.
38 Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland WPC 522-235.
39 Baltimore Sua November 2, 1919.
Attachment A: USGS Quad Map of Willow Grove Farm

Attachment B: Map of the city and county of Baltimore, Maryland. From actual surveys by Robert Taylor. Lith by Hunckel & Son, 1857.

1. **NdlY1G** (indicate preferred name)

historic Shanklin House at Willow Grove Farm

and/or common

2. **Location**

street & number 2175 Cromwell Bridge Road not for publication

city, town Towson vicinity of Councilmatic 9th
county Baltimore

3. **Classification**

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

name Ealtimore County Dept. of recreation SParks

street & number 580 Taylor Avenue Unit E-3 telephone no.: "691-4011"

city, town Annaplaia state and zip code MQ 21401

5. **Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 9914

street & number 401 Bosley avenue 2nd floor folio 61

city, town Towson state pC

6. **Representation in Existing Historical Surveys**

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city, town state
Condition

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- unaltered
- ruins
- altered
- moved
- original site
- unexposed
- date of move

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

See attached writeup.
# 8. Significance

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Specific dates Last quarter 19thC 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.

See attached writeup.
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: 180 acres

Quadrangle name: Towson

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

UTM References: do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Patricia M. Kelly

organization: Documenting Historic Properties Cour^atat Goucher College 12/14/95

street & number: 3304 Midmeadow Road

 telephone: 410-825-1522

city or town: Towson

state: Md 21286

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.
Shanklin House

Shanklin House, located on property once called "Willow Grove Farm", is at 2175 Cromwell Bridge Road about 2 miles from the intersection of 695 and Loch Raven Boulevard. The house sits deep inside Cromwell Valley Parks 376 acres of land on a sharply angled farm access road. It is perched midway between the Cromwell Valley ridge line and Mine Bank Run. The main house is surrounded by a tiered common brick pattern fence. A large Sycamore tree measuring 16' 2" at its base shades the front of the house. The L-shaped house appears to have been built in several different stages the oldest being the last quarter of the 19th century. Later portions need dating.

The principal facade of the main block faces south toward the road. This main (south) facade is a symmetrical five bay, two story, center passage plan, frame house, one pile deep having an asphalt side-gabled roof with interior brick end chimneys facing each other east-west. The original part of the house, as well as the three additions, is of weatherboard construction unless noted otherwise. The six panel front door is located in the center bay flanked by two 6/6 double hung windows placed symmetrically on each side. The front door has sidelights and a rectangular broken transom. The architrave consists of a triangular broken pediment above the door with flat carved pilasters on each side of the sidelight. The landing with five steps leading to the front door are of brick. The 6/6 windows on the main facade as well as the rest of the original house have wooden sills and lintels, however, the lintels on the front facade are covered by the weatherboard. The windows have raised paneled shutters. The gable roof, covered with asphalt shingle (not original), has a wide eave overhang and narrow frieze. The foundation of the house is of uncoursed fieldstone.

The east side shows the original house and three additions. The additions abut the east end of the rear facade of the original block forming an "L". The gable end of the original house shows a one bay two-story with eave overhang and windows like the main facade. It also has a bulkhead entrance into the cellar with a window on the south side of it-both are original. The first and second additions are two bay two story with eave overhang, windows and shutters like the main facade. The first addition has a door with a hood above it. The third addition is a two bay one story also having a door. All three additions are one pile deep with an asphalt side-gabled roof. A central brick chimney is evident in the ridge of the roof between the first and second additions. The fieldstone foundation appears to be continuous on the east facade from the original house to the end of the second addition but the cellar indicates otherwise.

1.
The rear view of the house shows the front gable ends of the second addition being different lengths with the shorter slope facing the east and the longer slope facing the west side of the house. It shows the 2/2 attic window and two bays of the second addition as well as the attached two bay front-gable of the third addition. Also visible are the back two bays of the main block not covered by an addition. While not visible from the rear, it should be noted that a door from the rear of the center hall passage of the original house opens onto the breezeway. Windows, eave overhang, frieze, shutters are the same as the main facade on both the additions and main block.

The west facade comprises the main block and additions, which are easier to separate. It is not identical to the east side. The one story addition is identical to the east facade except for the door. The second and first additions are covered with aluminum siding and shutters are removed. These additions comprise two bays, one window and a breezeway with window and door. The west side of the original house differs from the east only in that it has two bays. The wood lintels are visible.

The interior of the original house has a center passage plan, with a single parlor on either side of the stair hall. The stair rises to the north of the center passage along the east wall and does a dog-leg turn onto the landing at the top. It is an open string stair with no brackets. It has a handrail, round balusters and rounded newel. The wooden baseboard in the hall is flat and plain while the architrave around the doors leading to the parlors has raised beading. The floor is random width pine tongue and groove and is the same in both parlors. At the north end of the hall is a door leading to an outside breezeway which is formed by an addition. The stairs to the cellar are off the hall under the main stairway.

The west room is more formal with heavier baseboard trim and a fireplace with a simple mantel shelf and molding along the ceiling. It is evident that the sills of the interior windows have been replaced while the rest of the frame appears to original. Windows on the west side of this room have the original glass. The door leading into the room is a raised four panel with a raised x in lower half with box lock hardware and very plain trim. It is doubtful the molding along ceiling and mantel are original since it matches the molding in the first addition. Also, the doors are similar to those used in the first addition raising the question of their authenticity. Ceilings of the room are nine feet. The floors are random width pine varying between three and four and one-half inches.
The east room has the same moldings, floor, doors, door architrave, window trim and sills as the west room. The fireplace has been covered over in this area but the hearth and a ghost of the fireplace are apparent. The first addition is attached to this room. A doorway was cut through the north wall on the west side next to the stair wall.

When the first addition was added is unknown at this time, however, it is evident from the construction and support beams in the cellar that it was not part of the original house. The north wall is vertically pine paneled and has a projecting fireplace. Also, on this wall is a paneled door behind which is a winder stair leading to the second floor. The molding and fireplace mantel trim are similar to that found in the two original rooms. The window trim is different from the original section. The ceiling height in this addition is only six feet ten inches. The pine floor boards are wider and more uniform than those in the original house. Off this room is another addition entered through a doorway on the northwest corner of the room. It is fully paneled horizontally with pine and has a recessed fireplace on the south wall sharing the chimney with the first addition. It has a modern beam ceiling and leads to a third addition which is a 1940's kitchen with pine cabinets. This is definitely another addition as windowpanes have been taken out of the frame connecting to the kitchen and a doorway cut through the wall for entry.

The second floor plan of the original house is identical to the first, with a single room on either side of the stair hall. The baseboard in the hall and these rooms is narrower and protrudes less than the first floor. The floors are identical to those on the lower level while the dog ear window trim and sills are different and appear to be original. Hardware on the doors is similar to that on the first floor. The ceilings are eight feet on the upper level of the original house. A closet was added to the east room on the second floor. There are no fireplaces or evidence of any in these rooms.

The layout of the additions on the second floor is different from the first floor. Off the east room the first addition can be entered from a door on the northwest wall by going down two steps. These steps have square head nails which are plainly visible. From this room a hallway leads to two bathrooms, to the top of the backstairs, to a bedroom and a small paneled room all of which appear to have been done when the second addition was added. The hallway turns at the end closest to the main block and connects to the upstairs center hall through a doorway.
The cellar can be reached from the bulkhead entrance on the east facade or by an original interior stair at the north of center passage along the east wall of the first floor hall. The cellar is one room made with walls of uncoursed fieldstone over which is the upstairs east room. The ceiling reveals the rounded notched logs used for support beams. This same support system as well as the exterior fieldstone foundation can be seen through a planned opening into a crawlspace under the west room of the original house.

The north side of the basement has a hole in the fieldstone wall which has been chipped away showing a crawlspace with a different type of support system using 3 x 10 inch boards. In this area three sides of a fieldstone foundation the size of the first addition can also be seen. This seems to be another indication that the second addition was done at different time. The cellar area also revealed machine cut lath covered with plaster on the walls going down into the basement.

Significant outbuildings are:
1 spring house
1 barn
1 log corn crib

2 tenant houses
1 log tenant house
cemetery
SHANKLIN HOUSE

Only three farms were shown in the entire Cromwell Valley on Sidney Browne's Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, namely, Carlsie Howard, John Plaskitt, and Thomas C. Risteanu. In 1877 the G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, shows Arthur W. Shanklin owning 180 acres. The 1915 Bromley, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, indicates A.W. Shanklin owned 220 acres.

The land where Shanklin House sits today was purchased by the State of Maryland, to the use of the Department of Natural Resources on July 7, 1993, from the estate of Robert G. Merrick (1). This property consists of 221 acres and is being managed by Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks. Acquisition of the property was in serious doubt due to depletion of open space funds, however, Governor Schaefer visited the site on January 1, 1993 and became an advocate for the park. (2)

Dr. Arthur Tracey of Westminster did a map of the original land grants made in this century. This along with William B. Marye's plat of Northampton and adjoining tracts gives the shape of grants from verbal metes and bounds in patent documents. It is from these maps along with deeds and wills that it can be determined Arthur Shanklin's land included part of Gay's Inspection and Cullison's Park. (3) Looking at the Federal Direct Tax assessment of 1798 the Shanklin family did not own land in the area. In 1848, Arthur's father, John W. Shanklin, purchased a large tract of Gay's Inspection and part of Cullison's Park which the 1877 map shows as A.W. Shanklins. (3) This area accounts for where the Shanklin House is located and for most of the land purchased from Robert Merrick. Land which came into Arthur Shanklins possession through deed and his fathers will by 1877 did at one time belong to William Welch Wonn. The 1813 Assessment Record shows Wonn's total worth as $2,270 but does indicate buildings in the assessment. (4) The 1841 Assessment Record shows Arthur's father John Wesley Shanklin as owning 40.20 acres of Gay's Inspection. This assessment only mentions livestock and furniture. (5) The 1896 Assessment record of Arthur Shanklin gives a good indication of what land and possessions he had. His house, barn, animals, stock in a store etc are listed. (6) From these listings as well as the 1870 census it evident that Arthur Shanklin was a farmer, probably growing mainly corn.

Sometime in the early 1800's agricultural lime became important to restore worn fields. Cromwell Valley with its deposit of limestone made it. There were several lime kilns here owned by William Wonn and Thomas Risteanu. In 1893 John W Shanklin and Thomas Jennifer were in the lime business together and Shanklin built a kiln in 1893. While there was no mention of the kilns in the 1911 or 1918
tax ledgers the 1915 Bromley's atlas shows the kilns as Arthur Shanklins. On the what was the Shanklin property today are two newer lime kilns, one destroyed kiln. According to Lillian Jennifer slaves were used to cut the wood, tend the fires and mine the lime as the kilns operated day and night. (7)

The Shanklin property contains a two-story barn built with adze-hewn, square logs, a two story log tenant house, a spring house, a log corn crib and a cemetery with six markers.

Today, a use for the Shanklin house and its outbuildings has not yet been determined. The Greenman-Pederson consulting firm has been hired to prepare a master plan for the development of the park where the house is located. Right now the house is being used for lectures on flora and fauna of the area and crafts. The outdoors provides hay rides, hiking, biking, campfire programs and concerts in the summer. The Baltimore County Preservation Society volunteered to help preserve the buildings but were turned down. Whatever happens the area is at least spared track development, some area around the watershed will be preserved and future generations will get to enjoy a tranquil area.
NOTES:

1. Land Records of Baltimore County, liber 9914, folio 61, July 7, 1993. County Courthouse

2. Baltimore Sun, November 2, 1993


4. Baltimore County Assessment Records, 2nd Congressional district 1813, MSA c-2773, MDHR 12502. Archives, Annapolis, Md.

5. Baltimore County Commissioners Assessment Records 1841, 9th District, MSA c-278-6, MDHR 8281. Archives, Annapolis, Md.


7. Oral history from Lillian Jennifer, owner of "Long Island property next to Shanklin estate."
[OTHER DATA FROM WH. B. MARYE'S PLAT OF HAMPTON]

"Cullison Choice" fits in with data from Dr. Tracey's Files in Carroll Co. - Patent's Sheet 1138 "Gay's Inspection" 1250 Acres
MORRIS & RITCHIE ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERS, PLANNERS, SURVEYORS.
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

PARCEL 1

July 6, 1993

179201 Acre Parcel of Land Surveyed for The Trust for Public Land, Located on the Northwest Side of Cromwell Bridge Road, Ninth Election District, Baltimore County, Maryland.

BEGINNING for the same at a point in and distant 149.80 feet from a drill bole found in the rock of a stream bed at the end of the thirteenth or South 46° 12' East 1101.5 foot line of the first parcel of a deed from William S. Merrick, et al to Summerfield, Incorporated, dated December 30, 1947 and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland.

A (nJAbTfji, FoUoJoJfcthence binding reversely on port of the thirteenth, all of the twelfth, eleventSTand fenuiinet of said deed, at now furrowed, with bearings referred to the Baltimore County Metropolitan District Grid North, fiMtr courses, viz:

1. North 46° 14' 47" West 95058 feet to a potot where a pin is to be set,
2. North 50° 11' 40" East 309.89 feet to a point where a pin is to be set,
3. North 39° 41' 14" West 42.00 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, and
4. North 47° 02' 14" West, generally along an Misting fence and the prolongation of the fence, 1606.00 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point also being at the end of the second or South 51° 50" Bast S41 foot line of the second parcel in the last mentioned deed, thence binding reversely on the second and first lines of said second parcel, two courses, viz:
5. North 59° 19' 51" West 541.00 feet to a stone heretofore planted adjacent to a tall pipe, and
6. North 68° 50' 51" West 188.00 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point being in and distant 306.08 feet from the end of the sixth or South 331° West 44 perch line of the first parcel of a deed from Genevieve H. Norris Cooper, et al, to Valcwood VII Associates Limited Partnership, dated October 19, 1287 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in lha(l716) Page 419 Thence binding on the remainder of the sixth and all of the first lines of said first parcel, two courses, viz:
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179.201 Acre Parcel
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7. South 31° 57' OS' West 306.08 feet to a pin heretofore set, and

8. North 83° 41' 17" West 325.42 feet to a new pipe found adjacent to an older pipe, said pipe being at the southeast corner of Lot 10 as shown on a plat entitled "Subdivision Plan, Section One, Plats Three & Five, Hampton Gardens" and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Plat Book 30, Folio 108, thence binding on the easterly side of Lots 10, 11, and 12, the eastern end of Valewood Road, and the east side of Lots 48 and part of 47 of the said plat, and binding on the second line of the last mentioned deed.

9. North 01° 46' 24" West 639.76 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, thence binding, in part, on the easterly side of part of Lot 47 and Lot 46 as shown on the last mentioned plat and binding, in part, on the east side of part of Lot 3 as shown on a plat entitled "Final Subdivision Plat of Plat One, Hampton Forest" and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Plat Book 42, Folio 42, and binding on the third line of the last mentioned deed.

10. North 19° 55' 07" West 341.89 feet to a pipe heretofore set adjacent to a pin, said pipe being at the southern common corner of Lot 5 and Lot 3 as shown on the last mentioned plat, thence binding, in part, on the southerly side of said Lots 5 and, in part, on the southerly side of Lot 6 as shown on a plat entitled "Final Subdivision Plat of Plat Two, Hampton Forest" and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Plat Book 42, Folio 43, and binding on the fourth line of the last mentioned deed.

11. North 84° 46' 33" East 599.01 feet to a pin heretofore set, thence binding on the easterly side of Lots 7 and 8 as shown on the last mentioned plat.

12. North 26° 30' 39" East 363.02 feet to a pin heretofore set, said pin being in and distant 384.92 feet from the beginning of the seventh or South 44° 13' East 87350 feet described in a deed from Broadwater, Inc. to Robert G. Merrick, Jr. and Anne M. Pinkard, dated December 31, 1986 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 7651, Page 105, thence binding on the northeasterly side of Lot 8 as shown on the last mentioned plat and binding reversely on the said seventh line to its beginning.
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13. North 47° 38' 29" West 384.92 feet to a pipe heretofore set, said pipe being at the beginning of the second or North 59° 10' 05" East 699.93 foot line of a deed from Urban Tide Holding Company, Inc. to Leroy Y. Haile and Leroy Y. Haile, Jr., dated May 21, 1975 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 5531, Page 025, thence binding on part of the sixth line of the last mentioned Parcel I and binding on the said second line,

14. North 50° 39' 05" East 700.09 feet to a pipe heretofore set, said pipe being at the beginning of the fourth or North 59° 15' East 210.83 foot line of a deed from John James Sirams and Lolie R. Simms, his wife to Daniel A. Simras and Marian W. Sirams, his wife, dated July 13, 1951 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 18998, Page 537, thence binding, in part, on the said fourth line and binding, in part, on the sixth or North 59° 15' East 112 foot line of the third parcel in a deed from Maurice W. Baldwin and Evelyn M. Baldwin, his wife to Marian W. Simms, dated January 31, 1964 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 4307, Page 310 and binding, in part, on the first or North 54° 15' East 28 perches line of a deed from James R. Gordon and Lydia A. Gordon, his wife to William T. Barrans and Inez Barrans, his wife, dated May 28, 1944 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 1394, Folio 225, thence binding reversely on the aforesaid sixth line and continuing the same course,

15. North 50° 39' 05" East 784.83 feet to a pin now set on the northeast side of a large beech tree, said pin being at the beginning of the first or South 22° 00' 00" West 90 perches line of a deed from William P. Cole, Jr., et al., to William T. Barrans and Inez Barrans, his wife, dated December 29, 1944 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 1394, Folio 225, thence binding on the said first line and binding reversely on the fifth line of the last mentioned Parcel I,

16. South 16° 30' 04" West 1485.00 feet to a point where a pin is to be set and to intersect the second or South 42° 53' 10" West 744.00 foot line of a deed from Catalano Construction Corporation (Robert G. Merrick), dated November 2, 1955 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 1394, Folio 225, thence binding reversely on the second and first lines of the said deed and binding on the second and the third lines of the aforesaid deed recorded in Liber 1394, Folio 225, courses, viz:
17. North 35° 32' 29" East 65426 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, and

18. South 66° 49' 31" East 214.50 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted, thence leaving the Land of Barrens and binding reversely on the tenth line of the last mentioned deed to Merrick and beginning to bind on the Land of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

19. South 61° 01' 09" East 665.14 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point being at the end of the ninth or North 53° 49' West 271 foot 4-inch line of Pared Hjn a deed from James C Mitchell, Trustee, to William S. (Merrick, et id, dated August 3171960 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber3747, Page 387, thence continuing to bind on the ninth through the fourth lines of the last mentioned deed, six courses, viz:

20. South 61° 01' 09" East, continuing the same course, 27133 feet to a point where a pin is to be set,

21. South 77° 45' 01" East 29833 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted,

22. South 48° 44' 01" East 22937 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted,

23. South 45° 30' 50" East 6623 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted,

24. South 25° 03' 39" East 320.86 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted, and

25. South 67° 07' 21" East 238.92 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted, thence continuing to bind on the Land of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and binding reversely on part of the third line of the last mentioned Parcel II,

26. South 16° 46' 31" West 41438 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point being at the beginning of the fourth or South 47° 18' East 12335 foot line of Parcel II it a deed from H. Courtenay Jenifer and Clinton P ^Quimmeist^ ^Incorporated, dated November 7, 1960^ and ^reco^ the aforesaid Land Rewards in Uber37T7, Page 387, thence continuing to bind on the Land of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and binding on the fourth through eighth lines of the said Parcel II, five courses, viz:
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27. South 55° 39' 37" East 123.55 feet to a point where a pin is to be set.

28. South 60° 39' 37" East 260.00 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted.

29. North 33° 59' 37" East 220.11 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted.

30. South 45° 47' 04" East 148.00 feet to a nail now set in the southwest side of a large sycamore tree, and

31. South 45° 47' 04" East, continuing the same course, 133.00 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted, thence leaving the Land of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and binding on the ninth through twelfth lines of the last mentioned Parcel II, four courses, viz:

32. South 42° 49' 18" West 19923 feet to a point where a pin is to be set.

33. South 35° 51' 12" West 260.90 feet to a point where a pin is to be set.

34. South 55° 30' 18" East 35.93 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, and

35. South 12° 27' 08" East 84.72 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point being at the beginning of the second or South 04° 04' 20" East 41.88 foot line in a deed from E. June Shock to Walter Mitchell Jenifer and Lillien D. Jenifer, his wife dated November 20, 1961 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 3935, Page 359, thence binding on the second and third lines of said Parcel II two courses, viz:

36. South 12° 29' 07" East 41.88 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, and

37. South 81° 16' 54" East 449.60 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point being at the end of the first or North 71° 24' 33" East 246 foot line of Parcel HI and the aforesaid deed to Item 10 recorded in Liber 3747, Page 5 62.
38. South 79° 51' 48" East 8839 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point being in the northerly rig-of-wayline of Cromwell Bridge Road as shown on State Roads Commission Plat No. 1151, thence binding on the northerly side of said right-of-way, three courses, viz:

39. South 10° 18' 48" West 12.49 feet,
40. South 50° 00' 36" West 50.04 feet, and
41. South 65° 47' 47" West 51.42 feet to the western end of said right-of-way, thence crossing the end of said right-of-way and crossing the paving of Cromwell Bridge Road,

42. South 37° 41' 58" East 52.00 feet, thence binding on the southerly right-of-way line of Cromwell Bridge Road as shown on the aforesaid plat, three courses, viz

43. North 56° 52' 28" East 50.16 feet,
44. North 50° 00' 36" East 50.04 feet, and
45. North 59° 08' 36" East 21.54 feet to a point, said point being at the beginning of the tenth or curve to the right with a radius of 540.69 feet and an arc length of 114.42 feet line of a deed from William St. James, et al to Bankers Trust Company, dated November 27, 1991, recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 4092, Page 086, thence binding on the tenth through twelfth line thereof, three courses, viz:

46. By a curve to the right with a radius of 540.69 feet and an arc length of 114.42 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord bearing South 48° 07' 11" West 11421 feet, to a point of tangency,

47. South 54° 10' 56" West 71.72 feet to a point of curvature, and

48. By a curve to the left with a radius of 98837 feet and an arc length of 135.13 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord bearing South 50° 15' 56" West 135.02 feet, to a point of tangency, thence binding, in part, on the thirteenth line of the last mentioned deed and, in part, on AEJ'ti or South 46° 24' 50" West 41.78 feet line of a deed from [illegible] to Bankers Trust Company, dated November 27, 1991, recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 4092, Page 086,
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49. South 46° 20' 56" West 590.41 feet to a point of curvature, thence
binding on the eleventh through sixteenth lines of the last
mentioned deed, six courses, viz:

50. By a curve to the right with a radius of 92237 feet and an arc
length of 189.69 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord
bearing South 52° 14' 26" West 18936 feet to a point of tangency,

51. South 58° 07' 56" West 17020 feet to a point of curvature,

52. By a curve to the left with a radius of 98837 feet and an arc
length of 455.41 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord
bearing South 44° 55' 56" West 45139 feet, to a point of tangency,

53. South 31° 43' 56" West 78.05 feet to a point of curvature,

54. By a curve to the right with a radius of 92237 feet and an arc
length of 15030 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord
bearing South 36° 24' 01" West 150.13 feet, to a point of tangency,

55. South 41° 04' 06" West 43.61 feet to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING @^ra^es of land, more or less.

The land conveyed by and described in the following seven deeds:

1) The second parcel in a deed from the Homewood Holding Company to Robert G.
(Merrick, Ji^ illriuktge/ dated July 11, 1986 and recorded among the Land Records of
Baltimore County, Maryland in Book 6237 Folio 6.

2) Parcel n in a deed from William S. Merrick, et al, to Summerfield, Incorporated, dated
December 30, 1947 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Lib TI6Th
Folio 408.

3) From H. Courtenay Jenifer and Clinton P. Pitts, Trustees, to Summerfield, Incorporated, dated
February 1, 1954, and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Lib TI6Th
Folio 408.

4) From William S. Merrick, et al, to Summerfield, Incorporated, dated April 11, 1955 and
recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Lib TI6Th

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5) From Catalano Construction Corporation to Robert G. Merrick, dated November 2, 1985 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in liber 2810, Page 198;

6) From Broadwater, Inc. to Robert G. Merrick, Jr., et al. Personal Representative, dated December 31, 1986 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 7651 Page 171;


BEING ALSO part of the land conveyed by and described in the following two deeds:

1) The first parcel in a deed from the Homewood Holding Company to Robert G. Merrick, Jr., Trustee* dated July 11, 1986 and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland in liber 7213, Folio 633,

2) Parcel I in a deed from William S. Merrick, et al, to Summerfield, Incorporated, dated December 30, 1947 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 7011/ Folio 1,
38294 Acre Parcel of Land Surveyed for The Trust for Public Land, Located on the northwest Side of Cromwell Bridge Road and the Southeast Side of Loch Raven Road, Ninth Election District, Baltimore County, Maryland.

BEGINNING for the same at the beginning point of deed from the Homewood Holding Company to Robert G. Merrick, Jr., Trustee, dated December 30, 1986, recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland in Liber B, Folio 277, hence binding on the first line of the said deed, as now surveyed, with bearing the Baltimore County Metropolitan District Grid North,

I. North 47° S3' 06" East 183.85 feet to a point on the southwest side of Loch Raven Road, thence binding on the second through eleventh lines of said deed and running on the southwest side of said Loch Raven Road, ten courses, viz:

2. South 32° 58' 44" East 31.29 feet to a pipe heretofore set,
3. South 42° 37' 01" East 98.38 feet,
4. South 33° 47' 54" East 167.70 feet,
5. South 33° 47' 54" East 84.55 feet,
6. South 64° 16' 54" East 12430 feet,
7. South 59° 18' 54" East 50.00 feet,
8. South 52° 50' 54" East 50.00 feet,
9. South 48° 51' 54" East 168.75 feet,
10. South 46° 16' 54" East 127.65 feet, and
11. South 46° 20' 54" East 176.29 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, thence leaving said road and binding on the twelfth and thirteenth lines of the aforesaid deed, two courses, viz:

12. South 42° 30' 56" West 127.05 feet to a point where a pin is to be set,
13. South 42° 30' 56" West 127.05 feet to a point where a pin is to be set,
13. South 24° 12' 48" East 182.97 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, said point being on the northwest side of Cromwell Bridge Road, thence running along the edge of said road and binding on the fourteenth through twenty-seventh lines of the aforesaid deed, fourteen courses, viz:

14. South 54° 38' 10" West 175.95 feet,
15. South 51° 44' 11" West 11833 feet,
16. South 45° 10' 11" West 100.00 feet,
17. South 40° 54' 10" West 100.00 feet,
18. South 39° 54' 11" West 137.00 feet,
19. South 41° IV 10' West 259.00 feet,
20. South 38° 34' 11" West 217.00 feet,
21. South 41° 19' 11" West 120.00 feet,
22. South 46° 48' 10" West 112.00 feet,
23. North 43° if 50" West 10.00 feet,
24. South 44° 18'10" West 50.00 feet*_,
25. South 44° 10' 11" West 50.00 feet,
26. South 42° 32' 10" West 50.00 feet, and
27. South 37° 50' 11" West 16.03 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, thence leaving the last mentioned road and binding on the twenty-eighth through thirty-fifth lines of the aforesaid deed, eight courses, viz:

28. North 50° 24' 21" West 551.41 feet to a pin now set,
29. North 43° 40' 56" East 316.02 feet to a pin now set,
UB99Mi  HK071

EXHIBIT A

38.924 Acre Parcel
July 6, 1993
Page 3

30. North 53° 04' 04" West 1424 feet to a pin now set.
31. North 31° 42' 28" East 75.87 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted,
32. North 45° 09' 07" East 213.72 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted,
33. North 28° 14' 31" East 110.92 feet to a concrete monument heretofore planted,
34. North 44° 58' 54" West 56037 feet to a point where a pin is to be set adjacent to a disturbed concrete monument found, and
35. North 47° 31' 11" East 82325 feet to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING 38294 acres of land, more or less.

BEING all of the land conveyed by and described in a deed from the Homewood Holding Company to Robert G. Merrick, Jr., Trustee, dated July 6, 1993, recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland in Liber 72151FoUo ^yju-J
EXHIBIT A

MORRIS & RITCHIE ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERS. PLANNERS. SURVEYORS.
AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

PARCEL 3

July 6, 1993

3385 Acre Parcel of Land Surveyed for The Trust for Public Land, Located on the Southeast Side of Cromwell Bridge Road, Ninth Election District, Baltimore County, Maryland.

BEGINNING for the same at a drill hole found in the rock of a stream bed, said hole being at the end of the thirteenth nor Sojih 46° 12' East, [d]oor line of the first parcel described in a deed from William S. Merrick, et al., to Summerfield, Incorporated, dated December 1947 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 96, Page 123 of the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland.

Thence binding reversely on part of the said thirteenth line, as now surveyed, with bearings referred to the Baltimore County Metropolitan District Grid North,

1. North 46° 14' 47" West 83.73 feet to a point, said point being at the beginning of the second or North 41° 08' East 46.70 foot line of a deed from Summerfield, Incorporated to Bankers Trust Company, dated November 12, 1962 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 96, Page 860.

2. North 41° 04' 06" East 46.70 feet to a point of curvature,

3. By a curve to the left with a radius of 98837 feet and an arc length of 161.05 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord bearing North 36° 24' 01" East 160.87 feet, to a point of tangency,

4. North 31° 43' 56" East 78.05 feet to a point of curvature,

5. By a curve to the right with a radius of 92237 feet and an arc length of 425.00 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord bearing North 44° 55' 56" East 421.25 feet, to a point of tangency,

6. North 58° 07' 56" East 17020 feet to a point of curvature, and

7. By a curve to the left with a radius of 98837 feet and an arc length of 20327 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord bearing North 52° 14' 26" East 202.91 feet, to a point of tangency, thence binding, in part, on the eighth line of the last mentioned deed and binding, in part, on the second or North 46° 24' 50" East 549.56 foot line of a deed from William S. Merrick, et al., to Bankers Trust Company, dated November 12, 1962 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 96, Page 860.
EXHIBIT A

3.585 Acre Parcel
July 6, 1993
Eagli 2

8. North 46° 20' 56" East 590.41 feet to a point of curvature, thence binding on the third through sixth lines of the last mentioned deed, four courses, viz:

9. By a curve to the right with a radius of 92237 feet and an arc length of 126.11 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord bearing North 50° 15' 56" East 126.01 feet, to a point of tangency,

10. North 54° 10' 56" East 71.72 feet to a point of curvature,

11. By a curve to the left with a radius of 605.69 feet and an arc length of 152.68 feet, said curve being subtended by a chord bearing North 46° 58' 21" East 15128 feet, to a point of tangency, and

11 North 39° 45' 46" East 4813 feet to a point in and distant 16.66 feet from the beginning of the first or North 71° 29' West 246 foot 2-inch line of Parcel I in a deed from James C Mitchell, Trustee, to William S. Merrick, et al, dated August 31, 1997, recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 0747, Page 582, thence binding reversely on part of the first line to its beginning,

13. South 79° 51' 48" East 16.66 feet to a point where a pin is to be set, thence binding, in part, reversely on the sixth line of the aforesaid Parcel I and binding, in part, reversely on the first line of the first mentioned deed,

14. South 44° 37' 09" West 206439 feet to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING 3385 acres of land, more or less.

BEING part of the land conveyed by and firstly described in a deed from William S. Merrick, et al to Summer-field, Incorporated, dated December 30, 1947 and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland in Liber 122, Folio 404, BEING ALSO part of the land conveyed by and firstly described in a deed from the Homewood Holding Company to Robert G. Merrick, Jr, Trustee, dated July 11, 1986 and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records in Liber 72137, Folio 623k.

Being lands granted and conveyed by the following deeds for parcels 1, 2 and 3.


Grantor: William Merrick, Helen Merrick, Robert G. Merrick, Anne Merrick; Grantee: Summerfield Inc. dissolution as in 1611-404 above.


Grantor: Broadwater, Inc; Grantee: Robert G. Merrick, Jr & Anne Pinkard, personal representatives to the estate of Robert G. Merrick, deceased. Robert G. Merrick was removed as personal representative for estate on 7/5/90, Estate No. 60561 & Walter Pinkard, Jr appointed co-personal representative. 43 acres Satyr Hill Farm plus land from deed 3358-52 by Mary G. Norris 5/20/58 and 3503-304 by Edgar Norris 5/16/59.
Grantor: Catalano Construction Corp  Grantee: Robert G. Merrick
29.005 acres. Simple fee.

Grantor: Genevieve H. Norris Cooper & Kermit C. Norris
Grantee: Valewood VII Assoc Limited Partnership. $325,000 f or 13 acres + 147 square perches plus 2 acres

Other deeds:

Grantor: Frank M. and Catherine Dunkes, Albert
Dora Dunkes, Minnie Dunkes, Martin and Elizabeth Wender
Grantee: Catalano Construction 29.005 acres plus 13.223 acres.


Grantor: Frank Dunkes  Grantee: Minnie Dunkes

Grantor: Elizabeth Dunkes  Grantee: Frank Dunkes, Minnie Dunkes and Albert Dunkes given 1/2 of 522-235 to each.

Grantor: Frank Dunkes  Grantee: Minnie Dunkes, Albert Dunkes, Elizabeth Dunkes given 1/4 of 522-235


Grantor: Sarah Burke  Grantee: Arthur W. Shanklin
15 of 126 5/10 acres $1500.

Grantor: Owen and April McHannah  Grantee: Arthur W. Shanklin. part of 126 5/10 acres

Grantor: Issac P. Cook, trustee & Catherine Plaskitt
Grantee: John W. Shanklin. About 11 acres from this is in 126 5/10 acres Arthur W. Shanklin acquired land from will TP 7-126 5/22/1871.

Grantor: Joseph Thomas and wife  Grantee: John W. Shanklin. Some land from this deed is in the 126 5/10 acres Arthur acquired the land from will TP 7-12.
Grantor: Charles Metzellan  Grantee: Joseph Thomas
$3000 95 acres called Gay's inspection. Plus land in WG 70-31 (Wm
Welch to Wonn) 4/3/1802; WG 73-533 (John Risteu to Wm Wonn)
4/12/1802; WG 96-544 (Thomas Boseing to Wm Wonn) 11/18/1807. Plus
land in TK 233-447 (George Belt, trustee to Nathaniel
Downing) 10/2/1833; TK 317-219 (Nathaniel downing to Charles
Mentzellan) 2/18/1842.

185-504  Grantor: William J Shanklin and wife  Grantee:
3Jan 1866  Arthur W. Shanklin. 30 6/10 A. According to will
Deed TP 7-12.
BA-2768
Shanklin House 2-40
Baltimore County

S-main
Pat Kelly

SIHPD
11/85
Shanklin House
Balto. County

N-near
Pat Kelly

SHPO
11/95
BA-2767
Shanklin House
Baltimore County

W-side
Pat Kelly

SHPO
11/95
BA-2768  
Shanklin House  
Balto. County  

W-side  
Pat Kelly  

9-40  
SHPO  
11/95
BA-2768
Shanklin House
Baltic County

W-side
Pat Kelly

SHPO
11/95
BA-2768
SHANKLIN
BALTO. COUNTY

NOV 95 165 WNNC 2.---

E-PARLOR

P. Kelly
BA-2748

Shanley
Barn County

S-PARLOR - Closed fireplace

By Kelly

SHPO
11/95
BA-2768

Shanklin
Baltimore County

P.K. 11/95
1st Addition- Wenden Star

P. Kelly

SHPO

11/95

Shanklin
Balt. Co.
View 3rd Addition - Kitchen

8/69
BA-2767
Shanklin
Baltimore County

Upstairs hall to hall in 3rd addition upstairs
BATH
P. Kelly

25-40
SHPO
11/95
BA-2768
Shandlin House
Baltimore, County

NOV 95 155 NNNN 25.-----

Upstairs Hallway
P. Kelly

SHPO
11/95
E-bedroom looking into addition

P. Kelly
BA-2768
Shanklin House
Balto. County

Cellar guests
P. Kelly
Cellar - fieldstone walls

Guests

P. Kelly

NOV 95 155 NNNN 23.----

BA - 2768

Shanklin House

31-46

SHPO

11/95
Tongue and groove floors - in cellar
P. Kelly

BA-2768
32-40

SHIP 11/95
newer Older support system

P. Kelly

Shackles
Balt. County

BA-2768

33-40

SHPO

1/95
BA-2768
Shanklin House
Balto., Coounty

NOV 95 155 NNNN 21.---

Bulkhead entrance
P. Kelly

SHPO
11/95
BA-2768
Shanklow House
Balto. County

Lath-going to Cellar
P. Kelly

35-40

SHP
2/95
BA-2768
Shanklin House
Belco County

Sprung house
P. Kelly

11/95
BA-2768
Shanklin House
Balto County

Log - Corn Cub
P. Kelly

SHIP
11/95