BA-2211

Lutherville Historic District

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the "vertical files" at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 05-15-2018

BA-2211

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Lutherville Historic District
AND/OR HISTORIC: Lutherville

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: North of I-695, West of York Road, South of Ridgely Road, East of Lutherville-Riderwood Drive
CITY OR TOWN: Lutherville
STATE: Maryland | CODE: 24 | COUNTY: Baltimore | CODE: 005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☒ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☒ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple Private and Public Owners
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
STATE: Maryland | CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Baltimore County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Towson
STATE: Maryland | CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
DATE OF SURVEY: 1972 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland 21401 | CODE: 24

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lutherville Historic District is located north of the Baltimore Beltway (Interstate 695), west of York Road, south of Ridgely Road and east of Riderwood-Lutherville Drive.

The district is an irregularly shaped urban entity bounded by the streets and lot lines hereinafter cited. The district is bounded on the south by the north side of I-695, the Baltimore Beltway, by the northwest side of Bellona Avenue, by the south side of Lincoln Avenue, by the southeast and east lot lines on the southeast side of Bellona Avenue, by the south side of Seminary Avenue, by the east side of the lot of the Chapel of the Redeemer and the other east lot lines on the east side of Bellona Avenue, by the south side of Bellona Avenue, by the east lot lines on the east side of North Avenue, by the north side of Middle Avenue, by the east side of Division Avenue, by the north side of North Avenue, by the east side of Franke Avenue, by the northeast side of Division Avenue, by the north side of Ridgely Road and by the east side of Riderwood-Lutherville Drive.

? 1852 SEE NEXT PAGE

Founded in 1855, Lutherville began as a mid-nineteenth-century summer resort and suburb of Baltimore City. One-family dwellings on large lots characterize the community, and tree-lined streets, laid out on a grid pattern, still lend it a quiet, rural atmosphere. Most of the structures pre-date World War I, although ranch-type and "colonial" houses have appeared in the past three decades. The new construction, so far, has not altered or infringed upon the nineteenth-century character of the district.

Just east of the western boundary of Lutherville, along Riderwood-Lutherville Drive, run the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The completion of the railroad from Baltimore north to Lutherville in the mid-1850's spurred development of the area by providing easy access to the city.

Eighty structures of architectural merit stand in Lutherville. Most of these are houses, but there are a few churches and a stone railroad station.

The following examples typify the character of Lutherville:

Oak Grove, 313 Morris Avenue (1852) 64

This house, an example of the Gothic Revival, was built as his own residence by the founder of Lutherville, and the founder of Female Seminary - Dr. J.G. Morris. It began as a symmetrical house, "T" shaped in plan, and was gradually expanded as the Morris family grew. The first addition, connected directly to the original house, was a two-story wing extending to the south. A summer kitchen, added later to the north, was connected by a breezeway, now enclosed.

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☒ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1853 to the present (1972)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☒ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☒ Urban ~~Planning~~ History
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lutherville, Maryland, is a nineteenth century residential community that has retained its original character while growing at a moderate pace. The village still conveys the rural atmosphere of its original plan as seen in its large lots and tree shaded streets.

Architecturally, Lutherville aptly expresses the rationale for an historic district: a geographical entity comprised of structures that individually have limited architectural merit but express a unity of scale and urban design when viewed ensemble.

The village contains examples of the dominant domestic American architectural styles. The Gothic Revival in the tradition of Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux is represented in several dwellings among which is 313 Morris Avenue. Other styles include the octagon mode, 1708 Kurtz Avenue, the Second Empire Revival with its characteristic Mansard roof, at 308 Morris Avenue, Shingle Style (St. Paul's Lutheran Church), the Queen Anne style, at 200 Morris Avenue, and the Georgian Revival, at 1611 Francke Avenue. The genre architecture of the twentieth century is present in several bungaloid style houses such as 1510 Bellona Avenue and a tract house at 1603 Front Avenue.

In 1852 two Lutheran clergymen, Dr. John Gottlieb Morris and Dr. Benjamin Kurtz, and a Lutheran layman, Charles Augustus Morris, founded the village and named it after Martin Luther. They laid out the streets in a grid pattern that radiated from the lot set aside for the Lutheran Church.

The founders named the streets in the village for Lutheran clergymen. Morris Avenue bears the name of Dr. Morris; Kurtz Avenue for Dr. Kurtz. Melanchthon Avenue was named for Philip Melanchthon, a sixteenth-century reformer who assisted Luther. August Hermann Francke, an early nineteenth century German educator, was remembered on Francke Avenue.

Dr. Morris planned the village as a residential setting for the Lutherville Female Seminary, a women's college, that he founded in 1853. At that time it was one of the few advanced education-

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: Rodd L. Wheaton, A.I.A., 127 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21217

Nancy Miller, Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Sources:

Baltimore County Land Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, (See Continuation Sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39°	25'	43"	76°	37'	39"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	39°	25'	49"	76°	37'	08"							
SE	39°	24'	52"	76°	37'	12"							
SW	39°	25'	09"	76°	38'	12"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 276.53 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Nancy Miller, Historian and Rodd L. Wheaton, A.I.A.

ORGANIZATION
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE
July 14, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE
Maryland 21401

CODE
24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date July 17, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GPO 901 :087

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7. DESCRIPTION continued

The original house, constructed of stone and sheathed in narrow, flush, vertical siding, indicates the mid-nineteenth-century interest in the Gothic Revival style as being suitable for the residence of a clergyman.

Its front (west) facade is symmetrical with a central gable, lower than the main roof ridge, flanked by gabled dormer windows which extend below the eaves of the main roof and project beyond the walls with the window sills supported on brackets with pendants. The dormers have pairs of three-light casement sash similar to the casements of the central gable which latter open inward.

Openwork scalloped vergeboards, flush with the facia boards of the rakes, ornament the front central gable with its apex finial, the dormer-gables and the end-gables of the side elevations. A pair of corbeled cap chimneys at the roof ridge flank the central gable.

At the first floor level pairs of elongated casements, or French doors, flank the front (west) entry with its paneled, double door. The sidelights, as do the windows, have full length, paneled shutters. All open onto the one-story front porch, the length of the main house. The shed roof of the porch is supported on champhered columns which have corner brackets at the eave facia. The columns flanking the front steps are doubled with an "X" replacing the center brackets.

The south elevation of the main house has an oriel-type bay window with an elongated pair of casements being flanked by similar single casements at each angled elevation. Above a moulded mullion, square quatrefoil panels repeat the casement mullion spacing. At the second floor level a typical casement window with louvre blinds has above it a cast iron roundel attic vent seen in the apexes of the highest gables including the east facade with its large single gable having one second floor window and a low, stair landing, window above a simplified, shortened version of the front porch. Two windows with casements flank the sidelighted, double door entrance, which opens nearly onto grade.

This rear (east) facade, now the main entrance from the driveway, is even more noticeably asymmetrical with the addition of the two-story, gabled wing to the south and is characterized at the original front (west) facade with an off-center attic gable, perpendicular to the main roof slope, over the two window bays balanced by a shed roof dormer which extends well below the eaves. The windows of this wing are double hung, sliding sash

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7. DESCRIPTION continued

with a wide center muntin imitating the casements of the older house. Louvre blinds are hung awkwardly at the second floor wing windows within the gable, while paneled shutters are hung at the first floor windows.

The opposite wing is a two-story block with a shallow sloped shed roof which provides a full second floor area. The highly architectural west facade modillioned cornice and the two vertical bays suggest a misplaced urban, rowhouse. Six-over-six sash fill the window openings.

In plan there are two rooms, the parlour and dining room, on either side of the central hall at the front(west) of the original house. The hall extends to the rear (east) entrance between the kitchen and stair hall in the stem of the "T" shape.

Similar to several Gothic Revival houses in this region, the interior woodwork is of simplified classic revival detail. All the mantels are Greek-Revival in character with those of the first floor being of marble with flat, unmoulded pilasters supporting unmoulded frieze sections and mantel shelves. At the second floor of the main house fine "dog earred" crossette architrave mantelpieces front the chimney breasts. The staircase has turned balusters, turned newels and moulded rail.

Octagon House, 1708 Kurtz Avenue (1856) 66

Done in what Marcus Wiffen has dubbed "the octagon mode," this is the only example of a style of architecture that gained wide currency throughout the United States in the mid-nineteenth century. Dr. Owen S. Fowler, a Hudson River phrenologist, promoted the style in A Home for All (1854) and in an article in the popular Godey's Magazine & Ladies Book (1855). The Lutherville octagon followed the plans published in the magazine.

The eight-sided house was constructed of "grout or gravel" walls, another of Dr. Fowler's ideas. All the walls in the house were cast in place out of an early form of concrete consisting of mud with lime, to hold it together, and rocks. As a result the walls are eighteen inches thick.

The octagon house has a low-pitched hipped roof. The windows have the elongated proportions characteristic of Greek Revival style with four-over-four lights at the second floor and four-over-six lights at the first floor.

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7. DESCRIPTION continued

Originally the house had an octagonal belvedere and a two-story veranda that encircled the entire house. A mansard roof existed on Octagon House c. 1911, but this may have been an alteration of a still earlier roof. These details have all disappeared. The house had deteriorated considerably before 1947 when the current (1972) owners renovated the building.

311 West Seminary Avenue (1863) 196

This house with its German siding is the best preserved example of the Second Empire Revival style in Lutherville. The house is characterized by the belvedere, which has pairs of four light arched windows on each side and a modillioned cornice supporting a pyramidal roof with its ornamental finial, on top of the slightly ogee curved mansard roof still trimmed with moulded corner boards set with fan corner decorations at the joint with the upper moulded cornice's frieze board. A decorative band of pointed shingles is set between regular shingle coursing on each face of the slate roof with its dormers. The dormers, two on the three bay front facade and one on each of two bay side facades as well as on the back slope of the roof, have elaborately scrolled trim with raised, applied decoration at the sill and moulded lintels over the segmentally arched heads. The eaves of the main roof slope are further ornamented with scroll modillions supporting the flared roof's moulded cornice. Finally regarding the roof, there are two corbeled cap chimneys set somewhat between the belvedere. An end chimney of similar design is seen at the rear (east) of the original back two-story wing.

A one-story veranda with square Tuscan-type columns supporting its corniced eaves wraps around the front (west) facade and sides of the house. It is enclosed on the south side for a conservatory or solarium. The fenestration of the glazing, doors and wainscot-high paneling suggests that it is an early addition.

Typically, the windows of the house, including the dormers, have six-over-six light sash set into the architrave trimmed openings. Those of the first floor, flanking the sidelighted and transomed front door with its six heavily moulded panels, have six-over-nine light sash. The first floor windows are hung with paneled shutters with interesting sets of hardware, while the second floor windows are hung with louvered blinds.

The two-story, hipped roof wing extends to the rear of the main structure of the house. Its cornice line is even with that of the lower cornice of the main roof. With its several later additions, it is partially connected to two small, square out-

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buildings with pyramidal roofs topped by turned finials. The buildings, nearly two stories high under their roofs, were probably originally a dairy and smoke house originally located at each corner of the east facade of the rear (east) wing.

Sitting on a tract of land larger than the average town lot, outside the original boundaries of the 1854 Lutherville plat, the grounds are well established with mature trees. The house and grounds present a picture of a nearly complete domestic scene depicting an affluent 1860's country house.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kurtz and Melanchton Avenues (1898-1899) 290

St. Paul's, begun October 1, 1898, and dedicated May 21, 1899, was built on the original block set aside by Dr. John G. Morris for the Lutheran Church in the initial plat of Lutherville (1854). The present (1972) church when built replaced a simple, Gothic Revival board and batten structure (1856) which had four bays of pointed arch nave windows on each side and a central open-belfry steeple set at the front (west) gable-end which provided a narthex entrance at its base.

The present St. Paul's is a superb example of the Shingle Style combined with Gothic forms. Basically a Latin cross in plan, it is extended to the south with the addition of a school room which can be used for overflow seating space. Each front (west) and rear (east) gable with its nave windows are characterized by the use of an enlarged open ended trefoil motif suggesting boarding, though with solid soffits all shingled with square-butt shingles. The gables are sheathed with the same shingles, though set with a band of several courses of decoratively cut semi-hexagonal-butt shingles.

At each gable a circular window with quatrefoil metal mutins is set at the apex above a large ogee arched window with its arch projecting into the shingling. Below the arched opening filled with typical Gothic leaded, marbleized and colored glass in non-religious motives are three windows separated by wide mullions. Each with double-hung sash has a trefoil arch in the upper sash. Flanking the large window unit are tallk narrow double-hung sash which have smaller ogee arches projecting into the shingled gables. Their flat trim, like that of the large central windows is set with a crocket finial at the topmost point.

Between the window openings below the gable shingles is narrow horizontal clapboarding. This walling and the window sills are

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carried on a high random coursed stone foundation slightly battered and set at the front (southwest) facade with cellar windows which provide an interesting crenelation at grade.

The north and south wings each with a hip roof, provide continued clapboarding and stone work around the building. The double-hung sash windows of the wings are set on the high stone foundation and under the eaves. The round altar window, centered on the north elevation and flanked by pairs of windows, defines the apse end. Similar windows light the south wing.

Completing the southwest facade is the belfry set within the angle of the main structure and south wing. The stone foundation of the main front gable projects slightly to provide a base for the tower, though it is interrupted at each side for double entry doors opening into the tower narthex. The doors, such as the exterior sacristry door, are set with pointed arch panels filled with diagonal boarding all set under a pointed arch transom with foliate leaded glass. Over each doorway of each face, reached by simple wooden steps, are hoods which reflect the large gables. The hoods, with similar shingled verges and soffits, are cut to fit the arched transom. Their eaves extend below the flat ceilings at the arches' imposts which are supported by two large solid brackets, with relief carving, at each side of the doorways.

The tower or belfry, with typical corner boards with moulded bases, has similar horizontal clapboarding slightly higher than the level of the clapboarding of the main structure, which at the front facade, receives the extended eaves of the main gable supported by a typical scrolled bracket. Above the clapboarding the square tower is shingled with regular butt shingles, although the bottom course is scalloped and therefore similar to the bottom course of each door hood. Circular windows with quatrefoil metal muntins are set in the shingled area of the outside faces of the tower. This section receives a pyramidal hip roof supported by shingled square corner piers providing an open belfry set with simple railings.

The nave, entered through the corner tower narthex has semicircular ranges of pews somewhat perpendicular to the rectangular space with its exposed truss ceiling. St. Paul's golden oak interior is more anti-architecture by presenting an unusual arrangement of the space. It would be expected that the gable windows would provide an altar backdrop instead of the altar being placed within the north wing and flanked by the sacristy and the organ pipe chamber. The ceiling of the apse extends into its

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7. DESCRIPTION continued

attic space and further confuses the trussed ceiling treatment of the nave.

The overflow/educational room is divided from the nave by a wooden partition which can be rolled up into a housing over the openings.

302 North Avenue (1879) 69

A delightful small residence of Gothic Revival character, this house reflects the best of the Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux cottage designs presenting an example of the domestic use of board and batten siding.

The symmetrical front (south) facade is characterized by the pair of steeply pitched, approximately 70°, attic gables set at right angles to the main roof ridge (east/west). Each encloses an arched attic window and extends below the flat heads of the second floor windows. The attic windows, similar to those of the first and second floor windows, have wide, flat sectioned, tapered trim which is notched near the sills and earred at the heads to receive the plain lintel trim. The sash is typically two over two.

A one-story shed roof front porch spans the south facade at the first floor level with its central transomed door and flanking windows under each bay of each gable. The porch is supported on square champhered columns with simple, unmoulded eaves, like the front and side gables.

At the rear (north) a two-story wing with its roof ridge (north/south) the same height and perpendicular to the main roof ridge extends beyond the northwest corner. Its second floor windows are set directly under the eaves.

In plan the house is basically one room deep with the front (south) door opening directly into a large dining room containing a narrow stairway to the second floor. To the west is a parlour with three exposures. The dining room opens into the rear (north) kitchen wing surrounded by the semi-enclosed, one-story summer kitchen which wraps around two sides of the wing. The second floor is similarly arranged to accommodate the bedrooms. The interior door and window trim is typified by flat, beaded boards mitered at the corners.

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Johnson Bowie House, 1611 Franke Avenue (1899) 306

Purchased by the Bowie family in 1912, this house, like its neighbor 1603 Franke Avenue, is an example of Georgian Revival style. A one-story veranda with Tuscan columns wraps around the north elevation and the near symmetrical west, front facade. A pediment with a shingled tympanum over the front (west) steps defines the entrance, a side-lighted door under an elliptically arched transom filled with leaded colored glass. Typical one-over-one sash are in the double parlour windows under a similar elliptical arch and a bowed library bay with three windows flank the entry.

At the second floor level, west facade, a central bowed bay with triple windows projects onto the ridge of the veranda pediment and is flanked by double windows having muntins in the top half of the upper sash forming "Gothick" tracery.

A curved balcony, which caps the second floor bowed windows, has turned balusters, finialed newels and "goose necked" railing. It fronts a large, central dormer with angled side windows flanking an oversized central window all under a pediment which repeats the veranda pediment with a similar shingled tympanum. Continuing the three, vertical bay spacing of the front (west) facade, the central dormer and balcony is flanked by small hip roof dormers reflecting the main hip roof of the house and the hip roofs of the side and rear (east) elevation dormers with three windows each. Corbeled brick chimney caps further punctuate the roof profile.

A two-story, semi-octagonal hip roof bay, with one window opening on each of the three sides at each floor, stops the veranda. Behind the veranda at the first floor level there are two windows with similar windows at the second floor level, all with louvre blinds, typically extending to the deep frieze space of the moulded cornice.

The squareness of the south facade is characterized by the Palladian stair landing window with leaded, colored glass in the double-hung sash and somewhat centrally located between the four vertical bays of the first and second floor windows. A one-story porch extends across the rear (east) of the house and has a multiple louvre jalousie set in one bay between square Tuscan columns. Narrow clapboard siding sheaths the house and contrasts with the wide, molded trim of the doors and windows.

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The interior of the Bowie house is particularly interesting in that it retains most of its original period (1899) woodwork. The parlor and dining room have mantelpieces with tiled facias. The mantels are exaggerated adaptations of authentic Georgian details. A handsome golden oak staircase, which rises several steps to the first landing, turns and rises to the landing under the Palladian window, and then turns to reach the second floor. The stair has heavy newels and railings which unit forms part of a hall nook at the foot of the stairs around the hall fireplace. The golden oak interior is carried into the library with its built-in, glazed door bookcases flanking an enriched mantelpiece.

A large water tank survives within an attic room. When in use it was filled by a water pump, still located on the rear (east) porch, and originally provided the domestic water supply by gravity flow.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

al institutions for women in the area. He financed the college through the sale of the 118 lots in Lutherville. The Seminary flourished through the opening decade of the twentieth century. A fire in 1911 marked the beginning of its gradual decline.

The construction of the railroad station on Front Street (1856) was crucial to the development of Lutherville because it provided easy access to Baltimore. The railroad allowed Lutherville residents to commute to jobs in the city. The village never experienced commercial development. The few stores that did exist were located in private homes on Front Street.

The railroad brought city residents to Lutherville in the summer to escape the heat. Landon House, a large stone structure on Melanchthon Avenue, was a fashionable boarding house which served the summer residents.

Thomas Dixon, one of the most outstanding mid-nineteenth century Baltimore County architects, designed two of the major buildings in Lutherville: the railroad station (1856) and the Lutherville Female Seminary (1853).

Baltimore County chose Dixon as the architect of their courthouse in Towson (1854), a stone Greek Revival structure. Dixon's major commission for the County consisted of a series of plans for schools executed in the late 1850's. His most outstanding work

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

in Baltimore City is the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church (1870; National Register of Historic Places).

Lutherville has survived two assaults by highway planners, one in the first decade of the twentieth century and one in the fourth. Both times local residents have repulsed the attacks, illustrating the long-standing interest of Lutherville residents in preserving the character of their community. The appreciation of this village dates back to 1881 when J. Thomas Scharf, the dean of historians of Maryland said: "Lutherville is an exceedingly handsome town . . . ."[1]

[1] J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: . . . (Philadelphia, 1881).

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Towson, Maryland.

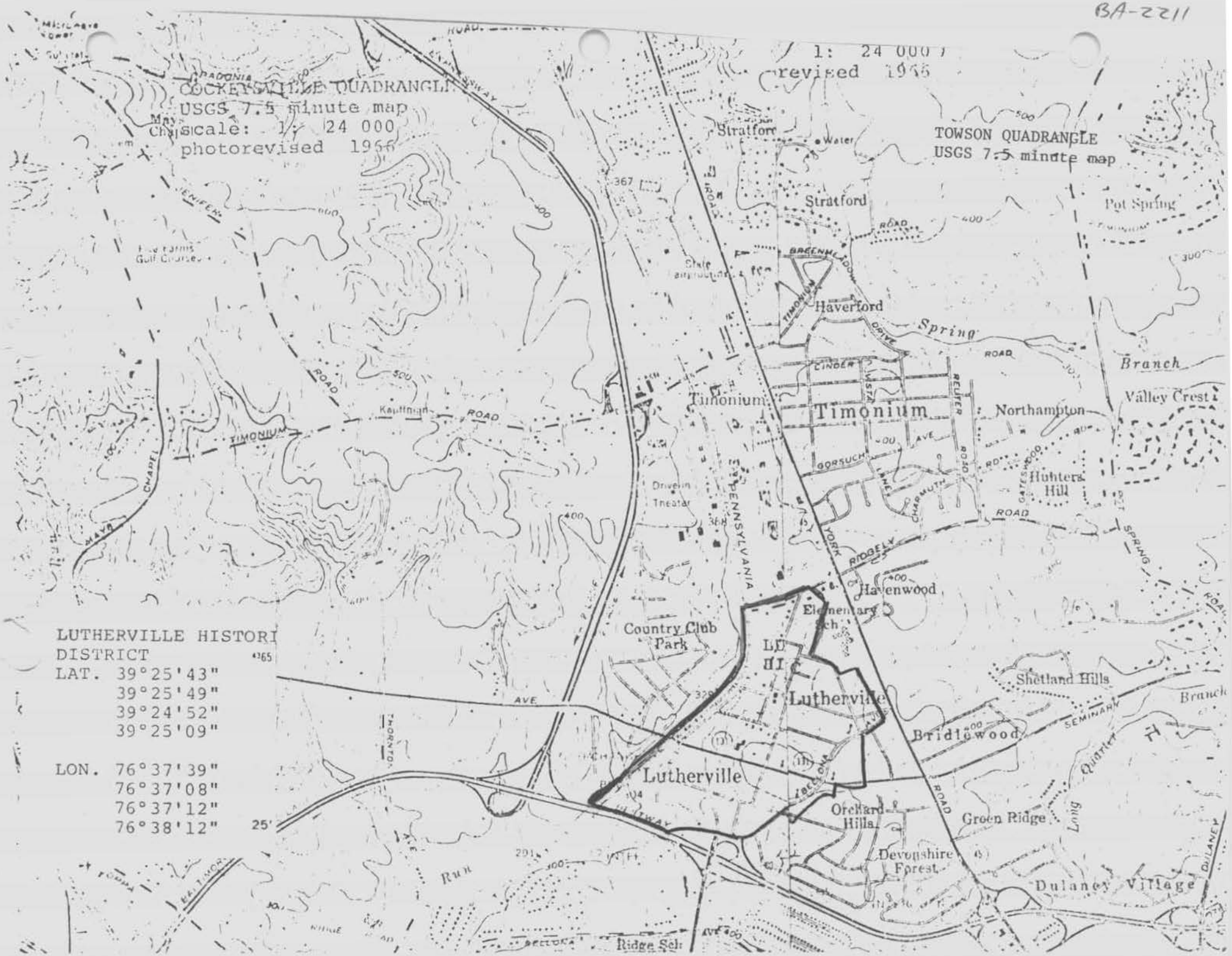
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Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: . . . . Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

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BA-2211


COCKEYSVILLE QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
1: 24 000
photorevised 1966
TOWSON QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
1: 24 000
revised 1965
LUTHERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAT. 39°25'43"
39°25'49"
39°24'52"
39°25'09"
LON. 76°37'39"
76°37'08"
76°37'12"
76°38'12"
Stratford
Haverford
Timonium
Northampton
Valley Crest
Hunters Hill
Havenwood
Country Club Park
Elementary Sch
Lutherville
Shetland Hills
Bridlewood
Orchard Hills
Green Ridge
Devonshire Forest
Dulaney Village
Pot Spring
Spring Branch
Long Quarter Branch
Kauffman Road
Timonium Road
Greenhill Road
Pennsylvania Ave
York Road
Ridgely Road
Seminary Road
Dulaney Valley Road
Ridge Sch



Lutherville Historic District (BA-2211)

Towson and Cockeysville
USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles

BA-2211



LUTHERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

( ) = buildings mentioned in the "Description" section of Lutherville NR form.

NOTE: STREET NUMBERED HOUSES REFER TO SLIDE PRESENTATION

NORTH

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT LUTHERVILLE, MARYLAND

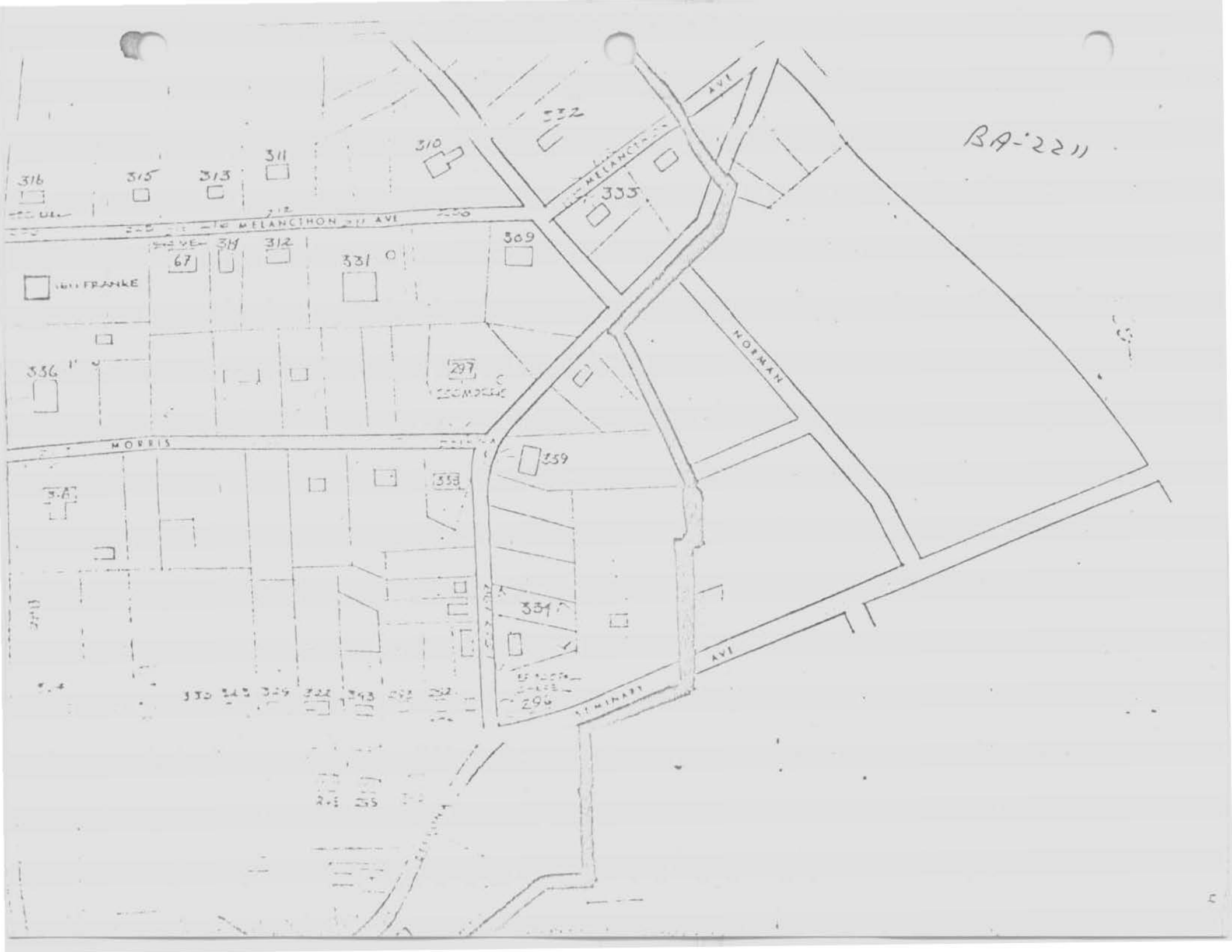
PREPARED FOR: ELISABETH HACKARD, 1705 KUETE AVE.

JOHN L. WHEATON, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
211 W. LAFAYETTE AVE., BALTIMORE, MD 21217

DATE: JANUARY 1972

SCALE: 1"=200'-0" ±

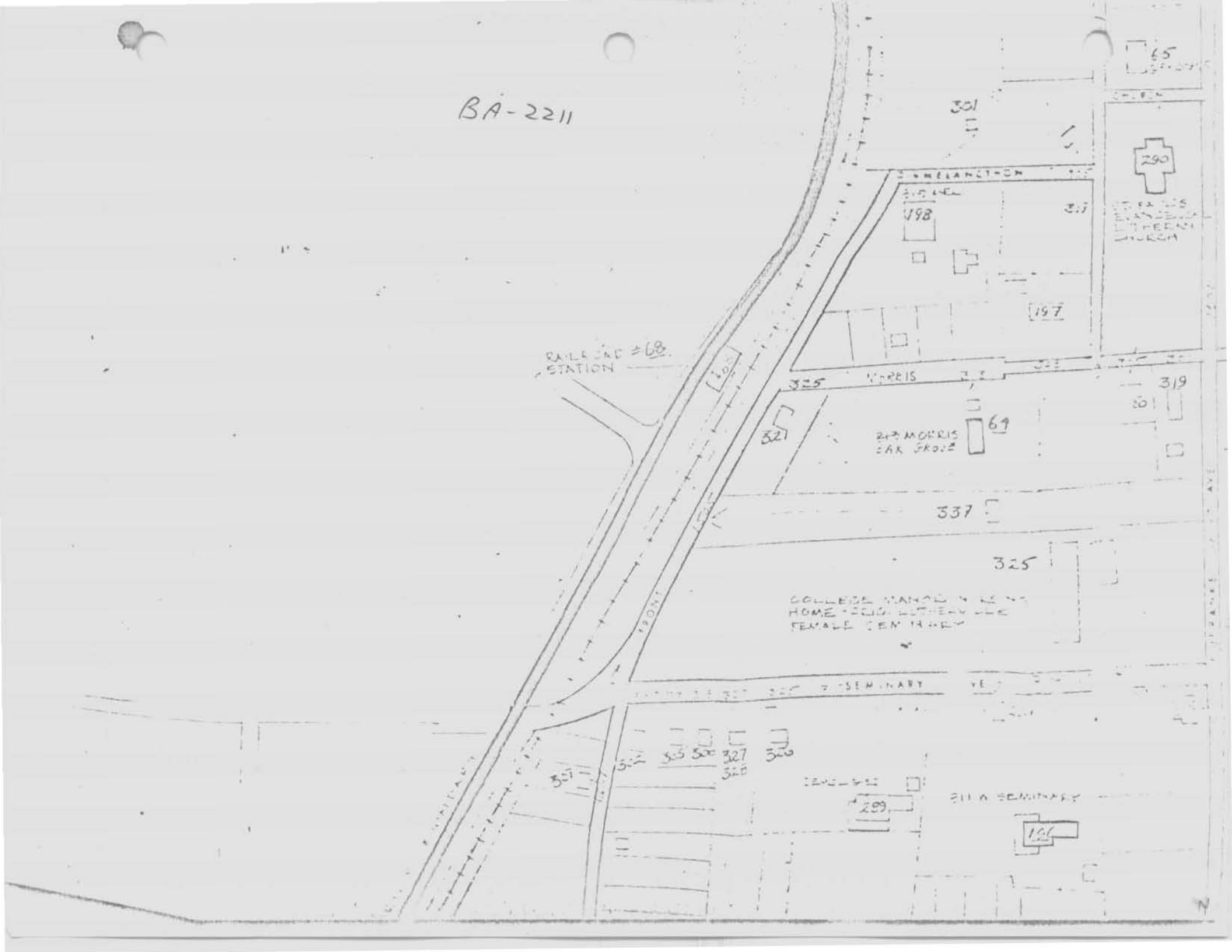
DRAWN BY: RLW


BA-2211
MELANCHTHON AVE
MORRIS
NORMAN
AVE
SEMINARY
316
315
313
311
310
332
333
309
312
331
67
297
336
339
338
331
296

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BA-2211


301
65
290
198
197
RAILROAD & STATION
325
319
321
69
337
325
327
299
166
N


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325
COLLEGE MANOR
HOME FOR RETIRED
FEMALE SEMINARY
FRONT
SEMINARY
327
289
APARTMENT COMPLEX
CLARK

BA-2211

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: Lutherville Historic District
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Lutherville
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER: 313 Morris Avenue
   - CITY OR TOWN: Lutherville
   - STATE: Maryland | CODE: 24 | COUNTY: Baltimore | CODE: 005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: Rodd L. Wheaton
   - DATE OF PHOTO: May 1971
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rodd L. Wheaton, 127 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
4. IDENTIFICATION
   - DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.: Oakgrove, 313 Morris Avenue West Facade



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATION REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Lutherville Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Lutherville

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: North of I-695, West of York Road, South of Ridgely Road, East of Riderwood-Lutherville Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Lutherville

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore	005

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Rodd L. Wheaton

DATE OF PHOTO: May 1971

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4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

311 West Seminary Avenue, Southwest Facade



BA-2211

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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Maryland	24	Baltimore	005

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

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4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

302 North Avenue, South Facade



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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CITY OR TOWN: Lutherville

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore	005

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

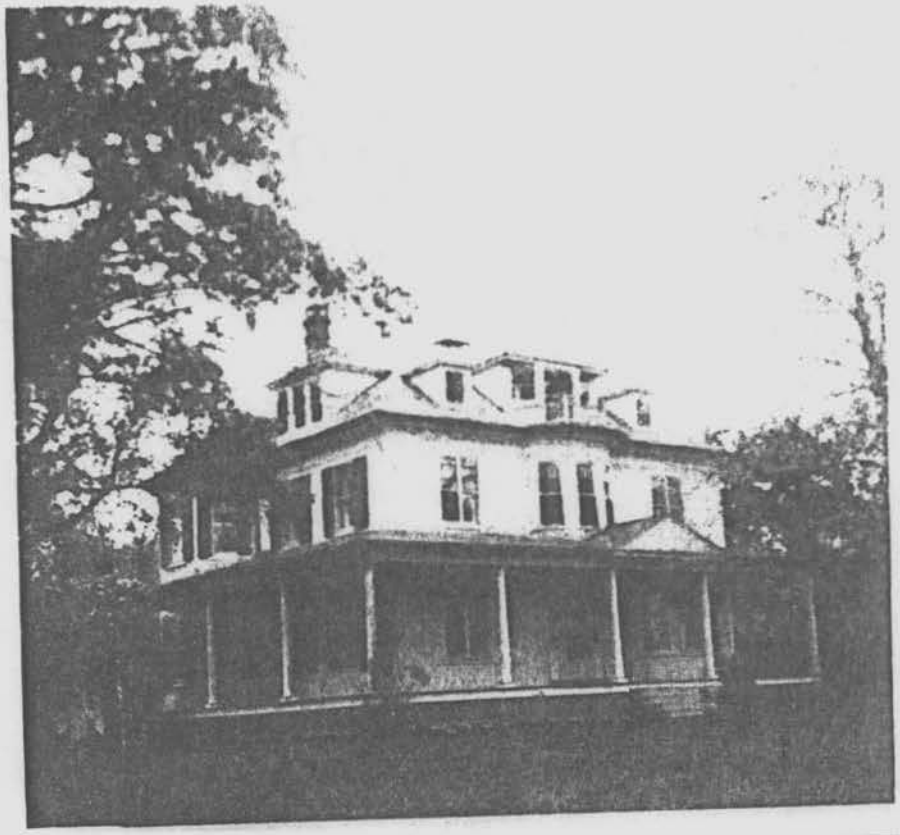
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DATE OF PHOTO: May 1971

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rodd L. Wheaton, 127 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.: 1611 Francke Avenue, West Facade



BA-2211

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIO. .L REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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1. NAME

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CITY OR TOWN: Lutherville

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore	005

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Rodd L. Wheaton

DATE OF PHOTO: May 1971

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rodd L. Wheaton, 127 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

The Octagon, 1708 Kurtz Avenue, East Facade



BA-2211

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

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AND/OR HISTORIC: Lutherville

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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Rodd L. Wheaton

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4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church West Facade.

