

BA-3332

## Dunkes House

### **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](http://mht.maryland.gov)) for details about how to make an appointment.

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***Last Updated: 07-19-2019***

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes  no

Property Name: Dunkes House Inventory Number: BA-3332  
 Address: 618 Stoney Lane Historic district:  yes  no  
 City: Catonsville Zip Code: 21228 County: Baltimore County  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore West  
 Property Owner: Arthur M. Dunkes Tax Account ID Number: 0104751420  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0071 Tax Map Number: 0101  
 Project: I-695 SW Inner Loop Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration (SH)  
 Agency Prepared By: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group  
 Preparer's Name: Melissa Butler Date Prepared: 8/2/2018

Documentation is presented in: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Setting:  
 The house at 618 Stoney Lane, formally known as the Dunkes House, is a single-family dwelling built circa 1930 in the town of Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland approximately 0.10 mile east of Interstate-695 (I-695) and 0.60 mile southeast of the interchange with U.S Route 40 (Baltimore National Pike). It is located outside the boundary of the Old Catonsville Historic District (BA-2975) (i). The dwelling is situated in the southern portion of a grass-covered, rectangular lot containing 0.30 acre that is spotted with matured trees and ornamental shrubbery (ii). It is situated on a residential street surrounded by similar sized dwellings. The primary elevation faces south towards Stoney Lane. A paved driveway extends north from Stoney Lane towards the southwest portion of the parcel, west of the dwelling, and an asphalt sidewalk leads to the south elevation of the dwelling from Stoney Lane. Three sheds and an above-ground pool are located to the north and northwest of the primary resource, the dwelling. Presently, the property is owned by Arthur M. Dunkes for which the property is named for (iii).

Description:  
 The Dunkes House at 618 Stoney Lane is a Craftsman-style house built circa 1930. It is one and one-half stories tall and two bays wide and sits on a continuous molded concrete-block foundation. The frame structural system is clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments:	
<u><i>Jim Talbot</i></u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>3/12/19</u> Date
<u><i>Blair</i></u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>3/21/19</u> Date

is covered by a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with central shed dormer on the south and north elevations, which are sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior-end, molded concrete-block chimney is located on the north side of the east elevation.

The primary entry is located in the east half of the south elevation and is filled by a single-leaf, wood paneled door and a metal-and-glass, storm door flanked by wood-frame sidelights. Additional fenestration includes single, paired, and tripled, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, vinyl windows. Sliding vinyl windows are set into the molded-concrete block foundation at the basement level on the east and west elevations. A one-story, single-bay, full-width porch spans the south elevation. It is covered by a shed roof that is supported by vinyl-clad posts. The wood deck, which is lined by a vinyl-enclosed rail, sits atop a molded, concrete-block pier foundation with lattice infill. The porch is accessed by a set of wood stairs. A second one-story, full-width porch set atop a concrete-block pier foundation and covered by a shed roof is spans the north elevation. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation of the dwelling, and is filled by a single-leaf, paneled-wood door.

A one-story, one-bay, front-gabled, circa-1950 garage is located at the end of the driveway, northwest of the primary resource. Though the resource was partially obscured by a tarp at time of survey, it appears the building is of vertical wood plank construction, with asphalt shingles in the gable end. The tarp covers what appears to be an automobile opening with no door.

A one-story, one-bay, front-gabled shed is located north of the primary resource. Constructed of plywood, the resource has a single-leaf pedestrian door on the south elevation.

An above-ground pool is located northeast of the primary resource and a one story tall and one bay wide outbuilding is located immediately north of the garage (iv).

Historic Context:

Catonsville, known as Johnnycake in the early eighteenth century, was developed in 1810 by Richard Caton, son-in-law of Declaration of Independence signer, Charles Carroll (v). Richard Caton (1763-1845) was born in Lancashire, England, married Mary Carroll in 1787, and from his bankruptcy in 1800 until his death, was a real-estate agent for the Carroll Family's land acquisition and retailing (vi). Located along the new Frederick Turnpike, known today as MD 144, and Rolling Road between Baltimore and Ellicott City, merchants of Catonsville took advantage of the natural stopping point and set up successful businesses along the route, serving travelers until the Civil War (vii). In the late-nineteenth century, wealthy Baltimore merchants and society members escaped the sweltering summers in the city by entertaining in their large Catonsville summer homes (viii). "Between the years 1880 and 1940, Catonsville went from being a rural village to a modern suburb," aided by the Catonsville Short Line Railroad (Short Line), which opened in 1884 and connected Catonsville to the city (ix). The continuing prosperity of the Short Line and growth of Catonsville spurred the City and Suburban Electric Company to construct a trolley line from Baltimore along Frederick Road to Catonsville and beyond in 1897 (x). "By 1910 motor vehicles and improved roads opened an even larger area," further encouraging suburbanization (xi).

Following a trend of Germans emigrating to the Chesapeake Bay area and particularly Baltimore in the nineteenth century, a concentration of German immigrants settled in the northeastern section of Catonsville where Ingleside Avenue, Stoney Lane, and Harlem Lane meet (xii). Their church, now called the Old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery (BA-4) located at 646 Ingleside Avenue and formerly called "Salemsgemeinde, the German Evangelical Lutheran Salem Congregation, was founded September 30, 1849 by German immigrants, from Bavaria" (xiii). The smaller scale of dwellings along Ingleside Avenue, Stoney Lane, and Harlem Lane are a departure from the trend of large summer estates elsewhere in Catonsville, being more modest in size and material. Census data indicates that the residents of this section of Catonsville were working class, a sampling of occupations from the 1920 census includes clerks, carpenters, machinists, dress makers, florists, butchers, cooks, and electricians, for example

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Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

(xiv).

The area southwest of Baltimore followed trends of suburbanization around major cities in the east coast, as improved and affordable means of transportation allowed people to move outside of city limits (xv). Particularly in Baltimore County, the area was "involved in conflicting agrarian and industrial economies;" however, by World War II, war-related industry and government expansion spurred a growth once again with the county's population expanding rapidly from the 1930s to the 1950s (xvi). A portion of the Catonsville and Ellicott City Electric Railway, a section of the City and Suburban Electric Company's line that is now Edmondson Avenue, was located immediately south of Harlem and Stoney Lanes, and allowed working-class commuters access to Baltimore and Ellicott City (xvii). However, the effects of the Great Depression were felt in Catonsville, and a lack of pedestrian riders impacted the railroad lines in the late 1930s and after filing for bankruptcy, "the short line was sold Hudson Realty Company and the newly formed Caton & Loudon (C&L) Railway" in 1945 (xviii). Between 1952 and 1972, 15 major highways were constructed throughout Maryland, one of which was the Baltimore Beltway (I-695) which opened in sections from 1960 to 1963 that traverse the area from north to south, separating the northeastern portion of Catonsville from downtown area (xix). The popularity and affordability of motor vehicle transportation eventually caused the C&L Railway to discontinue in 1973 (xx). Neighborhoods and subdivisions began sprouting along the I-695 corridor including around Catonsville during the 1960s and 1970s (xxi). Today, Catonsville boasts a population of approximately 41,567, growing from 39,820 from the 2000 Federal census (xxii).

The history of the Dunkes House mirrors the general history of the larger area of Catonsville and in particular, this German-settled section. The land on which the Dunkes House at 618 Stoney Lane was built was first mentioned by deed as part of the land conveyed from Peter Hause to Henry Brooks in 1842 (xxiii). George R. Gott was entrusted to handle Brooks' affairs as his receiver, and sold the property to Nicholas John and Elizabeth Maisel (xxiv). Sophia Louisa Wilson was granted the property in 1912 from Elizabeth Maisel, and owned it for 10 years before conveying it to William G. Helfrich in 1922 (xxv). The circumstances leading to the transfer of the property from William G. Helfrich to the Kenwick Company are unknown, but in May 1954, Harry C. Harvey and Margaret V. Harvey, husband and wife, purchased the property, referred to at this time as "618 Harlem Lane," since present-day Stoney Lane was then called Harlem Lane, from the Kenwick Company (xxvi). The Kenwick Company dealt in real estate in both Baltimore City and Baltimore County, and it is likely that the house was built by the company (xxvii). A year after Mr. Harvey's death in 1968, Margaret Harvey conveyed their property to Arthur and Lila Dunkes, who divorced in 1982, leaving Arthur the house and property (xxviii). Arthur is the presently the owner of the property (xxix).

Eligibility Assessment:

The Dunkes House at 618 Stoney Lane is typical of the dwellings in this section of Catonsville. Built circa 1930, likely by the Kenwick Company, the house at 618 Stoney Lane is an example of a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, single-family dwelling constructed in the Craftsman style. Although the Dunkes House at 618 Stoney Lane retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association as the resource has never been moved and the area has remained residential in nature, exterior modifications throughout the twentieth century, such as the installation of vinyl siding and window replacement, has resulted in a loss of integrity of materials and workmanship. The circa-1910 to circa-1930 Chrysler Bungalows (BA-3188) are nearby examples of similar dwellings constructed around the turn of the century (xxx). Previously determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the three Chrysler Bungalows are between one and two stories in height and are three bays wide, with side-gabled roofs, dormers, and enclosed entry porches. They are similar in scale to the house at 618 Stoney Lane.

Based on National Register Bulletin 15 and on the research conducted for this project, no associations with events or persons of local, state or national significance were identified and the Dunkes House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A (events) or Criterion B (persons).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Under NRHP Criterion C, the Dunkes House is not a particularly unique or excellent example of the vernacular form found throughout the area nor does it retain integrity due to numerous material modifications, such as original window removal and siding replacement. For these reasons, the resource is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C. As an architectural resource, the resource was not evaluated under NRHP Criterion D.

i Kenneth M. Short, "Old Catonsville HD, BA2975" National Register of Historic Places Nomination on File at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland, November 2001.

ii "Assorted Baltimore County Tax Records," State Department of Assessments and Taxations [SDAT], accessed July 30, 2018, <https://sdat.dat.maryland.gov>.

iii SDAT, "Assorted Baltimore County Tax Records."

iv Catonsville, MD." Map. Google Earth (computer program), accessed July 30, 2018, <http://www.google.com/earth/download/ge/agree.html>.

v "Variety, homey feel draws homebuyers to Catonsville," The Baltimore Sun, July 3, 1999, 5L, accessed July 30, 2018, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/173398966/>; "History of Catonsville, Maryland," Unites State History, accessed July 30, 2018, <https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h2789.html>

vi Martha Wight Wise, Catonsville (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Press, 2005), 10.

vii The Baltimore Sun, "Variety," 5L; United States History, "History of Catonsville, Maryland," Accessed July 30, 2018, <https://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h2789.html>.

viii Martha Wight Wise, Catonsville (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Press, 2010), 9.

ix Wise, Catonsville, 2005, 8-9.

x "Short Line Railroad Trail History," Catonsville Rails to Trails, accessed July 30, 2018, <http://catonsvillerailstotrails.com/trails-2/short-line-railroad-trail/>.

xi KCI Technologies, Inc. [KCI], "Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology: I-495/I-95 Capital Beltway Corridor Transportation Study, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland," Volumes I and II, 1999, B-14.

xii "Old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church and Graveyard National Register of Historic Places." Sign. Old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery, Catonsville, Maryland, viewed July 11, 2018.

xiii Old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery, "Old Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church," sign.

xiv United States Federal Population Census [U.S. Census], "Fourteenth Census of the United States of America, 1920," National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. accessed July 30, 2018, <http://www.ancestry.com>.

xv United States Geological Survey [USGS], "Patapsco," 1908, USGS Historic Topographic Map Explorer, accessed July 30, 2018, <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>; USGS, "Baltimore," 1943; USGS, "Baltimore West," 1953.

xvi KCI, "Suburbanization Historic Context," B-16-B-17.

xvii Revolvly, "Trolley Line Number 9 Trail," Accessed July 2018, <https://www.revolvly.com/page/Trolley-Line-Number-9-Trail>.

Xviii Catonsville Rails to Trails, "Short Line."

Xix "Future Beltway Drivers Will Skirt City at 60 M.P.H.," The Baltimore Sun, July 13, 1960, 5L, accessed July 30, 2018, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/367565549/>; "Advertisement," The Baltimore Sun, July 1, 1962, F-2, accessed July 30, 2018, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/376724466/>; KCI, "Suburbanization Historic Context," B-20.

xx Catonsville Rails to Trails, "Short Line."

xxi USGS, "Baltimore West" 1974; USGS, "Ellicott City," 1974.

xxii U.S. Census, "Twenty-Second Census of the United States of America," 2000 ; U.S. Census, "Twenty-Third Census of the United States of America," 2010.

xxiii Baltimore County Deed Book [BCDB], "Baltimore County Land Records, misc. years", TK 325:218, Archives of Maryland Online, accessed July 30, 2018, <http://www.mdlandrec.net>.

xxiv BCDB, "Baltimore County Land Records, misc. years," 209:449.

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xxv BCDB, "Baltimore County Land Records, misc. years," WPC 405:249, WPC 560:291.  
 xxvi BCDB, "Baltimore County Land Records, misc. years," GLB 2479:74.  
 xxvii "Real Estate Deals and Building News," The Baltimore Sun, February 4, 1940, Accessed July 30, 2018.  
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/367565549>.  
 xxviii BCDB, "Baltimore County Land Records, misc. years," 5040:119, 6387:164, 39716:25.  
 xxix SDAT, "Assorted Baltimore County Tax Records."  
 xxx Katherine Larson Farnham, "Chrysler Place Bungalows, BA-3188," DOE form completed 2005 on file at MHT Crownsville, Maryland.

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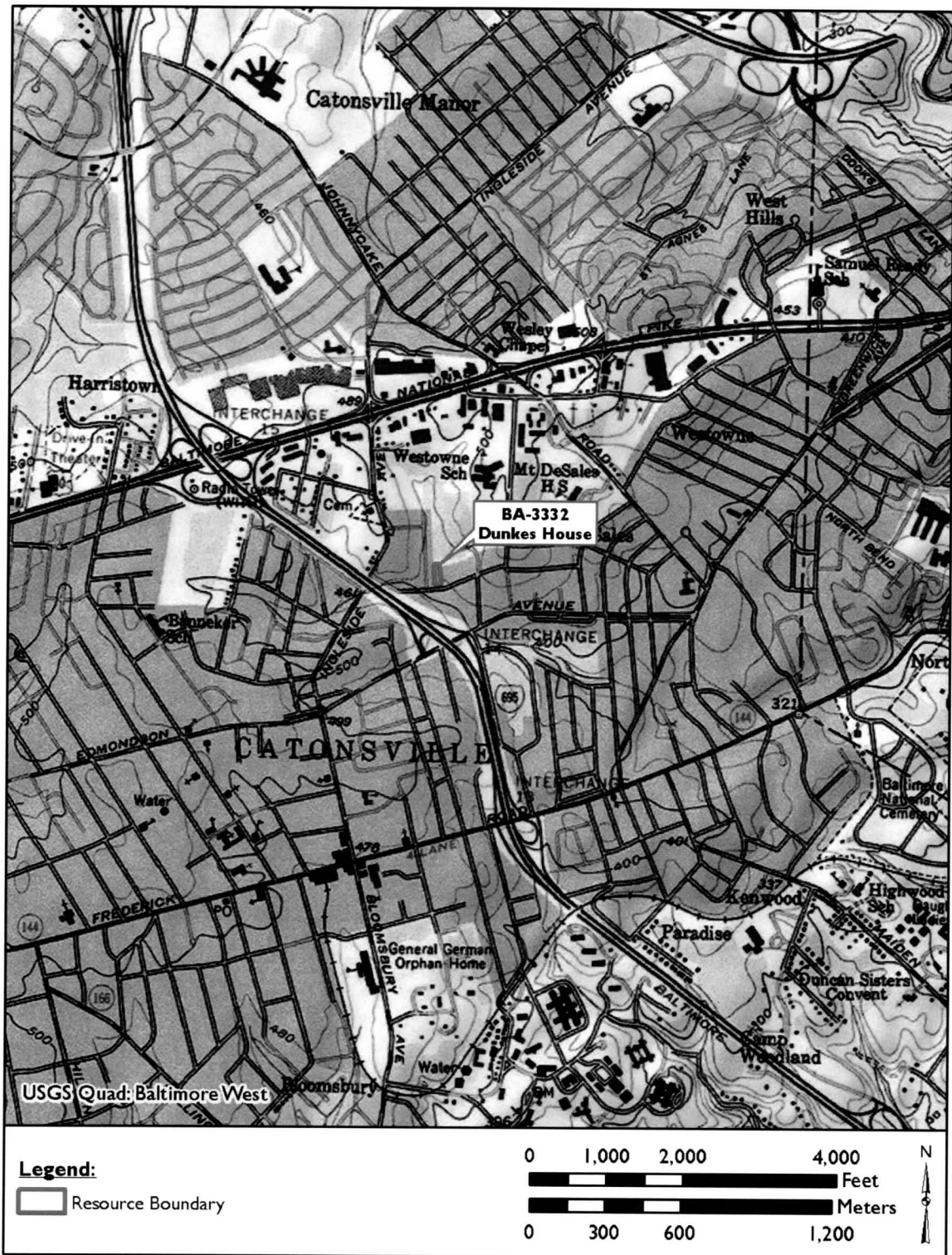
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---Catonsville. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Press, 2010.

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Dunkes House, 618 Stoney Lane (BA-3332)  
Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland



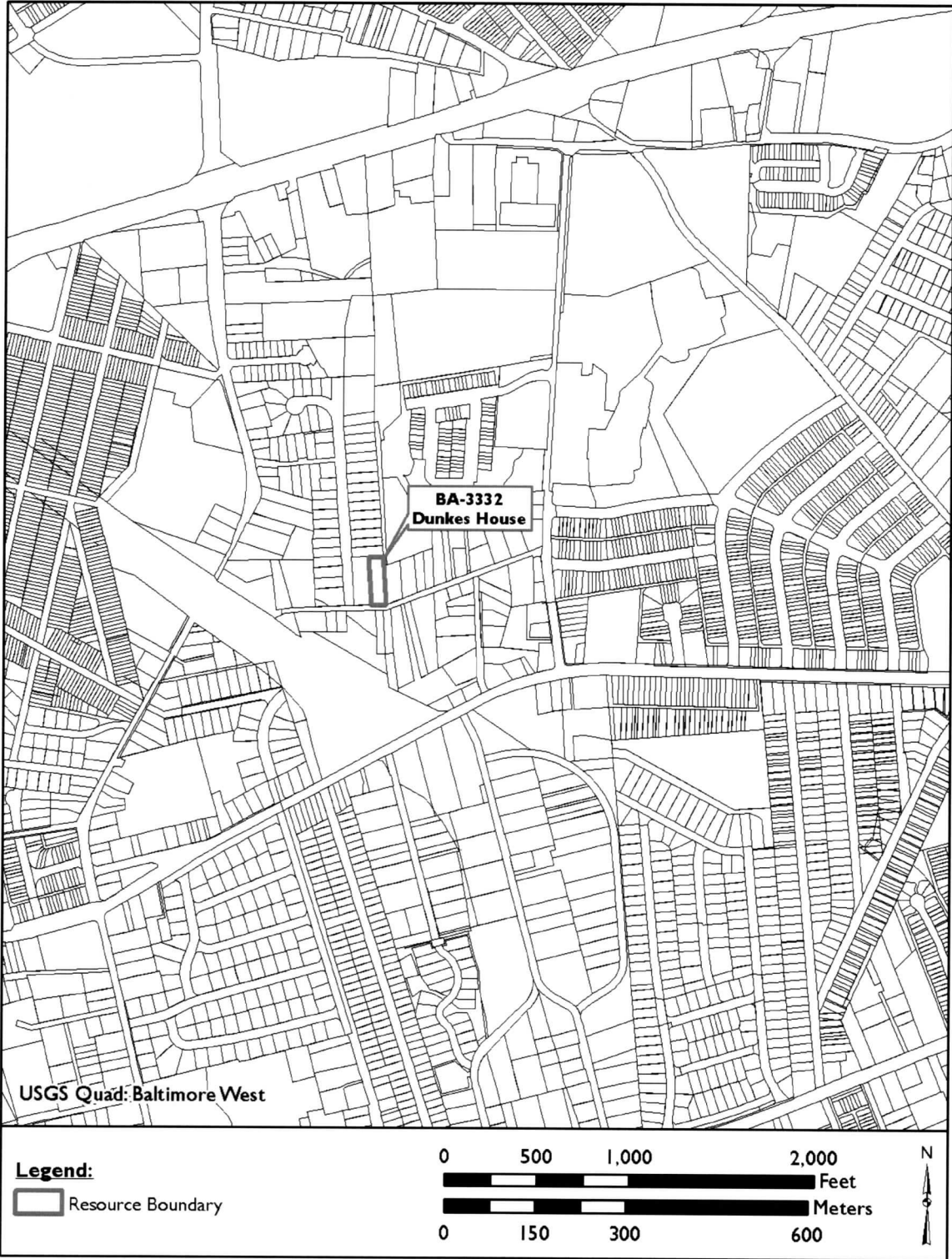
Location of Dunkes House on 7.5-Minute Catonsville USGS Topographic Map (Esri 1992).  
Baltimore West

Dunkes House, 618 Stoney Lane (BA-3332)  
Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland



Location of Dunkes House on 7.5 Minute Catonsville USGS Topographic Map (Esri 1992).  
Baltimore West

**Dunkes House, 618 Stoney Lane (BA-3332)  
Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland**



Location of Dunkes House on Baltimore County Tax Map (Baltimore County Geographic Information System 2018).

BA-3332, Dunkes House  
618 Stoney Lane  
Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland

<b>TIFF Image File Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Taken</b>	<b>Ink</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Brand, Make &amp; Dye Type of CD</b>
BA-3332_2018-07-17_01	Southwest Oblique	7/10/2018	Photographic Exposure	Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper, Lustre	Memorex 80 min./700MB 52x Pro Gold Archival CDR
BA-3332_2018-07-17_02	Foundation Detail, Southwest Oblique	7/10/2018	Photographic Exposure	Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper, Lustre	Memorex 80 min./700MB 52x Pro Gold Archival CDR
BA-3332_2018-07-17_03	South Elevation of Garage	7/10/2018	Photographic Exposure	Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper, Lustre	Memorex 80 min./700MB 52x Pro Gold Archival CDR
BA-3332_2018-07-17_04	Southeast Oblique	7/10/2018	Photographic Exposure	Fujicolor Crystal Archive Paper, Lustre	Memorex 80 min./700MB 52x Pro Gold Archival CDR



BA-3332, Dunkes House

618 Stoney Lane

Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland

M Butler

July 2018

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

Southwest Oblique



BA-3332, Dunkes House

618 Stoney Lane

Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland

M. Butler

July 2018

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

Foundation Detail, Southwest Oblique



BA-3322, Dunker House

618 Stoney Lane

Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland

M. Butler

July 2018

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

South Elevation of Garage



BA-3332, Dunker's House

618 Stoney Lane

Catonsville Baltimore County, Maryland

M. Butler

July 2018

Dove-tail Cultural Resource Group

Southeast Elevation