

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated) Inventory Number: BA-3345
Address: 1738 Dunwoody Road Historic district: yes no
City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21234-2704 County: Baltimore County
USGS Quadrangle(s): Towson
Property Owner: Gale and David Christensen Tax Account ID Number: 0902202231
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0245 Tax Map Number: 0070
Project: I-695 TSMO Agency: MDOT SHA
Agency Prepared By: MDOT SHA
Preparer's Name: Consultant Architectural Historian Rebeca Crew Date Prepared: 02/08/2022
Documentation is presented in: Survey and compliance files
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 Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

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

The two-story brick Georgian Revival house at 1738 Dunwoody Road was originally built for Dr. Frank B. Walsh and his wife Marion on Lot 3 of the Ehlen Tract, and it was moved to its present site on the Minnie Dunkes Plat in 1994. The house now sits on a 0.97-acre parcel on the north side of Dunwoody Road. Dundwoody Road runs along the north side of the Outer Loop of I-695 (the Baltimore Beltway). The parcel is approximately triangular in shape, with the longest edge along Dunwoody Road. The house faces southwest towards the road. The ground slopes downward along the east side of the house. The landscaping primarily consists of foundation plantings near the house. Extensive wooded areas occupy the adjacent parcels to the north and west.

Description

The house is a two-story, five-bay-wide, side-gabled brick dwelling with three-bay-wide southeast wing addition that is one-story above a partially exposed basement. The house was originally built ca. 1937 and it has engaged brick chimneys at both ends of the main block.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
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MHT Comments:

Jim Tullane 3/3/22
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date
Heather Barnett (interim) 3/7/22
Reviewer, National Register Program Date

The brick of the main block is orange red in hue, laid in Common Bond (also known as American Bond) with a low contrast mortar. The main block's primary façade faces southwest towards Dunwoody Road and I-695. The façade features five regularly spaced bays with an entrance in the central bay, accessed via a curved concrete sidewalk and a small, rounded stoop. The paneled door is protected by a storm door and has a transom with four square lights. The entrance surround has a flat header and cornice. A small square window with a single light pierces the wall the right of the entrance and a second of the same type is to the right of the window on the second story above the entrance. The façade's remaining four first-story windows have brick sills and eight-over-twelve double-hung sashes, and the second-story windows have brick sills and eight-over-eight double-hung sashes. The roof is covered with slate shingles and the end gables of the main block feature engaged brick chimneys.

The southeast wing addition continues the line of the front of the house and features a darker red brick with a blue-ish undertone; it is also laid in Common Bond, but the mortar is whiter, resulting in a higher contrast with the brick. The wing has three small windows with fanlights on the first story of the façade, each with a one-over-one vinyl sash below the arched component. The southeast wing also has two gable-roofed dormers clad in vinyl siding and featuring one-over-one hung sash windows with fan-shaped hoods. Slate shingles cover the roof of the southeast wing. The basement level of the wing's southeast elevation has a single garage door wide enough for two vehicles. Although the house had an east wing in its former location, a development plan for the property indicated that the wing would be removed and only the main block would be relocated (Baltimore County Land Records SM 9810: 715 [1991]). The present southeast wing was built after the main house was relocated, and the placement of the relocated house near sloping ground allowed for the construction of a basement level garage in the new wing.

A deck extends the northeast side of the wing's northeast elevation, and a shed-roofed dormer with a ribbon of four windows extends from the roof. The main block's northeast elevation features two bayed windows on the first floor, an off-center entrance, and a single window, all on the first story, and four, evenly spaced windows on the second story. The main block's north elevation has two windows per story, flanking the engaged, brick chimney.

History

Tax records indicate the house at 1738 Dunwoody Road was built in 1923. However, this is an incorrect date of construction. The house was originally built ca. 1937 in a close-by, but different location, and moved to its present location in 1994.

The current owner of the house indicated that the house was moved to make room for the construction of Rock Church (Gale Christensen, email to author, November 3, 2021). The construction of the Rock City Church actually involved the relocation of two houses, one standing on Lot 2 of the former Ehlen Tract and one standing on Lot 3 of the former Ehlen Tract. In 2001, a new plat combined Lots 2 and 3 to form Parcel 0305 on Baltimore County Tax Map 70, assigned the address 1607 Cromwell Road (Baltimore County Plat Book SM 74: 23-24 [2001]).

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, businessman Frank Ehlen owned land along the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad, which ran parallel to Cromwell Bridge Road. The property was bordered on the west by Furnace, or Cowpens, Road, which connected Cromwell Bridge Road to Joppa Road in Baynesville. The Oakleigh Station of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Station was at the east end of the property, and Oakleigh Road also connected Cromwell Bridge Road to Joppa Road.

In 1930, Frank Ehlen's widow, Florence Snowden Ehlen, put her estate in trust in the Safe Deposit and Trust Company (LMcLM 841: 0280 [1930]). Florence Snowden Ehlen died in 1934 and her estate passed to her two children, Frank Snowden Ehlen and Anne Mae Ehlen Wall.

On February 18, 1937, the Ehlen heirs conveyed about 59 acres at the south side of Cromwell Bridge Road and on the east side of

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Furnace Road (later known as Cowpens Road) to the Title Holding Company (CWB Jr. 995: 0055 [1937]). The Title Holding Company appears to have been a subsidiary of the larger Maryland Title Guarantee Company. Charles H. Buck was the President of both the Title Holding Company and the Maryland Title Guarantee Company (The Sun 1971, A19). Louis J. Jira was the Vice President of the Title Holding Company and had begun working at Maryland Title Guarantee Company in 1913 (The Sun 1951, 24). Joseph S. Knapp was the Secretary of the Title Holding Company and had begun working at the Maryland Title Guarantee Company in 1920 (The Sun 1964, RE1). Along with a small number of various real estate transactions, the Title Holding Company subsidiary was also involved with redeveloping Dickeyville by hiring the architectural firm of Palmer and Lamdin to design new houses in the village (Hopkins 2013).

The plat for the Title Holding Company’s Ehlen Tract, surveyed on February 8, 1937, and recorded in Baltimore County Plat Book LMCLM 10, p. 117, shows a shared driveway along the south side of the four lots leading east from Furnace Road. Each of the lots were subject to restrictive covenants; besides racial restrictions which were quite common in the Baltimore region during this time, the covenants also required the plans and specifications for dwellings to be built on the premises to be approved by a Baltimore City architect who was a member in good standing of the American Institute of Architects (CWB Jr. 100: 0423 [1937]). Since architectural commissions had declined during the Great Depression, this covenant likely intended to produce architectural business.

On June 14, 1937, the Title Holding Company conveyed 17 acres (Lot 1) to real estate businessman Gilbert H. Moore and wife Lois Moore (CWB Jr. 1000: 0423 [1937]). The same day, the Title Holding Company conveyed just over 10 acres (Lot 2) to Dr. Frank B. Walsh and his wife, Marion McMurty Walsh (CWB Jr. 1000: 0426 [1937]). The Title Holding Company also conveyed another 10 acres (Lot 3) to John H. Wolfe and his wife Dorothy Hall Wolfe (CWB Jr. 1000: 0428 [1937]).

It is not known which Baltimore City architect ended up designing the Moore, Walsh, and Wolfe houses. The architectural firm of Palmer and Lamdin had designed the Donald H. Sherwood House on Cromwell Bridge Road in 1936, located about one mile northeast of the Ehlen lot (see MIHP # BA-2628). In addition, an architect who worked in Palmer and Lamdin’s office, Eben D. Finney, had purchased the property immediately east of the Sherwood property in 1935 and had renovated it (see MIHP # BA-1754 for Guys Good Fellowship Farm and The Sun, 1942, 29). However, none of the names of the Ehlen Tract owners appear in the Palmer and Lamdin architectural plan archives at the University of Baltimore.

Five-bay-wide houses like the Dr. Frank B. Walsh House were rarely constructed in Baltimore during this period because lots of most developments were too narrow to accommodate five bays, plus a side-wing. Houses with similar scale, quality of materials, and architectural style as the Dr. Frank B. Walsh House, were built in the late 1930s in the Homeland neighborhood of Baltimore, a development of the Roland Park Company, as well as in Baltimore County areas such as Ruxton. Some of the architects that were actively designing houses in Homeland in the late 1930s include John A. Ahlers; Lawrence Menefee; Kenneth C. Miller; Wrenn, Lewis and Jencks; T. Worth Jamison; and J. Carroll Dunn, yet none of these architects were positively identified as architects for the Ehlen Tract houses.

Dr. Frank B. Walsh was a pioneering neuro-ophthalmologist who had come to Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1930 from Canada to complete a residency in ophthalmology at the Wilmer Eye Institute. He became interested in how neurological diseases can affect vision, and decided to specialize in the field, which had few practitioners at the time. Walsh became an assistant professor at Johns Hopkins University in 1934 and an associate professor in 1937, the year he and his wife purchased Lot 2 of the Ehlen Tract and the same year he began working on a textbook, Clinical Neuro-ophthalmology, first published in 1947, and which, now in its 6th edition, is still in use today (Angelucci 2001; Newman 2018; The Sun 1978, C1).

As well as his academic and professional pursuits, Walsh enjoyed golfing and outdoor sports like hunting and fishing, and he and

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Marion had two sons. In 1937, Loch Raven Boulevard was under construction and would have provided a relatively quick commute to Johns Hopkins Hospital from Cromwell Bridge Road by automobile. The large lot sizes of the Ehlen Tract and access to Loch Raven Reservoir would have appealed to Walsh's hobbies. It may also be relevant that the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, which ran along the east side of Cromwell Bridge Road ended its service in 1937, which would have reduced the noise level at this location (Charles 1937, 28).

The 1940 Census enumerated the Moore, Walsh, and Wolfe households at adjacent residences on Cowpens Road (previously known as Furnace Road). Gilbert Moore was a real estate executive at that time. In addition to his wife Lois, his household included their teenaged sons Gilbert, Jr., and Russell, as well as two Finnish-born servants, George and Emma Hyna, who each earned \$150 per year. Dr. Frank B. Walsh's household included his wife Marion, and two teenaged sons, Mac (16) and Walter (13), and a female servant named Frances Camron (23, Black). John H. Wolfe was a superintendent for Baltimore Gas & Electric (The Sun 1981, C12). The Wolfe children (John, Richard, Elizabeth, and William) ranged in age from 7 to 19, and their household included white servants James and Bertha Newcomb. The Moore and Walsh houses were valued at \$20,000 each, while the Wolfe house was valued at \$12,000.

The Title Holding Company sold the Lot 4 to the recently widowed Lottie Barnes Hall (mother of Dorothy Hall Wolfe) on February 28, 1941 (CWB Jr. 1151: 0158 [1937]), and the house that is now known as 1732 Dunwoody Road was built there for her.

In 1948, the Moores sold their property (Lot 1) to Dr. Hammond J. Dugan and his wife Octavia Chatard Dugan (TBS 1691: 0389 [1948]). Dr. Dugan was a surgeon and professor at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and he and his wife had two sons and a daughter (The Sun 1989, 3D). Later, Octavia Dugan founded the eponymous boutique at Cross Keys in 1965 (Kelly 2014, A18).

In 1958, following the 1956 death of Marion Walsh, Dr. Frank Walsh conveyed his property on Cowpens Road to his surviving son Walter Burton Walsh and his wife, Jean Hall Bloomquist Walsh (WJR 3462: 0351 [1958]). Mac Walsh had died during World War II. Walter Burton Walsh worked in advertising and sales for American Oil Co. before starting his firm, Ewbank-Walsh Oil Co. He and Jean married ca. 1951 and were parents to two sons and two daughters: F. Burton, Ralph, Wendy, and Eleanor (The Sun 1998, 5B).

In 1961, the State Roads Commission purchased right-of-way along the south side of each of the four lots to build the Baltimore Beltway (I-695). The section of Cowpens Road, along the west side of Lot 1, was re-designed and widened to become the roadway connection between Loch Raven Boulevard and I-695. This section of the Beltway was completed by 1964, altering the circulation patterns of the Ehlen Tract. Lot 1 was still accessed via Cromwell Bridge Road; Lots 2-4 were now accessed via a Service Road, which was eventually re-named Dunwoody Road.

In 1964, using eminent domain, the State Roads Commission acquired 0.97 acres from Harry E. Warner; the parcel was located southeast of John H. Wolfe's property and was part of the Minnie Dunkes Plat (SRC Plat 30573). Harry E. Warner was an electrical engineer who in 1940 had worked in road construction, according to the Census of that year. The SRC then sold the remaining part of the Warner property to Richard and Anne Bennett in 1964 (RRG 4436: 0377 [1964]), and on November 2, 1993, Gale and David Christensen purchased this unimproved tract from the Bennetts (SM 10477: 544 [1993]). This is the land that now encompasses the parcel at 1738 Dunwoody Road.

In 1981, Rock Church of Baltimore (also known as Rock City Church) purchased Lot 1 of the Ehlen Tract from Dr. Hammond and Olivia Dugan (EHK Jr. 6315, p. 0619 [1981]). According to the church website, the church began meeting in the basement of an old house (Rock City Church, n.d.). Aerial imagery shows that the present structure at 1605 Cromwell Bridge Road (Parcel 0305,

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 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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Map 0070) is built around the Moore/Dugan house (a two-story, three-bay-wide gambrel-roofed structure with an attached three-bay-wide, gambrel-roof wing).

As the congregation of the Rock Church of Baltimore grew larger in number, the church also expanded its landholdings. The church purchased the remaining part of Lot 2 from Walter and Jean Walsh in 1985 (EHK Jr. 6995: 0577 [1985]). Two years later, in 1987, the church purchased the remainder of Lot 3 (or 1724 Dunwoody Road) from John Guerriero, who had purchased Lot 3 from Dorothy Hall Wolfe in 1983 (EHK Jr. 6596: 0762 [1983]; SM 7551: 0225 [1987]).

The Rock Church purchased the remainder of Lot 4 (1732 Dunwoody Road) in 1991 from the Veits (OTG 5236: 0638 [1971]; SM 8843: 0374 [1991]). The Lottie Barnes Hall House at 1732 Dunwoody remains extant in its original location.

By 1991, Rock Church of Baltimore had submitted development plans to Baltimore County for the construction of a new 3,000-seat church building and surrounding parking. The plans showed the two existing houses that were to be relocated: the church building itself was on the site of the Walsh house and the western parking lot was on the site of the Wolfe house (measuring 44-feet-wide by 27-feet deep). The east wing of the Walsh house would be removed, while the main block (measuring 47-feet-wide by 29-feet-deep would be relocated). The plans showed a site on the northwest side of the new church building where an existing building would be relocated (SM 9810: 715 [1991]).

A newspaper feature on Expert Movers published in the Baltimore Sun on August 26, 1993, included a photograph of Jerry Matyiko coordinating the relocation of the Wolfe House from Lot 3 to a location to the northwest of the new church sanctuary (Keyser 1993, 18A). The house, located on the flatbed of a truck, is a two-story, side-gabled house, but it has brick cladding only on the first story, and asbestos shingles on the garrison-style second story.

As mentioned above, on November 2, 1993, David A. and Gale M. Christensen purchased about one acre at 1738 Dunwoody Road, part of the former Minnie Dunkes property (SM 10477: 00544 [1993]). They paid \$15,000 for the land. They also entered a mortgage with Expert Movers (c/o Jerry Matyiko) of Sharptown, Maryland; the Christensens owed \$20,000 to be paid by November 2, 1994 (SM 10477: 0548 [1993]), which they fulfilled (SM 11423: 573 [1994]). The Christensens paid Expert Movers to relocate the Walsh House from Lot 2 of the Ehlen Tract, approximately 900 feet east to the Christensens' parcel at 1738 Dunwoody Road. Gale Christensen confirmed in an email to author, dated November 3, 2021, that the house was moved in 1994.

Mel Monk, an administrator for Rock Church of Baltimore, confirmed during a telephone conversation with the author on February 7, 2022, that the Wolfe House on Lot 3 was moved to its present location on the northwest side of the church building, and that the Walsh House on Lot 2 was moved to Dunwoody Road. The Christensens re-built a new garage on the southeast side of their house in its new location, while the church did not rebuild the Wolfe House garage.

Evaluation

The Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated), now standing at 1738 Dunwoody Road, is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not associated with particular historic events or trends that would qualify it for listing under Criterion A for historic significance. Although it was the former home of Dr. Frank B. Walsh, who is significant in his specialized medical field of neuro-ophthalmology, his accomplishments are more closely tied to his professional work, occurring at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Wilmer Eye Institute. Thus, the house is not eligible under Criterion B for association with historically significant individuals. The house is an altered example of the Georgian Revival architectural style that has lost its integrity of setting and location. The southeast wing, which is not original, obscures the house's integrity of design, feeling, and association through its use of incompatible materials such as vinyl-sash windows and vinyl cladding on the dormers. Therefore, the house is

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 Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program

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not eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance, and subsequently does not meet Criteria Consideration B for Moved Properties. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The boundary for 1738 Dunwoody Road consists of the entirety of Parcel 0245 of Tax Map 0070, encompassing 0.97 acres.

Reference List

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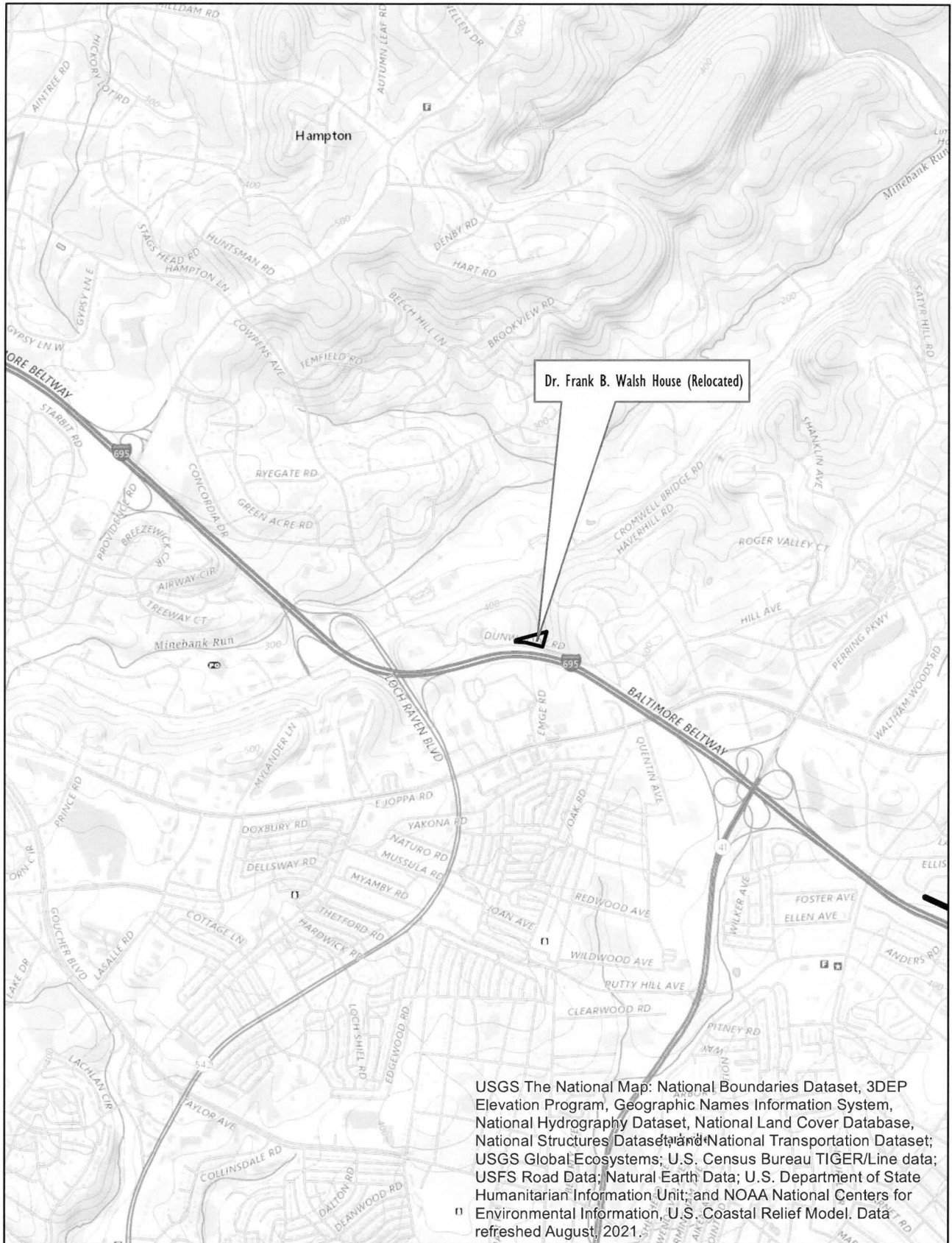
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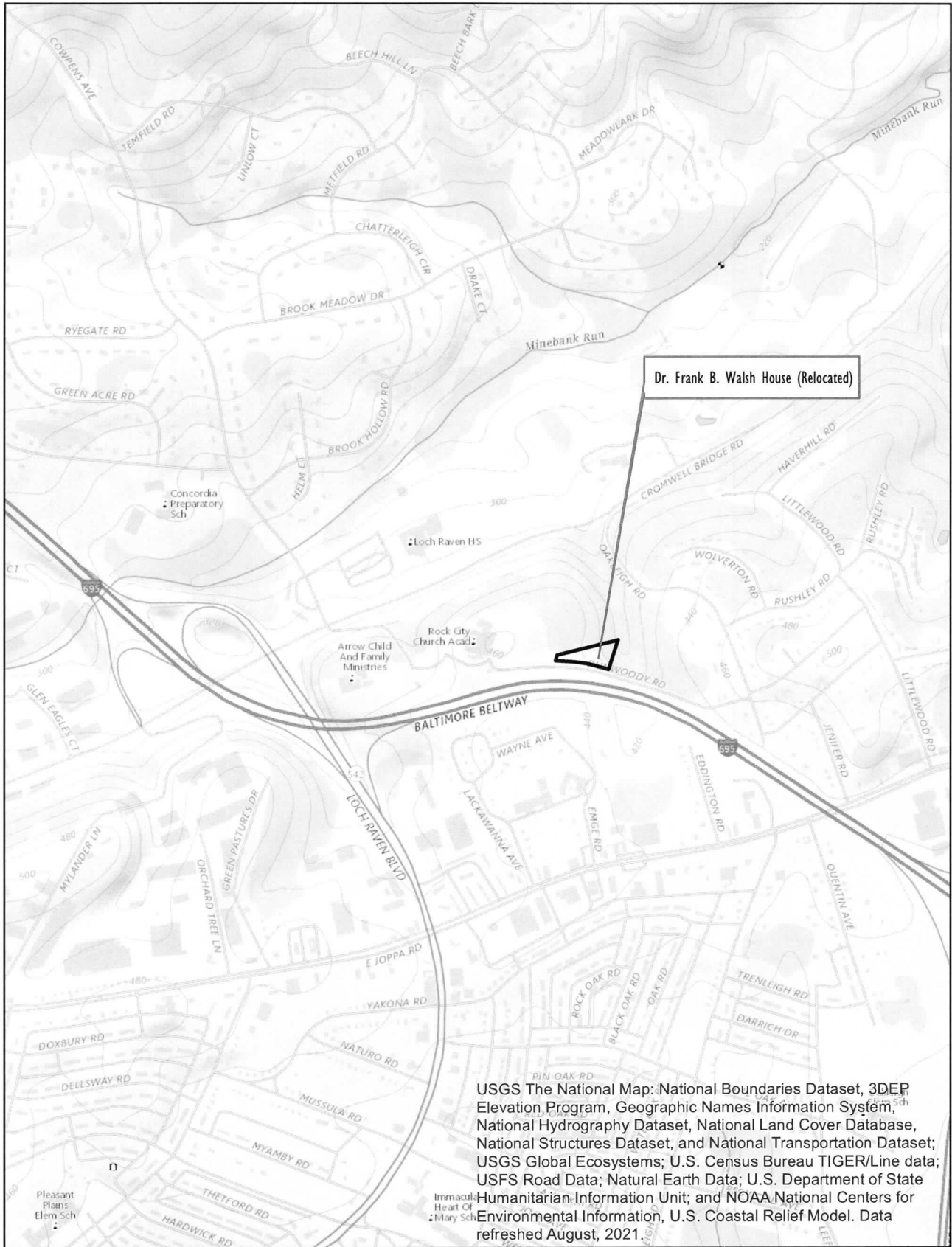
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Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated)
 1738 Dunwoody Road
 Baltimore, MD 21234-2704 Baltimore
 County, Towson Quad
 Map 0070, Parcel 0245

1:24,000

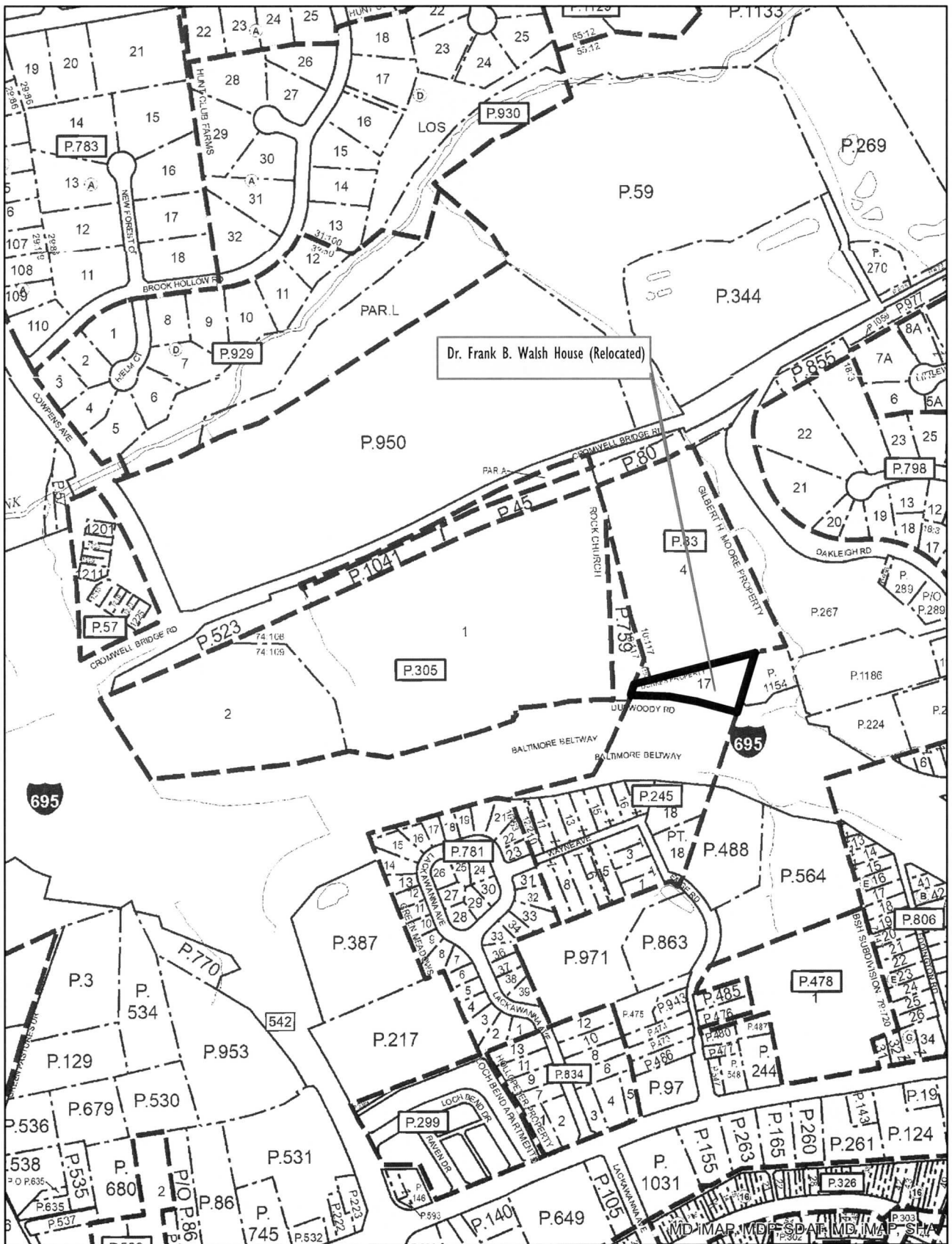




Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated)
 1738 Dunwoody Road
 Baltimore, MD 21234-2704
 Baltimore County, Towson Quad
 Map 0070, Parcel 0245

1:12,000





Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated)
 1738 Dunwoody Road
 Baltimore, MD 21234-2704
 Baltimore County, Towson Quad Map
 0070, Parcel 0245

1:6,000

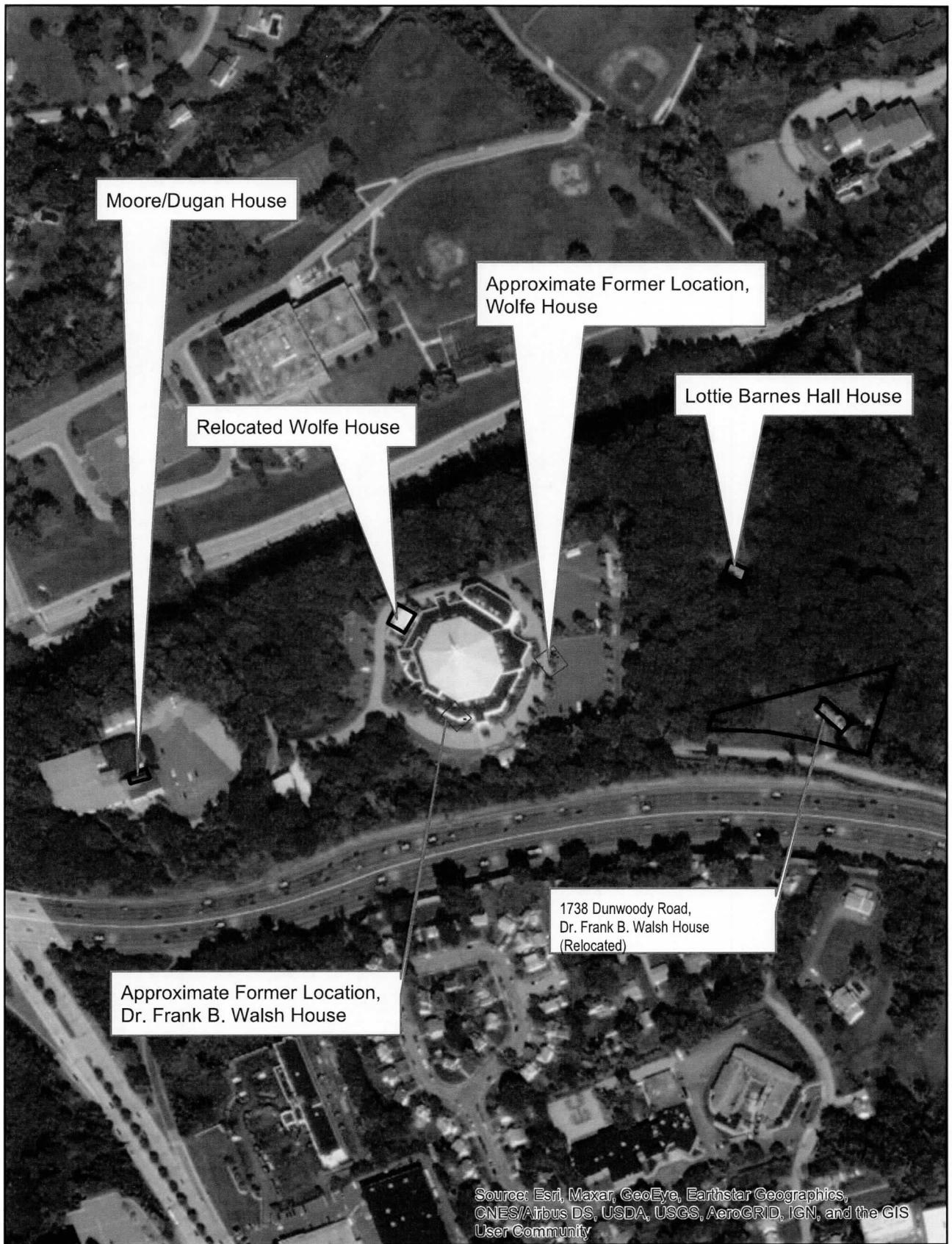




Ehlen Tract and Minnie Dunks Plat
 Showing Current and Former Locations of 1738 Dunwoody Road
 and adjacent properties
 Baltimore County, Towson Quad

1:6,000





Aerial Photo
Showing Current and Former Locations of 1738 Dunwoody Road
and adjacent properties
Baltimore County, Towson Quad

1:4,000



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics,
CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS
User Community

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3345

Name Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1



Photo 1: View facing north towards house from Dunwoody Road.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3345

Name Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2



Photo 2: View facing east towards house from Dunwoody Road.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3345

Name Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3



Photo 3: View facing northeast towards house.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3345

Name Dr. Frank B. Walsh House (Relocated)
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

PHOTO LOG

Name of Photographer: MDOT SHA Consultant Architectural Historian Rebecca Crew
Date of Photograph: December 21, 2021
Location of Original Digital File: MD SHPO

Photographs inserted on continuation sheets

Photo 1 of 3:
View facing north towards house from Dunwoody Road.
BA-3345_2021-12-21_01.tif

Photo 2 of 3:
View facing east towards house from Dunwoody Road.
BA-3345_2021-12-21_02.tif

Photo 3 of 3:
View facing northeast towards house.
BA-3345_2021-12-21_03.tif