

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100003655

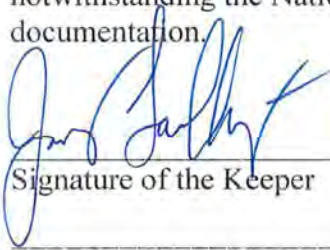
Date Listed: 4/17/2019

Property Name: Lime Kiln Bottom

County: Baltimore

State: MD

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

5/17/2017  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

#### Section 5: Resource Count

The total number of contributing resources is hereby changed to 4

#### Section 8: Areas of Significance

ENGINEERING is hereby added as an area of significance

The construction of the lime kilns, both intermittent and continuous burn, falls better into the art of Engineering than it does into architecture. The house and the kilns collectively are eligible under Criterion C, but under two areas of significance, Architecture and Engineering.

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The Maryland State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file; Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

3655

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lime Kiln Bottom

Other names/site number: BA-3111

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 2177 Cromwell Bridge Rd.

City or town: Parkville State: MD County: Baltimore County

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☐

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B X C     D

Emelita Hyman

Director/SHPO

3.1.2019

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Maryland Historical Trust

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

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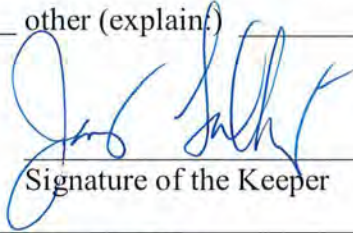
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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register  
☐ removed from the National Register  
☐ other (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

  
Signature of the Keeper

5/17/2019  
Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☐  
Public – Local ☒  
Public – State ☐  
Public – Federal ☐

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐  
District ☒  
Site ☐  
Structure ☐  
Object ☐

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>                    </u>	buildings
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>                    </u>	structures
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>                    </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/processing facility  
Domestic/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture



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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Wood, Asphalt

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The "Lime Kiln Bottom" kilns, also called the "Shanklin #1- Risteau #2- and Jenifer #3 Kilns" (Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties # BA 2566 & BA 3111) and the Merrick Log House (# BA 2771) are situated along Minebank Run within the 446-acre Cromwell Valley Park. Owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and administered by Baltimore County, the Park is located principally northwest of Cromwell Bridge Road, about one mile northeast of Baltimore Beltway (I-695) interchange, exit 29. The stone and brick kilns are bunkered three in a row into a hillside near the stream, with a log house sited approximately 150 feet northeast of the northernmost kiln. This 1883 kiln, identified for convenience as Jenifer Kiln #3, is a vertical-shaft "continuous-burn" kiln. The c. 1785 middle kiln, Risteau Kiln, #2, is a more primitive "intermittent" box-type kiln. The 1893 southernmost Shanklin Kiln, #1, is also a vertical-shaft continuous-burn kiln, similar to Kiln #3 except that the main block tapers inwards slightly toward the top of the structure. Lime from these kilns met the area's demand for whitewash, plaster, mortar, fertilizer and other utilitarian purposes.

The stone for "burning" in these kilns was quarried from an open pit located about 500 feet northeast of Kiln #3. The quarry pit covered an irregular area measuring 200 by 250 feet and was about 40' deep at its deepest. A wagon road leading from the quarry to the top of the kilns can still be seen today etched into the landscape. (Figure #1)

The two-and-one-half-story log and frame "Merrick Log House" rests against the same hillside as the group of three lime kilns but about 150 feet to the north. It was constructed in four

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distinct phases over a period of 200 years, and each of the additions represents an architecture and design engineered to meet the lifestyle of its occupants. (Figure #2) The original stone and log structure was built sometime between 1797 and 1805 and probably housed the kiln manager and his family. The front door faced south toward the kilns. The original structure was expanded as the needs of its occupants changed. The second phase of the log house expansion was a two-story wood-frame addition built between 1840 and 1860; these alterations included an east-facing front door, a living room with a straight-wall staircase leading to a second-floor bedroom, and an enclosed, unfinished half-attic above that. The third phase, occurring in the 1880s, was the addition of a first-floor wood-frame kitchen and screened porch with another bedroom above and a second-floor winding stairway leading to a finished third-floor attic. In the 1960s, a shed addition provided a modern kitchen. The log house served as a rental property for its owners after the kilns ceased operations.

Although the vertical-shaft kilns are filled with what appear to be the remains of toppled chimneys, the kilns and the house retain original materials on the exterior and have a high degree of physical integrity. In this area long known as "Lime Kiln Bottom," the integrity of setting is also maintained amidst trees and meadows as the woodlands have grown back to reclaim the valley. The kilns and the log dwelling embody important architectural characteristics and methods of construction. In its location adjacent to the Risteau/Jenifer homestead, Long Island Farm (NR listed 08/30/2010), the complex illustrates a 19<sup>th</sup>-century pattern of geographical association between industrial facilities and their owners' residences.

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## **Narrative Description**

### Lime and Lime Kilns

Lime improves soil structure because it neutralizes the acid in the soil that results from leaf mold and decomposed plants that are plowed back into the fields. It makes nutrients in the soil more available to plants, thus substantially increasing crop yields. The lime also adds calcium and magnesium to the soil, restoring additional nutrients needed to produce a bountiful crop. Lime was used as a binding agent in mortar until the 1930s. Lime was also used as whitewash, plaster, disinfectant for farm buildings, in water purification, in leather making, as a flux in steel-making, and in making soap and bleach.

Lime is produced when marble or limestone is baked for several hours at 1,000 degrees F. The heat removes the carbon dioxide in the calcium carbonate, leaving behind calcium oxide (otherwise known as "quicklime") and impurities. Hydrated lime is made when water is added to quicklime. This process is called "hydration" or "slaking." When more water is added in the right proportions, the quicklime is transformed into hydrated lime (also called calcium hydroxide). It is this hydrated lime that is used to make mortar by adding water and sand or clay. The mortar acts as a hardening agent by absorbing carbon dioxide from the air as water is evaporated. This process completes the "lime cycle."

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Over the centuries, there have been numerous technological improvements in lime-kiln designs. Originally, lime kilns or furnaces were nothing more than a "pit" or hole in the ground where limestone and wood were combined and burned. Later, the pile of limestone and wood was baked above ground in an oven-like mound of mud or clay. In the Middle Ages, these ovens became larger and developed into intermittent-burn box kilns, and by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, these box kilns were improved to become continuous-burn vertical-shaft kilns. This site is important because it has one intermittent box kiln (Kiln # 2) and two vertical-shaft continuous-burn kilns (Kilns #1 & 3).

Continuous burn kilns could be operated 24 hours a day, although kilns were not typically operated during the winter months when the fuel was wet and road conditions were poor. The more the kiln was in operation, the greater the profits. Continuous burn kilns were more profitable because they were more energy-efficient than earlier kilns. Energy efficiency was an important consideration by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when wood was becoming an increasingly scarce natural resource. Intermittent kilns were also labor-intensive to operate because they had to be loaded, burned, cooled, and then unloaded in a work cycle that took between 9 to 12 days.

Vertical-shaft continuous kilns recovered heat from the natural upward passage of hot air through the kiln. A chimney on the top aided in the upward draft of the hot air and also removed the smoke from the loading area. The smoke was smelly, and it was deadly. The carbon dioxide gas released as the lime was baked could easily suffocate the lime worker. The two continuous kilns at this site are built with four- to five-foot-thick stone and firebrick walls that could withstand heat and still cool down. Kilns were built with stone rather than steel not only because the stone was inexpensive and readily available nearby, but also because stone diminished the amount of heat loss.

Most of the strain on these structures was radial, with the hot gasses pushing outward on the stone. The wood-plank and iron tie-rod bracing system on the two continuous burn kilns allowed them to be operated on an aggressive schedule.

The kiln had to be carefully operated to make quality lime. The area at the bottom of the kiln, called the "cooler," is where the hot lime was cooled by the upward draft of the incoming air. Halfway up the kiln was the firing zone. The air was already hot by the time it reached this point. The firing zone needed poking holes so that the lime burning could be monitored and checked for processing. Lime and fuel were loaded into the top of the kiln in an area called the "hopper."

Wood was the preferred fuel because a wood fire produces a flame that is longer burning, cooler, and moister than that emitted by coal or coke. It could take as much as four acres of forest to fuel one kiln for one year. Wood-burnt lime was considered the highest-quality lime. An advertisement in the *Maryland Journal* on February 23, 1878 touts "wood-burnt" lime for sale by Price and Albert in the Cockeysville area of Baltimore County. On August 23, 1801, The *Baltimore American* ran an advertisement for a tract of land adjoining Charles Ridgley's



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Hampton estate, describing the property as lying "near lime kilns" where burners would pay \$3.50 per load of wood.

### Lime Kiln #1

Kiln #1, the Shanklin kiln, is located at the intersection of the Minebank Run (Blue) trail and the Limekiln (White) trail in Cromwell Valley Park, Baltimore County, Maryland. Just three miles from Towson, Maryland, the county seat of government, the Shanklin kiln is about one mile east of Baltimore Beltway (I-695) interchange, exit 29, in the Willow Grove section of Gunpowder Falls State Park, better known as Cromwell Valley Park. The property is owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and supervised by Baltimore County.

Built in 1893 by the partnership of Shanklin and Jenifer, this kiln is a continuous-burn, vertical-shaft kiln of a type that became popular in the U.S. around the 1850s. Built of stone and brick laid in an ashlar pattern, this is the youngest of the group of three lime kilns. (Figure #3) The structure shows pride of workmanship—with crisp edges, slightly inclined walls, and square corners. (Figure #4)

Kiln #1 is 14 feet wide at ground level, tapering upward to a width of about 12 feet square at the top. Its most distinctive visual element is the brick-arched opening into the ground-level cooling chamber. (Figure #5) The arch consists of three courses of common brick. Comprising slightly less than a full semi-circle, the arch springs flush from the stone side walls at points four feet above ground level. The apex of the arch is eight feet above the ground level brick floor.

The cooling chamber's arched brick roof extends about 11'-11" into the base of the kiln, terminating at a stone wall laid as carefully as the exterior walls. Within the chamber, the finished lime descends into a riveted, funnel-shaped, metal (probably cast iron) cooler, (Figure #6) where the cooling is achieved naturally by the circulation of the surrounding air. The cooler is bolted to a flanged collar projecting from the bottom of the combustion chamber, through the brick roof, into the cooling chamber. Near its bottom, the cooler rests in a smaller collar (ca. 9'-2" circum.) supported by three legs of simple metal rods. Still in place at the bottom of the funnel are the pair of paddle-shaped shears, with 3'-2" iron handles, that could be opened and closed under the funnel's outlet. These rods rest in a double layer brick floor.

The other visually distinctive features of Kiln #1 are the external components of its tie-rod and wood-plank bracing system. At the northeast and southeast edges of the front wall, wooden planks extend vertically along both faces, inset about 9" from the corner. These braces are single boards, weathered to about 3-1/2 x 7-1/2". On the southeast façade, they each begin at about 4'-3" above ground level and extend in a single piece to the top of the kiln.

The bracing boards are held flush against the stone walls by a system of tie-rods (ca. 1-1/2" diam.) that extend entirely across the width and into the depth of the kiln. There are three rods projecting in each direction from the two edges near the two (southeast and northeast)

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corners. The pressure from the rods is dispersed onto the planks by round metal spreader caps (6" diam.) secured by 1-1/2" sq. nuts on the threaded ends of the rods. On the southeast façade, the lowest pair of rods is located five feet above the bottom edge of each bracing board.

The same type of bracing remains on the northeast and southwest façades of the kiln, upward from the level in which the monitoring ports are located. The brace along the southeast corner is parallel to the edge (i.e., slightly inclined), inset from the corner by about 9" and extending in a single piece to the top of the kiln. The upper tie-rod projects at about 1' below the top of the kiln. The middle tie-rod is about 4'-4" below the upper, and the lowest rod is about 3'-10" below the middle one.

At its west edge, the southwest façade abuts a retaining wall that extends southwestward along the hillside. Fastened 5" from this corner is another brace-board. Although the top of the board obviously is missing, its top and middle tie-rod ends align with the elevations of their counterparts at the outer (southeast) edge of this façade (and a hole near the bottom of the plank shows where the missing bottom rod would likewise have aligned).

The middle tie-rod is clearly visible as it passes through the arched opening (monitoring port) in the southwest façade, suggesting that it passes entirely through the stonework, probably at least to the point of crossing the rear tie-rods. When viewed at the southeast (exterior) corner, the three sets of lateral and transverse tie-rods appear to align immediately above/below each other, suggesting the likelihood that they are fastened together, for even greater stability, at their crossing points inside the stonework. The apparent structural relationship further suggests that the tie-rod system was installed as the kiln was being constructed, rather than being a later, remedial modification, for coping with the outward stresses from the kiln's hot gasses.

At approximately the mid-level of the kiln's overall height, the northeast and southwest facades are pierced by openings that give access to the level at which combustion would occur within the kiln. (Figure #7) This would have allowed both monitoring of the process and possibly the insertion of fuel to keep the process operating continuously. The following text describes the conditions at the southwest façade; the opposite façade is essentially the same.

The walls of the monitoring port ("poke hole") extend vertically about 4'-10" from the base of the mid-shaft platform. From those points an arch comprising two courses of common brick spans—in an almost complete semi-circle—the 3'-8" distance between the side walls. The top of the arch is about 4'-6" below the top of the kiln. At the springing points, the east wall of the opening is about 4'-7" from the outer corner of the kiln, and the west wall is about 4'-0" from the inner corner (at the retaining wall).

On each side of the opening, projecting outward at about a 45° angle from beneath the bricks at the springing point, is a metal "eye" rod, matching an identical eye rod projecting from the stonework 2'-5" below. These evidently were the hinge points for a set of exterior doors.

The monitoring port extends into the kiln about 3'-4" to what appears to be the outer face of the circular, fire-brick combustion chamber. The configuration of other, partially collapsed

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brickwork outside the combustion chamber suggests that there probably was another, inner, metal door giving a more secure seal to the chamber.

The top of Kiln #1 is approximately 12 feet square, with the northwest wall bunkered into the hillside. The shaft into the hopper is approximately four feet in diameter. This area is filled with limestone pieces and brick—the latter probably from a collapsed chimney. A brick chimney would have improved the draft for combustion as well as carrying the noxious fumes away from the workers at the top of the kiln.

### Lime Kiln #2

Kiln #2, the Risteau kiln, is an older, intermittent-type box kiln, so named because the lime-baking process was not continuous but operated in 9- to 12-day cycles. It could take 1 to 2 days to load the burning chamber with alternating layers of wood and limestone (locally called Cockeysville Marble). This material then burned for 4 to 6 days at approximately 900 to 1,000 degrees F. Then two days were required for the furnace to cool and another day or two to unload the caustic quicklime into sacks or barrels. Then the process would have to be repeated in order to produce another batch of quicklime.

Owned by the Risteau family, it is thought to have been built before 1785. Prior to the 2015 stabilization work, this middle kiln, located about 20 feet north of the Shanklin #1 kiln, was the least visible and in the worst condition. (Figure #8)

Kiln #2 presents three stacked-fieldstone facades protruding from the same hillside, as does the Shanklin #1 kiln. (Figure #9) The front, east-facing facade measures approximately 18 feet across by 25 feet high and the two side facades, partially built into the hillside for added stability, measure 14 feet wide on both the north and south-facing walls. These three walls enclose a 13'-diameter, 2-foot-thick circular core burning chamber. In between these two sets of walls is a mixture of sand and clay that was probably used as a heat insulator. The stones on the north side of the front facade are stained orange, most likely because of the clay filler leaching out between the rocks and running down the front surface in later years.

Viewed from its top, it is evident that this intermittent box kiln was not built with the same thick stone walls as the two adjoining continuous-burn kilns, but achieved its stability by being built comparatively deeper into the hillside. When recent stabilization work began, the open-topped hopper was nearly filled with limestone, dirt, dislodged stones and residential trash from the adjoining Long Island Farm. An occasional limestone or marble stone is included in the masonry of walls that, like the other two kilns, are predominantly made of gneiss stone [Maryland Geological Survey, 1929, p. 29]. The stones are in a variety of sizes but are predominantly large blocks, laid randomly but in a roughly coursed ashlar pattern.

The relatively thin front wall was buckling and unstable. (Figure #10) Two openings had formed within the wall, and stone was steadily detaching from these two areas as well as from the top four or five feet of the kiln's southeast corner and face. (Luckily, the back of the open burning chamber still retained three original capstones at ground level.) The northernmost front wall opening measured two feet wide and six feet high and as much as two feet deep where



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stones had fallen out or been carried away. This section of the kiln had to be deconstructed and then rebuilt before the upper wall could achieve any sort of stabilization. The second gap in the southern one-third of the front wall turned out to be a hole measuring about 1' wide and 2' high that, upon further investigation, turned out to be a wing-wall junction that had been knocked down.

There is a central opening at the base of the kiln, which is crude compared to the elegant brick arches of the adjoining vertical-shaft kilns (Kilns #1 and 3). It leads into the burning chamber and it is this "draw hole" by which quicklime was removed from the kiln. It is approximately two feet wide and six feet high. On both sides of the man-size draw hole there are two vertical vent holes measuring approximately 6.5" wide by 10" high. (Figure #9) All four of these vents were used in varying combinations to increase or decrease the flow of fresh air into the burning chamber so heat levels could be controlled. On either side of the vent holes there are two massive wing walls, the northern one measuring approximately 6' 5" high by 6' 6" wide by 2' thick curving out to the northeast and the southern wing wall measuring 8' 10" high by 6' 5" wide by 2' thick, curving out to the southeast. These wing walls, which added extra stability to the front face of the kiln, were unknown prior to the archeology work in 2013 and stabilization work in 2015.

The draw-hole opening was topped by a shallow arch of bricks, laid on their sides in three rows. The bottom row is about nine bricks wide and its two end bricks rest on edges of the stonework. Immediately above the partial arch is a pseudo-lintel layer comprising six bricks laid side by side, heads facing outward. The top layer of three bricks, called a sailor, acted as a continuation of the large arched stone that braced the top of the draw hole opening and created a partial lintel. Before the recent stabilization work, the bottom two layers of bricks had collapsed but the three bricks above remained attached.

In the process of uncovering the original ground-level working surface, a cast-iron arched furnace door, metal grates and a smaller "ash" door were discovered in the ground beneath the kiln draw hole. Plans are in effect to reinsert this two-door furnace assembly into the existing draw hole in a fashion similar to that described in the 1842 *Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture*, by John Claudius Loudon, F.L.S., H.S. The arch of the furnace closely matches the arch of the draw hole.

Thanks to the stabilization work of 2015, the Risteau #2 kiln has been returned to its former glory. Following original intact foundations, the walls have been straightened, the corners squared, and specially formulated lime mortar has been re-pointed into all openings and joints.

### Lime Kiln # 3

The northernmost lime kiln, Jenifer #3, built in 1883, is similar in materials, dimensions and features to Shanklin Kiln #1. It too is a continuous-burn, vertical-shaft stone and brick structure that measures 14 feet wide at the base. The principal visible difference is that this kiln's three main exterior walls rise perpendicularly the entire distance from base to top, not tapered

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and inclined inward as in Kiln #1. (Figure #11) Otherwise, the features in #3 are very similar to #1. (Figure #12)

- Kiln #3 rises in a central block, approximately fourteen feet square at the bottom and the top. The front of its base is pierced by a three-course, brick-lined, eight-foot wide by seven foot high, arched, vault-like opening to the cooling chamber. Although the chamber penetrates only about seven feet into the kiln, it has a similar funnel-shaped cooler, also resting on a three-legged collar as kiln #1. In this case, however, the legs are bolted directly to the collar rather than fastened as hinged attachments. There is no brick floor under this cooling chamber.
- As in Kiln #1, wing walls extend right and left from the central tower along its base, forming the platforms by which the monitoring ports ("poke holes") into the northeast and southwest façades are accessed. These ports have the same layout as in Kiln #1 and are each topped with two-course, semi-circular arches of firebrick. Kiln #3 has the same arrangement of three sets of tie-rods extending outward near the front and rear corners of the main block. The wooden braces have been replaced and secured to the stone faces by the original tie-rods and circular 6" cast-iron spreader caps.
- The top of Kiln #3 has an opening four feet in diameter, with a reconstructed fire-brick lining.

A faded, undated photograph does appear to show a chimney extending upward from Kiln #3. (Figure #13) This would have been a logical component to increase the draft through the combustion chamber and to disperse the noxious fumes. The bricks from this chimney are part of the rubble that clogged the four-foot-wide diameter top opening into the hopper before reconstruction took place. During reconstruction, this brick rubble collapsed through the iron cooling hopper and had to be removed. The four-foot diameter furnace flue is now open from top to bottom.

There are two known photos showing visual evidence that simple, one-story sheds were attached to the bottom of Kiln #3. (Figure #14) These probably were constructed to protect the product (quicklime) from the rain during packing for shipment. Markings still visible in the stonework indicate where these sheds attached to the kiln wall by a compound-type flashing. Photographs do not appear to show any sheds attached to either of the other kilns. Kiln #3 also displays a stone patio surface in front of it, (Figure #15) which measures approximately 25 by 20 feet. Evidence of a post hole was discovered under this patio during a 2013 archeological dig. Presumably, this patio protected the ground in front of the kiln from damage by wagon wheels and allowed extended use during wet weather. There is no evidence of patios in front of either of the other kilns.

These continuous-burn, vertical-shaft kilns could operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, which made them much more profitable than the older intermittent-burn kilns. However, they probably operated less frequently during the winter due to road conditions and bad weather.

Merrick Log House

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The Merrick Log House rests against the same hillside as the three lime kilns. Limestone outcroppings behind the house brace the hillside and allow light and air to circulate behind the building. The original core of the Merrick Log House is a substantial squared-log structure of two-and-one-half stories that has been added to repeatedly since its original construction. (Figure #16) The first expansion occurred between 1840 and 1860 when a two-and-one-half-story wood-frame addition was added to the southwestern side of the log house. An addition was probably needed by at least 1860 when the lime business was going strong, with the adjoining neighbors Shanklin and Jenifer in partnership. A new front door was oriented to the east and opened from a covered porch into a living room, an under-stairs closet and a straight stairway to a second-floor bedroom, which had a one-half-story closed attic above that. This living room has an inside-end chimney suggesting the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century method of heating homes by stoves.

In the 1880s, the second expansion to the northwest was a two-story wood-and-frame addition, which contained a period kitchen and screened porch on the first floor and another bedroom on the second floor. There was an exit from the screened porch to the eastern area of the site.

The third addition occurred around 1960 when the new owner, Robert G. Merrick, bought all but 6.8 acres of Long Island Farm during the settlement of Edith Mae Jenifer's estate. A one-story, sloping-roof structure held a modern kitchen accessed by breaking out a window of the original stone wall of the house and making it into a doorway. Attached to the eastern end of this kitchen was a 10 x 10 foot utility room, which was removed in 2014 due to its poor condition.

Over the years, the log house served as a residence for a number of kiln and farm managers and their families as well as a rental property for its owners. When Maryland Department of Natural Resources bought the Merrick property in 1994, the log house was boarded up and left uninhabited. In 2014 an extensive mothballing project took place on the outside of the house; stabilizing the building until a constructive re-use is decided and implemented. A new 35-year asphalt roof was installed, all stone and brick work was re-pointed, and large stone chimney caps were added. Photos from the 1950s showed the hand-hewn chestnut logs were covered with barn siding, so during mothballing in 2014, 10- to 12-inch cypress barn siding was reapplied to all exposed log areas and the whole house was covered with three coats of white, semi-gloss acrylic enamel paint. Then as now, the house looks out onto the pastures of Cromwell Valley Park and to Long Island Farm to the east.

### Quarry Setting

The limestone for "burning" in these kilns was quarried in a three-pronged open pit located about 500 feet northeast of Kiln #3. It covered an irregular area measuring approximately 250 by 200 feet. (see Figure #1)

Although familiarly known as limestone, the quarried material was actually a closely related calcareous resource of Cockeysville Marble. [Maryland Geological Survey, 1899, Vol. III, Plate XXI; *ibid.*, 1929, pp. 162-166; *ibid.*, 1974 Mineral Resources and Mined Land Survey].



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Quarrying of this type of stone began in the Cockeysville—Texas area of Baltimore County at the beginning of the nineteenth century, both for architectural use and for lime-burning.

Cromwell Valley rests on top of a long narrow finger of Cockeysville Marble that is flanked on the north by a high ridge of Loch Raven Schist and on the south by another high ridge of Setter's Formation Gneiss. Satyr Hill Road was originally called Setter's Hill Road, appropriately named after the rock formation traversed by the road. As shown on the 1974 Survey, there were no fewer than eight historic quarries along the Minebank Run stream valley. Map contours clearly identify the Jenifer Quarry as lying between Willow Grove Farm and the Gunpowder Falls River, northwest of Cromwell Bridge Road.

The open-pit quarry was dug into the same ridgeline that held the kilns and log house. The tops of all three kilns can be accessed via a ramp looping upward from the south, along the original roadbed paralleling Minebank Run. This route is shown on the 1877 G.M. Hopkins Atlas, on the 1915 Atlas [Bromley, Plate 24], and on the 1922 Shanklin property plat [Whitney]. Older maps show a continuation of the lower road leading north from the kilns, past the log house, where it turns sharply west to enter the quarry area. The farm road itself continues past the quarry entrance to the road now known as Loch Raven Drive. This road gave access to Cromwell Bridge Road, by which wagons could move to the public road network or, after August 12, 1882, to the Loch Raven station of the newly completed Baltimore & Delta Railroad (later known as the Maryland & Pennsylvania or Ma. & Pa. Railroad).

After lime-burning operations ceased in the Valley, in 1922 the Jenifer family sold 42 acres surrounding the quarry to Baltimore City for a price of \$12,000. [Jenifer Collection, MSA, SC #2006]. Baltimore City converted the quarry into a balancing reservoir, integral to the operation of Montebello Water Works, which supplied drinking water to the growing Baltimore Metropolitan area.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐

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- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1785-ca. 1915

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Lime Kiln Bottom is significant under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places because it exemplifies an industry that was vitally important to Baltimore County during the nineteenth century. Lime from these kilns contributed to the Mid-Atlantic States being known as the "wheat belt of the world" from the late 1700s to the late 1800s. The kiln structures and log house meet Criterion C because they embody important characteristics and methods of construction, manufacture and extraction representative of the evolving technology and architectural design of lime industry structures throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The property and structures were owned by the Risteau family and their descendants, the Jenifers, continuously from 1764 to 1960. The group of three lime kilns and log house are the only known surviving lime industry resources of their type in the region.

The kilns are especially noteworthy because they provide a side by side "snapshot" of evolving technology of the lime industry during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Kiln #2 represents the intermittent, box-type technology developed in Medieval times and employed into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, while kiln #3 depicts the more profitable continuous, vertical-stack technology which was introduced in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. These improved kilns used less fuel to produce more quicklime in a shorter period using less labor. The log house reflects vernacular building traditions that characterized the region from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through the nineteenth.

The Period of Significance, ca. 1785-ca. 1915, begins with the presumed construction date of the first kiln, and ends at the approximate date of cessation of lime-burning operations at the site.



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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

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. Cromwell Valley, located in the central portion of the county, was comprised of several large late seventeenth and early eighteenth century patented tracts of land called "Vulcania," "Fellowship," "Gay's Good Fellowship," and "Long Island," but only the Long Island tract contained a structure in 1798.

In 1764, Isaac Risteau and his wife Elizabeth Raven Risteau bought 20 acres of Long Island for their homestead. The index of the 1798 tax list identifies the owner of "Long Island" as John Talbott Risteau, Sr, the son of Isaac, with improvements worth \$187.50. At the death of John Talbott Roseau in 1810, the property passed to his four sons, John Jr. William M. Thomas C. and Charles W. Risteau. In September 1824, Dr. Thomas C. Risteau bought out his three brothers and became sole owner of Long Island. (These kilns and log house are contained in the original boundaries of the "Long Island" tract patented to Thomas Stansbury in 1717 and got its name "Long Island" when it was surveyed in 1719. The ownership of the lime kilns and log house remained with the Risteau-Jenifer family until it was sold in 1960 to settle the estate of Edith Mae Jenifer, widow of Thomas R. Jenifer.

In the early 1800s, 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 other grains, and several rivers that ran across the fall line providing mills with waterpower. 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 founded. Baltimore City and Baltimore County were both transformed from a primitive backwater to a flourishing center of trade. By 1830, the county contained 40,250 residents, with textile mills and farming both accounting for the growing population. The city also became much larger, with a population increasing from 26,514 in 1800 to 60,738 by 1820.

Cromwell Valley did not undergo similar 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 there was not much of a population in the valley, it was becoming an important 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. Another early reference to lime kilns in Lime Kiln Bottom appeared in a 1826 deed to property on Satyr Hill Road.

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The lime kiln industry continued to expand in the nineteenth century. Sometime about 1800, agricultural lime came into vogue as a restorative for farm soil ruined by a century of tobacco culture and the failure to rotate crops frequently enough to give the earth time to rebuild its moisture and organic content. The restoration system really worked in Maryland and two of the nation's presidents were vocal supporters of restoration. Maryland farmers joined Washington and Jefferson in writing to the *American Farmer* about their experiences in saving cropland. Cromwell Valley played its part because there were large, accessible deposits of "Cockeysville marble" not far underground.

Several miles west of Cromwell Valley, the Texas community in Baltimore County was rapidly becoming a major center of lime production. Commercial lime burning began at Texas in 1804, and by 1852, there were 51 limekilns in operation. An advertisement poem published in the *Baltimore County Advocate* on May 29, 1858 illustrates the growing number of lime firms and increased competition among the firms:

"The days of cleaning houses have come; the saddest of the year,  
And if you want the best of lime, why you can get it here;  
Burnt down in Limestone Bottom, just north of Satyr Hill,  
Of the very best quality, from CRANE and THOMPSON's Kiln.  
The Lime is white and clear of grit, and truly called "good,"  
As the stone is first quality, and well burnt with wood;  
A good coat of white-wash now, will last until next winter-  
They understand their business-*they sent a bushel to the printer.*"

It is not yet known where the Crane and Thompson kilns were located in the valley, and it is also not yet clear from the available data who owned these three particular kilns, and when they owned them after 1850. However, although the ownership record is murky, significant primary data has been made available regarding the kilns in the 1860s to the 1890s that provides detailed insight into the kiln patents, lime prices, lime clients and distributors, the lime workers, and the everyday operations of Thomas C. Risteau's family farm. Ms. Lillian Jenifer, descendant of Thomas R. Jenifer, grandson of Dr. Thomas C. Risteau, made available ledgers, original correspondence, and other family records for this nomination. Much of this information is available at the Maryland State Archives.

The earliest known of these records is an ad from the Maryland Journal of September 19, 1785:

LAND FOR SALE  
TO BE SOLD, at VENDUE,  
on the Premises, on Tuesday the 25<sup>th</sup> of October next,

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Those parcels of Land, formerly the property of *Abraham Risteau*, deceased, and bought of *Aquila Galloway*, containing 180 acres, commonly known By the name of *Lime-Kiln*, about 9 miles from Baltimore, the soil very rich, and a great part of it may be made into watered meadow; there is an almost inexhaustible store of lime-stone on it, and two kilns already built." ...  
THOMAS CRADOCK.

Another of these documents is a Deed dated January 23, 1860, from William Robinson to Doctor Thomas C. Risteau, referencing a patent on a kiln design as follows:

Whereas I, William Robinson of the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland did obtain Letters Patents of the United States for "Improvements in Lime Kilns" which said letters patents bear dates the fourteenth day of April in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty seven\_\_, And whereas Doctor Thomas C. Risteau of Baltimore County State of Maryland is desirous of acquiring an interest therein\_\_\_\_...that for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars lawful money to me in hand....unto the said Thomas C. Risteau the right to erect and use one Kiln on this farm in said County of Baltimore which right I have in the said invention and security to me by said letters patent and in no other land or places than on his said farm, the same to be held by the said Thomas C. Risteau for his own use....

This data directly correlates with the U.S. Patent Office's record on Patent No. 17056, dated April 14, 1857, filed by William Robinson of Baltimore Maryland at the U.S. Patent Office. Risteau may have learned about the new patent from reading the April 25, 1857 *Baltimore County Advocate* that reported William Robinson's new patent for a perpetual lime kiln. Thomas C. Risteau likely had this patented kiln in operation by the time that the 1860 Census of Manufacturers showed him as turning out 6,000 bushels of lime from 6000 bushels of limestone and 180 cords of wood, with one employee paid \$26 dollars per month. Although this record indicated that Risteau paid a salary to one of his employees, many of his workers were not paid. According to the 1860 U.S. Census for the 9<sup>th</sup> District of Baltimore County, Dr. Risteau owned twenty slaves. This placed him as the thirteenth largest slaveholder in the county at that time.

Because the State of Maryland emancipated its slaves in November 1864, there must have been a shortage of labor. Perhaps, due to this shortage, Dr. Risteau may have

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been forced to advertise his "patent lime kiln with quarry attached" for rent in the Maryland Journal of October 14, 1865. That same year, Baltimore County Land Records, Deed 74: 58 shows Dr. Risteau transferring the Long Island tract to his son-in-law, Col. Daniel Jenifer, as trustee to hold in trust for his grandson, Thomas C. Risteau Jenifer. Dr. Risteau did not live long after slavery was abolished in the United States. The Baltimore *Sun* announced that "Doctor Thomas C. Risteau... MD., 1819, University of Maryland" died on February 3, 1866. Shortly thereafter, Thomas C. R. Jenifer left Good Hope, his family home on Harford Rd. and went to live with his grandmother, Ann Boyd Courtenay Jenifer at Long Island. He lived there until his death in 1915.

A bounty of information in three ledgers and other account records survives from the period that Thomas R. Jenifer owned and managed the farm, quarry and kilns. (These records are currently online at the Maryland State Archives.) One ledger is titled "Thomas R. Jenifer Lime and account book, September 25, 1876" and another is titled "Thomas R. Jenifer Lime and account book, January 1883." Jenifer tallied his lime production by the client and by the month and records indicate that the business continued into the winter months, but at a much slower production rate. Ledger records also show that the majority of orders were for 50 bushels of lime at prices ranging from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. Perhaps this was so because Jenifer advertised "free delivery" for all purchases of 50 bushels or more.

The first page of the 1876 ledger contains the initial reference to a "Shanklin" who "borrowed" lime. This information is important because sometime later in this century, Jenifer partners with Shanklin in the lime business. Although the 1877 *Hopkins Atlas* indicates that the kilns had been parceled up between T. R. Jenifer and O. G. Towson, a landowner residing on Satyr Hill Rd. in Cromwell Valley, there is no mention of Towson as a purchaser of lime in the 1876 – 1878 account book.

The local newspapers provided valuable information about the hazardous working conditions and labor unrest in Baltimore County in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 1876 *Baltimore American* reported that the body of a man was found "...below the breast of a lime kiln on the premises of Thomas R. Jenifer in the Ninth District of this county...The distance from the top to the bottom of the kiln is twenty-five feet." Other local newspapers unveil similar fates of kiln workers in the Texas area. On February 26, 1856, The *Baltimore County Advocate* reported that a "...Negro, Henry Butler... killed falling into lime kiln at Texas." A *Baltimore Sun* story of May 27, 1854 told of the labor unrest brought on by low wages and harsh working conditions. However, the small scale operations in Lime Kiln Bottom did not likely generate any labor uprisings. In any case, the Jenifer ledgers provided valuable insight into the lime worker's world of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The 1877 *Atlas of Baltimore County* shows an A. (Arthur) W. Shanklin with 180 acres directly above the Jenifer kilns. It also shows property owned by John W. Shanklin and W. Jeff Shanklin next to parcels owned by Jenifer and O. Towson. The *Maryland Journal* on January 2, 1883, reported that Thomas R. Jenifer and W. Jefferson Shanklin



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formed a new firm for burning agricultural lime, and that ... "The bottom lime is recognized by builders as the purest and whitest in the state for white coating and free from gritt." Indeed, throughout the 1883 kiln ledger there are multiple references in regards to cash exchanges with Arthur W. Shanklin, John W. Shanklin and W. Jeff Shanklin. On page 10 of the 1883 ledger, the partnership listed the cost of the new kiln (Jenifer Kiln #3) as \$1181.58 with \$301.50 of that amount paid for the mason.

The firm of Shanklin and Jenifer was profitable enough by 1893 to add another kiln in Lime Kiln Bottom (Shanklin Kiln #1). In the June 3, 1893, *Baltimore County Democrat* the partners advertised:

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, WHITEWASH, and AGRICULTURAL LIME which we offer at reasonable rates. Our stone being of a superior quality, we guarantee satisfaction. Kilns at Loch Raven.

The history of the kilns and the Jenifer-Shanklin partnership becomes hazy again after the 1890s. The 1896 tax ledger of District 9 listed Thomas A. Jenifer with "1 patent Lime Kiln" in "Lime Kiln Valley" assessed at \$ 200. The latest receipt addressed to Messrs. Shanklin and Jenifer is dated September 1, 1897. There is no mention of the kilns in the tax ledgers of 1911 or 1918. At some point in time after 1897, the Jenifer – Shanklin lime partnership dissolved. W. Jeff Shanklin continued in business with his kiln in Lime Kiln Bottom as described on a business card as follows:

**W. JEFF. SHANKLIN,**  
OF THE LATE FIRM OF SHANKLIN & JENIFER,  
MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED  
**BOTTOM LIME**  
For Building, Agriculture and Whitewashing  
Purposes

**Lots of 50 Bushels or over Delivered by Team at Reasonable Advances if desired**  
**\*All orders will receive prompt attention, and respectfully solicited\***

ADDRESS,

**W. JEFF. SHANKLIN,**  
Loch Raven, Baltimore County, Md.

Another handbill or advertisement, printed by the "Democrat PR., Towson, Maryland" measuring 9.25 x 6.25 inches, and titled "BOTTOM LIME" states as follows:

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*Having withdrawn from the late firm of Shanklin & Jenifer, I will continue the manufacture of Bottom Lime at the same old location, Loch Raven, Maryland, Central R. R. where I will be pleased to see old customers and friends generally.*

*W. JEFF SHANKLIN*

Both of these advertisements are from the Shanklin Collection, online at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis, Maryland. It can be concluded from other papers in the Shanklin Collection that W. Jeff Shanklin was the active partner with Mr. Jenifer and both Arthur W. and John W. Shanklin were more financial or silent backers of the firm. On January 11, 1915, the *Baltimore Sun* reported that, "W. Jeff Shanklin, a well-known farmer of the Old Harford Road, is confined to his home suffering from partial paralysis. He is 72 years old and the brother of John W. Shanklin, Jr., a former Clerk of the Court for Baltimore County, and also of Arthur W. Shanklin, former County Treasurer." William Jefferson Shanklin died January 27, 1916 at the age of 73, according to the *Union News* publication of Baltimore County. (Figure #17) Bruce Stuart related that in 1933 or '34, at the age of 6 or 7, he accompanied his uncle C. M. "Dick" Shanklin to his grandfather's kiln in Lime Kiln Bottom to pick up a load of lime. This lime was to be sold at the "lime house" across the street from the family farm house at 8906 Satyr Hill Rd. (MHT # BA 227) (Bruce Stuart, personal communication, 2008). The Shanklin kiln was not in operation but supplies of lime were still available at the kiln site. By 1929, the Maryland Geological Survey could report that only one kiln was still operating in the county, that of Lindsay's at Texas. Maryland Geological Survey, *Physical Features Baltimore County* (Baltimore, 1929), p. 235.

### **Merrick Log House**

Merrick Log House is located approximately 150 feet downstream from Jenifer #3 kiln and sits back into the same sloping hillside that holds the kilns. In addition to its significance as the presumed residence of the kiln manager, the log house exemplifies a process of architectural evolution over a period of some 200 years. This evolution is particularly evident in the time frame of the middle 1800s through the late 1880s, when expansion of the original stone and log house occurred twice—probably due to the changing needs of its occupants.

No doubt contributing to the survival of the log house, the foundation and three sides of the first floor were built of stone. The fireplace wall and the second-floor walls were built of chestnut logs with lime mortar chinking. Construction of this building could have occurred as early as 1783 when Samuel Stansbury conveyed 80 acres of Long Island to John Talbott Risteau Sr. (1754-1810), son of Isaac Risteau and Mary Elizabeth Raven Risteau. However, a 2013 Assessment Report by noted professional log-structure consultant, Douglass C. Reed dated construction of the original building to between 1797 and 1805. The building was in place by September 1824 when Dr. Thomas Cradock Risteau, son and one-quarter heir of John Talbott



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Risteau, Sr., bought a total of 110 acres of Long Island from his brothers William, Charles and Richard Risteau, co-heirs. In the deed, it was mentioned that the property included two lime kilns and two tenant houses, of which one house measured 36 by 14 feet, approximately the same measurements as the original portion of today's Merrick Log House.

In 1865, shortly before the death of Dr. Thomas C. Risteau, the ownership of Long Island—including Lime Kiln Bottom, the kilns, quarry and log house—was transferred to his son-in-law, Daniel Jenifer, to hold in trust for Dr. Risteau's grandson, Thomas Risteau Jenifer. In 1888, Thomas R. Jenifer took full ownership of Long Island and its residential and industrial structures. The 1918 Tax Ledger of Baltimore County's 9<sup>th</sup> District listed Thomas R. Jenifer's estate, including the Jenifer residence and two outbuildings:

Tenant House No. 1	14' x 28'	\$640
Tenant House No. 2	14' x 36'	\$315

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County and State

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Ver Planck, Charlotte. "'Lime Kiln Bottom' History Affects Many Well Known County Families." *County Record* [Towson, MD], 1947.

Whitney, William [County Surveyor for Baltimore County]. "Plat of Property of Mrs. W.J. Shanklin, Loch Raven, Balto. Co." Feb-11-1922, 200 feet to 1 inch. [Ms. Plat, in Jenifer Collection.]

Wingate, Michael, *et al.*, *Small-scale Lime-burning. A Practical Introduction*. [n. p.]: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1985.

*Notes:*

"Jenifer Collection" refers to original correspondence, ledgers and other documents from the Risteau and Jenifer families donated to the Maryland State Archives by Mrs. Lillian D. Jenifer. (MSA Lillian D. Jenifer Special Collection # 2006.)

"Shanklin Collection" refers to original correspondence, letters and other documents from the Cromwell and Shanklin families donated to Maryland State Archives by Mr. James E. Kelly, Jr. (MSA SC 5884 July 29, 2009).

Documents produced by John W. McGrain, Baltimore County Historian, are on file at the Office of Planning, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Much of this historical data was assembled for the Friends of Cromwell Valley Park, Inc. prior to 2005 by Mr. P. S. Dolan, a neighbor of Cromwell Valley Park.

Some photos were contributed by Mr. Ronald Parks, plant manager, Montebello Water Works, Baltimore, Maryland.

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)  
Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- \_\_\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 \_\_\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register  
 \_\_\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 \_\_\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark  
 \_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
 Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** BA-3111

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approximately 1.249 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.418056                      Longitude: -76.544167

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is described as follows:



Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Baltimore County, MD

Name of Property

County and State

Being a parcel of land lying in the 9th election district of Baltimore County, Maryland, being completely surrounded by land owned by the State of Maryland, being leased by Baltimore County, Maryland and which describes as follows: Beginning for the same at a capped pin now set: said pin being North 63°-50'-00" East 19.88 feet from a concrete monument found at the end of the 28th or South 60°-39'-37" East 260.00 feet line of a deed dated July 6, 1993 and recorded among the land records for Baltimore County, Maryland in Liber 9914 Folio 67; running thence through the land of the State of Maryland, with bearing referred to the Maryland System (NAD 83/91) as now surveyed;

- 1) South 60°-25'-00" East a distance of 145.70 feet to a cap pin now set thence
  - 2) South 30°-30'-27" West a distance of 391.69 feet to a cap pin now set thence
  - 3) North 51°-07'-36 West a distance of 142.11 feet to a cap pin now set thence
  - 4) North 29°-43'-04" East a distance of 368.70 feet to the place of the beginning.
- Containing 1.249 acres of land more or less.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses those elements that retain integrity and direct association with lime production, i.e., the three kilns and the log house.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: James E. Kelly, Jr. and Thomas Grizzard  
organization: Cromwell Valley Park Council, Inc.  
street & number: 2002 Cromwell Bridge Rd.  
city or town: Parkville state: MD zip code: 21234  
e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
date October 2016; revised February 2019: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number        Figures        Page        1       

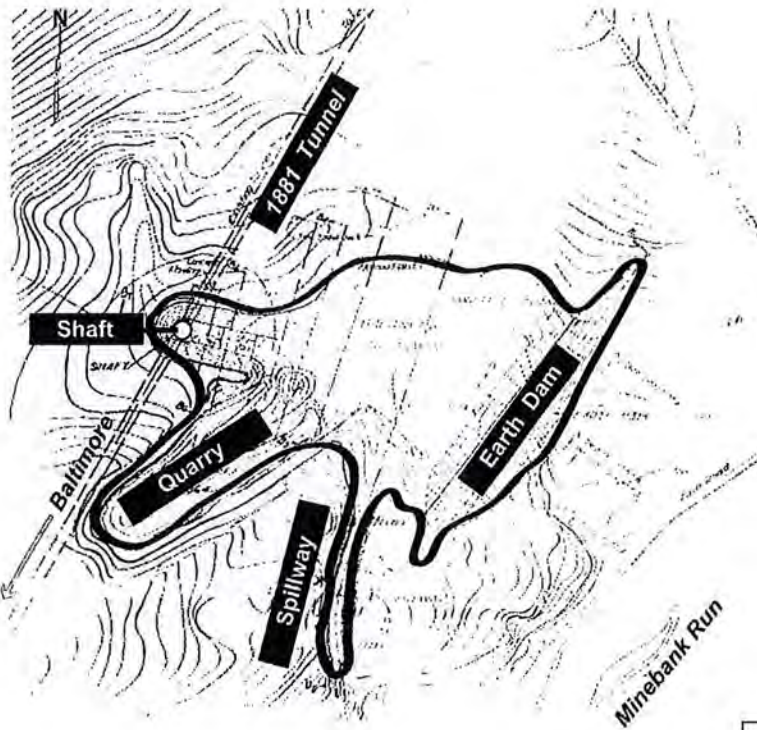


Figure 1

Marble Quarry and Balancing Reservoir  
Map by Thomas Grizzard, October 30, 2014



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Figures      Page      2     



Merrick Log House before stabilization, camera facing north  
Photo by Bill McAllen, April 15, 2013

Figure 2



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 3



Figure 3

Shanklin kiln before stabilization, camera facing southwest  
Photographer and date unknown



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 4



Shanklin kiln after stabilization, camera facing west  
Photo by Thomas P. Ernst, June 20, 2016

Figure 4



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 5



Figure 5

Shanklin kiln brick arch and floor, camera facing west  
Photo by James E. Kelly, Jr., June 16, 2016



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 6

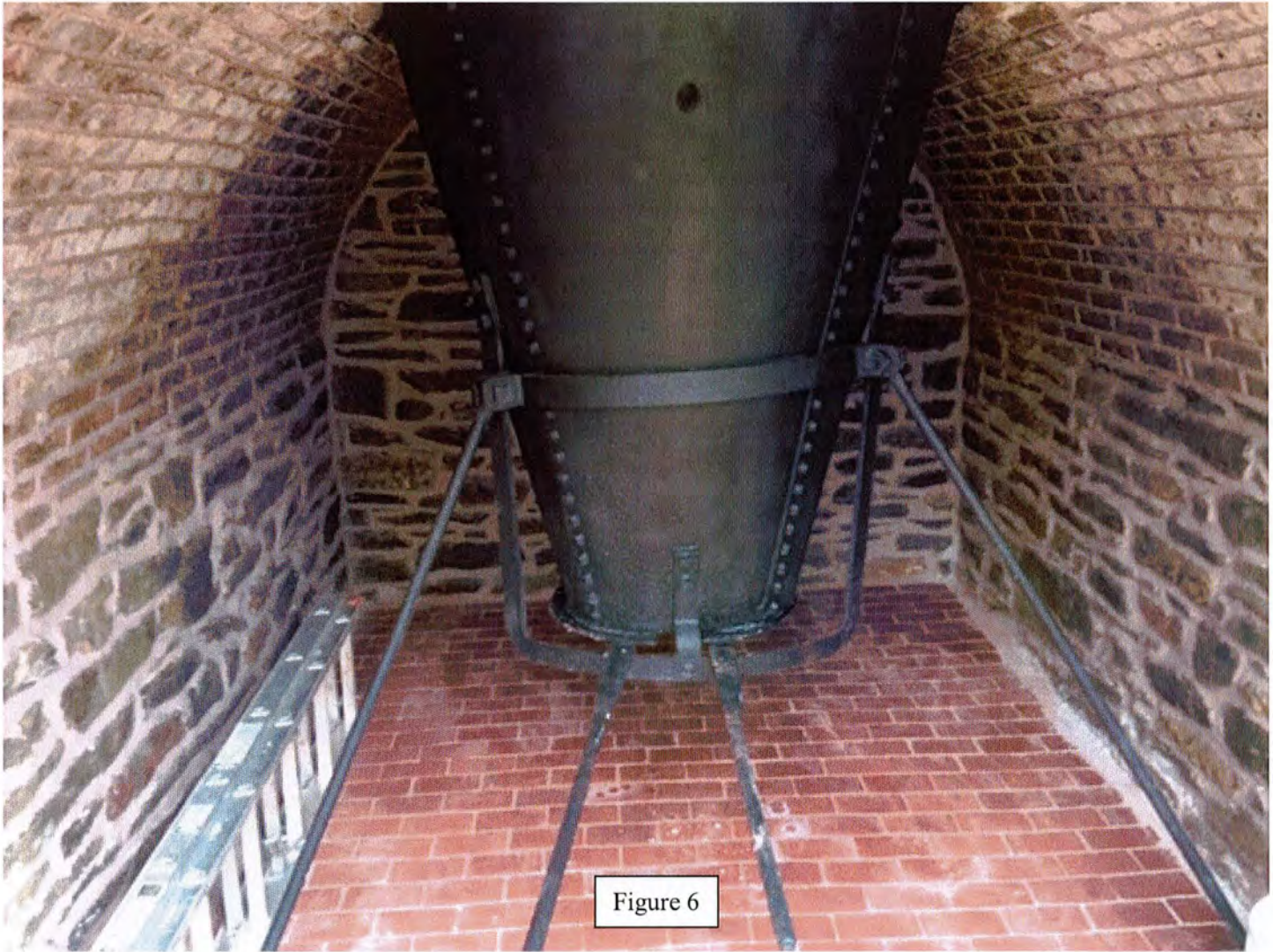


Figure 6

Shanklin kiln iron cooling chamber, camera facing west  
Photo by James E. Kelly, Jr., June 16, 2016



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

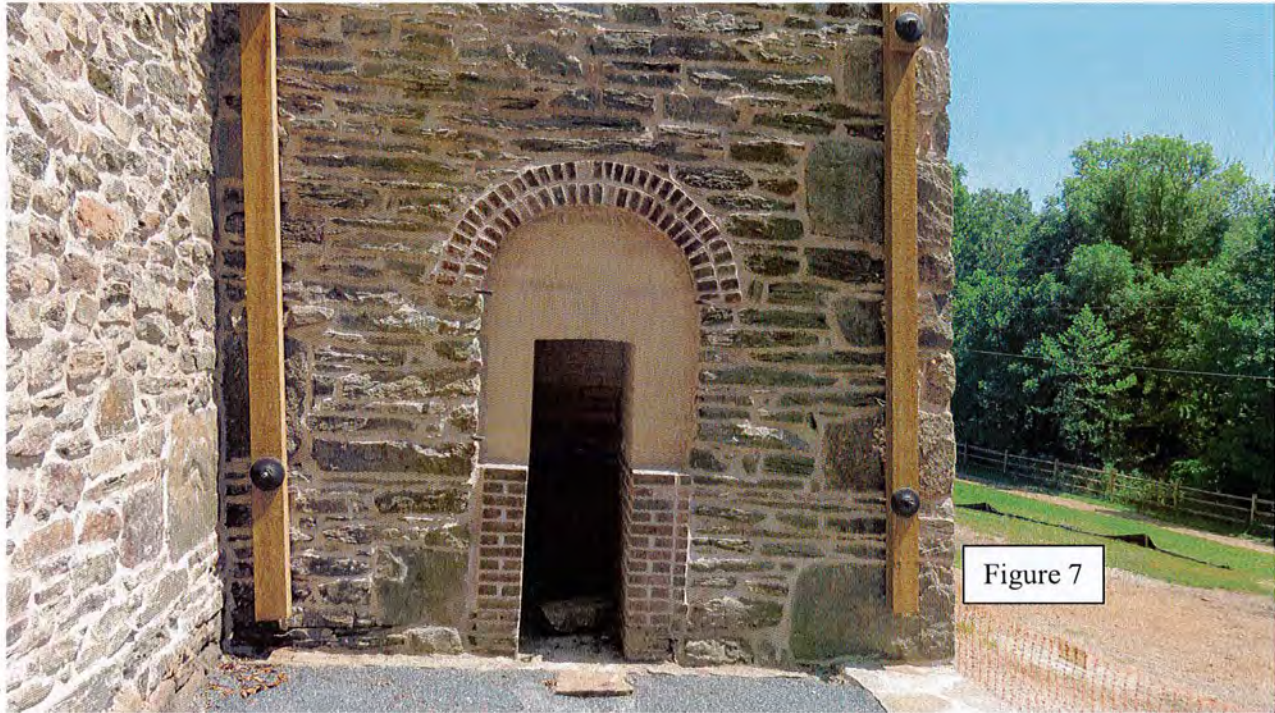
Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 7



Shanklin kiln poke hole, camera facing south  
Photo by Thomas P. Ernst, June 20, 2016



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

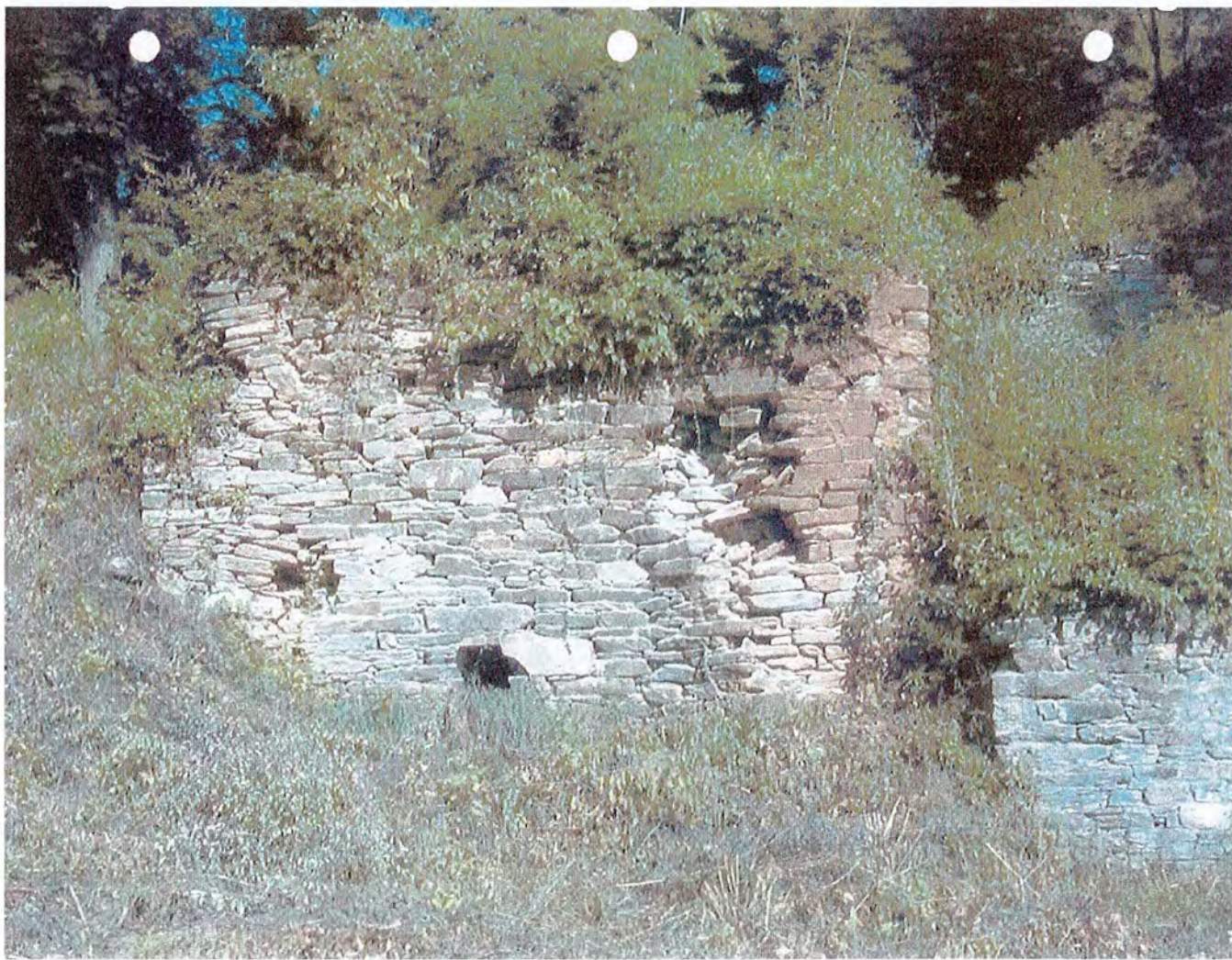
Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Figures      Page      8     



Risteau kiln before stabilization, camera facing west  
Photographer and date unknown

Figure 8



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 9

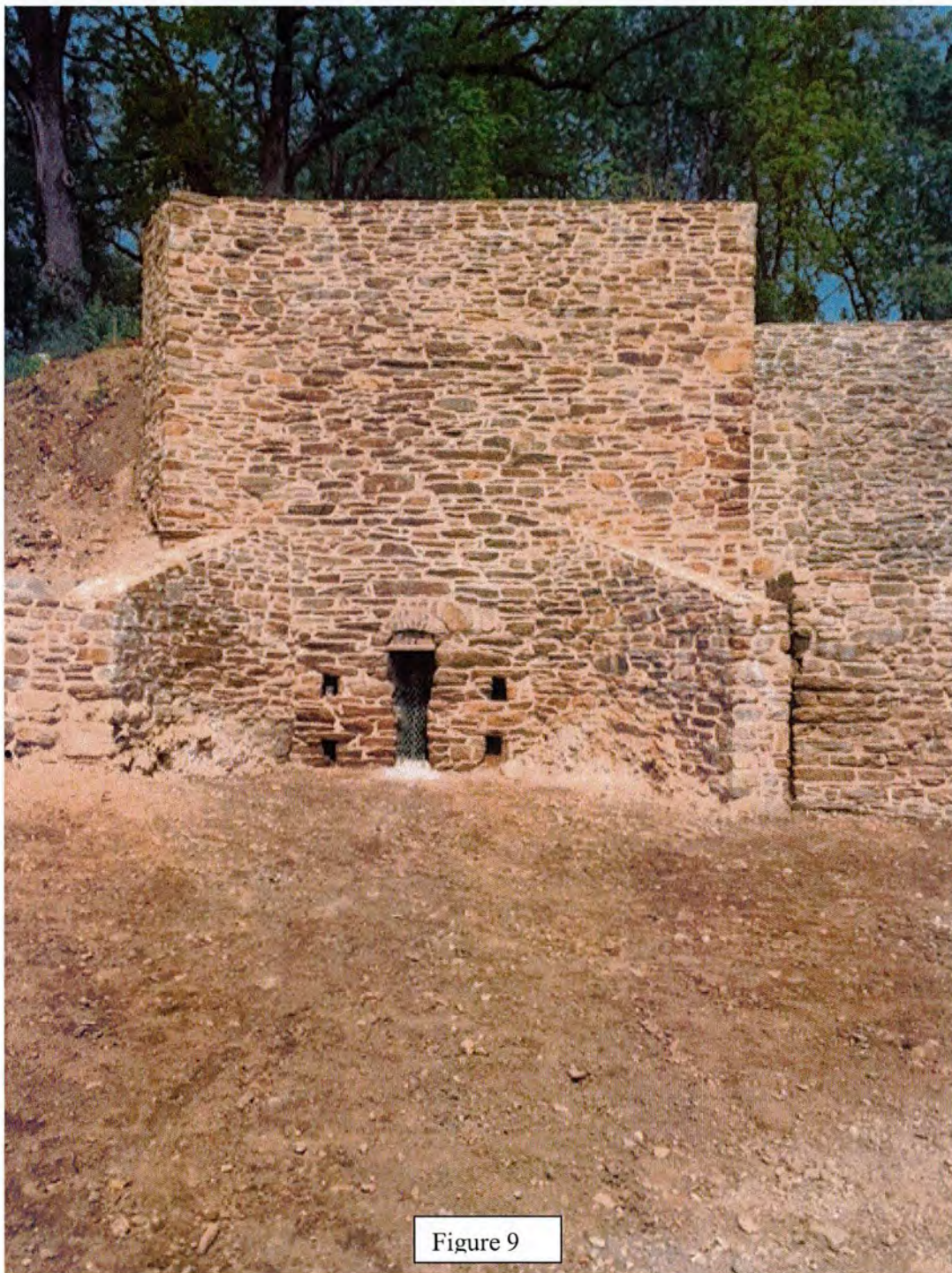


Figure 9

Risteau kiln after stabilization, camera facing west  
Photo by James E. Kelly, Jr., May 27, 2016



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 10

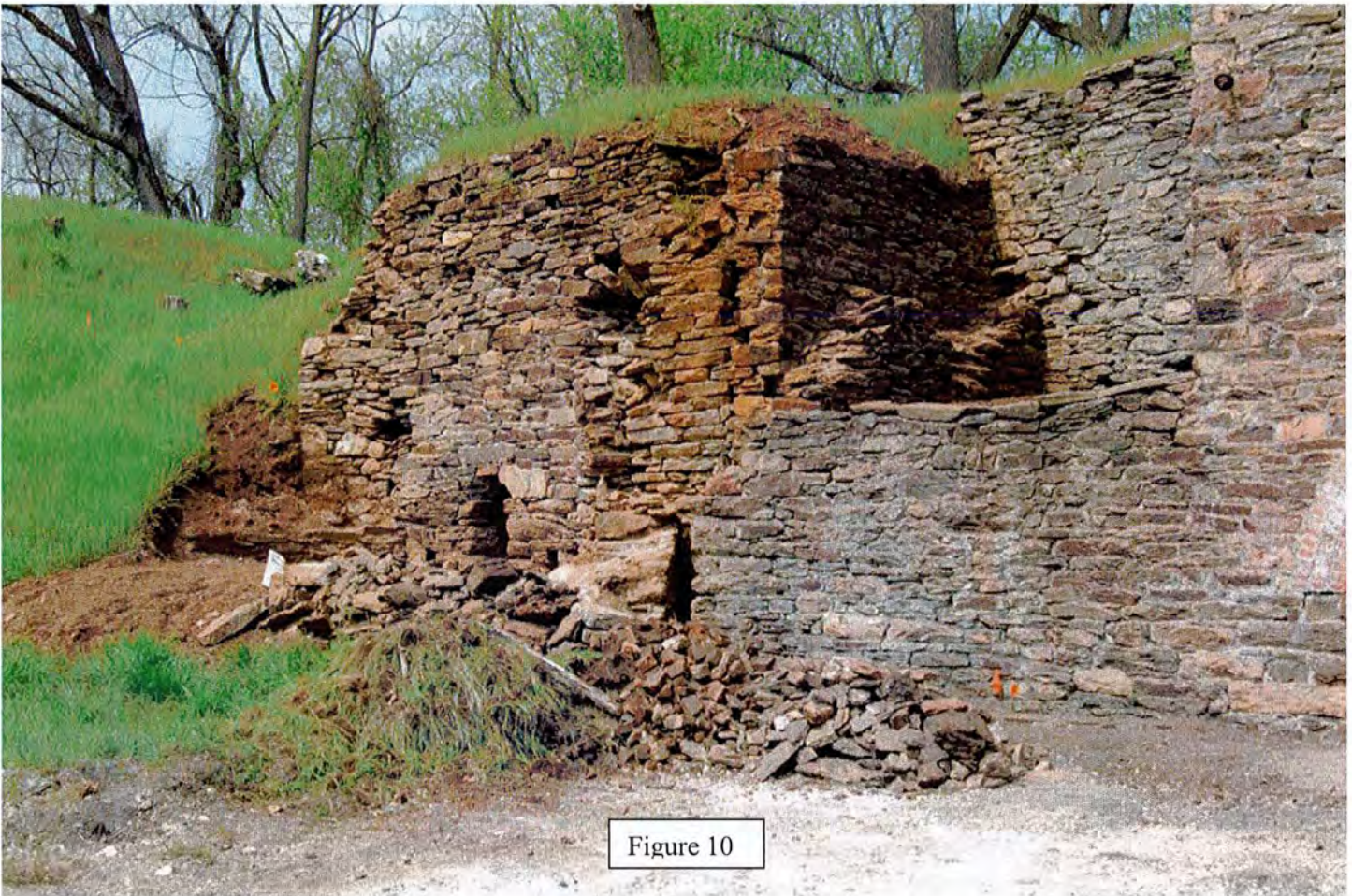


Figure 10

Risteau kiln before stabilization showing buckled walls and holes, camera facing west  
Photo by Scott Emery, April 30, 2015



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 11



Jenifer kiln before stabilization, camera facing west  
Photographer and date unknown

Figure 11



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 12

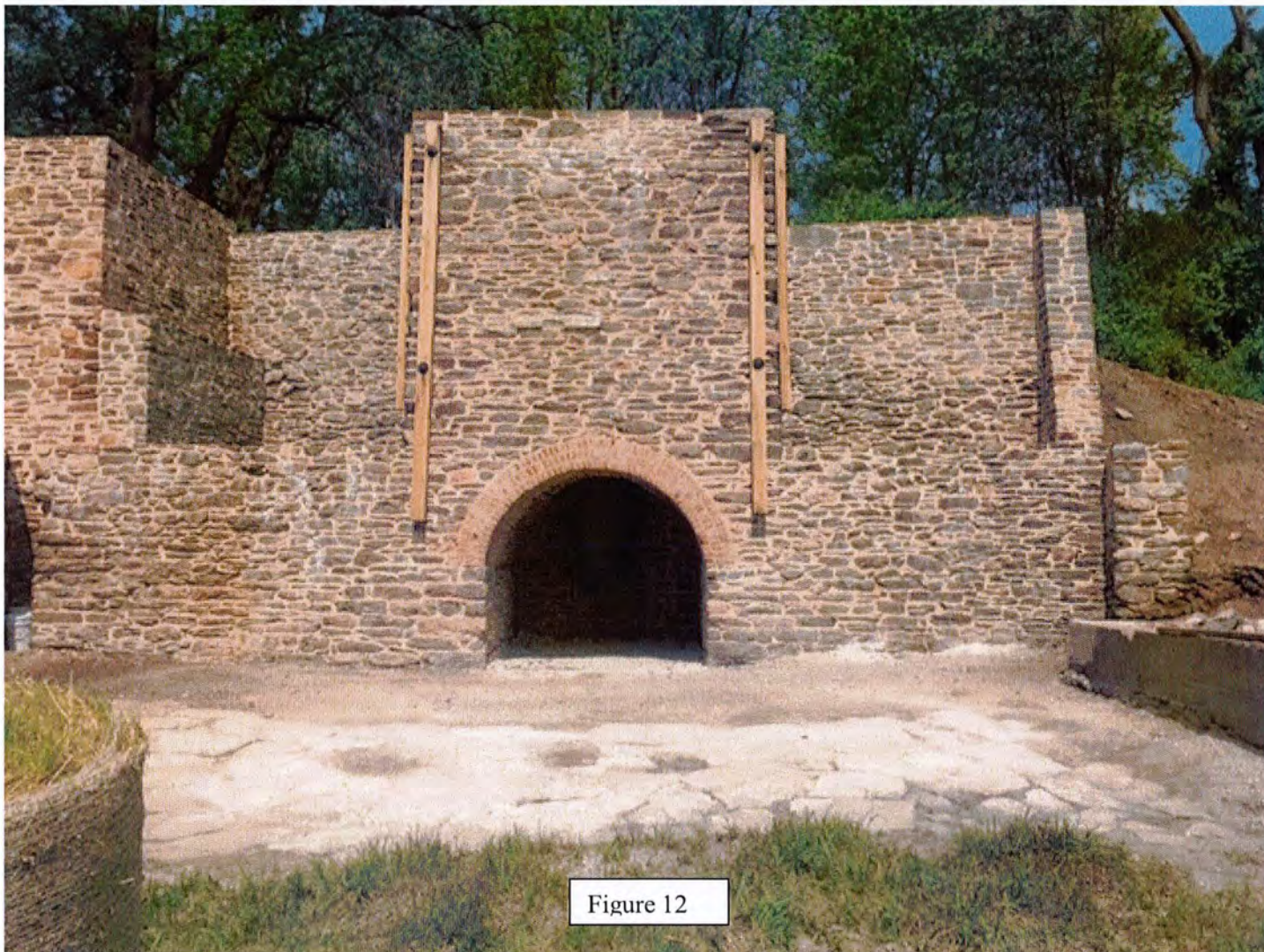


Figure 12

Jenifer kiln after stabilization, camera facing west  
Photo by James E. Kelly, Jr., May 27, 2016



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

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N/A

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Section number Figures Page 13



Figure 13

Historic photo of Jenifer kiln with sheds and chimney above  
Photographer and date unknown

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 14

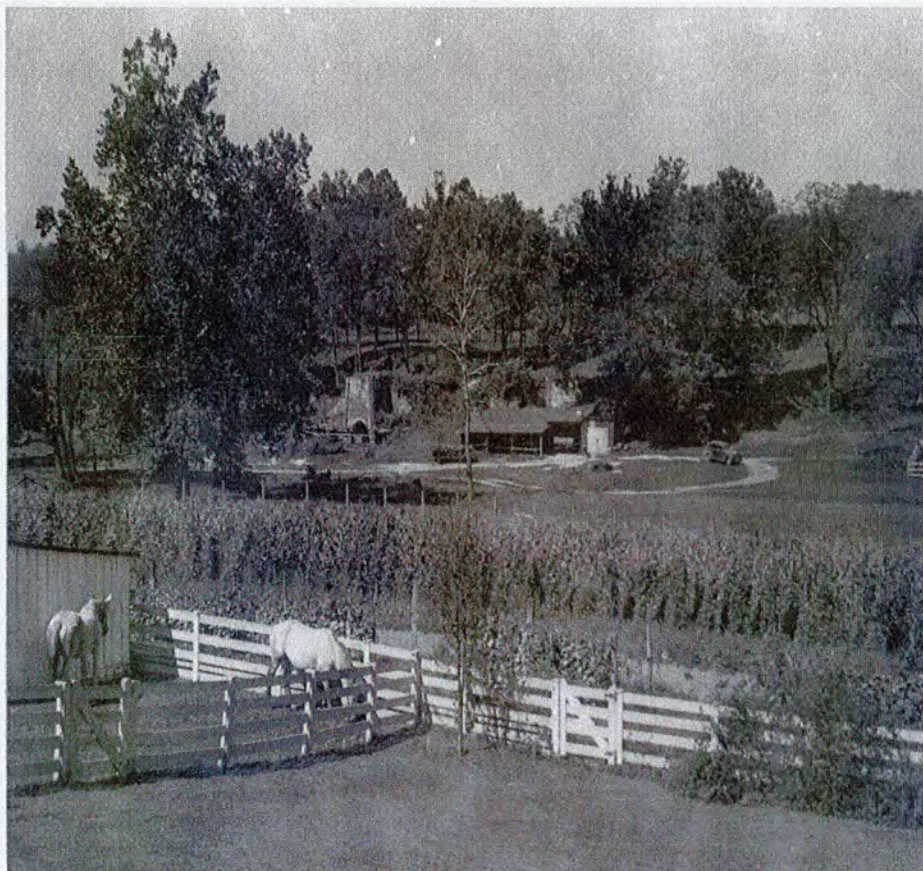


Figure14

Jenifer kiln site with sheds, camera facing west  
Photographer and date unknown (Jenifer family collection)



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 15

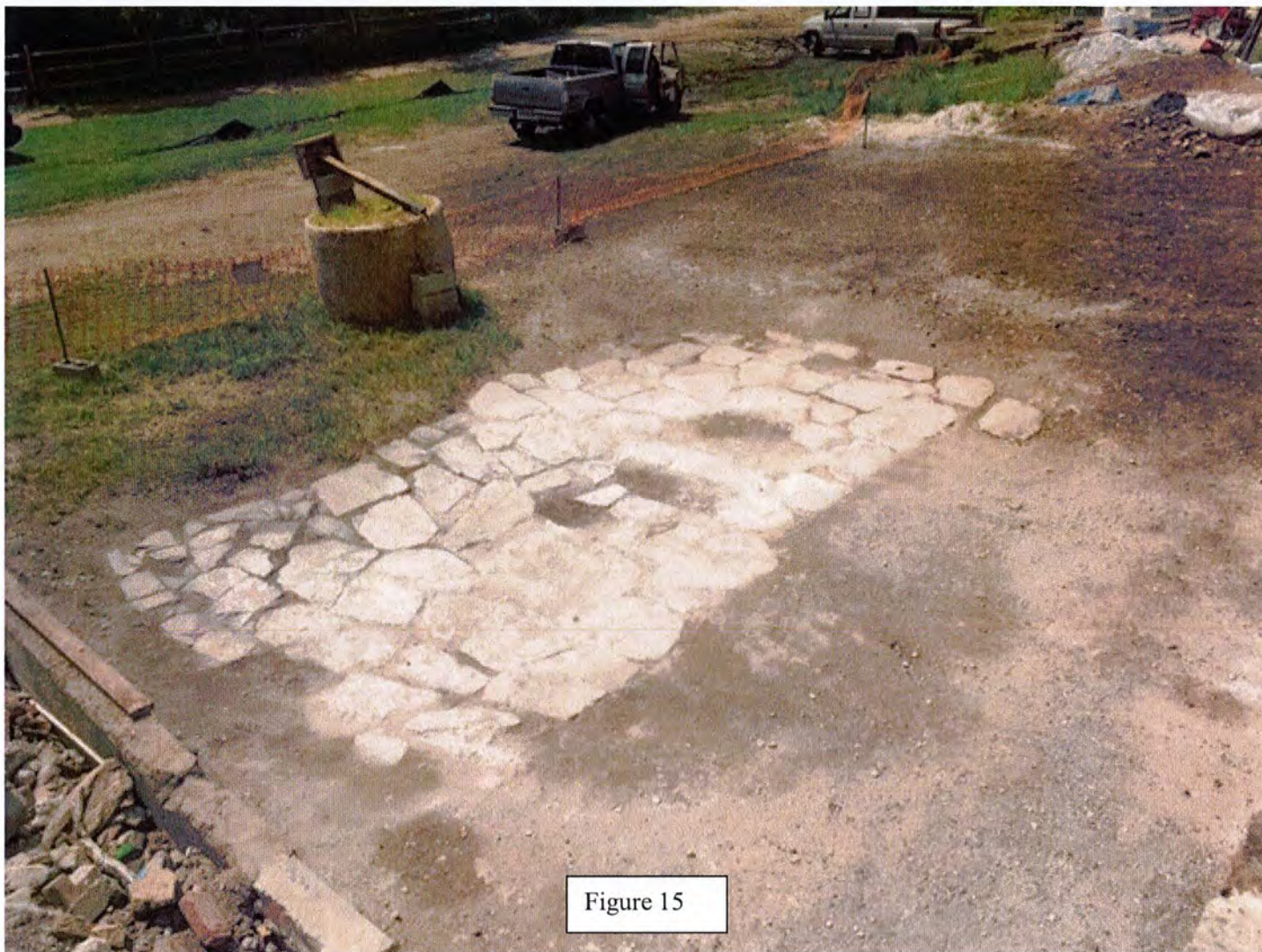


Figure 15

Jenifer kiln stone "patio," looking west from Risteau  
Photo by James E. Kelly, Jr., May 27, 2016



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Figures      Page      16     



Merrick Log House before stabilization, rear elevation, camera facing east  
Photo by Bill McAllen, April 15, 2013

Figure 16



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 17

*Father died Jan. 27  
1916 - he would have  
been 75 May 12 - age is*

UNION NEWS

*Miss Cromwell*

OBITUARY

W. Jefferson Shanklin

William Jefferson Shanklin, aged 72 years, one of the prominent farmers of the Ninth district, died on Thursday morning at his home on the Satyr Hill road, near Loch Raven. He was stricken with paralysis about a year ago and since that time had been unable to leave his bed or invalid's chair.

Mr. Shanklin was a son of the late John W. and Mary E. Shanklin and was born, lived and died at the ancient home. He was a thorough farmer and was for a number of years master of Centennial Grange, which occupied the old Grange Hall, Towson. He was a man of great geniality and one whom it was always pleasant to meet. Former Clerk of the Circuit Court John W. Shanklin, who is also ill with a general breakdown, and Mr. Arthur W. Shanklin, one of the deputies now in the Clerk's office at Towson and former County Treasurer, are his brothers.

Mr. Shanklin's immediate family consists of his wife, who was Miss A. Olivia Cromwell, and their six children, Misses Mabel C. and Katherine Shanklin, Ritchie, a civil engineer, now living in Missouri; Miss Margaret and Olivia Shanklin and Cromwell Shanklin. All of these, except Ritchie, are unmarried and live at the home place.

The funeral will take place from the home this Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet Harford road cars at Harford road and Putty Hill avenue.

Figure 17

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 18

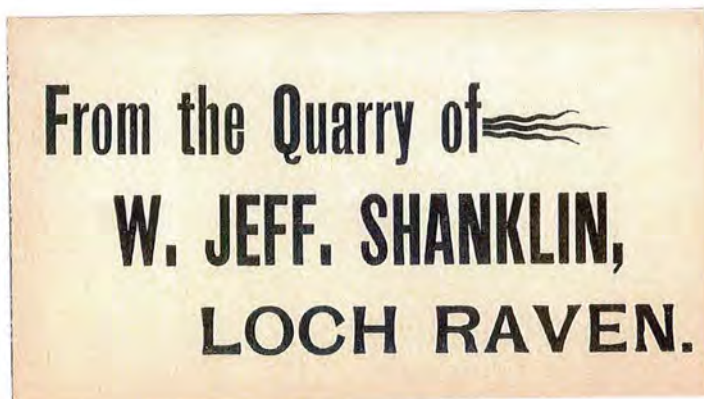


Figure 18

Business cards of W. Jeff Shanklin



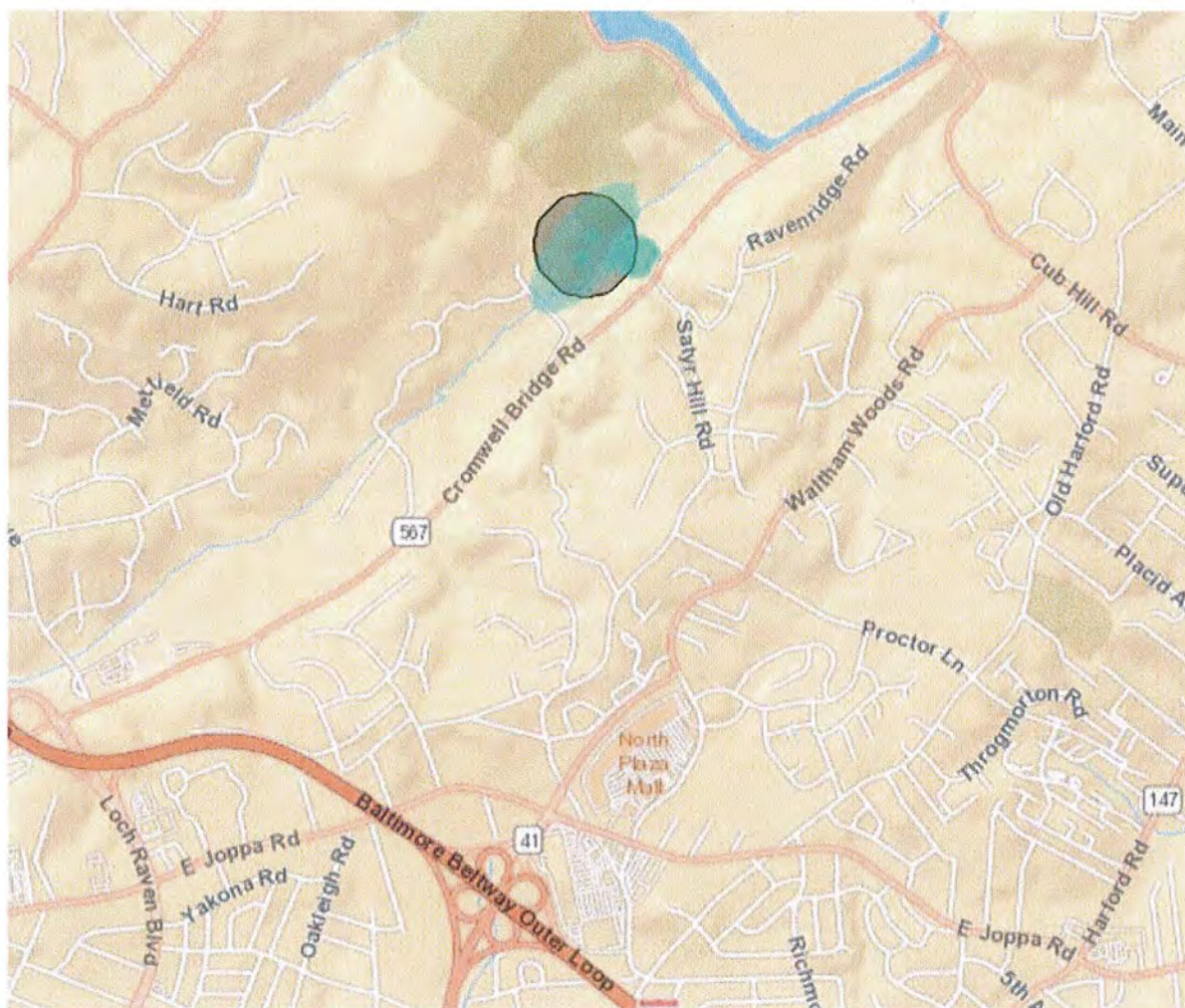
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section MAPS Page 1

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



Location Map



BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Baltimore County, Maryland

Lat 39.418056 Long -76.544167

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 1

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State

### Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: BA-3111

Name of Property:

Location: Baltimore County, Maryland

Photographer: Teri L. Dorsey Rising

Date taken: April 13, 2018

Location of original digital files [or negatives]: MD SHPO

Photo captions:



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 2

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0001.tif  
General view of kilns and Merrick Log House, looking north



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 3

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0002.tif  
Kiln 1 – Front (East) façade



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 4

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0003.tif  
Kiln 1 – Detail, Front (East) façade



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 5

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0004.tif  
Kiln 1 – view from northeast



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 6

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0005.tif  
Kiln 2 – Front (East) facade



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 7

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0006.tif  
Kiln 2 – Detail, Front (East) façade



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 8

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0007.tif  
Kiln 3 – Front (East) facade



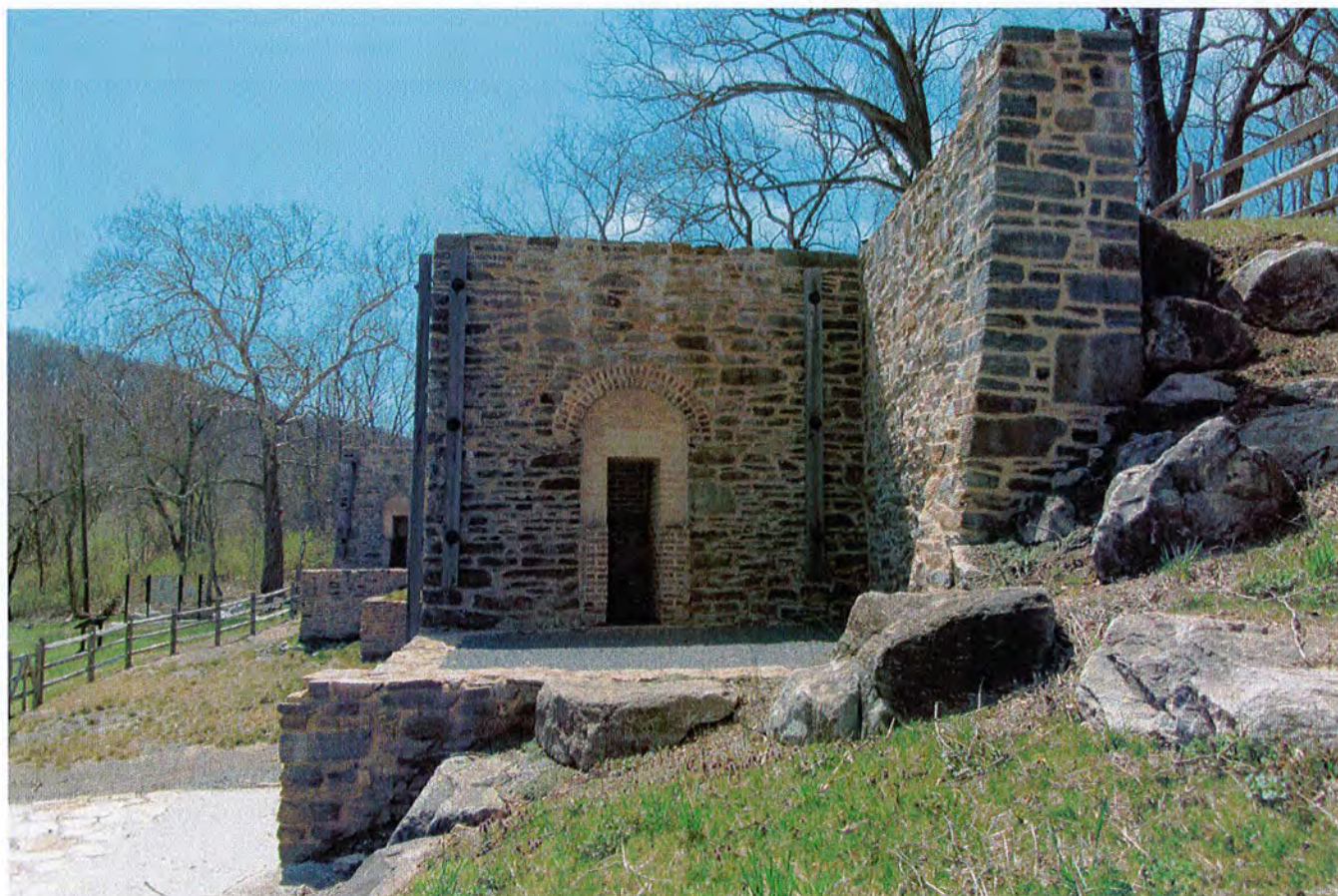
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 9

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0008.tif  
Kiln 3 – view from north



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 10

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0009.tif  
Kiln 3 – view from south



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 11

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0010.tif  
Kiln 3 – upper shaft showing infilled chimney, view from above (southeast)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 12

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0011.tif  
View east from kilns across Mine Bank Run to Long Island Farm (NR listed)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 13

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0012.tif  
Merrick Log House after stabilization, view from south



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 14

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0013.tif  
Merrick Log House after stabilization, view from east



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 15

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0014.tif  
Merrick Log House after stabilization, view from northeast



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-3111  
Lime Kiln Bottom  
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 16

Baltimore County, MD  
County and State



MD\_BaltimoreCounty\_LimeKilnBottom\_0015.tif  
Merrick Log House after stabilization, view from northwest

















































8















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Lime Kiln Bottom

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: MARYLAND, Baltimore

Date Received:  
3/6/2019

Date of Pending List:  
3/21/2019

Date of 16th Day:  
4/5/2019

Date of 45th Day:  
4/22/2019

Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: SG100003655

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

☐ Appeal

☐ SHPO Request

☐ Waiver

☐ Resubmission

☐ Other

☐ PDIL

☐ Landscape

☐ National

☐ Mobile Resource

☐ TCP

☐ CLG

☒ Text/Data Issue

☐ Photo

☐ Map/Boundary

☐ Period

☐ Less than 50 years

☒ Accept

☐ Return

☐ Reject

4/17/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Stabilized and restored based on archeological evidence, the three kilns and the accompanying dwelling represent an intact assemblage of resources related to one of the critical industries of the 19th century - lime production.

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Wendi W. Peters, Secretary  
Ewing McDowell, Deputy Secretary

November 11, 2016

Ms. Karen Kennedy  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
3rd Floor  
Crownsville, MD 21032

**STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION**

**State Application Identifier:** MD20160913-0809

**Applicant:** Maryland Historical Trust and Cromwell Valley Park Council, Inc.

**Project Description:** Historic Nomination: Lime Kiln Bottom: Kilns, Quarry/Pond, and Merrick Log House (2177 Cromwell Bridge Road, Parkville, MD 21234)

**Project Address:** 2177 Cromwell Bridge Road, Parkville, MD 21234

**Project Location:** County(ies) of Baltimore

**Approving Authority:** U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS

**CFDA Number:** 15.914

**Recommendation:** Consistent

Dear Ms. Kennedy:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation, the Environment; and the Maryland Department of Planning.

The Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation, and Environment; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The State Application Identifier Number must be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

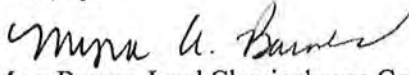
Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at [myra.barnes@maryland.gov](mailto:myra.barnes@maryland.gov). **Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.**



Ms. Karen Kennedy  
November 11, 2016  
Page 2  
State Application Identifier: **MD20160913-0809**

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,

  
Myra Barnes, Lead Clearinghouse Coordinator

MB:MB

Enclosure(s)

cc: Jessie Bialek - BLCO  
James E. Kelly  
Greg Golden - DNR

Amanda Degen - MDE

Tina Quinichette - MDOT

Chuck Boyd - MDPL

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Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Wendi W. Peters, Secretary  
Ewing McDowell, Deputy Secretary

## PROJECT STATUS FORM

Please complete this form and return it to the State Clearinghouse upon receipt of notification that the project has been approved or not approved by the approving authority.

**TO:** Maryland State Clearinghouse  
Maryland Department of Planning  
301 West Preston Street  
Room 1104  
Baltimore, MD 21201-2305

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please fill in the date form completed)

**FROM:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of person completing this form.)

**PHONE:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Area Code & Phone number)

**RE:** State Application Identifier: MD20160913-0809  
Project Description: Historic Nomination: Lime Kiln Bottom: Kilns, Quarry/Pond, and Merrick Log House (2177 Cromwell Bridge Road, Parkville, MD 21234)

### PROJECT APPROVAL

This project/plan was: ☐ Approved ☐ Approved with Modification ☐ Disapproved

Name of Approving Authority: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

### FUNDING APPROVAL

The funding (if applicable) has been approved for the period of:

\_\_\_\_\_, 201\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_\_ as follows:

Federal \$: \_\_\_\_\_

Local \$: \_\_\_\_\_

State \$: \_\_\_\_\_

Other \$: \_\_\_\_\_

### OTHER

☐ Further comment or explanation is attached





Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Robert S. McCord, Secretary  
Sandy Schrader, Deputy Secretary

March 4, 2019

Julie H. Earnstein, Ph.D., RPA  
Acting Chief, National Register & National Historic Landmarks Program  
Deputy Keeper of the National Register  
DOI-National Park Service  
Mail Stop 7228  
[1849 C St, NW](#)  
[Washington, D.C. 20240](#)

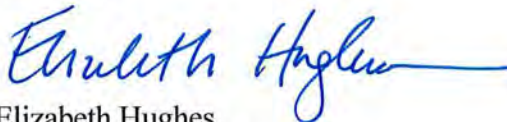
RE: Lime Kiln Bottom (BA-3111)  
Baltimore County, Maryland

Dear Dr. Earnstein:

Enclosed is documentation to nominate the above-referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places. Our State Review Board and Baltimore County (a Certified Local Government) concur in my recommendation for listing.

Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at [peter.kurtze@maryland.gov](mailto:peter.kurtze@maryland.gov) or (410) 697-9562.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Hughes  
Director-State Historic  
Preservation Officer

EH/krq

Enclosures: NR form, CD  
CLG Recommendation Form