

PH0005215

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE: JUN 19 1973

1. NAME

COMMON: Sudbrook Park
AND/OR HISTORIC: Sudbrook Park

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Baltimore, Beltway.
Southwest of Western Maryland Railway, north of Mill Road, southeast of/
CITY OR TOWN: South of Pikesville
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second
STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Baltimore CODE: 005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One): District [X], Building, Site, Object
OWNERSHIP: Public, Private [X], Both
STATUS: Occupied [X], Unoccupied, Preservation work in progress
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes: Restricted, Unrestricted [X], No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate): Private Residence [X], Other (Specify) awaiting demolition

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple owners
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

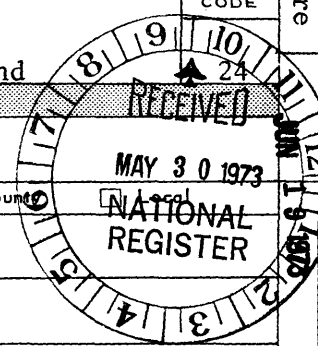
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

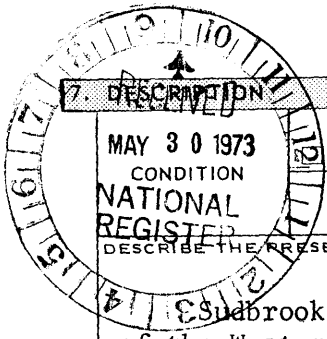
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
DATE OF SURVEY: 1972
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore
EXISTING NUMBER:
DATE: JUN 19 1973
FOR NPS USE ONLY



7 DESCRIPTION		(Check One)			
Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Sudbrook Park is located west of the Baltimore City limits southwest of the Western Maryland Railway tracks, north of Milford Mill Road and east of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695). The district boundaries begin at the junction of Sudbrook Road and the Western Maryland Railway tracks and extend southeast along the southwest side of the tracks to a point opposite the junction of Howard Road and Westover Road then southwest in a straight line to the center of Howard Road then south with Howard Road to the center of Upland Road; then west with Upland Road to Cylburn Road then south with Cylburn Road to the rear property lines on the southwest side of Sudbrook Road then east and northeast following the rear property lines to the center of Carysbrook Road then east with the center of Carysbrook Road to the center of Windsor Road then northeast with Windsor Road to the center of Kinsington Road then northwest with the center of Kinsington Road to the rear property lines on the north side of Windsor Road then northeast with the rear property lines to a point (at the rear property lines) opposite the junction of Windsor Road and Sudbrook Road; then northeast in a straight line from that point to the Western Maryland Railway tracks then southeast with the southeast side of the tracks to the beginning.

Sudbrook Park is a residential community initially developed as a summer resort. The majority of the domestic architecture dates from the mid-1890's to the mid-1910's. The shingle style predominates although several examples of Colonial Revival and the Queen Anne style exist. The gambrel roof, often extending over a porch, is a recurring motif in Sudbrook Park. Some large structures represent the Colonial Revival with small pane window sashes and the ever present variations on the Palladian window. Polygonal towers and a profuse use of the bay window comprise further architectural features. The application of mid-20th century siding has diminished the effect of the shingle style on a few buildings.

The original character of Sudbrook Park, as embodied in the developer's deed restrictions, remains evident. The large lot size and restrictions on units per acre and architecture are unaltered. The curving streets provided in Olmstead's plan provide an interesting alternative to the grid patterns in the city and surrounding developments. (The recent construction to the west of Sudbrook Park has emulated the curvilinear streets.)

500 Sudbrook Road (see photograph) is a handsome shingle and frame cottage whose most striking feature is the treatment of the roof; a pair of cross gables one of which dominates each facade. On the east and south a short, shed roof extends outward from the gable encircling a wide porch set back underneath the roof. The porch on the northern corner of the east facade has been enclosed with frame siding similar to the exterior walls of the first floor of the remainder of the house. "French" doors give access to the porch from this northeast room as well as from the principal rooms on the first floor. The shingle gables contain the second floor. Two triangular breaks in the gable end wall form hood-like projections over a pair of sash windows. A four part casement window lights the attic above. To the north of the cross gable block a one bay gambrel roof wing extends.

506 Sudbrook Road is a two and a half story four bay shingle house. A recessed entrance porch supported by piers and a pair of round columns is located at the central two bays. The end bays have four part casement

(see continuation sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**B. SIGNIFICANCE**

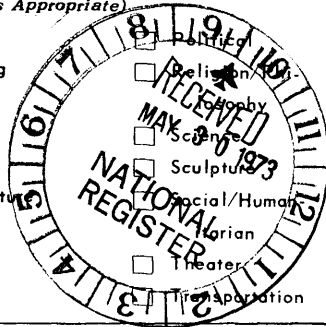
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry             | <u>local history</u>                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention            | _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture         | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature           | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military             | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                | _____   |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Frederick Law Olmstead (1822-1903), a founder of landscape architecture and city planning in the United States, designed Sudbrook Park (1891) which is a well preserved turn of the century summer resort. The project dates from the mature period of Olmstead's career after his urban park designs for New York, Boston and Buffalo; campus plans for Smith Amherst, Stanford and Trinity colleges; and before his contribution to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Sudbrook Park embodies the emphasis on natural contours and curvilinear forms which characterizes Olmstead's approach to landscape planning.

In 1890 the Sudbrook Company purchased a 204 acre tract for a summer resort development. The company set aside one acre for a depot for the Western Maryland Railway whose tracks bounded the property on the east. Eighteen daily trains provided the area direct access to Baltimore which helped to insure its success. In receipt of Olmstead's plan based on five curvilinear streets with large lots following the rolling topography the Sudbrook Company laid out streets and constructed ten speculative houses. Social activity for the summer residents centered around the hotel (demolished) which provided lodging for less permanent residents. The Company also provided a swimming pool, stables and a nine-hole golf course. Although these accoutrements have disappeared as Sudbrook Park became a year-round community and as Baltimore City expanded and surrounded it, the integrity of the district and the residential nature and architectural character are unchanged and the intent of Olmstead's plans have remained.

The Sudbrook Company helped assure the preservation of the area through deed restrictions. Each minimum sized one acre lot could have no more than one house and no more than one family on it. The animal population was limited to two cows and to four horses per acre. The structure itself had to sit forty feet back from the street although an allowance of up to five feet was allowed for porches, cornices, and bays, and at least ten feet from neighboring property lines. A height limit was set at three stories. The company even dictated the architectural style be rural and not urban.

Sudbrook Park attracted some of Baltimore's most prominent citizens. These included Henry Harlan, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; Arthur Poultney, head of Poultney's Wood and Coal Company, Judge S. A. Stump, Dr. Herbert Harlan, specialist in eye and ear disease, and Ezra Whitman a prominent civil engineer.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Primary sources:

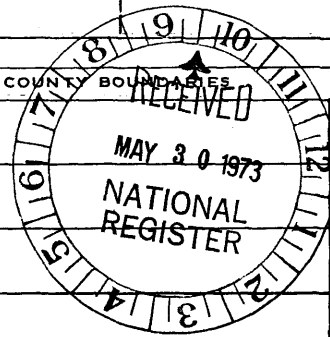
Baltimore County Court House, Towson, Maryland:

Baltimore County Land Records  
 Baltimore County Tax Assessment Map

(see continuation sheet #2)

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39 ° 22 ' 09 "	76 ° 44 ' 05 "		°	'	"
NE	39 ° 22 ' 09 "	76 ° 43 ' 33 "				
SE	39 ° 21 ' 48 "	76 ° 43 ' 32 "				
SW	39 ° 21 ' 46 "	76 ° 44 ' 04 "				
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 200 acres						
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY				CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:				CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:				CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:				CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Ruth Friedman, Goucher College, Volunteers #3) (also see continuation sheet #3)

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: January 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

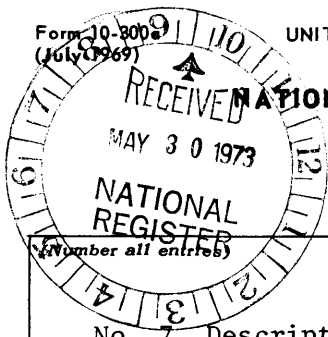
**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Orlando Ridout IV</u></p> <p>Title <u>State Preservation Officer for Maryland</u></p> <p>Date <u>April 12, 1973</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>Robert M. Utley</u>              Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>6/19/73</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>W. S. [Signature]</u>              Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date <u>6 12 73</u></p>
---	--

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <b>JUN 18 1973</b>	DATE



Sudbrook Park

No. 7. Description - Continued

windows on the first floor and bay windows above. A pair of dormers is located in the front face of the hiproof.

507 Sudbrook Road (see photograph) is a large rectangular Georgian Revival dwelling with a porch extending longer than the facade. It is presently covered with aluminum siding and the windows have louvered shutters. Stone piers support square columns which in turn support the porch roof. The most outstanding feature of the dwelling is the large composite dormer suggestive of a Palladian window composed of a central semi-circular arched sash with gable above, flanked by rectangular diamond paned sash windows having shed roofs.

515 Sudbrook Road's northwest facade faces the street and displays a gable roof on one side of the ridge and a gambrel roof on the other. The two and a half story house is five bays long with a door in the center as well as one in the adjacent bay to the southwest. A modified Palladian window is located in the attic. The broad expanse of facade recalls the shingle style houses of the late nineteenth century along the New England sea coast.

The house at the southeast corner of Sudbrook and Windsor Roads typifies the expansive domestic architecture of the turn of the century. The hip roof with its "window's walk" and large brick chimneys (on the northwest and southeast faces of the roof) and the symmetrically arranged facade are the chief elements that associate this structure with the vernacular Georgian Revival. The principal (northwest) facade is two bays wide with paired windows in each bay. Each face of the roof contains a pair of dormers which, in turn, have hip roofs. Following the usual practice in Sudbrook Park, there is a one story porch across the northwest facade.

708 Cliveden Road illustrates the penchant in Sudbrook Park for the gambrel roof. The main block of the frame one and one half story structure has a gambrel roof whose ridge parallels the street front facade. Within the roof are gambrel roofed dormers. A one story porch runs across the north principal facade. The gambrel roof extends to include and to shelter the porch. A gambrel roof wind extends one bay north from the main block of the house. A gabled dormer is located on the north side of the gable roofed wing.

718 Cliveden Road (see photograph) is a relatively plain, rectangular two story dwelling. The gable facing the street as well as the small pediment above the steps to the porch have a half-timber design. The gable is emphasised by an ogee plaster bracket cornice which carries it forward of the main wall. The porch which extends on part of three sides of the dwelling has elements and design usually associated with the Queen Anne style.

720 Howard Road contrasting with the rest of Sudbrook Park was constructed in the mission style. With the characteristic stucco walls and a red tile roof. The house was built in three parts. The central section contains a projecting entrance flanked on each side with a casement window. The cornice line curves upward in the center of the central block indicating the position of the door. On one side of the center section is a

(see continuation sheet #2)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE	Maryland
COUNTY	Baltimore
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUN 10 1973	

(Number all entries)

Sudbrook Park

No. 7. Description - Continued

projecting bay with a gable end facing the street. The third section at the opposite corner contains three windows in arched recesses. The roof line is raised at each corner of this section as if to give the impression of a castle tower.

Significant properties in Sudbrook Park are found at the following addresses 500, 501, 503, 505, 505 1/2, 506, 507, 508, 511, 515, 600, 607, Sudbrook Road; 706, 708, 718 Cliveden Road; 720, 722, 724, 726, 753 Howard Road; 1008, 1016, 1018 Windsor Road; and 605, 610 Upland Road.

No. 8. Significance - Continued

Architecturally Sudbrook Park typifies the upper and middle class domestic vernacular of the early 20th century. The preponderance of shingles with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival forms and details helps establish the district in its appropriate time frame. The contemporary date and homogenous character of the majority of the structures within the district augments its significance.

No. 9. Major Bibliographical References - Continued

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland:

- Baltimore County Land Records
- Baltimore County Mortgage Records
- Bromley Atlas of Baltimore County, 1915
- Hopkins Atlas of Baltimore and Carroll County, 1877



Interview:

Mrs. T. Newell Cox, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Society; Baltimore, Maryland:

- McHenry Family Papers
- Minutes of the Garrison Forest Farmer's Club

Secondary Sources:

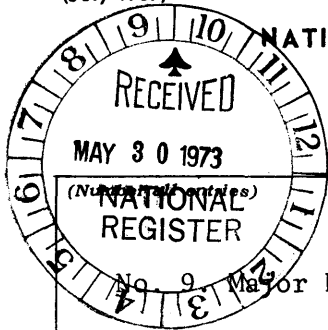
(see continuation sheet #3)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 19 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #3

Sudbrook Park



No. 9 Major Bibliographical References - Continued

Secondary Sources:

- Burchard, John and Albert Bush-Brown. The Architecture of America: A Social and Cultural History. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1961.
- Chadwick, George F. The Park and the Town. New York: Frederick A. Rraeger, 1966.
- Deilman and Hayward File. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Early Days of Maryland: Genealogy and Biography of the Leading Families of Baltimore. Chapman Publishing Company, 1897.
- Fletcher, Barrister. A History of Architecture of the Comparative Method. (17th ed.). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967.
- "Frederick Law Olmsted," The Outlook, LXXV, (September 5, 1903) 9.
- Fridlington, Robert. "Two Nation Portraits: Frederick Law Olmsted: Launching the Nation," The Nation, CCII, (June 31, 1966), 10-12.
- Gardner, Kay. "Antiques, Rare Furniture on Display," News Post (Baltimore), April 25, 1960.
- Gardner, Lay. "First Planned Community in State: Sudbrook Park on Tour," Baltimore American, April 24, 1960.
- Glaab, Charles N. and A. Theodore Brown. A History of Urban American. London: The Macmillan Company, 1967.
- Martin, John Stuart, "He paints with lakes and wooden slopes..." American Heritage, XV, (October, 1964) 14-19.
- Mitchell, Broadus. Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science. II. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1924.
- Olmsted Brothers. Report Upon the Development of Public Grounds for Greater Baltimore. Baltimore: The Lord Baltimore Press, 1904.
- Olmsted, Frederick Law. "Beautifying a City," The Independent, LIV, (August 7, 1902) 1870-1877.
- Olmsted, Frederick Law. Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns. New York: The Arno Press and New York Times, 1970.

(see continuation sheet #4)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #4

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUN 19 1973

(Number all entries)

Sudbrook Park

No. 9. Major Bibliographical References - Continued

Olmsted, Frederick Law, Jr. and Theodora Kimball, (eds). Frederick Law Olmsted: Landscape Architect, 1822-1903. New York: Benjamin Blom, Inc., 1970.

Powell, Henry Fletcher. Tercentenary History of Baltimore. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1925.

Reps, John W. Town Planning in Frontier America. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.

Schickel, Richard. "Frederick Law Olmsted, Creator of Central Park." New York Times Magazine. (December 31, 1972), 12-14.

van Rensselaer, M. G. "Frederick Law Olmsted." Century. XLVI. (October, 1893). 860-870.

