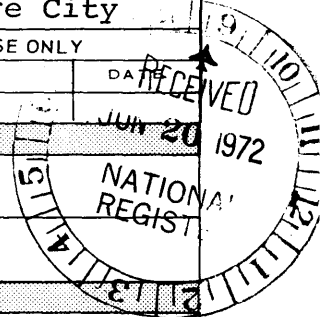


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <b>Maryland</b>	
COUNTY: <b>Baltimore City</b>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <b>JUL 12 1972</b>	DATE RECEIVED <b>JUN 20 1972</b>



**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
**Dickeyville Historic District**

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
**Dickeyville**

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**E. of Baltimore City line, N & S of Gwynns Falls, E & W sides of Forest Park Avenue.**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Baltimore**

STATE <b>Maryland</b>	CODE <b>24</b>	COUNTY: <b>Baltimore City</b>	CODE <b>510</b>
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**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
**Multiple public and private**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Baltimore</b>	STATE: <b>Maryland</b>	CODE <b>24</b>
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**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Baltimore City Ordinance #331, (January 27, 1969)**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**402 City Hall**

Commission for Historical And Architectural Preservation

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Baltimore</b>	STATE: <b>Maryland</b>	CODE <b>24</b>
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**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**Commission for Historical And Architectural Preservation Survey**

DATE OF SURVEY: **1967**     Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**402 City Hall**

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Baltimore</b>	STATE: <b>Maryland</b>	CODE <b>24</b>
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STATE: **Maryland**

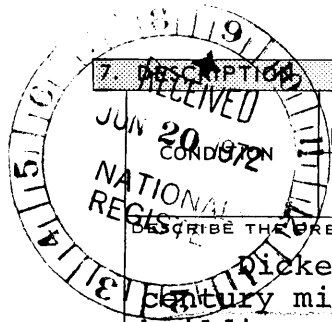
COUNTY: **Baltimore City**

ENTRY NUMBER: **JUL 12 1972**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



7. DESCRIPTION

(Check One)

Excellent  Good  Fair  Deteriorated  Ruins  Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered  Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved  Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pickeyville is a rare example of a complete nineteenth century mill town, including residential buildings, public buildings and mill structures, which have survived unchanged to the present time.

Structures easily discernable as representative of the following four building periods reflect the economic growth of the area:

1. 2500 Pickwick Road was originally a row of six homes built for workers in the Tschudi Mill (c. 1790). The architecture of the period is marked by the use of fieldstone and cement, and assymmetrically placed windows with small glass panes.

2. The house at 5122 Wetheredsville Road dates from the period of the Franklin Paper Mill (c.1811). Stone and cement were still the primary materials used; however, the windows were symmetrically placed and the general proportions larger.

3. During the period of ownership by the Wethered family (1829-1871), more pretentious workers' dwellings appeared, like 5023 Wetheredsville Road, built of stone painted white. Public buildings, such as an 1832 stone schoolhouse (presently a residence at 5002 Wetheredsville Road), a church at 2311 Pickwick Road (built in the 1840's as the Ashland Chapel and now converted into a residence), and the 1853 I.O.O.F. Hall at 2412 Pickwick Road, survive from this era.

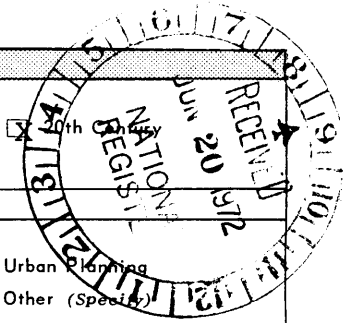
4. From 1871 to 1909, under the auspices of the W. J. Dickey Company, a large number of stone and frame structures were built, mostly in the Victorian style. Good examples are: the 1872 mill warehouse of dark gray rubble stone and brick trim at 2423 Pickwick Road (now an artist's studio-residence), the stone row at 2407-2411 Pickwick Road (c. 1874), and the 1872 building at 2435 Pickwick Road which was used as the mill office and jail. The cornerstone of the Dickey Memorial Presbyterian Church on Wetheredsville Road was laid in 1885 and the structure was financed by the Dickey family. The schoolhouse at 5002 Wetheredsville Road was expanded by frame additions to create a high school and primary school. In 1890, a clapboard building with hipped roof was erected which served successively as Mechanics' Hall, the parish house of the Presbyterian Church and finally a private residence at 5101 Wetheredsville Road.

The mill, as it exists today is the structure built by the Dickey Company in 1873 to replace an earlier mill which had burned. It is constructed of stone with brick trim, painted white overall, and is now used as a warehouse.

Various modern houses have been constructed since the renaissance of the village, all in keeping with the older structures and the character of the neighborhood. The mill-stream, dam and pond are still in existence, providing the open space which maintains the rural appearance of the village.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**SIGNIFICANCE**



PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1672 to present**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education   | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry    | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | <u>Urban preservation</u>                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | <u>Architecture</u>                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art          | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation |   |   |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Dickeyville is a unique survival of four periods of growth from the late eighteenth century through the Victorian era. It is also Baltimore's earliest example of a community restoration project.

The land around Gwynn's Falls was first recorded in April, 1672, when Richard Gwin (Gwynn) gained exclusive trading rights with the Indians there. In 1719, Peter Bond, Gwin's son-in-law, built a mill on the falls. No relics of this earliest period remain.

In 1762, Wimbert Tschudi, a Swiss gristmill owner, built a small stone house nearby. These foundations and the Tschudi family burial plot can still be found on Wetheredsville Road, then called Tschudi's Mill Road. The only other remains of this mill enterprise is a structure at 2500 Pickwick Road which was originally a row of six houses, built for mill workers, around 1790.

The next recorded mill in the village was the Franklin Paper Mill, mentioned in a deed of 1811. (1) It was located near the present Forest Park Avenue bridge. During this period (1814), officers wounded in the Battle of North Point and the seige of Fort McHenry were brought to the mill dwellings to recuperate. Later in the century, for reasons unknown today, a number of officers' quarters at Fort McHenry were dismantled and moved here where they were reconstructed. (2)

In 1829, the Wethered family bought the Franklin Paper Mills and converted them to the manufacture of textiles, and the business became known as the Ashland Mills. The town was called Wetheredsville and entered a period of prosperity and progress. A new mill was added, as were more mill houses, one for the superintendent, and a mansion for the Wethered family. The mill owners donated land for a church, known as the Ashland Chapel, and the stone I.O.O.F. Hall was dedicated in 1853.

(see Continuation sheet #1)

- (1) Baltimore County Land Records: Liber WG 111, Folio 635 (1/8/1811)
- (2) 2432 Pickwick Road and 5007 West Forest Park Avenue.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cary, J. William. "Dickeyville." Unpublished manuscript. Vertical file, Maryland Room, Pratt Library. (1935).  
 Gontrum, Charles H. "Dickeyville." Unpublished manuscript. Vertical file, Maryland Room, Pratt Library. (1936).  
 Koskoski, Walter S. "Dickeyville." Unpublished manuscript. Vertical file, Maryland Room, Pratt Library. (1937).  
 Kreml, Edward K. "An Economic History of Dickeyville (Hillsdale)." Unpublished manuscript. Vertical file, Maryland Room, Pratt Library. (1935).

(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°	19'	20"	76°	42'	42"	°	'	"
NE	39°	19'	08"	76°	41'	47"			
SE	38°	18'	16"	76°	41'	46"			
SW	39°	18'	42"	76°	42'	41.5"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 500

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Romaine S. Somerville, Exec. Secy. and Catherine F. Black, Mem

ORGANIZATION: Commission for Historical and Architectural/ Preservation  
 DATE: March, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 402 City Hall

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore  
 STATE: Maryland  
 CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National  State  Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV  
 Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer

Date May 12, 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

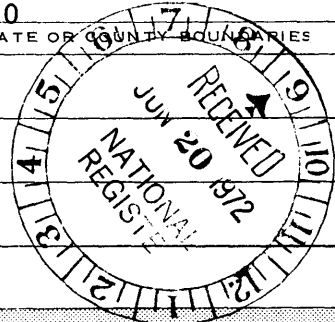
Robert M. Utley  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/12/72

ATTEST:  
William H. Hunt  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUL 12 1972	

(Number all entries)

#8 SIGNIFICANCE

Despite the early prosperity, the company suffered losses. In 1854, the Ashland plant burned to the ground. Three years later (1857), the Powhatan Dam broke upstream, causing approximately \$100,000 damage to the mills. In 1868, a large flood washed away several houses and part of the school. However, the greatest loss occurred in 1863 when, because of the Quaker Wethereds' insistence on providing cloth for both Union and Southern uniforms, the mills were confiscated by the Union forces.

In April 1871, as a result of court proceedings against the Wethereds, the entire mill town was sold at auction to William J. Dickey, and the village became Dickeyville. The Dickeys built a large number of homes for the workers. They converted the mills to steam power in 1881, and expanded the business to include the manufacture of cotton goods. The Dickey Memorial Presbyterian Church, financed largely by the Dickey family, was built in 1885. The school was expanded, a jail and a free dispensary were provided, and a social hall was erected.

In 1909, when the Dickey family sold out to the Glasgow Mills the prosperity of the town began to wane. With the rapid strides being made in the textile industry, the mill machinery of Dickeyville became obsolete. In addition, the new owners began to break up the property into small lots, thus contributing to the economic depression of the town.

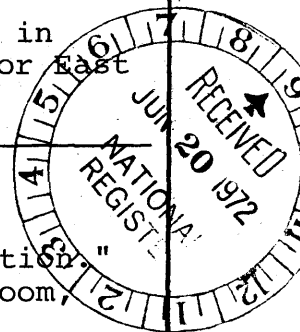
However, in the early 1930's a mill warehouse was converted into an artist's studio, paving the way for the restoration and revitalization of the neighborhood. Old houses were redesigned and the character of the historic village preserved. The town was annexed to Baltimore City in 1918. It became an Historic District under the City's Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation in 1969.

A surviving nineteenth century mill town is unusual in itself; that one has survived within the limits of a major East Coast city is truly extraordinary.

#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Naylor, Henry A., Jr. "Dickeyville - A Study in Transition" Unpublished manuscript. Vertical file, Maryland Room, Pratt Library. (1939).
- Sandlass, Virginia. "History of Dickeyville." Unpublished Manuscript. Vertical file, Maryland Room, Pratt Library. (1960). This manuscript contains a very complete bibliography.

(see Continuation sheet #2)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

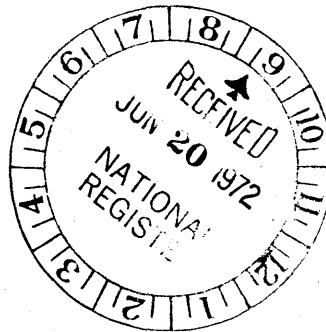
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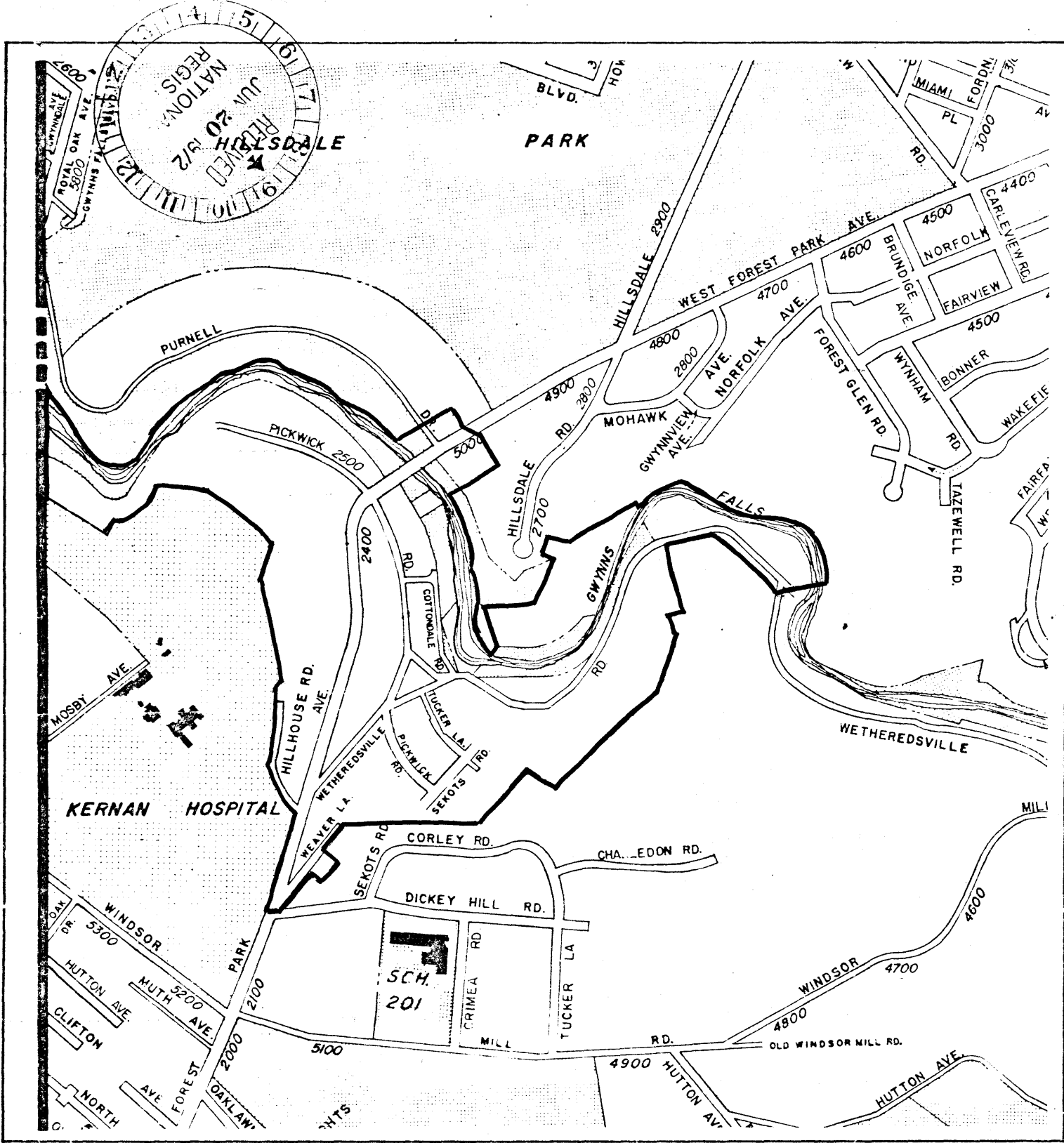
STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		JUL 12 1972

(Number all entries)

#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Schraf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and Baltimore County. Louis H. Evarts. (Philadelphia, 1881).  
 Smith, Henry. Recollections and Reflections of an Old Itinerant. Lane and Tippett. (New York, 1848).  
 Spain, Genevieve. "The Economic History of Dickeyville."  
 Unpublished manuscript. Vertical file, Maryland Room, Pratt Library. (1937).





SCALE: 1" = 750'



COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION  
**DICKEYVILLE  
 PRESERVATION DISTRICT**

JANUARY 27, 1969  
 CITY OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Official Copy  
*R.S. Samville*  
 3/2/72

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 12 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Dickeyville Historic District  
AND/OR HISTORIC: Dickeyville

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
E. of Baltimore City live, N. & S. of Owynns Falls, E. & W. of  
CITY OR TOWN: Forest Park Avenue.  
Baltimore

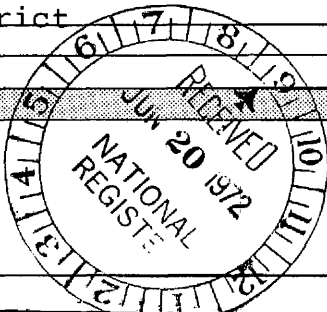
STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE 510
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3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation  
Dickeyville Preservation District  
SCALE: 1" = 750'  
DATE: January 27, 1969

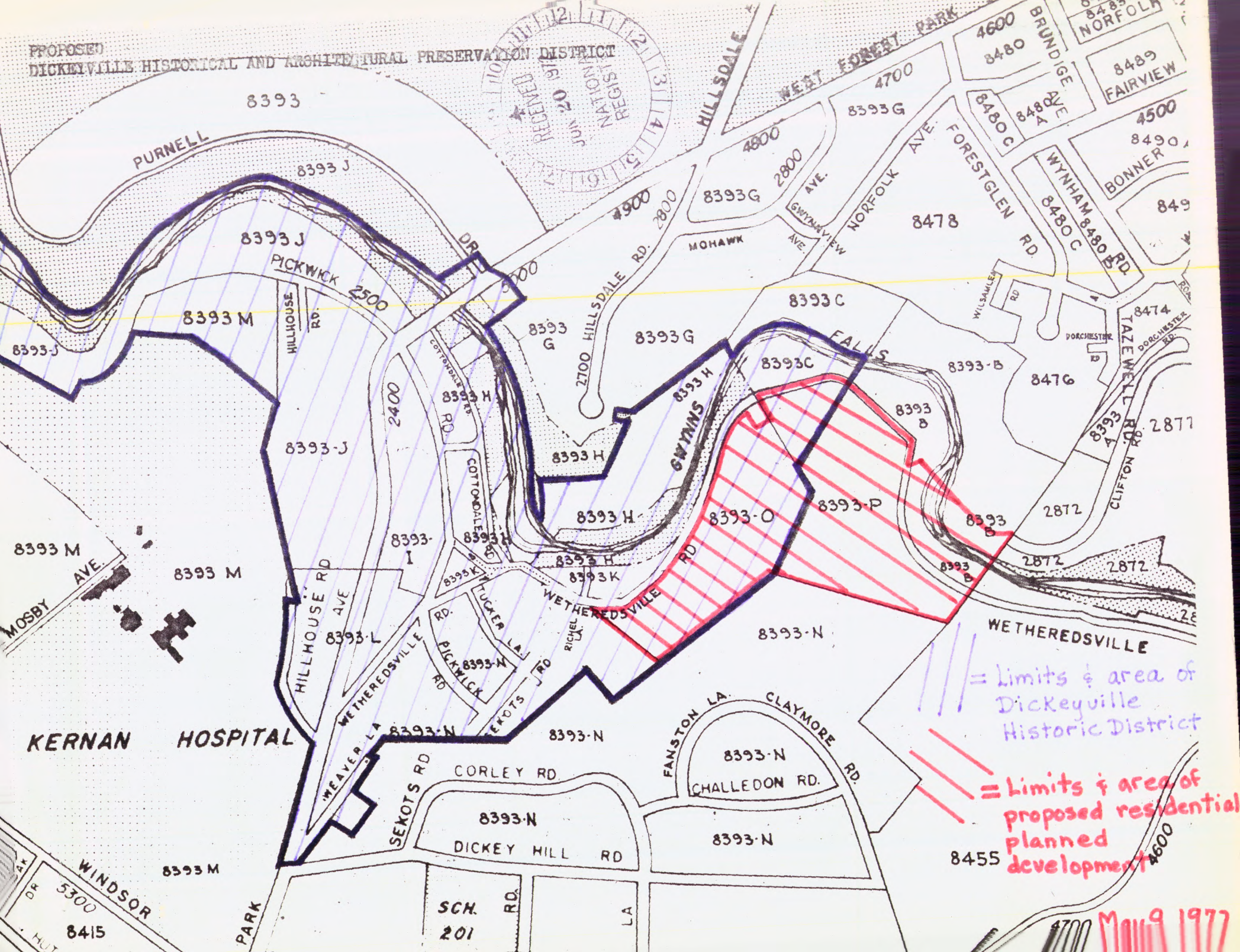
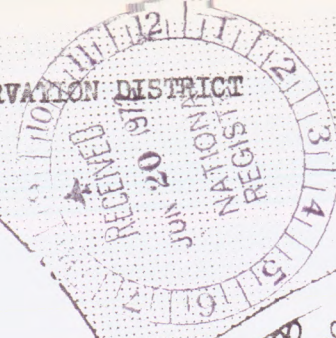
4. REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
  2. North arrow.
  3. Latitude and longitude reference.





PROPOSED  
DICKYVILLE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT



= Limits & area of  
Dickeyville  
Historic District

= Limits & area of  
proposed residential  
development

May 9 1977

8393

PURNELL

8393 J

8393 J

PICKWICK RD. 2500

8393 M

HILLHOUSE RD.

8393-J

2400

8393-J

8393 G

8393 G

8393 C

8478

8476

8393 B

2877

2872

2872

8393 M

8393 M

8393-I

8393-H

8393-H

8393-O

8393-P

8393-B

2872

2872

KERNAN HOSPITAL

HOSPITAL

HILLHOUSE RD

AVE

8393-L

WETHEREDSVILLE RD

8393-N

SEKOTS RD

WEAVER LA

8393-N

SEKOTS RD

CORLEY RD

8393-N

DICKEY HILL RD

SCH. 201 RD.

LA

FANSTON LA

8393-N  
CHALLEDON RD.

CLAYMORE RD

WINDSOR

5300

8415

PARK

8393 M

8455

4600

4700