

1349

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name CEDAR GROVE

other names/site number Ridgely's Whim; Sunday's Chance

2. Location

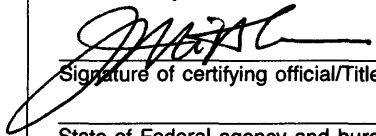
street & number 301 Kendall Road N/A not for publication

city or town Baltimore N/A vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Independent City code 510 zip code 21210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

10-11-96 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

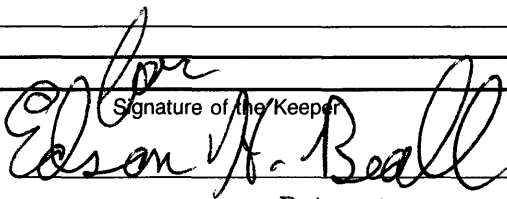
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11-15-96

Entered in the
National Register

Cedar Grove
Name of Property

Baltimore City, MD
County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal; Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1

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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1799-1841

Significant Dates

c. 1799-1813

1841

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 8

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 12

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Cedar Grove
Name of PropertyBaltimore City, MD
County and State**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property approximately 1/2 acre

USGS quad: Baltimore West, MD

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	3 5 9 5 9 0	4 3 5 6 1 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

 See continuation sheetVerbal Boundary Description SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 13
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)Boundary Justification SEE CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 13
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Richard H. Randallorganization _____ date November 1995street & number 301 Kendall Road telephone (410) 467-9322city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21210**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Richard H. Randallstreet & number 301 Kendall Road telephone (410) 467-9322city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21210**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. 470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

CEDAR GROVE
Baltimore city
Maryland

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Cedar Grove is a large 2½-story, side-passage, double-pile plan house constructed c. 1841. A 1½-story wing extending from the east gable incorporates an earlier (c. 1799-1813) structure. The interior of the main block remains essentially unaltered, with the majority of its original decorative detailing intact, including an ornamental open-well stair, symmetrically molded door and window architrave trim with bull's-eye corner blocks, chair rail, and baseboards. The wing retains early features including window sash, an elaborate Federal-style mantel and original closets. The building incorporates an especially noteworthy collection of early hardware, much of which is documented by original invoices. The parlors feature two outstanding carved marble mantels, installed in the 1860s-70s. The house is located on a half-acre lot within a densely developed late 19th/early 20th century urban subdivision; it retains early landscape features, including a boxwood oval marking the alignment of a 19th-century carriage drive.

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CEDAR GROVE
Baltimore city
Maryland

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Cedar Grove is a large gable-roofed stone dwelling comprising two major periods of construction. In its present configuration, it consists of a 2½-story main block with a side-passage, double-pile plan; a 1½ story wing, one room deep, extends to the east. The east wing is the earlier portion, dating from the turn of the nineteenth century (c. 1799-1813). This section originally stood as an independent structure, 1½-story center passage plan dwelling. About 1841, the main block was added against the west gable of the earlier building.

The building is constructed of uncoursed rubble masonry, which is stuccoed on the north and south elevations.

The south facade of the main block is three bays wide, with the principal entrance located in the easternmost bay. The entrance comprises a four-panel door in a plain jamb, framed by sidelights and surmounted by a seven-light transom. The remaining ground-floor bays hold large 6/6 windows. The upper story has three 6/6 windows; the central bay was altered to a jib door in the early 20th century, to provide access to a balcony atop a former porch. A section of this porch remains, spanning the ground floor of the south facade of the east wing.

The west gable end of the main block is unfenestrated except for two small square windows lighting the half-story. A brick interior end chimney rises from each slope of the gable roof. The east gable end of the main block, above the roofline of the wing, has one attic window opening. Both gables are finished with narrow tapered rakeboards.

The south facade of the wing is three bays wide. The central bay holds an entrance, with a four-panel door surmounted by a four-light transom. The remaining bays hold 6/6 sash. A broad porch spans the facade, with turned columns and square balusters. The half-story is lighted by two gabled dormers which hold 6/6 sash.

The east gable end of the wing has two small square window openings at the half-story level, flanking an interior chimney which rises from the peak of the gable. A low one-story gable-

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CEDAR GROVE
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roofed stone garage extends from the east gable; this 1936 addition is compatible in materials and character with the historic structure.

The north wall of the wing has an entrance in the central bay, flanked on either side by early 9/6 sash. The half-story is lighted by a pair of gabled dormers with double six-pane casements.

A transomed entrance is located in the east wall of the main block, near the northeast corner. The north elevation of the main block is three bays wide, with 6/6 sash in each of the first- and second-story openings.

On the interior, the main block is organized in a side-passage, double-pile plan. The wing contains two rooms; the west room is the larger of these, created by removing the western partition wall of the former central passage (tenons surviving in the floorboards mark the location of this partition). This serves as a dining room, with the kitchen to the east.

A particularly noteworthy feature occurring throughout the interior is a nearly-complete collection of hardware relating to the two main periods of construction. The early (c. 1799-1813) section of the house retains German-style box locks, with decorative lever handles. The c. 1841 main block features several box locks of English manufacture, documented by an original invoice in the possession of the property owner.

The south entrance of the main block has a four-panel door with flat fielded panels and Greek ogee panel molds. The front (south) door has a box lock with a circular brass label featuring a central eagle and the legend "J. Walker Improved Lock"; the strike is stamped with a crowned "VR", indicating an English origin, commemorating Queen Victoria. This opens into a formal stair passage which runs the full depth of the house. This space is detailed with symmetrically molded architraves with bull's-eye corner blocks; chair rail with a thin shelf above a cove molding, and a bead at the bottom edge; and stepped baseboard trim. The three-flight, open-well stair rises against the east wall; it features a bold turned newel and a round handrail (both of walnut), and rectangular balusters (two per tread). The area below the

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CEDAR GROVE
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carriage is finished with flat fielded paneling with Greek ogee panel molds. A four-paneled door provides access to a closet under the stair. An unusual feature of the plan is a closet at the north end of the passage. A transomed back door in the east gable end below the stair landing is secured by a "J. Walker Improved" box lock.

The two parlors features decorative detailing consistent with that of the stair passage. A complex cornice encircles the ceiling, with a large ogee above a cove molding. Doors and windows are framed with symmetrically molded architraves with bull's-eye corner blocks. Parlor doors carry box locks stamped "J. Walker No. 60 Improved." Window jambs are splayed, with symmetrical molding below the sills. A broad opening in the partition wall between the two parlors is framed with symmetrical architrave trim; hinge mortises on the north side indicate that a pair of double doors formerly hung there. The focus of the southwest room is an elaborate marble mantel on the west wall, featuring a central cartouche with a female figure flanked by intricate foliate carvings. The fireplace opening is arched, and the hearth is marble. A similar (but less elaborate) mantel is located in the northwest room.

On the second story of the main block, there are two large chambers to the west, and a small room (which has been converted to a modern bathroom) at the south end of the passage. Decorative detailing on this level is simplified. Architraves are trimmed with a plain molding with a step and bead at the jamb edge, and plain corner blocks; doors have flat fielded panels but lack panel molds. The north chamber is served by a fireplace with a simple Greek Revival mantel, with a symmetrically molded frieze, plain pilasters and side blocks, and a molded shelf. The fireplace in the south room has been blocked and the mantel removed. The north room has access to the space at the north end of the stair passage, which serves as a closet.

The half-story of the main block is partitioned into two unheated rooms. Walls and ceilings are plastered; architrave trim is like that of the second story, but is mitered at the corners rather than having corner blocks. A 6/3 window in the west gable lights the north room; the south room is larger, and has a four-

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pane casement in each gable wall.

The west room of the first floor of the wing serves as a formal dining room. Architraves in this section consist of a cove/fillet backband with a plain field and a bead at the jamb edge. There is a fireplace on the west wall, with a brick hearth and a Greek Revival-style mantel with symmetrical molding in the frieze, pilasters, and sideblocks; a plain shelf surmounts a bed mold featuring Greek profiles. This room is trimmed with chair rail like that in the passage of the main block, which runs continuously below the window sills. Baseboards are beaded. The eastern end of the room was formerly partitioned as a center passage; two opposed exterior doors with four-light transoms are located there. The doors retain flat fielded panels with an ogee/fillet panel mold below (altered) glazing in the upper portions. Window jambs are straight; the north window retains early 9/6 sash, and the south window is a later 6/6.

The east room of the wing contains a kitchen. A six-panel door in the partition has raised fielded panels and an ogee/fillet panel mold. An unusual feature of this room is that the woodwork appears to have received only a single coat of paint. Architrave, chair rail, and baseboard trim correspond to that in the west room; the chair rail has been removed from the partition wall. A fireplace on the east wall is trimmed with a Federal-style mantel with a stepped shelf above a cove/fillet bed mold, a plain frieze, paneled side blocks and pilasters, and fluted plinth blocks. An original cabinet flanks the chimney breast on the right, with a six-panel door with raised fielded panels and an ovolo panel mold; on the left, a board closet encloses a tight winder stair which runs down to the basement and up to the half-story. The north window holds 9/6 sash; the south window is a 1/1 replacement.

The basement of the wing contains the original kitchen, with a large cooking fireplace with a brick hearth and evidence of a crane. There is an exterior door and 3/3 window in the north wall, and a 3/3 window in the south wall. A former storage area is separated from the kitchen by a vertical board partition; this partition is plastered on the side facing the kitchen, and retains an early batten door hung on large strap hinges and a wooden latch.

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The upper floor of the wing contains a bed chamber at the east end, trimmed with a small mantel with a plain shelf above a complex bed mold combining both Federal and Greek profiles, a fielded-panel frieze, and oval engaged columns flanking the opening. Other trim includes stepped baseboard, beaded jambs, and plain architraves. The western portion of this level has been partitioned to provide a modern bathroom and closets; it retains several batten doors.

The property is enhanced by an oval of large English boxwoods marking the alignment of the 19th-century carriage drive, which entered the property from the south. A low stone garden wall is located in the northeast corner of the property. Stumps of several cedar trees are located to the north and west of the house.

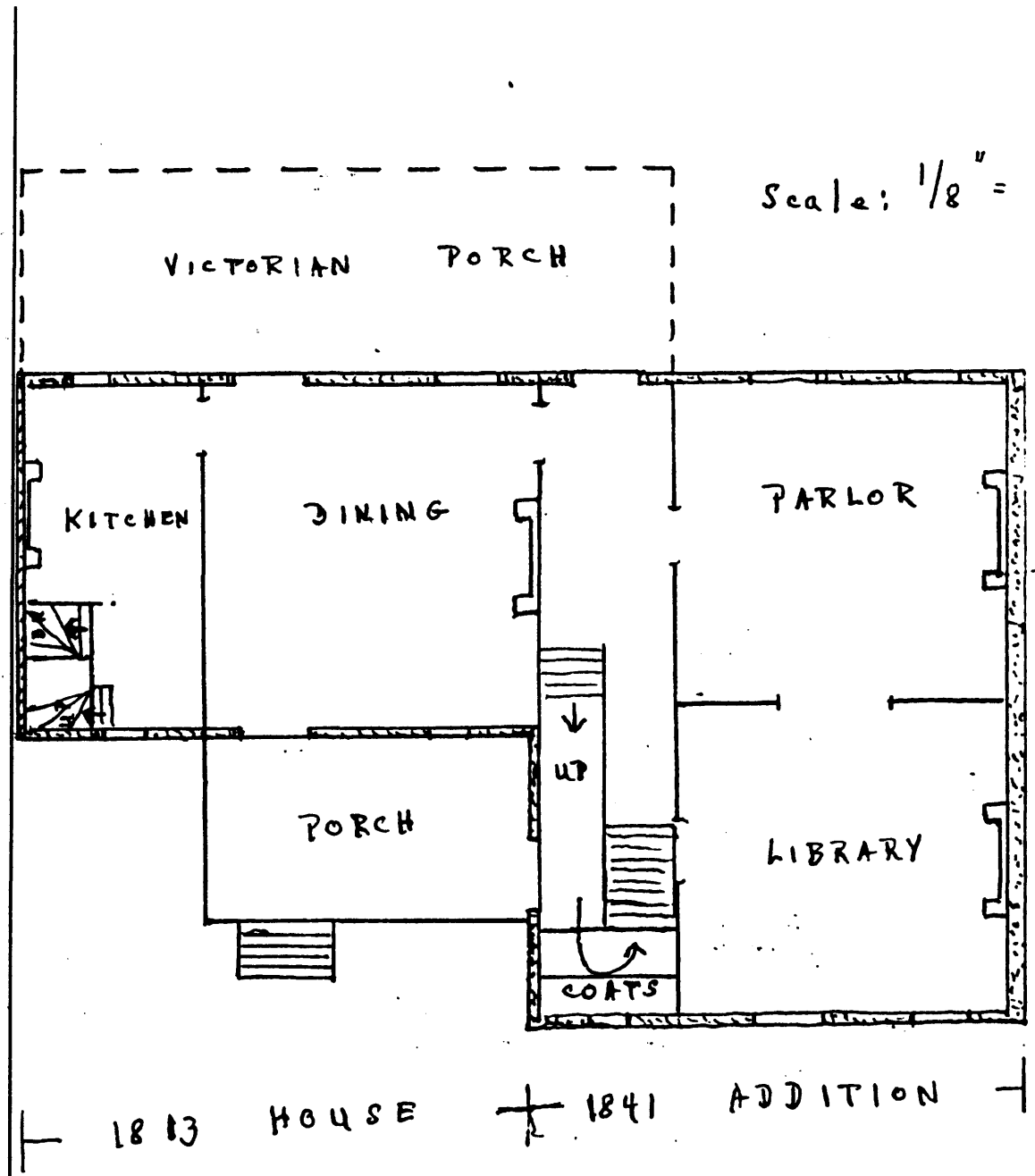
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Baltimore city
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Baltimore city
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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Cedar Grove is significant under Criterion C for its architectural character, as a well-preserved example of a side-passage, double-pile house of the early nineteenth century. A clear hierarchy of the use of space is apparent in the decorative detailing, which becomes progressively less elaborate as the spaces become less public: the entrance hall and front parlor are most richly detailed, and the degree of elaboration diminishes through the first-floor rear room, the second-floor stair passage, chambers, and attic. The architectural significance of this resource is enhanced by its high degree of integrity; the early features of the house have remained intact and unrestored to the present day. The period of significance extends from c. 1799, the presumed date of the earliest section incorporated into the present house, through c. 1841, at which point it substantially achieved its present form. The building derives additional distinction within its immediate geographical context; representing a traditional rural dwelling type, it predates the urban development of northern Baltimore city and survives within a dense late 19th/early 20th century residential neighborhood.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification - A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural/Industrial Transition - A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Known Design Source: None

See Continuation Sheet No. 10

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CEDAR GROVE
Baltimore city
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RESOURCE HISTORY:

Tradition holds that the present house is located on the site of an 18th century log dwelling which was the seat of a 990-acre parcel known as Ridgely's Whim, assembled by Charles Ridgely and patented in 1745. This tract contained two major streams, mill sites, timber and cattle land, and remained largely unimproved until the 1890s, when it became part of a garden suburb development called Roland Park. The Ridgely's Whim tract roughly corresponds to the southern one-third of present Roland Park, bounded by Wyndhurst Avenue on the north, the Jones Falls on the west, University Parkway (formerly Merryman's Lane) on the south, and Stony Run on the east.

Charles Ridgely divided the land between his two daughters, Achsah Carnan and Rachel Ridgely Lux, with Rachel receiving a parcel of 264 acres including the log farmhouse. The hall-and-parlor section of the stone house apparently was constructed between 1799 and 1813 for Rachel's son-in-law, Thomas Deye Cockey. The stone house and 40 acres were sold in 1816 to carriage maker David Jones and named "Cedar Grove." The 2½-story side passage/double pile block was added ca. 1841, during Jones' ownership. In 1868, the house and 21 acres were sold to William Martien. Martien was responsible for the installation of the marble mantels in the parlors and the construction of the porch across the south facade. In 1879, Martien sold the property to C. W. Hull, who intended to subdivide it for residential development. The house and eight lots totalling one-half acre were sold in 1890. The subdivision of the surrounding acreage ultimately provided for the survival of the house; as the community already was under development, the parcel was unavailable to the Roland Park Company, which had begun to reassemble the major portions of the Ridgely's Whim tract for its proposed garden suburb. The Roland Park Company required that all existing buildings on its property be demolished to make way for an entirely new suburban community; several early farmhouses comparable to Cedar Grove were lost as a result of this policy. Between 1926 and 1929, the house was owned and occupied by Edward H. Bouton, supervisor of the development of Roland Park.

Cedar Grove is highly unusual in its local geographical context, as a surviving example of a traditional rural farmhouse

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within the densely developed urban landscape of Baltimore city. The house began at the turn of the 19th century as a 1½-story, hall-parlor plan dwelling; at mid-century, a side-passage, double-pile block was added, relegating the original house to the status of service wing; and further minor improvements continued to be made throughout the century. This pattern of development is commonly encountered in rural houses of the period in the region; Cedar Grove is set apart by its location within the confines of Baltimore city, where it illustrates the city's rural past.

Few formerly rural properties are known to survive within the present boundaries of Baltimore City. The known resources, including Mount Clare, Homewood, Clifton, Evergreen on the Falls, Evergreen House, Cylburn, Woodbourne, and the Druid Hill Park Mansion House, are manor houses or country seats with considerable architectural pretension, not simple vernacular farmhouses like Cedar Grove. Cedar Grove is virtually unique in its capacity to represent the agrarian history of the area which became Baltimore city.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Baltimore city land records

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical
Trust, Crownsville, Maryland

Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated property is bounded on the north by Kendall Road, on the east by Wilmslow Road, on the west by an alley which runs behind properties fronting on the east side of Keswick Road, and on the south by an alley which runs behind properties fronting on the north side of Cold Spring Lane.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property, one half acre, includes the landscaped domestic yard surrounding the house, representing the remnant of the parcel historically associated with the resource which has retained integrity. These boundaries include the house within its historic setting, and coincide with current property lines. A densely developed late 19th/early 20th century urban neighborhood surrounds the nominated property on all sides.